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ALMANAC CORRECTIONS

The following corrections should be made in the 1963 and 1964 CQ Almanacs:

1963 CQ Almanac, Page 648 (House chart) -- Under Illinois, Chicago -- Cook County, Rep. Rumsfeld should be given a Y (not an N) for House Vote 104. The party breakdown in the vote caption is correct.

1964 CQ Almanac, Page 655 (House chart) -- Under Michigan, Rep. Hutchinson should be given a Y (instead of a check) for House Vote 101. The party breakdown in the vote caption is correct.

1964 CQ Almanac, Page 727 (House Voting Participation chart) -- Under New York, Rep. Pike should have the score of 98 percent in both columns 1 and 2 (not 97 percent in each).

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Voting Participation -- Frequency with which each Member voted.

On The Record -- How often each Member voted, entered into "live" pairs, announced his stand, or answered the CQ Poll.

Conservative Coalition -- The percentage of each Member's votes with or against the majority of Southern Democrats and Republicans on roll-call votes on which the coalition lined up against a majority of Northern Democrats.

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Same-State Senators -- How alike or unlike Senators from the same state voted during the year.

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To gauge a Congressman's record, locate his name in the Index. Here are listed Congressional committees on which he served and the major legislation in which he played a significant role during the year. Page references to important investigations that he took part in also are included. For his personal data, see the "Ages and Professions" chart for his chamber.

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Bills Sponsored -- Find out what bills he introduced. To do this, refer to the Index of Bills Introduced at the back of the volume. Measures the Congressman introduced will be listed by bill number under his name, together with the general field to which they pertained. For a summary of each bill's purpose, and the name of the committee to which it was referred, turn to the "Bills Introduced" section and locate, under each of the categories in which he submitted legislation, the bills he sponsored. There is a special "Bills Introduced" index.

To discover whether Congress acted on the bills he introduced, check the "Bills Acted On" section, which lists bills that received committee or floor action.

Past Record -- Check the Congressman's past record. Key votes for each year since 1951 appear in the Almanacs for those years. Key votes of 1945-1951 are in the 1951 Almanac, p. 722-43. The most significant roll calls for 1919-1944 are in the 1949 Almanac, p. 100-116. Other actions by the Congressman, beginning with the 79th Congress, may be found in the 1945 Almanac and succeeding volumes.

Checking a Bill

CQ Almanac offers these three main sections for checking legislation:

- Bills Introduced
- Bills Acted On
- Major Legislation

In the Bills Introduced and Acted On sections, information on legislation is broken down into Congressional Quarterly's eight regular categories: Agriculture; Appropriations; Education and Welfare; Foreign Policy; General Government; National Security; Public Works and Resources; Taxes and Economic Policy.

Bills Introduced -- Every public bill and resolution introduced during the year is listed under subject categories, chronologically by bill, and then resolution, numbers.

Bills Acted On -- Every public bill reported from committee or acted on by House or Senate during the year is listed under subject categories and divided into "Action Completed" and "Unfinished Business" sections.

Public Laws -- All public laws enacted during the year are listed.

Major Legislation -- The legislative history of major bills acted on during the year is presented in the following sequence:

The bill's number, significant dates in its passage through Congress, final public law number, if any.

Summary of the bill's primary purpose and most notable provisions.

Background and history of issues involved, keyed to previous Almanacs for past developments.

Committee testimony, votes and reports.

Floor debate pro and con, highlighting major arguments of both sides before passage or rejection.

All roll-call votes and principal amendments.

Conference proceedings in the case of differing House and Senate versions; outstanding points in dispute and how they were reconciled.

Presidential comments upon enactment of the bill.

Lobby pressures for and against the measure.

How a Bill is Passed

Note: Parliamentary terms used below are defined in the Glossary, which follows.

Introduction of Bills

A House Member (including the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico) may introduce any one of several types of bills and resolutions by handing it to the Clerk of the House or placing it in a box called the hopper. A Senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. If objection is offered by any Senator the introduction of the bill is postponed until the following day.

As the next step in either the House or Senate, the bill is numbered, referred to the appropriate committee, labeled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. Senate bills may be jointly sponsored and carry several Senators' names; in the House each bill carries the name of one sponsor only; however, other Members may file identical measures. Bills written in the Executive Branch and proposed as Administration measures usually are introduced by the chairmen of the Congressional committees that have jurisdiction over the subjects involved.

Types of Congressional measures:

Bills -- Prefixed with "HR" in the House, "S" in the Senate, followed by a number. Used as the form for most legislation, whether general or special, public or private.

Joint Resolutions -- Designated H J Res or S J Res. Subject to the same procedure as bills with the exception of joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution which must be approved by two-thirds of both houses and are thereupon sent directly to the Administrator of General Services for submission to the states for ratification rather than being presented to the President for his approval.

Concurrent Resolutions -- Designated H Con Res or S Con Res. Used for matters affecting the operations of both houses. These do not become law.

Resolutions -- Designated H Res or S Res. Used for a matter concerning the operation of either house alone and adopted only by the chamber in which it originates.

Committee Action

A bill is referred to the appropriate committee by the House parliamentarian on the Speaker's order, or by the Senate President. Sponsors may indicate their preferences for referral, although custom and chamber rule generally govern this. An exception is the referral of private bills, which are sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered "read for the first time" when referred to House committees.

When a bill reaches a committee it is placed upon the group's calendar. At that time it comes under the sharpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined -- and the great majority of bills fall by the legislative roadside. Failure of a committee to act on a bill is equivalent to killing it; the measure can be withdrawn from the group's purview only by a discharge petition signed by a majority of the House membership on House bills, or by passage of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed.

The first committee action taken on a bill usually is a request for comment on it by interested agencies of the Government. The committee chairman may assign the bill to a subcommittee for study and hearings, or it may be considered by the full committee. Hearings may be public, closed (executive session), or both. A subcommittee, after considering a bill, reports to the full committee its recommendations for action and any proposed amendments.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This is called "ordering a bill reported." Occasionally a committee may order a bill reported unfavorably; most of the time a report, submitted by the chairman of the committee to the House or Senate, calls for favorable action on the legislation since the committee can effectively "kill" legislation by simply failing to take any action.

When a committee sends a bill to the chamber floor, it explains its reasons in a written statement, called a report, which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting minority report.

Frequently, the committee proposes amendments to the bill. If they are substantial and the legislation is complicated, the committee may order a "clean bill" introduced, which will embody the proposed amendments. The original bill then is put aside and the "clean bill," with a new number, is reported to the floor.

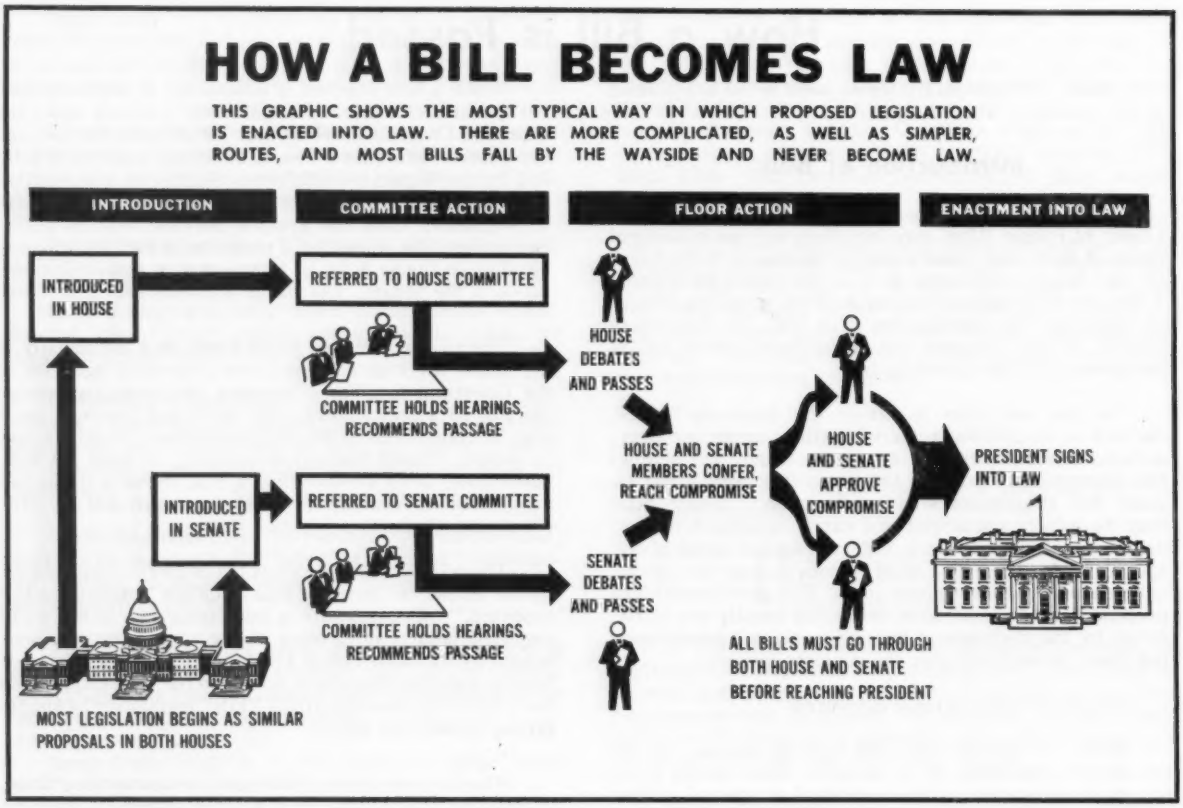
The chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

Floor Action

After a bill is reported back to the house where it originated, it is placed on the calendar.

There are five legislative calendars in the House, issued in one cumulating calendar titled Calendars of the United States House of Representatives and History of Legislation. The House Calendars are:

The Union Calendar to which are referred bills raising revenues, general appropriation bills and any measures directly or indirectly appropriating money or property. It is the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.



The House Calendar to which are referred all bills of a public character not raising revenue nor appropriating money or property.

The Consent Calendar to which are referred bills of a noncontroversial nature that are passed without debate when the Consent Calendar is called on the first and third Mondays of each month.

The Private Calendar to which are referred bills for relief in the nature of claims against the United States or private immigration bills that are passed without debate when the Private Calendar is called the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

The Discharge Calendar to which are referred motions to discharge committees when the necessary signatures are signed to a discharge petition.

There is only one legislative calendar in the Senate and one "executive calendar" for treaties and nominations presented to the Senate. When the Senate Calendar is called, each Senator is limited to five minutes debate on each bill.

DEBATE

A bill is brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate by unanimous consent, or by a majority vote. The Policy Committee of the majority party in the Senate schedules the bills that it wants taken up for debate.

In the House, precedence is granted if a special rule is obtained from the Rules Committee. A request for a special rule is usually made by the chairman of the committee that favorably reported the bill, supported by the bill's sponsor and other committee members. The request, considered by the Rules Committee in the same fashion that other committees consider legislative measures, is in the form of a resolution providing for immediate consideration of the bill. The Rules Committee reports the resolution to the House where it is debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. If the Rules Committee should fail to report a rule requested by a committee, there are several ways to bring the bill to the House floor -- under suspension of the rules, on Calendar Wednesday, by a discharge motion or by use of the 21-day rule.

The resolutions providing special rules are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor amendment is banned, the bill is considered under a "closed rule" which permits only members of the committee that first reported the measure to the House to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance.

When a bill is debated under an "open rule," amendments may be offered from the floor. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the second degree, i.e., a changed amendment cannot be further altered.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is under discussion by the House proper or before the House when it is sitting as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. In the former, the amount of time for debate is determined either by special rule or is allocated with an hour for each Member if the measure is under consideration without a rule. In the Committee of the Whole the amount of time agreed on for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of general discussion, the bill is read section by section for amendment. Debate on an amendment is limited to five minutes for supporters and five minutes for opponents.

Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by unanimous consent or by "cloture," which requires a two-thirds vote.

The House sits as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union when it first considers any tax measure or legislation dealing with public appropriations. It can also resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole if a Member moves to do so and the motion is carried. The Speaker appoints a Member to serve as the Chairman. The rules of the House permit the Committee of the Whole to meet with any 100 Members on the floor, and to amend and act on legislation with a quorum of the 100, within the time limitations mentioned previously. When the Committee of the Whole has acted, it "rises," the Speaker returns as the presiding officer of the House and the Member appointed chairman of the Committee of the Whole reports the action of the Committee and its recommendations.

VOTES

Voting on bills may occur repeatedly before they are finally approved or rejected. The House votes both on the rule for the bill, and various amendments to it. Voting on amendments often is a more illuminating test of a bill's support than is the final tally. Sometimes Congressmen approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which, if adopted, would have scuttled the legislation.

The House and Senate vote both by untabulated voice votes and a recorded roll call of their names, to which they answer "yea" or "nay." The House also uses a standing vote, called a division, and a teller vote, when Members file up the center aisle past counters. The Senate also has a division, or standing vote. It does not employ the teller vote. House totals on division and teller votes are announced. Division vote totals in the Senate are not announced. Only a roll-call vote reveals the yea or nay vote of a Member.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a motion to recommit the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If the motion is unsuccessful, the bill then is "read for the third time." An actual reading usually is dispensed with. Until 1965, an opponent of a bill could delay this move by objecting and asking for a full reading of an engrossed (certified in final form) copy of the bill. After the "third reading," the vote on final passage is taken.

The final action vote may be followed by a motion to reconsider, and this motion itself may be followed by a move to lay the motion on the table. Usually, those voting for the bill's passage vote for the tabling motion, thus safeguarding the final passage action. With that, the bill has been formally passed by the chamber. While a motion to reconsider a Senate vote is pending on a bill, the measure cannot be sent to the House. Once a bill has been passed by either chamber, it becomes, officially, an "act," though it continues generally to be referred to as a bill.

ACTION IN SECOND HOUSE

After a bill is passed it is sent to the other chamber. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is -- accepting the other chamber's language. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the other house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it continues work on its own version of the legislation. Frequently, one chamber may approve a version of a bill that is greatly at variance with the version already passed by the other house, and then substitute its amendments for the language of the other, retaining only the latter's bill designation.

Often the chamber makes only minor changes. If these are readily agreed to by the other house, the bill then is routed to the White House for signing. However, if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, the measure usually is "sent to conference." The chamber that has possession of the "papers" (engrossed bill, engrossed amendments, messages of transmittal) requests a conference and the other chamber agrees to it.

Conference

A conference undertakes to harmonize conflicting House and Senate versions of a legislative bill. The conference is staffed by interested senior Members, appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, from the committees which managed the bills. This charges the Members of one house, who are most familiar with the bill, with the duty of maintaining their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees (or "managers") of the other house.

The number of conferees from each chamber may vary, the range usually being from three to nine Members in each group, depending upon the length or complexity of the legislation involved. There may be five Representatives and three Senators on the conference committee, or the reverse. But a majority vote controls the action of each group so that a larger representation does not give one chamber a voting advantage over the other chamber's conferees.

Theoretically, conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two versions before

them, but this curb sometimes is by-passed. Many bills have been put into acceptable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees.

Frequently the ironing out of difficulties takes days or even weeks. Conferences on involved appropriations bills sometimes are particularly drawn out.

As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Once in a while uncertainty over this, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, results in an impasse, and the bills die in conference even though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

Conferees sometimes go back to their respective chambers for further instructions, when they report certain portions in disagreement. Then the chamber concerned can either "recede and concur" in the amendment of the other house, or "insist on its amendment."

When the conferees have reached agreement, they prepare a conference report, explaining why they did -- or did not -- retain some amendments, and cut out others. The reports are the justifications to their respective houses of the actions of the conferees, and the explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. Conference reports, with an explanation by the House conferees, are always printed in the House. In the Senate an explanation is often made orally by one of the conferees.

The conference report must be approved by each house. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill. In the order of voting on conference reports, the chamber which asked for a conference yields the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

Final Steps

After a bill has been passed by both the House and Senate all of the original papers are sent to the enrolling clerk of the chamber in which the bill originated. He then prepares an enrolled bill which is printed on parchment paper. When this bill has been certified as correct by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, depending on which chamber originated the bill, it is signed first (no matter whether it originated in the Senate or House) by the Speaker of the House and then by the President of the Senate. It is next sent to the White House to await Presidential action.

If the President approves the bill he signs it, dates it and usually writes the word "approved" on the document. If he does not sign it within 10 days (Sundays excepted) and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without his signature.

VETOES

However, should Congress adjourn before the 10 days expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the pocket veto. Occasionally a President vetoes a bill by refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill affected dies. Sometimes, however, Congress attempts to override the President's veto and enact the bill, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." This requires a two-thirds vote of those present, who must number a quorum and vote by roll call.

Debate can precede this vote, with motions permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bills undergo.

When bills are passed finally and signed, or passed over a veto, they are given law numbers in numerical order as they become law. There are two series of numbers, one for public and one for private laws, starting at the number "1" for each two-year term of Congress. They are then identified by law number and by Congress -- i.e., Private Law 21, 89th Congress; Public Law 250, 89th Congress (or PL 89-250).

GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

Act -- The term for legislation which has passed both houses of Congress and has been signed by the President or passed over his veto, thus becoming law.

Also used technically for a bill that has been passed by one house and engrossed.

Adjournment sine die -- Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without a day." Marks the official end of a Congressional session. A session can continue until noon, Jan. 3, of the following year, when a new session usually begins.

Adjournment to a Day Certain -- Adjournment under a motion or resolution which fixes the next time of meeting. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the concurrence of the other. A session of Congress is not ended by adjournment to a day certain.

Amendment -- Proposal of a Congressman to alter the language or stipulations in a bill or act. It is usually printed, debated, and voted upon in the same manner as a bill.

Appeal -- A Congressman's challenge of a ruling or decision made by the presiding officer of the Senate or House. The Congressman appeals to Members of the chamber to override the decision. If carried by a majority vote, the appeal nullifies the chair's ruling.

Appropriation Bill -- Grants the actual monies approved by authorization bills, but not necessarily to the total permissible under the authorization bill. Normally an appropriation bill originates in the House, and is not acted on until its authorization measure is enacted. Regular appropriations are supposed to be passed before the start of the fiscal year to which they apply, but in recent years this has rarely happened. (See Continuing Appropriations.) In addition to general appropriation bills, there are two specialized types. (See Deficiency and Supplemental.)

Authorization Bill -- Authorizes a program, specifies its general aim and conduct, and unless "open-ended," puts a ceiling on monies that can be used to finance it. Usually enacted before appropriation bill is passed. (See Contract Authorization.)

Bills -- Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated as HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to the house in which they originate and by a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved by Congress and signed by the President. "Private bills" deal with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc., and become Private Laws if approved and signed.

The introduction of a bill, and its referral to an appropriate committee for action, follows the process given in "How A Bill Is Passed." (See also Concurrent Resolution, Joint Resolution, Resolution, in this Glossary.)

Bills Introduced -- In the Senate, any number of Senators may join in introducing a single bill. In the House, no more than one Member's name may appear on a bill. The result is that in the House many duplicate bills are introduced, only one of which is passed.

Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category, as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated, technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills, and may agree on one of them or on an entirely new bill. (See Clean Bill and By Request.)

Bills Referred -- When introduced, a bill is referred to the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject with which the bill is concerned. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decisions.

Budget -- The document sent to Congress by the President in January of each year estimating Government revenue and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and recommending appropriations in detail. The President's Budget Message forms the basis for Congressional hearings and legislation on the year's appropriations.

By Request -- A phrase used when a Senator or Representative introduces a bill at the request of an executive agency or private organization but does not necessarily endorse the legislation.

Calendar -- An agenda or list of pending business before committees or either chamber. The House uses five legislative calendars. (See Consent, Discharge, House, Private and Union Calendar.)

In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from committee go on a single calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the Majority Leader either by a motion to do so, or by obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate. Frequently the Minority Leader is consulted to assure unanimous consent. Only cloture can limit debate on bills thus called up. (See Call of the Calendar.)

The Senate also uses one non-legislative calendar, for treaties, etc. (See Executive Calendar.)

Calendar Wednesday -- In the House on Wednesdays, committees may be called in the order in which they appear in Rule X of the House Manual, for the purpose of bringing up any of their bills from the House or the Union Calendars, except bills which are privileged. General debate is limited to two hours. Bills called up from the Union Calendar are considered in Committee of the Whole. Calendar Wednesday is not observed during the last two weeks of a session, and may be dispensed with at other times -- by a two-thirds vote. It usually is dispensed with.

Call of the Calendar -- Senate bills which are not brought up for debate by a motion or a unanimous consent

agreement are brought before the Senate for action when the calendar listing them in order is "called." Bills considered in this fashion are usually non-controversial and debate is limited to five minutes for each Senator on a bill or on amendments to it.

Chamber -- Meeting place for the total membership of either the House or the Senate, as distinguished from the respective committee rooms.

Clean Bill -- Frequently after a committee has finished a major revision of a bill, one of the committee members, usually the chairman, will assemble the changes plus what is left of the original bill into a new measure and introduce it as a "clean bill." The new measure, which carries a new number, is then sent to the floor for consideration. This often is a timesaver, as committee-recommended changes do not have to be considered one at a time by the chamber.

Clerk of the House -- Chief administrative officer of the House of Representatives with duties corresponding to those of the Secretary of the Senate. (See Secretary of the Senate.)

Cloture -- The process by which debate can be limited in the Senate, other than by unanimous consent. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate, including, under a 1959 revision, a proposal to change the chamber's rules. It requires 16 Senators' signatures for introduction and the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting. It is put to a roll-call vote one hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduction of the motion. If voted, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate.

Committee -- A subdivision of the House or Senate which prepares legislation for action by the parent chamber, or makes investigations as directed by the parent chamber. There are several types of committees. (See Standing, and Select or Special). Most standing committees are divided into subcommittees, which study legislation, hold hearings, and report their recommendations to the full committee. Only the full committee can report legislation for action by the House or Senate.

Committee of the Whole -- The working title of what is formally "The Committee of the Whole House (of Representatives) on the State of the Union." Unlike other committees, it has no fixed membership. It is comprised of any 100 or more House members who participate -- on the floor of the chamber -- in debating or altering legislation before the body. Such measures, however, must first have passed through the regular committees and be on the calendar.

Technically, the Committee of the Whole considers only bills directly or indirectly appropriating money, authorizing appropriations, or involving taxes or charges on the public. Actually, the Committee of the Whole often considers other types of legislation. Because the Committee of the Whole need number only 100 Congressmen, a quorum is more readily attained, and business is expedited. None of the group's votes can be the time-consuming roll calls which require yeas and nays for the record.

When the full House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, it supplants the Speaker with a "chairman." The measure is debated or amended, with non-roll-call votes as needed. When the Committee completes its action on the measure, it dissolves itself by "rising." The Speaker returns, and the full House hears the erstwhile chairman of the Committee report that group's recommendations. The full House then acts upon them.

At this time Members may demand a roll-call vote on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Concurrent Resolution -- A concurrent resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, must be passed by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses. A concurrent resolution, for example, is used to fix the time for adjournment of a Congress. It might also be used to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

Conference -- A meeting between the representatives of the House and Senate to reconcile differences between the two houses over provisions of a bill. Members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate and are called "managers" for their respective chambers. A majority of the managers for each house must reach agreement on the provisions of the bill (often a compromise between the versions of the two chambers) before it can be sent up for floor action in the form of a "conference report." There it cannot be amended, and if not approved by both chambers, the bill goes back to conference. Elaborate rules govern the conduct of the conferences. All bills which are passed by House and Senate in slightly different form need not be sent to conference; either chamber may "concur" in the other's amendments. (See Custody of the Papers.)

Congressional Record -- The daily, printed account of proceedings in both House and Senate chambers, with debate, statements, and the like reported verbatim. Committee activities are not covered, excepting their reports to the parent body. Highlights of legislative and committee action are embodied in a Digest section of the Record, and Congressmen are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in its Appendix. They may edit and revise remarks made on the floor, and frequently do, so that quotations reported by the press are not always found in the Record.

Congressional Terms of Office -- Begin on Jan. 3 of the year following the general election.

Consent Calendar -- Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House Calendar which is considered to be non-controversial. Bills on the Consent Calendar are normally called on the first and third Mondays of each month. On the first occasion when a bill is called in this manner, consideration may be blocked by the objection of any Member. On the second time, if there are three objections, the bill is stricken from the Consent Calendar; if less than three Members object, the bill is given immediate consideration.

A bill on the Consent Calendar may be postponed in another way. A Member may ask that the measure be passed over "without prejudice." In that case, no objection is recorded against the bill, and its status on the Consent Calendar remains unchanged.

A bill stricken from the Consent Calendar remains on the Union or House Calendar.

Continuing Appropriations -- When a fiscal year begins and Congress has not yet enacted all the regular appropriation bills for that year, it passes a joint resolution "continuing appropriations" for Government agencies at rates generally based on their previous year's appropriations.

Contract Authorizations -- Found in both authorization and appropriation bills, these authorizations are stop-gap provisions which permit the Federal Government to let contracts or obligate itself for future payments from funds not yet appropriated. The assumption is that funds will be available for payment when contracted debts come due.

Correcting the Record -- Rules prohibit Members from changing their votes after the result has been announced. But frequently, hours, days, or months after a vote has been taken, a Member announces that he was "incorrectly recorded" and requests -- and almost always receives -- unanimous consent to have the vote corrected in the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. This occurs more frequently in the House than in the Senate. Errors in the text of the Record may be corrected in the same manner.

Custody of the Papers -- To reconcile differences on a bill between the House and Senate, a conference may be arranged. The chamber in "custody of the papers" -- the engrossed bill, engrossed amendments, messages of transmittal -- is the only body empowered to request the conference. That body then has the advantage of acting last on the conference report when it is submitted.

Deficiency Appropriation -- An appropriation to cover the difference between an agency's regular appropriation and the amount deemed necessary for it to operate for the full fiscal year. In recent years deficiency bills have usually been called supplemental appropriations.

Dilatory Motion -- A motion, usually made upon a technical point, for the purpose of killing time and preventing action on a bill. The rules outlaw dilatory motions, but enforcement is largely within the discretion of the presiding officer.

Discharge a Committee -- Relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a measure before it. This is rarely a successful procedure, attempted more often in the House than in the Senate.

In the House, if a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after the bill was referred to it, any Member may file a discharge motion. This motion, treated as a petition, needs the signatures of 218 Members (a majority of the House). After the required signatures have been obtained, there is a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes, and, if the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege.

If a resolution to consider a bill (see Rule) is held up in the Rules Committee for more than seven legislative days, any Member may enter a motion to discharge the Committee. The motion is handled like any other discharge petition in the House.

Occasionally, to expedite non-controversial legislative business, a committee is discharged upon unanimous consent of the House, and a petition is not required. (For Senate procedure, see Discharge Resolution.)

Discharge Calendar -- The House calendar to which motions to discharge committees are referred when they have the necessary 218 signatures and are awaiting action.

Discharge Petition -- In the House, a motion to discharge a committee from considering a bill. The motion, or petition, requires signatures of 218 House Members. (See Discharge a Committee.)

Discharge Resolution -- In the Senate, a special motion any Senator may introduce to relieve a committee from consideration of a bill before it. The resolution can be called up on motion for approval or disapproval, in the same manner as other matters of Senate business. (For House procedure, see Discharge a Committee.)

Division Vote -- Same as Standing Vote. (See below.)

Enacting Clause -- Key phrase in bills saying, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives..." A successful motion to strike it from legislation kills the measure.

Engrossed Bill -- The final copy of a bill as passed by one chamber, with the text as amended by floor action and certified to by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

Enrolled Bill -- The final copy of a bill which has been passed in identical form by both chambers. It is certified to by an officer of the house of origin (House Clerk or Senate Secretary) and then sent on for signatures of the House Speaker, the Senate President, and the U.S. President. An enrolled bill is printed on parchment.

Executive Calendar -- This is an additional, non-legislative calendar, in the Senate, on which Presidential documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

Executive Document -- A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate by the President for consideration or ratification. These are identified for each session of Congress as Executive A, 89th Congress, 1st Session; Executive B, etc. They are referred to committee in the same manner as other measures. Unlike legislative documents, however, treaties do not die at the end of a Congress, but remain "live" proposals until acted on by the Senate or withdrawn by the President.

Executive Session -- Meeting of a Senate or a House committee (or, very rarely, of the entire chamber) which only the group's members are privileged to attend. Frequently witnesses appear before committees meeting in executive session, and other Congressmen may be invited, but the public and press are not allowed.

Expenditures -- The actual spending of money as distinguished from the appropriation of it. Expenditures are made by the disbursing officers of the Administration;

appropriations are made only by Congress. The two are rarely identical in any fiscal year; expenditures may represent money appropriated one, two or more years previously.

Filibuster -- A time-delaying tactic used by a minority in an effort to prevent a vote on a bill which probably would pass if brought to a vote. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rules permitting unlimited debate, but other forms of parliamentary maneuvering may be used. The stricter rules in the House make filibusters more difficult, but they are attempted from time to time through devices such as repeated demands for quorum calls.

Fiscal Year -- Financial operations of the Government are carried out in a 12-month fiscal year, beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends.

Floor Manager -- A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate and revision to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are frequently chairmen or ranking members of the committee that reported the bill. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it. The Minority Leader or the ranking minority member of the committee often apportions time for the opposition.

Frank -- A Congressman's facsimile signature on envelopes, used in lieu of stamps for his official outgoing mail, thus postage-free. Also the privilege of sending mail postage-free.

Germane -- Pertaining to the subject matter of the measure at hand. All House amendments must be germane to the bill. The Senate requires that amendments be germane only when they are proposed to general appropriation bills, bills being considered under cloture, or often when proceeding under an agreement to limit debate.

Grants-in-Aid -- Payments by the Federal Government which aid the recipient state, local government or individual in administering specified programs, services or activities.

Hearings -- Committee sessions for hearing witnesses. At hearings on legislation, witnesses usually include specialists, government officials and spokesmen for persons affected by the bills under study. Hearings related to special investigations bring forth a variety of witnesses. Committees sometimes use their subpena power to summon reluctant witnesses. The public and press may attend "open" hearings, but are barred from "closed" or "executive" hearings.

The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and may invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

Hopper -- Box on House Clerk's desk where bills are deposited on introduction.

House -- The House of Representatives, as distinct from the Senate, although each body is a "house" of Congress.

House Calendar -- Listing for action by the House of Representatives of public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

Immunity -- Constitutional privilege of Congressmen to make verbal statements on the floor and in committee for which they cannot be sued or arrested for slander or libel. Also, freedom from arrest while traveling to or from sessions of Congress or on official business. Congressmen in this status may be arrested only for treason, felonies or a breach of the peace, as defined by Congressional manuals.

Joint Committee -- A committee composed of a specified number of Members of both House and Senate. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees, such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Economic Committee.

Joint Resolution -- A joint resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose.

Joint resolutions also are used to propose amendments to the Constitution. These do not require Presidential signature, but become a part of the Constitution when three-fourths of the states have ratified them.

Journal -- The official record of the proceedings of the House and Senate. The Journal records the actions taken in each chamber, but unlike the Congressional Record, it does not include the verbatim report of speeches, debate, etc.

Law -- An Act of Congress which has been signed by the President, or passed over his veto by the Congress. Laws are listed numerically by Congress; for example, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (HR 7152) became Public Law 88-352 during the 88th Congress.

Legislative Day -- The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House normally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may, and frequently does, extend over several calendar days. (See Recess.)

Lobby -- A group seeking to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. Originally the term referred to persons frequenting the lobbies or corridors of legislative chambers in order to speak to lawmakers.

The exact definition of a lobby and the activity of lobbying is a matter of opinion. By some definitions, lobbying is limited to attempts at direct influence by personal interview and persuasion. Under other definitions, lobbying includes attempts at indirect influence, such as stirring members of a group to write or visit Congressmen, or attempting to create a climate of opinion favorable to a desired legislative action.

The right to attempt to influence legislation is based on the 1st Amendment to the Constitution, which says Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Majority Leader -- Chief strategist and floor spokesman for the party in nominal control in either chamber. He is elected by his party colleagues and is virtually program director for his chamber, since he usually speaks for its majority.

Majority Whip -- In effect, the assistant majority leader, in House or Senate. His job is to help marshal majority forces in support of party strategy.

Manual -- The official handbook in each house prescribing its organization, procedures and operations in detail. The Senate Manual contains standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting Senate business; the House Manual is the equivalent for the lower chamber. Both volumes contain previous codes under which Congress functioned and from which it continues to derive precedents. Committee powers are outlined. The rules set forth in the Manuals may be changed by elaborate chamber actions also specified by the Manuals.

Marking up a Bill -- Going through a measure, usually in committee, taking it section by section, revising language, penciling in new phrases, etc. If the bill is extensively revised, the new version may be introduced as a separate bill, with a new number. (See Clean Bill.)

Memorial -- A request for Congressional opposition or an objection from an organization or citizens' group to particular legislation or government practice under the purview of Congress. All communications, both supporting and opposing legislation, from state legislatures are embodied in memorials. They are referred to appropriate committees unless the legislation dealt with in the memorial has been reported to the Senate, in which case the memorial is placed on the table. It can be called up for consideration at the time the bill is read for amendments. (See Petition)

Minority Leader -- Floor leader for the minority party. (See Majority Leader.)

Minority Whip -- Performs duties of whip for the minority party. (See Majority Whip.)

Morning Hour -- The time set aside at the beginning of each legislative day for the consideration of regular routine business. The "hour" is of indefinite duration in the House, where it is rarely used. In the Senate it is the first two hours of a session following an adjournment, as distinguished from a recess. The morning hour can be terminated earlier if the morning business has been completed. This business includes such matters as messages from the President, communications from the heads of departments, messages from the House, the presentation of petitions and memorials, reports of standing and select committees, and the introduction of bills and resolutions.

During the first hour of the morning hour in the Senate, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill on the calendar is in order except by unanimous consent. During the second hour, motions can be made but must be decided without debate. Senate committees may meet while the Senate is in the morning hour.

Motion -- Request by a Congressman for any one of a wide array of parliamentary actions. He "moves" for a certain procedure, or the consideration of a measure or a vote, etc. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate Manuals.

Nominations -- Appointments to office by the Executive Branch of the Government, subject to Senate confirmation. Although most nominations win quick Senate approval, some are controversial and become the topic of hearings and debate. Sometimes Senators object to appointees for patronage reasons -- for example, when a nomination to a local federal job is made without consulting the Senators of the state concerned. Then a Senator may use the stock objection that the nominee is "personally obnoxious" to him. Usually other Senators join in blocking such an appointment out of courtesy to their colleague.

One Minute Speeches -- Addresses by House Members at the beginning of a legislative day. The speeches may cover any subject, but are limited strictly to one minute's duration.

Override a Veto -- If the President disapproves a bill and sends it back to Congress with his objections, Congress may override his veto by a two-thirds vote in each chamber. The Constitution requires a yea-and-nay roll call. The question put to each house is: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" (See also Pocket Veto and Veto.)

Pair -- A "gentlemen's agreement" between two lawmakers on opposite sides to withhold their votes on roll calls so their absence from Congress will not affect the outcome of record voting. If passage of the measure requires a two-thirds majority, a pair would require two Members favoring the action to one opposed to it.

Two kinds of pairs -- special and general -- are used; neither is counted in vote totals. The names of lawmakers pairing on a given vote and their stands, if known, are printed in the Congressional Record.

The special pair applies to one or a series of roll-call votes on the same subject. On special pairs lawmakers usually specify how they would have voted.

A general pair in the Senate, now rarely used in the chamber, applies to all votes on which the Members pairing are on opposite sides, and it lasts for the length of time pairing Senators agree on. It usually does not specify a Senator's stand on a given vote.

The general pair in the House differs from the other pairs. No agreement is involved and the pair does not tie up votes. A Representative expecting to be absent may notify the House Clerk he wishes to make a "general" pair. His name then is paired arbitrarily with that of another Member desiring a general pair, and the list is printed in the Congressional Record. He may or may not be paired with a Member taking the opposite position. General pairs in the House give no indication of how a Congressman would have voted. (See Record Vote and Stand.

Petition -- A request or plea sent to one or both chambers from an organization or private-citizens group asking support of particular legislation or favorable consideration of a matter not yet receiving Congressional attention. They are referred to appropriate committees and considered or not, according to committee decision. (See Memorial)

Pocket Veto -- The act of the President in withholding his approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned -- either for the year or for a specified period. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within 10 days, excluding Sundays, from the time he gets it. But if Congress adjourns within that 10-day period, the bill is killed without the President's formal veto.

Point of Order -- An objection raised by a Congressman that the chamber is departing from rules governing its conduct of business. The objector cites the rule violated, the chair sustaining his objection if correctly made. Order is restored by the chair's suspending proceedings of the chamber until it conforms to the prescribed "order of business." Members sometimes raise a "point of no order" -- when there is noise and disorderly conduct in the chamber.

President of the Senate -- Presiding officer of the upper chamber, normally the Vice President of the United States. In his absence, a President pro tempore (President for the time being) presides.

President pro tempore -- The chief officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President. He is elected by his fellow Senators. The recent practice has been to elect to the office the Senator of the majority party with longest continuous service.

Previous Question -- In this sense, a "question" is an "issue" before the House for a vote and the issue is "previous" when some other topic has superseded it in the attention of the chamber. A motion for the previous question, when carried, has the effect of cutting off all debate and forcing a vote on the subject originally at hand. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand and the subject is debatable, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The previous question is sometimes moved in order to prevent amendments. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

Private Calendar -- Private House bills dealing with individual matters such as claims against the Government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc. When it is before the chamber, two Members may block a private bill, which then is recommitted to committee.

Backers of a private bill thus recommitted have another recourse. The measure can be put into an "omnibus claims bill" -- several private bills rolled into one. As with any bill, no part of an omnibus claims bill may be deleted without a vote. When a private bill goes back to the floor in this form, it can be defeated only by a majority of those present. The Private Calendar can be called on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Privilege -- Privilege relates to the rights of Congressmen and to the relative priority of the motions and actions they may make in their respective chambers. The two are distinct. "Privileged questions" concern legislative business. "Questions of privilege" concern legislators themselves. (See below.)

Privileged Questions -- The order in which bills, motions and other legislative measures may be considered by Congress is governed by strict priorities. A motion to table, for instance, is more privileged than a motion to recommit. Thus, a motion to recommit can be superseded by a motion to table, and a vote would be forced on the latter motion only. A motion to adjourn, however, would take precedence over this one, and is thus considered of the "highest privilege."

Pro Forma Amendment -- See Strike Out the Last Word.

Questions of Privilege -- These are matters affecting Members of Congress individually or collectively.

Questions affecting the rights, safety, dignity and integrity of proceedings of the House or Senate as a whole are questions of privilege of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Congressmen singly involve questions of "personal privilege." A Member's rising to a question of personal privilege is given precedence over almost all other proceedings. An annotation in the House Rules points out that the privilege of the Member rests primarily on the Constitution, which gives him a conditional immunity from arrest and an unconditional freedom to speak in the House.

Quorum -- The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House it is a majority of the membership (when there are no vacancies, this is 51 in the Senate and 218 in the House). A quorum is 100 in the Committee of the Whole House. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business in order is either a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

Readings of Bills -- Traditional parliamentary law required bills to be read three times before they were passed. This custom is of little modern significance except in rare instances. Normally the bill is considered to have its first reading when it is introduced and printed, by title, in the Congressional Record. Its second reading comes when floor consideration begins. (This is the most likely point at which there is an actual reading of the bill, if there is any.) The third reading (usually by title) takes place when action has been completed on amendments.

Recess -- Distinguished from adjournment in that a recess does not end a legislative day and therefore does not interfere with unfinished business. The rules in each house set forth certain matters to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of each legislative day. The House, which operates under much stricter rules than the Senate, usually adjourns from day to day. The Senate often recesses.

Recommit to Committee -- A simple motion, made on the floor after deliberation on a bill, to return it to the committee which reported it. If approved, recommittal usually is considered a death blow to the bill. In the House a motion to recommit can be made only by a Member opposed to the bill, and in recognizing a Member to make the motion, the Speaker gives the minority party preference over the majority.

A motion to recommit may include instructions to the committee to report the bill again with specific amendments or by a certain date. Or the instructions may be to make a particular study with no definite deadline for final action.

Reconsider a Vote -- A motion to reconsider the vote by which an action was taken has, until it is disposed of, the effect of suspending the action. In the Senate the motion can be made only by a Member who voted on the prevailing side of the original question, or by a Member who did not vote at all. In the House it can be made only by a Member on the prevailing side.

A common practice after close votes in the Senate is a motion to reconsider, followed by a motion to table the motion to reconsider. On this motion to table, Senators vote as they voted on the original question to enable the motion to table to prevail. The matter is then finally closed and further motions to reconsider are not entertained. In the House, as a routine precaution, a motion to reconsider usually is made every time a measure is passed. Such a motion almost always is tabled immediately, thus shutting off the possibility of future reconsideration except by unanimous consent.

Motions to reconsider must be entered in the Senate within the next two days of actual session after the original vote has been taken. In the House they must be entered either on the same day or on the next succeeding day the House is in session.

Record Vote -- This is a roll call of the entire chamber membership, to which each Member on the floor must answer "yea," "nay," or, if he does not wish to vote, "present." The Constitution requires yea-and-nay votes on the question of overriding a veto. In other cases, they can be obtained by the demand of one-fifth of the Members present. In the House, the yeas and nays are required automatically whenever a Member objects to a non-record vote taken when a quorum was not present, if the question is one which requires a quorum. The yeas and nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole.

Report -- Both a verb and a noun, as a Congressional term. A committee which has been examining a bill referred to it by the parent chamber "reports" its finding and recommendations to the chamber when the committee returns the measure. The process is called "reporting" a bill.

A "report" is the document setting forth the committee's explanation of its action. House and Senate reports are numbered separately and are designated S Rept or H Rept. Conference reports are numbered and designated in the same way as regular House reports.

Most reports favor a bill's passage. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often, when a committee disapproves a bill, it simply fails to report it at all. When a committee report is not unanimous, the dissenting committeemen may file a statement of their views, called Minority Views and referred to as a Minority Report. Sometimes a bill is reported without recommendation.

Recision -- An item in an appropriation bill rescinding, or cancelling, funds previously appropriated but not spent.

Resolution -- A simple resolution, designated H Res or S Res, deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one house or the other. It requires neither passage by the other chamber nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one house. They also are used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased member or to give "advice" on foreign policy or other executive business. (Also see Concurrent and Joint Resolutions.)

Rider -- A provision, usually not germane, tacked on to a bill which its sponsor hopes to get through more easily by including in other legislation. Riders become law if the bills embodying them do. Riders providing for legislation in appropriations bills are outstanding examples, though technically they are banned.

Rule -- The term has two specific Congressional meanings. A rule may be a standing order governing the conduct of House or Senate business and listed in the chamber's book of rules. The rules deal with duties of officers, order of business, admission to the floor, voting procedures, etc.

In the House, a rule also may be a decision made by its Rules Committee about the handling of a particular bill on the floor. The Committee may determine under which standing rule a bill shall be considered, or it may provide a "special rule" in the form of a resolution. If the resolution is adopted by the House, the temporary rule becomes as valid as any standing rule, and lapses only after action has been completed on the measure to which it pertains.

A special rule sets the time limit on general debate. It may also waive points of order against provisions of the bill in question or against specified amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. It may even forbid all amendments or all amendments except, in some cases, those proposed by the legislative committee which handled the bill. In this instance it is known as a "closed" or "gag" rule as opposed to an "open" rule which puts no limitation on floor action, thus leaving the bill open to alteration. (See Suspend the Rules.)

Secretary of the Senate -- Chief administrative officer of the Senate, responsible for direction of duties of Senate employees, education of pages, administration of oaths, receipt of registration of lobbyists and other activities necessary for the continuing operation of the Senate.

Select or Special Committee -- A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

Senatorial Courtesy -- Sometimes referred to as "the courtesy of the Senate," it is a general practice without written rule applied to consideration of executive nominations. In practice, generally, it means nominations from a state are not to be confirmed unless they have been approved by the Senators of the President's party of that state, with other Senators following their lead in the attitude they take toward such nominations.

Sine Die -- See Adjournment sine die.

Slip Laws -- The first official publication of a bill that has been enacted into law. Each is published separately in unbound single-sheet or pamphlet form. It usually takes two to three days from the date of Presidential approval to the time when slip laws become available.

Speaker -- The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by its Members.

Special Session -- A session of Congress after it has adjourned sine die, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the United States under his constitutional powers.

Stand -- A lawmaker's position, for or against, on a given issue or vote. He can make known his stand on a roll-call vote by answering "yea" or "nay," by "pairing" for or against, or by "announcing" his position to the House or Senate. Members also may go on record by answering the Congressional Quarterly Poll of unrecorded Congressmen on roll calls. (See Pair, and Record Vote, above.)

Standing Committee -- A group permanently provided for by House or Senate rules. The standing committees at present are specified by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which broadly defines their respective jurisdictions.

Standing Vote -- A non-record vote used in both House and Senate. A standing vote, also called a division vote, is taken as follows: Members in favor of a proposal stand and are counted by the presiding officer; then Members opposed stand and are counted. There is no record of how individual Members voted. In the House, the presiding officer announces the number for and against. In the Senate, usually only the result is announced.

Statutes-at-Large -- A chronological arrangement of the laws enacted in each session of Congress. Though indexed, the laws are not arranged by subject matter nor is there an indication of how they affect previous law. (See U.S. Code.)

Strike from the Record -- Remarks made on the House floor may offend some Member, who moves that the offending words be "taken down" for the Speaker's cognizance, and then expunged from the verbatim report to be carried in the Congressional Record.

Strike Out the Last Word -- A move whereby House Members are entitled to speak for a fixed time on a measure then being debated by the chamber. A Member gains recognition from the chair by moving to strike out the last word of the amendment or section of the bill then under consideration. The motion is pro forma, and customarily requires no vote.

Substitute -- A motion, an amendment, or an entire bill introduced in place of pending business. Passage of a substitute measure kills the original measure by supplanting it. A substitute may be amended.

Supplemental Appropriations -- Normally are passed after the regular appropriation, but supposedly before the fiscal year to which they apply. Deficiencies are passed in the same fiscal year to which they apply but in recent practice have been called supplementals.

Suspend the Rules -- Often a time-saving procedure for passing bills in the House. The wording of the motion, which may be made by any Member recognized by the Speaker, is: "I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 000)..." A favorable vote by two-thirds of those present is required for passage. Debate is limited to 40 minutes and no amendments from the floor are permitted. If a two-thirds favorable vote is not attained, the bill may be considered later under regular procedures.

Table a Bill -- The motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either house, and is usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter. In the Senate, however, different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table," perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action, if desired.

Teller Vote -- In the House, Members file past tellers and are counted as for or against a measure, but they are not recorded individually. The teller vote is not used in the Senate. In the House, tellers are ordered upon demand of one-fifth of a quorum. This is 44 in the House, 20 in Committee of the Whole.

Treaties -- Executive proposals which must be submitted to the Senate for approval of two-thirds of the Senators present. Before they act on such foreign policy matters, Senators usually send them to committee for scrutiny. Treaties are read three times and debated in the chamber much as are legislative proposals, but are rarely amended. After approval by the Senate, they are ratified by the President.

Twenty-one-day Rule -- Permits the Speaker to recognize a committee member to call up for House consideration any bill reported by the committee that has been before the Rules Committee for 21 days without having received a rule for floor debate.

Unanimous Consent -- Synonymous with Without Objection. (See below)

Union Calendar -- Bills which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this House calendar according to the date reported from committee.

U.S. Code -- A consolidation and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged by subject under 50 Titles, the first six dealing with general or political subjects, and the other 44 alphabetically arranged from Agriculture to War and National Defense. The Code is now revised every six years and a supplement is published after each session of Congress.

Veto -- Disapproval by the President of a bill or joint resolution, other than one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within 10 days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law with or without his signature. When the President vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of its origin with a message stating his objections. The veto then becomes a question of high privilege. (See Override a Veto.)

When Congress has adjourned, the President may pocket veto a bill by failing to sign it. (See Pocket Veto.)

Voice Vote -- In either House or Senate, Members answer "aye" or "no" in chorus and the presiding officer decides the result. The term also is used loosely to indicate action by unanimous consent or without objection.

Whip -- See Majority Whip.

Without Objection -- Used in lieu of a vote on noncontroversial motions, amendments, or bills, which may be passed in either the House or the Senate if no Member voices an objection.

89th CONGRESS...1st SESSION

Membership

Seniority

Committees

SESSION SUMMARY, PARTY LEADERS, TURNOVER IN 1965

The first session of the 89th Congress convened at noon Jan. 4, 1965, and adjourned at 12:52 a.m. Oct. 23, 293 days later. As first sessions go, the 89th's was somewhat longer than average, but it marked a sharp cutback from the first session of the 88th Congress, which ran from Jan. 9 to Dec. 30, 1963, a total of 356 days, for the fifth longest in history.

In 1965, 16,882 bills and resolutions were introduced -- a record in recent years for a single session. Of these, 349 became public laws and 214 became private laws. Although the significance of the new public laws was great, the number was comparatively low (there were 409 in 1964, 257 in 1963, 484 in 1962, and 401 in 1961).

Five discharge petitions were filed in the House, of which only one -- to bring the District of Columbia home rule bill to the floor -- gained the necessary 218 signatures. The bill was not enacted, however. (See story p. 613)

During 1965, President Johnson vetoed seven bills -- five private and two public. Congress did not attempt to override the vetoes, but in the case of the two public bills -- military construction authorization and the Northwest flood disaster bill -- it subsequently passed new versions eliminating language objectionable to the President, and the new bills were signed. (See stories, p. 676, 697)

Party Ratios

When Congress convened Jan. 4, there were more than twice as many Democrats as Republicans in both chambers -- the biggest Democratic margin since 1937. The Democrats have been the majority party since 1955.

On opening day in 1965, there were 68 Democrats and 32 Republicans in the Senate. One Democrat -- Olin Johnston (S.C.) -- died during the session, but he was replaced by a Democrat, so the party ratio remained unchanged at the session's end.

In the House, the 89th Congress opened with 295 Democrats and 140 Republicans. When Rep. Albert W. Watson (D S.C.) on Jan. 12 switched from Democrat to Republican, the line-up became 294 Democrats and 141 Republicans. This remained the basic party breakdown for the rest of the year. During the session, two Congressmen died and another resigned, but each was replaced by a Member from his own party. (See chart p. 26)

ELECTORAL BALLOT COUNT

A joint session of the Senate and House convened at 12:55 p.m., Jan. 6 to comply with the constitutional requirement of counting the electoral ballots for President and Vice President. The ballots were cast by electors in each state and the District of Columbia. At 1:45 p.m. the count was completed, showing Democrats Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey with 486 electoral votes to 52 for the Republicans, former Sen. Barry Goldwater and former Rep. William E. Miller. Both Johnson and Humphrey had had long experience in Congress, Johnson as Representative (1937-49), Senator and then Senate Majority Leader (1955-61), and Humphrey as Senator (1949-64), becoming Majority Whip in 1961. Humphrey resigned his Senate seat Dec. 29 in order to give his successor, Minnesota Attorney General Walter F. Mondale (D), a few days' seniority over other Senators-elect.

Johnson Inauguration

President Lyndon Baines Johnson Jan. 20 was sworn in for his first elected term as President. Mr. Johnson took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Earl Warren, at 12:03 p.m., immediately after Humphrey was sworn in as Vice President by Speaker of the House John W. McCormack (D Mass.). (For text of Inaugural address, see p. 1346)

Senate Leadership

The following Senate officers, selected by their party caucuses, were announced as the session convened:

President pro tempore -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.)
Majority Leader -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)
Majority Whip -- Russell B. Long (D La.)
Democratic Conference Secretary -- George A. Smathers (D Fla.)
Minority Leader -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.)
Minority Whip -- Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.)
Republican Policy Committee Chairman -- Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa)
Republican Conference Chairman -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)
Republican Conference Secretary -- Milton R. Young (R N.D.)

All had served in the same posts in the 88th Congress except Long, who succeeded Vice President Humphrey as Majority Whip. In a close race with two other contenders, John O. Pastore (D R.I.) and A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Long was chosen by the Democratic Conference on a secret ballot Jan. 4. Long was backed by Southerners and by some liberal and moderate Democrats including Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Clinton Anderson (D N.M.), but was strongly opposed by other Members because of his opposition to key Administration proposals, such as civil rights, medicare, the nuclear test ban treaty and foreign aid. On the first ballot, he received 34 votes, against 20 for Pastore and 14 for Monroney. As prearranged, the lowest man was eliminated, and on the second ballot Long won with a majority: 41 votes against 25 for Pastore and 2 votes for Philip A. Hart (D Mich.). After the balloting, Long said the President's programs "will get full consideration from all Senators."

DEMOCRATIC STEERING COMMITTEE

Reconvening the Democratic Conference Jan. 7, the Democrats adopted a proposal by Mansfield to enlarge the 15-member Steering Committee, which makes Senate Democratic committee assignments, by the addition of two Midwesterners. The purpose of this plan was to weaken conservative control of the Committee. Sens. Carl Hayden (Ariz.) and Alan Bible (Nevada) frequently voted with the Committee's seven Southerners, creating a 9-6 ratio against the more liberal Northerners. With the new Whip, Long, replacing Humphrey on the Committee, the ratio was 10-5.

The Mansfield proposal was adopted following defeat (by a 22-34 secret ballot) of a plan by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) to enlarge the Committee by four members to be selected in accordance with the geographical distribution and ideological views of Senate Democrats.

Long reportedly endorsed the Mansfield proposal. The two Midwesterners appointed to the Committee Jan. 7 were Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) and Pat McNamara (Mich.). When Hayden, Bible and the Southerners voted together, they enjoyed a 10-7 advantage in the new Committee.

The new Steering Committee membership: Mansfield, chairman; Bible; Clark; Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.); Douglas; Allen J. Ellender (La.); Hayden; Spessard L. Holland (Fla.); Olin D. Johnston (S.C.); Long; McCarthy; John L. McClellan (Ark.); McNamara; A. Willis Robertson (Va.); Richard B. Russell (Ga.); George A. Smathers (Fla.); and Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.).

House Leadership

The following House officers were selected by their party caucuses:

Speaker -- John W. McCormack (D Mass.)
Majority Leader -- Carl Albert (D Okla.)
Majority Whip -- Hale Boggs (D La.)
Minority Leader -- Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.)
Minority Whip -- Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.)
Republican Policy Committee Chairman -- John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.)
Republican Conference Chairman -- Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.)

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), a Member since 1923 and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, became dean of the House. He succeeded Carl Vinson (D Ga.), who retired in January after 50 years in the House.

McCormack was elected Speaker in the first action taken by the House Jan. 4. He won by a party-line roll-call vote of 290-139 over GOP leader Ford. (For voting, see chart p. 932)

GOP TURNOVER

The House Republican Conference, meeting Jan. 4 to organize for the 89th Congress, elected Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), 51, as Minority Leader, succeeding Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), 64, who had held the post since 1959. The vote, by secret ballot, was 73 to 67.

The election was a continuation of the "revolt" begun in 1963 by young House Republicans, including Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.), and Robert P. Griffin (Mich.). In that year they elected Ford to replace Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa) as chairman of the Conference. (1963 Almanac p. 24) The Ford-Halleck dispute in 1965 did not appear to be based on ideological differences but rather on the question of which man could give the most forceful leadership to depleted GOP Congressional ranks.

As part of the same movement, the Conference elected as its chairman Laird, 42, who had helped to engineer the election of Ford in 1963 and had emerged as a power while chairman of the Republican Platform Committee at the 1964 presidential convention. Laird defeated Peter Frelinghuysen (N.J.), who had the backing of the more liberally oriented "Wednesday Club" group of GOP House Members, by a vote of 75-62. Laird was opposed by some Members because of his role in writing the Goldwater-oriented platform of 1964.

On Jan. 14 the Conference re-elected Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), 69, as party Whip. The 70-59 secret ballot rebuffed the bid of Ford to install Frelinghuysen, 48, as Whip. Arends, a close ally of ousted Minority Leader Halleck, had announced Jan. 13 that he would try to keep his post.

At the same meeting the Conference adopted a new rule prohibiting a Member from serving simultaneously as ranking member on a legislative committee and in a leadership position. Ford resigned from the Appropriations Committee, where he had been ranking Republican. (See Committee changes, p. 26) The rule required John W. Byrnes (Wis.), who had been re-elected as chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, to choose between that post and his position as ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee. Byrnes resigned as chairman Jan. 14.

He was succeeded Feb. 23 by John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) on a unanimous vote of the Conference. Ford had sought to have Goodell elected to the chairmanship of the Policy Committee, but backed down when Rhodes announced his candidacy, apparently unwilling to risk another defeat in the Conference.

Goodell Study Group. At a Feb. 2 press conference, Ford announced formation of a House GOP Planning and Research Committee, headed by Goodell, to "offer long-term solutions to recognized problems." In addition to Goodell, the group had four other members and an eight-man research staff headed by Dr. William B. Prendergast, former research director of the Republican National Committee. During the year it supervised the activities of 13 task forces, each of which studied and made recommendations on major problems in a particular field.

DEMOCRATS CENSURED

By a secret ballot of 157-115, House Democrats Jan. 2 voted to censure two Southern party members, John Bell Williams (Miss.) and Albert W. Watson (S.C.), for publicly supporting the Republican Presidential candidate in the 1964 elections. Both men were stripped of seniority rights, but could continue to be recognized as Democrats. It was the first time House Democrats had punished one of their members for party disloyalty since 1911.

Watson lost little seniority, but Williams, a Member since 1947, dropped from second-ranking Democrat on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and fifth-ranking Democrat on the District of Columbia Committee to the bottom of both committees. If it had not been for that action, Williams would have been in line to succeed Interstate and Foreign Commerce Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.), who was due to retire in February, 1966. Because of the censure, Harley O. Staggers (D W. Va.) was the next in line.

Watson Jan. 12 switched to the Republican party and later ran for re-election. (See p. 27)

SEATING DISPUTES

On opening day, Speaker McCormack, after being sworn into office by Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), dean of the House, administered the oath of office to all Members present except the five-man Mississippi delegation and freshman Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.), whose seats had been challenged. Ottinger was later sworn in, pending a committee investigation of charges that his campaign expenditures had violated federal and state campaign financing laws. The Mississippi Representatives' elec-

tions had been challenged by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) on grounds that eligible Negroes had been excluded from voting. The House Jan. 4 voted to seat the delegation and later dismissed the challenge against the Representatives. (See story p. 609)

On the House floor, one of the roll calls was disturbed by the noisy intrusion of a member of the American Nazi Party who was apparently trying to mock the MFDP. Wearing black-face makeup, black leotards and a bandanna, he ran toward the speaker's podium, shouting, "I's the Mississippi delegation. I demand to be seated." He was quickly removed from the Capitol and later was fined for the intrusion.

Committees

● SENATE -- When the 89th Congress convened, there were no immediate changes in Senate committee chairmanships. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, died April 18, and was replaced by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), 63.

Committee ratios were changed in both chambers to reflect the size of the Democratic majority, 68 percent in each house. The only major committee on which Democrats failed to win 2-1 control was the Senate Finance Committee, where the ratio remained unchanged from the 88th Congress -- 11 Democrats to 6 Republicans. Mansfield sought to add two Democrats to the Finance Committee for a 13-6 ratio, but failed in a showdown in the Democratic Steering Committee with Long, the second-ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee and newly elected Whip. The Steering Committee made changes in 10 of the 16 standing committees as follows: Aeronautical and Space Sciences, from 10-5 to 11-5; Agriculture and Forestry, from 11-6 to 10-5; Banking and Currency, from 10-5 to 10-4; Commerce, from 12-5 to 12-6; District of Columbia, from 4-3 to 5-2; Foreign Relations, from 12-5 to 13-6; Government Operations, from 10-5 to 10-4; Interior and Insular Affairs, from 11-6 to 11-5; Judiciary, from 10-5 to 11-5; Labor and Public Welfare, from 10-5 to 11-5; and Post Office and Civil Service from 6-3 to 8-4.

A new rule modifying strict adherence to seniority in assigning Republicans to committees was adopted by the Republican Conference Jan. 12. It provided that no Senator holding an assignment on one of the four most important committees -- Appropriations, Armed Services, Finance and Foreign Relations -- could be assigned to another of the four until other Senators were offered the opening. But the rule also provided that Senators currently holding assignments on two of these committees could continue to do so, and could also switch to another one of the top four. As of 1965, six Senators held assignments on two of the top four committees: Carlson (Kan.), Case (N.J.), Mundt (S.D.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Smith (Maine) and Williams (Del.).

● HOUSE -- Two new House committee chairmen were chosen at the beginning of the session: L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), 59, who became chairman of the Armed Services Committee succeeding Carl Vinson (D Ga.), who retired Jan. 4, and George H. Fallon (D Md.), 62, who became chairman of the Public Works Committee, replacing Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), who was defeated in a 1964 primary.

House leaders McCormack and Ford Jan. 5 agreed to an approximate 2-1 Democratic-Republican ratio on House committees, giving to the Democrats and taking away from the Republicans one to four seats on each of the 20 standing committees except Rules, which already had a 10-5 ratio. Under the realignment, the ratio on the influential Ways and Means Committee was changed from 15-10 to 17-8. House Democrats filled three vacancies on the Committee, greatly increasing the chances that the Committee would report legislation on medical care for the aged. The three elected were Richard Fulton (D Tenn.), Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.), and Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio).

James F. Battin (R Mont.) gave up his seat on the Foreign Affairs Committee in order to fill the one GOP vacancy on Ways and Means. He was replaced on Foreign Affairs by James G. Fulton (R Pa.). The GOP vacancy on the Rules Committee, formerly filled by a Member from New York, was assigned to James H. Quillen (R Tenn.)

Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) resigned his ranking minority position on Education and Labor but did not take on a new assignment. He stated that he wished to give more attention to his Foreign Affairs Committee duties.

The Republican Conference adopted a resolution stating that "no Member should serve simultaneously as

Membership Changes, 89th Congress

Senate

Party	Member	Died	Resigned	Successor	Party	Elected	Sworn In
D	Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	4/18/65		Donald Russell	D	4/22/65*	4/23/65
D	Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)		11/11/65	Harry F. Byrd Jr.	D	11/12/65*	11/15/65

House

D	Albert W. Watson (S.C. 2nd)		2/1/65	Albert W. Watson	R	6/15/65	6/16/65
D	T. Ashton Thompson (La. 7th)	7/1/65		Edwin W. Edwards	D	10/15/65	10/18/65
R	Clarence J. Brown (Ohio 7th)	8/23/65		Clarence J. Brown Jr.	R	11/2/65	1/10/66
D	James Roosevelt (Calif. 26th)		9/30/65	Thomas Rees	D	12/15/65	1/10/66
D	Herbert C. Bonner (N.C. 1st)	11/7/65		Walter B. Jones	D	2/5/66	2/10/66
R	John V. Lindsay (N.Y. 17th)		12/30/65	Theodore R. Kupferman	R	2/8/66	2/23/66

*Appointed until election is held in November 1966 for the remaining years of the term.

chairman or ranking member of more than one standing committee." However, Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), by special exception, kept his ranking positions on the Rules and Government Operations Committees. As Minority Whip, Arends was required to yield ranking position on Armed Services. (See p. 25)

Albert W. Watson (S.C.), who Jan. 12 switched from the Democratic to the Republican party, was assigned a seat on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ranked ahead of freshman Tim Lee Carter (R Ky.).

On the Committee ratio agreement with McCormack, Ford won one point -- the Foreign Affairs Committee was enlarged by three members to 36, permitting the lowest ranking Republican, Vernon W. Thomson (R Wis.), to remain on the Committee. This concession ensured that no Republican would be dropped from a committee on which he had served the previous year.

HOUSE RULES CHANGES

In its opening business, the House by voice vote adopted a resolution (H Res 8) reinstituting the rules of the 88th Congress, with an amendment. The amendment made three changes in the House rules, two of which substantially strengthened the authority of the Speaker to bring legislation to the floor.

The important vote on the changes came on a motion to move the previous question, thereby preventing amendments and ending debate. The motion was adopted by a 224-201 roll-call vote, with a majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats voting against it. (For voting, see chart p. 932)

The major change -- the 21-day rule -- weakened the power of the Rules Committee to block legislation from reaching the floor. It permitted the Speaker to recognize a committee chairman (or other committee member) to bring up a measure that had been before the Rules Committee for 21 days without being granted a rule for floor action. The 21-day rule was used many times during the session. The second change allowed the Speaker to recognize a Member to offer a motion that would permit sending a bill to conference by majority vote. Existing procedure required unanimous consent or a rule from the Rules Committee to send a bill to conference. (For details, see story p. 585)

CLOTURE

As in past sessions, attempts were made in the Senate to ease the cloture rule (Rule 22) for shutting off filibusters. The existing rule requires the vote of two-thirds of Senators present and voting to limit debate. Cloture was successfully invoked on the Voting Rights Act of 1965 but failed on the bill to repeal state "right-to-work" laws. (See story p. 590)

First Session Turnover

● SENATE -- On Jan. 4 there were no vacancies in the Senate, but there were two changes in the membership during the year. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), a Senator since 1944 and chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, died April 18, 1965. On April 21 South Carolina Gov. Donald Stuart Russell (D), 59, resigned as Governor to accept appointment to the Senate seat. Lt. Gov. Robert E. McNair (D) was sworn in as Governor April 22 and immediately appointed Russell to serve until November 1966, when a special election would be held to fill out the remaining two years of the term. Russell, a lawyer, was a proponent of states' rights, but was considered a moderate on the racial question. He was sworn in April 23 and was assigned to the Agriculture and Forestry, and Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. (D Va.) Nov. 11 announced the resignation of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), 78, a Senator since 1933. Byrd, who had been the principal power in Virginia politics for over 40 years, was chairman of the Finance Committee and third ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee. On Nov. 12, Harrison named Byrd's son, Harry Flood Byrd Jr. (D), 50, to serve in the seat until 1966, when a special election would be held to fill out the remaining four years of the term. Harry Flood Byrd Jr., who had been a Virginia state Senator, assumed his new duties Nov. 15, and was sworn in when the second session convened.

● HOUSE -- The first House vacancy resulted from the Feb. 1 resignation of Albert W. Watson (D S.C. 2nd District). Watson, who had been stripped of seniority rights Jan. 2 by the Democrats because he supported the Republican Presidential candidate in 1964, had switched from the Democratic to Republican party Jan. 12. He resigned in order to seek election as a Republican. In a June 15 special election Watson defeated State Rep. Preston H. Callison (D), 56,291 to 24,409. He was the first Republican to win a South Carolina House seat since the Reconstruction era.

T. Ashton Thompson (D La. 7th District) died July 1. In a race for the Democratic nomination, State Sen. Edwin W. Edwards (D), 38, a racial moderate, Oct. 3 defeated segregationist Gary Tyler (D), 51,963 votes to 44,672. Gov. John J. McKeithen (D) Oct. 15 announced that since no Republican had filed to run in the Oct. 26 special election, the election was cancelled and Edwards was declared the winner. Edwards was sworn in Oct. 18 and assigned to the Public Works Committee.

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio 7th District), a Representative since 1939 and the ranking minority member of both the Rules and the Government Operations Committees, died Aug. 23. He was succeeded by his son, Clarence J. Brown Jr (R), 38, who defeated James A. Berry (D) with a 22,830 plurality (59.6 percent) in the Nov. 2 special election.

James Roosevelt (D Calif. 26th District), son of the late President Roosevelt, Sept. 30 resigned to accept President Johnson's Aug. 25 appointment as U.S. Representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Earlier in the year, Roosevelt April 6 had been defeated in the Los Angeles mayoralty race by the incumbent Mayor Samuel Yorty (D). In a Dec. 15 runoff for the House seat, State Sen. Thomas Rees (D), 40, defeated Dr. Ed Marshall (R), 40,575 votes to 27, 696. Entertainer Steve Allen (D) had announced his candidacy for the seat, but Oct. 20 he was denied a place on the ballot by the California Supreme Court because he had not registered as a member of his political party 90 days before the election. Before Sept. 18 Allen was registered as an independent.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C. 1st District), chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, died Nov. 7. In a special election Feb. 5, 1966, State Sen. Walter B. Jones, (D), 54, defeated John East (R). Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.) succeeded Bonner as chairman in 1966.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y. 17th District) Dec. 30 resigned to become Mayor of New York City, to which he was elected Nov. 2. (See p. 1546)

MEMBERS OF 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION . . .

As of Jan. 3, 1965

Representatives

D 295; R 140

(Districts in parentheses)

A

Abbitt, Watkins M. (4) -- D Va.
Abernethy, Thomas G. (1) -- D Miss.
Adair, E. Ross (4) -- R Ind.
Adams, Brock (7) -- D Wash.
Addabbo, Joseph P. (7) -- D N.Y.
Albert, Carl (3) -- D Okla.
Anderson, John B. (16) -- R Ill.
Anderson, William R. (6) -- D Tenn.
Andrews, George W. (3) -- D Ala.
Andrews, Glenn (4) -- R Ala.
Andrews, Mark (1) -- R N.D.
Annunzio, Frank (7) -- D Ill.
Arends, Leslie C. (17) -- R Ill.
Ashbrook, John M. (17) -- R Ohio
Ashley, Thomas L. (9) -- D Ohio
Ashmore, Robert T. (4) -- D S.C.
Aspinall, Wayne N. (4) -- D Colo.
Ayres, William H. (14) -- R Ohio

B

Baldwin, John F. (14) -- R Calif.
Bandstra, Bert (4) -- D Iowa
Baring, Walter S. (AL) -- D Nev.
Barrett, William A. (1) -- D Pa.
Bates, William H. (6) -- R Mass.
Battin, James F. (2) -- R Mont.
Beckworth, Lindley (3) -- D Texas
Belcher, Page (1) -- R Okla.
Bell, Alphonzo (28) -- R Calif.
Bennett, Charles E. (2) -- D Fla.
Berry, E.Y. (2) -- R S.D.
Betts, Jackson E. (8) -- R Ohio
Bingham, Jonathan B. (23) -- D N.Y.
Blatnik, John A. (8) -- D Minn.
Boggs, Hale (2) -- D La.
Boland, Edward P. (2) -- D Mass.
Bolling, Richard (5) -- D Mo.
Bolton, Frances P. (22) -- R Ohio
Bonner, Herbert C. (1) -- D N.C.
Bow, Frank T. (16) -- R Ohio
Brademas, John (3) -- D Ind.
Bray, William G. (7) -- R Ind.
Brock, W.E., III (3) -- R Tenn.
Brooks, Jack (2) -- D Texas
Broomfield, William S. (18) -- R Mich.
Brown, Clarence J. (7) -- R Ohio
Brown, George E., Jr. (29) -- D Calif.
Broyhill, James T. (9) -- R N.C.
Broyhill, Joel T. (10) -- R Va.
Buchanan, John H., Jr. (6) -- R Ala.
Burke, James A. (11) -- D Mass.
Burleson, Omar (17) -- D Texas
Burton, Laurence J. (1) -- R Utah
Burton, Phillip (5) -- D Calif.
Byrne, James A. (3) -- D Pa.
Byrnes, John W. (8) -- R Wis.

C

Cabell, Earle (5) -- D Texas
Cahill, William T. (1) -- R N.J.
Callan, Clair (1) -- D Neb.
Callaway, Howard H. (3) -- R Ga.
Cameron, Ronald Brooks (25) -- D Calif.
Carey, Hugh L. (15) -- D N.Y.
Carter, Tim Lee (5) -- R Ky.
Casey, Bob (22) -- D Texas
Cederberg, Elford A. (10) -- R Mich.
Celler, Emanuel (10) -- D N.Y.
Chamberlain, Charles E. (6) -- R Mich.
Chelf, Frank (4) -- D Ky.
Clancy, Donald D. (2) -- R Ohio
Clark, Frank M. (25) -- D Pa.
Clausen, Don H. (1) -- R Calif.
Clawson, Del (23) -- R Calif.
Cleveland, James C. (2) -- R N.H.
Clevenger, Raymond F. (11) -- D Mich.
Cohelan, Jeffery (7) -- D Calif.
Collier, Harold R. (10) -- R Ill.
Colmer, William M. (5) -- D Miss.
Conable, Barber B., Jr. (37) -- R N.Y.
Conte, Silvio O. (1) -- R Mass.
Conyers, John, Jr. (1) -- D Mich.
Cooley, Harold D. (4) -- D N.C.
Corbett, Robert J. (18) -- R Pa.
Corman, James C. (22) -- D Calif.
Craley, N. Neiman, Jr. (19) -- D Pa.
Cramer, William C. (12) -- R Fla.
Culver, John C. (2) -- D Iowa
Cunningham, Glenn (2) -- R Neb.
Curtin, Willard S. (8) -- R Pa.
Curtis, Thomas B. (2) -- R Mo.

D

Daddario, Emilio Q. (1) -- D Conn.
Dague, Paul B. (9) -- R Pa.
Daniels, Dominick V. (14) -- D N.J.
Davis, Glenn R. (9) -- R Wis.
Davis, John W. (7) -- D Ga.
Dawson, William L. (1) -- D Ill.
de la Garza, Eligio (15) -- D Texas
Delaney, James J. (9) -- D N.Y.
Dent, John H. (21) -- D Pa.
Denton, Winfield K. (8) -- D Ind.
Derwinski, Edward J. (4) -- R Ill.
Devine, Samuel L. (12) -- R Ohio
Dickinson, William L. (2) -- R Ala.
Diggs, Charles C., Jr. (13) -- D Mich.
Dingell, John D. (16) -- D Mich.
Dole, Robert (1) -- R Kan.
Donohue, Harold D. (4) -- D Mass.
Dorn, W.J. Bryan (3) -- D S.C.
Dow, John G. (27) -- D N.Y.
Dowdy, John (7) -- D Texas
Downing, Thomas N. (1) -- D Va.
Dulski, Thaddeus J. (41) -- D N.Y.
Duncan, John J. (2) -- R Tenn.
Duncan, Robert B. (4) -- D Ore.
Dwyer, Florence P. (6) -- R N.J.
Dyal, Ken W. (33) -- D Calif.

E

Edmondson, Ed (2) -- D Okla.
Edwards, Don (9) -- D Calif.
Edwards, Jack (1) -- R Ala.
Ellsworth, Robert F. (3) -- R Kan.
Erlenborn, John N. (14) -- R Ill.
Evans, Frank E. (3) -- D Colo.
Everett, Robert A. (8) -- D Tenn.
Evins, Joe L. (4) -- D Tenn.

F

Fallon, George H. (4) -- D Md.
Farbstein, Leonard (19) -- D N.Y.
Farnsley, Charles P. (3) -- D Ky.
Farnum, Billie S. (19) -- D Mich.
Fascell, Dante B. (4) -- D Fla.
Feighan, Michael A. (20) -- D Ohio
Findley, Paul (20) -- R Ill.
Fino, Paul A. (24) -- R N.Y.
Fisher, O. C. (21) -- D Texas
Flood, Daniel J. (11) -- D Pa.
Flynt, John J., Jr. (6) -- D Ga.
Fogarty, John E. (2) -- D R.I.
Foley, Thomas S. (5) -- D Wash.
Ford, Gerald R. (5) -- R Mich.
Ford, William D. (15) -- D Mich.
Fountain, L. H. (2) -- D N.C.
Fraser, Donald M. (5) -- D Minn.
Frelinghuysen, Peter H.B. (5) -- R N.J.
Friedel, Samuel N. (7) -- D Md.
Fulton, James G. (27) -- R Pa.
Fulton, Richard (5) -- D Tenn.
Fuqua, Don (9) -- D Fla.

G

Gallagher, Cornelius E. (13) -- D N.J.
Garmatz, Edward A. (3) -- D Md.
Gathings, E.C. (1) -- D Ark.
Gettys, Tom S. (5) -- D S.C.
Giaimo, Robert N. (3) -- D Conn.
Gibbons, Sam M. (10) -- D Fla.
Gilbert, Jacob H. (22) -- D N.Y.
Gilligan, John J. (1) -- D Ohio
Gonzalez, Henry B. (20) -- D Texas
Goodell, Charles E. (38) -- R N.Y.
Grabowski, Bernard F. (6) -- D Conn.
Gray, Kenneth J. (21) -- D Ill.
Green, Edith (3) -- D Ore.
Green, William J., III (5) -- D Pa.
Greigg, Stanley L. (6) -- D Iowa
Grider, George W. (9) -- D Tenn.
Griffin, Robert P. (9) -- R Mich.
Griffiths, Martha W. (17) -- D Mich.
Gross, H.R. (3) -- R Iowa
Grover, James R., Jr. (2) -- R N.Y.
Gubser, Charles S. (10) -- R Calif.
Gurney, Edward J. (11) -- R Fla.

H

Hagan, G. Elliott (1) -- D Ga.
Hagen, Harlan (18) -- D Calif.
Haley, James A. (7) -- D Fla.
Hall, Durward G. (7) -- R Mo.
Halleck, Charles A. (2) -- R Ind.
Halpern, Seymour (6) -- R N.Y.
Hamilton, Lee H. (9) -- D Ind.
Hanley, James M. (34) -- D N.Y.
Hanna, Richard T. (34) -- D Calif.
Hansen, George V. (2) -- R Idaho
Hansen, John R. (7) -- D Iowa
Hansen, Julia Butler (3) -- D Wash.
Hardy, Porter, Jr. (2) -- D Va.
Harris, Oren (4) -- D Ark.
Harsha, William H. (6) -- R Ohio
Harvey, James (8) -- R Mich.
Harvey, Ralph (10) -- R Ind.
Hathaway, William D. (2) -- D Maine
Hawkins, Augustus F. (21) -- D Calif.
Hays, Wayne L. (18) -- D Ohio
Hébert, F. Edward (1) -- D La.
Hechler, Ken (4) -- D W.Va.
Helstoski, Henry (9) -- D N.J.
Henderson, David N. (3) -- D N.C.
Herlong, A. Sydney, Jr. (5) -- D Fla.
Hicks, Floyd V. (6) -- D Wash.
Holifield, Chet (19) -- D Calif.
Holland Elmer J. (20) -- D Pa.
Horton, Frank J. (36) -- R N.Y.
Hosmer, Craig (32) -- R Calif.
Howard, James J. (3) -- D N.J.
Hull, W.R., Jr. (6) -- D Mo.
Hungate, William L. (9) -- D Mo.
Huot, J. Oliva (1) -- D N.H.
Hutchinson, Edward (4) -- R Mich.

I

Ichord, Richard H. (8) -- D Mo.
Irwin, Donald J. (4) -- D Conn.

J

Jacobs, Andrew, Jr. (11) -- D Ind.
Jarman, John (5) -- D Okla.
Jennings, W. Pat (9) -- D Va.
Joelson, Charles S. (8) -- D N.J.
Johnson, Albert W. (23) -- R Pa.
Johnson, Harold T. (2) -- D Calif.
Johnson, Jed, Jr. (6) -- D Okla.
Jonas, Charles Raper (8) -- R N.C.
Jones, Paul C. (10) -- D Mo.
Jones, Robert E. (8) -- D Ala.

K

Karsten, Frank M. (1) -- D Mo.
Karth, Joseph E. (4) -- D Minn.
Kastenmeier, Robert W. (2) -- D Wis.
Kee, James (5) -- D W.Va.
Keith, Hastings (12) -- R Mass.
Kelly, Edna F. (12) -- D N.Y.
Keogh, Eugene J. (11) -- D N.Y.
King, Carleton J. (30) -- R N.Y.
King, Cecil R. (17) -- D Calif.
King, David S. (2) -- D Utah
Kirwan, Michael J. (19) -- D Ohio
Kluczynski, John C. (5) -- D Ill.
Kornegay, Horace R. (6) -- D N.C.
Krebs, Paul J. (12) -- D N.J.
Kunkel, John C. (16) -- R Pa.

L

Laird, Melvin R. (7) -- R Wis.
Landrum, Phil M. (9) -- D Ga.
Langen, Odin (7) -- R Minn.
Latta, Delbert L. (5) -- R Ohio
Leggett, Robert L. (4) -- D Calif.
Lennon, Alton (7) -- D N.C.
Lindsay, John V. (17) -- R N.Y.
Lipscomb, Glenard P. (24) -- R Calif.
Long, Clarence D. (2) -- D Md.
Long, Speedy O. (8) -- D La.
Love, Rodney M. (3) -- D Ohio

M

McCarthy, Richard D. (39) -- D N.Y.
McClory, Robert (12) -- R Ill.
McCormack, John W. (9) -- D Mass.
McCulloch, William M. (4) -- R Ohio
McDade, Joseph M. (10) -- R Pa.
McDowell, Harris B., Jr. (AL) -- D Del.
McEwen, Robert C. (31) -- R N.Y.
McFall, John J. (15) -- D Calif.
McGrath, Thomas C. (2) -- D N.J.
McMillan, John L. (6) -- D S.C.
McVicker, Roy H. (2) -- D Colo.
Macdonald, Torbert H. (7) -- D Mass.
MacGregor, Clark (3) -- R Minn.
Machen, Hervey G. (5) -- D Md.
Mackay, James A. (4) -- D Ga.
Mackie, John C. (7) -- D Mich.
Madden, Ray J. (1) -- D Ind.
Mahon, George H. (19) -- D Texas
Mailliard, William S. (6) -- R Calif.
Marsh, John O., Jr. (7) -- D Va.
Martin, Dave (3) -- R Neb.
Martin, James D. (7) -- R Ala.
Martin, Joseph W., Jr. (10) -- R Mass.
Mathias, Charles McC., Jr. (6) -- R Md.
Matsunaga, Spark M. (AL) -- D Hawaii
Matthews, D.R. (Billy) (8) -- D Fla.
May, Catherine (4) -- R Wash.
Meeds, Lloyd (2) -- D Wash.
Michel, Robert H. (18) -- R Ill.
Miller, George P. (8) -- D Calif.
Mills, Wilbur D. (2) -- D Ark.
Minish, Joseph G. (11) -- D N.J.
Mink, Patsy T. (AL) -- D Hawaii
Minshall, William E. (23) -- R Ohio
Mize, Chester L. (2) -- R Kan.
Moeller, Walter H. (10) -- D Ohio
Monagan, John S. (5) -- D Conn.
Moore, Arch A., Jr. (1) -- R W.Va.
Moorhead, William S. (14) -- D Pa.
Morgan, Thomas E. (26) -- D Pa.
Morris, Thomas G. (AL) -- D N.M.
Morrison, James H. (6) -- D La.
Morse, F. Bradford (5) -- R Mass.
Morton, Rogers C.B. (1) -- R Md.
Mosher, Charles A. (13) -- R Ohio
Moss, John E. (3) -- D Calif.
Multer, Abraham J. (13) -- D N.Y.
Murphy, John M. (16) -- D N.Y.
Murphy, William T. (3) -- D Ill.
Murray, Tom (7) -- D Tenn.

N

Natcher, William H. (2) -- D Ky.
Nedzi, Lucien N. (14) -- D Mich.
Nelsen, Ancher (2) -- R Minn.
Nix, Robert N.C. (2) -- D Pa.

O

O'Brien, Leo W. (29) -- D N.Y.
O'Hara, Barratt (2) -- D Ill.
O'Hara, James G. (12) -- D Mich.
O'Konski, Alvin E. (10) -- R Wis.
Olsen, Arnold (1) -- D Mont.
Olson, Alec G. (6) -- D Minn.
O'Neal, Maston (2) -- D Ga.
O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr. (8) -- D Mass.
Ottinger, Richard L. (25) -- D N.Y.

P

Passman, Otto E. (5) -- D La.
Patman, Wright (1) -- D Texas
Patten, Edward J. (15) -- D N.J.
Pelly, Thomas M. (1) -- R Wash.
Pepper, Claude (3) -- D Fla.
Perkins, Carl D. (7) -- D Ky.
Philbin, Philip J. (3) -- D Mass.
Pickle, J. J. (10) -- D Texas
Pike, Otis G. (1) -- D N.Y.
Pirnie, Alexander (32) -- R N.Y.
Poage, W. R. (11) -- D Texas
Poff, Richard H. (6) -- R Va.
Pool, Joe R. (AL) -- D Texas
Powell, Adam C. (18) -- D N.Y.
Price, Melvin (24) -- D Ill.
Pucinski, Roman C. (11) -- D Ill.
Purcell, Graham (13) -- D Texas

. . . GOVERNORS, CABINET OFFICERS, SUPREME COURT

As of Jan. 3, 1965

Q

Quie, Albert H. (1) -- R Minn.
Quillen, James H. (1) -- R Tenn.

R

Race, John A. (6) -- D Wis.
Randall, Wm. J. (4) -- D Mo.
Redlin, Rolland (2) -- D N.D.
Reid, Charlotte T. (15) -- R Ill.
Reid, Ogden R. (26) -- R N.Y.
Reifel, Ben (1) -- R S.D.
Reinecke, Edwin (27) -- R Calif.
Resnick, Joseph Y. (28) -- D N.Y.
Reuss, Henry S. (5) -- D Wis.
Rhodes, George M. (6) -- D Pa.
Rhodes, John J. (1) -- R Ariz.
Rivers, L. Mendel (1) -- D S.C.
Rivers, Ralph J. (AL) -- D Alaska
Roberts, Ray (4) -- D Texas
Robison, Howard W. (33) -- R N.Y.
Rodino, Peter W., Jr. (10) -- D N.J.
Rogers, Byron G. (1) -- D Colo.
Rogers, Paul G. (6) -- D Fla.
Rogers, Walter (18) -- D Texas
Ronan, Daniel J. (6) -- D Ill.
Roncalio, Teno (AL) -- D Wyo.
Rooney, Fred B. (15) -- D Pa.
Rooney, John J. (14) -- D N.Y.
† Roosevelt, James (26) -- D Calif.
Rosenthal, Benjamin S. (8) -- D N.Y.
Rostenkowski, Dan (8) -- D Ill.
Roudebush, Richard L. (6) -- R Ind.
Roush, J. Edward (5) -- D Ind.
Roybal, Edward R. (30) -- D Calif.
Rumsfeld, Donald (13) -- R Ill.
Ryan, William F. (20) -- D N.Y.

S

Satterfield, David E., III (3) -- D Va.
St. Germain, Fernand J. (1) -- D R.I.
St. Onge, William L. (2) -- D Conn.
Saylor, John P. (22) -- R Pa.
Scheuer, James H. (21) -- D N.Y.
Schisler, Gale (19) -- D Ill.
Schmidhauser, John R. (1) -- D Iowa
Schneebeli, Herman T. (17) -- R Pa.
Schweiker, Richard S. (13) -- R Pa.
Scott, Ralph J. (5) -- D N.C.
Secrest, Robert T. (15) -- D Ohio
Selden, Armistead I., Jr. (5) -- D Ala.
Senner, George F., Jr. (3) -- D Ariz.
Shipley, George E. (23) -- D Ill.
Shriver, Garner E. (4) -- R Kan.
Sickles, Carlton R. (AL) -- D Md.
Sikes, Robert L.F. (1) -- D Fla.
Sisk, B.F. (16) -- D Calif.
Skubitz, Joe (5) -- R Kan.
Slack, John M., Jr. (3) -- D W.Va.
Smith, H. Allen (20) -- R Calif.
Smith, Henry P., III (40) -- R N.Y.
Smith, Howard W. (8) -- D Va.
Smith, Neal (5) -- D Iowa
Springer, William L. (22) -- R Ill.
Stafford, Robert T. (AL) -- R Vt.
Staggers, Harley O. (2) -- D W. Va.
Stalbaum, Lynn E. (1) -- D Wis.
Stanton, J. William (11) -- R Ohio
Steed, Tom (4) -- D Okla.
Stephens, Robert G., Jr. (10) -- D Ga.
Stratton, Samuel S. (35) -- D N.Y.
Stubblefield, Frank A. (1) -- D Ky.
Sullivan, Leonor K. (3) -- D Mo.
Sweeney, Robert E. (AL) -- D Ohio

T

Talcott, Burt L. (12) -- R Calif.
Taylor, Roy A. (11) -- D N.C.
Teague, Charles M. (13) -- R Calif.
Teague, Olin E. (6) -- D Texas
Tenzer, Herbert (5) -- D N.Y.
Thomas, Albert (8) -- D Texas
Thompson, Clark W. (9) -- D Texas
Thompson, Frank, Jr. (4) -- D N.J.
† Thompson, T. Ashton (7) -- D La.
Thomson, Vernon W. (3) -- R Wis.
Todd, Paul H., Jr. (3) -- D Mich.
Toll, Herman (4) -- D Pa.
Trimble, James W. (3) -- D Ark.
Tuck, William M. (5) -- D Va.
Tunney, John V. (38) -- D Calif.
Tupper, Stanley R. (1) -- R Maine
Tuten, J. Russell (8) -- D Ga.

U, V

Udall, Morris K. (2) -- D Ariz.
Ullman, Al (2) -- D Ore.
Utt, James B. (35) -- R Calif.
Van Deerlin, Lionel (37) -- D Calif.
Vanik, Charles A. (21) -- D Ohio
Vigorito, Joseph P. (24) -- D Pa.
Vivian, Weston E. (2) -- D Mich.

W

Waggonner, Joe D., Jr. (4) -- D La.
Walker, E.S. Johnny (AL) -- D N.M.
Walker, Prentiss (4) -- R Miss.
Watkins, G. Robert (7) -- R Pa.
* Watson, Albert W. (2) -- D S.C.
Watts, John C. (6) -- D Ky.
Weltner, Charles L. (5) -- D Ga.
Whalley, J. Irving (12) -- R Pa.
White, Compton I., Jr. (1) -- D Idaho
White, Richard C. (16) -- D Texas
Whitener, Basil L. (10) -- D N.C.
Whitten, Jamie L. (2) -- D Miss.
Widnall, William B. (7) -- R N.J.
Williams, John Bell (3) -- D Miss.
Willis, Edwin E. (3) -- D La.
Wilson, Bob (36) -- R Calif.
Wilson, Charles H. (31) -- D Calif.
Wolff, Lester L. (3) -- D N.Y.
Wright, Jim (12) -- D Texas
Wyatt, Wendell (1) -- R Ore.
Wydler, John W. (4) -- R N.Y.

X, Y, Z

Yates, Sidney R. (9) -- D Ill.
Young, John (14) -- D Texas
Younger, J. Arthur (11) -- R Calif.
Zablocki, Clement J. (4) -- D Wis.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER
Polanco-Abreu, Santiago --
Pop. Dem. P.R.

Senators

D 68; R 32

Aiken, George D. -- R Vt.
Allott, Gordon -- R Colo.
Anderson, Clinton P. -- D N.M.
Bartlett, E.L. -- D Alaska
Bass, Ross -- D Tenn.
Bayh, Birch -- D Ind.
Bennett, Wallace F. -- R Utah
Bible, Alan -- D Nev.
Boggs, J. Caleb -- R Del.
Brewster, Daniel B. -- D Md.
Burdick, Quentin N. -- D N.D.
† Byrd, Harry Flood -- D Va.
Byrd, Robert C. -- D W.Va.
Cannon, Howard W. -- D Nev.
Carlson, Frank -- R Kan.
Case, Clifford P. -- R N.J.
Church, Frank -- D Idaho
Clark, Joseph S. -- D Pa.
Cooper, John Sherman -- R Ky.
Cotton, Norris -- R N.H.
Curtis, Carl T. -- R Neb.
Dirksen, Everett McKinley -- R Ill.
Dodd, Thomas J. -- D Conn.
Dominick, Peter H. -- R Colo.
Douglas, Paul H. -- D Ill.
Eastland, James O. -- D Miss.
Ellender, Allen J. -- D La.
Ervin, Sam J., Jr. -- D N.C.
Fannin, Paul J. -- R Ariz.
Fong, Hiram L. -- R Hawaii
Fulbright, J.W. -- D Ark.
Gore, Albert -- D Tenn.
Gruening, Ernest -- D Alaska
Harris, Fred R. -- D Okla.
Hart, Philip A. -- D Mich.
Hartke, Vance -- D Ind.
Hayden, Carl -- D Ariz.
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. -- R Iowa
Hill, Lister -- D Ala.
Holland, Spessard L. -- D Fla.
Hruska, Roman L. -- R Neb.
Inouye, Daniel K. -- D Hawaii
Jackson, Henry M. -- D Wash.
Javits, Jacob K. -- R N.Y.
† Johnston, Olin D. -- D S.C.
Jordan, B. Everett -- D N.C.
Jordan, Len B. -- R Idaho
Kennedy, Edward M. -- D Mass.
Kennedy, Robert F. -- D N.Y.
Kuchel, Thomas H. -- R Calif.
Lausche, Frank J. -- D Ohio
Long, Edward V. -- D Mo.
Long, Russell B. -- D La.
Magnuson, Warren G. -- D Wash.
Mansfield, Mike -- D Mont.
McCarthy, Eugene J. -- D Minn.
McClellan, John L. -- D Ark.
McGee, Gale W. -- D Wyo.
McGovern, George -- D S.D.
McIntyre, Thomas J. -- D N.H.
McNamara, Pat -- D Mich.
Metcalf, Lee -- D Mont.
Miller, Jack -- R Iowa
Mondale, Walter F. -- D Minn.
Monroney, A.S. Mike -- D Okla.
Montoya, Joseph M. -- D N.M.
Morse, Wayne -- D Ore.
Morton, Thruston B. -- R Ky.
Moss, Frank E. -- D. Utah
Mundt, Karl E. -- R S.D.
Murphy, George -- R Calif.
Muskie, Edmund S. -- D Maine
Nelson, Gaylord -- D Wis.
Neuberger, Maurine B. -- D Ore.
Pastore, John O. -- D R.I.
Pearson, James B. -- R Kan.
Pell, Claiborne -- D R.I.
Prouty, Winston L. -- R Vt.
Proxmire, William -- D Wis.
Randolph, Jennings -- D W.Va.
Ribicoff, Abraham A. -- D Conn.
Robertson, A. Willis -- D Va.
Russell, Richard B. -- D Ga.
Saltonstall, Leverett -- R Mass.
Scott, Hugh -- R Pa.
Simpson, Milward L. -- R Wyo.
Smathers, George A. -- D Fla.
Smith, Margaret Chase -- R Maine
Sparkman, John J. -- D Ala.
Stennis, John -- D Miss.
Symington, Stuart -- D Mo.
Talmadge, Herman E. -- D Ga.
Thurmond, Strom -- R S.C.
Tower, John G. -- R Texas
Tydings, Joseph D. -- D Md.
Williams, Harrison A., Jr. -- D N.J.
Williams, John J. -- R Del.
Yarborough, Ralph W. -- D Texas
Young, Milton R. -- R N.D.
Young, Stephen M. -- D Ohio

Supreme Court

Warren, Earl -- Calif., Chief Justice
Black, Hugo L. -- Ala.
Brennan, William J., Jr. -- N.J.
Clark, Tom C. -- Texas
Douglas, William O. -- Conn.
† Goldberg, Arthur J. -- Ill.
Harlan, John Marshall -- N.Y.
Stewart, Potter -- Ohio
White, Byron R. -- Colo.

Cabinet

† Celebrezze, Anthony J. -- HEW
Connor, John T. -- Commerce
† Dillon, Douglas -- Treasury
Freeman, Orville L. -- Agriculture
† Gronouski, John A. -- Postmaster General
Katzenbach, Nicholas deB. -- Attorney General
McNamara, Robert S. -- Defense
Rusk, Dean -- State
† Stevenson, Adlai E. -- U.N. Ambassador
Udall, Stewart L. -- Interior
Wirtz, W. Willard -- Labor

Governors

D 33; R 17

Ala. --George C. Wallace (D)
Alaska -- William A. Egan (D)
Ariz. -- Samuel P. Goddard (D)
Ark. -- Orval E. Faubus (D)
Calif. -- Edmund G. Brown (D)
Colo. -- John A. Love (R)
Conn. -- John N. Dempsey (D)
Del. -- Charles L. Terry, Jr. (D)
Fla. -- Haydon Burns (D)
Ga. -- Carl E. Sanders (D)
Hawaii -- John A. Burns (D)
Idaho -- Robert E. Smylie (R)
Ill. -- Otto Kerner (D)
Ind. -- Roger D. Branigin (D)
Iowa -- Harold E. Hughes (D)
Kan. -- William H. Avery (R)
Ky. -- Edward T. Breathitt (D)
La. -- John J. McKeithen (D)
Maine -- John H. Reed (R)
Md. -- J. Millard Tawes (D)
Mass. -- John A. Volpe (R)
Mich. -- George W. Romney (R)
Minn. -- Karl F. Rolvaag (D)
Miss. -- Paul B. Johnson (D)
Mo. -- Warren E. Hearnes (D)
Mont. -- Tim M. Babcock (R)
Neb. -- Frank B. Morrison (D)
Nev. -- Grant Sawyer (D)
N.H. -- John W. King (D)
N.J. -- Richard J. Hughes (D)
N.M. -- Jack M. Campbell (D)
N.Y. -- Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)
N.C. -- Dan K. Moore (D)
N.D. -- William L. Guy (D)
Ohio -- James A. Rhodes (R)
Okla. -- Henry Bellmon (R)
Ore. -- Mark Hatfield (R)
Pa. -- William W. Scranton (R)
R.I. -- John H. Chafee (R)
† S.C. -- Donald S. Russell (D)
S.D. -- Nils Boe (R)
Tenn. -- Frank G. Clement (D)
Texas -- John B. Connally (D)
Utah -- Calvin L. Rampton (D)
Vt. -- Philip H. Hoff (D)
Va. -- Albertis S. Harrison Jr. (D)
Wash. -- Daniel J. Evans (R)
W.Va. -- Hulett C. Smith (D)
Wis. -- Warren P. Knowles (R)
Wyo. -- Clifford P. Hansen (R)

Footnotes

†Died or resigned after Jan. 3, 1965. See changes in membership, p. 27.
**Rep. Watson, elected as a Democrat in 1964, became a Republican Jan. 12, 1965; resigned from Congress Feb. 1; was elected as a Republican June 15, 1965.*

For delegations from each state, see p. 33-37.

Seniority in the 89th Congress

(As of Jan. 3, 1965)

Senate Seniority

Senate rank generally is determined according to the official date of the beginning of a Member's service, which is Jan. 3 except in the case of new Members sworn in after Congress is in session. For those appointed or elected to fill unexpired terms, the date of appointment, certification or swearing in determines the Senator's rank.

When Members are sworn in on the same day, custom decrees that those with prior political experience take precedence. Counted as political experience, in order of importance, are Senatorial, House and Gubernatorial service. Information on prior experience is given below. The dates following Senators' names refer to the beginning of their present service.

DEMOCRATS

1. Hayden (ex-Representative) -- March 4, 1927
2. Russell (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 12, 1933
†3. Byrd (Va.) (ex-Governor) -- March 4, 1933
4. Ellender -- Jan. 3, 1937
5. Hill (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 11, 1938
6. Eastland (ex-Senator) -- Jan. 3, 1943
7. McClellan (ex-Representative) - Jan. 3, 1943
8. Magnuson (ex-Representative) -- Dec. 14, 1944
9. Fulbright (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1945
†10. Johnston (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1945
11. Holland (ex-Governor) -- Sept. 25, 1946
12. Robertson (ex-Representative, seven House terms) -- Nov. 6, 1946
13. Sparkman (ex-Representative, six House terms) -- Nov. 6, 1946
14. Stennis -- Nov. 5, 1947
15. Long (La.) -- Dec. 31, 1948
16. Anderson (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1949
17. Douglas -- Jan. 3, 1949
18. Pastore (ex-Governor) -- Dec. 19, 1950
19. Monroney (ex-Representative, six House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1951
20. Smathers (ex-Representative, two House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1951
21. Gore (ex-Representative, seven House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1953
22. Jackson (ex-Representative, six House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1953
23. Mansfield (ex-Representative, five House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1953
24. Symington -- Jan. 3, 1953
25. Ervin (ex-Representative) -- June 5, 1954
26. Bible -- Dec. 2, 1954
27. McNamara -- Jan. 3, 1955
‡28. Morse -- Feb. 17, 1955
29. Lausche (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1957
Talmadge (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1957
30. Church -- Jan. 3, 1957
Clark -- Jan. 3, 1957
31. Yarborough -- April 29, 1957

† *Died or resigned during the year. See p. 27.*

32. Proxmire -- Aug. 28, 1957
33. Jordan (N. C.) -- April 19, 1958
34. Randolph (ex-Representative) - - Nov. 5, 1958
35. McCarthy (ex-Representative, five House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
36. Young (Ohio) (ex-Representative, four House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
37. Byrd (W. Va.) (ex-Representative, three House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
38. Dodd (ex-Representative, two House terms -- Jan. 3, 1959
39. Williams (N. J.) (ex-Representative, 1-1/2 House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
40. Bartlett (ex-Delegate to the House) -- Jan. 3, 1959
41. Muskie (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1959
42. Gruening (former appointed Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1959
43. Cannon -- Jan. 3, 1959
Hart -- Jan. 3, 1959
Hartke -- Jan. 3, 1959
McGee -- Jan. 3, 1959
Moss -- Jan. 3, 1959
44. Burdick (ex-Representative) -- Aug. 8, 1960
45. Long (Mo.) -- Sept. 23, 1960
46. Neuberger -- Nov. 9, 1960
47. Metcalf (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1961
48. Pell -- Jan. 3, 1961
49. Kennedy (Mass.) -- Nov. 7, 1962
McIntyre -- Nov. 7, 1962
50. Ribicoff (ex-Representative, two House terms, ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1963
51. Brewster (ex-Representative, two House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1963
McGovern (ex-Representative, two House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1963
52. Inouye (ex-Representative, 1 1/2 House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1963
53. Bayh -- Jan. 3, 1963
54. Nelson (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 7, 1963
55. Bass (ex-Representative, five House terms) -- Nov. 4, 1964
56. Montoya (ex-Representative, 3 1/2 House terms) -- Nov. 4, 1964
57. Harris -- Nov. 4, 1964
58. Mondale - Dec. 29, 1964
59. Kennedy (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Tydings -- Jan. 3, 1965

‡ *Sen. Morse started his Senate service Jan. 3, 1945, as a Republican; he became an Independent Oct. 24, 1952, and officially a Democrat Feb. 17, 1955.*

REPUBLICANS

1. Aiken (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 10, 1941
2. Hickenlooper (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1945
3. Saltonstall (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 4, 1945
4. Young (N. D.) -- March 12, 1945
5. Williams (Del.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
6. Mundt (ex-Representative) -- Dec. 31, 1948
7. Smith (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1949
8. Carlson (ex-Representative, ex-Governor) -- Nov. 29, 1950
9. Dirksen (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1951
10. Bennett -- Jan. 3, 1951
11. Kuchel -- Jan. 2, 1953
12. Cotton (ex-Representative, four House terms) -- Nov. 8, 1954
13. Hruska (ex-Representative, one House term) -- Nov. 8, 1954
14. Curtis (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 1, 1955
15. Case (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1955
16. Allott -- Jan. 3, 1955
17. Cooper (ex-Senator) -- Nov. 7, 1956
18. Morton (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1957
19. Javits (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 9, 1957
20. Scott (ex-Representative, eight House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
21. Prouty (ex-Representative, four House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
22. Fong -- Aug. 21, 1959
23. Boggs (ex-Representative, ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1961
24. Miller -- Jan. 3, 1961
25. Tower -- June 15, 1961
26. Pearson -- Jan. 31, 1962
27. Jordan (Idaho) (ex-Governor) -- Aug. 6, 1962
28. Simpson (ex-Governor) -- Nov. 7, 1962
29. Dominick (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1963
‡‡30. Thurmond (ex-Senator, ex-Governor) -- Sept. 16, 1964
31. Murphy -- Dec. 31, 1964
32. Fannin (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1965

‡‡ *Sen. Thurmond began his Senate service Nov. 7, 1956 as a Democrat. He became a Republican Sept. 16, 1964.*

House Seniority

House rank generally is determined according to the official date of the beginning of a Member's service, which is Jan. 3 except in the case of Members elected to fill vacancies, when the date of election determines the rank.

When Members enter the House on the same day, those with prior House experience take precedence, starting with those with the greatest consecutive service. Experience as Senator or Governor is disregarded. Information on prior experience is given below. The dates following Members' names refer to the beginning of their present service.

DEMOCRATS

1. Celler (N. Y.) -- March 4, 1923
2. McCormack (Mass.) - Nov. 6, 1928
3. Patman (Texas) -- March 4, 1929
4. Smith (Va.) -- March 4, 1931
5. Colmer (Miss.) -- March 4, 1933
6. Cooley (N. C.) -- July 7, 1934
7. Mahon (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1935
8. Keogh (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1937
Kirwan (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1937
Poage (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1937
Thomas (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1937
9. Gathings (Ark.) -- Jan. 3, 1939
McMillan (S. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1939
Mills (Ark.) -- Jan. 3, 1939
†10. Bonner (N. C.) -- Nov. 5, 1940
11. Harris (Ark.) -- Jan. 3, 1941

Hebert (La.) - Jan. 3, 1941
Rivers (S. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1941
12. Whitten (Miss.) -- Nov. 4, 1941
13. King (Calif.) -- Aug. 25, 1942
14. Abernethy (Miss.) -- Jan. 3, 1943
Dawson (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1943
Feighan (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1943
Fisher (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1943
Holifield (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1943
Madden (Ind.) -- Jan. 3, 1943
Morrison (La.) -- Jan. 3, 1943
Murray (Tenn.) -- Jan. 3, 1943
Philbin (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1943
15. Andrews, George (Ala.) -- March 14, 1944
16. Rooney (N. Y.) -- June 6, 1944
17. Fogarty (R. I.) (two terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1945
Sikes (Fla.) (two terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1945
18. Chelf (Ky.) -- Jan. 3, 1945
Fallon (Md.) -- Jan. 3, 1945
Miller (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1945
Morgan (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1945
Powell (N. Y.) - - Jan. 3, 1945
Price (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1945
Trimble (Ark.) -- Jan. 3, 1945
19. Teague (Texas) -- Aug. 24, 1946
20. Boggs (La.) (one term previously) -- Jan. 3, 1947
21. Albert (Okla.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
Blatnik (Minn.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
Burleson (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1947
Donohue (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
Evins (Tenn.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
Hardy (Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
Karsten (Mo.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
Passman (La.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
*Williams (Miss.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
22. Jones (Ala.) -- Jan. 28, 1947
23. Gamatz (Md.) -- July 15, 1947
24. Thompson (Texas) -- Aug. 23, 1947
25. Multer (N. Y.) -- Nov. 4, 1947
26. Abbitt (Va.) -- Feb. 17, 1948
27. Jones (Mo.) -- Nov. 2, 1948
28. Barrett (Pa.) (one term previously) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Delaney (N. Y.) (one term previously) -- Jan. 3, 1949
29. Aspinall (Colo.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Bennett (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Bolling (Mo.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Hays (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Herlong (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Perkins (Ky.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Rhodes (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Rodino (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Staggers (W. Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Steed (Okla.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Willis (La.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
Zablocki (Wis.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
30. Kelly (N. Y.) -- Nov. 8, 1949
31. Dorn (S. C.) (one term previously -- Jan. 3, 1951
32. Jarman (Okla.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
Kluczynski (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
Rogers (Colo.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
Rogers (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1951
33. Watts (Ky.) -- April 14, 1951
34. O'Brien (N. Y.) -- April 1, 1952
35. Dowdy (Texas) -- Sept. 23, 1952
36. O'Hara (Ill.) (one term previously) -- Jan. 3, 1953
37. Boland (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Brooks (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Byrne (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Edmondson (Okla.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Fountain (N. C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Friedel (Md.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Hagan (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Haley (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Landrum (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Matthews (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Moss (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
O'Neill (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Selden (Ala.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
Sullivan (Mo.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
†Thompson (La.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
38. Tuck (Va.) (ex-Governor) -- April 14, 1953
39. Ashmore (S. C.) -- June 2, 1953
40. Natcher (Ky.) -- Aug. 1, 1953
41. Flynt (Ga.) -- Nov. 2, 1954
42. Flood (Pa.) (three terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1955
43. Denton (Ind.) (two terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1955
44. Ashley (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Clark (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Diggs (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Fascell (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Gray (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Green (Ore.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Griffiths (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Hull (Mo.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Jennings (Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Macdonald (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Reuss (Wis.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
†Roosevelt (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Sisk (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Thompson (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Vanik (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1955
Wright (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1955
45. Rogers (Fla.) -- Jan. 11, 1955
46. Dingell (Mich.) -- Dec. 13, 1955
47. Holland (Pa.) -- Jan. 24, 1956
48. Beckworth (Texas) (seven terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1957
49. Baring (Nev.) (two terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1957
50. Farbstein (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
Lennon (N. C.) (ex-Senator) -- Jan. 3, 1957
McFall (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
Scott (N. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
Ullman (Ore.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
Whitener (N. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
Young (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1957
51. Dent (Pa.) -- Jan. 21, 1958
52. Everett (Tenn.) -- Feb. 1, 1958
53. Nix (Pa.) -- May 20, 1958
54. McDowell (Del.) (one term previously -- Jan. 3, 1959
55. Brademas (Ind.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Burke (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Casey (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Cohelan (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Daddario (Conn.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Daniels (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Downing (Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Dulski (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Gallagher (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Giaimo (Conn.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Hechler (W. Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Johnson (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Karth (Minn.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Kastenmeier (Wis.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Monagan (Conn.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Moorhead (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Morris (N. M.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Murphy (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
O'Hara (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Pucinski (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Rivers (Alaska) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Rostenkowski (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Roush (Ind.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Shipley (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Slack (W. Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Smith (Iowa) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Stratton (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Stubblefield (Ky.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
Toll (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
56. Randall (Mo.) -- March, 3, 1959
57. Gilbert (N. Y.) -- March 8, 1960
58. Taylor (N. C.) -- June 25, 1960
59. Hansen (Wash.) -- Nov. 8, 1960
60. Addabbo (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Carey (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Corman (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Davis (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Hagan (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Henderson (N. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Ichord (Mo.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Joelson (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Kornegay (N. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Olsen (Mont.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Pike (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Ryan (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
St. Germain (R. I.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
Stephens (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
61. Udall (Ariz.) -- May 2, 1961
62. Gonzalez (Texas) -- Nov. 4, 1961
63. Nedzi (Mich.) -- Nov. 7, 1961
64. Waggonner (La.) -- Dec. 19, 1961
65. Purcell (Texas) -- Jan. 27, 1962
66. Roberts (Texas) -- Jan. 30, 1962
67. Rosenthal (N. Y.) -- Feb. 20, 1962
68. Secrest (Ohio) (three terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1963
69. Brown (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Cameron (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Duncan (Ore.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Edwards (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Fraser (Minn.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Fulton (Tenn.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Fuqua (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Gibbons (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Grabowski (Conn.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Hanna (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Hawkins (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Leggett (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Long (Md.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Marsh (Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Matsunaga (Hawaii) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Minish (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Murphy (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Olson (Minn.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Patten (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Pepper (Fla.) (ex-Senator) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Pool (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Roybal (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
St. Onge (Conn.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Senner (Ariz.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Sickles (Md.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Tuten (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Van Deerlin (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
*Watson (S. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Weltner (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
White (Idaho) -- Jan. 3, 1963
Wilson (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
70. Rooney (Pa.) -- July 30, 1963
71. Pickle (Texas) - Dec. 21, 1963
72. Burton (Calif.) -- Feb. 18, 1964
73. Green (Pa.) -- April 28, 1964
74. Gettys (S. C.) -- Nov. 3, 1964
Hungate (Mo.) -- Nov. 3, 1964
75. Yates (Ill.) (7 terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1965
76. King (Utah) (2 terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Moeller (Ohio) (2 terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1965
77. Irwin (Conn.) (1 term previously) -- Jan. 3, 1965
78. Adams (Wash.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Anderson (Tenn.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Annunzio (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1965

*Stripped of seniority by the Democratic caucus Jan. 2. Watson subsequently resigned from Congress and was re-elected June 15 as a Republican.

Bandstra (Iowa) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Bingham (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Cabell (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Callan (Neb.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Clevenger (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Conyers (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Craley (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Culver (Iowa) -- Jan. 3, 1965
De la Garza (Texas) -- Jnn. 3, 1965
Dow (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Dyal (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Evans (Colo.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Farnsley (Ky.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Farnum (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Foley (Wash.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Ford, W. (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Gilligan (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Greigg, (Iowa) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Grider (Tenn.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Hamilton (Ind.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Hansen (Iowa) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Hanley (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Hathaway (Maine) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Helstoski (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Hicks (Wash.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Howard (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Huot (N. H.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Jacobs (Ind.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Johnson (Okla.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Kee (W. Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Krebs (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Long (La.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Love (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Machen (Md.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Mackay (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Mackie (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
McCarthy (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
McGrath (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
McVicker (Colo.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Meeds (Wash.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Mink (Hawaii) -- Jan. 3, 1965
O'Neal (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Ottinger (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Race (Wis.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Redlin (N. D.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Resnick (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Ronan (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Roncalio (Wyo.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Satterfield (Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Scheuer (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Schisler (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Schmidhauser (Iowa) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Stalbaum (Wis.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Sweeney (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Tenzer (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Todd (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Tunney (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Vigorito (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Vivian (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Walker (N. M.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
White (Texas) -- Jan. 3, 1965
Wolff (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965

REPUBLICANS

1. Martin (Mass.) -- March 4, 1925
2. Arends (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1935
3. Halleck (Ind.) -- Jan. 29, 1935
† 4. Brown (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1939
5. Bolton (Ohio) -- Feb. 27, 1940
6. O'Konski (Wis.) -- Jan. 3, 1943
7. Corbett (Pa.) (one term previously) -- Jan. 3, 1945
8. Byrnes (Wis.) -- Jan. 3, 1945
   Fulton (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1945
9. Dague (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
10. McCulloch (Ohio) -- Nov. 4, 1947
11. Ford, G. (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1949
    Gross (Iowa) -- Jan. 3, 1949
12. Saylor (Pa.) -- Sept. 13, 1949
13. Widnall (N. J.) -- Feb. 6, 1950
14. Bates (Mass.) -- Feb. 14, 1950
15. Adair (Ind.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
    Ayres (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1951
    Belcher (Okla.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
    Berry (S. D.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
    Betts (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1951
    Bow (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1951
    Bray (Ind.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
    Curtis (Mo.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
    Springer (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1951
16. Broyhill (Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Cederberg (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Fino (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Frelinghuysen (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Gubser (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Hosmer (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Jonas (N. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Laird (Wis.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Mailliard (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Pelly (Wash.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Poff (Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Rhodes (Ariz.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Utt (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Wilson, B. (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
    Younger (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1953
17. Lipscomb (Calif.) -- Nov. 10, 1953
18. Baldwin (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
    Cramer (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
    Minshall (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1955
    Teague (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1955
19. Broomfield (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Chamberlain (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Collier (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Cunningham (Neb.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Curtin (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Dwyer (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Griffin (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Michel (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Moore (W. Va.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Smith (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
20. Robison (N. Y.) -- Jan. 14, 1958
21. Quie (Minn.) -- Feb. 18, 1958
22. Cahill (N. J.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Conte (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Derwinski (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Devine (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Halpern (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Keith (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Langen (Minn.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Latta (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    †Lindsay (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    May (Wash.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Nelsen (Minn.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
    Pimie (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1959
23. Goodell (N. Y.) -- May 26, 1959
24. Schneebeli (Pa.) -- April 26, 1960
25. Whalley (Pa.) -- Nov. 8, 1960
26. Harvey (Ind.) (six terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1961
27. Anderson (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Ashbrook (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Battin (Mont.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Bell (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Clancy (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Dole (Kan.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Ellsworth (Kan.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Findley (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Hall (Mo.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Harsha (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Harvey (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    King (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    MacGregor (Minn.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Martin (Neb.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Mathias (Md.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Morse (Mass.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Mosher (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Reifel (S. D.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Roudebush (Ind.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Schweiker (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Shriver (Kan.) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Stafford (Vt.) (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Thomson (Wis.) (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1961
    Tupper (Maine) -- Jan. 3, 1961
28. Kunkel (Pa.) -- May 16, 1961
29. Brock (Tenn.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Broyhill (N. C.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Burton (Utah) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Cleveland (N. H.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Grover (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Gurney (Fla.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Horton (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Hutchinson (Mich.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    McDade (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    McClory (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Morton (Md.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Quillen (Tenn.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Reid (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Reid (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Rumsfeld (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Skubitz (Kan.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Talcott (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
    Wydler (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1963
30. Clausen (Calif.) -- Jan. 22, 1963
31. Clawson (Calif.) -- June 11, 1963
32. Andrews (N. D.) -- Oct. 22, 1963
33. Johnson (Pa.) -- Nov. 5, 1963
34. Wyatt (Ore.) -- Nov. 3, 1964
35. Davis (Wis.) (5 terms previously) -- Jan. 3, 1965
36. Andrews, Glenn (Ala.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Buchanan (Ala.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Callaway (Ga.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Carter (Ky.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Conable (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Dickinson (Ala.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Duncan (Tenn.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Edwards (Ala.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Erlenborn (Ill.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Hansen (Idaho) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Martin (Ala.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    McEwen (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Mize (Kan.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Reinecke (Calif.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Smith (N. Y.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Stanton (Ohio) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Walker (Miss.) -- Jan. 3, 1965
    Watkins (Pa.) -- Jan. 3, 1965

† *Died or resigned during the year. See p. 27.*

Ages, Occupations, Religions, Sex

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE 89th CONGRESS

A summary of the ages, professions and religions of Members of the 89th Congress, compiled at the beginning of the 1965 session, showed these highlights:

Average Age - 51.9

Senator	57.7
Representative	50.5
Newcomer, Senate	44.9
Newcomer, Representative	43.8

The youngest Senator was Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), 32; the youngest Representative was Jed J. Johnson Jr. (D Okla.), whose 25th birthday was Dec. 27, 1964. Legal minimum age for a Senator is 30; for a Representative, 25. The oldest Senator was Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), 87; the oldest Representative was Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), 82.

RELIGIONS -- Roman Catholics replaced Methodists as the largest religious group in Congress, with 108 Members. Methodists, who had the most numerous membership in the 88th Congress with 102, moved to second place with 91. Roman Catholics had held second place during 1963-64 with 92. Episcopalians, who ranked fifth numerically in the 88th Congress, moved up to third place with 69 Members.

PROFESSIONS -- As always, more Congressmen had backgrounds as civil servants and politicians (469) than as members of any other profession. As in 1963-64, the next most frequently mentioned occupation was lawyer (314), followed by business and banking (181).

Four Congressmen, Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) and Reps. Joseph E. Karth (D Minn.), Joseph G. Minish (D N.J.) and Paul J. Krebs (D N.J.), had been labor union officials. Four Congressmen were physicians: Sen. Ernest Gruening (D Alaska), who never practiced as a doctor, and Reps. Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), Tim Lee Carter (R Ky.) and Durward G. Hall (R Mo.). Three Members of the House were ordained ministers: Rep. Walter H. Moeller (D Ohio), a Lutheran; and Reps. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) and John H. Buchanan Jr. (R Ala.), Baptist ministers. War veterans in Congress numbered 373 out of the 535 Members.

There were 12 women in the 1965 session and six Negroes, Democratic Reps. Augustus F. Hawkins (D Calif.), William L. Dawson (D Ill.), freshman John J. Conyers Jr. (D Mich.), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D Mich.), Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) and Robert N.C. Nix (D Pa.).

(Democrats are in capital letters; Republicans in small letters. Ages given are as of Jan. 1, 1965. Seniority rank is within the Member's party. For key to abbreviations, see p. 34, 35.)

Senate -- Ages, Occupations, Religions, Seniority Status

	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
ALABAMA				
HILL	70, 12-29-94	C,L,V	Meth.	5
SPARKMAN	65, 12-20-99	C,L,T,V	Meth.	13
ALASKA				
BARTLETT	60, 4-20-04	C,J	Prot.	40
GRUENING	77, 2- 6-87	C,J,M	--	42
ARIZONA				
HAYDEN	87, 10- 2-77	C,V	Epis.	1
Fannin	57, 1-29-07	B,C	Meth.	32
ARKANSAS				
FULBRIGHT	39, 4- 9-05	B,C,L,T	Disc.	9
McCLELLAN	68, 2-25-96	C,L,V	Bap.	7
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	54, 8-15-10	C,L,V	Epis.	11
Murphy	62, 7- 4-02	B	RC	31
COLORADO				
Allott	57, 1- 2-07	C,L,V	Epis.	16
Dominick	49, 7- 7-15	C,L,V	Epis.	29
CONNECTICUT				
DODD	57, 5-15-07	C,L,	RC	38
RIBICOFF	54, 4- 9-10	C,L	Jewish	30
DELAWARE				
Boggs	55, 5-15-09	C,L,V	Meth.	23
Williams	60, 5-17-04	A,B,C	Meth.	5
FLORIDA				
HOLLAND	72, 7-10-92	C,L,T,V	Meth.	11
SMATHERS	51, 11-14-13	C,L,V	Meth.	20
GEORGIA				
RUSSELL	67, 11- 2-97	C,L,V	Meth.	2
TALMADGE	51, 8- 9-13	A,B,C,L,V	Bap.	29
HAWAII				
INOUYE	40, 9- 7-24	C,L,V	Meth.	52
Fong	57, 10- 1-07	A,B,C,L,V	Cong.	22
IDAHO				
CHURCH	40, 7-25-24	C,L,V	Pres.	30
Jordan	65, 5-15-99	A,B,C,V	Meth.	27

	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
ILLINOIS				
DOUGLAS	72, 3-26-92	C,T,V	F	17
Dirksen	68, 1- 4-96	C,L,V	Ref.	9
INDIANA				
BAYH	36, 1-22-28	A,C,L,V	Meth.	53
HARTKE	45, 5-31-19	C,L,V	Luth.	43
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	68, 7-21-96	C,L,V	Meth.	2
Miller	48, 6- 6-16	C,J,L,T,V	RC	24
KANSAS				
Carlson	71, 1-23-93	A,C,V	Bap.	8
Pearson	44, 5- 7-20	C,L	Pres.	26
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	63, 8-23-01	C,L,V	Bap.	17
Morton	57, 8-19-07	B,C,V	Epis.	18
LOUISIANA				
ELLENDER	74, 9-24-90	A,C,L,V	Pres.	4
LONG	46, 11- 3-18	C,L,V	Meth.	15
MAINE				
MUSKIE	50, 3-28-14	C,L,V	RC	41
Smith W	67, 12-14-97	B,C,J	Meth.	7
MARYLAND				
BREWSTER	41, 11-23-23	A,C,L,V	Epis.	51
TYDINGS	36, 5- 4-28	C,L,V	Epis.	59
MASSACHUSETTS				
KENNEDY	32, 2-22-32	L,V	RC	49
Saltonstall	72, 9- 1-92	C,L,V	Unit.	3
MICHIGAN				
HART	52, 12-10-12	C,L,V	RC	43
McNAMARA	70, 10- 4-94	B,C,K	RC	27
MINNESOTA				
McCARTHY	48, 3-29-16	A,C,T	RC	35
MONDALE	36, 1- 5-28	C,L,V	Pres.	58
MISSISSIPPI				
EASTLAND	60, 11-28-04	A,C,L	Meth.	6
STENNIS	63, 8- 3-01	C,L	Pres.	14

	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
MISSOURI				
LONG	56, 7-18-08	A,B,C,L	Bap.	45
SYMINGTON	63, 6-26-01	B,C,E,V	Epis.	24
MONTANA				
MANSFIELD	61, 3-16-03	C,T,E,V	RC	23
METCALF	53, 1-28-11	C,L,V	Meth.	47
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	59, 3-15-05	C,L	Pres.	14
Hruska	60, 8-16-04	C,L	Unit.	13
NEVADA				
BIBLE	55, 11-20-09	C,L	Meth.	26
CANNON	52, 1-26-12	C,L,V	LDS	43
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McINTYRE	49, 2-20-15	C,L,V	RC	49
Cotton	64, 5-11-00	B,C,L	Cong.	12
NEW JERSEY				
WILLIAMS	45, 12-10-19	C,L,V	Unit.	39
Case	60, 4-16-04	C,L	Pres.	15
NEW MEXICO				
ANDERSON	69, 10-23-95	A,B,C,J	Pres.	16
MONTOYA	49, 9-24-15	B,C,L	RC	56
NEW YORK				
KENNEDY	39, 11-20-25	C,L,V	RC	59
Javits	60, 5-18-04	C,L,V	Jewish	19
NORTH CAROLINA				
ERVIN	68, 9-27-96	C,L,V	Pres.	25
JORDAN	68, 9- 8-96	B,C,V	Meth.	33
NORTH DAKOTA				
BURDICK	56, 6-19-08	C,L	Cong.	44
Young	67, 12- 6-97	A,C	LDS (R)	4
OHIO				
LAUSCHE	69, 11-14-95	C,L,V	RC	29
YOUNG	75, 5- 4-89	C,L,V	Prot.	36
OKLAHOMA				
HARRIS	34, 11-13-30	C,L	Bap.	37
MONRONEY	62, 3- 2-02	B,C,J	Epis.	19
OREGON				
MORSE	64, 10-20-00	C,L,T	Cong.	28
NEUBERGER W	57, 1- 9-07	C	Unit.	46
PENNSYLVANIA				
CLARK	63, 10-21-01	C,L,V	Unit.	30
Scott	64, 11-11-00	C,L,V	Epis.	20
RHODE ISLAND				
PASTORE	57, 3-17-07	C,L	RC	18
PELL	46, 11-22-18	B,C,V	Epis.	48
SOUTH CAROLINA				
JOHNSTON	68, 11-18-96	C,L,V	Bap.	10
Thurmond	62, 12- 5-02	A,C,L,V	Bap.	30
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGOVERN	42, 7-19-22	C,T,V	Meth.	31
Mundt	64, 6- 3-00	A,B,C,J,T	Meth.	6
TENNESSEE				
BASS	46, 3-17-18	B,C,V	Meth.	55
GORE	57, 12-26-07	A,C,L,T,V	Bap.	21

Key to Occupation, Sex

		House			Senate			Congress
Occupation	Symbol	D	R	Tot.	D	R	Tot.	Tot.
Agriculture	A	26	18	44	10	8	18	62
Business or Banking	B	98	58	156	14	11	25	181
Civil Service/Politics	C	251	120	371	67	31	98	469
Journalism	J	27	16	43	7	3	10	53
Law	L	171	76	247	48	19	67	314
Teaching	T	54	14	68	12	4	16	84
Veteran	V	210	100	310	44	19	63	373
Engineering	E	6	3	9	2	0	2	11
Medicine	M	1	2	3	1	0	1	4
Minister	R	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Labor Leader	K	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
Machinist	F	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Women	W	6	4	10	1	1	2	12

	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
TEXAS				
YARBOROUGH	61, 6- 8-03	C,L,T,V	Bap.	31
Tower	39, 9-29-25	C,T,V	Meth.	25
UTAH				
MOSS	53, 9-23-11	C,L	LDS	43
Bennett	66, 11-13-98	B,C,T,V	LDS	10
VERMONT				
Aiken	72, 8-20-92	A,C	Prot.	1
Prouty	58, 9- 1-06	B,C	Cong.	21
VIRGINA				
BYRD	77, 6-10-87	A,B,C,J	Epis.	3
ROBERTSON	77, 5-27-87	C,L,V	Bap.	12
WASHINGTON				
JACKSON	52, 5-31-12	C,L,V	Pres.	22
MAGNUSON	59, 4-12-05	C,L,V	Luth.	8
WEST VIRGINA				
BYRD	46, 1-15-18	C	Bap.	37
RANDOLPH	62, 3- 8-02	B,C,J	SDB	34
WISCONSIN				
NELSON	48, 6- 4-16	C,L,V	Meth.	34
PROXMIRE	49, 11-11-15	B,C,J,V	Epis.	32
WYOMING				
McGEE	49, 3-17-15	C,T	Pres.	43
Simpson	67, 11-12-97	C,L,V	Epis.	28

House -- Ages, Occupations, Religions, Seniority Status

District-Name	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
ALABAMA				
3 ANDREWS	58, 12-12-06	C,L,V	Bap.	15
8 JONES	52, 6-12-12	C,L,V	Meth.	22
5 SELDEN	43, 2-20-21	C,L,V	Epis.	37
4 Andrews	55, 1- 9-09	B	Epis.	36
6 Buchanan	36, 3-19-28	C,R,V	Bap.	36
2 Dickinson	39, 6- 5-25	C,L,V	Meth.	36
1 Edwards	36, 9-20-28	L,T,V	Pres.	36
7 Martin	46, 9- 1-18	B,V	Meth.	36
ALASKA				
AL RIVERS	61, 5-23-03	C,L	Prot.	35
ARIZONA				
3 SENNER	43, 11-24-21	C,L,V	Luth.	69
2 UDALL	42, 6-15-22	B,C,L,V	LDS	61
1 Rhodes	48, 9-18-16	C,L,V	Meth.	16
ARKANSAS				
1 GATHINGS	61, 11-10-03	C,L	Bap.	9
4 HARRIS	61, 12-20-03	C,L	Bap.	11
2 MILLS	55, 5-24-09	B,C,L	Meth.	9
3 TRIMBLE	70, 2- 3-94	C,L,T,V	Meth.	18
CALIFORNIA				
5 BURTON	38, 6- 1-26	C,L,V	Unit.	72
7 COHELAN	50, 6-24-14	B,C	Epis.	33
33 DYAL	54, 7- 9-10	B,V	LDS	78
9 EDWARDS	49, 1- 6-15	B,L,V	Unit.	69
18 HAGEN	50, 10- 8-14	C,L,V	Prot.	37
34 HANNA	50, 6- 9-14	C,L,J,V	LDS	69
2 JOHNSON	57, 12- 2-07	C	Pres.	35
4 LEGGETT	38, 7-26-26	C,L,V	RC	69
15 McFALL	46, 2-20-18	C,L,V	Epis.	30
8 MILLER	73, 1-15-91	C,E,V	RC	18
3 MOSS	51, 4-13-13	B,C,V	Prot.	37
16 SISK	54, 12-14-10	A,B,C	C of C	44
38 TUNNEY	30, 6-26-34	L,V	RC	78
37 VAN DEERLIN	50, 7-25-14	J,V	Epis.	69
14 Baldwin	49, 6-28-15	B,C,L,V	Pres.	18
1 Clausen	41, 4-27-23	B,V	Luth.	30
10 Gubser	48, 2- 1-16	A,C,T	Epis.	16
6 Mailliard	47, 6-10-17	B,C,V	Epis.	16
12 Talcott	44, 2-22-20	L,V	Meth.	29
13 Teague	55, 9-18-09	B,C,L,V	Prot.	18
35 Utt	65, 3-11-99	A,C,L	Pres.	16
36 Wilson	48, 4- 5-16	B,C,V	Bap.	16
11 Younger	71, 4-11-93	B,C,V	Cong.	16

District-Name	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
Los Angeles Co.				
29 BROWN	44, 3- 6-20	B,C,V	Meth.	69
25 CAMERON	37, 8-16-27	B,C,V,	Meth.	69
22 CORMAN	44, 10-20-20	C,L,V	Meth.	60
21 HAWKINS	57, 8-31-07	B,C	Meth.	69
19 HOLIFIELD	61, 12- 3-03	B,C	Disc.	14
17 KING	66, 1-13-98	B,C,V	Epis.	13
26 ROOSEVELT	57, 12-23-07	B,C,V	Epis.	44
30 ROYBAL	48, 2-10-16	B,T,V	RC	69
31 WILSON	47, 2-15-17	B,C,V	Cong.	69
28 Bell	50, 9-19-14	A,B,C,V	Pres.	27
23 Clawson	50, 1-11-14	B,C	LDS	31
32 Hosmer	49, 5- 6-15	C,L,V	Epis.	16
24 Lipscomb	49, 8-19-15	B,C,V	Bap.	17
27 Reinecke	40, 1- 7-24	B,E,V	Luth.	36
20 Smith	55, 10- 8-09	B,C,L	Meth.	19
COLORADO				
4 ASPINALL	68, 4- 3-96	A,C,L,T,V	Meth.	29
3 EVANS	41, 9- 6 23	B,C,L,V	Pres.	78
2 McVICKER	40, 2-20-24	C,L,J,T,V	Meth.	78
1 ROGERS	64, 8-, 1-00	C,L,V	Bap.	32
CONNECTICUT				
1 DADDARIO	46, 9-24-18	C,L,V	RC	55
3 GIAIMO	45, 10-15-19	C,L,V	RC	55
6 GRABOWSKI	41, 6-11-23	L,V	RC	69
4 IRWIN	38, 9- 7-26	C,L,T,V	RC	77
5 MONAGAN	53, 12-23-11	B,C,L	RC	55
2 ST. ONGE	50, 10- 9-14	C,L,V	RC	69
DELAWARE				
AL McDOWELL	58, 2-10-06	A,B,C	Pres.	54
FLORIDA				
2 BENNETT	54, 12- 2-10	C,L,V	Disc.	29
4 FASCELL	47, 3- 9-17	C,L,V	Prot.	44
9 FUQUA	31, 8-20-33	A,C,V	Pres.	69
10 GIBBONS	44, 1-20-20	C,L,V	Pres.	69
7 HALEY	65, 1- 4-99	B,C,V	Meth.	37
5 HERLONG	55, 2-14-09	C,L,V	Meth.	29
8 MATTHEWS	57, 10- 3-07	C,T,V	Pres.	37
3 PEPPER	64, 9- 8-00	B,C,L,T	Bap.	69
6 ROGERS	43, 6- 4-21	C,L,V	Meth.	45
1 SIKES	58, 6- 3-06	C,J,V	Meth.	17
12 Cramer	42, 8- 4-22	C,L,V	Meth.	18
11 Gurney	50, 1-12-14	C,L,V	Cong.	29
GEORGIA				
7 DAVIS	48, 9-12-16	C,L,V	Pres.	60
6 FLYNT	50, 11- 8-14	C,L,V	Meth.	41
1 HAGAN	48, 5-24-16	A,B,C,J,V	Bap.	60
9 LANDRUM	55, 9-10-09	C,L,V	Bap.	37
4 MACKAY	45, 6-25-19	C,L,V	Meth.	78
2 O'NEAL	57, 7-19-07	C,L,T,V	Pres.	78
10 STEPHENS	51, 8-14-13	C,L,T,V	Pres.	60
8 TUTEN	53, 7-23-11	A,B,C,T	Bap.	69
5 WELTNER	37, 12-17-27	L,V	Pres.	69
3 Callaway	37, 4- 2-27	B,E,V	Epis.	36
HAWAII				
AL MATSUNAGA	48, 10- 8-16	C,L,V	Epis.	69
AL MINK W	37, 12- 6-27	C,L,T	Prot.	78
IDAHO				
1 WHITE	44, 12-19-20	A,B	RC	69
2 Hansen	34, 9-14-30	B,C,T,V	LDS	36
ILLINOIS				
21 GRAY	40, 11-14-24	B,C,V	Bap.	44
24 PRICE	60, 1- 1-05	C,J,V	RC	18
19 SCHISLER	31, 3- 2-33	T,V	Prot.	78
23 SHIPLEY	37, 4-21-27	B,C,V	Bap.	55
16 Anderson	42, 2-15-22	C,L,V	EF	27
17 Arends	69, 9-27-95	A,B,C,V	Meth.	2
14 Erlenborn	37, 2- 8-27	C,L,V	RC	36
20 Findley	43, 6-23-21	C,J,V	Cong.	27
12 McClory	56, 1-31-08	C,L,T,V	Prot.	29
18 Michel	41, 3- 2-23	C,V	AC	19
15 Reid W	51, 9-27-13		Cong.	29
22 Springer	55, 4-12-09	C,L,V	Pres.	15
Chicago-Cook Co.				
7 ANNUNZIO	49, 1-12-15	B,C,T	RC	78
1 DAWSON	78, 4-26-86	C,L,V	CS	14
5 KLUCZYNSKI	68, 2-15-96	B,C,V	RC	32
3 MURPHY	65, 8- 7-99	C,J,L,E,V	RC	55
2 O'HARA	82, 4-28-82	B,C,J,L,V	RC	36
11 PUCINSKI	45, 5-13-19	C,J,V	RC	55
6 RONAN	50, 7-13-14	C,V	RC	78
8 ROSTENKOWSKI	36, 1- 2-28	C,V	RC	55
9 YATES	55, 8-27-09	C,L,V	Jewish	75
10 Collier	49, 12-12-15	B,C,J	Meth.	19
4 Derwinski	38, 9-15-26	B,C,V	RC	22
13 Rumsfeld	32, 7- 9-32	B,V	Pres.	29

Key to Religious Affiliations

Religions	Symbol	House D	House R	House Tot.	Senate D	Senate R	Senate Tot.	Congress Tot.
General	Prot.	13	10	23	2	1	3	26
Apostolic Christian	AC	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Associated Reform Presbyterian	ARP	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Baptist	Bap.	33	9	42	9	3	12	54
Central Schwenkfelder	Sch.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Christian Church	CC	2	2	4	0	0	0	4
Christian Reformed	CR	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Christian Scientist	CS	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Church of Christ	C of C	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
Congregational Christian	Cong.	3	11	14	2	3	5	19
Cumberland Presbyterian	CP	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Disciples of Christ	Disc.	5	0	5	1	0	1	6
Episcopal	Epis.	29	25	54	8	7	15	69
Evangelical and Reformed Church	ERC	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Evangelical Free	EF	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Latter-Day Saints (Mormons)	LDS	4	3	7	2	1	3	10
Latter-Day Saints (Reorganized)	LDS(R)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Lutheran	Luth.	9	6	15	2	0	2	17
Methodist	Meth.	46	23	69	15	7	22	91
Presbyterian	Pres.	30	26	56	8	3	11	67
Reformed Church in America	Ref.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Seventh-Day Baptist	SDB	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Society of Friends	F	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Unitarian	Unit.	7	1	8	3	2	5	13
United Presbyterian	UP	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Roman Catholic	RC	81	13	94	12	2	14	108
Jewish Congregation	Jewish	14	1	15	1	1	2	17
United Church of Christ	UC of C	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Unspecified	--	7	1	8	1	0	1	9

District-Name	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
INDIANA				
3 BRADEMAS	37, 3- 2-27	C,T,V	Meth.	55
8 DENTON	68, 10-28-96	C,L,V	Meth.	43
9 HAMILTON	33, 4-20-31	L,T	Meth.	78
11 JACOBS	32, 2-24-32	C,L,V	RC	78
1 MADDEN	72, 2-25-92	C,L,V	RC	14
5 ROUSH	44, 9-12-20	C,L,V	Prot.	55
4 Adair	57, 12-14-07	C,L,V	Meth.	15
7 Bray	61, 6-17-03	C,L,V	F	15
2 Halleck	64, 8-22-00	C,L,V	Meth.	3
10 Harvey	63, 8- 9-01	A,B,C,T	CC	26
6 Roudebush	46, 1-18-18	A,B,C,V	CC	27
IOWA				
4 BANDSTRA	42 1-25-22	L,V	CR	78
2 CULVER	32, 8- 8-32	B,L,V	Pres.	78
6 GREIGG	33, 5- 7-31	C,T,V	Luth.	78
7 HANSEN	63, 8-24-01	B	Pres.	78
1 SCHMIDHAUSER	42, 1- 3-22	T,V	Unit.	78
5 SMITH	44, 3-23-20	A,C,L,V	Meth.	55

District-Name	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
3 Gross	65, 6-30-99	C,J,V	Pres.	11
KANSAS				
1 Dole	41, 7-22-23	C,L,V	Meth.	27
3 Ellsworth	38, 6-11-26	C,E,L,T,V	Epis.	27
4 Shriver	52, 7- 6-12	C,L,T,V	Meth.	27
2 Mize	47, 12-25-17	A,B,V	Epis.	36
5 Skubitz	58, 5- 6-06	C,L,T	Meth.	29
KENTUCKY				
4 CHELF	57, 9-22-07	C,L,V	Pres.	18
3 FARNSLEY	57, 3-28-07	C,L	Epis.	78
2 NATCHER	55, 9-11-09	C,L,V	Bap.	40
7 PERKINS	52, 10-15-12	C,L,T,V	Bap.	29
1 STUBBLEFIELD	57, 4- 5-07	B,C,V	Meth.	55
6 WATTS	62, 7- 9-02	A,B,C,L	Disc.	33
5 Carter	54, 9- 2-10	A,M,V	Bap.	
LOUISIANA				
2 BOGGS	50, 2-15-14	C,L,V	RC	20
1 HEBERT	63, 10-12-01	C,J	RC	11
8 LONG	36, 6-16-28	A,C,L,V	Bap.	78
6 MORRISON	56, 12- 8-08	C,L	Epis.	14
5 PASSMAN	64, 6-27-00	B,C,V	Bap.	21
7 THOMPSON	48, 3-31-16	C,V	RC	37
4 WAGGONNER	46, 9- 7-18	B,C,V	Meth.	64
3 WILLIS	60, 10- 2-04	A,C,L	RC	29
MAINE				
2 HATHAWAY	40, 2-21-24	C,L,V	Epis.	78
1 Tupper	43, 1-25-21	B,C,L,V	Meth.	27
MARYLAND				
4 FALLON	62, 7-24-02	B,C	RC	18
7 FRIEDEL	66, 4-18-98	B,C	Jewish	37
3 GARMATZ	61, 2- 7-03	B,C	UC of C	23
2 LONG	56, 12-11-08	J,T,V	Pres.	69
5 MACHEN	48, 10-14-16	C,L,V	Epis.	78
AL SICKLES	43, 6-15-21	C,L,V	RC	69
6 Mathias	42, 7-24-22	B,C,L,V	Epis.	27
1 Morton	50, 9-19-14	A,B,V	Epis.	29
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 BOLAND	53, 10- 1-11	C,V	RC	37
11 BURKE	54, 3-30-10	B,C,V	RC	55
4 DONOHUE	63, 6-18-01	C,L,V	RC	21
7 MACDONALD	47, 6- 6-17	C,L,V	RC	44
9 McCORMACK	73, 12-21-91	C,L,V	RC	2
8 O'NEILL	52, 12- 9-12	B,C	RC	37
3 PHILBIN	66, 5-29-98	A,B,C J,L,V	RC	14
6 Bates	47, 4-26-17	C,V	RC	14
1 Conte	43, 11- 9-21	C,L,V	RC	22
12 Keith	49, 11-22-15	B,C,V	Cong.	22
10 Martin	80, 11- 3-84	B,C,J	--	1
5 Morse	43, 8- 7-21	C,L,T,V	Cong.	27
MICHIGAN				
11 CLEVENGER	38, 6- 6-26	C,L,V	Unit.	78
19 FARNUM	48, 4-11-16	B	Cong.	78
7 MACKIE	44, 6- 1-20	B,E,V	Unit.	78
12 O'HARA	39, 11- 8-25	C,L,V	RC	55
3 TODD	43, 9-22-21	B,V	--	78
2 VIVIAN	40, 10-25-24	B,E,T,V	Unit.	78
18 Broomfield	42, 4-28-22	B,C,V	Pres.	19
10 Cederberg	46, 3- 6-18	B,C,V	EF	16
6 Chamberlain	47, 7-22-17	C,L,V	Prot.	19
5 Ford	51, 7-14-13	C,L,V	Epis.	11
9 Griffin	41, 11- 6-23	B,C,J,L,V	Cong.	19
8 Harvey	42, 7- 4-22	C,L,V	Pres.	27
4 Hutchinson	50, 10-13-14	C,L,V	CS	29
Detroit-Wayne County				
1 CONYERS	35, 5-16-29	L,V	Bap.	78
13 DIGGS	42, 12- 2-22	B,C,V	Bap.	44
16 DINGELL	38, 7- 8-26	C,L,V	RC	46
15 FORD	37, 8- 6-27	C,L,V	UC of C	78
17 GRIFFITHS W	52, 1-29-12	C,L	Prot.	44
14 NEDZI	39, 5-28-25	C,L,V	RC	63
MINNESOTA				
3 BLATNIK	53, 8-17-11	C,T,V	RC	21
5 FRASER	40, 2-20-24	C,L,V	--	69
4 KARTH	42, 8-26-22	B,C,K,V	Pres.	55
6 OLSON	34, 9-11-30	A,B	Luth.	69
7 Langen	51, 1- 5-13	A,C	Luth.	22
3 MacGregor	42, 7-12-22	C,L,V	Pres.	27
2 Nelsen	60, 10-11-04	A,B,C	Luth.	22
1 Quie	41, 9-18-23	A,C,V	Luth.	21
MISSISSIPPI				
1 ABERNETHY	61, 5-16-03	C,L	Meth.	14
5 COLMER	74, 2-11-90	C,L,T,V	Meth.	5
2 WHITTEN	54, 4-18-10	C,L,T	Pres.	12
3 WILLIAMS	46, 12- 4-18	C,L,V	Bap.	21
4 Walker	46, 8-23-18	A,V	Bap.	36

District-Name	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
MISSOURI				
5 BOLLING	48, 5-17-16	C,T,V	Epis.	29
6 HULL	58, 4-17-06	A,C	CC	44
9 HUNGATE	42, 12-14-22	L,V	CC	74
8 ICHORD	38, 6-27-26	C,L,T,V	Bap.	60
10 JONES	63, 3-12-01	B,C,J	Disc.	27
1 KARSTEN	51, 1- 7-13	C,L	Epis.	21
4 RANDALL	55, 7-16-09	A,C,L,V	Meth.	56
3 SULLIVAN W	61, 8-21-03	B,C,T	RC	37
2 Curtis	53, 5-14-11	C,L,V	Unit.	15
7 Hall	54, 9-14-10	C,M,V	Bap.	27
MONTANA				
1 OLSEN	48, 12-17-16	C,L,V	Meth.	60
2 Battin	39, 2-13-25	C,L,V	Cong.	27
NEBRASKA				
1 CALLAN	44, 3-20-20	A,B,V	Meth.	78
2 Cunningham	52, 9-10-12	B,C	Epis.	19
3 Martin	57, 7- 9-07	B,C	Pres.	27
NEVADA				
AL BARING	53, 9- 9-11	B,C,V	Prot.	49
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 HUOT	47, 8-11-17	B,J,C	RC	78
2 Cleveland	44, 6-13-20	B,C,L,V	Prot.	29
NEW JERSEY				
14 DANIELS	56, 10-18-08	C,L	RC	55
13 GALLAGHER	43, 3- 2-21	C,L,V	RC	55
9 HELSTOSKI	39, 3-21-25	B,C,T,V	RC	78
3 HOWARD	37, 7-24-27	T,V	RC	78
8 JOELSON	48, 1-27-16	C,L,V	Jewish	60
12 KREBS	52, 5-26-12	C,K	RC	78
11 MINISH	49, 9- 1-16	K,C,V	RC	69
2 McGRATH	37, 4-22-27	L,V	RC	79
15 PATTEN	59, 8-22-05	C,L,T	RC	69
10 RODINO	55, 6- 7-09	C,L,V	RC	29
4 THOMPSON	46, 7-26-18	C,L,V	RC	44
1 Cahill	52, 6-25-12	C,L	RC	22
6 Dwyer W	62, 7- 4-02	C	Prot.	19
5 Frelinghuysen	48, 1-17-16	B,C,L,V	Epis.	16
7 Widnall	58, 3-17-06	C,L	Epis.	13
NEW MEXICO				
AL MORRIS	45, 8-20-19	A,C,E,V	Pres.	55
AL WALKER	53, 6-18-11	B,V	Meth.	78
NEW YORK				
27 DOW	59, 5- 6-05	B	Epis.	78
41 DULSKI	49, 9-27-15	B,C,V	RC	55
34 HANLEY	44, 7-19-20	B,V	RC	78
39 McCARTHY	37, 9-24-27	B,J,V	RC	78
29 O'BRIEN	64, 9-21-00	C,J	RC	34
25 OTTINGER	35, 1-27-29	B,L,V	Jewish	78
1 PIKE	43, 8-31-21	C,L,V	C of C	60
28 RESNICK	40, 7-13-24	B,V	Jewish	78
35 STRATTON	48, 9-27-16	B,C,J,T,V	Pres.	55
5 TENZER	59, 11- 1-05	B,L	Jewish	78
3 WOLFF	45, 1- 4-19	B,T	Jewish	78
37 Conable	42, 11- 2-22	C,L,V	Meth.	36
38 Goodell	38, 3-16-26	C,L,V	Epis.	23
2 Grover	45, 3- 5-19	C,L,V	RC	29
36 Horton	45, 12-12-19	L,V	Pres.	29
30 King	60, 6-15-04	C,L	RC	27
31 McEwen	44, 1- 3-20	C,L,V	Pres.	36
32 Pirnie	61, 4-16-03	C,L,V	Prot.	22
26 Reid	39, 6-24-25	B,C,J,V	Pres.	29
33 Robison	49, 10-30-15	C,L,V	Meth.	20
40 Smith	53, 9-29-11	C,L	Prot.	36
4 Wydler	40, 6- 9-24	L,V	Epis.	29
New York City				
7 ADDABBO	39, 3-17-25	C,L	RC	60
23 BINGHAM	50, 4-24-14	C,L,J,V	Cong.	60
15 CAREY	45, 4-11-19	B,C,L,V	RC	78
10 CELLER	76, 5- 6-88	C,L	Jewish	1
9 DELANEY	63, 3-19-01	B,C,L	RC	28
19 FARBSTEIN	62, 10-12-02	C,L	Jewish	30
22 GILBERT	44, 6-17-20	C,L	Jewish	57
12 KELLY W	58, 8-20-06	C	RC	30
11 KEOGH	57, 8-30-07	C,L,T	RC	8
13 MULTER	64, 12-24-00	C,L	Jewish	25
16 MURPHY	38, 8- 3-26	B,E,V	RC	69
18 POWELL	56, 11-29-08	C,R,T	Bap.	18
14 ROONEY	61, 11-29-03	C,L	RC	15
8 ROSENTHAL	41, 6- 8-23	C,L,V	Jewish	67
20 RYAN	42, 6-28-22	C,L,V	RC	60
21 SCHEUER	44, 2- 6-20	B,C,J,L,T,V	Jewish	78
24 Fino	51, 12-15-13	C,L	RC	16
6 Halpern	51, 11-19-13	B,C,J	Jewish	22
17 Lindsay	43, 11-24-21	C,L,V	Epis.	22
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 BONNER	73, 5-16-91	A,B,C,V	Epis.	10

District-Name	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
4 COOLEY	67, 7-26-97	C,L,V	Bap.	6
2 FOUNTAIN	51, 4-23-13	C,L,V	Pres.	37
3 HENDERSON	43, 4-16-21	C,L,V	Pres.	60
6 KORNEGAY	40, 3-12-24	C,L,V	Meth.	60
7 LENNON	58, 8-17-06	C,L	Bap.	50
5 SCOTT	59, 10-15-05	A,B,C,L	Bap.	50
11 TAYLOR	54, 1-31-10	A,C,L,T,V	Bap.	58
10 WHITENER	49, 5-14-15	C,L,T,V	Meth.	50
9 Broyhill	37, 8-19-27	B	Bap.	29
8 Jonas	60, 12- 9-04	C,L,V	Meth.	16
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 REDLIN	44, 2-29-20	A,C	Luth.	78
1 Andrews	38, 5-19-26	A,B	Epis.	32
OHIO				
9 ASHLEY	41, 1-11-23	C,L,J,V	Epis.	44
20 FEIGHAN	59, 2-16-05	C,L	RC	14
1 GILLIGAN	43, 3-22-21	C,V	RC	78
18 HAYS	53, 5-13-11	A,C,T,V	Pres.	29
19 KIRWAN	78, 12- 2-86	B,C,V	RC	8
3 LOVE	56, 7-18-08	L	Prot.	78
10 MOELLER	54, 3-15-10	C,R	Luth.	76
15 SECREST	60, 1-22-04	C,L,T,V	Pres.	68
AL SWEENEY	40, 11- 4-24	L,V	RC	78
21 VANIK	51, 4- 7-13	C,L,V	RC	44
17 Ashbrook	36, 9-21-28	C,J,L,V	Bap.	27
14 Ayres	48, 2- 5-16	B,C,V	Meth.	15
8 Betts	60, 5-26-04	C,L	Epis.	15
22 Bolton W	79, 3-29-85	C	Pres.	5
16 Bow	63, 2-20-01	C,J,L	Pres.	15
7 Brown	71, 7-14-93	A,B,C,J	Meth.	4
2 Clancy	43, 7-24-21	C,L,V	RC	27
12 Devine	49, 12-21-15	C,L,V	Meth.	22
6 Harsha	43, 1- 1-21	A,C,L,V	Pres.	27
5 Latta	44, 3- 5-20	C,L,V	Prot.	22
4 McCulloch	63, 11-24-01	C,L,V	Pres.	10
23 Minshall	53, 10-24-11	C,L,V	Prot.	18
13 Mosher	58, 5- 7-06	B,C,J	Cong.	27
11 Stanton	40, 2-20-24	B,C,V	RC	36
OKLAHOMA				
3 ALBERT	56, 5-10-08	C,L,V	Meth.	21
2 EDMONDSON	45, 4- 7-19	C,L,V	Pres.	37
5 JARMAN	49, 7-17-15	C,L,V	Pres.	32
6 JOHNSON	25, 12-27-39	C	--	78
4 STEED	60, 3- 2-04	C,J,V	Meth.	29
1 Belcher	65, 4-21-99	C,L,V	Meth.	15
OREGON				
4 DUNCAN	44, 12- 4-20	C,L,V	Meth.	69
3 GREEN W	54, 1-17-10	B,C,T	Disc.	44
2 ULLMAN	50, 3- 9-14	B,C,T,V	Pres.	50
1 Wyatt	47, 6-15-17	L,V	Epis.	34
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 CLARK	49, 12-24-15	C,V	Pres.	44
19 CRALEY	37, 11-17-27	B,C,T,V	Luth.	78
21 DENT	56, 3-10-08	B,C,J,V	RC	51
11 FLOOD	61, 11-26-03	C,L	RC	42
20 HOLLAND	70, 1- 8-94	C,V	RC	47
14 MOORHEAD	41, 4- 8-23	C,L,V	Epis.	55
26 MORGAN	58, 10-13-06	C,M	Meth.	18
6 RHODES	66, 2-24-98	B,C,J,V	Luth.	29
15 ROONEY	39, 11- 6-25	B,C,V	RC	70
24 VIGORITO	46, 11-10-18	B,T,V	--	78
18 Corbett	59, 8-25-05	C,J,T	Pres.	7
8 Curtin	59, 11-28-05	C,L	Epis.	19
9 Dague	66, 5-19-98	B,C,V	Pres.	9
27 Fulton	61, 3- 1-03	A,C,J,L,V	UP	8
23 Johnson	58, 4-17-06	B,C,L	Prot.	33
16 Kunkel	66, 7-21-98	A,B,C,L,V	Epis.	28
10 McDade	33, 9-29-31	L	RC	29
22 Saylor	56, 7-23-08	B,C,L,V	ERC	12
17 Schneebeli	57, 7- 7-07	B,C,V	Epis.	24
13 Schweiker	38, 6- 1-26	B,C,V	Sch.	27
7 Watkins	62, 5-21-02	B,C	Bap.	36
12 Whalley	62, 9-14-02	B,C	Pres.	25
PHILADELPHIA				
1 BARRETT	68, 8-14-96	B,C	RC	28
3 BYRNE	58, 6-22-06	B,C	RC	37
5 GREEN	26, 6-24-38	C	RC	73
2 NIX	59, 8- 9-05	C,L	Bap.	53
4 TOLL	57, 3-15-07	C,L	Jewish	55
RHODE ISLAND				
2 FOGARTY	51, 3-23-13	C,V	RC	17
1 ST. GERMAIN	36, 1- 9-28	C,L,V	RC	60
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 ASHMORE	60, 2-22-04	C,L,V	Bap.	39
3 DORN	48, 4-14-16	A,C,V	Bap.	31
5 GETTYS	52, 6-19-12	L,T,V	ARP	74
6 McMILLAN	66, 4-12-98	C,V	Bap.	9

District-Name	Age - Date of Birth	Occupation	Religion	Seniority
1 RIVERS	59, 9-28-05	C,L	Epis.	11
2 WATSON*	42, 8-30-22	C,L,V	Bap.	69*
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	62 10- 6-02	C,J,L	Cong.	15
1 Reifel	58, 9-19-06	C,V	Epis.	27
TENNESSEE				
6 ANDERSON	43, 6-17-21	J,V	Prot.	78
8 EVERETT	49, 2-24-15	C,V	CP	52
4 EVINS	54, 10-24-10	B,C,L,V	C of C	21
5 FULTON	37, 1-27-27	B,C,V	Meth.	69
9 GRIDER	52, 10- 1-12	C,L,V	Meth.	78
7 MURRAY	70, 8- 1-94	C,L,T,V	Meth.	14
3 Brock	34, 11-23-30	B,V	Pres.	29
2 Duncan	44, 3-24-20	C,L,V	Pres.	36
1 Quillen	48, 1-11-16	B,C,V	Meth.	29
TEXAS				
3 BECKWORTH	51, 6-30-13	C,L,T	Bap.	48
2 BROOKS	42, 12-18-22	A,C,J,L,V	Meth.	37
17 BURLESON	58, 3-19-06	C,L,V	C of C	21
5 CABELL	58, 10-27-06	B,C,V	Epis.	78
22 CASEY	49, 7-27-15	C,L,V	Prot.	55
15 DE LA GARZA	37, 9-22-27	C,L,V	RC	78
7 DOWDY	52, 2-11-12	C,L	Meth.	35
21 FISHER	61, 11-22-03	C,L	C of C	14
20 GONZALEZ	48, 5- 3-16	B,C	RC	62
19 MAHON	64, 9-22-00	C,L	Meth.	7
1 PATMAN	71, 8- 6-93	C,L,V	Bap.	3
10 PICKLE	51, 10-11-13	B,V	Meth.	71
11 POAGE	65, 12-28-99	C,L,T,V	Unit.	8
AL POOL	53, 2-18-11	B,C,L,V	Meth.	69
13 PURCELL	45, 5- 5-19	C,L,V	Pres.	65
4 ROBERTS	51, 3-28-13	B,C,V	Meth.	66
18 ROGERS	56, 7-19-08	C,L	Epis.	32
6 TEAGUE	54, 4- 6-10	C,V	Bap.	19
8 THOMAS	66, 4-12-98	C,L,V	Meth.	8
9 THOMPSON	68, 8- 6-96	B,C,V	Epis.	24
16 WHITE	41, 4-29-23	C,L,V	Epis.	78
12 WRIGHT	42, 12-22-22	B,C,V	Pres.	44
14 YOUNG	48, 11-10-16	C,L,V	RC	50
UTAH				
2 KING	47, 6-20-17	B,C,L,T	LDS	76
1 Burton	38, 10-30-26	C,T,V	LDS	29
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	51, 8- 8-13	C,L,V	Cong.	27
VIRGINIA				
4 ABBITT	56, 5-21-08	B,C,L	Bap.	26
1 DOWNING	45, 2- 1-19	C,L,V	Epis.	55
2 HARDY	61, 6- 1-03	A,B,C	Meth.	21
9 JENNINGS	45, 8-20-19	C,V	Meth.	44
7 MARSH	38, 8- 7-26	L,V	Pres.	69
3 SATTERFIELD	44, 12- 2-20	C,L,V	Epis.	78
8 SMITH	81, 2- 2-83	A,B,C,L	Epis.	4
5 TUCK	68, 9-28-96	C,L,V	Bap.	38
10 Broyhill	45, 11- 4-19	B,C,V	Luth.	16
6 Poff	41, 10-19-23	C,L,V	Pres.	16
WASHINGTON				
7 ADAMS	37, 1-13-27	L,T,V	Epis.	78
5 FOLEY	35, 3- 6-29	C,L,T	RC	78
3 HANSEN W	57, 6-14-07	B,C,J	CS	59
6 HICKS	49, 5-29-15	L,T,V	--	78
2 MEEDS	37, 12-11-27	L,V	Prot.	78
4 May W	50, 5-18-14	B,C,J	Epis.	22
1 Pelly	62, 8-22-02	B,C	Epis.	16
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 HECHLER	50, 9-20-14	C,J,T,V	Epis.	55
5 KEE	47, 4-15-17	C,L,V	Epis.	78
3 SLACK	49, 3-18-15	B,C,V	Pres.	55
2 STAGGERS	57, 8- 3-07	C,T,V	Meth.	29
1 Moore	41, 4-16-23	C,L,V	Meth.	19
WISCONSIN				
2 KASTENMEIER	40, 1-24-24	B,C,L,V	--	55
6 RACE	50, 5-12-14	C,F	Luth.	78
5 REUSS	52, 2-22-12	B,C,L,T,V	Epis.	44
1 STALBAUM	44, 5-15-20	B,C,V	Luth.	78
4 ZABLOCKI	52, 11-18-12	C,T	RC	29
8 Byrnes	51, 6-12-13	C,L	RC	8
7 Laird	42, 9- 1-22	B,C,V	Pres.	16
10 O'Konski	57, 5-26-07	B,C,J,T	RC	6
3 Thomson	39, 11- 5-05	C,L,T	Pres.	27
9 Davis	50, 10-28-14	C,L,T,V	UC of C	35
WYOMING				
AL RONCALIO	48, 3-23-16	B,C,L,V	--	78

**Rep. Watson, elected as a Democrat in 1964, became a Republican Jan. 12, 1965. Seniority rank shown here is as a Democrat.*

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

A list of Congressional committees and subcommittees, their functions and membership appears on the following pages. The membership is complete as of April 30, 1965.

● LISTING -- Democrats are listed on the left, Republicans on the right in order of their seniority on the committee. In the case of party leadership committees, members are listed alphabetically.

● KEY -- Full committee names are in boldface type, while subcommittee names are capitalized. Asterisk (*) following the names of the committee chairman or ranking minority member indicates ex officio member of all subcommittees. Dagger (†) indicates a member waived seniority to the next in line. Double dagger (‡) indicates ex officio member from another committee.

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House Committees 48
Senate Committees 39
Joint Committees 61
Party Committees, House 60
Party Committees, Senate 47

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

President ..... Hubert H. Humphrey
President pro tempore ..... Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.)
Secretary ..... Felton Mc. Johnston
Chief Clerk ..... Emery L. Frazier
Sergeant at Arms ..... Joseph C. Duke
Secretary for the Majority ..... Francis R. Valeo
Secretary for the Minority ..... J. Mark Trice
Chaplain ..... Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.

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Parliamentarian ..... Floyd M. Riddick

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

Speaker ..... John W. McCormack (D Mass.)
Clerk ..... Ralph R. Roberts
Sergeant at Arms ..... Zeake W. Johnson Jr.
Doorkeeper ..... William M. Miller
Postmaster ..... H. H. Morris
Chaplain ..... Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D.

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Parliamentarian ..... Lewis Deschler

SENATE COMMITTEES, 89th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Aeronautical and Space Sciences

Aeronautical and space activities and matters relating to the scientific aspects of these activities, except those peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations; National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

D 11 - R 5

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Chairman

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)†	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)†	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
John Stennis (Miss.)	Len B. Jordan (Idaho)
Stephen M. Young (Ohio)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	
Howard W. Cannon (Nev.)	
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	
Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)	
Joseph D. Tydings (Md.)	

†*Waived seniority to Anderson*

No standing subcommittees.

Agriculture and Forestry

Agriculture in general, including farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification; forestry in general.

D 10 - R 5

Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Chairman*

Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)	John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)	J. Caleb Boggs (Del.)
George McGovern (S.D.)	Jack Miller (Iowa)
Ross Bass (Tenn.)	
Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.)	
Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)	
Donald S. Russell (S.C.)	

SOIL CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY

Eastland - Chairman

Montoya	Aiken
Russell	Boggs
Mondale	

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Holland - Chairman

Talmadge	Cooper
McGovern	Aiken
Bass	Miller

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MARKETING AND STABILIZATION OF PRICES

Holland - Chairman

Jordan	Young
Talmadge	Cooper
McGovern	Miller
Mondale	
Russell	

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND GENERAL LEGISLATION

Jordan - Chairman

Eastland	Young
Bass	Boggs
Montoya	

Special Subcommittee

WATERSHED

Talmadge - Chairman

Jordan	Cooper
Mondale	Young

Appropriations

Appropriations of Government revenues.

D 18 - R 9

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman*

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
John Stennis (Miss.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	
Alan Bible (Nev.)	
Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)	
Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)	
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	
E.L. Bartlett (Alaska)	
William Proxmire (Wis.)	
Ralph Yarborough (Texas)	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Holland - Chairman

Russell	Young
Hayden	Mundt
Hill	Hruska
Robertson	Case
Stennis	Aiken‡
McGee	
Mansfield	
Proxmire	
Yarborough	
Ellender‡	
Eastland‡	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Russell - Chairman

Hayden	Saltonstall
Hill	Young
McClellan	Smith
Ellender	Mundt
Robertson	Allott
Stennis	Kuchel
Pastore	Thurmond‡
Magnuson	
Monroney	
Mansfield	
Byrd (Va.)‡	
Symington‡	

DEFICIENCIES AND SUPPLEMENTALS

Pastore - Chairman

Holland	Young
Hayden	Saltonstall
Russell	Mundt
Ellender	Smith
Hill	Kuchel
McClellan	Hruska
Robertson	
Magnuson	
Stennis	
Byrd	
Monroney	

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Full Committee

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Byrd - Chairman

Hayden	Case
Bartlett	Cotton
Proxmire	Saltonstall, ex. off.
Yarborough	Prouty
McIntyre	
Tydings	

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Magnuson - Chairman

Hill	Allott
Ellender	Young
Robertson	Smith
Russell	Hruska
Holland	Cotton
Pastore	Saltonstall
Monroney	Hickenlooper‡
Stennis	
Anderson‡	
Symington‡	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Hayden - Chairman

Russell	Mundt
McClellan	Young
Bible	Kuchel
Byrd	
McGee	
Mansfield	
Bartlett	
Proxmire	

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Hill - Chairman

Russell	Cotton
Magnuson	Smith
Stennis	Allott
Pastore	Case
Bible	Saltonstall, ex. off.
Byrd	
Holland	
Bartlett	
McGee	

LEGISLATIVE

Monroney - Chairman

Bartlett	Saltonstall
Proxmire	Young
Yarborough	Kuchel

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Stennis - Chairman

Russell	Kuchel
Bible	Saltonstall
Ellender	Hruska
Mansfield	Thurmond‡
Proxmire	
Yarborough	
Byrd (Va.)‡	
Symington‡	

PUBLIC WORKS

Ellender - Chairman

Hayden	Hruska
Russell	Young
McClellan	Mundt
Robertson	Smith
Hill	Allott
Magnuson	Kuchel
Holland	Cotton
Stennis	
Monroney	
Bible	
Byrd	
Pastore	
McGee	

The following are units of the Public Works Subcommittee:

Army Civil Functions

Full Subcommittee

Also on Rivers and Harbors items:

McNamara‡	Cooper‡
Randolph‡	

Atomic Energy Commission -- Tennessee Valley Authority

Hill	Hruska
Ellender	Mundt
Hayden	Smith
Russell	Kuchel
Stennis	
Bible	
Pastore	

Also on Atomic Energy items:

Anderson‡	Hickenlooper‡
Gore‡	

Bureau of Reclamation and Interior Power Marketing Agencies

Hayden	Mundt
Ellender	Young
Magnuson	Allott
Russell	Hruska
McClellan	Kuchel
Holland	
Bible	
McGee	

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES

McClellan - Chairman

Ellender	Smith
Magnuson	Saltonstall
Holland	Mundt
Pastore	Hruska
Bible	Cotton
McGee	Case
Byrd	
Mansfield	

Also on Diplomatic and Consular items:

Fulbright‡	Hickenlooper‡
Sparkman‡	

DEPARTMENTS OF TREASURY AND POST OFFICE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Robertson - Chairman

McClellan	Case
Monroney	Allott
Bartlett	
Yarborough	

Also on Post Office items:

Randolph‡ Carlson‡
Brewster‡

Armed Services

Military affairs, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, conservation of petroleum resources, strategic and critical materials; aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with development of weapons systems or military operations.

D 12 - R 5

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman

John Stennis (Miss.)
Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)
Howard W. Cannon (Nev.)
Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)
Stephen M. Young (Ohio)
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)
Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.)
Daniel B. Brewster (Md.)

Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)
Jack Miller (Iowa)
John G. Tower (Texas)

PREPAREDNESS INVESTIGATING

Stennis - Chairman

Symington
Jackson
Cannon
Byrd (W.Va.)

Saltonstall
Smith
Thurmond

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Russell - Chairman

Byrd (Va.)
Stennis

Saltonstall

NATIONAL STOCKPILE AND NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

Symington - Chairman

Cannon
Young
Inouye

Miller
Tower

OPERATION OF ARTICLE VII OF NATO STATUS OF FORCES TREATY

Ervin - Chairman

McIntyre

Thurmond

OFFICER GRADE LIMITATIONS

Stennis - Chairman

Ervin

Smith

Banking and Currency

Banking and Currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations, public and private housing and economic controls.

D 10 - R 4

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Chairman

John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
William Proxmire (Wis.)
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.)
Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.)
Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)

Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
John G. Tower (Texas)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)

HOUSING

Sparkman - Chairman

Douglas
Proxmire
Williams
Muskie
Long
McIntyre

Tower
Bennett
Hickenlooper

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Robertson - Chairman

Sparkman
Douglas
Proxmire
Williams
Muskie
Long

Bennett
Tower
Thurmond

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Muskie - Chairman

Sparkman
Proxmire
Williams
Neuberger
McIntyre
Mondale

Hickenlooper
Bennett
Tower

PRODUCTION AND STABILIZATION

Douglas - Chairman

Robertson
Proxmire
Muskie
Long
Neuberger
Mondale

Bennett
Tower
Thurmond

SECURITIES

Williams - Chairman

Robertson
Muskie
Long
Neuberger
McIntyre
Mondale

Thurmond
Bennett
Hickenlooper

SMALL BUSINESS

Proxmire - Chairman

Robertson
Sparkman
Douglas
Neuberger
McIntyre
Mondale

Tower
Thurmond
Hickenlooper

Commerce

Regulation of interstate transportation, communications, inland waterways, Coast Guard, merchant marine, civil aeronautics except activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; fisheries and wildlife, Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards.

D 12 - R 6

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Chairman*

John O. Pastore (R.I.)
A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)
Frank J. Lausche (Ohio)
E.L. Bartlett (Alaska)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)
Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)
Howard W. Cannon (Nev.)
Daniel B. Brewster (Md.)
Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.)
Ross Bass (Tenn.)

Norris Cotton (N.H.)*
Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
James B. Pearson (Kan.)
Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Magnuson - Chairman

Pastore	Prouty
Bartlett	Dominick
Hart	Cotton
Brewster	
Neuberger	

COMMUNICATIONS

Pastore - Chairman

Monroney	Scott
McGee	Prouty
Hartke	Pearson
Hart	
Bass	

AVIATION

Monroney - Chairman

Bartlett	Cotton
Lausche	Morton
Hart	Scott
Cannon	
Brewster	

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

Lausche - Chariman

Hartke	Morton
McGee	Pearson
Cannon	Dominick
Neuberger	
Bass	

Special Subcommittees

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Pastore - Chairman

McGee	Cotton

AUTOMOBILE MARKETING PRACTICES

Monroney - Chairman

Hart	Scott

FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE

Magnuson - Chairman

Monroney	Pearson
McGee	Dominick

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION PROCEDURES

McGee - Chairman

Monroney	Morton

STUDY OF TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT LAKES - ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Lausche - Chairman

Hartke
Hart

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations for its operation.

D 5 - R 2

Alan Bible (D Nev.), Chairman

Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.)	Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)
Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.)	
Joseph D. Tydings (Md.)	

FISCAL AFFAIRS

Bible - Chairman

McIntyre	Prouty
Tydings	

JUDICIARY

McIntyre - Chairman

Morse	Dominick

PUBLIC HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE AND SAFETY

Morse - Chairman

Kennedy	Prouty

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

Tydings - Chairman

Kennedy	Dominick

Finance

Taxes, tariffs, import quotas, social security, veterans' compensation, pensions and armed forces' life insurance.

D 11 - R 6

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman

Russell B. Long (La.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	
Vance Hartke (Ind.)	
J.W. Fulbright (Ark.)	
Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Foreign Relations

Relations of United States with foreign nations generally; treaties, Red Cross, diplomatic service, United Nations, foreign loans.

D 13 - R 6

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Chairman*

John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Frank J. Lausche (Ohio)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
Frank Church (Idaho)	
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)	
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)	
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Sparkman - Chairman

Lausche	Carlson
Pell	Williams
McCarthy	Case

DISARMAMENT

Gore - Chairman

Church	Hickenlooper
Symington	Aiken
Clark	
Pell	

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Long - Chairman

Lausche	Hickenlooper
Church	Mundt
Dodd	

AMERICAN REPUBLICS AFFAIRS

Morse - Chairman

Sparkman	Hickenlooper
Long	Aiken
Mansfield	Carlson
McCarthy	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AFFAIRS

Dodd - Chairman

Clark	Williams
McCarthy	

STATE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Mansfield - Chairman

Morse	Aiken
Long	Williams
Gore	
Pell	

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Lausche - Chairman

Sparkman	Hickenlooper
Gore	Carlson
Dodd	Mundt

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Church - Chairman

Clark	Carlson
	Williams
	Case

NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

Symington - Chairman

Mansfield	Hickenlooper
Sparkman	Mundt

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

Aiken - Chairman

Mansfield	Mundt
Morse	Case
Symington	
Dodd	

Government Operations

Budgeting and accounting measures; reorganization of the Executive Branch; general governmental and administrative problems; intergovernmental relationships between the Federal Government and the states and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

D 10 - R 4

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman

Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Ernest Gruening (Alaska)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)	Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.)
Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.)	
Fred R. Harris (Okla.)	
Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.)	
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	
Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.)	

PERMANENT INVESTIGATIONS

McClellan - Chairman

Jackson	Mundt
Ervin	Curtis
Muskie	Javits
Ribicoff	
Harris	

EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION

Ribicoff - Chairman

McClellan	Javits
Gruening	Simpson
Kennedy	Curtis
Harris	
Montoya	

NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Jackson - Chairman

Muskie	Mundt
Ribicoff	Javits
Harris	Simpson
Kennedy	
Metcalf	

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Muskie - Chairman

Ervin	Mundt
Ribicoff	Simpson
Kennedy	Javits
Metcalf	
Montoya	

FOREIGN AID EXPENDITURES

Gruening - Chairman

Muskie	Mundt
Ribicoff	Simpson
Metcalf	Curtis
Montoya	

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian affairs.

D 11 - R 5

Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Chairman

Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)†	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Frank Church (Idaho)	Len B. Jordan (Idaho)
Ernest Gruening (Alaska)	Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.)
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.)
Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)	
Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	
George McGovern (S.D.)	
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)	
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	

†*Waived seniority to Jackson*

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Metcalf - Chairman

Jackson	Fannin
Anderson	Kuchel
Gruening	Simpson
Burdick	
McGovern	

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Anderson - Chairman

Jackson	Kuchel
Church	Allott
Moss	Jordan
Burdick	
Hayden	

MINERALS, MATERIALS AND FUELS

Gruening - Chairman

Jackson	Jordan
Bible	Allott
Moss	Fannin
McGovern	
Nelson	

PUBLIC LANDS

Church - Chairman

Jackson	Allott
Bible	Jordan
Gruening	Fannin
Hayden	
Metcalf	

TERRITORIES AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Jackson - Chairman

Burdick	Simpson
Hayden	Kuchel
McGovern	Allott
Nelson	
Metcalf	

PARKS AND RECREATION

Bible - Chairman

Jackson	Simpson
Anderson	Jordan
Church	Fannin
Moss	
Nelson	

Judiciary

Federal courts and judges, civil rights, civil liberties, constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of Members, claims against the U.S. Patent Office.

D 11 - R 5

James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Chairman

John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)	
Birch Bayh (Ind.)	
Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)	
Joseph D. Tydings (Md.)	
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Bayh - Chairman

Eastland	Dirksen
Dodd	Hruska
Ervin	Fong
Tydings	
Smathers	

FEDERAL CHARTERS, HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

Dirksen - Chairman

McClellan	

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Eastland - Chairman

McClellan	Dirksen
Ervin	Fong
Kennedy	Javits
Hart	

IMPROVEMENTS IN JUDICIAL MACHINERY

McClellan - Chairman

Hart	Hruska
Ervin	Scott
Tydings	
Smathers	

NATIONAL PENITENTIARIES

Long - Chairman

Burdick	Hruska
	Scott

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

McClellan - Chairman

Hart	Scott
Burdick	Fong

REVISION AND CODIFICATION

Ervin - Chairman

Hart	Scott

ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY

Hart - Chairman

Dodd	Dirksen
Long	Hruska
McClellan	Fong
Ervin	
Kennedy	

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Ervin - Chairman

McClellan	Hruska
Long	Fong
Kennedy	Javits
Bayh	

ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Long - Chairman

Hart	Dirksen
Bayh	Javits
Burdick	

Special Subcommittees

INTERNAL SECURITY

Eastland - Chairman

McClellan	Hruska
Ervin	Dirksen
Dodd	Scott
Bayh	
Smathers	

REFUGEES AND ESCAPEES

Kennedy - Chairman

McClellan	Fong
Tydings	Javits

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

McClellan - Chairman

Dodd	Dirksen
Ervin	Javits
Kennedy	

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Dodd - Chairman

Hart	Hruska
Bayh	Fong
Burdick	Javits
Tydings	

Labor and Public Welfare

Education, labor, welfare, veterans' affairs, medical care.

D 11 - R 5

Lister Hill (D Ala.), Chairman

Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas)	Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)	George Murphy (Calif.)
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)	Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.)
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)	
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)	
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)	
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)	
Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.)	

HEALTH

Hill - Chairman

Yarborough	Javits
Williams	Murphy
Pell	
Kennedy (Mass.)	

EDUCATION

Morse - Chairman

Hill	Prouty
McNamara	Javits
Yarborough	Dominick
Clark	
Randolph	
Kennedy (N.Y.)	

LABOR

McNamara - Chairman

Morse	Javits
Randolph	Prouty
Pell	Fannin
Nelson	
Kennedy (N.Y.)	

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Yarborough - Chairman

Kennedy (Mass.)	Dominick
Nelson	Fannin
Kennedy (N.Y.)	

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

Pell - Chairman

Morse	Fannin
Clark	Dominick
Williams	

MIGRATORY LABOR

Williams - Chairman

Kennedy (Mass.)	Murphy
Nelson	Prouty
Kennedy (N.Y.)	

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

Clark - Chairman

Randolph	Prouty
McNamara	Javits
Pell	Murphy
Kennedy (Mass.)	
Nelson	

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON POVERTY

McNamara - Chairman

All Committee members except Sen. Hill.

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and federal civil services; census; National Archives.

D 8 - R 4

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Chairman

Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)	Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)	J. Caleb Boggs (Del.)
Daniel B. Brewster (Md.)	Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)	
Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)	
Donald S. Russell (S.C.)	

CONTESTED NOMINATIONS

Monroney - Chairman

Carlson

POSTAL AFFAIRS

Monroney - Chairman

Yarborough	Carlson
McGee	Fong
Brewster	

CIVIL SERVICE

Yarborough - Chairman

Brewster	Fong
Hartke	Simpson
Burdick	

RETIREMENT

McGee - Chairman

Randolph	Fong
Brewster	Boggs
Hartke	

HEALTH BENEFITS AND LIFE INSURANCE

Randolph - Chairman

McGee	Boggs
Hartke	Simpson
Burdick	

Public Works

Public buildings, roads; flood control, rivers and harbors, stream pollution, water power.

D 12 - R 5

Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Chairman

Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)	John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Stephen M. Young (Ohio)	Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)	J. Caleb Boggs (Del.)
Ernest Gruening (Alaska)	James B. Pearson (Kan.)
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	George Murphy (Calif.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	
B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)	
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)	
Birch Bayh (Ind.)	
Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.)	
Fred R. Harris (Okla.)	

FLOOD CONTROL -- RIVERS AND HARBORS

McNamara - Chairman

Randolph	Cooper
Young	Fong
Muskie	Boggs
Gruening	Pearson
Moss	Murphy
Metcalf	
Jordan	
Inouye	
Bayh	
Montoya	
Harris	

PUBLIC ROADS

Randolph - Chairman

McNamara	Cooper
Muskie	Fong
Gruening	Pearson
Moss	Murphy
Metcalf	
Jordan	
Bayh	
Montoya	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Young - Chairman

Jordan	Fong
Inouye	Boggs
Montoya	Murphy
Harris	

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

Muskie - Chairman

Randolph	Boggs
Moss	Pearson
Metcalf	Murphy
Bayh	
Harris	

Rules and Administration

Senate administration generally; management of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, etc.

D 6 - R 3

B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.), Chairman

Carl Hayden (Ariz.)†	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Howard W. Cannon (Nev.)	John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)	
Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)	

†*Waived seniority to Jordan*

STANDING SENATE RULES

Hayden - Chairman

Cannon	Cooper

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Cannon - Chairman

Pell	Curtis

PRINTING

Hayden - Chairman

Jordan	Scott

LIBRARY

Jordan - Chairman

Clark	Cooper

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Pell - Chairman

Byrd	Scott

RESTAURANT

Byrd - Chairman

Clark	Scott

Select Small Business

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the Senate, but cannot report legislation.

D 11 - R 6

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Chairman

Russell B. Long (La.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
E.L. Bartlett (Alaska)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)	
Fred R. Harris (Okla.)	
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)	
Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.)	

TAXES

Bible - Chairman

Long	Cooper
Bartlett	Prouty
Harris	

MONOPOLY

Long - Chairman

Sparkman	Javits
Morse	Cotton
Nelson	

FINANCING

Bartlett - Chairman

Smathers	Saltonstall
Morse	Cooper
Williams	

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Smathers - Chairman

Bible	Saltonstall
Randolph	Scott
Montoya	

RETAILING, DISTRIBUTION AND FAIR TRADE PRACTICES

Morse - Chairman

Williams	Scott
Montoya	Cotton
Harris	

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Randolph - Chairman

Sparkman	Javits
Smathers	Prouty
Nelson	

Special Committee on Aging

Studies and investigates problems of the aging and reports findings and makes recommendations to the Senate, but cannot report legislation.

D 14 - R 7

George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Chairman*

Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Frank Church (Idaho)	Jack Miller (Iowa)
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)	James B. Pearson (Kan.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)	
Edward V. Long (Mo.)	
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)	
Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas)	
Stephen M. Young (Ohio)	

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Moss - Chairman

Williams	Carlson
Church	Prouty
Muskie	Allott
Young	
Morse	
Kennedy	

EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT INCOMES OF THE ELDERLY

Randolph - Chairman

Church	Prouty
Bible	Fong
Long	Pearson
Moss	

FEDERAL, STATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

Kennedy - Chairman

Bible	Pearson
Yarborough	Dirksen
Young	

FRAUDS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS AFFECTING THE ELDERLY

Williams - Chairman

Neuberger	Fong
Morse	Allott
Church	Miller
Muskie	Pearson
Long	
Kennedy	
Yarborough	

HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY

McNamara - Chairman

Neuberger	Dirksen
Morse	Carlson
Muskie	Fong
Long	Miller
Moss	
Yarborough	
Williams	

LONG-TERM CARE

Moss - Chairman

McNamara	Dirksen
Williams	Carlson
Neuberger	Fong
Morse	Prouty
Church	Allott
Muskie	Miller
Long	
Yarborough	
Young	
Kennedy	

SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

Chairman of the Conference - Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Secretary of the Conference - George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Floor Leader - Mansfield
Whip - Russell B. Long (La.)

Policy Committee

Scheduling of legislation.

Mike Mansfield (Mont.) - Chairman

Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	John O. Pastore (R.I.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)	Richard B. Russell (Ga.)
Russell B. Long (La.), ex. off.	George A. Smathers (Fla.), ex. off.
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Stuart Symington (Mo.)

Legislative Review

Edmund S. Muskie (Maine) - Chairman

Philip A. Hart (Mich.)	Daniel B. Brewster (Md.)
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)	

Steering Committee

Makes Democratic committee assignments.

Mike Mansfield (Mont.) - Chairman

Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)	Pat McNamara (Mich.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	A. Willis Robertson (Va.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Richard B. Russell (Ga.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)	George A. Smathers (Fla.), ex. off.
Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	
Russell B. Long (La.) ex. off.	

Senatorial Campaign Committee

Committee not organized at time of publication.

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

Chairman of the Conference - Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Secretary of the Conference - Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Floor Leader - Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Whip - Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)

Policy Committee

Counterpart of Democratic Policy Committee.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa) - Chairman

Frank Carlson (Kan.)	Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)	James B. Pearson (Kan.)
Norris Cotton (N.H.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)	Strom Thurmond (S.C.)
	Milton R. Young (N.D.)

Senatorial Campaign Committee

Thruston B. Morton (Ky.) - Chairman
Hugh Scott (Pa.) - Vice Chairman

Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)	George Murphy (Calif.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)	John J. Williams (Del.)

Committee on Committees

Makes Republican committee assignments.

Frank Carlson (Kan.) - Chairman

George D. Aiken (Vt.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Gordon Allott (Colo.)	Len B. Jordan (Idaho)
J. Caleb Boggs (Del.)	Jack Miller (Iowa)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)	John G. Tower (Texas)

Personnel Committee

Norris Cotton (N.H.) - Chairman
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)

Calendar Committee

Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.) - Chairman
Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.)

HOUSE COMMITTEES, 89th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agriculture

Agriculture and forestry in general; farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification.

D 24 - R 11

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), Chairman*

W.R. Poage (Texas)	Paul B. Dague (Pa.)*
E.C. Gathings (Ark.)	Page Belcher (Okla.)
John L. McMillan (S.C.)	Charles M. Teague (Calif.)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.)	Catherine May (Wash.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Delbert L. Latta (Ohio)
Harlan Hagen (Calif.)	Ralph Harvey (Ind.)
Frank A. Stubblefield (Ky.)	Paul Findley (Ill.)
Graham Purcell (Texas)	Robert Dole (Kan.)
James H. Morrison (La.)	Laurence J. Burton (Utah)
Alec G. Olson (Minn.)	Prentiss Walker (Miss.)
Spark M. Matsunaga (Hawaii)	
Maston O'Neal (Ga.)	
Thomas S. Foley (Wash.)	
Joseph Y. Resnick (N.Y.)	
Lynn E. Stalbaum (Wis.)	
Eligio de la Garza (Texas)	
Joseph P. Vigorito (Pa.)	
John C. Mackie (Mich.)	
Rolland Redlin (N.D.)	
Bert Bandstra (Iowa)	
Stanley L. Greigg (Iowa)	
Clair Callan (Neb.)	
Santiago Polanco-Abreu (P.R.)[1]	

[1]Resident Commissioner. May participate in committee business but does not vote.

COTTON

Gathings - Chairman

Poage	Belcher
Abernethy	Teague
Jones	Findley
Hagen	Walker
Morrison	
de la Garza	

DAIRY AND POULTRY

Hagen - Chairman

Abbitt	Quie
Morrison	Belcher
Olson	Findley
O'Neal	Walker
Stalbaum	
Vigorito	

FORESTS

McMillan - Chairman

Abernethy	Teague
Morrison	Quie
O'Neal	May
Foley	Burton
Resnick	
Mackie	

LIVESTOCK AND FEED GRAINS

Poage - Chairman

Purcell	Quie
Olson	May
Redlin	Latta
Bandstra	Harvey
Greigg	
Callan	

OILSEEDS AND RICE

Jones - Chairman

Gathings	Findley
Abbitt	Belcher
Hagen	Quie
O'Neal	Walker
Stalbaum	
Bandstra	

TOBACCO

Abbitt - Chairman

McMillan	Latta
Stubblefield	Walker
Vigorito	
Polanco-Abreu	

WHEAT

Purcell - Chairman

Stubblefield	Belcher
Olson	Latta
Foley	Dole
Redlin	Findley
Bandstra	
Callan	

Special Subcommittees

CONSERVATION AND CREDIT

Poage - Chairman

Gathings	Harvey
Stubblefield	Teague
McMillan	Dole
Greigg	
Callan	
Polanco-Abreu	

DEPARTMENTAL OVERSIGHT

Jones - Chairman

Hagen	Dole
Stubblefield	Harvey
Abernethy	Walker
Matsunaga	
Olson	
Polanco-Abreu	

DOMESTIC MARKETING AND CONSUMER RELATIONS

Matsunaga - Chairman

Hagen	Teague
Purcell	May
Foley	Burton
Resnick	
Greigg	

FARM LABOR

Gathings - Chairman

McMillan	Teague
Abbitt	May
Purcell	Burton
Olson	
Mackie	

FAMILY FARMS

Morrison - Chairman

Gathings	May
McMillan	Latta
O'Neal	Dole
Stalbaum	
de la Garza	

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Poage - Chairman

Jones	Harvey
Stubblefield	Latta
Matsunaga	Findley
Abernethy	
de la Garza	

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

Abernethy - Chairman

Stubblefield	May
Purcell	Harvey
Abbitt	Burton
Mackie	
Redlin	

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Olson - Chairman

Jones	Latta
Matsunaga	Dole
Resnick	Walker
Vigorito	
Mackie	

Appropriations

Appropriation of Government revenues.

D 34 - R 16

George H. Mahon (D Texas), Chairman

Albert Thomas (Texas)	Frank T. Bow (Ohio)
Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio)	Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)	Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
George W. Andrews (Ala.)	Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)	Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
John E. Fogarty (R.I.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Robert L.F. Sikes (Fla.)	William E. Minshall (Ohio)
Otto E. Passman (La.)	Robert H. Michel (Ill.)
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)	Silvio O. Conte (Mass.)
Edward P. Boland (Mass.)	Odin Langen (Minn.)
William H. Natcher (Ky.)	Ben Reifel (S.D.)
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)	Glenn R. Davis (Wis.)
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.)	Howard W. Robison (N.Y.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)	Garner E. Shriver (Kan.)
George E. Shipley (Ill.)	Joseph M. McDade (Pa.)
John M. Slack Jr. (W.Va.)	Mark Andrews (N.D.)
John J. Flynt Jr. (Ga.)	
Neal Smith (Iowa)	
Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.)	
Julia Butler Hansen (Wash.)	
Charles S. Joelson (N.J.)	
Joseph P. Addabbo (N.Y.)	
John J. McFall (Calif.)	
W. R. Hull Jr. (Mo.)	
D.R. (Billy) Matthews (Fla.)	
Jeffery Cohelan (Calif.)	
Thomas G. Morris (N.M.)	
Edward J. Patten (N.J.)	
Clarence D. Long (Md.)	
John O. Marsh Jr. (Va.)	
Robert B. Duncan (Ore.)	
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)	
Billie S. Farnum (Mich.)	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Whitten - Chairman

Natcher	Michel
Hull	Langen
Morris	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mahon - Chairman

Sikes	Lipscomb
Whitten	Laird
Andrews (Ala.)	Minshall
Flood	
Thomas	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Natcher - Chairman

Giaimo	Davis
Smith	McDade
McFall	

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Passman - Chairman

Rooney	Shriver
Natcher	Conte
Hansen	Andrews (N.D.)
Cohelan	
Long	

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Thomas - Chairman

Evins	Jonas
Boland	Minshall
Shipley	Rhodes
Giaimo	

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Denton - Chairman

Kirwan	Reifel
Hansen	McDade
Marsh	

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Fogarty - Chairman

Denton	Laird
Flood	Michel
Matthews	Shriver
Duncan	
Farnum	

LEGISLATIVE

Andrews (Ala.) - Chairman

Steed	Langen
Kirwan	Reifel
Slack	
Flynt	

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sikes - Chairman

McFall	Cederberg
Patten	Jonas
Long	

PUBLIC WORKS

Kirwan - Chairman

Fogarty	Rhodes
Evins	Davis
Boland	Robison
Whitten	

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Rooney - Chairman

Sikes	Bow
Slack	Lipscomb
Smith	Cederberg
Flynt	
Joelson	

DEPARTMENTS OF TREASURY AND POST OFFICE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Steed - Chairman

Passman	Conte
Addabbo	Robison
Cohelan	
Yates	

Armed Services

All matters relating to the national military establishment; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials; scientific research and development in support of the armed services.

D 25 - R 12

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), Chairman*

Philip J. Philbin (Mass.)	William H. Bates (Mass.)*
F. Edward Hebert (La.)	Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
O.C. Fisher (Texas)	William G. Bray (Ind.)
Porter Hardy Jr. (Va.)	Bob Wilson (Calif.)
Charles E. Bennett (Fla.)	Charles S. Gubser (Calif.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)	Charles E. Chamberlain (Mich.)
Samuel S. Stratton (N.Y.)	Alexander Pirnie (N.Y.)
Otis G. Pike (N.Y.)	Durward G. Hall (Mo.)
Richard H. Ichord (Mo.)	Donald D. Clancy (Ohio)
Lucien N. Nedzi (Mich.)	Robert T. Stafford (Vt.)
Alton Lennon (N.C.)	Richard S. Schweiker (Pa.)
William J. Randall (Mo.)	
G. Elliott Hagan (Ga.)	
Charles H. Wilson (Calif.)	
Robert L. Leggett (Calif.)	
Donald J. Irwin (Conn.)	
Jed Johnson Jr. (Okla.)	
Frank E. Evans (Colo.)	
Rodney M. Love (Ohio)	
Floyd V. Hicks (Wash.)	
Hervey G. Machen (Md.)	
Speedy O. Long (La.)	
E.S. Johnny Walker (N.M.)	
Santiago Polanco-Abreu (P.R.)[1]	

[1]Resident Commissioner. May participate in committee business but does not vote.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

Philbin - Chairman

Bennett	Arends
Stratton	Gubser
Randall	Clancy
Johnson	
Machen	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2

Hebert - Chairman

Hardy	Bray
Nedzi	Wilson
Lennon	Pirnie
Hagan	
Long	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3

Price - Chairman

Pike	O'Konski
Ichord	Hall
Leggett	Stafford
Love	
Hicks	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4

Fisher - Chairman

Byrne	Arends
Wilson	Chamberlain
Irwin	Schweiker
Evans	
Walker	

Special Subcommittees

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Rivers - Chairman

Philbin	Bates
Hebert	Arends
Price	O'Konski
Fisher	Bray
Hardy	
Bennett	

REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION

Bennett - Chairman

Byrne	Bray
Stratton	Schweiker
Ichord	

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Hardy - Chairman

Pike	Gubser
Lennon	Pirnie

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing.

D 22 - R 11

Wright Patman (D Texas), Chairman*

Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	William B. Widnall (N.J.)*
William A. Barrett (Pa.)	Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)	Seymour Halpern (N.Y.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	James Harvey (Mich.)
William S. Moorhead (Pa.)	William E. Brock III (Tenn.)
Robert G. Stephens Jr. (Ga.)	Burt L. Talcott (Calif.)
Fernand J. St. Germain (R.I.)	Del Clawson (Calif.)
Henry B. Gonzalez (Texas)	Albert W. Johnson (Pa.)
Joseph G. Minish (N.J.)	J. William Stanton (Ohio)
Charles L. Weltner (Ga.)	Chester L. Mize (Kan.)
Richard T. Hanna (Calif.)	
Bernard F. Grabowski (Conn.)	
Compton I. White Jr. (Idaho)	
Tom S. Gettys (S.C.)	
Paul H. Todd Jr. (Mich.)	
Richard L. Ottinger (N.Y.)	
Earle Cabell (Texas)	
Thomas C. McGrath (N.J.)	
John R. Hansen (Iowa)	
Frank Annunzio (Ill.)	

DOMESTIC FINANCE

Patman - Chairman

Minish	Widnall
Weltner	Harvey
Hanna	Brock
White	Clawson
Gettys	
Todd	
Annunzio	

HOUSING

Barrett - Chairman

Sullivan	Widnall
Ashley	Fino
Moorhead	Dwyer
Stephens	Harvey
St. Germain	
Gonzalez	
Reuss	

BANK SUPERVISION AND INSURANCE

Multer - Chairman

Moorhead	Brock
St. Germain	Talcott
Minish	Clawson
Weltner	Johnson
Grabowski	
McGrath	
Hansen	

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Ashley - Chairman

Stephens	Halpern
St. Germain	Talcott
Weltner	Johnson
Gettys	Mize
Cabell	
McGrath	
Hansen	

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Sullivan - Chairman

Stephens	Dwyer
Gonzalez	Fino
Minish	Halpern
Hanna	Stanton
Grabowski	
Todd	
Annunzio	

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Reuss - Chairman

Multer	Halpern
Ashley	Widnall
Moorhead	Harvey
Gonzalez	Talcott
Hanna	
White	
Ottinger	

SMALL BUSINESS

Patman - Chairman

Multer	Talcott
Barrett	Clawson
Sullivan	Stanton
Grabowski	Mize
Gettys	
Ottinger	
Cabell	

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia except its appropriations.

D 17 - R 8

John L. McMillan (D S.C.), Chairman*

Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Ancher Nelsen (Minn.)*
Howard W. Smith (Va.)	William L. Springer (Ill.)
William L. Dawson (Ill.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	William H. Harsha (Ohio)
John Dowdy (Texas)	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.)
Basil L. Whitener (N.C.)	Frank J. Horton (N.Y.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)	Richard L. Roudebush (Ind.)
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)	Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich.)	
G. Elliott Hagan (Ga.)	
Don Fuqua (Fla.)	
Donald M. Fraser (Minn.)	
Carlton R. Sickles (Md.)	
J. Oliva Huot (N.H.)	
George W. Grider (Tenn.)	
John Bell Williams (Miss.)	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

Smith - Chairman

Dawson	O'Konski
Williams	Mathias
Whitener	Broyhill
Trimble	
Diggs	
Fraser	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2

Abernethy - Chairman

Multer	Mathias
Dowdy	Springer
Sisk	Harsha
Hagan	O'Konski
Fuqua	
Fraser	
Sickles	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3

Multer - Chairman

Abernethy	Springer
Smith	Nelsen
Diggs	Horton
Sickles	Broyhill
Huot	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4

Dowdy - Chairman

Whitener	Harsha
Sisk	Horton
Hagan	Roudebush
Huot	Broyhill
Grider	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5

Whitener - Chairman

Dawson	Horton
Williams	Nelsen
Dowdy	Harsha
Hagan	Roudebush
Fuqua	
Grider	

Education and Labor

Education, labor and welfare matters.

D 21 - R 10

Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), Chairman*

Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)	William H. Ayres (Ohio)*
Edith Green (Ore.)	Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.)	Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.)
Elmer J. Holland (Pa.)	John M. Ashbrook (Ohio)
John H. Dent (Pa.)	Dave Martin (Neb.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)	Alphonzo Bell (Calif.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N.J.)	Edward J. Gurney (Fla.)
John Brademas (Ind.)	Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)	Glenn Andrews (Ala.)
Ralph J. Scott (N.C.)	
Hugh L. Carey (N.Y.)	
Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.)	
Carlton R. Sickles (Md.)	
Sam M. Gibbons (Fla.)	
William D. Ford (Mich.)	
William D. Hathaway (Maine)	
Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii)	
James H. Scheuer (N.Y.)	
Lloyd Meeds (Wash.)	

GENERAL EDUCATION

Perkins - Chairman

Brademas	Goodell
Scott	Ashbrook
Carey	Bell
Thompson	
Ford	

GENERAL LABOR

Roosevelt - Chairman

Dent	Bell
Pucinski	Goodell
Daniels	Martin
Hawkins	
Green	

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Green - Chairman

Brademas	Quie
Roosevelt	Griffin
Sickles	Reid
Gibbons	
Carey	

SPECIAL LABOR

Thompson - Chairman

O'Hara	Griffin
Scott	Andrews
Carey	Gurney
Sickles	
Scheuer	

SELECT EDUCATION

Dent - Chairman

Daniels	Findley
Hawkins	Martin
Mink	Andrews
Scheuer	
Meeds	

SELECT LABOR

Holland - Chairman

O'Hara	Ashbrook
Daniels	Quie
Pucinski	Reid
Gibbons	
Hathaway	

NATIONAL DATA PROCESSING CENTER

Pucinski - Chairman

Sickles	Gurney

Ad Hoc Subcommittee

POVERTY WAR PROGRAM

Powell - Chairman

Brademas	Quie
Carey	Goodell
Hawkins	Bell
Gibbons	
Ford	

Foreign Affairs

Relations of the United States with other nations and international organizations and movements.

D 24 - R 12

Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), Chairman*

Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)	Frances P. Bolton (Ohio)*
Omar Burleson (Texas)	E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.)	William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)	Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (N.J.)
Armistead I. Selden Jr. (Ala.)	William S. Broomfield (Mich.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)	J. Irving Whalley (Pa.)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)	H.R. Gross (Iowa)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)	E.Y. Berry (S.D.)
Leonard Farbstein (N.Y.)	Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich.)	F. Bradford Morse (Mass.)
Lindley Beckworth (Texas)	Vernon W. Thomson (Wis.)
Harris B. McDowell Jr. (Del.)	James G. Fulton (Pa.)
William T. Murphy (Ill.)	
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N.J.)	
Robert N.C. Nix (Pa.)	
John S. Monagan (Conn.)	
Donald M. Fraser (Minn.)	
Ronald Brooks Cameron (Calif.)	
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (N.Y.)	
Edward R. Roybal (Calif.)	
John C. Culver (Iowa)	
Lee H. Hamilton (Ind.)	
Roy H. McVicker (Colo.)	

FAR EAST AND THE PACIFIC

Zablocki - Chairman

McDowell	Broomfield
Gallagher	Whalley
Cameron	Mailliard
Murphy	Thomson
Hamilton	

NATIONAL SECURITY AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING FOREIGN POLICY

Burleson - Chairman

Hays	Broomfield
Nix	Berry
Kelly	Thomson
McVicker	Fulton

EUROPE

Kelly - Chairman

Hays	Frelinghuysen
Selden	Whalley
Gallagher	Derwinski
Beckworth	Fulton
Monagan	
McDowell	
Hamilton	

STATE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Hays - Chairman

Kelly	Adair
Zablocki	Mailliard
Farbstein	Thomson
Monagan	Morse
Fraser	
Selden	
Rosenthal	

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Selden - Chairman

O'Hara	Mailliard
Fascell	Whalley
Burleson	Gross
Beckworth	Morse
Cameron	
Roybal	
McVicker	

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Farbstein - Chairman

Zablocki	Derwinski
O'Hara	Berry
McDowell	Fulton
Gallagher	
Culver	

AFRICA

O'Hara - Chairman

Diggs	Adair
Murphy	Broomfield
Nix	Morse
Rosenthal	
Culver	

NEAR EAST

Fountain - Chairman

Farbstein	Frelinghuysen
Diggs	Berry
Cameron	Adair
Murphy	
Monagan	
Fraser	

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

Fascell - Chairman

Fountain	Frelinghuysen
Burleson	Gross
Fraser	Derwinski
Rosenthal	
Roybal	

Special Subcommittee

SUBCOMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Morgan - Chairman

Zablocki	Bolton
Burleson	Adair
Kelly	Mailliard
Hays	Frelinghuysen

Government Operations

Budget and accounting measures; reorganization in the Executive Branch; intergovernmental relationships.

D 23 - R 11

William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Chairman*

Chet Holifield (Calif.)	Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)*
Jack Brooks (Texas)	Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)	Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
Porter Hardy Jr. (Va.)	Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	Frank J. Horton (N.Y.)
Robert E. Jones (Ala.)	Delbert L. Latta (Ohio)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)	Donald Rumsfeld (Ill.)
John E. Moss (Calif.)	William L. Dickinson (Ala.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)	John N. Erlenborn (Ill.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)	Howard H. Callaway (Ga.)
John S. Monagan (Conn.)	John W. Wydler (N.Y.)
Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.)	
J. Edward Roush (Ind.)	
William S. Moorhead (Pa.)	
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N.J.)	
William J. Randall (Mo.)	
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (N.Y.)	
Jim Wright (Texas)	
Fernand J. St. Germain (R.I.)	
David S. King (Utah)	
John G. Dow (N.Y.)	
Henry Helstoski (N.J.)	

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

Dawson - Chairman

Rosenthal	Brown
Holifield	Erlenborn
Reuss	Wydler
Garmatz	
Gallagher	

MILITARY OPERATIONS

Holifield - Chairman

Garmatz	Horton
Moorhead	Latta
Randall	Callaway
Wright	
St. Germain	

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Brooks - Chairman

Moorhead	Reid
King	Wydler
Fascell	

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Fountain - Chairman

Blatnik	Dwyer
Roush	Latta
Dow	

NATURAL RESOURCES AND POWER

Jones - Chairman

Monagan	Horton
Roush	Callaway
King	Erlenborn
Helstoski	
Moss	

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Moss - Chairman

Hardy	Griffin
Monagan	Reid
Blatnik	Rumsfeld
Macdonald	
Gallagher	

LEGAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

Fascell - Chairman

Macdonald	Rumsfeld
Gallagher	Dickinson
Dow	

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS

Reuss - Chairman

Randall	Latta
Rosenthal	Dickinson
Wright	Wydler
St. Germain	
Helstoski	

House Administration

House administration generally; printing and correction of the Congressional Record; federal elections generally; management of the Library of Congress, supervision of Smithsonian Institution, etc.

D 17 - R 8

Omar Burleson (D Texas), Chairman*

Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)*
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)	Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)	Charles E. Chamberlain (Mich.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.)
Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.)	Willard S. Curtin (Pa.)
Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.)	Samuel L. Devine (Ohio)
Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (La.)	John N. Erlenborn (Ill.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)	William L. Dickinson (Ala.)
John H. Dent (Pa.)	
Sam M. Gibbons (Fla.)	
Lucien N. Nedzi (Mich.)	
John Brademas (Ind.)	
John W. Davis (Ga.)	
Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)	
Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.)	
Jonathan B. Bingham (N.Y.)	

ACCOUNTS

Friedel - Chairman

Hays	Goodell
Waggonner	Devine
Gibbons	Dickinson
Dent	
Thompson	

ELECTIONS

Ashmore - Chairman

Abbitt	Goodell
Waggonner	Curtin
Perkins	Devine
Gibbons	
Davis	

PRINTING

Hays - Chairman

Jones	Corbett
Dent	Curtin
Brademas	Erlenborn
Gray	
Hawkins	

LIBRARY AND MEMORIALS

Jones - Chairman

Thompson	Corbett
Perkins	Chamberlain
Nedzi	Erlenborn
Brademas	
Bingham	

Special Subcommittees

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Jones - Chairman

Ashmore	Chamberlain
Nedzi	Curtin

AUDIT

Friedel - Chairman

Abbitt	Devine

CONTRACTS

Hays - Chairman

Waggonner	Dickinson

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian affairs.

D 22 - R 11

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), Chairman*

Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)	John P. Saylor (Pa.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	E.Y. Berry (S.D.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)	Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)	Joe Skubitz (Kan.)
Walter S. Baring (Nev.)	Charlotte T. Reid (Ill.)
Ralph J. Rivers (Alaska)	Laurence J. Burton (Utah)
Roy A. Taylor (N.C.)	Rogers C.B. Morton (Md.)
Harold T. Johnson (Calif.)	Wendell Wyatt (Ore.)
Hugh L. Carey (N.Y.)	George V. Hansen (Idaho)
Morris K. Udall (Ariz.)	Henry P. Smith III (N.Y.)
Compton I. White Jr. (Idaho)	Ed Reinecke (Calif.)
Philip Burton (Calif.)	
David S. King (Utah)	
Walter H. Moeller (Ohio)	
John V. Tunney (Calif.)	
Jonathan B. Bingham (N.Y.)	
Thomas S. Foley (Wash.)	
N. Neiman Craley Jr. (Pa.)	
John A. Race (Wis.)	
Richard White (Texas)	
Teno Roncalio (Wyo.)	
Santiago Polanco-Abreu (P.R.)1	

1 Resident Commissioner. May participate in committee business but does not vote

TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

O'Brien - Chairman

Rogers	Reid
Haley	Berry
Rivers	Burton
Taylor	Morton
Carey	Smith
Burton	
Bingham	
Foley	
Craley	
Polanco-Abreu	

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Rogers - Chairman

O'Brien	Hosmer
Haley	Saylor
Edmondson	Skubitz
Baring	Burton
Johnson	Wyatt
Udall	Hansen
White, Idaho	Reinecke
Burton	
Tunney	
Foley	
White (Texas)	
Roncalio	
Polanco-Abreu	

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Haley - Chairman

Edmondson	Berry
Taylor	Saylor
Udall	Hosmer
Tunney	Reid
Bingham	Hansen
Craley	Smith
Race	
White (Texas)	
Roncalio	

MINES AND MINING

Edmondson - Chairman

Rogers	Burton
Baring	Saylor
Carey	Hosmer
White (Idaho)	Skubitz
Burton	Reid
King	Reinecke
Moeller	
Foley	
Race	

PUBLIC LANDS

Baring - Chairman

Rivers	Morton
Johnson	Saylor
White (Idaho)	Wyatt
King	Hansen
Moeller	Smith
Tunney	
Craley	
Roncalio	
Polanco-Abreu	

NATIONAL PARKS

Rivers - Chairman

O'Brien	Skubitz
Taylor	Saylor
Johnson	Berry
Carey	Morton
Udall	Wyatt
King	Reinecke
Moeller	
Bingham	
Race	
White (Texas)	

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications, regulation of interstate transmission of power (except between Government projects), inland waterways, railroad labor, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, securities and exchanges, interstate oil compacts, national gas and public health.

D 22 - R 11

Oren Harris (D Ark.), Chairman*

Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.)	William L. Springer (Ill.)*
Walter Rogers (Texas)	J. Arthur Younger (Calif.)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Samuel L. Devine (Ohio)
Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.)	Ancher Nelsen (Minn.)
John Jarman (Okla.)	Hastings Keith (Mass.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)	Willard S. Curtin (Pa.)
John E. Moss (Calif.)	Glenn Cunningham (Neb.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	James T. Broyhill (N.C.)
Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)	James Harvey (Mich.)
Horace R. Kornegay (N.C.)	Tim Lee Carter (Ky.)
Lionel Van Deerlin (Calif.)	Howard H. Callaway (Ga.)
J.J. Pickle (Texas)	
Fred B. Rooney (Pa.)	
John M. Murphy (N.Y.)	
David E. Satterfield III (Va.)	
Daniel J. Ronan (Ill.)	
J. Oliva Huot (N.H.)	
James A. Mackay (Ga.)	
John J. Gilligan (Ohio)	
Charles P. Farnsley (Ky.)	
John Bell Williams (Miss.)	

TRANSPORTATION AND AERONAUTICS

Staggers - Chairman

Friedel	Devine
Jarman	Cunningham
Pickle	Callaway
Ronan	
Williams	

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Harris - Chairman

O'Brien	Springer
Rogers (Fla.)	Nelsen
Satterfield	Carter
Mackay	
Gilligan	

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Macdonald - Chairman

Dingell	Keith
Huot	Curtin
Farnsley	

COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER

Rogers (Texas) - Chairman

Moss	Younger
Kornegay	Broyhill
Van Deerlin	Harvey
Rooney	
Murphy	

Special Subcommittee

INVESTIGATIONS

Harris - Chairman

Friedel	Younger
Rogers (Fla.)	Curtin
Van Deerlin	Harvey
Huot	
Williams	

Judiciary

Judicial proceedings generally; constitutional amendments, civil rights, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of Members; Presidential succession.

D 24 - R 11

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Chairman*

Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)	Richard H. Poff (Va.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)	William C. Cramer (Fla.)
Peter W. Rodino Jr. (N.J.)	Arch A. Moore Jr. (W.Va.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)	John V. Lindsay (N.Y.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)	William T. Cahill (N.J.)
Jack Brooks (Texas)	Clark MacGregor (Minn.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)	Carleton J. King (N.Y.)
John Dowdy (Texas)	Edward Hutchinson (Mich.)
Basil L. Whitener (N.C.)	Robert McClory (Ill.)
Herman Toll (Pa.)	
Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.)	
Jacob H. Gilbert (N.Y.)	
James C. Corman (Calif.)	
William L. St. Onge (Conn.)	
George F. Senner Jr. (Ariz.)	
Don Edwards (Calif.)	
William L. Hungate (Mo.)	
Herbert Tenzer (N.Y.)	
John Conyers Jr. (Mich.)	
George W. Grider (Tenn.)	
Andrew Jacobs Jr. (Ind.)	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1 -- IMMIGRATION

Feighan - Chairman

Chelf	Moore
Rodino	Cahill
Donohue	MacGregor
Brooks	
Gilbert	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2

Ashmore - Chairman

Dowdy	King
Gilbert	Hutchinson
Senner	McClory
Hungate	
Grider	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3

Willis - Chairman

Tuck	Poff
Kastenmeier	Lindsay
St. Onge	Hutchinson
Edwards	
Tenzer	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4

Rogers - Chairman

Dowdy	MacGregor
Whitener	Mathias
Conyers	McClory
Grider	
Jacobs	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5

Celler - Chairman

Rodino	McCulloch
Rogers	Cramer
Donohue	Lindsay
Brooks	Mathias
Kastenmeier	
Corman	

Special Subcommittees

SUBMERGED LANDS

Willis - Chairman

Brooks	Poff
Tuck	Cramer
Ashmore	Cahill
St. Onge	King
Senner	

STATE TAXATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Willis - Chairman

Rodino	Moore
Whitener	Cramer
Toll	Lindsay
Kastenmeier	MacGregor
Gilbert	Mathias

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Merchant Marine generally; Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, maintenance and operation of Panama Canal and administration of Canal Zone; fisheries and wildlife.

D 21 - R 10

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), Chairman*

Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)	William S. Mailliard (Calif.)*
Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
T. Ashton Thompson (La.)	Stanley R. Tupper (Maine)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)	Charles A. Mosher (Ohio)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	James A. Grover Jr. (N.Y.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	Rogers C.B. Morton (Md.)
Alton Lennon (N.C.)	Hastings Keith (Mass.)
Thomas N. Downing (Va.)	Jack Edwards (Ala.)
Bob Casey (Texas)	G. Robert Watkins (Pa.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)	Edwin Reinecke (Calif.)
Harlan Hagen (Calif.)	
Edith Green (Ore.)	
Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)	
Frank A. Stubblefield (Ky.)	
John M. Murphy (N.Y.)	
Jacob H. Gilbert (N.Y.)	
J. Russell Tuten (Ga.)	
William L. St. Onge (Conn.)	
John G. Dow (N.Y.)	
Raymond F. Clevenger (Mich.)	

MERCHANT MARINE

Bonner - Chairman

Ashley	Mailliard
Downing	Pelly
Casey	Mosher
Hagen	Grover
Rogers	Edwards
Stubblefield	
Murphy	
Garmatz	
Dingell	

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Thompson - Chairman

Dingell	Pelly
Lennon	Morton
Hagen	Keith
Downing	Watkins
Green	Reinecke
Tuten	
St. Onge	
Dow	
Clevenger	

COAST GUARD, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, AND NAVIGATION

Garmatz - Chairman

Clark	Tupper
Lennon	Grover
Byrne	Morton
Sullivan	Watkins
Thompson	
Rogers	
St. Onge	
Clevenger	

PANAMA CANAL

Sullivan - Chairman

Garmatz	Grover
Casey	Mosher
Clark	Tupper
Byrne	Edwards
Stubblefield	
Murphy	
Gilbert	
Tuten	

OCEANOGRAPHY

Lennon - Chairman

Dingell	Mosher
Casey	Pelly
Green	Tupper
Rogers	Keith
Gilbert	Reinecke
Ashley	
Downing	
Hagen	
Dow	

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and federal civil services; census, National Archives.

D 17 - R 8

Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Chairman*

James H. Morrison (La.)
Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.)
David N. Henderson (N.C.)
Arnold Olsen (Mont.)
Morris K. Udall (Ariz.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N.J.)
Lindley Beckworth (Texas)
Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.)
Robert N.C. Nix (Pa.)
Joe R. Pool (Texas)
William J. Green III (Pa.)
Spark M. Matsunaga (Hawaii)
Paul J. Krebs (N.J.)
Raymond F. Clevenger (Mich.)
James M. Hanley (N.Y.)
John V. Tunney (Calif.)

Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)*
H.R. Gross (Iowa)
Glenn Cunningham (Neb.)
Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
Robert F. Ellsworth (Kan.)
Albert W. Johnson (Pa.)
John H. Buchanan Jr. (Ala.)
James T. Broyhill (N.C.)

CIVIL SERVICE

Beckworth - Chairman

Dulski
Nix
Green
Matsunaga
Clevenger

Johnson
Ellsworth
Broyhill

POSTAL OPERATIONS

Dulski - Chairman

Morrison
Henderson
Daniels
Nix
Green

Cunningham
Gross
Johnson

MANPOWER UTILIZATION

Henderson - Chairman

Beckworth
Nix
Clevenger
Hanley
Tunney

Gross
Derwinski
Buchanan

CENSUS AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

Staggers - Chairman

Olsen
Udall
Pool
Krebs
Tunney

Buchanan
Gross
Derwinski

POSTAL RATES

Morrison - Chairman

Dulski
Olsen
Udall
Daniels
Pool

Ellsworth
Cunningham
Johnson

COMPENSATION

Udall - Chairman

Morrison
Olsen
Pool
Matsunaga
Krebs

Broyhill
Derwinski
Ellsworth

POSTAL FACILITIES AND MODERNIZATION

Olsen - Chairman

Morrison
Daniels
Krebs
Hanley
Tunney

Derwinski
Cunningham
Broyhill

RETIREMENT, INSURANCE AND HEALTH BENEFITS

Daniels - Chairman

Beckworth
Green
Matsunaga
Clevenger
Hanley

Cunningham
Gross
Buchanan

Public Works

Public buildings and roads, flood control, improvement of rivers and harbors, water power, stream pollution.

D 23 - R 11

George H. Fallon (D Md.) - Chairman*

John A. Blatnik (Minn.)
Robert E. Jones (Ala.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)
T. Ashton Thompson (La.)
Jim Wright (Texas)
Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)
Harold T. Johnson (Calif.)
W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)
David N. Henderson (N.C.)
Arnold Olsen (Mont.)
J. Russell Tuten (Ga.)
Ralph J. Rivers (Alaska)
Ray Roberts (Texas)
Robert A. Everett (Tenn.)
Richard D. McCarthy (N.Y.)
James Kee (W.Va.)
John R. Schmidhauser (Iowa)
Robert E. Sweeney (Ohio)
James J. Howard (N.J.)
Ken W. Dyal (Calif.)

William C. Cramer (Fla.)*
John F. Baldwin (Calif.)
William H. Harsha (Ohio)
John C. Kunkel (Pa.)
James R. Grover Jr. (N.Y.)
James C. Cleveland (N.H.)
Don H. Clausen (Calif.)
Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)
Charlotte T. Reid (Ill.)
Robert C. McEwen (N.Y.)
James D. Martin (Ala.)

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Blatnik - Chairman

Johnson
Gray
Wright
Henderson
Rivers
Roberts
Dorn
McCarthy
Schmidhauser
Sweeney
Howard

Harsha
Cramer
Clausen
Halleck
McEwen
Martin

FLOOD CONTROL

Jones - Chairman

Thompson
Wright
Gray
Clark
Johnson
Edmondson
Olsen
Dorn
Henderson
Roberts
Everett
Kee

Baldwin
Harsha
Kunkel
Grover
Clausen
Reid
Martin

ROADS

Kluczynski - Chairman

Blatnik	Cramer
Jones	Baldwin
Clark	Harsha
Thompson	Cleveland
Edmondson	Clausen
Olsen	McEwen
Wright	
Everett	
McCarthy	
Sweeney	
Howard	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Thompson - Chairman

Jones	Kunkel
Kluczynski	Cramer
Blatnik	Grover
Wright	Cleveland
Henderson	McEwen
Tuten	Martin
Rivers	
Roberts	
Gray	
Kee	
Dyal	

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Wright - Chairman

Kluczynski	Grover
Gray	Baldwin
Clark	Kunkel
Edmondson	Halleck
Tuten	Reid
Dorn	Martin
Rivers	
Thompson	
Olsen	
Schmidhauser	
Dyal	

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Blatnik - Chairman

Jones	Cramer
Kluczynski	Baldwin
Wright	Harsha
Gray	Cleveland
Clark	Clausen
Edmondson	McEwen
Johnson	
Olsen	
Everett	
McCarthy	
Howard	

Rules

Rules and order of business of the House.

D 10 - R 5

Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Chairman

William M. Colmer (Miss.)	Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)	H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
James J. Delaney (N.Y.)	John B. Anderson (Ill.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)	Dave Martin (Neb.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)	James H. Quillen (Tenn.)
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.)	
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)	
John Young (Texas)	
Claude Pepper (Fla.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Science and Astronautics

Scientific and astronautical research and development generally; National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Council, National Science Foundation; outer space, science scholarships; Bureau of Standards.

D 21 - R 10

George P. Miller (D Calif.), Chairman*

Olin E. Teague (Texas)	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.)*
Joseph E. Karth (Minn.)	James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Ken Hechler (W.Va.)	Charles A. Mosher (Ohio)
Emilio Q. Daddario (Conn.)	Richard L. Roudebush (Ind.)
J. Edward Roush (Ind.)	Alphonzo Bell (Calif.)
Bob Casey (Texas)	Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
John W. Davis (Ga.)	Donald Rumsfeld (Ill.)
William F. Ryan (N.Y.)	Edward J. Gurney (Fla.)
Thomas N. Downing (Va.)	John W. Wydler (N.Y.)
Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (La.)	Barber B. Conable Jr. (N.Y.)
Don Fuqua (Fla.)	
Carl Albert (Okla.)	
Roy A. Taylor (N.C.)	
George E. Brown Jr. (Calif.)	
Walter H. Moeller (Ohio)	
William R. Anderson (Tenn.)	
Brock Adams (Wash.)	
Lester L. Wolff (N.Y.)	
Weston E. Vivian (Mich.)	
Gale Schisler (Ill.)	

MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

Teague - Chairman

Daddario	Fulton
Casey	Roudebush
Waggonner	Bell
Fuqua	Gurney
Adams	Rumsfeld
Schisler	

SPACE SCIENCES AND APPLICATIONS

Karth - Chairman

Downing	Mosher
Taylor	Conable
Moeller	
Anderson	
Vivian	

ADVANCED RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Hechler - Chairman

Roush	Pelly
Davis	Wydler
Ryan	
Brown	
Wolff	

SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Daddario - Chairman

Roush	Mosher
Davis	Bell
Waggonner	Conable
Brown	
Vivian	

NASA OVERSIGHT

Teague - Chairman

Karth	Fulton
Hechler	Roudebush
Daddario	Bell
Casey	Gurney
Downing	Wydler
Waggonner	
Fuqua	
Anderson	

Un-American Activities

Investigation of activities to determine if they are subversive.

D 6 - R 3

Edwin E. Willis (D La.), Chairman

William M. Tuck (Va.)	John M. Ashbrook (Ohio)
Joe R. Pool (Texas)	Del Clawson (Calif.)
Richard H. Ichord (Mo.)	John H. Buchanan (Ala.)
George F. Senner Jr. (Ariz.)	
Charles L. Weltner (Ga.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Veterans' Affairs

Veterans' measures generally; pensions, armed forces life insurance; rehabilitation, education, medical care and treatment of veterans; veterans' hospitals.

D 17 - R 8

Olin E. Teague (D Texas), Chairman*

W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)	E. Ross Adair (Ind.)*
James A. Haley (Fla.)	William H. Ayres (Ohio)
Walter S. Baring (Nev.)	Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Robert A. Everett (Tenn.)	John P. Saylor (Pa.)
Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.)	Charles M. Teague (Calif.)
Harris B. McDowell Jr. (Del.)	Seymour Halpern (N.Y.)
Horace R. Kornegay (N.C.)	Robert F. Ellsworth (Kan.)
Ray Roberts (Texas)	John J. Duncan (Tenn.)
Robert T. Secrest (Ohio)	
George E. Brown Jr. (Calif.)	
Charles H. Wilson (Calif.)	
David E. Satterfield III (Va.)	
Teno Roncalio (Wyo.)	
Henry Helstoski (N.J.)	
Joseph Y. Resnick (N.Y.)	
James M. Hanley (N.Y.)	

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

Dorn - Chairman

Kornegay	Fino
Roberts	Teague
Roncalio	Saylor
Hanley	

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Dulski - Chairman

Brown	Halpern
Baring	Saylor
Dorn	Teague
Wilson	Duncan
Helstoski	
Resnick	
Hanley	

HOSPITALS

Haley - Chairman

Baring	Ayres
Everett	Fino
Dulski	Saylor
McDowell	Halpern
Roberts	Ellsworth
Secrest	Duncan
Brown	
Dorn	
Wilson	
Satterfield	

HOUSING

McDowell - Chairman

Baring	Ayres
Roberts	Fino
Wilson	Halpern
Satterfield	Ellsworth
Helstoski	Duncan
Resnick	
Hanley	

INSURANCE

Everett - Chairman

Kornegay	Teague (Calif.)
Secrest	Ellsworth
Brown	Ayres
Roncalio	

Ways and Means

Revenue measures generally; tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements; Social Security.

D 17 - R 8

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Chairman

Cecil R. King (Calif.)	John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Hale Boggs (La.)	Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)	James B. Utt (Calif.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)	Jackson E. Betts (Ohio)
A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (Fla.)	Herman T. Schneebeli (Pa.)
John C. Watts (Ky.)	Harold R. Collier (Ill.)
Al Ullman (Ore.)	Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
James A. Burke (Mass.)	James F. Battin (Mont.)
Clark W. Thompson (Texas)	
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)	
W. Pat Jennings (Va.)	
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)	
Dan Rostenkowski (Ill.)	
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)	
Charles A. Vanik (Ohio)	
Richard Fulton (Tenn.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Select Small Business

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the House, but cannot report legislation.

D 9 - R 6

Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.), Chairman*

Wright Patman (Texas)	Arch A. Moore Jr. (W.Va.)*
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)	Ralph Harvey (Ind.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Silvio O. Conte (Mass.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)	James T. Broyhill (N.C.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	Frank J. Horton (N.Y.)
Neal Smith (Iowa)	
Charles L. Weltner (Ga.)	

FOUNDATIONS: THEIR IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS

Patman - Chairman

Roosevelt	Harvey
Weltner	Smith

SMALL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Multer - Chairman

Steed	Smith
Roosevelt	Conte

TAXATION

Steed - Chairman

Multer	Broyhill
Smith	Conte

DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS AFFECTING SMALL BUSINESS

Roosevelt - Chairman

Kluczynski	Moore
Dingell	Horton

SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS IN URBAN AREAS

Kluczynski - Chairman

Multer	Harvey
Weltner	Horton

ACTIVITIES OF REGULATORY AND ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES RELATING TO SMALL BUSINESS

Dingell - Chairman

Smith	Conte
Weltner	Broyhill

SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Smith - Chairman

Steed	Horton
Dingell	Broyhill

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

Chairman of the Caucus -- Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)
Secretary of the Caucus -- Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.)
Majority Leader -- Carl Albert (Okla.)
Majority Whip -- Hale Boggs (La.)

There is no Democratic Policy Committee in the House. The Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee comprise the Democratic Committee on Committees.

Patronage Committee

Joe L. Evins (Tenn.), Chairman

Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)	B.F. Sisk (Calif.)

Democratic National Congressional Committee

Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio), Chairman
Ray J. Madden (Ind.), 1st Vice Chairman
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.), 2nd Vice Chairman
Thomas P. O'Neill (Mass.), 3rd Vice Chairman
William L. Dawson (Ill.), Secretary

George W. Andrews (Ala.)	Paul C. Jones (Mo.)
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)	Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Walter S. Baring (Nev.)	David S. King (Utah)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	George H. Mahon (Texas)
Clair Callan (Neb.)	Spark M. Matsunaga (Hawaii)
William M. Colmer (Miss.)	Harris B. McDowell Jr. (Del.)
Harold D. Cooley (N.C.)	John L. McMillan (S.C.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)	Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)	Thomas G. Morris (N.M.)
George H. Fallon (Md.)	James H. Morrison (La.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)	Arnold Olsen (Mont.)
John E. Fogarty (R.I.)	Rolland Redlin (N.D.)
John J. Flynt Jr. (Ga.)	Ralph J. Rivers (Alaska)
Don Fuqua (Fla.)	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (N.J.)
Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.)	Teno Roncalio (Wyo.)
Edith Green (Ore.)	Howard W. Smith (Va.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)	Neal Smith (Iowa)
Julia Butler Hansen (Wash.)	Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.)
Oren Harris (Ark.)	Frank A. Stubblefield (Ky.)
William D. Hathaway (Maine)	Morris K. Udall (Ariz.)
J. Oliva Huot (N.H.)	Compton I. White Jr. (Idaho)
	Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)

John W. McCormack (Mass.), ex. officio
Carl Albert (Okla.), ex. officio
Hale Boggs (La.), ex. officio

Steering Committee

Ray J. Madden (Ind.), Chairman

Carl Albert (Okla.), ex. off.	W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	James A. Haley (Fla.)
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)	Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.), ex. off.
William A. Barrett (Pa.)	Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio), ex. off.
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	Spark M. Matsunaga (Hawaii)
Hale Boggs (La.), ex. off.	John W. McCormack (Mass.),
Frank Chelf (Ky.)	Wright Patman (Texas)
Harold D. Cooley (N.C.)	Melvin Price (Ill.)
James C. Corman (Calif.)	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (N.J.)
Emilio Q. Daddario (Conn.)	Neal Smith (Iowa)
James J. Delaney (N.Y.)	Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.), ex. off.
	Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)

HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

Chairman of the Conference -- Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Secretary of the Conference - Richard H. Poff (Va.)
Minority Leader - Gerald R. Ford (Mich.)
Minority Whip - Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)

Policy Committee

Advises on party action and policy.

John J. Rhodes (Ariz.), Chairman

Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)	William H. Harsha (Ohio)
Page Belcher (Okla.)	Ralph Harvey (Ind.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)	John C. Kunkel (Pa.)
James T. Broyhill (N.C.)	Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)	John V. Lindsay (N.Y.)
Del Clawson (Calif.)	James D. Martin (Ala.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.)
Paul B. Dague (Pa.)	Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
Gerald R. Ford (Mich.)	Richard H. Poff (Va.)
Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen (N.J.)	Albert Quie (Minn.)
Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.)	Charlotte T. Reid (Ill.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)	William L. Springer (Ill.)
Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)	Charles M. Teague (Calif.)
	Bob Wilson (Calif.)

Planning and Research Committee

Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.), Chairman

W.E. Brock III (Tenn.)	Catherine May (Wash.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)	Robert H. Michel (Ill.)
Samuel L. Devine (Ohio)	Robert T. Stafford (Vt.)
Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)	

Committee on Committees

Makes Republican committee assignments.

Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) - Chairman

E. Ross Adair (Ind.)	Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen (N.J.)
Glenn Andrews (Ala.)	James E. Fulton (Pa.)
Mark Andrews (N.D.)	H.R. Gross (Iowa)
Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)	Edward J. Gurney (Fla.)
William H. Bates (Mass.)	Durward G. Hall (Mo.)
James F. Battin (Mont.)	George V. Hansen (Idaho)
Page Belcher (Okla.)	Dave Martin (Neb.)
E.Y. Berry (S.D.)	Catherine May (Wash.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)	Arch A. Moore Jr. (W.Va.)
James T. Broyhill (N.C.)	Rogers C.B. Morton (Md.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)	Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Laurence J. Burton (Utah)	James H. Quillen (Tenn.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Howard H. Callaway (Ga.)	Howard W. Robison (N.Y.)
Tim Lee Carter (Ky.)	Robert T. Stafford (Vt.)
Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)	Stanley R. Tupper (Maine)
James C. Cleveland (N.H.)	James B. Utt (Calif.)
Bob Dole (Kan.)	Prentiss Walker (Miss.)
	Wendell Wyatt (Ore.)

National Republican Congressional Committee

Campaign committee for Republican House candidates.

Bob Wilson (Calif.), Chairman

Mark Andrews (N.D.)
James F. Battin (Mont.)
Page Belcher (Okla.)
William G. Bray (Ind.)
William E. Brock III (Tenn.)
William S. Broomfield (Mich.)
John H. Buchanan Jr. (Ala.)
Laurence J. Burton (Utah)
Howard H. Callaway (Ga.)
Tim Lee Carter (Ky.)
James C. Cleveland (N.H.)
Silvio O. Conte (Mass.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Glenn Cunningham (Iowa)
Robert F. Ellsworth (Kan.)
Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.)
H.R. Gross (Iowa)
George V. Hansen (Idaho)
Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.)
William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
Arch A. Moore Jr. (W.Va.)
Ancher Nelsen (Minn.)
Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
Richard H. Poff (Va.)
Ben Reifel (S.D.)
John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
John P. Saylor (Pa.)
H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
William L. Springer (Ill.)
Robert T. Stafford (Vt.)
Stanley R. Tupper (Maine)
Prentiss Walker (Miss.)
William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Wendell Wyatt (Ore.)

89th CONGRESS JOINT COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of eight major joint Congressional committees and their subcommittees. Joint committees are set up to examine specific questions and are established by public law. Membership is drawn from both chambers and both parties. When a Senator serves as chairman, the vice chairman is usually a Representative, and vice versa. The chairmanship usually rotates from one chamber to the other at the beginning of each Congress.

There are currently three other joint committees: Disposition of Executive Papers; Immigration and Nationality Policy; Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration.

Atomic Energy

Atomic Energy Commission; development, use and control of atomic energy generally. Reports legislation to House and Senate.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), Chairman
Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)†
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)†
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)

†*Waived seniority to Pastore*

House Members

Melvin Price (Ill.)
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)
Albert Thomas (Texas)
Thomas G. Morris (N.M.)
Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
William H. Bates (Mass.)
John B. Anderson (Ill.)
William M. McCulloch (Ohio)

AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION

Gore - Chairman

Anderson
Holifield
Price
Hickenlooper
Bennett
Anderson

COMMUNITIES

Morris - Chairman

Thomas
Gore
Jackson
Aiken
McCulloch

LEGISLATION

Pastore - Chairman

Holifield
Aspinall
Gore
Jackson
Hosmer
Anderson (Ill.)
Hickenlooper
Aiken

MILITARY APPLICATIONS

Jackson - Chairman

Anderson (N.M.)
Pastore
Holifield
Curtis
Hosmer
Bates

RAW MATERIALS

Aspinall - Chairman

Holifield
Morris
Anderson (N.M.)
Hickenlooper
Bennett
Curtis
McCulloch

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND RADIATION

Price - Chairman

Holifield
Pastore
Gore
Jackson
Hosmer
Anderson (Ill.)
Hickenlooper
Aiken

SECURITY

Anderson (N.M.) - Chairman

Pastore
Jackson
Thomas
Bennett
Bates
McCulloch

Defense Production

Studies and investigates programs authorized by the Defense Production Act and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Chairman
Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

John H. Sparkman (Ala.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
John G. Tower (Texas)

House Members

Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)
William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)

No standing subcommittees.

Economic

Studies and investigates all recommendations included in the President's annual Economic Report to Congress and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), Chairman
Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
J.W. Fulbright (Ark.)
William Proxmire (Wis.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Jack Miller (Iowa)
Len B. Jordan (Idaho)

House Members

Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Robert F. Ellsworth (Kan.)

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Patman - Chairman

Reuss
Griffiths
Proxmire
Talmadge
Widnall
Javits
Jordan

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Proxmire - Chairman

Douglas
Fulbright
Bolling
Talmadge
Miller
Curtis
Ellsworth

FEDERAL PROCUREMENT AND REGULATION

Douglas - Chairman

Sparkman
Proxmire
Patman
Griffiths
Curtis
Widnall
Jordan

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS

Sparkman - Chairman

Bolling
Boggs
Reuss
Griffiths
Javits
Jordan
Curtis

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Boggs - Chairman

Reuss
Sparkman
Fulbright
Talmadge
Javits
Miller
Ellsworth

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND PAYMENTS

Reuss - Chairman

Bolling
Boggs
Douglas
Proxmire
Widnall
Miller
Ellsworth

FISCAL POLICY

Griffiths - Chairman

Douglas
Proxmire
Boggs
Talmadge
Javits
Widnall
Miller

Internal Revenue Taxation

Studies tax policies and makes recommendations to House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Chairman
Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Russell B. Long (La.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)
John J. Williams (Del.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)

House Members

Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)

No standing subcommittees.

Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures

Studies and recommends reductions in federal spending. Ext. 3750.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman
Vacancy, Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Allen J. Ellender (La.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)
Russell B. Long (La.)
John J. Williams (Del.)
Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)

House Members

George H. Mahon (Texas)
Albert Thomas (Texas)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Frank T. Bow (Ohio)

Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury
Kermit Gordon, Director of the Budget Bureau

Organization of Congress

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Presiding Co-Chairman
Rep. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), Co-Chairman

Senate Members

John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)
Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
J. Caleb Boggs (Del.)

House Members

Jack Brooks (Texas)
Ken Hechler (W.Va.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
Durward G. Hall (Mo.)

No standing subcommittees.

Printing

Government printing generally; standards of paper, efficiency, distribution; Congressional Directory.

Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman
Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)
Hugh Scott (Pa.)

House Members

Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)
Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)

Library

Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas), Chairman
Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Claiborne Pell (R.I.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Hugh Scott (Pa.)

House Members

Paul C. Jones (Mo.)
Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.)
Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)

WHAT CONGRESS DID

Review of Session

Key Votes

Johnson Boxscore

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 89th CONGRESS

First Session

As of adjournment, Oct. 23, 1965

Party Line-up

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
House Line-up	293	140	2
Senate Line-up	68	32	0

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Medical Care, Social Security	(HR 6675)	Reported 3/29/65	Passed 4/8/65	Reported 6/30/65	Passed 7/9/65	PL 89-97 7/30/65
Regional Medical Programs	(S 596)	Reported 9/8/65	Passed 9/24/65	Reported 6/24/65	Passed 6/28/65	PL 89-239 10/6/65
Appalachia Assistance	(S 3)	Reported 2/17/65	Passed 3/3/65	Reported 1/27/65	Passed 2/1/65	PL 89-4 3/9/65
Regional Development	(S 1648)	Reported 6/22/65	Passed 8/12/65	Reported 5/14/65	Passed 6/1/65	PL 89-136 8/26/65
Elementary-Secondary Education	(HR 2362)	Reported 3/8/65	Passed 3/26/65	Reported 4/6/65	Passed 4/9/65	PL 89-10 4/11/65
Higher Education	(HR 9567)	Reported 7/14/65	Passed 8/26/65	Reported 9/1/65	Passed 9/2/65	PL 89-329 11/7/65
Water Pollution Control	(S 4)	Reported 3/31/65	Passed 4/28/65	Reported 1/27/65	Passed 1/28/65	PL 89-234 10/2/65
Air Pollution Control	(S 306)	Reported 8/31/65	Passed 9/24/65	Reported 5/14/65	Passed 5/18/65	PL 89-272 10/20/65
Omnibus Housing	(HR 7984)	Reported 5/21/65	Passed 6/30/65	Reported 6/28/65	Passed 7/15/65	PL 89-117 8/10/65
Department of Housing	(HR 6927)	Reported 5/11/65	Passed 6/16/65	Reported 8/2/65	Passed 8/11/65	PL 89-174 9/9/65
Immigration	(HR 2580)	Reported 8/6/65	Passed 8/25/65	Reported 9/15/65	Passed 9/22/65	PL 89-236 10/3/65
Anti-Poverty Amendments	(HR 8283)	Reported 5/27/65	Passed 7/22/65	Reported 8/13/65	Passed 8/19/65	PL 89-253 10/9/65
Foreign Aid	(HR 7750)	Reported 5/7/65	Passed 5/25/65	Reported 4/28/65	Passed 6/14/65	PL 89-171 9/6/65
Presidential Continuity	(S J Res 1)	Reported 3/24/65	Passed 4/13/65	Reported 2/10/65	Passed 2/19/65	Cleared for State Approval
Manpower Amendments	(S 974)	Reported 3/15/65	Passed 4/1/65	Reported 3/12/65	Passed 3/16/65	PL 89-15 4/26/65
Right-To-Work Repeal (14b)	(HR 77)	Reported 6/22/65	Passed 7/28/65	Reported 9/9/65	Set Aside 10/12/65	
Minimum Wage	(HR 10518) (S 1986)	Reported 8/25/65		Hearings Completed		
Unemployment Compensation	(HR 8282) (S 1991)	Hearings Completed				
Voting Rights	(S 1564)	Reported 6/1/65	Passed 7/9/65	Reported 4/9/65	Passed 5/26/65	PL 89-110 8/6/65
Legislative Reapportionment	(H J Res 2) (S J Res 103)	Hearings Suspended		Ordered Reported		
Arts and Humanities	(S 1483)	Reported 7/14/65	Passed 9/15/65	Reported 6/8/65	Passed 6/10/65	PL 89-209 9/29/65
Drug Controls	(HR 2)	Reported 3/2/65	Passed 3/10/65	Reported 6/21/65	Passed 6/23/65	PL 89-74 7/15/65
Gold Reserves	(HR 3818)	Reported 2/3/65	Passed 2/9/65	Reported 2/10/65	Passed 2/18/65	PL 89-3 3/3/65
Omnibus Farm Program	(HR 9811)	Reported 7/20/65	Passed 8/19/65	Reported 9/7/65	Passed 9/14/65	PL 89-321 11/3/65
Excise Tax Reductions	(HR 8371)	Reported 5/28/65	Passed 6/2/65	Reported 6/14/65	Passed 6/15/65	PL 89-44 6/21/65

Congress 1965 -- The Year in Review

Johnson Leadership, Large Majorities Win Legislative Grand Slam for Democrats

"Tonight, the President of the United States is going on record as naming this session of Congress the greatest in American history.... From your committees and both your houses have come the greatest outpouring of creative legislation in the history of this nation.... This has been the fabulous 89th Congress." Thus did President Johnson plan to praise the assembled legislators of the 89th at a White House "Salute to Congress" on Oct. 7. He did not deliver his remarks because the House of Representatives could not make it to the party. It worked until after midnight that day to complete action on the Administration's highway beautification bill, and before it finished, the President had gone to Bethesda Naval Hospital for a gall bladder operation.

The President's views were echoed by Democrats in Congress. House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) Oct. 10 declared that the 89th Congress was "the most significant in all our history." But a chorus of Republicans complained throughout the year that it was the "rubber-stamp Congress."

Whatever the assessment, it was clear that the first session of the 89th, starting early and working late, had passed more major legislation than most Congresses pass in two sessions. The scope of the legislation was even more impressive than the number of major new laws. Measures which, taken alone, would have crowned the achievements of any Congress, were enacted in a seemingly endless stream.

In the course of the year, Congress approved major programs which had long been on the agenda of the Democratic party; in the case of medical care for the aged under Social Security, for as long as 20 years. Other long-standing objectives were met by enactment of aid to primary and secondary schools, college scholarships and immigration reform.

The pace of the session was so breathless as to cause a major revision of the image, widely prevalent in preceding years, of Congress as structurally incapable of swift decision, prone to frustrate demands for progress. The change was due to three primary factors not always present in past years: The decisive Democratic majorities elected in 1964, the personal leadership of President Johnson, and the shaping of legislation to obtain maximum political support in Congress. On a number of occasions (most notably in connection with the Elementary-Secondary Education Act) the word was passed to approve the bill and worry about perfecting details later. (See Mansfield statement, next page)

Major Bills. In addition to "medicare," aid to education and immigration, Congress also approved important new legislation to: enforce Negro voting rights in the South, provide a broad housing program including rent subsidies to low-income families and grants for beautifying city parks and streets, promote regional economic planning and development, rebuild the Appalachian region, eliminate most federal excise taxes, and establish a national foundation to encourage and subsidize the arts and humanities. It drafted and approved a constitutional amendment on Presidential continuity, dealing with the problems of a disabled President and a vacancy in the office of Vice President.

Other measures extended and revised the manpower training and anti-poverty laws, as well as feed grains, wheat and cotton commodity programs; encouraged regional medical centers for research and treatment benefitting victims of heart disease, cancer and stroke; raised Social Security benefits and taxes; established programs to combat water pollution and expand water supply planning; ordered automotive exhaust controls; established a program to clean up the appearance of federal-aid highways by screening junkyards, controlling placement of billboards and landscaping roads; removed silver from coins and gold backing from Federal Reserve deposits; reduced the tourist duty exemption and took other steps to combat the balance-of-payments deficit; expanded controls over sales of depressant and stimulant drugs; required a health warning on cigarette packages but barred controls on advertising; established a new national park and several national recreation areas; enabled U.S. participation in the International Coffee Agreement; and put into effect a U.S.-Canadian agreement on auto tariffs.

Taken together with bills passed by the second session of the 88th Congress, notably the Civil Rights Act, the income tax cut and the anti-poverty program, the record of the first two Johnson sessions in the field of civil benefits led Washington observers to make favorable comparisons with the 73rd Congress of 1933-34, in the first two years of the Roosevelt New Deal, and the 63rd Congress of 1913-14, in the first years of the Wilson Administration.

The President scored notable successes on three of his major requests: medical care for the aged, voting rights, and elementary-secondary education, all of which were strengthened by Congress rather than diluted. The Administration was forced to make concessions on a fourth major bill, immigration reform, but attained its primary objective, which was repeal of the national-origins quota system. Larger concessions were required before Congress would accept other major Administration proposals covering rent subsidies, highway beautification, wheat farmers' income guarantees and the program to combat heart disease, cancer and stroke.

Foreign Issues. In a session dominated by domestic programs, there was also an unusual amount of concern over foreign policy problems. The year was punctuated by major crises in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic. Faced with the threat of success by the Viet Cong Communist insurgents in South Viet Nam, President Johnson

first initiated large-scale bombing raids in both North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam. When this tactic did not succeed in turning the course of the war, he ordered a vast increase -- from about 20,000 to over 140,000 -- in American troop strength in the south, and an aggressive prosecution of the land war. Both steps required new outlays for men and materiel. Despite highly vocal criticism of his Viet Nam policy by a small band of Senators, Congress overwhelmingly approved Mr. Johnson's special request for funds.

The Viet Nam critics in Congress got fresh ammunition when the President sent more than 30,000 troops to the Dominican Republic to end a civil war that he said threatened to place the country under Communist control. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held closed hearings on the Dominican crisis but deadlocked over a report. Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) followed up with a controversial Senate speech highly critical of Administration decisions on the crisis. The House of Representatives, however, passed by a lopsided 312-52 vote a resolution approving unilateral intervention in the Western Hemisphere if done to forestall Communist coups.

The Administration went through a mild crisis with Congress over aid to Egypt and Indonesia, both of which were expressing contempt for the United States. The House tried to ban all Food for Peace aid to Egypt, but with diligent work by Administration lobbyists was finally persuaded to leave the decision up to the President. A similar solution was arranged when the Senate threatened to ban all foreign aid to Egypt and Indonesia.

Congress made only a token cut in the Administration's foreign aid program, but the House and Senate fell out over how many years of aid should be authorized, and whether the program should be reorganized in 1967. In the end, the traditional one-year authorization was enacted, a House victory.

Disappointments in Congress

The two major defeats for President Johnson were D.C. "home rule" and repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permitted states to enact laws banning the union shop. The President made strong pleas for enactment of both in 1965; his effort to get the House to discharge the District of Columbia Committee of the home rule bill was one of the most vigorous displays of Presidential leadership in recent years. Although the bill was discharged, many of the Members who yielded to Mr. Johnson's pressure and signed the discharge petition subsequently voted for a substitute bill which effectively blocked enactment of D.C. home rule, at least for the year. The bill to repeal section 14(b) bogged down in a Senate filibuster at the end of the session and was laid aside by a weary Congress eager for adjournment.

Congress also failed to get around to passing Johnson bills to expand minimum wage coverage, reform the unemployment compensation system and establish a "wild rivers" conservation program. Other Presidential requests which were frustrated included pesticides control legislation, truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging bills, firearms controls, standby tax cut authority, electoral reforms, ratification of the U.S.-Soviet consular treaty.

On its own initiative the Senate debated a constitutional amendment proposed by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to overturn the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling on state legislative apportionment. Supporters won a majority of the Senate's votes on the proposal but failed to get the two-thirds majority needed for approval of a constitutional amendment. The House passed a bill setting standards for apportionment of Congressional districts but the Senate did not act on it.

The issue of birth control was considered for the first time in Congressional hearings.

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee wound up the second phase of its investigation of the affairs of Robert G. Baker, former Senate Majority Secretary, and again recommended Senate reforms, but its recommendations were quietly forgotten. So were proposals to liberalize the Senate cloture rule to permit debate to be limited more easily. A six-member Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct was appointed after the end of the Baker probe, but failed to meet. A Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress was set up and took reams of testimony. It had yet to issue its recommendations for changes when the session ended.

Bills Vetoed. Among the bills President Johnson vetoed were two, requiring prior Congressional approval of Executive actions, which he said were unconstitutional. One was a minor bill to aid flood-damaged states in the Pacific Northwest. The other was the annual military construction authorization bill, which involved the politically sensitive question of military base closings. Both bills were subsequently re-enacted by Congress after the objectionable provisions were removed.

Congress itself in effect vetoed several Administration plans during the year. It strongly objected to the shut-down of veterans hospitals and some other economy moves, winning reconsideration by the Administration, and it blocked the proposed merger of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Mansfield on 1966 Outlook

Following is an excerpt from a Sept. 28 statement by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield at a Senate Democratic Conference meeting:

"The President has stated that 'we look forward to the Congress being able to get out of here early next year. I would say certainly far ahead of the fiscal year in June'.... I welcome...the President's view that he does not expect anything like the volume of the substantive legislation next year.'

"The scope of achievements in the last eight or nine months makes any repetition of the volume of significant legislation which has been cleared in the present session not only unlikely but, in my judgment, undesirable. That is not to say that during the second session we may expect nothing in the way of proposals for new initiating legislation.... Even less does it mean that we will be able to take it easy for the first half of 1966. What is indicated, it seems to me, is that barring some extraordinary crisis in foreign policy the main concern of the Senate in the second session will be the perfection, the elaboration, and the refinement of the basic legislation which underpins major federal programs and, particularly, the legislation which has been put into the statute books during the past three or four years. Indeed, that is likely to be the main concern not only for the next session but for some time to come."

Johnson Leadership

The record of the first session of the 89th Congress stood as a lesson in Presidential leadership surpassing even the strong showing made by Mr. Johnson in 1964. The President seized the momentum provided by his landslide victory in the 1964 election and the large Democratic majorities in the House and Senate to get much of his program off to an early start; then he sustained the pace, sending up new messages and programs throughout the first half of the year to keep Congressional mills turning. Republican alternative programs got short shrift and even less public attention.

The President gained maximum political effect from his efforts to build a broad consensus of support. His fiscal 1966 Budget was drafted with great care to present a total under $100 billion and convince the business community that Mr. Johnson meant to keep his pledge of economy in Government; the excise tax cut, designed to keep the economy growing steadily, appealed to businessmen and consumers alike. Lack of strong business opposition made it easier to mount the Great Society program of greatly increased civil benefits.

An outstanding example of the President's consensus-building technique and legislative leadership was provided by the Elementary-Secondary Education Act of 1965. Previous bills providing general aid to education had become mired in Congress over the issue of aid to church-supported schools. But before the Johnson school bill was submitted to Congress, Administration officials held meetings with leaders of the two major, and hitherto opposed, education lobbies, the National Education Assn. and the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Both groups gave their approval of a new approach to end the impasse: to aid not schools as such, but their children, whether in public or private school, and particularly in poor areas. With the two major lobbies brought into consensus, the Administration drafted the aid formula of the bill with an eye to gaining the maximum votes in Congress. The lobby groups supported the bill, the formula withstood all challenges on the floor, and Mr. Johnson's legislative leaders pushed the program through by April 9, without major amendment. The Senate made no changes whatsoever in the House bill.

In a similar fashion, the House accepted unchanged the Senate's version of the Administration's Appalachia bill and sent it to the President March 3.

Such lightning legislative work in the early months of the session led to Republican charges that the 89th was a "rubber-stamp" Congress. Administration officials warmly denied the charge, pointing to the many programs on which they had to compromise during the year.

In an effort to avoid setbacks, President Johnson went further than any recent President in cultivating a close relationship with Congress. He held a series of evening parties for Congressmen and their wives, combining a buffet supper and dancing with a briefing for the Members on national security affairs, conducted by Cabinet officers and other high Executive officials. Both personally and through the White House legislative liaison staff, headed by Lawrence F. O'Brien, the President kept in close touch with Democratic Members, offering them small favors and, in O'Brien's words, developing a "rapport." This "rapport" and the President's knowledge of the legislative process made it possible for him to nudge a committee toward a vote here, press for early hearings there, and in general take a direct hand in the management of his legislative program in Congress.

House Performance. President Johnson's skill alone does not explain the productivity of the 1965 session. A most important factor was the increased Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. In the 1964 elections, House Democrats made a net gain of 38 seats over the Republicans and also traded some conservative Democratic votes in the South for some liberal Democratic votes in the North. They held a 153-vote margin over the Republicans most of the year. The newfound liberal strength in the House showed itself most dramatically in the passage of the elementary-secondary education bill and the medical care bill. The Senate had in recent years passed both "medicare" and general aid-to-education bills, only to see them blocked in the House. This was largely because from 1961 to 1964 the Democratic majorities in the House, sizable in appearance, in practice gave the leadership only slender working majorities, due to the cooperation of conservative Southern Democrats with the Republican party.

Of the 71 Democratic freshmen in 1965, 67 voted for passage of the education bill and the same number voted for medicare. The Democratic freshmen on the average supported the President more than 80 percent of the time on House roll-call votes, according to a CQ study made in August.

The Johnson Democrats made their new strength evident at the first meeting of House Democrats on Jan. 2. At this caucus, liberals succeeded in:

- Censuring and stripping of seniority rights two Southern Democrats who had supported the Republican candidate, Goldwater, in the 1964 Presidential campaign.
- Approving a three-part revision in House rules that gave the Speaker authority to bring legislation to the floor if blocked by the Rules Committee, and also impeded the dilatory tactics of the opposition. (See box, next page)

Another result of the large Democratic majority was an increase in their party ratios on House committees. The Ways and Means Committee ratio was changed from 15 D - 10 R to 17 D - 8 R, and the three Democratic vacancies on the Committee were filled by supporters of the Administration's "medicare" plan. The action made it virtually certain that the Committee, which in past years had defeated "medicare" proposals, in 1965 would approve one.

A characteristic of House action on many Administration bills during the year was foreshadowed when the Ways and Means Democrats, under the leadership of Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), previously "medicare's" most influential opponent, greatly expanded the medical care proposals sent up by the President. In like fashion, House Democrats later expanded on Administration requests in the higher education, elementary-secondary education, regional development and anti-poverty bills and overrode the White House's proposals by approving military and federal pay bills that greatly exceeded the recommended pay increases.

In the Senate the Administration met with equal success except for the impasse over repeal of the right-to-work clause. Although an attempt to end debate on 14(b) through cloture failed, earlier the leaders of the two parties had gathered the two-thirds majority needed to invoke cloture on the voting rights bill.

Floor Leaders. The Majority and Minority leadership in the House and Senate remained unchanged from 1964 except for the election of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) as House Minority Leader and Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) as Senate Majority Whip.

(Continued on next page)

What Congress Did

(For appropriations voted, see p. 150)

AGRICULTURE

Omnibus Farm. Congress enacted a four-year omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321) extending existing programs for wheat, wool, and feed grains, implementing new programs for dairy products, cotton and cropland adjustment and providing for a rice diversion program under certain circumstances.

The bill was a heavily amended version of legislation requested by President Johnson. The President had made recommendations on all commodities except cotton and supported a modified version (written into the bill) of cotton legislation introduced by Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.).

Most significant Administration defeat on the farm bill was elimination by the House of a provision requiring millers to finance increased wheat subsidies through more costly marketing certificates.

Sugar. Congress revised and extended through Dec. 31, 1971, domestic and foreign sugar quotas. The Sugar Act Amendments (HR 11135 -- PL 89-331) increased domestic mainland cane and beet sugar quotas by 580,000 tons a year and granted foreign quotas to 31 nations. House and Senate quotas for foreign countries differed significantly; in the final version, House provisions prevailed in most cases. The Senate version was closer to the Administration's recommendations.

Tobacco Quotas. Congress passed an amended Administration-backed bill (HR 5721 -- PL 89-12) providing acreage-poundage quotas in place of existing acreage allotments for the 1965 flue-cured tobacco crop and for other tobacco beginning in 1966. The new quotas would not become effective for any kind of tobacco unless approved by two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum. If the new system were rejected, existing acreage controls would continue. (Growers of flue-cured tobacco subsequently voted in a referendum to accept the new program.) President Johnson requested acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco in his 1965 Farm Message to provide better controls and as a means of improving the quality of the tobacco.

Farmers Home Administration Loan Ceiling. Congress cleared a bill (S 1766 -- PL 89-240) increasing the annual ceiling on Farmers Home Administration insured loans from $200 million to $450 million. The bill also provided grants to help develop water supply and waste disposal systems in rural areas (see What Congress Did -- 9).

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Elementary-Secondary Education. President Johnson April 11, outside the former one-room schoolhouse at Stonewall, Texas, where he first attended classes, signed the Elementary-Secondary Education Act of 1965 (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10).

Enactment of HR 2362 marked the first time that Congress had approved legislation which in effect authorized funds for general use in elementary-secondary schools

House Rules Revised, Cloture Not

The balance of power between the majority leadership and an obstructive majority in the House of Representatives was shifted further toward the majority leadership Jan. 4, 1965, when the House adopted three new rules designed to increase the authority of the Speaker, reduce the obstructive power of the House Rules Committee, and outlaw a delaying tactic sometimes used by the minority during debate on a bill.

Of the three new House rules, the most important was the "21-day rule." This permitted the Speaker to recognize a member of a committee to call up a resolution authorizing debate on any bill reported by the committee which had remained before the Rules Committee for 21 days without gaining clearance for House consideration.

The 21-day procedure was used six times during 1965: on July 26 the House agreed to a resolution authorizing debate on a bill (HR 77) to repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permitted states to enact laws banning the union shop (the House passed HR 77 July 28); on Aug. 24, the House adopted a resolution for debate on a bill (HR 9022) providing additional financial aid to public schools affected by natural disasters (the House passed the bill Aug. 30, and it was cleared by the Senate Oct. 15); and on Sept. 13 the House adopted resolutions for debate on four bills. These were HR 9460, authorizing a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities; HR 7371, bringing the DuPont estate of Florida under the provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act; HR 10281, the federal pay raise bill; and HR 10065, strengthening federal fair employment laws. The first three of these bills were subsequently passed by the House and of them, the arts and humanities bill and the federal pay increase were enacted.

The second rule adopted Jan. 4 permitted the Speaker to recognize a Member to offer a motion that would permit sending a bill to conference by majority vote. Previously, if unanimous consent for a conference was not obtained, a rule had to be sought from the Rules Committee and the Committee could be bypassed only by a two-thirds vote of the House.

The third rule adopted Jan. 4 deprived a Member of the right to demand an engrossed copy of a bill before it was passed -- a tactic to delay final action on the bill, usually overnight.

Senate Cloture Rule. Senate Rule 22, which requires the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to shut off debate, was again attacked by liberal Senators who wished a more workable cloture procedure. However, they were persuaded to send their proposals to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which was ordered to report them back by March 9. The proposals were reported with unfavorable recommendations on that day, but no effort was made to call them up during the rest of the session.

The Senate in May invoked cloture on the Administration's voting rights bill (S 1564) but in October rejected cloture on the House-passed bill (HR 77 -- see above) to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

and the first time it successfully bypassed an obstacle that had blocked similar legislation for a number of years. The obstacle was the question of whether aid should go to non-public as well as public schools -- particularly to those sponsored or operated by a church. The problem was overcome by providing some forms of assistance to students in parochial schools, but not to the schools themselves.

Included in PL 89-10 were a three-year program of federal grants to the states to be allotted to school districts with large numbers of low-income families or families on relief; a five-year program of grants to the states for purchasing library books, textbooks and other library materials for students in public and private non-profit schools; a five-year program of grants for community-wide educational centers; a five-year program of grants for improving educational research and training research personnel; and a five-year program of grants to help strengthen state departments of education.

Higher Education. In his far-reaching education message Jan. 12, President Johnson recommended not only federal aid for preschool programs and elementary-secondary education, but also proposed new programs for higher education: federal scholarships for college students, federally guaranteed low-interest loans, aid to struggling small colleges and community service programs, grants for college libraries and training.

The House Aug. 26 passed HR 9567, which carried out most of the President's requests. It was the first time the House had approved scholarships for general undergraduate education. The Senate version, passed Sept. 2, added graduate fellowships for elementary and secondary school teachers and a Teacher Corps whose members would augment school faculties in slum and other impoverished areas. The final version, including most elements of the Senate bill, was cleared Oct. 20 after the Teacher Corps was upheld on a 226-152 vote. Funds for the Corps, however, were denied in the session-end supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588).

Omnibus Housing. Congress July 27 cleared an Administration-backed bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117) authorizing $7.8 billion to fund new and existing housing programs through Oct. 1, 1969. Highlight of the measure was an Administration program for rent supplements to low-income families who could not obtain standard housing with their own incomes. The final version of HR 7984 also embodied most of President Johnson's other housing requests, but it did not include a major Administration program to provide Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage insurance on land development loans for developers of new towns. Under a strong assault by Republicans, the "new towns" provision was dropped in committees of both House and Senate.

HR 7984 was passed by the House June 30 on a 245-169 roll-call vote and by the Senate July 15 on a 54-30 roll call. Although the bill in general commanded wide support in both chambers, a vigorous and at times acrimonious debate centered on the rent supplements program. With House opposition apparently strong enough to defeat the plan, Administration forces agreed to an amendment which limited the payment of supplements to persons whose incomes were low enough to make them eligible for public housing. (The original proposal covered these persons as well as persons with a somewhat higher income.) Republican opposition to the entire plan held firm, however, and a GOP recommittal motion designed to eliminate the supplements section missed adoption by a 202-208 roll call. In the Senate, a GOP-sponsored amendment to delete the modified program failed by seven votes. When Congress voted on appropriations for supplements, however, funds were knocked out of the supplemental appropriation bill (HR 11588), at least until 1966.

In addition to the rent supplements plan, HR 7984 extended numerous housing programs, including ones for moderate-income families, low-rent public housing (authorizing an additional 60,000 units annually over the following four years) and housing for the elderly. New federal aid for land development was included in the measure, as were sections on urban renewal, college housing and urban beautification.

Urban renewal grants were made subject to prior appropriations in the independent offices bill (HR 7997).

Department of Housing. Congress in 1965 passed an Administration-backed bill (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174) creating a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development -- the first addition to the President's Cabinet since the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created in 1953. HR 6927 was passed by the House June 16 on a 217-184 roll-call vote and by the Senate Aug. 11 on a 57-33 roll call. In both chambers, most of the opposition came from Republicans and Southern Democrats.

In its major provisions, HR 6927 transferred to the new Secretary all the powers, functions and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its components -- the Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Assn. The measure was a revival of legislation which failed to pass Congress in 1962, partly because of opposition to President John F. Kennedy's announced intention to appoint Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, as Secretary of the new Department. President Johnson in 1965 gave no advance indication of his choice for the post -- a tactic which picked up enough Southern votes to ensure the bill's enactment. The new Secretary had not been named when the session adjourned.

'Medicare.' A 20-year fight for a Federal Government health insurance program was climaxed in 1965, when Congress passed a bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) establishing a Social Security medical care program for the aged. President Johnson, who pushed unsuccessfully in 1964 for enactment of medical care legislation, gave "medicare" top priority in 1965.

PL 89-97, the Social Security Amendments of 1965, also increased Social Security cash benefits and expanded public assistance programs, but these provisions received broad bipartisan support and were not a subject of controversy (see below).

The $6.5 billion bill provided two health care programs for most persons 65 and older. One, called the basic plan and commonly referred to as "medicare," would cover most hospital and nursing home costs, diagnostic studies and home health-care visits. It would be compulsory, financed mainly by a payroll tax and administered by the Social Security system. Republicans and

the American Medical Assn. strongly opposed this plan. The second health-care program, called the supplementary plan, would be voluntary and would be financed by $3 monthly premiums from participants and by general revenue. This program covered a variety of health services, including doctor bills. The supplementary plan was based on Republican proposals.

Social Security. Congress passed a bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) providing a 7-percent across-the-board increase in Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965. Retroactive payments totaling about $885 million were sent out in September to some 20 million recipients.

HR 6675, which set up Government medical care programs (see above), also liberalized other Social Security provisions to provide further benefits and extended coverage to self-employed physicians and to tips. The additional Social Security benefits provided by HR 6675 were expected to total $2.3 billion in the first full year of operation (1966).

Congress also passed a bill (HR 10874 -- PL 89-212) amending the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. The bill raised the maximum creditable and taxable compensation base for the railroad retirement system from $450 to $550 a month, the level set for the Social Security system by HR 6675.

Programs for the Aging. Congress passed an Administration-backed bill (HR 3708 -- PL 89-73) creating an Administration on Aging in the Health, Education and Welfare Department and authorizing total appropriations of $17.5 million in fiscal 1966 and 1967 for grants for developing programs for the aging. The Older Americans Act of 1965 was based on requests originally made by President Kennedy in 1963 in a "Special Message on Aiding Our Senior Citizens" and on recommendations of the 1961 White House Conference on Aging.

Regional Medical Programs. Congress authorized a three-year, $340-million program of grants to establish an estimated 25 regional medical programs in the fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke and related diseases. In his Jan. 7 Health Message, President Johnson proposed a five-year grant program to establish a series of regional medical "complexes" consisting of both existing facilities and new ones which could be constructed with the help of federal funds, to provide a coordinated system of research and training and diagnosis and treatment of patients. The bill Congress enacted (S 596 -- PL 89-239) authorized grants to assist in establishment of regional "cooperative arrangements." It did not include authority to use funds for construction of new facilities, but placed more emphasis on local initiative in establishing the centers.

Drug Controls. One of the least controversial major bills enacted in 1965 was HR 2 (PL 89-74) which expanded federal controls over depressant and stimulant drugs (barbiturates or "goof balls" and amphetamines or "pep pills") in order to reduce illegal distribution and use. The need for effective controls was stressed by the President in two messages to Congress -- in his Jan. 7 Health Message as a health measure and in his March 8 Message on Crime as a means to reduce crimes resulting from "indiscriminate" use of drugs.

Health Programs Extensions. Four existing health programs were extended in 1965 through enactment of S 510 (PL 89-109). The program of grants for immunization of children against polio, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough was authorized for another three years and expanded to include measles and other infectious diseases. Also extended for three years and enlarged was the program of grants for health services to domestic migrant workers. The bill authorized one-year extensions of programs of grants for general health assistance and for community health services. The extensions were requested by the President in his Jan. 7 Health Message.

Mental Health Staffing. Congress in 1965 gave President Johnson what it denied President Kennedy in 1963: a program of federal grants to cover part of the costs of initial professional and technical personnel at community mental health centers. The final bill (HR 2985 -- PL 89-105) authorized the grants over seven years and extended and expanded the existing programs of grants for training teachers of mentally retarded and handicapped children and for university research and demonstration projects to improve educational opportunities for handicapped children.

Health Research Facilities. Congress enacted legislation (HR 2984 -- PL 89-115) extending and increasing fund authorizations for the existing program of grants for construction of health research facilities. The President requested the legislation. The bill also authorized the Public Health Service to negotiate contracts for health research through fiscal 1969 and -- partly as a result of the numerous health bills enacted by Congress in 1965 -- authorized appointment of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare (for a total of six).

Health Professions Education. In response to requests by President Johnson in his Jan. 7 Health Message, Congress enacted legislation (HR 3141 -- PL 89-290) extending for three years and expanding the existing programs of federal grants for construction of teaching facilities to train health personnel and of loans for students in specified health fields. The bill also granted the President's requests for new programs of grants to improve teaching programs and of scholarships for needy students in specified health professions.

Medical Library Facilities. Congress Oct. 12 cleared a bill (S 597 -- PL 89-291) authorizing $105 million in grants to improve medical library services and facilities over a five-year period. The bill authorized funds for construction, research, and training, and provided for the establishment of regional medical libraries.

Vocational Rehabilitation. With no opposition expressed in either chamber, Congress in 1965 approved legislation (HR 8310 -- PL 89-333) requested by the President to expand existing vocational rehabilitation programs. The goal was to increase the number of persons rehabilitated annually from 120,000 to 200,000 and improve the quality of rehabilitation programs. The bill authorized grants to cover part of the costs of expansion of existing services, innovation of services by the

states, initiation of special programs to increase the number of persons rehabilitated and their instructors, construction and initial staffing of workshops and other facilities, and provision of new training services including allowances for trainees. It also allowed longer periods of time for determining the rehabilitation potential of the severely disabled or retarded and eliminated an existing requirement that most services be provided for people in need of economic assistance. Both the House and Senate versions contained the major provisions requested by the Administration, but the final bill also included provisions added by the House which changed the current financing provisions to ease state matching requirements and to set specific dollar and year limits on most programs.

Vocational Training Loans. Congress Oct. 8 cleared for the President's signature a bill (HR 7743) providing federal loan insurance and interest subsidies for students in post high-school business, trade, technical and other vocational education (PL 89-287).

Cigarette Labeling. A lobbying campaign by the cigarette industry paid off in 1965 as Congress enacted a bill (S 559 -- PL 89-92) which not only required a health-hazard warning statement on cigarette packages and cartons ("Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health"), but also prohibited any other health warning requirement on the packages and prohibited until July 1, 1969, any requirements that cigarette advertising include a similar statement. The bill was Congress's response to the Jan. 11, 1964, declaration of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health that "cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance...to warrant appropriate remedial action." The bill superseded a 1964 promulgation by the Federal Trade Commission that both cigarette packages and advertising carry a warning of the health hazards of smoking and also prevented states and localities from requiring a stronger warning on cigarette packages.

Poverty Amendments. Congress in HR 8283 (PL 89-253) more than doubled the first year's anti-poverty authorization. HR 8283 authorized appropriations of $1,785,000,000, which was $285 million more than the Administration requested. Final action on the bill came when the House Sept. 23 and the Senate Sept. 24, by a 46-22 roll-call vote, adopted a second conference report on the bill. On Sept. 15, the House, by a 209-180 roll-call vote, had sent the bill back to conference with instructions to reinsert a House provision retaining a limited gubernatorial veto power over certain locally initiated, federally aided anti-poverty programs. House Republicans, spearheading attempts to retain a veto power for the Governors, voted unanimously for recommittal. Conferees bowed and accepted the House version in place of the originally accepted Senate version, which repealed the veto power entirely over certain programs. As enacted, the provision permitted a state Governor to veto Neighborhood Youth Corps, community action and adult basic education programs, but authorized the Office of Economic Opportunity Director to override the veto.

HR 8283 also made numerous amendments to the 1964 Act, including extension through Aug. 20, 1967, of 90-percent federal financing of certain programs. The bill also directed federal attention to the special needs of chronically unemployed poor adults and of the elderly poor.

VA Hospital Closings. Congress succeeded in drastically modifying Administration plans to close, mainly for economy reasons, 11 Veterans Administration hospitals and 4 old soldiers homes, and to consolidate 16 regional VA offices.

The announcement of the closings Jan. 12 brought outcries from affected Congressmen and precipitated a series of efforts to forestall the closings. The President's nomination of William J. Driver as VA Administrator was held up as a result of the controversy, but Driver was finally confirmed Feb. 2. The Senate, by attaching to a supplemental appropriations bill (H J Res 234 -- PL 89-2) a temporary ban on the closings, did succeed in forcing the Administration to delay its plans. Congress also expressed its displeasure in two other bills, neither of which took legal effect (S Con Res 13; HR 202). Compromising with his Congressional opposition, President Johnson June 8 followed the recommendations of a special advisory committee and ordered the VA to close only 6 of the 11 hospitals, 2 of the 4 old soldiers homes, and to consolidate only 9 of the 16 regional offices.

Veterans' Compensation Increases. Both houses Oct. 21 cleared in the last-minute rush for adjournment a bill (HR 168 -- PL 89-311) providing increases in the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and their dependents. The bill authorized an average 10 percent increase in monthly payments, with the largest increase going to veterans who were 50 percent or more disabled. The over-all, first-year cost of the increased compensation under HR 168 was estimated at $175,826,663. The bill also authorized 4,000 Veterans Administration nursing-care beds for veterans. Dropped from the final version was a controversial Senate amendment which sought to prevent losses in veterans' compensation resulting from the 1965 Social Security increases.

Veterans' Rehabilitation. Congress enacted two bills which increased assistance for disabled veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation training. HR 208 -- PL 89-138 extended for 10 years the period during which seriously disabled World War II and Korean War veterans could take training. HR 206 (PL 89-137) provided an average 30-percent, cost-of-living increase in subsistence allowances for disabled veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation training.

Auto Safety. Congress and the Federal Government in 1965 showed increasing interest in the subject of auto safety.

The major action taken occurred Jan. 26 when the General Services Administration (GSA) published a list of 17 safety features to be required on all 1967 model motor vehicles purchased by the Government. The GSA was acting under a 1964 law prohibiting the Federal Government from purchasing passenger-carrying vehicles which were not equipped with "reasonable passenger safety devices" and directing the GSA to prescribe the required devices. (1964 Almanac p. 273)

The devices prescribed by the GSA included front and rear seat belts, padded dash panels and sun visors,

recessed instrument panels, an impact-absorbing steering wheel, back-up lights, safety glass, dual brake systems, and automotive exhaust controls.

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) unsuccessfully attempted to amend the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965 to make 4 percentage points of the reduction in the automobile excise tax contingent on the installation in all new cars beginning with the 1968 models of the safety items and exhaust control equipment prescribed by the GSA.

In other 1965 developments, the Senate Commerce Committee conducted hearings on a bill (S 1643) requiring tire safety and performance standards, and the Senate Government Operations Executive Reorganization Subcommittee held extensive hearings on the Federal Government's role in promoting greater traffic safety.

Disaster Legislation. Following a 12-month period from July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965, which produced one of the worst series of natural disasters on record, Congress enacted several bills to give individuals, states and local communities affected by major disasters more comprehensive and rapid disaster relief. Congress June 15 cleared a bill (S 2089 -- PL 89-41) authorizing $111,875,000 for emergency public highway and forest road construction in Pacific Northwest areas damaged by late 1964 and early 1965 floods. An earlier version of the bill was vetoed.

Congress June 21 enacted a bill (S 1796 -- PL 89-59) to provide additional Small Business Administration assistance to disaster victims and to increase by $50 million the SBA's revolving fund for disaster victims. Congress also passed bills (HR 9022) to provide additional federal aid to disaster struck public schools and (HR 8620 -- PL 89-112) to provide price support payments to wheat, feed grains and cotton growers unable to plant their crops in 1965 because of floods and other natural disasters. In an appropriations bill (HR 7997 -- PL 89-128), Congress increased the President's emergency disaster relief fund from $20 million to $55 million in fiscal 1966. In addition, the House Public Works Committee Oct. 13 reported an Administration-endorsed bill (HR 11539) to authorize $70 million in federal aid to Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi to repair public facilities damaged by September's hurricane Betsy. The bill also authorized federal loan adjustment assistance and a study of alternative federal relief programs. The House passed the bill Oct. 18 and the Senate Oct. 21.

FOREIGN POLICY

Immigration. President Johnson Oct. 3 at the Statue of Liberty signed into law an Administration-backed bill (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236) amending the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act to eliminate the national origins quota system, which had been in effect since 1925, and to establish general priorities for admission of immigrants to the United States. Under PL 89-236, close relatives of U.S. citizens and persons with special education, talents and skills were favored over other immigrants.

The bill included a 120,000 annual ceiling on immigration from the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere, the first over-all numerical limitation ever placed by the United States on Western Hemisphere immigration.

Foreign Aid. For the second consecutive year, Congress enacted the Administration's foreign aid request without a major battle and with only minor reductions in the authorization and appropriation. The appropriations bill (HR 10871 -- PL 89-273) provided $3,218,000,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. The final figure was only 6.9 percent under the Administration's request of $3,459,470,000, the smallest percentage reduction in the program's history.

However, the aid program was not without controversy in 1965. Senate and House managers of the aid authorization legislation (HR 7750 -- PL 89-171) were in complete disagreement over Senate proposals to provide a two-year authorization in place of the existing one year, to end the program as currently constituted in 1967 and to create a study group to recommend a new program. The House Members refused to accept the proposals, which were not included in the final bill.

International Coffee Agreement. An Administration bill (S 701 -- PL 89-23) enabling the United States to carry out its obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962 was cleared by Congress in 1965. The long-delayed bill placed a $150,000 per fiscal year limitation on U.S. contributions for administration of the Agreement. The bill provided that the enabling legislation would remain in effect until Oct. 1, 1968, or until Congress by concurrent resolution determined that there had been an "unwarranted increase" in coffee prices.

Inter-American Bank. A bill (HR 45 -- PL 89-6) authorizing a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank's Fund for Special Operations (FSO) was enacted. The legislation was requested by the President. The final bill included a provision requiring the United States, through use of its voting power in the bank, to disapprove any FSO loan to a country which expropriated U.S. property under certain circumstances that were spelled out in the bill.

World Bank - IFC Charter Changes. Congress enacted legislation (S 1742 -- PL 89-126) requested by the Treasury Department authorizing the U.S. to consent to certain changes in the charters of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The changes permitted the Bank to make loans to the IFC and the IFC to borrow from the Bank, and allowed the Bank to vote for increases in the non-U.S. subscription to the Bank's capital stock without express Congressional approval on each occasion.

IMF Contribution. A bill (HR 6497 -- PL 89-31) authorizing an increase of $1,035,000,000 in the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund was approved by Congress. The increase represented a general increase of 25 percent of the U.S. share in IMF quotas, and brought the total U.S. obligation to the Fund to $5,160,000,000.

UN Charter Amendments. Amendments to the United Nations Charter designed to reflect an increase in UN membership from 51 to 114 nations since the organization's founding in 1945 were ratified by the Senate June 3 by a 71-0 roll-call vote (Exec. A, 89th Congress, 1st

Session). The proposed amendments enlarged the Security Council from 11 to 15 members and the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 members. The amendments also increased from seven to nine the number of affirmative votes required for decisions of the Security Council, but left unchanged the existing authority of the five permanent members to veto nonprocedural matters.

Export Control Act. Congress enacted a bill (HR 7105 -- PL 89-63) extending for four years -- until June 30, 1969 -- the Export Control Act of 1949. The Act contained the basic authority in law to control exports to Communist nations and to regulate exports in line with U.S. foreign policy aims. The Administration had requested that the Act be made permanent.

Canadian Auto Agreement. Congress enacted an Administration bill (HR 9042 -- PL 89-283) implementing a Jan. 16 agreement by President Johnson and Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson to remove U.S. and Canadian tariff duties on automobiles and new car parts. The compact was reached after U.S. manufacturers protested a tariff "remission plan" drawn up by the Canadian Government in 1963 to subsidize greater exports of automobiles. Major sections of the bill authorized the President to abolish retroactively to Jan. 18, 1965, the 6.5 percent U.S. tariff on Canadian automobiles and the 8.5 percent duty on Canadian parts for original equipment; outlined procedures for reimposition of the duties under certain circumstances; and set up, until July 1, 1968, a special adjustment assistance program for U.S. auto firms and workers "dislocated" by the agreement.

International Communism. The House Sept. 20 adopted a resolution (H Res 560) which in effect endorsed the unilateral use of force by any Western Hemisphere country to prevent a Communist takeover anywhere in the Hemisphere. The resolution appeared tailored to give approval to situations such as the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in April 1965, although that action was not mentioned. The resolution, which required neither the Senate's concurrence nor the President's approval and did not have the force of law, was reported to have antagonized many Latin American countries. The resolution also contributed further to a domestic controversy over the Dominican intervention that had arisen out of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright's (D Ark.) criticism of the U.S. action.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Voting Rights. President Johnson Aug. 6 signed into law the most comprehensive voting rights legislation to gain Congressional approval in 90 years. In a broad departure from the courtroom remedies of past legislation, the Administration-backed measure (S 1564 -- PL 89-110) suspended the use of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices and authorized the appointment of federal voting examiners to order the registration of Negroes in states and voting districts whose voter activity had fallen below certain specified levels. The formula affected six Southern states (Ala., Ga., La., Miss., S.C., Va.), Alaska, 34 counties in North Carolina and one county each in Arizona, Idaho and Maine.

S 1564 was passed by the Senate May 26, on a 77-19 roll-call vote, and by the House July 9, on a 333-85 roll call. The day before Senate passage, a debate-limiting cloture motion was adopted on a roll call of 70-30. This was only the second time in history -- but the second time in two years -- that the Senate had voted cloture on civil rights legislation.

The House-Senate conferees on the bill argued for three weeks over a controversial House amendment imposing a flat ban on state poll taxes, an objective sought by civil rights organizations. Although a similar amendment had been rejected in the Senate by only four votes, 45-49, Senate conferees adamantly opposed the ban, which the Justice Department said might be unconstitutional. Finally, the conference committee agreed on language which dropped the ban and provided instead for the Attorney General to seek court action against the enforcement of such levies. This was completely satisfactory to the Administration and acceptable to civil rights forces. The final version of S 1564 was cleared by the House Aug. 3 and the Senate Aug. 4.

Presidential Continuity. Ending more than 176 years of uncertainty as to the interpretation and application of Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 of the Constitution, Congress cleared for ratification by the states a proposed constitutional amendment (S J Res 1) dealing with the two-fold problem of Presidential inability and succession. The proposed 25th Amendment to the Constitution, if ratified by 38 states within seven years, would spell out specific procedures to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties and would allow the President to nominate a candidate to fill a Vice Presidential vacancy subject to confirmation by Congress. The amendment was supported by President Johnson.

Assassination of the President. Congress enacted a bill (HR 6097 -- PL 89-141) making it a federal crime to kill, kidnap or assault the President. The bill also made such attacks a federal crime if they were directed toward the President-elect, the Vice President, the officer next in the order of Presidential succession, the Vice President-elect, or any individual who was "acting as President." The bill was backed by the Administration.

The House Sept. 7 passed a bill (HR 9545) authorizing the Federal Government to acquire and preserve items of evidence (including the rifle) pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Senate Oct. 18 cleared the bill.

Arts, Humanities Foundation. Congress enacted legislation (S 1483 -- PL 89-209) establishing a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The bill authorized total appropriations of $63 million during fiscal 1966-1968 for federal financial aid to the visual and performing arts and for scholarship in the humanities. The bill contained the Administration's proposals for an arts and humanities foundation and authorized assistance to go to states, individuals and private nonprofit groups to support or produce amateur and professional artistic productions and encourage public appreciation of the arts. The bill also authorized grants, loans and fellowships for individuals and institutions to promote scholarship in the

humanities and foster public understanding of humanistic subjects.

Crime. Despite President Johnson's March 8 message calling for a concerted attack on crime, Congress moved hesitantly in the field. Among Administration-sponsored bills passed were the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (HR 8027 -- PL 89-197), authorizing expenditure of $10 million to train local law enforcement personnel; extension of the 1961 Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act for one year (HR 8131 -- PL 89-69); funding of $1.5 million for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia (S J Res 102 -- PL 89-196); extension of federal control over depressant and stimulant drugs, the so-called "pep pills" (HR 2 -- see above); and a work-release program for federal prisoners (HR 6964 -- PL 89-176).

Congress also enacted a bill (HR 2263 -- PL 89-178) authorizing a study of manpower and training needs in correctional rehabilitation and Administration-backed bills making it a federal crime to kill, kidnap or assault the President (HR 6097 -- see above) or to travel in interstate commerce for the purpose of committing arson (HR 6507 -- PL 89-68).

Federal Pay, Supreme Court Salaries. Congress Oct. 22 cleared a $641.5-million, across-the-board, 3.6-percent pay increase for nearly two million federal workers (HR 10281 -- PL 89-301). The bill also included liberalized overtime and relocation allowances for postal workers and established, for the first time, a severance pay system for all federal civilian personnel. The final version of HR 10281 represented a compromise between a $1.5-billion, two-step pay boost (4 percent in 1965; 3 to 8 percent in 1966, depending on trends in private industry pay scales) that the House voted, 370-7, and a $542.7-million, 3-percent pay hike proposed by the Administration. The threat of a Presidential veto had forced the Senate to trim back the House-passed version and, in an eleventh-hour maneuver, to return the revised version to the House on a take-it or leave-it basis.

Earlier in the year, the House rejected by a 178-202 roll call a bill (HR 5374) providing a $3,000-a-year pay boost for Supreme Court Justices. The measure was designed to restore part of a pay hike for the Justices denied in 1964.

Federal Retirement Payments. Congress enacted a bill (HR 8469 -- PL 89-205) increasing pensions received by retired federal employees and their survivors and also revising the method of determining cost-of-living increases.

Kennedy Film. Congress passed a bill (S J Res 106) to allow the showing in the United States of the United States Information Agency's film about President Kennedy, "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." The bill gave the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts exclusive rights to distribute the film, through educational and commercial media. Republicans generally opposed the measure, arguing that the film would be used for partisan political purposes. USIA material was prepared for overseas distribution.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Viet Nam Defense Funds. On two separate occasions, Congress in 1965 showed nearly unanimous support for U.S. military efforts in Viet Nam. On May 6, only two days after the President asked for the funds, Congress cleared a bill (H J Res 447 -- PL 89-18) making fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations of $700 million to fund mounting U.S. military operations in Southeast Asia. The bill passed the House on a 408-7 roll call and the Senate on a 88-3 roll call. The President had said enactment would demonstrate that Congress and the President "stand united" in U.S. efforts to resist Communist aggression. On Sept. 21, Congress cleared the $47 billion fiscal 1966 defense appropriations bill (HR 9221 -- PL 89-213), which included an additional $1.7 billion appropriation for Viet Nam operations. The measure was approved by unanimous votes of both chambers. The $1.7 billion had been requested by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara following his return from a fact-finding mission to the Viet Nam battlefront in July. Despite the combined $2.4 billion appropriated, however, the consensus was that additional funds would be required early in 1966.

Servicemen. Stepped-up military action in Viet Nam during 1965 focused renewed attention on the serviceman, his dependents and survivors. Numerous pieces of legislation affecting these groups were cleared by Congress, including the following: S 2127 (PL 89-214) making available group life insurance ($10,000) to all servicemen and authorizing death gratuity payments ($5,000) to survivors of servicemen who died between Jan. 1, 1957, and the effective date of the new insurance program; HR 3043 (PL 89-26) authorizing payment of special allowances to dependents abroad who were ordered evacuated from a danger area to the United States; HR 7595 (PL 89-140) providing Government-paid transportation for dependents if they needed medical care that was not locally available; HR 3044 (PL 89-149) increasing the pay of enlisted men by $55 a month and the pay of officers by $110 a month while serving on flight deck crews of aircraft carriers; HR 3037 (PL 89-150) providing Government-paid transportation for the remains of a deceased dependent; HR 7843 (PL 89-151) entitling a deceased serviceman's survivors to payment for his unused leave; and HR 10306 (PL 89-152) making it a crime to knowingly destroy or mutilate a draft card.

Military Pay. Far exceeding the President's proposals, Congress Aug. 12 cleared a bill (HR 9075 -- PL 89-132) authorizing basic pay increases, effective Sept. 1, averaging 10.4 percent and costing an estimated $1 billion a year for about 4.1 million uniformed military personnel. The measure included the first pay raise since 1952 for enlisted men with two or less years of service, reenlistment bonuses for personnel with critical skills, a $10 monthly increase (to $65) in "hostile fire" pay and free first-class postage for servicemen in combat zones. Although President Johnson, who had earlier proposed a $447.6 million pay bill, initially opposed HR 9075, he said Aug. 21 that "in light of the alternatives available to me," he had concluded that "the public interest will best be served by signing the bill." The bill had passed both the House and Senate, in slightly different form, on unanimous roll-call votes.

Military Construction Veto. Electing not to attempt to override a Presidential veto of the original military construction authorization bill (HR 8439), but claiming victory on the principle involved, Congress Sept. 9 cleared a second bill (HR 10775 -- PL 89-188) authorizing $1.8 billion in fiscal 1966 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad and for military family housing. HR 10775 included a compromise provision requiring the Defense Department, 30 days before closing a military base, to submit the plan to Congress for review. HR 8439, which was vetoed by Mr. Johnson Aug. 21 on grounds that it represented a "fundamental encroachment" on his executive powers, had provided a much more rigid reporting requirement, including a minimum 120-day waiting period before the Department could effect a base closure. The provision originated in the House Armed Services Committee. On a House roll-call vote Sept. 7, only 19 Congressmen voted to make an attempt at overriding the veto, while 322 opposed the effort. The fiscal 1966 military construction appropriations bill (HR 10323 -- PL 89-202) was cleared by Congress Sept. 21.

The President similarly accused Congress of intruding on his powers when he vetoed a Northwest disaster relief bill (S 327) June 5. (See above) Congress later cleared a second bill (S 2089 -- PL 89-41) without the objectionable feature.

Army Reserve-Guard Merger. A controversial Defense Department plan to merge the Army Reserve and Army National Guard under Guard management in order to increase combat readiness and cut costs was blocked in the fiscal 1966 Defense Appropriations bill (HR 9221 -- PL 89-213), when Congress required that any realignment or reorganization of the two reserve components had to be specifically authorized by law. Extensive hearings on the subject by the House Armed Services Committee prior to action on HR 9221 had established that Congressional sentiment for the plan, at least during 1965, was low. Despite Congress' action, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara Sept. 30 announced a new plan to effect the main objectives of the merger through existing statutory authority, thereby skirting Congress' earlier prohibition.

Space Program Funds, MOL. For the first time in the history of the U.S. space program, funds requested and appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration dropped below the level of the previous year. The largest single cuts made by Congress in the Administration's requests were for the manned lunar landing program, Project Apollo. In the NASA authorization bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 7717 -- PL 89-53), Congress set a ceiling of $5,190,396,200 on NASA appropriations -- a $69.5 million cut in the request, of which $38.9 million was cut from Apollo. In the Independent Offices Appropriations Act for fiscal 1966 (HR 7997 -- PL 89-128), Congress made a slight additional cut, leaving $5,190,305,200. NASA officials and the President, however, subsequently asserted that the United States still intended to achieve the previously established goal of landing a man on the moon by 1970.

In a related development, the President Aug. 25 announced he had directed the Defense Department to proceed with development of a $1.5-billion manned orbiting laboratory (MOL) to conduct defense-related research in space. In the Defense Department Appropriations Act for fiscal 1966 (HR 9221 -- PL 89-213), Congress earmarked $150 million of the Air Force research and development funds in the bill for the MOL program.

Disarmament Agency. Congress in 1965 enacted a bill (HR 2998 -- PL 89-27) authorizing appropriations of $30 million over a three fiscal year period, 1966-68, for operations of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The Administration Jan. 15 requested $55 million for fiscal 1966-69.

Price-Anderson Extension. Congress continued the Price-Anderson Act 10 years, to 1977, providing federal indemnity for damages from private nuclear reactor accidents. The bill (S 2042 -- PL 89-210) limited such indemnity to $500 million above available commercial insurance ($60 million in 1965), thus effecting a gradual reduction in federal liability as commercial insurance increased.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RESOURCES

Appalachia. The first major "Great Society" measure passed by the 89th Congress was a bill (S 3 -- PL 89-4) authorizing $1,092,400,000 for the development of the economically depressed 11-state Appalachian region. President Johnson had proposed the assistance program in 1964 and renewed the request in 1965.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 established an Appalachian Regional Commission to coordinate the projects authorized by the bill and to develop an economic program for 360 counties covering all of West Virginia and portions of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Contiguous counties in New York also were made eligible for aid.

The bill also authorized $840 million to pay up to 70 percent of the cost of building 3,350 miles of roads in the region over an estimated five-year construction period and $252.4 million through fiscal 1967 to finance various other programs, which included construction of health facilities and vocational schools, land improvement, reclamation of mining areas and development of timber and water resources.

Highway Beautification. Congress cleared an amended version of the President's bill (S 2084) to improve the landscaping of interstate and primary highways. The bill was often referred to as Ladybird's bill because of Mrs. Johnson's particular interest in national beautification. Under the bill, states faced the penalty of loss of 10 percent of their federal-aid highway funds if they failed to control billboards and junkyards outside of specified commercial and industrial areas. The controls would not begin to take effect until 1968. Federal funds could be used to pay part of the costs (to be shared by the states) of compensating billboard and junkyard owners if they were forced to remove or screen their properties. In addition, the bill authorized states to use federal funds, without matching, for landscaping and scenic development along the highways. The bill carried a $320 million price tag over fiscal 1966-67, most of which was to cover the landscaping provisions. Although the bill initially proposed by the President was extensively amended -- partly on the initiative of Congress and partly at the request of

the Administration itself -- the main change called for appropriation of the funds from the Treasury, instead of from the Highway Trust Fund.

Air Pollution. New federal action to control air pollution was approved by Congress. The bill (S 306 -- PL 89-272) consisted of two parts. One part directed the Government to establish standards as soon as practicable to control the emission of substances from new motor vehicles and engines that would pollute the air. The second part authorized a national research program to develop improved methods of disposing of solid wastes -- discarded matter such as garbage, rubbish, ashes, demolition debris, automobile hulks and similar items. For the vehicle pollution section, Congress authorized appropriations of $3,980,000 over fiscal 1966-69; for the solid waste disposal section, it authorized $92.5 million over the same period.

Water Pollution. Legislation was enacted in 1965 to strengthen controls over water pollution. The bill (S 4 -- PL 89-234) provided for the establishment -- by states or by the Federal Government if the states failed to act -- of water quality standards for interstate streams. Once standards were established, authorities could move through various proceedings including court action to prevent individuals or industries from discharging matter into a stream that would lower the water quality below the established purity level. The bill, which was requested by President Johnson, also increased federal financial aid for construction of community sewage projects and created a new federal water pollution control agency.

Rural Water, Sewage. Congress enacted Administration-backed legislation (S 1766 -- PL 89-240) authorizing $55 million a year for a new program of matching grants to help develop water supply and waste disposal systems in rural areas. The grants were to go to towns or areas with a population of up to 5,500. The bill also made changes in the Farmers Home Administration loan ceiling. (See Agriculture, above).

Water Resources Planning. Proper utilization of the nation's water resources was the object of a bill (S 21 -- PL 89-80), the Water Resources Planning Act, passed by Congress. The law gave statutory authority to the Federal Water Resources Council and authorized federal-state river basin planning commissions, an expenditure of $5 million a year for 10 years in federal matching grants to states for water resource programs and an additional $6,700,000 a year for operation of the Act.

Rivers-Harbors, River Basins. Congress Oct. 20 cleared a bill (S 2300 -- PL 89-298) authorizing 140 river, harbor, flood control and beach erosion projects of the Army Engineers. Estimated cost of the bill was almost $2 billion. Although the House and Senate versions of S 2300 differed, the only major project in dispute was a $227 million power project on the St. John River in Maine, which was opposed by coal interests and New England power companies. The project was deleted on the House floor but reinserted in the final version. Initial funds for the project were also unsuccessfully fought on the House floor.

Congress completed action on a bill (HR 6755 -- PL 89-42) increasing 13 river basin appropriations authorizations by a total of $944 million. The bill was passed by the House May 12 and by the Senate, with amendments, June 2. The House concurred in the amendments June 10, clearing the bill.

Auburn-Folsom South. Completion of the Auburn-Folsom South unit of the Central Valley Project in California was envisioned in an Administration-backed bill (HR 485 -- PL 89-161) passed by Congress, authorizing expenditure of $424,670,000 for construction of irrigation, hydroelectric and other phases of the project. More than half the funds were for construction of the Auburn Dam and Reservoir, the highest earthfill dam ever built by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Garrison Irrigation. The Garrison, N.D., irrigation project was reauthorized as part of the Missouri River Basin plan as Congress enacted an Administration-backed bill (HR 237 -- PL 89-108). The law authorized an appropriation of $207 million for construction of the project, which would provide irrigation for 250,000 acres.

Saline Water Conversion. Congress (in S 24 -- PL 89-118) extended the expiration date of the federal saline water conversion program from fiscal 1967 through fiscal 1972; increased from $20 million to $35 million the amount available for the program in fiscal 1967; and set a $185 million authorization ceiling for the new five-year extension. The extended program was requested by President Johnson.

Parks, Recreation. Congress in 1965 made a beginning at establishing a long-range program to meet U.S. recreation needs in the future but left much unfinished (see What Congress Did Not Do, p. 81)

Water Projects Recreation. Congress enacted a bill (S 1229 -- PL 89-72) establishing a uniform policy on inclusion of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features in federal multipurpose water projects.

Recreation Areas. In his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message, President Johnson advocated establishment of 12 park and recreation areas across the country. Congress authorized establishment of four: the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in Pennsylvania and New Jersey (HR 89 -- PL 89-158); the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in West Virginia (S 7 -- PL 89-207), the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in California (HR 797 -- PL 89-336) and the Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland and Virginia (S 20 -- PL 89-195).

Monuments, Historic Sites. Among the bills enacted in 1965 which established new National Monuments or Historic Sites were HR 8111 (PL 89-119) authorizing development of a Herbert Hoover National Historic Site in West Branch, Iowa; H J Res 454 (PL 89-129) authorizing development of Ellis Island as part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York; S 26 (PL 89-102) authorizing development of the Golden Spike National Historic Site in Utah; HR 3320 (PL 89-148) authorizing development of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site in northeastern Arizona; and HR 881 (PL 89-154) authorizing a National Monument in Potter Co., Texas.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Excise Taxes. Congress in 1965 enacted with little controversy an Administration-backed bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44) providing for graduated excise tax cuts totalling $4.7 billion. The cuts began with the paring of $1.8 billion on June 22, and were to continue with a reduction of $1.6 billion on Jan. 1, 1966, plus an additional $1.3 billion after successive cuts on Jan. 1, 1967, 1968 and 1969.

President Johnson in his Jan. 25 Budget Message called for a $1.75 billion excise cut but later increased his request to $4 billion when Congressional sentiment for far broader reductions became clear. The major revenue cut exceeding the President's request was Congress' reduction of the tax on automobiles to 1 percent instead of the proposed 5 percent.

The cuts provided by HR 8371 represented the first general revision of excise taxes since the imposition of many of the levies during World War II. After completion of the phased cuts on Jan. 1, 1969, the only excises still in force would be user, regulatory and sumptuary levies (cigarette and liquor taxes) and the 1-percent manufacturers' tax on passenger automobiles.

Debt Limit. Over Republican opposition, Congress passed the annual bill (HR 8464 -- PL 89-49) increasing the temporary national debt limit. For fiscal 1966 it was set at $328 billion -- $4 billion above the previous ceiling but $1 billion less than the level the Treasury requested. The additional authority had been sought in order to provide a contingency allowance of $3 billion over the expected high point of $326 billion in the fiscal 1966 debt. HR 8464 was passed by the House June 9 on a 229-165 roll-call vote (R 6-122; D 223-43) and by the Senate June 16 on a 61-26 roll call (R 12-16; D 49-10).

Regional Development. Congress in 1965 enacted legislation (S 1648 -- PL 89-136) providing $3.25 billion over five years (fiscal 1966-70) in grants and loans for public works, development facilities and other projects intended to aid economically depressed areas and to encourage planning for economic development. The effect of the bill, which was requested by President Johnson, was to re-enact and broaden the Kennedy Administration's 1961 Area Redevelopment Act and the 1962 Public Works Acceleration Act. In addition, the bill extended to other areas of the United States elements of the aid provided to the 11-state Appalachian region under the Administration's Appalachia bill.

High Speed Ground Transportation. Congress enacted an Administration-backed bill (S 1588 -- PL 89-220) authorizing the Commerce Department to undertake a three-year $90 million research, development, and demonstration project in high-speed ground transportation. The legislation was requested by the Administration. One of the projects envisioned under the bill was a high-speed rail line between Washington, D.C. and Boston within a few years after enactment. The actual bill, however, made it clear that research and development activities would not be limited to rail transportation.

Manpower Programs. An extension and expansion of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 was approved by Congress. The legislation (S 974 -- PL 89-15) extended the Act for three years, from June 30, 1966, through June 30, 1969; authorized appropriations of $454 million in fiscal 1966 and such sums as were necessary thereafter; permitted 100-percent federal financing of MDTA programs for another year, through fiscal 1966, rather than require the states to pay one-third of the costs; increased the maximum period during which persons could receive training from one year to two years; provided additional training allowances and benefits; and made other changes in the law.

Silver Coinage. Congress enacted legislation (S 2080 -- PL 89-81) to revise the nation's coinage by eliminating all of the silver in dimes and quarters and reducing the silver in half dollars. PL 89-81 authorized the minting of new dimes and quarters made of a copper-nickel alloy, similar to the existing nickel, and a new half dollar with a 40-percent silver content. The legislation, which was requested by the President, was required because of the increasing industrial demand for the metal and the need to expand the nation's coin supply.

Gold Backing. In a move to reinforce foreign confidence in the dollar, Congress passed an Administration bill (HR 3818 -- PL 89-3) eliminating the requirement in existing law that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain gold certificate reserves valued at not less than 25 percent of the amount of commercial bank deposits it holds. Removal of the "gold cover" on deposits released some $5 billion in gold to meet international claims on the dollar and to allow the nation's money supply to expand. HR 3818 encountered little opposition in either chamber, and the measure was approved only 21 days after the President's Jan. 28 request.

Balance of Payments. Congress in 1965 approved four Administration proposals aimed at reducing the persistent U.S. balance-of-payments deficit by stemming the outflow of capital from the United States to other countries. The four measures, outlined by President Johnson Feb. 10 in a special balance-of-payments message to Congress, were: an extension and expansion of the 1964 Interest Equalization Tax; continued authority for domestic banks to pay higher interest rates on time deposits (short-term investments) of foreign governments than on domestic deposits; a reduction in the amount of duty-free purchases that tourists may bring back from abroad; and antitrust exemptions for bankers who cooperate to cut down dollar flows abroad. Details of action:

Duty-free Allowance. Congress June 30 approved a bill (HR 8147 -- PL 89-62) to make permanent the expiring $100 ceiling on the value of foreign goods which could be brought home duty-free by returning American citizens. The President had requested a reduction to $50. The measure provided, however, that the exemption would be computed on the higher retail value of the goods rather than the wholesale value.

Interest Rates. Congress July 7 sent the President a bill (HR 5306 -- PL 89-79) to continue for a three-year period, through Oct. 15, 1968, the authority of domestic banks to pay higher interest rates on time deposits of foreign governments than they may pay on domestic deposits. The measure was designed to encourage foreign governments and monetary authorities to maintain dollar accounts in the United States rather than convert them

directly into gold or transfer them to other financial centers where they would eventually be converted into gold.

Antitrust Exemptions. A bill (HR 5280 -- PL 89-175) to provide exemptions from the antitrust laws to safeguard the U.S. balance-of-payments position was cleared by Congress Aug. 26. HR 5280 established procedures for voluntary agreements among banks, investment bankers and companies, pension funds, charitable trusts and foundations and educational institutions as might be necessary to curtail the flow of private dollars and credit from the United States to foreign countries. Safeguards to legalize the agreements only when their benefit to the U.S. balance-of-payments position overshadowed their detriment to competition were included in the bill.

Interest Equalization Tax. HR 4750 (PL 89-243), cleared Sept. 20, extended for 19 months, through July 31, 1967, the tax on the purchase by Americans of certain foreign securities. In a major amendment to the 1964 Interest Equalization Tax Act, the bill broadened the tax to cover the purchase by Americans of foreign bonds with a maturity period of one to three years. Purpose of the tax was to make it equally as expensive for foreign borrowers to obtain capital in U.S. financial markets as it was to obtain capital from other industrial nations.

State Technical Services. Congress enacted, with little debate, a bill (S 949 -- PL 89-182) to help businesses and industries gain access to the growing body of nonproprietary scientific and technical information. It provided $60 million over three years for matching grants to states which established technical information programs to apprise local businesses and industries of the opportunities for applying new -- or even well-established -- scientific information and techniques to create new products; improve sales, administration and production methods; and adjust to coming economic trends. The programs would be conducted by public and private institutions of higher learning. The bill also encouraged state economic planning.

Patent Office Fees. President Johnson July 24 signed a bill (HR 4185 -- PL 89-83) increasing patent fees for the first time since 1932. The House passed HR 4185 as requested by the Administration, providing increases in some fees and establishing a maintenance fee to be paid 5, 9 and 15 years after the patent was issued. The Senate, however, eliminated the controversial maintenance fees and the House accepted the change. Patent Office officials estimated that the increase would enable the Office to recoup 75 percent of its costs rather than the 30 percent which it currently recouped.

McKee Appointment, SST. Brushing aside objections from Congressmen who protested the appointment of a military man to a civilian post, Congress June 17 cleared a bill (HR 7777 -- PL 89-46) authorizing President Johnson to name Gen. William F. McKee (USAF ret.) to the position of Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. The legislation was necessary because the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 required that the FAA Administrator be a civilian. The measure passed the House on a 228-137 roll call and the Senate on a 46-20 roll call. The Senate June 30 confirmed McKee's nomination by voice vote.

At McKee's swearing-in ceremony July 1, Mr. Johnson said McKee would have full responsibility for the U.S. supersonic transport (SST) development program, launched in fiscal 1962. In effect postponing selection of a final SST contractor, the President also called for 18 more months of research on the aircraft and requested $140 million to finance the additional work.

Transportation Amendments. Congress Aug. 19 cleared an Administration-backed bill (HR 5401 -- PL 89-170) which was primarily designed to give the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), states and shippers more effective tools for combatting illegal for-hire trucking -- that is, the transportation of certain commodities in interstate commerce by motor carriers without proper ICC authority. Final action on the measure concluded nearly five years of Congressional consideration of the legislation, which initially included more controversial provisions.

Ship Subsidies. Congress enacted a bill (HR 4346 -- PL 89-127) extending to June 30, 1966, the existing construction, reconstruction and reconditioning subsidies for U.S. merchant ships in U.S. shipyards. During the year there also was increasing concern over the fate of the U.S. merchant marine which had been declining since the end of World War II. The problems of the U.S. merchant marine were under consideration by President Johnson's Maritime Advisory Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS

Investigations. Committees of the Senate and House in 1965 turned the Congressional spotlight on a wide variety of subjects. The most notable investigations were the Senate Rules and Administration Committee's wrap-up of the "second phase" of its probe of the business activities of former Secretary to the Senate Majority Robert G. (Bobby) Baker; the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee's probe of gangster elements in the banking industry; and the Senate Government Operations Foreign Aid Expenditures Subcommittee's study of the Government's role in birth control.

Among other investigations conducted by Congress during the year were the following: the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee's investigation of the "jungle" of federal paperwork; the Senate Judiciary Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee's investigation of federal invasion of privacy, including the use of personality tests, wiretaps and other electronic eavesdropping devices; the Senate Judiciary Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee's hearings to establish a policy on patent rights to inventions obtained with the aid of federal funds; and the House Un-American Activities Committee's investigation of the Ku Klux Klan.

Major Confirmations. During 1965 six major Cabinet positions were filled but the one newly created post remained vacant when Congress adjourned. These positions were: Secretary of the Treasury, Henry H. Fowler,

confirmed March 25; Justice Department, Attorney General, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, confirmed Feb. 10; Postmaster General, Lawrence F. O'Brien, confirmed Sept. 1; Secretary of Commerce, John T. Connor, confirmed Jan. 15; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, John W. Gardner, confirmed Aug. 11; U.S. Representative to the United Nations, Arthur J. Goldberg, confirmed July 23. The Secretary of the new Department of Housing and Urban Development, authorized Sept. 9, had not been appointed.

There was one appointment to the Supreme Court: Associate Justice Abe Fortas, confirmed Aug. 11. The appointment was made to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Goldberg as U.S. Representative to the United Nations to replace Adlai E. Stevenson, who died in London on July 14.

Two major posts within the Executive Office of the President were filled: Director, Bureau of the Budget, Charles L. Schultze, who was sworn in June 1 (no Senate confirmation needed) and Director, Central Intelligence Agency, William F. Raborn Jr., confirmed April 22.

Major independent agency positions filled were: Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, William F. McKee, confirmed June 30; Administrator, General Services Administration, Lawson B. Knott, confirmed June 4; Director, United States Information Agency, Leonard H. Marks, confirmed July 21.

Thurgood Marshall was confirmed Aug. 11 as Solicitor General in the Justice Department.

The Senate Oct. 21 shelved the judgeship nomination of Francis X. Morrissey.

What Congress Did Not Do

AGRICULTURE

Migratory Labor. The Migratory Labor Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 7-8 held hearings on five bills sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D N.J.) to improve conditions for migrant farm workers. No action was taken on the measures.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Disaster Legislation. Acting in piecemeal fashion, Congress enacted several bills to increase federal aid to communities and individuals affected by a major natural disaster (see above), but failed to complete action on others. An omnibus disaster relief bill (S 1861) was passed by the Senate July 22. The House Public Works Subcommittee on Flood Control Oct. 15 concluded hearings on the measure. The bill provided a basic authority for all federal disaster relief programs and contained provisions usually included in individual disaster bills: federal loan adjustment assistance, grants to states to aid homeowners and businesses and increased assistance to public facilities, schools and federal-aid highways. The bill contained new provisions for aid to unincorporated areas and non-federally-aided highways and called for establishment of a federal-state disaster relief plan.

A provision in S 1861 to rebuild federal-aid highways was contained in a bill (HR 6790) passed by the House.

Other disaster relief bills on which Congress failed to complete action included: S 408, passed by the Senate Jan. 28 and reported July 21 by the House Banking and Currency Committee, to authorize feasibility studies of alternative programs of federal financial aid to disaster victims, including federal flood and earthquake insurance; and HR 7502, passed by the House Aug. 3, to provide that certain property losses could be deducted from ordinary income rather than from capital income. The Senate Finance Committee Sept. 1 postponed action on HR 7502 until 1966.

Teachers Sabbaticals. The House Education and Labor Committee Sept. 2 reported, but no further action was taken on, a bill (HR 10622) authorizing a program of grants to permit elementary and secondary teachers to take sabbatical leaves to obtain a B.A. degree or to update their proficiency. Although the Administration endorsed a bill (HR 9627) providing fellowships for graduate degree study, it did not take a position on HR 10622.

Group Practice Facilities. For the fourth consecutive year, an Administration bill to provide mortgage insurance and loans to group practice medical organizations for construction of facilities was left by the wayside. The only action was hearings by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on HR 2987. The legislation was requested in 1962 and 1963 by President Kennedy and in 1964 and 1965 by President Johnson.

Cold War GI Bill. The perennial issue of whether the Government should provide "readjustment benefits" to veterans of U.S. military operations since the Korean War (the "Cold War GIs") was unresolved in 1965. The Administration opposed providing the benefits. The Senate July 19 passed a bill (S 9) authorizing grants for educational and vocational training and loan guarantees and direct loans for homes, farmlands, livestock and farm machinery for all veterans who served in the armed forces between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967. The House Veterans' Affairs Committee completed hearings Sept. 20 on S 9 and a variety of Cold War GI bills, but postponed further action until the 1966 session convened.

Administrator of Veterans Affairs William J. Driver Oct. 2 said that the VA in 1966 probably would recommend "that cold war veterans be given benefits comparable to World War II and Korean veterans."

In the meantime, however, Congress enacted two programs from which Cold War GIs could receive benefits similar to some of those proposed in S 9. Under the housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117), veterans were eligible for a special home mortgage insurance program, and under the higher education bill (HR 9567) they would be eligible for scholarships and student loan insurance.

Coal Mine Safety. The House June 1 passed a bill (HR 3584) extending the mandatory federal inspection and safety requirements of the 1952 Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to previously exempt small coal mines (mines regularly employing 14 persons or fewer underground). It was estimated that the bill would extend coverage of the 1952 Act to about 7,000 small mines employing about 35,000 miners. HR 3584 was similar to previous bills which had been reported but never granted a rule for floor consideration. The Senate did not act on the bill in 1965.

Mine Safety Standards. Congress did not complete action on an Administration-backed bill (HR 8989) establishing federal health and safety standards for metal and nonmetallic mining in other than coal and lignite mines. The House passed the bill Sept. 2.

(Continued on next page)

FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign Agents Registration. As in 1964, the Senate again passed Administration-backed legislation (S 693) designed to close loopholes in the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. The bill, which stemmed from a 1962-63 Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation of lobbyists acting for foreign interests, imposed stricter disclosure requirements on foreign lobbyists and redefined the activities of persons required to register under the Act. Opposition by American businesses with extensive international operations was cited as one of the reasons for delaying House passage of the measure in both 1964 and 1965.

U.S.-Soviet Consular Treaty. The Senate did not act on a treaty (Exec. D, 88th Congress, 2nd session) with the Soviet Union providing the legal framework for an exchange of consulates. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 3 approved the treaty. Five members of the Committee subsequently filed minority reports opposing the treaty on the grounds it would broaden Soviet espionage opportunities in the United States, a view expressed in March by Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover. The treaty extended to consular officers the immunity from criminal prosecution currently granted to embassy diplomats. Ratification by two-thirds vote of the Senate was required for the treaty to take effect.

Aid to Egypt. Three attempts to ban sales of surplus farm commodities to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) under Title I of PL 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act) failed in 1965. Before passing the supplemental fiscal 1965 farm appropriations bill (H J Res 234 -- PL 89-2) the House Jan. 26 voted a flat ban on such sales, but the final version of the bill approved Feb. 10 contained a compromise provision giving the President discretionary authority to continue the sales. Later, when the House considered the fiscal 1966 Agriculture Department appropriations bill (HR 8370) May 26, it reversed its earlier position and rejected an effort to add language banning the sales to both Egypt and Indonesia. The subject also arose in connection with the foreign aid appropriations bill (HR 10871) -- this time in the Senate, which prohibited all aid to Egypt and Indonesia, but again gave the President discretionary authority to avoid the ban. This provision was retained in the final bill.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Reapportionment. Deft parliamentary maneuvers by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) brought to the floor of the Senate Aug. 4 a bill (S J Res 2) to amend the Constitution to permit states to apportion one legislative house on a non-population basis. The Senate rejected the measure 57-39 (a constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds majority in favor -- 64 in the case of Dirksen's proposal). Hearings on a similar bill (H J Res 2) were postponed indefinitely by the House Judiciary Committee.

Dirksen Aug. 11 introduced an amended version of his bill (S J Res 103), and after further maneuvers, it was reported Sept. 8 by the Senate Judiciary Committee without recommendation. Dirksen said he was content to have the bill on the Senate calendar for early consideration in the second session of the 89th Congress in 1966.

Congressional Redistricting. Although the House March 16 passed a bill (HR 5505) establishing population and other standards for Congressional districts, the Senate failed to act on the measure. A 1964 Supreme Court decision, Wesberry v. Sanders, required districts to be based on substantial equality of population. The House version permitted variations in district populations up to 15 percent above or below the average for all of a state's districts, but the Senate Judiciary Committee cut the figure to 10 percent. Both versions barred at-large elections and required districts to be composed of contiguous territory and drawn as compactly as possible.

Fair Employment Amendments. Congress in 1965 did not enact legislation to broaden and strengthen Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act banning employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin. House floor action on a bill to broaden the ban (HR 10065) was scheduled for Oct. 13, but was postponed until the 1966 session. HR 10065 was the Education and Labor Committee's version of a bill (HR 9222) sponsored by the Committee's chairman, Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.). The committee bill was supported by civil rights groups, but not by the Administration. Major sections of HR 10065 provided for extension of Title VII to cover all businesses and labor unions with 100 or more employees or members, effective upon enactment of the bill, established a graduated scale for further extension of the Title culminating July 2, 1967, in coverage of all businesses and unions with eight or more persons and empowered the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue "cease and desist" orders.

Crime. Congress took no action on a variety of bills aimed at organized crime, including measures outlawing membership in the Mafia and similar secret crime societies (S 2187), making it a federal crime to bribe federal agents or informants (S 2188), legalizing certain wiretapping (S 2189) and permitting compelled testimony and witness immunity in federal prosecutions (S 2190). President Johnson's request for a law providing for civil commitment of drug addicts for treatment in lieu of imprisonment (HR 9167, S 2152, S 2191) was the subject of House hearings, but received no further action. A bill (HR 5688) amending the District of Columbia Criminal Code and permitting police interrogation of up to three hours aggregate remained in conference, while the Bail Reform Act of 1965 (S 1357) was passed Sept. 21 by the Senate, but was not acted upon by the House.

Firearms Control. President Johnson March 8 asked for amendments to the 1938 Federal Firearms Act to stop mail order deliveries of firearms to individuals, a law actively sought by many individuals and organizations since the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy with a mail-order rifle. Congress did not act on the Administration's bill (S 1592) or on more than 20 such bills introduced in the House, although the Senate Subcommittee on

Juvenile Delinquency and the House Ways and Means Committee held extensive hearings on the proposals.

D.C. Home Rule. After a hopeful beginning, Congress in 1965 failed to enact a bill (S 1118) to provide for establishment of local self-government ("home rule") for the District of Columbia.

The Senate passed the bill July 22, providing machinery for establishment of a locally elected government and delegate to the U.S. House if D.C. voters approved the plan in a referendum within four months. With strong Administration support and help, the bill was brought to the House floor through a discharge petition Sept. 27, but there a substitute version bearing almost no resemblance to the Senate bill was passed Sept. 29. The substitute prescribed a lengthy procedure to permit D.C. voters to establish a D.C. Charter Board. The Board would prepare a charter which would be submitted to D.C. voters and, if accepted, go into effect in 90 days unless disapproved by either chamber of Congress.

In an earlier show of unanimity, however, the House July 15 and the Senate Aug. 25 passed by voice votes a bill (HR 4822) authorizing construction of a rapid rail transit system for the District, to be operated through contracts with private concerns. The bill was signed into law Sept. 8 (PL 89-173).

Federal Judgeships. A bill (S 1666) to create 44 new federal judgeships (10 circuit court, 34 district court) passed the Senate June 30, but remained in the House Judiciary Committee after its chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), expressed doubt about the need for the posts.

Sports. Congress considered several bills dealing with sports.

The Professional Sports Act of 1965 (S 950) was similar to previous bills which Congress had considered since 1958. The legislation which passed the Senate Aug. 31 brought professional baseball, football, basketball and hockey teams uniformly under the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act but exempted certain activities of those sports from such laws. There was no House action.

The House passed a bill (HR 8635) designed to rid professional boxing of alleged racketeering. HR 8635 established a Federal Boxing Commission with authority to regulate professional matches televised or broadcast interstate or to other countries. There was no Senate action.

The Senate adopted a resolution (S Res 147) providing an arbitration board to settle disputes in amateur athletics. The first task would be to end the dispute between the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. (NCAA) and the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) over the control of amateur track and field competition in the United States. The resolution did not require House action.

Metric Study. The Senate Sept. 20 passed a bill (S 774) authorizing a three-year study by the Secretary of Commerce, costing $500,000 the first year, of the feasibility of adopting the metric system in the United States. The House Rules Committee Sept. 9 deferred action on a similar bill (HR 10329).

Mid-Decade Census. Congress did not act on a bill (HR 6183) providing for a census, in 1966, 1975 and every 10 years thereafter, of population, unemployment and housing. The Administration, through the Bureau of the Budget, opposed the bill on grounds of cost. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Aug. 12 reported the bill, its majority urging passage on grounds that national policy should be based on up-to-date census information.

Freedom of Information. Congress in 1965 failed to clear a bill (S 1160) amending the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 to require all federal agencies to make public all records, rules, decisions and other information except for specified exemptions, such as matters affecting national security, and authorizing federal court suits to force compliance. The Senate passed the bill Oct. 13, but there was no House action.

Obscene Mail. The House April 5 passed a bill (HR 980) permitting a person who had received mail which he considered "obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy or vile" to have the Postmaster General prevent the sender from mailing more similar unsolicited material to him or to his children. HR 980 was similar to a bill (HR 319) which the House passed in 1964. The Post Office and Justice Departments declined to recommend enactment of the two bills and raised constitutional objections.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Stockpiling Revision. The Senate Feb. 9 passed, but the House failed to act on an Administration-backed bill (S 28) consolidating the three existing stockpiles into two: one containing materials sufficient to meet the stockpiling objectives set by the President and one containing excess materials. Under S 28, excess materials could be sold, generally at "fair market value," unless either house passed a resolution disapproving the sale.

During the session, the House passed 15 bills authorizing the disposal of 25 different excess materials from U.S. stockpiles. Most of the bills were cleared by Congress.

Freedom Academy. Congress did not enact any of several bills (S 1232, HR 470, HR 9713) to establish a Freedom Academy to create "non-military capabilities" for dealing with Communist political and psychological warfare. The first "Freedom Academy" bill was introduced in 1959 and similar bills were introduced in the 87th and 88th Congresses. HR 9713 was reported in the House in 1965.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RESOURCES

Parks, Recreation. Partial action was taken in 1965 on a number of park, recreation and scenic enhancement bills.

Recreation Areas. Of the 12 park and recreation areas mentioned by the President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message, final action was taken by Congress to establish four (see above), only one chamber acted on four, and

hearings were held on the other four. The Senate passed bills to establish the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan (S 936), the Cape Lookout National Seashore in North Carolina (S 251), the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Indiana (S 360) and the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in Wyoming and Montana (S 491). None of these bills was reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee but the Committee held hearings on most of them.

Although there were hearings in one or both chambers, no floor action was taken on bills to establish the remaining four areas: Great Basin National Park in Nevada and Utah (S 499), Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas (S 295, HR 517), Oregon Dunes National Seashore in Oregon (S 250) and Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Utah and Wyoming (S 92).

Wild Rivers. Another bill recommended by the President in his Natural Beauty Message on which Congress had not completed action was S 1446, establishing a National Wild Rivers System initially comprising parts of five rivers, but authorizing studies for possible future inclusion of others. The bill was reported Sept. 28 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. There was no House action on a similar bill (HR 11395).

The Senate Sept. 8 passed a separate bill (S 897) establishing the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Oceanography. The House and Senate passed different versions of a bill (S 944) to provide for a national oceanographic program. As passed by the Senate Aug. 5, S 944 established a Cabinet-level National Council on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources. The Council combined in one agency the current oceanographic activities of many agencies. S 944 as passed by the House Sept. 20 did not contain the Senate provision establishing a separate Council; rather the House version placed the Council's responsibilities directly with the President. Both the House and Senate versions provided for a temporary commission to study and recommend an oceanographic program, although the House bill made the commission's establishment mandatory while the Senate version left its appointment up to the discretion of the President. The Administration opposed the Senate version of S 944. It supported a bill (HR 2218) which placed the power and responsibility to plan and carry out oceanographic programs directly with the President.

Water Research Act Amendments. An Administration-backed bill (S 22) amending Title II of the Water Research Act of 1964 was passed March 25 by the Senate but was not reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The bill increased federal water research grants eventually to $10 million annually and removed several restrictions to awarding the grants.

Lower Colorado Project. Although California and Arizona finally resolved their long dispute over apportionment of the waters of the Lower Colorado River, bills to authorize federal construction of the $1.3 billion Lower Colorado Basin (Central Arizona) Project (S 1019, S 75, HR 4671-4706, HR 9248) received no action in either chamber in 1965, other than Aug. 23-Sept. 1 hearings by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee. Action on the Administration-endorsed project was blocked by fears of water users in the Upper Colorado River Basin states (Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah) that the project would permit Arizona to take Colorado River water that eventually would be needed in the Upper Basin; and by conservationist fears that proposed power dams in the project would ruin the wild, natural character of the Grand Canyon.

Coulee Power Plant. A third power plant at the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Washington was authorized by an Administration-backed bill (S 1761) passed June 16 by the Senate. The bill, authorizing an appropriation of $364,310,000 for the work, was not reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Right-to-Work Repeal. A late-session Senate filibuster prevented enactment of President Johnson's request for repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permitted states to enact "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop. Repeal of the section had long been a top-priority goal of most labor unions. The House July 28 passed by a 221-203 roll-call vote a bill (HR 77) to repeal section 14(b) and it was believed that majority sentiment in the Senate also favored repeal. However, consideration of the measure was blocked in the Senate by an eight-day filibuster conducted by Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans against a motion to begin debate on the bill. The Senate Oct. 11 refused to invoke cloture by a 45-47 roll-call vote (a two-thirds majority was required) and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) the following day announced that the Senate leadership had postponed further action on HR 77 until 1966.

Minimum Wage, Double Overtime. President Johnson's requests for extension of minimum wage coverage and higher pay for overtime work were not enacted. The President asked for extension of the federal minimum wage protection to 4.6 million workers not covered and for double pay for overtime in place of the existing time-and-a-half. He did not make a specific request for an increase in the existing minimum wage. The House Education and Labor Committee in August reported a bill (HR 10518) extending coverage to about 7.9 million workers, establishing a $1.25 minimum wage for agricultural workers and increasing the non-farm minimum wage to $1.75 from $1.25, but containing no provision for higher overtime pay. Floor consideration of the bill was postponed until 1966. In the Senate, hearings were held on minimum wage legislation, but no further action occurred.

Unemployment Compensation. No effort was made during 1965 to enact Administration proposals to revise the federal-state unemployment insurance program. The House Ways and Means Committee, in which the legislation must originate, held hearings on a bill (HR 8282) to provide federal benefits for long-term unemployed per-

sons, to establish minimum federal standards for state unemployment benefit programs, to extend unemployment compensation coverage, to provide federal funds to help states pay certain unusually high benefit costs and to increase employer taxes to pay for the reforms. The federal standards and higher taxes were particularly objectionable to business.

'Common-Site' Picketing. The House Education and Labor Committee Sept. 21 reported the labor union-proposed 'common-site' picketing bill (HR 10027). The measure would have reversed a 1951 Supreme Court ruling which held that a Taft-Hartley Act provision outlawing secondary boycotts by unions made it illegal for a union to throw a picket line around a construction site if the picket line kept unions not directly involved in the dispute off the job. The bill was not cleared by the House Rules Committee before adjournment.

Labor-Management Programs. The House Aug. 10 passed a bill (HR 1153) amending the 1947 Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act to permit employer contributions for jointly administered product promotion programs or committees for the interpretation of collective bargaining agreements. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee did not report the bill.

Bank Mergers. The Senate passed a bill (S 1698) to overturn several Supreme Court decisions and exempt bank mergers from Justice Department antitrust prosecution if not contested within 30 days after their approval by the appropriate federal bank regulatory agency. An amended version of the bill was reported in the House Oct. 19 after considerable committee dissension but was not brought to a floor vote. S 1698 was designed to clarify provisions of the Bank Merger Act of 1960, which did not expressly exempt bank mergers from the antitrust laws, even though the history of the Act indicated that such exemption was intended.

Helicopter Subsidies. Congress twice in 1965 voted its disapproval of subsidies for helicopter operations. Ultimately, it allowed the subsidies for helicopter commuter, mail and air transport service in Chicago and Los Angeles to continue until the end of 1965 but cut off the New York program in April. In the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1965 (HR 7091) Congress rejected the Administration's request for $942,000 for helicopter subsidies. In the fiscal 1966 independent offices appropriation bill (HR 7997 -- PL 89-128) the Administration asked for $2.1 million to keep the three-city program going through Dec. 31, 1965 but Congress approved only $1.2 million.

FPC Regulation of REA Co-ops. The Senate Aug. 26 passed on an 86-5 roll call a bill (S 1459) to exempt non-profit rural electric cooperatives from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. The bill was a reaction to efforts of the FPC to regulate certain interstate activities of co-ops and covered cooperatives financed wholly or partially by the Rural Electrification Administration. Although the House did not act on the bill, the Senate vote was considered likely to deter further FPC action.

Tax-Exempt Foundations. Congress in 1965 took no action on an Administration request for new restrictions on the activities of private tax-exempt foundations. The proposed restrictions, embodied in a Feb. 8 Treasury Department report to the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, would prevent the foundations from using their funds for private gains and would reduce foundations' economic power exercised through the control of private commercial businesses. The Treasury report, requested by the two Committees in 1963, was prompted in part by Rep. Wright Patman's (D Texas) contentions that many "philanthropic" foundations had abused their tax-exempt privileges to gain control of industrial and commercial enterprises and had operated in competition with small businesses which do not enjoy similar tax advantages. The Committees were thought favorably inclined to the restrictions, but were unable to consider the matter in 1965 because of the press of higher priority legislation.

Copyright Revisions. Congress in 1965 failed to act on legislation (HR 4347, S 1006) to revise substantially the Copyright Law of 1909. The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress spent five years preparing the legislation. Both the Senate and House Judiciary Subcommittees on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights held hearings on the legislation but were unable to reconcile the opposing views of copyright owners and users, particularly authors and educators. As a stop-gap, Congress Aug. 12 cleared a bill (H J Res 431 -- PL 89-142) which extended through Dec. 31, 1967, the renewal term of any copyright due to expire before 1968.

Truth-in-Lending and Packaging. Congress again failed to complete action on a variety of bills to protect the consumer from misrepresentation and deception in packaging and lending. Legislation similar to that introduced in previous Congresses and recommended by President Kennedy was again endorsed for enactment by President Johnson in his Economic Message Jan. 28. Truth-in-packaging bills (S 985, HR 7493), intended to cut down on deceptive and false packaging, met stiff opposition from manufacturers, packagers and retailers; the truth-in-lending bills (S 2275, HR 111, HR 155, HR 8332), requiring full disclosure of total costs and hidden charges in the financing of articles and services, were opposed by merchants and finance and loan companies, as well as by many members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Quality Stabilization. A bill to permit manufacturers to fix the minimum retail prices of their nationally branded goods received no action in 1965. The proposed legislation (S 1484), known as the Quality Stabilization bill, was the most recent of fair trade measures that small businesses and trade organizations (particularly retail druggists) have pushed during the past decade. In the 88th Congress, a similar bill (HR 3669) was approved by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, but never got out of the Rules Committee. A companion bill (S 774) was tabled by the Senate Commerce Committee. Both the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations opposed the bills on grounds that they tended to inhibit the freedom of consumers.

U.S. ECONOMY CONTINUED TO SET RECORDS IN 1965

The U.S. economy continued into its fifth consecutive year of expansion in 1965 -- the longest boom since the end of World War II. By the end of the year, the expansion -- which began in February 1961 -- was 59 months old. Performing beyond expectations, the economy set records in most areas. The gross national product (the value of all goods and services) totaled $675.6 billion, up $47 billion from 1964 and $9.4 billion above the original Government estimate.

Major Stimulants. As 1965 began, tax cuts enacted the previous year continued to stimulate the economy as did the recovery from automobile strikes in late 1964. The Council of Economic Advisers in early 1966 said that increased sales, employment, earnings and investment continued to spark the economy as 1965 progressed. The CEA said the 1964 tax cut had lifted consumption and investment spending by $30 billion by the end of 1965.

Although the lift from the tax cut was substantial, other fiscal measures helped sustain the pace of growth. Additional boosts in demand resulted from several developments -- an unforeseen increase of $2.8 billion in defense spending between the second and fourth quarters (federal purchases of all goods and services for the entire year increased by $1.5 billion over 1964); a mid-year reduction of $1,750,000,000 in excise taxes (as the first phase of a four-year, $4.7 billion cut) and an increase of $885 million in Social Security benefits, made retroactive to Jan. 1 and disbursed in September. Together, these measures more than offset the normal growth of federal revenues and provided a net fiscal stimulus for the calendar year.

Components of Expansion. Of the major yardsticks of expansion, almost all showed substantial gains during the year. Major developments were as follows:

Unemployment. By December, the unemployment rate had fallen to 4.1 percent, nearly a full percentage point below the level of December 1964, and only a shade above the Administration's 4-percent "interim" goal. For all of 1965, the rate was 4.6 percent compared to 5.2 percent a year earlier. Major reductions occurred among non-white adults (8.2 percent in 1964, 6.6 percent in 1965 and 5.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1965) and white teen-agers (13.3 percent in 1964, 12.2 percent in 1965 and 11.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1965). An important exception to the pattern was non-white teen-agers, with a 1965 unemployment rate of 25.3 percent, only slightly lower than the 26.2 percent rate in 1964.

Fixed Business Investment. The new stimulus to business to expand and modernize capacity resulted in record outlays of $51.8 billion for new plant and equipment -- an increase of $6.9 billion over 1964 and $16.2 billion over 1960.

Industrial Production. Spurred by greater demand and capacity, the industrial production index rose to a record 143.3 (1957-59 = 100), up from 132.3 in 1964 and 108.7 in 1960.

National Income. National income rose to a record $554.6 billion, up $40.2 billion from 1964 and $140.1 billion from 1960.

Personal Consumption. Rapid gains in consumer purchasing power brought personal consumption expenditures to a record $428.5 billion -- up $29.6 billion from 1964 and $103.3 billion from 1960. The increase in this area constituted 63 percent of the 1965 rise in gross national product.

Corporate Profits. Profits for all private corporations in 1965 rose to $74.6 billion before taxes (up from $64.8 billion in 1964 and $49.7 billion in 1960) and to $44.5 billion after taxes (up from $37.2 billion in 1964 and $26.7 billion in 1960).

Housing Starts. Of the major components of private spending, only residential construction remained weak during 1965. Private housing starts fell from an annual rate of 1.7 million units in the first quarter of 1964 to a low of 1.4 million units in the third quarter of 1965.

Prices. Wholesale prices rose 2 percent and consumer prices, 1.8 percent, but the rises were considered moderate in terms of the size of the expansion. Higher food costs were a principal reason for the increases.

Balance of Payments. Administration programs helped cut the deficit to $1.3 billion. (See p. 865)

Wage-Price Concerns. The accelerating economic activity that occurred late in the year was one of the most outstanding features of the 1965 economic picture. It was reflected, as the Commerce Department's Survey of Current Business put it, in "the buoyant state of demand, the prospective large increases in spending, particularly for defense, and the growing pinch on resources. It was a dramatic shift from the spring months, when there was a widespread belief that the expansion might be slowing down." To many observers, if not all, the year-end question was whether national production capacity could accommodate the expected increase in total demand within the moderate price increases that had occurred over the five-year expansion. Although Administration officials in late 1965 continued to argue that inflation was not an imminent danger (at least from Government outlays -- see p. 150), President Johnson in January 1966 was constrained to note that "perhaps our most serious economic challenge" in 1966 was maintaining cost and price stability.

Throughout 1965, however, the Administration was not indifferent to wage and price developments. Officials continued to emphasize the importance of the Administration's wage-price guideposts, which sought to define non-inflationary limits for wage and price increases. Although voluntary, Government officials sometimes resorted to direct efforts to enforce the guideposts. When aluminum producers in November raised prices above the guideline limits, the Administration threatened to sell stockpiled aluminum and thus force prices down (although it denied that this was the intent of the proposed sales and, in fact, cited other reasons). The price increase was rescinded. When two major steel producers later announced an increase in prices which the Administration considered inflationary, they were met by a shift in Government purchases to other firms not raising prices. Steel prices did rise, but by an amount acceptable to the Administration.

In December, the Federal Reserve Board (which is independent of the Administration) increased the discount rate to control inflation. (See p. 877)

President Johnson in January 1965 urged Congress to establish counter-recessionary procedures to permit quick action on temporary income tax cuts and appropriation of funds for immediate "job-creating public programs." No action occurred on these requests.

House and Senate Key Votes for 1965

House Votes

1. House Rules. The House made a major change in its operating rules Jan. 4 when it voted to allow the Speaker to recognize a Member to call up for floor action a bill that had been before the Rules Committee for 21 days without being granted a rule for floor consideration. This increased the power of the majority leadership and decreased the power of the Rules Committee which in the past frequently blocked action on Administration bills by not granting a rule for floor consideration. Some legislation was brought to the floor under the new rule, while other bills were believed to have been cleared by the Committee because of the existence of the rule. The roll call on the issue, 224-202 (D 208-79; R 16-123), technically was on a parliamentary procedure, but had the effect of approving the change. The President did not have a public position on the issue.

2. Appalachia Assistance. The first major Great Society measure to clear Congress was a bill providing more than $1 billion in federal aid for the development of the economically depressed 11-state Appalachian region. By a 257-165 (D 232-56; R 25-109) roll-call vote, the House March 3 passed the bill and sent it to Mr. Johnson for his signature; Johnson in favor.

3. Aid to Education. Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, long blocked in Congress over the church-state issue of assistance for non-public schools, won approval in 1965. The House early in the session passed an Administration bill which provided aid to school districts on the basis of the number of children from low-income families in the area. By using this approach, the Administration successfully avoided a controversy over the religious issue that could have again prevented favorable House action. The bill passed March 26 by a 263-153 (D 228-57; R 35-96) roll call; Johnson in favor.

4. Medicare. A major Administration victory was approval of legislation providing medical care for the aged. But Administration forces first had to defeat a Republican proposal for a voluntary comprehensive health insurance program in place of the President's compulsory approach. The method of financing the Administration and Republican plans also differed. The GOP proposal April 8 was rejected 191-236 (D 63-226; R 128-10); Johnson opposed.

5. Medicare. The Administration's bill providing a health insurance system for the aged April 8 passed the House by a 313-115 (D 248-42; R 65-73) margin once the Republican substitute (above) had been defeated. It was the first time that the House had voted on a medicare bill, which in previous years had never been reported by the Ways and Means Committee. It was a major part of the Administration's program. Johnson in favor.

6. Presidential Continuity. With the President's support, the House approved a constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties. The bill also provided for filling a vacancy in the office of the Vice President. The proposed amendment, which later cleared Congress and was sent to the states for ratification, was intended to resolve the long-standing uncertainty and debate about Presidential inability and its effect on the functioning of the office. The House April 13 approved the bill 368-29: D 246-21; R 122-8; Johnson in favor.

7. Foreign Aid. Although foreign aid went through Congress in 1965 without major reductions in Administration proposals, efforts were made to reduce spending in some areas. One Republican-sponsored cut would have reduced funds for development loans by $130,958,000, to a total of $649,292,000, and would have stipulated that labor unions participating in Latin American housing projects (under the aid program) be "non-Communist dominated." This effort May 25 was rejected 178-219 (D 62-205; R 116-14) and the Administration aid bill went on to pass the House virtually without change. Johnson opposed.

8. Department of Housing. A proposal of both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson to establish a Cabinet-level Department of Housing, which had been blocked in Congress for several years, won approval in the first session of the 89th Congress. The measure passed the House June 16 by a 217-184 roll call (D 208-66; R 9-118). Johnson in favor.

9. Rent Supplements Authorization. An Administration proposal to have the Federal Government pay part of the rent of poor families who could not obtain decent housing with their own incomes was one of the most controversial issues of the year. It also was one of the few new proposals sent to Congress in 1965 along with dozens of older requests, some of which had been debated for years. The unique nature of the proposal was believed to be one important reason the House June 30 nearly killed it by a 202-208 roll call (D 72-204; R 130-4). The proposal became law but operating funds were not forthcoming (see next item). Johnson opposed deletion.

10. Rent Supplements Financing. Although the Administration by a hairbreadth margin won approval of its controversial rent supplements plan (above), opponents late in the session were able to prevent the program from being put into effect. This was accomplished when a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats Oct. 14 voted 185-162 to kill a supplemental appropriation for the program (ND 24-141; SD 62-19; R 99-2); Johnson opposed to defeat of appropriation.

11. Voting Rights. For the second consecutive year, Congress enacted major legislation to protect the rights of Negroes. The 1965 law was intended to eliminate the denial of voting rights that occurred throughout much of the South and led to many and sometimes violent Negro demonstrations. The legislation suspended the use of literacy tests and similar devices and provided for federal voting examiners to order the registration of Negroes in certain areas, mostly in the South. The House passed the bill July 9 by a 333-85 roll call (ND 188-1; SD 33-60; R 112-24); Johnson in favor.

12. Anti-Poverty Amendments. Congress provided for expanded anti-poverty activities in legislation which about doubled funds for the program in 1966. But the increase was not enacted without controversy as the federal program came under increasing attack by Republicans and many state and local officials. An indication of the controversy occurred during House action on the bill when an effort was made to cut back authorized funds to the 1965 level and to kill a section which allowed federal officials to override a state Governor's veto of certain federal anti-poverty activities. The effort, however, was not successful, 178-227 (D 57-214; R 121-13). Johnson opposed.

13. Right-to-Work. The Administration's pledge to organized labor to obtain repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act appeared to be on its way to fulfillment when the House July 28 passed a bill to kill the disputed section. A filibuster in the Senate, however, prevented final action on the bill (below). Section 14(b) permitted states to enact so-called right-to-work laws barring the union shop. The House vote was 221-203 (D 200-86; R 21-117); Johnson in favor.

14. Farm Bill. One major piece of legislation, which received less notice than many other bills, was an omnibus farm bill covering wheat, cotton, wool, dairy and feed grain commodities and providing a cropland retirement program. It passed the House Aug. 19, 221-172 (D 202-68; R 19-104); Johnson in favor.

15. Immigration Revisions. Proposals that had been before Congress for many years to reform the immigration system were brought to the floor for a vote in 1965. The measure, passed by the House Aug. 25 by a 318-95 roll call (D 209-70; R 109-25) and later by the Senate with only one major change (below), eliminated the national origins quota system and established general priorities for the admission of immigrants to the United States based primarily on family relationships and employable skills. Johnson in favor.

16. Arts and Humanities. The long-controversial proposal of federal financial aid for the arts and humanities was enacted into law by Congress in 1965, but not without the protests of many who argued that this activity was none of the Government's business. In the House a Republican effort Sept. 15 to kill the bill was rejected 128-251 (D 49-207; R 79-44); Johnson opposed.

17. D.C. Home Rule. Although not an issue of national importance, legislation to provide self-government for the District of Columbia produced one of the President's few -- and one of his most notable -- outright defeats of the year. Mr. Johnson pushed vigorously for the legislation, finally persuading House Members to force the Administration's bill out of the Southern-dominated District Committee, which had bottled up similar proposals for years, only to see a substitute measure approved on the House floor. The Administration bill, which the Senate passed, provided for automatic establishment of home rule; the House bill provided for election of a charter board to draw up a home rule plan which would require approval in another election and could be vetoed by Congress. As a result, no home rule bill was enacted. The key House vote on the record was adoption Sept. 29 of the charter board plan as a substitute for the Administration bill, 227-174 (D 122-151; R 105-23); Johnson opposed.

18. Highway Beauty. One of the Administration's key proposals to improve the appearance of the United States was a program for control or removal of billboards and junkyards along Interstate and primary highways. The legislation also provided federal payments to states to cover costs of landscaping and scenic development of certain roads. The legislation, with which the President's wife was identified as much as the President, went through many revisions in Congress but finally became law. It passed the House Oct. 7 by a 245-138 roll call (D 219-49; R 26-89); Johnson in favor.

Senate Votes

1. Federal Water Quality Standards. The heart of the Water Quality Act of 1965 was the provision permitting federal water quality standards to be enforced in the absence of effective state action to abate pollution of interstate waters. The Senate sustained federal action in this area, defeating an amendment to strike out authority for federal standards, and went on to prevail on its basic position in the House-Senate conference on the bill. The amendment to strike out federal standards was defeated Jan. 28 on a 15-62 roll-call vote (D 3-49; R 12-13); Johnson no position.

2. Appalachia Assistance. The year in Congress got off to a fast start when the Senate Feb. 1 completed action on the first major Great Society measure, a bill providing more than $1 billion in federal aid for the development of the economically depressed 11-state Appalachian region. The bill was later propelled through the House unchanged. Senate passage came on a 62-22 vote (D 51-7; R 11-15); Johnson in favor.

3. Aid to Education. Long-sought legislation for federal aid to elementary and secondary schools became a reality when the Senate accepted a House bill without any change and sent it to the President. (See House votes) The vote on this highly unusual action came April 9, when the bill was passed by a 73-18 vote (D 55-4; R 18-14); Johnson in favor.

4. Poll Tax Ban. Led by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), a group of liberal Senators came close to defeating the Administration and adding to the voting rights bill a legislative ban on poll taxes in state and local elections. The Administration said the amendment possibly was unconstitutional. Although the poll tax ban was defeated, the Senators won Administration acceptance of a provision directing the Attorney General to institute court tests of the poll tax as a discriminatory device. The House version of the bill contained a poll tax ban, but the Senate's milder provision prevailed in the final version of the bill. The Kennedy amendment was rejected May 11 on a 45-49 vote: R 6-25; D 39-24 (ND 34-9; SD 5-15); Johnson opposed.

5. Voting Rights Cloture. The Senate duplicated its history-making feat of 1964 when it voted to invoke clo-

ture on (cut off) a civil rights filibuster. The issue this time was the voting rights bill, and the vote ended a proforma Southern filibuster. The procedure requires a two-thirds majority of Senators present and voting. The required total was achieved May 25 with votes to spare, 70-30: R 23-9; D 47-21 (ND 42-4; SD 5-17); Johnson in favor.

6. Voting Rights Passage. The most comprehensive federal program to enforce voting rights of Southern Negroes since the Reconstruction resulted in large part from month-long demonstrations against alleged voting registration malpractices in Selma, Ala. The Senate debated the measure for 25 days before passing it May 26 on a 77-19 roll call: R 30-2; D 47-17 (ND 42-0; SD 5-17); Johnson in favor.

7. Military Assistance Funds. The U.S. foreign military assistance program came under sharp attack during the year. Critics said recipient countries were using the arms to attack their neighbors instead of defending against Communism; they cited Greece and Turkey, India and Pakistan. But the Senate turned down an amendment to pare $115 million a year from the fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967 authorization for the military assistance program, reducing the program to the fiscal 1965 level. The June 11 vote was 38-43 (D 28-25; R 10-18); Johnson opposed.

8. Presidential Continuity. President Johnson backed Congressional action proposing a constitutional amendment to deal with the problems of a disabled President and a vacancy in the office of Vice President. The Senate cleared the bill July 6, voting 68-5 (D 47-4; R 21-1).

9. Medicare. The Senate nailed down the top Administration victory of the year, sustaining the House in support of a compulsory hospital insurance plan for the aged backed by a supplementary, voluntary health insurance plan. An amendment to delete both plans from the Social Security bill July 9 was rejected, 26-64 (D 8-53; R 18-11); Johnson opposed.

10. Medicare. After that vote, enactment of the "medicare" program was a foregone conclusion. The program was embedded in a bill which also included a major boost in Social Security payments and revision of the Kerr-Mills health program for the aged, child health care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. The Senate passed the bill July 9 by a vote of 68-21 (D 55-7; R 13-14); Johnson in favor.

11. Rent Subsidies. The hottest political item of the year in Congress was the Administration proposal to pay part of the rent of certain classes of low-income families. The Senate rejected a move to strike the proposal from the omnibus housing bill, 40-47 (D 16-42; R 24-5); Johnson opposed.

12. Dirksen Amendment. Deft parliamentary maneuvers by Senate Minority Leader Dirksen (R Ill.) brought to the Senate floor a proposed constitutional amendment to permit states to apportion one house of a bicameral legislature on non-population bases. The amendment would have, in effect, overturned "one-man, one-vote" decisions by the Supreme Court on apportionment of state legislatures. On a vote Aug. 4, the bill failed to get the required two-thirds majority for a constitutional amendment. The vote was 57-39 (D 28-36; R 29-3); Johnson no position.

13. Anti-Poverty Funds. With the Great Society program under full steam, Republicans failed in a Senate attempt to bank the fires by cutting the anti-poverty program back to its first-year level. An amendment to cut the funds and set up a joint Congressional committee to keep an eye on the anti-poverty warriors Aug. 18 was rejected 39-48 (D 14-45; R 25-3); Johnson opposed.

14. Foreign Farm Workers. Showing their disgruntlement with the farm labor policies of Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, farm-state Senators in committee added an amendment to the omnibus farm bill which would have made the Agriculture Secretary, not Wirtz, responsible for deciding whether U.S. farmers required supplemental labor imported from Mexico, the Caribbean and other locales. It took the vote of Vice President Humphrey to break a tie and put across an amendment to strike this provision from the bill Sept. 13. The amendment prevailed, 46-45 (D 43-17, plus Humphrey; R 2-28); Johnson in support.

15. Omnibus Farm Bill. With extraneous matters out of the way, the Senate quickly passed the omnibus farm measure, 72-22 (D 56-8; R 16-14); Johnson in favor.

16. Highway Beautification. A sizable majority of Senators also supported a watered-down version of the First Lady's highway beautification bill. The bill provided federal funds to control or remove junkyards and billboards along Interstate and primary federal-aid highways and for landscaping and scenic improvement of all federal-aid highways. The Senate Sept. 16 passed it 63-14 (D 47-6; R 16-8); Johnson in favor.

17. Immigration Revisions. A long-sought goal of many ethnic, labor and religious groups was the repeal of the country-by-country quotas of the national origins quota system, and the re-unification of families kept apart by stringent immigration policies. A bill to repeal the national origins quota system and substitute over-all annual ceilings on immigration from the Western Hemisphere and from all non-Western Hemisphere countries was passed by Congress in 1965. The bill also set general priorities for preferred classes of immigrants, and placed relatives of previous immigrants high on the list. The Senate Sept. 22 passed it 76-18 (D 52-15; R 24-3); Johnson in favor.

18. Right-to-Work Repeal. The top legislative goal of the labor movement in 1965 was repeal of a section of the Taft-Hartley Act which permitted states to enact "right-to-work" laws to ban union shop agreements between labor and management. The House passed the bill, but in the Senate it ran into a filibuster. It was laid aside until 1966 after its supporters Oct. 11 failed to get even a majority on a vote to shut off debate on a preliminary motion to take up the bill (a two-thirds majority was needed). The vote, 45-47 (D 40-21; R 5-26), ranked as one of President Johnson's major defeats of the year.

House Key Votes on New House Rules, Appalachia, School Aid, Medical Care Insurance System and Presidential Continuity

1. H Res 8. Adoption of House rules for the 89th Congress. Amend the rules to permit the Speaker to recognize a Member to call up for floor action a bill that had been before the Rules Committee for 21 days without being granted a rule, and make other changes in House rules. Albert (D Okla.) motion to consider the previous question, cutting off debate and precluding amendments. Motion agreed to 224-202: R 16-123; D 208-79 (ND 185-4; SD 23-75), Jan. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

2. S 3. Passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizing $1,092,400,000 for road construction, health facilities, vocational schools, housing, sewage works, land improvement and other activities to aid the 11-state Appalachian region. Passed 257-165: R 25-109; D 232-56 (ND 173-15; SD 59-41), March 3, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 2362. Passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, providing: a three-year program of grants to states for allocation to school districts with large numbers of children from low-income families; grants for purchase of books and library materials; funds to improve educational research; and grants to strengthen state departments of education. Passed 263-153: R 35-96; D 228-57 (ND 187-3; SD 41-54), March 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 6675. Social Security Amendments of 1965 providing a basic, compulsory, payroll-tax-financed health insurance program for the aged, a supplementary voluntary health insurance program and other Social Security and welfare benefits (see next roll call). Byrnes (R Wis.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back with the provisions of a substitute bill, HR 7059, which provided a voluntary, comprehensive health insurance program for the aged financed by general revenue and contributions from participants. Rejected 191-236: R 128-10; D 63-226 (ND 3-188; SD 60-38), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. HR 6675. Passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to: provide a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged, financed primarily by a payroll tax; a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants; increases in Social Security cash benefits; and expansion of the Kerr-Mills health program, child health-care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. Passed 313-115: R 65-73; D 248-42 (ND 189-2; SD 59-40), April 8, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. H J Res 1. Passage of the bill proposing a constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties, and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President. Passed (two-thirds majority required) 368-29: R 122-8; D 246-21 (ND 172-6; SD 74-15), April 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	?	X	?	?
5 Selden	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	X	Y	N	Y
1 Edwards	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Martin	N	N	N	Y	N	N
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
38 Tunney	‡	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	N	N	Y	-	‡	‡
1 Clausen	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	N	N	N	Y	Y	‡
6 Mailliard	N	N	N	✓	?	Y
12 Talcott	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
36 Wilson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Younger	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	‡
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Bell	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Clawson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
32 Hosmer	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
27 Reinecke	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Gurney	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Hagan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	Y	N	N
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Tuten	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
3 Callaway	N	N	N	Y	N	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
16 Anderson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
20 Findley	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
12 McClory	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	N	N	Y	N	‡
15 Reid	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Springer	N	N	-	Y	N	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
10 Collier	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Rumsfeld	N	N	N	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Bray	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey	N	N	N	Y	N	‡
6 Roudebush	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	N	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Ellsworth	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mize	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert	-	N	N	Y	N	?
8 Long	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Thompson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Morton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	N	X	N	N	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Morse	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Langen	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	N	N	X	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	N	N	Y	N	‡
1 Quie	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	N	N	N	Y	N	?
2 Whitten	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Williams	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Walker	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
6 Hull	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jones	N	N	?	N	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 Curtis	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Hall	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Battin	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	X	?	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Conable	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
30 King	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	N	N	Y	N	Y	‡
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Keogh	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
4 Cooley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	N	N	Y	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
5 Scott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
11 Taylor	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Andrews	-	N	N	Y	N	?
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	X	?	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
16 Bow	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Clancy	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Latta	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	N	N	Y	N	?
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Holland	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	N	-	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	N	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
4 Toll	?	✓	✓	-	?	?
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Gettys	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	N	Y	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Rivers	X	Y	N	Y	N	Y
*2 Watson**	N					
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Reifel	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	‡
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Brock	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Casey	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
15 De la Garza	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Pool	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
4 Roberts	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Thomas	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	-	N	Y	Y
16 White	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Burton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y
9 Jennings	N	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
7 Marsh	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	N	N	N	Y	N	?
5 Tuck	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Poff	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 May	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Laird	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Davis	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

* *Rep. Albert W. Watson (R S.C.) resigned Feb. 1, 1965 and was re-elected in a special election June 15, 1965 and sworn in June 16, 1965.*

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

House Key Votes on Foreign Aid, Housing Department, Rent Subsidy and Financing, Voting Rights, Anti-Poverty Funds

7. HR 7750. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Adair (R Ind.) motion to recommit the bill to the Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to reduce funds for development loans by $130,958,000, and to stipulate that labor unions participating in Latin American housing projects be "non-Communist dominated" as well as "free." Rejected 178-219: R 116-14; D 62-205 (ND 13-166; SD 49-39), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 6927. Passage of the bill establishing a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development to be headed by a Secretary appointed by the President with Senate confirmation; transferring to the Secretary all the functions, powers and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association; and specifying other functions, powers and duties of the Department. Passed 217-184: R 9-118; D 208-66 (ND 170-10; SD 38-56), June 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 7984. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, providing rent supplements to low-income families and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. Harvey (R Mich.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to delete the rent supplements provisions and language authorizing home improvement grants to homeowners in urban renewal areas. Rejected 202-208: R 130-4; D 72-204 (ND 21-163; SD 51-41), June 30, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 11588. General Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1966. Harvey (R Mich.) amendment to delete language providing authority for $6 million in contracts, and appropriations of $180,000 for payments under the contracts, for a new program of rent supplements to low-income families. Accepted 185-162: R 99-2; D 86-160 (ND 24-141; SD 62-19), Oct. 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 6400. Passage of the Voting Rights Act, suspending the use of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices in certain states and areas and authorizing the appointment of federal voting examiners to order the registration of Negroes in states and voting districts whose voter activity had fallen below certain specified levels; the bill also imposed a ban on the use of poll taxes as a voter qualification in any election. Passed 333-85: R 112-24; D 221-61 (ND 188-1; SD 33-60), July 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965 (anti-poverty authorization). Quie (R Minn.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to (1) delete a section which allowed federal officials to override a state Governor's veto of certain federal anti-poverty activities and (2) reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1.9 billion to the fiscal 1965 level of $947.5 million. Rejected 178-227: R 121-13; D 57-214 (ND 6-174; SD 51-40), July 22, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	✓	N	Y	✓	N	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Selden	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Martin	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	N	✓	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	Y	N	-	Y	N
2 Udall	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	‡	N	Y
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N
3 Trimble	N	Y	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Cohelan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
33 Dyal	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Edwards	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Hagen	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N
34 Hanna	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Johnson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Leggett	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 McFall	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Miller	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Moss	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Sisk	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
38 Tunney	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
14 Baldwin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Clausen	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
12 Talcott	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
36 Wilson	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
11 Younger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	N	Y	X	N	Y	N
25 Cameron	N	✓	N	N	Y	N
22 Corman	N	✓	N	N	Y	N
21 Hawkins	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Holifield	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
17 King	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Roosevelt*	N	Y	N		Y	N
30 Roybal	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
31 Wilson	N	✓	N	N	Y	X
28 Bell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	✓	N	Y	?	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Evans	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 McVicker	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Grabowski	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Irwin	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Monagan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 St. Onge	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Fuqua	Y	N	‡	✓	N	Y
10 Gibbons	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pepper	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
6 Rogers	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Cramer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hagan	N	X	N	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Mackay	N	N	X	N	Y	N
2 O'Neal	Y	N	Y	Y	N	✓
10 Stephens	Y	N	N	‡	N	N
8 Tuten	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	?	N	N	?	Y	N
3 Callaway	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	N	✓	N	N	Y	N
AL Mink	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO						
1 White	X	Y	Y	X	Y	X
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Price	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Schisler	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Shipley	Y	N	?	?	Y	X
16 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	✓
14 Erlenborn	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Findley	Y	X	Y	?	Y	Y
12 McClory	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	‡	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Dawson	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Murphy	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Ronan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
9 Yates	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	‡

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Denton	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Jacobs	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Madden	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Adair	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	X	Y	✓	Y	Y
2 Halleck	Y	N	Y	?	Y	✓
10 Harvey	✓	-	‡	✓	‡	✓
6 Roudebush	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Culver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Greigg	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Hansen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS						
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	✓	N	Y	?	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Farnsley	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

* *Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) resigned Sept. 30, 1965.*

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 Perkins	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Watts	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Carter	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Hebert	✓	X	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Long	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
6 Morrison	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Passman	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y
7 Thompson@	Y	Y	N			
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	Y	N	✓
3 Willis	?	Y	N	✓	N	✓
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Tupper	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Friedel	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
2 Long	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Machen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
AL Sickles	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Mathias	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Morton	Y	N	‡	‡	‡	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Burke	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Donohue	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Macdonald	X	✓	N	Y	Y	N
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Philbin	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Bates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	✓
5 Morse	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Farnum	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
7 Mackie	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 O'Hara	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Todd	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
2 Vivian	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Diggs	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Dingell	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Ford	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Griffiths	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
14 Nedzi	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
5 Fraser	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Karth	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Olson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	Y	N	Y	Y	N	✓
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Walker	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Ichord	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	X	Y	N
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

	7	8	9	10	11	12
2 Curtis	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Battin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	Y	X	‡	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Cleveland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Gallagher	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Helstoski	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Howard	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Joelson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Krebs	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Minish	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 McGrath	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Patten	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Rodino	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Thompson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Cahill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Walker	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
41 Dulski	N	Y	‡	N	Y	N
34 Hanley	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
39 McCarthy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29 O'Brien	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
25 Ottinger	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Pike	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓
28 Resnick	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
35 Stratton	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
5 Tenzer	N	Y	N	X	Y	X
3 Wolff	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
37 Conable	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
30 King	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
33 Robison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	N
23 Bingham	N	Y	N	-	Y	N
15 Carey	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Celler	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
9 Delaney	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
19 Farbstein	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Gilbert	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Kelly	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Keogh	N	Y	X	X	✓	X
13 Multer	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Murphy	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Powell	X	Y	N	N	?	N
14 Rooney	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Ryan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Scheuer	N	•	•	•	Y	N
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
6 Halpern	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Lindsay	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	?	?	?	Y	X	?
4 Cooley	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
7 Lennon	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y

	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 Scott	Y	N	Y	Y	N	✓
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Whitener	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jonas	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
1 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
20 Feighan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Gilligan	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
18 Hays	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
19 Kirwan	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
3 Love	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Moeller	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
15 Secrest	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
AL Sweeney	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Vanik	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Ashbrook	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	-	✓	Y	?	?
7 Brown†	✓	X	Y		Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harsha	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Edmondson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Steed	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
4 Duncan	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
3 Green*	X	Y	N	✓	Y	N
2 Ullman	N	Y	N	N	Y	-
1 Wyatt	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
19 Craley	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Dent	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Flood	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Holland	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Moorhead	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Morgan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Rhodes	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Rooney	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Vigorito	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Corbett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Byrne	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Green	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Nix	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Toll	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 St. Germain	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y

	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Rivers	Y	N	Y	‡	N	Y
2 Watson#		N	Y	✓	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reifel	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
8 Everett	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	N	Y	?	N	Y	X
5 Fulton	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Grider	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Murray	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Brock	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
2 Duncan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Quillen	Y	N	Y	‡	N	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Brooks	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 De la Garza	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Patman	N	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Poage	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	N	Y	‡	N
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	✓	N	N
18 Rogers	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
6 Teague	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas	N	✓	X	?	✓	X
9 Thompson	N	Y	N	?	-	N
16 White	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	-	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Young	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
UTAH						
2 King	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Burton	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Marsh	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Hansen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Hicks	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Meeds	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 May	Y	N	Y	Y	‡	Y
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Kee	N	✓	N	N	Y	N
3 Slack	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Staggers	N	?	N	N	Y	N
1 Moore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Race	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki	N	✓	N	N	Y	N
8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	X	Y	N	N	Y	✓

*Rep. Scheuer (D N.Y.) did not vote because of possible conflict of interest.

@Rep. T. Ashton Thompson (D La.) died July 1, 1965.

†Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) died Aug. 23, 1965.

#Rep. Albert W. Watson (R S.C.) resigned Feb. 1, and was re-elected in a special election June 15, and sworn in June 16, 1965.

House Key Votes on Right-to-Work, Farm Bill, Immigration, Arts and Humanities Foundation, D.C. Home Rule, Highway Beauty

13. HR 77. Passage of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting state right-to-work laws under which the union shop is prohibited. Passed 221-203: R 21-117; D 200-86 (ND 182-8; SD 18-78), July 28, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 9811. Passage of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, covering wheat, cotton, wool, dairy and feed grain commodities and providing a cropland retirement program. Passed 221-172: R 19-104; D 202-68 (ND 139-40; SD 63-28), Aug. 19, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

15. HR 2580. Passage of the bill amending immigration law to eliminate the national origins quota system and to set general priorities for the admission of immigrants to the United States. Passed 318-95: R 109-25; D 209-70 (ND 179-8; SD 30-62), Aug. 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. HR 9460. Establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to provide federal assistance to the visual and performing arts and the humanities. Griffin (R Mich.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 128-251: R 79-44; D 49-207 (ND 5-170; SD 44-37), Sept. 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

17. HR 4644. District of Columbia Charter Act. Sisk (D Calif.) substitute for Administration's D.C. home rule bill, providing for election of a charter board to draw up within seven months a charter for D.C. self-government which, if approved by D.C. voters, would go into effect in 90 days if not disapproved by either chamber of Congress. (The Administration bill provided machinery for automatic establishment of D.C. self-government, contingent only on approval by D.C. voters in a referendum, with an automatic federal payment to the District.) Accepted 227-174: R 105-23; D 122-151 (ND 50-134; SD 72-17), Sept. 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

18. S 2084. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriations of $325 million in fiscal 1966-67 for federal-state programs for control or removal of billboards and junkyards along interstate and primary highways, for federal payments to states to cover costs of landscaping and scenic development of federal-aid highways, and for the administrative costs of implementing the bill. Passed 245-138: R 26-89; D 219-49 (ND 159-21; SD 60-28), Oct. 7, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	N	?	X	?	✓	X
8 Jones	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Selden	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	N	N	N	✓	Y	X
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
1 Rhodes	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	‡	-	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Talcott	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	N	X	N	Y	Y	X
36 Wilson	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N

	13	14	15	16	17	18
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	✓	Y	-	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	N	X	✓
17 King	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
26 Roosevelt*	Y	Y	Y	?	X	
30 Roybal	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
28 Bell	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
23 Clawson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X
32 Hosmer	N	N	Y	Y	✓	X
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	X	Y	N	Y	N
20 Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y	X
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	N	N	‡
2 McVicker	‡	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	X	?	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	‡	N	‡	Y	N
10 Gibbons	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Rogers	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	✓	Y	N	?	Y
12 Cramer	N	N	X	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	N	N	Y	Y	X

	13	14	15	16	17	18
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Hagan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y
4 Mackay	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	N	✓	Y	N
10 Stephens	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Tuten	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hansen	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
16 Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	‡	‡
17 Arends	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	N	N	Y	✓	N	N
18 Michel	N	X	Y	N	-	N
15 Reid	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Collier	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	13	14	15	16	17	18
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Adair	N	N	N	✓	Y	N
7 Bray	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	N	N	N	‡	Y	N
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mize	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	N
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

*Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) resigned Sept. 30, 1965.

	13	14	15	16	17	18
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Watts	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Carter	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Hebert	N	N	N	?	Y	?
8 Long	N	N	N	Y	✓	?
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson*						
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Mathias	N	N	✓	N	N	✓
1 Morton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Bates	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-
1 Conte	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	✓	Y	?	Y	X
5 Morse	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-
5 Ford	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Griffin	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Harvey	N	N	?	Y	N	N
4 Hutchinson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	N	Y	Y	X	Y	-
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	-	Y	N
5 Colmer	X	N	N	?	✓	N
2 Whitten	N	N	N	?	Y	N
3 Williams	N	N	N	?	Y	N
4 Walker	N	N	N	?	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	N	N	‡
6 Hull	N	Y	N	✓	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Jones	N	Y	N	-	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	13	14	15	16	17	18
2 Curtis	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Cunningham	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Martin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	✓	✓	N	X	Y
1 Cahill	?	?	Y	-	N	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	Y	?	-	✓
7 Widnall	X	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	X	Y	N	N	-
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	‡	N	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	N	N	‡
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Conable	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
38 Goodell	N	N	Y	Y	-	N
2 Grover	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
30 King	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
32 Pirnie	Y	N	Y	-	Y	N
26 Reid	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
33 Robison	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Smith	N	N	Y	?	N	?
4 Wydler	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Keogh	✓	Y	Y	N	X	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	-	Y	N	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	X	Y	N	Y	‡
6 Halpern	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	X	Y	?	?	✓
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	X	✓	X	?	Y	X
4 Cooley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	N	✓	X	N	Y	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X

	13	14	15	16	17	18
5 Scott	N	✓	N	N	?	Y
11 Taylor	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	✓	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	N	Y	?	?	?
16 Bow	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Brown†	N	X				
2 Clancy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Belcher	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Wyatt	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	‡	✓	-	N	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Corbett	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Dague	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
23 Johnson	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N
17 Schneebeli	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓
7 Watkins	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Whalley	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Toll	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 Rivers	N	Y	N	N	✓	✓
2 Watson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N
8 Everett	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Duncan	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Cabell	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	--
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	X	?	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
AL Pool	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
16 White	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Burton	N	N	-	N	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	N	N	N	Y	✓	✓
9 Jennings	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Marsh	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 May	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
3 Slack	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Moore	N	N	Y	N	Y	‡
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-
7 Laird	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
3 Thomson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Davis	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N

*Rep. T. Ashton Thompson (D La.) died July 1, 1965.

†Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) died Aug. 23, 1965.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Key Votes on Federal Water Standards, Appalachia, School Aid, Poll Tax Ban, Voting Rights Cloture and Passage

1. S 4. Water Quality Act of 1965. Tower (R Texas) substitute for provisions of the Senate version, deleting a directive to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set federal water quality standards for interstate streams. Rejected 15-62: R 12-13; D 3-49 (ND 0-36; SD 3-13), Jan. 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

2. S 3. Passage of the Appalachia Regional Development Act of 1965, authorizing $840 million for construction of 3,350 miles of roads in the 11-state Appalachian region and $252.4 million for the period ending June 30, 1967, for construction of health facilities, vocational schools, housing and sewage works; land improvement; reclamation of mining areas; development of timber and water resources; and supplements to federal grant-in-aid programs. Passed 62-22: R 11-15; D 51-7 (ND 39-1; SD 12-6), Feb. 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 2362. Passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, providing: a three-year program of grants to states for allocation to school districts with large numbers of children from low-income families; grants for purchase of books and library materials; funds to improve educational research; and grants to strengthen state departments of education. Passed 73-18: R 18-14; D 55-4 (ND 40-0; SD 15-4), April 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to prohibit the collection of a poll tax as a condition for registration or voting in state or local elections and to authorize enforcement machinery. Rejected 45-49: R 6-25; D 39-24 (ND 34-9; SD 5-15), May 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Hart (D Mich.) motion that the Senate invoke cloture (set limits) on debate on the bill. Cloture agreed to (two-thirds majority required) 70-30: R 23-9; D 47-21 (ND 42-4; SD 5-17), May 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. S 1564. Passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, suspending the use of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices in any state or county where 20 percent of the population was nonwhite and in which such tests or devices were used to qualify registrants seeking to vote in the 1964 general elections, provided less than 50 percent of the voting-age population was registered or voted in the 1964 general election; authorizing the appointment of federal voting examiners to register voters in such states or counties, and also in states or counties where less than 25 percent of the voting-age population of any race or color was registered to vote; and ordering the Attorney General to institute court tests of state poll taxes as discriminatory devices. Passed 77-19: R 30-2; D 47-17 (ND 42-0; SD 5-17), May 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	?	Y	‡	N	N	Y
Fannin	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	‡	Y	X	N	N
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Smathers	-	Y	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	Y	?	X	N	N
Talmadge	Y	‡	Y	N	N	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
Jordan	X	N	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	X	N	N	N	Y
Miller	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pearson	X	X	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE						
Muskie	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tydings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	?	N	N	N	N	N
Stennis	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Symington	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	-	Y	Y	X	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Montoya	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	✓	Y	✓	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell*				N	N	N
Thurmond	✓	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	-	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tower	Y	N	N	N	N	N
UTAH						
Moss	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	-	N	N	N	N	N
Robertson	Y	N	X	N	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	X	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	N	N	X
Randolph	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Simpson	Y	X	N	N	N	Y

* *Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) died April 18, 1965. Sen. Donald S. Russell (D S.C.) was sworn in April 23, 1965.*

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Key Votes on Military Aid Cut, Presidential Continuity, Medical Care Insurance System, Rent Subsidy, Dirksen Amendment

7. S 1837. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Church (D Idaho) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967 authorizations for foreign military assistance by $115 million each year, to an annual authorization of $1,055,000,000. Rejected 38-43: R 10-18; D 28-25 (ND 21-17; SD 7-8), June 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S J Res 1. Presidential Continuity. Adoption of the conference report on the bill proposing a constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties, and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President. Adopted (two-thirds majority required) 68-5: R 21-1; D 47-4 (ND 31-3; SD 16-1), July 6, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 6675. Social Security Amendments of 1965. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment to delete the compulsory hospital insurance plan for persons 65 or older, financed by a payroll tax, and the voluntary, supplementary health insurance plan for persons in the same age group, financed by general revenues and by contributions from participants. Rejected 26-64: R 18-11; D 8-53 (ND 0-43; SD 8-10), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 6675. Passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, providing a basic compulsory hospital insurance program for the aged financed primarily by a payroll tax and a supplementary, voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants; increasing Social Security cash benefits; and expanding the Kerr-Mills health program, child health care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. Passed 68-21: R 13-14; D 55-7 (ND 43-0; SD 12-7), July 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. S 2213. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Tower (R Texas) amendment to delete a provision authorizing a program of rent supplements for low-income families. Rejected 40-47: R 24-5; D 16-42 (ND 6-35; SD 10-7), July 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S J Res 66. State Legislative Apportionment. Passage of the bill proposing a constitutional amendment, sponsored by Dirksen (R Ill.), to permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on the basis of geography and political subdivisions as well as on the basis of population. Rejected (two-thirds majority required) 57-39: R 29-3; D 28-36 (ND 10-33; SD 18-3), Aug. 4, 1965. With 96 Senators voting, 64 votes were needed for passage. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	-	Y	N	Y	X	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	‡	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	-	Y	N	Y	N	-
Fannin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	?	?	✓	N	Y
McClellan	‡	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	-	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	N	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Ribicoff	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	N	Y	X	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	?	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
Talmadge	‡	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Fong	-	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Dirksen	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y

	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Hartke	?	✓	N	Y	N	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	X	Y	Y	X	✓	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	✓	✓	X	N	Y
Long	Y	Y	X	Y	N	✓
MAINE						
Muskie	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	-	Y	N	Y	N	N
Tydings	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Saltonstall	Y	‡	X	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
McNamara	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	N	N	Y	X	X
Mondale	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	?	?	N	Y	N	N
Symington	Y	Y	X	✓	Y	✓
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	✓	N	✓	X	Y
Metcalf	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

	7	8	9	10	11	12
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	✓	✓	X	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Cotton	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Case	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N
Montoya	Y	X	N	Y	-	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Javits	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	‡	N	Y	N	N
Neuberger	‡	‡	-	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Scott	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Mundt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
Gore	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Tower	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	‡	N	Y	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	✓	‡	✓	N	✓	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson	-	X	N	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	‡	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	Y	-	✓	N	N
Simpson	Y	‡	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Key Votes on Anti-Poverty Funds, Foreign Farm Workers, Omnibus Farm Bill, Immigration Revisions, Right-to-Work Cloture

13. HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965 (anti-poverty funds authorization). Allott (R Colo.) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 authorization from $1,650,000,000 to the fiscal 1965 level of $947,500,000, and to establish a joint Congressional committee to study the federal anti-poverty program. Rejected 39-48: R 25-3; D 14-45 (ND 1-38; SD 13-7), Aug. 18, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 9811. Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Bass (D Tenn.) amendment to strike from the bill a provision transferring from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to determine whether foreign farm workers were required by U.S. farmers. Accepted 46-45 (the 46th "yea" vote was cast by Vice President Humphrey to break a 45-45 tie): R 2-28; D 43-17 (ND 36-6; SD 7-11), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

15. HR 9811. Passage of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, providing wheat, cotton, wool, dairy, feed grains and rice programs for four years, plus a four-year cropland retirement program. Passed 72-22: R 16-14; D 56-8 (ND 38-5; SD 18-3), Sept. 14, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. S 2084. Highway Beautification and Scenic Development. Passage of the bill, authorizing $320 million during fiscal 1966-67 for federal-state programs to control or remove billboards and junkyards along federal-aid Interstate and primary highways, and for federal payments to states to cover the costs of landscaping and scenic improvement of all federal-aid highways. Passed 63-14: R 16-8; D 47-6 (ND 38-0; SD 9-6), Sept. 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

17. HR 2580. Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments. Passage of the bill amending the Immigration and Nationality Act to repeal the national origins quota system, to set an annual quota on all immigration from outside the Western Hemisphere and a quota on all immigration from the Western Hemisphere, and to establish general priorities for the admission of immigrants to the United States. Passed 76-18: R 24-3; D 52-15 (ND 43-2; SD 9-13), Sept. 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

18. HR 77. Right-to-Work Repeal. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion that the Senate invoke cloture (set limits) on debate on his Oct. 1 motion to make the pending business of the Senate the bill HR 77, for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act (which allowed states to enact laws banning union shop agreements between labor and management). Rejected (two-thirds majority required) 45-47: R 5-26; D 40-21 (ND 36-5; SD 4-16), Oct. 11, 1965. With 92 Senators voting, 62 votes were needed for cloture. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Sparkman	?	Y	Y	?	N	N
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	✓
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Fannin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	Y	?	Y	X
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Dominick	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	N	‡	X	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N
Williams	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Smathers	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
Talmadge	Y	?	Y	?	N	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO						
Church	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Miller	Y	N	Y	X	✓	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Pearson	✓	N	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	Y	X	N	N
Long	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
Tydings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	-	✓	Y	‡	Y	Y
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Stennis	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	✓	N	N	X	Y	N
Hruska	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	?	✓	?	?	✓
Montoya	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Young	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	✓
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	✓	?	Y	N
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	-	-	✓	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gore	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	-
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
Tower	Y	N	Y	X	X	N
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	-	X	X	X	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Prouty	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Robertson	Y	N	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	-	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
Simpson	Y	N	N	N	✓	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Fact Sheet **On Johnson Boxscore**

CONGRESS UNUSUALLY COOPERATIVE WITH PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

In 63 separate documents, President Johnson in 1965 asked Congress for an imaginative, staggering variety of legislation. With characteristic energy, he guided and maneuvered his program through the legislative mill until all but a handful of his major requests were granted. Congressional Quarterly's item-by-item breakdown of the President's specific requests gave him a score of 68.9 percent of requests fully granted by Congress, the highest score since 1953 (see box).

Mr. Johnson's domestic proposals, the bulk of his legislative program, were aimed chiefly at building the "Great Society." The President proposed to channel the nation's wealth not only to fight poverty and inequities among the poor, the underprivileged, the handicapped and the minority groups, but also to wage war on disease, crime, and ugliness, to provide direction for the country's burgeoning urban areas, and to enhance the environment of all through encouragement of the arts and humanities, preservation of parklands within the reach of everyone and control of environmental pollutants.

The President also proposed to improve the nation's economy through a number of measures -- removal of the existing gold reserve requirement in order to release gold to meet international claims on the dollar and allow the U.S. money supply to expand; repeal or reduction of most excise taxes to spur economic growth; programs aimed at reducing the nation's balance-of-payments deficit; reduction of the silver content in coins; a new program of technical services to the states; and a new program for development of depressed regions through programs similar to the area redevelopment and accelerated public works programs initiated earlier and the newly enacted plan for development of the Appalachian region. All these were granted by Congress.

FOREIGN POLICY

In foreign policy, the President's long-sought immigration reforms were approved, embodying most of his basic objectives including repeal of the outmoded national-origins quota system. Congress did, however, impose an annual ceiling on immigration from Western Hemisphere countries which Mr. Johnson opposed. His foreign aid requests were cut only slightly by Congress, and three separate requests for funds for defense of South Viet Nam and for economic assistance to Southeast Asia were granted in full. Congress approved Presidential requests for legislation to implement an agreement with Canada for removal of U.S. and Canadian tariff duties on automobiles and new car parts, and for Congressional consent to ratification of a number of treaties including amendments to the United Nations Charter. One treaty not acted on by the Senate provided a legal framework for an exchange of consulates with the Soviet Union.

Specific Requests

CQ broke the President's program down into 469 specific legislative requests (list begins on p. 100). The status of the requests at the end of the 1965 session was as follows:

- 323 requests had been approved by Congress -- 68.9 percent.
- 8 requests awaited compromise House-Senate agreement -- 1.7 percent.
- 20 requests were passed by either the House or the Senate, but not by both -- 4.3 percent.
- 3 requests were approved by a committee but did not come up for a vote on the floor of either chamber -- .6 percent.
- 20 requests received committee hearings but were not reported -- 4.3 percent.
- 40 requests received no action -- 8.5 percent.
- 4 requests were rejected either in committee or on the floor but could be brought up again -- .9 percent.
- 51 requests were rejected finally -- 10.8 percent.

Legislative Scores -- 1953-1965

Legislative scores for President Eisenhower in the 83rd Congress (1953-54, Republican), 84th Congress (1955-56, Democratic), 85th Congress (1957-58, Democratic) and 86th Congress (1959-60, Democratic); for President Kennedy in the 87th Congress (1961-62, Democratic); for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson in the 88th Congress (1963-64, Democratic); and for President Johnson in the first session of the 89th Congress (1965, Democratic):

Year	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	Approval Score
1953*	44	32	72.7%
1954	232	150	64.7
1955	207	96	46.3
1956	225	103	45.7
1957	206	76	36.9
1958	234	110	47.0
1959	228	93	40.8
1960	183	56	30.6
1961	355	172	48.4
1962	298	133	44.6
1963	401	109	27.2
1964	217	125	57.6
1965	469	323	68.9

** The score for 1953 is not comparable to those for subsequent years. Before 1954, CQ used a different system, grouping Presidential requests in relatively broad categories.*

MAJOR REQUESTS NOT GRANTED

The President's legislative casualties were minimal. He lost his wheat program in favor of a substitute plan; his proposal for federal mortgage insurance on land development loans for "new towns" was dropped; Congress voted a much bigger military pay hike than the President wanted. In addition, there was only partial action on three of his major labor programs (minimum wage and double overtime, repeal of the law allowing state "right-to-work" laws and overhaul of the unemployment compensation system), on home rule for the District of Columbia, on a proposal to place all the foreign affairs agencies of the Government under a single personnel system, on much of the anti-crime program, including firearms control, on establishment of several parks and a wild rivers preservation system. There was no action at all on his requests for reform of the electoral college, a new policy for the merchant marine or revision of many transportation taxes and user charges. But most of these programs seemed certain to receive action in the next session.

'GREAT SOCIETY' PROGRAMS

Cutting across the categorical lines of the President's messages were a variety of "Great Society" proposals to reduce poverty and help the impoverished. But many of the President's other "Great Society" programs benefitted the fortunate as well as the needy.

Some of the major programs which had failed in recent years were brought under the mantle of the "Great Society" and enacted in 1965. Notable among these were aid to elementary and secondary education, which the President re-cast to overcome previous objections to aid to church-supported schools by emphasizing aid to individual needy children; and area redevelopment, which was presented as part of a new program of economic development of entire depressed regions.

Other programs previously denied by Congress were proposed again in substantially the same form and enacted in 1965. Chief among these was medical care for the aged financed under the Social Security system, which Congress embroidered with an additional voluntary health care program proposed by Republicans. Another was federal scholarships, which the President requested and Congress granted in two bills in 1965 -- the general college aid program and a bill extending and expanding programs of aid to students of the health professions. One more was authority for grants for initial staffing of community mental health centers, which Congress had denied in 1963; in 1965 it not only voted these grants but also permitted grants for initial staffing of vocational rehabilitation workshops. Finally, a previously shelved proposal for foundations to foster the arts and humanities was sought by Mr. Johnson and granted.

The President's education program contained a number of innovations including a Teacher Corps to bolster school faculties in slum and other impoverished areas, extension of the college work-study program to students from medium-income (as well as low-income) families, encouragement of less-developed colleges and use of university resources to foster community development.

The capstone of the President's efforts in the field of health was the medical care for the aged program. His over-all health program also included a number of new proposals, all granted by Congress -- a wide-ranging program to disseminate information on and provide for diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, cancer and stroke patients in regions throughout the country; a greatly expanded vocational rehabilitation program emphasizing new methods of treatment, construction and initial staffing of rehabilitation workshops, and extended periods for diagnoses of the rehabilitation potential of the severely disabled and mentally retarded; and grants for initial staffing of community mental health centers. Other proposals, granted by Congress, expanded federal controls over illicit uses of depressant and stimulant drugs; and extended and expanded existing programs of vaccination of preschool children against childhood diseases, of health care for domestic migratory workers, of construction of facilities for health research, of assistance for students in a variety of health professions, and of general health program grants.

WELFARE PROGRESS

The President's major welfare requests also were granted. He sought a program of aid for the depressed Appalachian region, major changes in the Social Security law benefitting children as well as the aged and indigent, and a doubling of the war on poverty begun in 1964 with continued federal payment of 90 percent of most of the costs of the program.

In his housing requests, the President received authority (but only administrative funds) for a new program of rent supplements for low-income families unable to obtain decent housing on their own, extension of several existing housing programs such as public housing and housing for the elderly, new federal aid for land development, college housing, urban renewal and urban beautification partly through grants under the existing open spaces program. In addition Mr. Johnson pushed through his proposal to establish a new Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development, similar to a request denied President Kennedy.

For urban areas, in addition to the housing programs, the President proposed and Congress granted authority for study of a high-speed rail transit system, and Congress finally approved building of a rapid rail transit system for the nation's capital.

Mr. Johnson's proposals to eliminate barriers to Negro voting were approved by Congress roughly according to the outline he presented. The bill suspended all literacy test requirements and allowed appointment of federal examiners to enforce voting rights in areas where voting participation fell below specified levels.

For the first time ever, the President in 1965 enunciated natural beauty enhancement as a part of the national purpose. Under this umbrella, he proposed establishment of 12 park areas across the country and Congress authorized four; he asked and was granted programs of federal aid to encourage states to control billboards and junkyards along highways; he sought and was granted new authority to control water and air pollution and to develop new means of solid waste disposal. Congress took little or no action, however, on other beautification proposals to preserve wild rivers in their natural states, to take steps to control pesticides and to control other forms of pollution of the environment.

Key to Sources of President Johnson's Legislative Requests

In the following pages, sources of President Johnson's 1965 legislative requests are indicated by the Congressional Quarterly symbols identified below. Page references are to this Almanac.

Symbol	Source, Message	Date	Page
A	State of the Union	Jan. 4	1347
B	Health	Jan. 7	1383
C	Education	Jan. 12	1374
D	Immigration	Jan. 13	1423
E	Foreign Aid	Jan. 14	1397
F	Letter to Hayden-McCormack on arms control	Jan. 15	1373
G	Defense	Jan. 18	1387
H	D.C. Budget	Jan. 21	---
I	Budget	Jan. 25	1351
J	Economic Report	Jan. 28	1359
K	Presidential Continuity	Jan. 28	1407
L	Job Development	Feb. 1	---
M	D.C. Home Rule	Feb. 2	1408
N	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on D.C. payment, loan	Feb. 2	---
O	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on Reorganization Act	Feb. 3	---
P	Farm Policy	Feb. 4	1413
Q	Press Conference	Feb. 4	---
R	Natural Beauty	Feb. 8	1379
S	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on D.C. rapid transit system	Feb. 10	---
T	Balance of payments	Feb. 10	1390
U	D.C. programs	Feb. 15	---
V	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on poverty	Feb. 17	---
W	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on Peace Corps	Feb. 25	---
X	Housing and Urban Development	March 2	1400
Y	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on oceanography	March 2	---
Z	Manpower Report	March 4	---
AA	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on high-speed ground transit	March 4	1369
BB	Crime	March 8	1394
CC	Arts and Humanities	March 10	1350
DD	Voting Rights	March 15	1367
EE	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on International Monetary Fund	March 17	---
FF	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on D.C. colleges	March 18	---
GG	Area Economic Development	March 25	1409
HH	Reorganization Plan No. 1	March 25	---
II	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on saline water	March 25	1424
JJ	Letter to Byrd (W.Va.) on D.C. funds	March 30	---
KK	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on automotive products	March 31	1420
LL	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on Saigon chancery	April 1	---
MM	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on farm program	April 5	1416
NN	U.N. Charter amendments	April 6	1418
OO	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on Grand Coulee Dam	April 13	---
PP	Viet Nam defense funds	May 4	1372
QQ	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on foreign affairs personnel	May 6	---
RR	Ellis Island proclamation	May 11	---
SS	Military and Federal Pay	May 12	1377
TT	Reorganization Plan No. 2	May 13	---
UU	Excise Tax Cuts	May 17	1404
VV	Labor	May 18	1412
WW	Letter to Harris on appointment of Gen. McKee	May 20	---
XX	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on highway beautification	May 26	---
YY	Reorganization Plan No. 3	May 27	---
ZZ	Reorganization Plan No. 4	May 27	---
AAA	Reorganization Plan No. 5	May 27	---
BBB	Southeast Asia development funds	June 1	1425
CCC	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on Florence Agreement	June 1	---
DDD	Silver Coinage	June 3	1421
EEE	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on St. John power project	July 12	---
FFF	Letter to Humphrey-McCormack on National Teacher Corps	July 17	1426
GGG	Letter to Congress on sea-level canal study	July 31	---
HHH	Letter to Congress on Viet Nam defense funds	Aug. 4	---
III	Alliance for Progress remarks	Aug. 17	---
JJJ	Press Conference	Aug. 25	---
KKK	Letter to McCormack on immigration	Aug. 25	1423

CQ'S JOHNSON BOXSCORE FOR 1965

Following is a list of President Johnson's specific legislative requests to Congress in 1965 and action taken on them through Oct. 23, when Congress adjourned. A letter in parentheses following each request indicates the principal and most definitive source of the request. A key to the letters is given in the box on page 99. Treaty requests made during the Johnson Administration are followed by the date the treaty was sent to the Senate.

STATUS KEY

✓ Favorable Action
X Unfavorable Action
H Hearings Held
Congressional Inaction Would Constitute Favorable Action
* Request Previously Submitted and Denied

Agriculture

	1 HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	2 HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	3 SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	4 SENATE FLOOR ACTION	5 FINAL OUTCOME	6 PUBLIC LAW NUMBER
1. Provide funds to finance the new Rural Community Development Service. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	316
2. Provide funds to strengthen the capacity of the Cooperative Federal-State Extension Service to assist rural communities in forming development organizations. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	316
3. Equalize the availability of home mortgage credit in rural areas by supplementing Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs with a rural mortgage insurance program to be administered by the Agriculture Department. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
4. Increase the annual limit on the Agriculture Department's program of insurance for loans for farm ownership, community water systems and recreation development. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	240
5. Authorize tobacco production and marketing limits on an acreage-poundage basis. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12
6. Revise existing programs to make U.S. tobacco more competitive in world markets. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12
7. Authorize the President to determine the levels of reserve commodity stocks required and to take actions to insulate the stocks from the market in order to preserve them for emergencies. (P)						
8. Provide for separation of costs incurred in maintaining reserve commodity stocks from the cost of farm price and income support programs. (P)						
9. Extend for two years, with amendments, the voluntary wheat marketing certificate program enacted for the 1964 and 1965 crops. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
10. Increase the maximum level of price support which the Secretary could provide for wheat processed for use as food in the United States from 90 to 100 percent of parity. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
11. Authorize the Secretary to permit producers voluntarily to divert up to 50 percent, instead of 20 percent, of their allotted wheat acreage from production. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
12. Give the Secretary additional discretion in establishing wheat diversion payment rates. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
13. If the new program is enacted, make the wheat program enacted in the Agricultural Act of 1962 inoperative until the 1968 crop. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
14. Extend for two years the voluntary feed grains program enacted in 1961. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
15. Amend the feed grains program to give the Secretary discretion to establish acreage diversion and price support payment rates at levels designed to meet the objectives of the program. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
16. Provide discretionary authority to encourage soybean production under feed grains program. (P)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
17. Authorize for two years a rice marketing certificate program, providing substantial income support from domestic consumption while supporting market prices near world levels. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
18. Authorize the Secretary to provide price support through the mechanism of both loans and marketing certificates on the quantity of rice produced for the domestic market, in a range from 65 to 100 percent of parity. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
19. Relate the level of price support loans primarily to world market prices. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
20. Issue marketing certificates to producers on a graduated scale. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
21. #Retain existing provisions for acreage allotments and marketing quotas for rice. (MM)	H		H		✓	
22. Authorize the Secretary to assist the rice industry in making the transition from the current program to the proposed program. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
23. Suspend existing provisions for price supports for rice until 1968. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
24. Extend for two years the Wool Act of 1954, as amended. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
25. Authorize the Secretary to take into account the production and the prices of lambs in determining the level of price support for wool. (MM)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	321
26. Remove the existing requirement that the Secretary set wool price supports at levels which would encourage the production of up to 360 million pounds of wool in the United States. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
27. Provide for graduating incentive payments according to the quantity of wool produced in order to provide higher returns to small producers. (MM)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
28. Provide a long-term cropland adjustment program to supplement the annual acreage diversion programs in achieving and maintaining a supply-demand balance for farm products. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
29. Amend the Soil Bank Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into five- to ten-year contracts during the period 1965-70 for the diversion of cropland to conservation uses. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321

	1	2	3	4	5	6
30. Authorize the Secretary to provide for such payments as would be necessary to encourage producers to enter into such contracts. (MM)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
31. *Authorize the Secretary to cooperate with other federal, state and local agencies in permanently shifting cropland into public uses such as parks or recreational areas. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
32. Prohibit grazing or other agricultural uses of land contracted under this program except in case of emergencies. (MM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	321
33. Protect local communities by a limitation on the percentage of the cropland acreage in any area that could be contracted. (MM)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	321
34. Authorize the Secretary to provide for the lease and sale of acreage allotments under the production adjustment programs of the Agriculture Department. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
35. Limit such acreage allotment transfers to family-sized farms in the state of origin of the allotment. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
36. Permit small farmers who decide to stop farming or who have stopped farming to realize the value of their allotments while retaining their farms. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	
37. Permit operators of family-sized farms who wish to continue and to expand their farming operations to increase their acreage of allotment crops. (MM)	X	X	X	X	X	

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

1. Provide $150 million for preschool projects under the Community Action Program of the Economic Opportunity Act. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	309
2. Provide $1 billion aid to the states for distribution to school districts for elementary and secondary education in schools serving low-income families. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	199
3. Provide assistance on the basis of Census data showing the distribution of low-income families among the counties or school districts within states. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
4. Require assurance that the funds will be used for improving the quality of education in schools serving low-income areas. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
5. Require that federal funds not be used to reduce state and local fiscal efforts. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
6. Permit use of the funds for the benefit of all children within the area served, including those participating in shared services or other special educational projects. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
7. Authorize grants to states to assist in purchase of books for school libraries and for student use. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
8. Provide that the books be available to children in public and private non-profit elementary and secondary schools. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
9. Authorize federal grants for supplementary education centers and services within the community. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
10. Require that public and private non-profit schools and agencies within each community cooperate to devise a plan for the centers, adapted to meet the pressing needs of each locality. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
11. Under the Cooperative Research Act, establish regional educational laboratories to undertake research, train teachers and implement tested research findings. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
12. Expand the Act to broaden the types of research organizations eligible for educational projects. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
13. Provide for training of educational research personnel under the Act. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
14. Provide grants under the Act for research, development of new curricula, dissemination of information and implementation of educational innovations. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
15. Under the Act provide for support of construction of research facilities and purchase of research equipment. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
16. Authorize grants to state educational agencies to help them to provide consultative and technical assistance for local schools, formulate long-range plans, expand educational research, train state and local education personnel, and similar purposes. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
17. Provide $179 million over fiscal 1965 appropriations to assist construction of college classrooms, libraries and laboratories. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	156
18. Provide an additional $25 million for 4,500 more graduate fellowships to overcome college teaching shortages. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	156
19. Provide an additional $110 million to further basic research in universities, to provide science fellowships and to promote science education. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	128
20. Authorize a program of scholarships for up to 140,000 needy and qualified high school graduates to enable them to enter and to continue in college. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
21. Expand the college work-study program for students from low-income families. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
22. Extend the program to students from middle-income families. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
23. Transfer authority for the program to the Health, Education and Welfare Department. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
24. Authorize payment by the Federal Government of part of the cost of interest payments on guaranteed private loans to college students. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
25. Authorize a program to strengthen less developed colleges. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
26. Through federal aid, encourage universities to enter into cooperative relationships to help less developed colleges through faculty exchanges, joint programs and other means. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
27. Authorize purchase of books and library materials to strengthen college teaching and research. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
28. Authorize grants to support university extension concentrating on the problems of the community. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
29. Authorize grants to institutions of higher education for training of school, college and community librarians and related services. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	329
30. Extend and expand the program of grants for training teachers of handicapped children. (C)			✓	✓	✓	105
31. Remove limitations set by Congress on payments to universities for indirect costs of research grants. (I)	X	X	✓	✓	X	

Boxscore Ground Rules

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the Executive Branch, but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out regular functions of the Government. But CQ included several appropriation requests the President designated as key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ evaluates compromises to determine if the request is closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
32. Create a National Teacher Corps to serve in city slums and areas of rural poverty. (FFF)			✓	✓	✓	329
33. Establish a program of fellowships to prepare students for teaching careers in elementary and secondary education and to help experienced teachers enhance their qualifications. (FFF)	✓		✓	✓	✓	329
34. Assist institutions of higher education in providing better programs for educating teachers. (FFF)	✓		✓	✓	✓	329
HEALTH						
1. *Enact a hospital insurance program for the aged financed under the Social Security system. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
2. Make the program self-financing, with a combined employer-employee payroll contribution of 0.6 percent on the first $5,600 of income in calendar 1966. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
3. *Provide protection against the costs of hospital and post-hospital extended care, home nursing services and outpatient diagnostic services. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
4. *Provide that the administrative budget cover those not currently covered by Social Security. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
5. Clearly indicate that the plan in no way interferes with the patient's complete freedom to select his doctor or hospital. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
6. Increase authorizations for maternal and child health and crippled children's services. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
7. Earmark funds for project grants to provide health screening and diagnosis for children of preschool age. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
8. Provide for treatment and follow-up care services for disabled children and youth. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
9. Provide funds to help defray the operational costs of university-affiliated mental retardation clinical centers. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
10. Provide for training of personnel to operate medical facilities for children. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
11. Permit specific federal participation, under the public assistance program, in paying costs of medical and dental care for children in medically needy families. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
12. Extend for two years the program of mental retardation development grants to states. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
13. Extend the program of grants for family health services and clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their children. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	109
14. Extend the program of grants for community vaccination assistance. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	109
15. Authorize a five-year program of grants for the initial costs of personnel at community mental health centers offering comprehensive services. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	105
16. Authorize project grants to help states expand their services for the disabled. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	333
17. Permit special federal matching for enlargement of programs of rehabilitative services for the mentally retarded and seriously disabled. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	333
18. Authorize construction and modernization of workshops and rehabilitation centers. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	333
19. Authorize a five-year program of project grants to develop multi-purpose regional medical complexes for an attack on heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	239
20. Provide that the complexes be affiliated with medical schools, teaching hospitals and medical centers. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	239
21. Supplement the complexes through diagnostic services in community hospitals. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	239
22. Provide in the complexes a coordinated system of diagnosis and treatment of patients together with research and teaching. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	239
23. Permit clinical trial of advanced techniques and drugs in the complexes. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	239
24. Provide $282 million for mental retardation services. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	156
25. Provide funds to increase modernization of older hospitals. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
26. Provide funds to expand the number and quality of nursing homes. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	156
27. Authorize a program of direct loans and loan guarantees to assist voluntary associations in the construction and equipping of facilities for comprehensive group practice. (B)	H					
28. Provide funds to implement the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	156
29. Authorize formula grants to cover basic operating costs of health profession schools. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	290
30. Authorize project grants to enable health profession schools to experiment and demonstrate new and improved educational methods. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	290
31. Authorize scholarships for medical and dental students who would otherwise not be able to enter or complete such training. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	290
32. Extend the Health Research Facilities Act for five years. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	115
33. Increase the Act's authorization. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	115
34. Increase the federal share for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character. (B)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
35. Extend through June 30, 1967, authorizations for general and special purpose health grants. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	109
36. Authorize the FDA to seize counterfeit drugs at their source. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	74
37. *Require adequate labeling of hazardous substances. (B)						
38. *Require the Food and Drug Administration to examine the safety of cosmetics and therapeutic devices before they are marketed. (B)						

	1	2	3	4	5	6
WELFARE						
1. *Combine federal, state, local and private efforts to improve access to the Appalachian region. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
2. *Provide for development of Appalachia's natural resources. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
3. *Promote better employment opportunities for Appalachia's people. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
4. Provide a 7-percent increase in Social Security benefits in 1965, retroactive to Jan. 1. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
5. Finance the benefits by an increase from $4,800 to $5,600 in the covered wage base and in the combined employer and employee contribution rates, effective Jan. 1, 1966. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
6. Couple the increased wage base with a smaller increase in the payroll tax than is scheduled for Jan. 1, 1966, under existing law. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
7. Use the funds thus accrued to increase public assistance payments to the needy aged, blind and disabled. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
8. Authorize payments for needy aged persons in mental and tuberculosis hospitals. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
9. Increase the payments to needy children. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97
10. Authorize continuation of anti-poverty programs for two years. (V)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	253
11. Provide $1.5 billion to conduct anti-poverty programs in fiscal 1966. (V)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	309
12. Extend for 10 months, to June 30, 1967, the period during which the Federal Government could provide up to 90-percent matching funds for anti-poverty projects. (V)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	253
HOUSING						
1. *Establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	174
2. Authorize, with appropriation of $100 million for fiscal 1966, a program of matching grants to local governments for building new basic community facilities. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
3. Make these grants contingent on comprehensive, area-wide planning for future growth. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
4. *Provide federal financial assistance for acquisition of land for public buildings and other facilities in advance of its actual use, making the federal grants available to cover interest charges for five years on loans obtained by public bodies. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
5. *Provide federally insured private loans, backed by federal mortgage purchases where necessary, to finance the acquisition and development of land for entire new communities and planned subdivisions. (X)	X	X	X	X	X	
6. *Authorize federal financial assistance to state land development agencies to permit them to acquire land, install basic facilities and then re-sell the improved land to private builders for construction of suburbs or new communities. (X)	X	X	X	X	X	
7. Establish an Institute of Urban Development as part of the new Department of Housing and Urban Development. (X)	X	X	X	X	X	
8. Establish a Temporary National Commission on Codes, Zoning, Taxation and Development Standards. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
9. Insist on stricter enforcement of housing codes by communities receiving federal aid. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
10. Provide rent supplements for families across a wide range of lower- and moderate-income brackets. (See 15-17, below) (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
11. Provide rent supplement assistance to those forced out of their homes by code enforcement and all forms of federally assisted government action, from highways to urban renewal. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
12. In the urban renewal program, emphasize residential construction and rehabilitation on a neighborhood-wide scale. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
13. Authorize rent supplements to persons in programs of rental and cooperative housing for low- and moderate-income families displaced by government or currently living in substandard housing. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
14. Authorize rent supplements in programs of home ownership for those displaced or living in substandard housing who displayed a capacity for increasing income and eventually owning their own homes. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
15. Authorize rent supplements in programs to provide a broader range of housing for the elderly with inadequate incomes. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
16. Alter the existing public housing formula to permit use of public housing funds to acquire and rehabilitate existing dwellings. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
17. Alter the formula to permit local authorities to lease standard housing for low-rent families. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
18. Permit use of urban renewal funds to permit low-income homeowners to repair their homes. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
19. Permit use of urban renewal funds to enable non-profit sponsors to rehabilitate and operate homes for low-income families at rents they can afford. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
20. Appropriate funds for low-interest rehabilitation loans under urban renewal, designed to help rescue existing housing from blight and decay. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
21. Continue the public housing program with an authorization ample enough to permit an increase in the number of new units as well as to conduct a program of rehabilitation. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
22. Continue, at the rate of 40,000 additional units for fiscal 1966, the program of below market interest rate mortgage purchases for housing for moderate-income families. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
23. Continue support for the college housing program. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
24. Increase the urban renewal program to a level of $750 million a year by 1968. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
25. Require that every city of 50,000 population or larger develop a community renewal program as a condition of federal help for urban renewal. (X)	X	X	X	X	X	
26. Authorize new matching grants to help local governments build multipurpose neighborhood centers for health and recreation and community activity. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
27. Among cities participating in the anti-poverty program, give priority to grants which would be consistent with an approved community action program. (X)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117

Foreign Policy

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. To mobilize additional private capital for investment in developing countries, enact an investment tax credit. (E)						
2. Permit delivery of surplus commodities under Title I of PL 480 to the United Arab Republic if the President determines it to be in the national interest. (Q)			✓	✓	✓	2
3. Authorize $1,035,000,000 to provide the U.S. share of increases in International Monetary Fund quotas. (EE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31
4. Authorize the President to remove, in one step, all U.S. duties at the manufacturer's level on Canadian automobiles and auto parts. (KK)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	283
5. Authorize the President to make agreements with other countries similar to the automotive agreement with Canada. (KK)	✓	✓	X	X	X	
6. In implementing the automotive agreement with Canada, authorize special procedures for adjustment assistance over a three-year period. (KK)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	283
7. Authorize $1 million for construction of a new building to replace the damaged U.S. Chancery in Saigon, South Viet Nam. (LL)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	22
8. Approve legislation implementing the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (the Florence Agreement). (CCC)						
9. Appropriate $7.5 million in fiscal 1966 to initiate investigations of proposed routes for a sea-level canal to replace or supplement the Panama Canal. (GGG)			✓	✓	✓	299
10. Eliminate the special import fee on sugar so that the full price will go to the Latin American producers. (III)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	331
FOREIGN AID						
1. Authorize $1,170,000,000 for military assistance. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	171
2. Authorize $369 million for supporting economic assistance to countries receiving military assistance. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	171
3. Authorize $210 million for technical cooperation. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	171
4. Authorize $155 million for contributions to International organizations. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	171
5. Authorize $50 million for the President's contingency fund. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	171
6. Authorize $62 million for administrative and miscellaneous expenses. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	171
7. Provide $1,170,000,000 for military assistance. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	273
8. Provide $2,210,000,000 for other categories of aid. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	273
9. Provide a special standby authorization for military or supporting assistance for use only in Viet Nam. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	171
10. Appropriate $580 million for the Alliance for Progress. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	273
11. Raise the ceiling on amounts of obligations which may be outstanding under investment guarantee programs. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	171
12. Authorize $750 million over three years for U.S. contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank's fund for special operations. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6
13. Authorize $125.2 million for the Peace Corps in fiscal 1966. (W)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	134
14. Provide an additional $89 million in fiscal 1966 for the Agency for International Development for expanded programs of economic and social development in Southeast Asia. (BB)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	273
IMMIGRATION						
1. *Enact immigration legislation which eliminates the national origins quota system. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
2. *Replace the system with preferential admissions based on the skills of the prospective immigrant and the existence of a close family relationship between the immigrant and people who already are citizens or permanent residents of the United States. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
3. Within the system of preferences and other limitations, permit issuance of visas in order of applications. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
4. Grant first preference to those with skills or attainments especially advantageous to our society. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
5. Authorize transition to the new immigration system over a five-year period. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
6. As a general rule, provide that no country could be allocated more than 10 percent of the quota numbers available in any one year. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
7. Establish an Immigration Board. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
8. Authorize the President, after consultation with the Immigration Board, to utilize up to 30 percent of the quota numbers available in any year for restoring cuts made by the new system in the quotas established by existing law. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
9. Permit reservation of up to 10 percent of the numbers available in any year for purposes of meeting the needs of refugees fleeing from catastrophe or oppression. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
10. Permit numbers not used by any country to be made available to countries where they are needed. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
11. Eliminate the discriminatory "Asia-Pacific Triangle" provisions of the existing law. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
12. Eliminate discrimination against newly independent countries of the Western Hemisphere by providing non-quota status for natives of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
13. Afford non-quota status to parents of citizens. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
14. Grant a preference to parents of resident aliens. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
15. Eliminate the requirement that skilled first-preference immigrants must actually find an employer in the United States before they can enter the country. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
16. Afford a preference to workers with lesser skills who can fill specific needs in short supply. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236

	1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Eliminate technical restrictions that have hampered the effective use of the existing Fair-Share Refugee Law. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
18. Authorize the Secretary of State to require re-registration of quota immigrant visa applicants. (D)	X	X	X	X	X	
19. Authorize him to regulate the time of payment of visa fees. (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	236
20. #Do not impose numerical restrictions on immigration from the Western Hemisphere. (KKK)	✓	✓	X	X	X	
TREATIES						
Consent to ratification of:						
1. Consular convention and related protocol with the Soviet Union. 6/12/64	--	--	✓			
2. Amendments to the United Nations Charter. 4/6/65	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
3. Extension of the 1962 International Wheat Agreement. 4/26/65	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
4. Agreement with Canada on establishment of an International Arbitral Tribunal to dispose of U.S. claims relating to Gut Dam. 5/17/65	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
5. Convention with the Philippines for avoidance of double taxation. 7/29/65	--	--				
6. Convention with Thailand for avoidance of double taxation. 7/29/65	--	--	H			
7. Convention with Israel for avoidance of double taxation. 7/29/65	--	--				
8. Protocol to convention with Belgium for avoidance of double taxation. 8/5/65	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
9. Amendments to convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. 9/13/65	--	--				
10. Protocol to convention with Germany on double taxation. 9/29/65	--	--	✓	✓	✓	

General Government

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

1. Extend for four years the life of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. (F)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	27
2. Prescribe orders of procedure in the event of a President's incapacity by injury, illness, senility or other affliction. (K)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. Provide that when a vacancy occurs in the office of Vice President, the office will be filled with a person qualified to succeed to the Presidency. (K)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4. Require that all the electoral votes of a state be cast for those persons who received the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President. (K)						
5. Provide that if the President-elect dies after his election but before his inauguration, the Vice President-elect would become President at the beginning of the new term. (K)						
6. Provide that if the Vice President-elect dies before the inauguration, the President-elect must, upon taking office, follow the procedures otherwise prescribed for filling the unexpired term of the Vice President. (K)						
7. Authorize Congress to prescribe the method for filling the vacancies if both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect should die or become unable to serve. (K)						
8. Make permanent the President's authority to reorganize the Government, subject to the disapproval of Congress. (O)	✓	X	X	X	X	
9. Establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. (CC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	209
10. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965, providing for reorganization in the Bureau of Customs in the Treasury Department. (HH)	✓		✓	✓	✓	
11. Amend the Foreign Service Act to provide a new category of professional career officers, to be called Foreign Affairs Officers, who would serve in the Foreign Service without time limitation, primarily within the United States. (QQ)	✓	✓				
12. Place these officers in the same personal rank and make them subject to the same merit principles with respect to appointment, promotion and selection-out as apply to other Foreign Service categories. (QQ)	✓	✓				
13. Provide for appointment of Foreign Affairs Officers of classes 1, 2 and 3 by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and for appointment of those of classes 4 through 8 by the President alone or by the Secretary of State at the direction of the President. (QQ)	✓	✓				
14. Provide a transitional period of three years during which civil service employees of the foreign affairs agencies may decide to become participants in the new system without screening and without loss of compensation. (QQ)	X	X				
15. Provide that at the end of the transitional period the dual Foreign Service-Civil Service personnel systems of the foreign affairs agencies would be ended and only the unified Foreign Service would apply, with the Secretary of State responsible for its over-all management. (QQ)	X	X				
16. Eliminate restrictions on the periods of service of Foreign Service personnel in the headquarters of Government agencies. (QQ)	✓	✓				
17. Reduce the requirements regarding length of service in other Government agencies prior to establishing eligibility for appointment into Foreign Service Officer classes 1 through 7. (QQ)	✓	✓				
18. Eliminate existing restrictions on reappointments of Foreign Service Reserve officers. (QQ)	✓	✓				
19. Permit extension of selection-out and severance pay provisions, currently limited to Foreign Service officers, to all officers and employees of the Foreign Service. (QQ)	✓	✓				
20. Amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act to permit continuation of employees in duty status if they incur injury or illness arising from a hostile act in line of duty or stemming from the fact that they were located abroad. (QQ)	✓	✓				
21. Amend the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act to permit an increase in the differential from 25 percent to 50 percent for an employee assigned duty in a foreign area in which there is unusual danger of injury directly due to hostile activity. (QQ)	✓	✓				

	1	2	3	4	5	6
22. Amend Section 911 of the Foreign Service Act to permit payment of travel expenses of employees and dependents when warranted by extraordinary conditions or circumstances involving unusual personal hardship. (QQ)	✓	✓				
23. Authorize an average increase of 3 percent in federal civilian employee salaries. (SS)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	301
24. Authorize an average increase of 4.8 percent in compensation of all uniformed military personnel except enlisted men with less than two years of service. (SS)	X	X	X	X	X	
25. Authorize a 2.7-percent increase in the base pay of enlisted military personnel with less than two years of service. (SS)	X	X	X	X	X	
26. Make the civilian and military pay increases effective Jan. 1, 1966. (SS)	X	X	X	X	X	
27. Establish a permanent mechanism for impartial review at four-year intervals of the structure and interrelationships of all Government salary systems. (SS)	✓	✓	X	X	X	
28. Authorize the President, following these reviews, to propose changes in salary schedules for top positions in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches which would go into effect automatically on a given date unless disapproved by resolution of either chamber of Congress. (SS)	✓	X	X	X	X	
29. Provide that other changes proposed by the President as a result of the quadrennial review would be acted on through the regular legislative process. (SS)	✓	✓	X	X	X	
30. Authorize the President, between quadrennial reviews, to make recommendations for periodic adjustments in pay rates for federal civilian and military personnel needed to keep pace with changes in pay rates elsewhere in the economy, and make these recommendations effective automatically unless disapproved by resolution of either chamber. (SS)	X	X	X	X	X	
31. Amend the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 to give the President discretionary authority to make salary surveys and comparisons in fields of non-federal employment in addition to "private enterprise," such as state and local governments and non-profit institutions. (SS)	X	X	X	X	X	
32. Authorize certain federal civilian employees not currently receiving premium pay for overtime to receive such pay on an equal basis with other civilian employees. (SS)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	301
33. Establish a coordinated and equitable system for payment of moving expenses to employees transferred for the convenience and benefit of the Government. (SS)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	301
34. Authorize payment of readjustment allowances to certain employees separated involuntarily from federal employment through no fault of their own. (SS)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	301
35. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1965, providing for consolidation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau to form a new agency in the Commerce Department to be known as the Environmental Science Services Administration. (TT)	H				✓	
36. Authorize Gen. William F. McKee (U.S. Air Force, ret.) to serve as Federal Aviation Agency Administrator and also retain his military retired status. (WW)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	46
37. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1965, providing for reorganization of the locomotive inspection activities of certain personnel employed by or attached to the Interstate Commerce Commission. (YY)	H				✓	
38. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1965, providing more flexibility to make changes in functions and membership or to abolish various statutory committees and other similar bodies. (ZZ)	H				✓	
39. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1965, providing for certain reorganizations within the National Science Foundation. (AAA)	H				✓	
CIVIL RIGHTS						
1. Under provisions of the 15th Amendment, enact legislation to strike down restrictions to voting in federal, state and local elections which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote. (DD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	110
2. Establish in all states and counties where the right to vote has been denied on account of race a simple standard of voter registration which would make it impossible to thwart the 15th Amendment. (DD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	110
3. Prohibit the use of new tests and devices wherever they may be used for discriminatory purposes. (DD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	110
4. Provide adequate power to insure, if necessary, that federal officials can perform functions essential to the right to vote whenever state officials deny that right. (DD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	110
5. Eliminate the opportunity to delay the right to vote by resort to tedious and unnecessary lawsuits. (DD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	110
6. Provide authority to insure that properly registered individuals will not be prohibited from voting. (DD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	110
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
1. *Authorize a federal payment to the District of Columbia computed on the basis of the assessed value of real estate and personal property owned and used by the Federal Government in the District. (N)		X	✓	✓		
2. *Authorize a flexible formula permitting the District to borrow from the Treasury up to 6 percent of the 10-year average of the assessed value of taxable real and personal property in the District, including property owned and used by the Federal Government. (N)		X	✓	✓		
3. *Increase certain D.C. taxes. (H)	✓	✓	H			
4. Provide funds for 517 new teaching positions. (H)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	75
5. Provide funds to achieve higher ratios of school counselors. (H)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	75
6. Provide funds for more school librarians. (H)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	75
7. Provide funds for construction of new schools and additions to existing schools to increase the capacity of the system by 5,000 pupil spaces. (H)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75
8. *Provide funds to permit D.C. participation in the federal program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents. (H)	✓	✓	X	X	X	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Provide for continuation of existing D.C. health programs. (H)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75
10. Provide funds for more intensive efforts by the District in the fields of maternal and child health. (H)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75
11. Increase D.C. funds for venereal disease control. (H)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75
12. Provide funds for intensive efforts in the D.C. food pesticide residue program. (H)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
13. Provide for construction of a facility for detention and rehabilitation of District youths. (H)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75
14. Appropriate funds for a school activities building at Junior Village. (H)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
15. Provide funds for planning for community health centers. (H)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
16. Provide for enlargement of the D.C. Police force by 100 men. (H)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75
17. Provide funds for a new site for Shaw Junior High School. (H)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
18. Increase the D.C. highway fund loan authorization by $35 million. (H)	✓	✓				
19. Increase the D.C. gasoline tax by 1 cent, to permit retirement of the $35 million loan in 30 years. (H)	✓	✓				
20. *Create a representative local government for the District. (M)	X	X	✓	✓		
21. Provide for an elected D.C. Delegate to the House of Representatives. (M)	X	X	✓	✓		
22. Stipulate that Congress is in no way deprived of its power to legislate for the District. (M)	✓	✓	✓	✓		
23. Permit Congress to repeal or modify any act of the local council. (M)	X	✓	✓	✓		
24. Provide for an absolute veto by the President of any act of the local council. (M)	X	✓	✓	✓		
25. Provide for General Accounting Office supervision of the fiscal affairs of the District. (M)	X	X	✓	✓		
26. *Authorize the National Capital Transportation Agency to develop a rapid rail transit program for the National Capital region. (S)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	173
27. Authorize grants of $150 million -- $100 million by the Federal Government and $50 million by the District -- to provide for rapid rail system operating expenses and capital costs. (S)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	173
28. Establish in the District a two-year community college, including both the first two years of college work and advanced technical training in a variety of subprofessional skills. (FF)						
29. Establish a college of liberal arts and sciences which would absorb the existing D.C. Teachers College and would emphasize teacher training but would also provide instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, growing as the need developed. (FF)						
30. Place both colleges under a Board of Higher Education. (FF)						
31. Require registration of pistols within the District. (U)			H			
32. Authorize funds for the police department to pay for overtime work and to employ clerical and other workers to permit officers to use their police training to full advantage. (U)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	282
33. Make available to the District urban renewal powers for development of blighted commercial areas, particularly in the central city. (U)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
34. Authorize the Board of Commissioners to reorganize the urban renewal and public housing machinery of the District. (U)						
35. Expand the D.C. minimum wage law to cover men, as well as women and children. (U)	✓	✓	✓			
36. Establish a creative partnership of government and private enterprise to transform Pennsylvania Avenue from its present shabby state to a new dignity and grandeur. (U)						
37. Restore cuts made by the House in education requests. (JJ)			✓	✓	✓	75
38. Restore funds for operation of the John F. Kennedy Playground as well as for a new site for Shaw Junior High School. (JJ)			✓	✓	X	
39. Discharge the House District of Columbia Committee from further consideration of measures providing self-government ("home rule") for the District. (JJJ)		✓			✓	
CRIME						
1. Enlarge efforts against organized crime by the Attorney General, the Treasury Secretary and other heads of federal law enforcement agencies. (BB)						
2. Enact a federal civil commitment statute for narcotics users. (BB)	H					
3. Limit the coverage of the mandatory minimum penalty sentences for narcotics users. (BB)						
4. Provide for control of abuses of psychotoxic drugs (sedatives and stimulants) without constricting their legitimate medical uses. (BB)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	74
5. Amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit firearms shipments in interstate commerce except among importers, manufacturers and dealers licensed by the Treasury Department. (BB)	H		H			
6. Strengthen the existing statutory standards for Treasury Department firearms licenses. (BB)	H		H			
7. Prohibit licensees from selling firearms to persons under 21 years of age, or under 18 in the case of rifles and shotguns. (BB)	H		H			
8. Make it possible for the states to impose effective controls over firearms within their own boundaries. (BB)	H		H			
9. Provide additional funds for juvenile delinquency control efforts. (BB)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	156
10. Enact the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, authorizing the Attorney General to assist state, local and private groups to improve and strengthen crime control programs and make generally available information on their effectiveness. (BB)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	197
11. Under the Act, bolster existing training programs for local law enforcement personnel and support development of new training methods. (BB)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	197
12. Authorize federal support for pilot projects and experiments for improving methods of enforcing criminal laws and administering justice. (BB)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	197
National Security						
1. Provide for strengthening of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (G)						
2. Provide an additional $700 million in fiscal 1965 to meet mounting military requirements in Viet Nam. (PP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18
3. Provide an additional $1.7 billion in fiscal 1966 to finance the war in Viet Nam. (HHH)			✓	✓	✓	213

Public Works and Resources

NATURAL BEAUTY

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Provide supplemental fiscal 1965 funds for grants to states for training of local governmental employees needed for community development, authorized in the 1964 Housing Act. (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
2. Permit grants under the Open Space Program to help city governments acquire and clear areas to create small parks, squares, pedestrian malls and playgrounds. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
3. Authorize open space grants to cities for landscaping, installation of outdoor lights and benches, creating attractive cityscapes along roads and in business areas and for other beautification purposes. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
4. Authorize a series of federal demonstration projects in parks to show how the appearance of the parks can better serve people of towns and metropolitan areas. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
5. Place the three preceding programs under the same matching formula. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	117
6. In order to support the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, authorize supplementary grants to help local authorities acquire, develop and manage private properties for such purposes. (R)						
Provide for establishment of the following areas:						
7. Assateague National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	195
8. Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-Pennsylvania. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	158
9. Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina. (R)			✓	✓		
10. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan. (R)			✓	✓		
11. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana. (R)	H		✓	✓		
12. Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon. (R)			H			
13. Great Basin National Park, Nevada. (R)						
14. Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas. (R)			H			
15. Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, West Virginia. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	207
16. Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana-Wyoming. (R)			✓	✓		
17. Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah-Wyoming. (R)						
18. Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	336
19. In the legislation for rehabilitation of the Appalachian region, authorize a nationwide strip and surface mining study. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
20. Establish a National Wild Rivers System. (R)			✓			
21. Provide, through the setting of effective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	234
22. Increase project grant ceilings and provide additional incentives for multi-municipal projects under the waste treatment facilities construction program. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	234
23. Increase ceilings for grants to state water pollution control programs. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	234
24. Provide a new research and demonstration construction program aimed at solving problems caused by the mixing of storm water runoff and sanitary wastes. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	234
25. Amend the Clean Air Act to permit the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than after damage occurs. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	272
26. Authorize the Secretary to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	272
27. Authorize assistance to the states for developing comprehensive programs for some forms of solid waste disposal. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	272
28. Provide for research and demonstration projects leading to more effective methods for disposing of or salvaging solid wastes. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	272
29. Launch a concentrated attack on the accumulation of junk cars by increasing Interior Department research leading to use of metal from scrap cars. (R)						
30. Provide funds for increased research by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior and HEW on the flow of pesticides through the environment. (R)	H		H			
31. Provide funds for them to study the means by which pesticides break down and disappear in nature. (R)	H		H			
32. Provide funds to permit them to maintain a constant check on the level of pesticides in water, air, soil and food supply. (R)	H		H			
33. Eliminate the ceiling on pesticide research. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	232
34. Provide funds to the Agriculture Secretary to reduce contamination from toxic chemicals through intensified research, regulatory control and educational programs. (R)	H		H			
35. Tighten controls over the manufacture and use of agriculture chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the Government. (R)						
36. Provide funds for establishment of university institutes to conduct research and training in environmental pollution problems. (R)						
37. Authorize Interior and Agriculture Department grants for research in environmental pollution control in their areas of responsibility. (R)						
38. Require that states, as a condition of receiving federal-aid highway grants after Jan. 1, 1968, institute control over outdoor advertising along those sections of the Interstate and primary systems not zoned or used predominantly for commercial or industrial purposes. (XX)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285
39. Provide that the controls require that no advertising signs be erected in areas within 1,000 feet of the pavement and visible to the passing motorist. (XX)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285
40. Provide also that the controls require removal of existing signs by July 1, 1970. (XX)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285
41. Require that states, as a condition of receiving federal highway aid, exercise control over junkyards along the entire Interstate and primary systems. (XX)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285

	1	2	3	4	5	6
42. Require that no new junkyards be established within 1,000 feet of the pavement and visible to the motorist. (XX)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285
43. Require that existing junkyards be effectively screened or removed by July 1, 1970. (XX)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285
44. If states lack adequate police powers for control of junkyards or billboards, authorize the Federal Government to pay its share of the cost of purchase or condemnation. (XX)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285
45. Require the states to use 3 percent of their federal-aid highway funds, without matching, for landscaping and roadside development including acquisition and development of rest and recreation areas for use by the traveling public. (XX)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285
46. Require that each state use one-third of the federal-aid highway funds it currently receives for secondary roads to (1) construct scenic roads, (2) construct roads leading to scenic and recreational areas and (3) provide for landscape and roadside developments along federal-aid highways. (XX)	X	X	X	X	X	
RESOURCES						
1. Provide funds for 37 new projects by the Corps of Engineers. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	299
2. Provide for nine new projects by the Bureau of Reclamation. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	299
3. Provide for five new projects by the Tennessee Valley Authority. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	299
4. Authorize river basin planning commissions. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80
5. Authorize grants to states for planning the best use of water resources. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80
6. Provide $141 million for oceanography programs. (Y)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7. Increase by $200 million the existing $75 million appropriation authorization for salt water conversion research and development activities in the Interior Department. (II)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	118
8. Extend through 1972 the time during which the desalination funds would be available. (II)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	118
9. Provide $3.9 million in supplemental fiscal 1965 appropriations to permit the Department to accelerate its saline water research and development activities. (II)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16
10. Appropriate $29 million for the Office of Saline Water in fiscal 1966. (II)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	52
11. Authorize construction of a third power plant at Grand Coulee Dam. (OO)	H		✓	✓		
12. Authorize funds to make Ellis Island a handsome shrine in New York Harbor. (RR)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	129
13. Authorize the $227-million flood control-hydroelectric project at the Dickey-Lincoln School site on the St. John River, Maine. (EEE)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	298
Taxes and Economic Policy						
TAXES						
1. *Provide for meat inspection fees. (I)						
2. Correct certain abuses in the tax-exempt privileges enjoyed by private foundations. (I)	H					
3. *Change existing patent fees. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	83
4. Extend to Dec. 31, 1967, the Interest Equalization Tax on purchases by Americans of foreign securities. (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	243
5. Impose the Interest Equalization Tax on extensions of non-bank credit of one-to three-year maturity, effective Feb. 10, 1965. (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	243
6. Improve the tax treatment of foreign investments in U.S. securities. (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	79
7. Provide for an excise tax reduction of $3.5 billion in two equal stages effective July 1, 1965, and Jan. 1, 1966. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
8. Provide for further excise tax reductions totaling $464 million on Jan. 1 of each year from 1967 through 1969. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
9. Eliminate the tax on telephone service, in several steps, by Jan. 1, 1969. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
10. Repeal, effective July 1, 1965, the existing retail excise taxes on handbags, luggage, toilet articles, jewelry and furs. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
11. Repeal, effective July 1, 1965, the manufacturers excise taxes on business machines, sporting goods (other than fishing equipment), radios, television sets, phonographs, phonograph records, musical instruments, cameras, film and other photographic equipment, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, electric, gas and oil appliances, fountain pens, ball point pens, mechanical pencils, lighters, matches and playing cards. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
12. Effective July 1, 1965, reduce the manufacturers excise tax on passenger automobiles from 10 percent to 7 percent. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
13. Repeal, effective July 1, 1965, the excise taxes on safe deposit boxes, coin-operated amusement devices, bowling alleys and pool tables. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
14. Make the July 1 tax reductions on automobiles and air conditioners retroactive to apply to all consumer purchases after May 15, 1965. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
15. Effective Jan. 1, 1966, reduce from 10 percent to 3 percent the tax on local and long distance tele-typewriter service, and provide for further reductions of 1 percentage point effective each Jan. 1 through Jan. 1, 1969, when the tax would be completely repealed. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
16. Repeal, effective Jan. 1, 1966, the excise taxes on admissions, including the tax on general admissions to certain movies, theater performances, concerts, athletic events and racing, the tax on cabarets and the tax on club dues. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
17. Repeal, effective Jan. 1, 1966, the manufacturers taxes on lubricating oil and electric light bulbs and the tax on automobile parts and accessories except as it applies to those primarily for use on trucks. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
18. Provide further reductions on new passenger automobiles to 6 percent effective Jan. 1, 1966, and finally to 5 percent effective Jan. 1, 1967. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
19. Repeal, effective Jan. 1, 1966, the documentary stamp taxes on the issuance and transfer of stocks and bonds and on deeds of conveyance. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44

20. Effective Jan. 1, 1966, revise the tax on local and long distance telephone service so that it will no longer apply to amounts paid for private communications systems. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
21. Remove the automatic reduction dates for the existing excise taxes on distilled spirits, wines, beer and cigarettes. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
22. Approve the revised cost estimate for completion of the Interstate Highway System and authorize the additional $5 billion necessary. (UU)	X		X			
23. Extend from Sept. 30, 1972, to Feb. 28, 1973, the date for completion of the Interstate System and reduction of the taxes earmarked for the Highway Trust Fund. (UU)						
24. Raise the excise tax on highway diesel fuel from 4 cents to 7 cents per gallon. (UU)						
25. Increase the existing truck use tax from $3 to $5 per thousand pounds on trucks having a taxable gross weight of more than 26,000 pounds. (UU)						
26. Increase the tax on tread rubber from 5 cents to 10 cents per pound. (UU)						
27. Make permanent the 5-percent tax on transportation of persons by air. (UU)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44
28. *Impose a permanent user tax of 2 cents per gallon on jet fuels. (UU)						
29. #Continue the existing user tax of 2 cents per gallon on gasoline used in commercial aviation. (UU)					✓	
30. Impose a permanent 2-percent tax on air freight waybills. (UU)						
31. *Replace the existing 2-cent tax on aviation gasoline used for general aviation with a permanent user charge of 4 cents per gallon on all fuels used for general aviation. (UU)						
32. Retain in the general fund of the Treasury the aviation gasoline taxes currently transferred to the Highway Trust Fund. (UU)						
33. *Impose a tax of 2 cents per gallon on all fuel used on the inland waterways. (UU)						
ECONOMIC POLICY						
1. *Enact truth-in-packaging legislation to protect consumers against product misrepresentation. (J)			H			
2. *Enact truth-in-lending legislation to help consumers to compare more easily the costs of alternative credit sources. (J)						
3. Provide for a state technical services program in the Commerce Department to enable states to join with universities and industry to create new jobs through wider application of advanced technology. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	182
4. Provide for Commerce Department establishment of a coordinated system for scientific and technical data, to reduce unnecessary duplication of research and lower the costs of obtaining scientific data. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	182
5. Raise the temporary debt limit before June 30. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49
6. Eliminate the arbitrary requirement that the Federal Reserve Banks maintain a gold certificate reserve against their deposit liabilities. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3
7. When essential to the national interest, grant a statutory exemption from the antitrust laws to make possible the cooperation of American banks in support of U.S. balance-of-payments objectives. (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	175
8. Require that this antitrust exemption be administered so as not to violate the principles of free competition. (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	175
9. Reduce the duty exemption on foreign purchases by U.S. citizens returning from abroad from $100 to $50, based on the price actually paid. (T)	X	X	✓	X	X	
10. Limit the exemption to goods which accompany the returning travelers. (T)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	62
11. Authorize minting of dimes and quarters as composite coins with faces of copper-nickel alloy bonded to a core of pure copper. (DDD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	81
12. Authorize minting of half dollars faced with an alloy of 80 percent silver and 20 percent copper, bonded to a core of 21 percent silver and 79 percent copper, resulting in a reduction in the existing silver content of the coins from 90 percent to 40 percent. (DDD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	81
13. Provide standby authority for the President to institute controls over the melting, treating and export of coins to assist the protection of the existing and new silver coinage. (DDD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	81
14. Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase any newly mined domestic silver offered to him, at the price of $1.25 per troy ounce. (DDD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	81
15. Authorize temporary reactivation of minting operations at the San Francisco Assay Office. (DDD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	81
16. Provide new contracting authority for the procurement of materials and facilities related to the new coinage. (DDD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	81
17. Establish a Joint Commission on the Coinage, composed of certain Members of Congress, the public and the Executive Branch, to report to the President on progress made in the installation of the new coinage, to review any new technological developments and to suggest further modifications. (DDD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	81
LABOR						
1. Provide funds for strengthening the U.S. Employment Service. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	156
2. Place the Manpower Development and Training Act on a continuing basis. (Z)	X	X	X	X	X	
3. Permit federal payment of up to 90 percent of the training costs. (Z)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
4. Lengthen the maximum period of training allowances. (Z)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
5. Liberalize allowance practices. (Z)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
6. Enlarge investment in manpower research. (Z)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
7. Extend pilot efforts to aid unemployed workers through geographic relocation. (Z)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
8. Provide a Job Development Program of education and basic training in service and related skills. (L)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
9. Provide for an increase in information about existing and potential job opportunities. (L)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
10. Authorize exploration of new ways of providing home and community services. (L)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15

	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Provide for solutions for management problems in filling part-time or seasonable jobs. (L)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
12. Provide for development of better means of transportation between unemployed workers and jobs, both within a large city and between the agricultural areas of the country where peak demands occur. (L)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
13. Provide for federal cooperation with trade associations and similar groups. (L)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
14. Provide that the Program be administered in such a way as to contribute to raising wage and other work standards and to recognition of the importance and value of all service work. (L)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
15. *Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to an additional 4.5 million workers. (VV)	✓		H			
16. Amend the Act to restrict excessive overtime work through payment of double time. (VV)	X		H			
17. Strengthen the unemployment insurance system by providing a permanent program of federal extended benefits for long-term unemployed with substantial work histories. (VV)	H					
18. Strengthen the system by increasing the amount of wages subject to taxation and increasing the amount of the tax. (VV)	H					
19. Provide for federal contributions from general revenues, with matching grants for high-cost states. (VV)	H					
20. Assure that unemployment benefits are paid only to those who are entitled to them and that unreasonable disqualifications are eliminated. (VV)	H					
21. Repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permitted states to enact "right-to-work" laws. (VV)	✓	✓	✓			
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT						
1. Authorize a program of Area and Regional Economic Development. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
2. Permit federal aid only upon application of a state or local government agency or similar group. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
3. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to designate redevelopment areas on the basis of unemployment and income data. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
4. Authorize the Secretary to work with states to organize multi-county economic development districts. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
5. Authorize him to include in such districts economic development centers not otherwise eligible for designation as redevelopment areas. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
6. Authorize him to invite and encourage states to establish multi-state regional action planning commissions to prepare long-range action programs to improve the economic growth of the region. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
7. Provide that counties could qualify for assistance on the basis of unemployment data like that used in the Area Redevelopment Act. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
8. Provide that counties could qualify for assistance if the median family income was less than 40 percent of the national median. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
9. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to designate Indian areas for assistance after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
10. In case of a sudden plant shutdown or closing of a military installation, authorize the Secretary of Commerce to designate areas for assistance if he determines they can be expected to become eligible within three years unless assistance is provided. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
11. Provide standards to assure that aid is concentrated on areas of real need and is being distributed on an objective basis. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
12. Authorize direct grants for development facilities related to economic development. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
13. Require matching of 50 percent of the cost of the development facilities projects. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
14. Authorize supplementary grants to help the most needy communities to meet their matching share of federal grant-in-aid programs, making available additional federal aid up to 80 percent of the net project cost for communities unable to raise the required local share. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
15. Limit these supplemental payments to programs assisting in the construction or equipment of development facility projects, including those eligible for 50 percent grants. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
16. Authorize $250 million annually for the grants and supplemental payments. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
17. Authorize the Secretary to reimburse approved borrowers two percentage points of the cost of interest to them for up to 10 years on money borrowed from private institutions for expansion or establishment of plants in redevelopment areas in accordance with the development programs. (GG)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
18. Limit the annual cost of contracts approved in any one year to $5 million. (GG)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
19. Authorize federal guarantees of up to 90 percent of working capital loans. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
20. Continue the existing ARA program of low-cost 40-year loans for development facilities. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
21. Authorize $170 million annually for a revolving fund to provide direct loans for commercial and industrial facilities, loans for development facilities and reserve for working capital guarantees. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
22. Require that state or local public agencies provide 5 percent (instead of the existing 10 percent) of the cost of industrial projects. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
23. In exceptionally needy cases, authorize the Secretary to waive the 5 percent requirement. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
24. Permit repayment of local investors concurrent with repayment of the federal loan, instead of the existing requirement that local investors must wait until the federal loan has been entirely repaid before receiving repayment of principal. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
25. Require in all cases that at least 15 percent of the total project cost be invested as equity or on a lien subordinate to that of the federal investment. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
26. Authorize $15 million annually for grants and technical assistance to Regional Planning Commissions for preparing long-range regional economic development programs within the context of over-all industrial, transportation, recreation and other natural resource planning. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136

	1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Authorize grants and technical assistance to multi-county economic development districts for formulating over-all economic development plans. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
28. Authorize additional federal grants of 10 percent for development facility projects which are part of an approved district development plan, as a special incentive to encourage communities to work together. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
29. Authorize federal grants and loans for designated economic development centers in order that economic development districts will have resources sufficient to sustain their growth. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
30. Authorize $50 million for the latter two purposes. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
31. Require that no projects would be approved under this authorization until one year after enactment of the legislation. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
32. Create the position of Economic Development Administrator in the Commerce Department. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
33. Transfer the functions and powers of the existing Area Redevelopment Administration to a successor organization to be created by the Secretary of Commerce to administer the new Act. (GG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136
TRANSPORTATION						
1. Provide for a new policy for the merchant marine. (A)						
2. Authorize a comprehensive program of technical research and development on high-speed, intercity surface transport. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	220
3. Begin demonstrations of possible improvements in existing rail passenger services in the Northeast Corridor of the United States, between Washington and Boston. (AA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	220
4. Define information requirements for regional studies and evaluations on high-speed ground transportation. (AA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	220
5. Through large-scale demonstration projects, determine travel needs and preferences. (AA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	220

White House Lists Major Legislative Victories in 1965

Lawrence F. O'Brien, former special assistant to the President, Nov. 2 provided Congressional Quarterly with a "list of major legislation which has received White House attention this session."

Corrected to eliminate two duplications, the list includes 88 proposals, of which 84 were enacted and four were not. Of the bills enacted, 21 were not specifically requested by the President and therefore were not included in the CQ boxscore.

Following is the O'Brien list:

Signed into law:

1. Juvenile delinquency
2. Drug abuse
3. Patent fee increase
4. Excise tax
5. Reduction of duty-free tourists exemption
6. Debt ceiling increase
7. River basin
8. Presidential inability and succession
9. Federal Water Project-Recreation Act
10. Older Americans Act

11. NASA authorization
12. Appalachia
13. Education-elementary and secondary
14. Gold cover
15. Inter-American Development Bank
16. Manpower Training Act extension
17. Food Marketing Commission extension
18. Tobacco acreage
19. Viet Nam supplemental appropriations
20. Coffee Agreement

21. Disarmament Act
22. Reorganization Plan No. 1 - Bureau of Customs
23. International Monetary Fund
24. Atomic energy authorization
25. Military procurement
26. Reorganization Act extension
27. UN Charter amendment
28. Silver coinage
29. Garrison reclamation project
30. Social Security amendments

31. Community mental health centers - initial staffing
32. Health Research Facilities Act
33. Medicare
34. Child health medical assistance
35. Community health services extension
36. Housing Act
37. Saline water
38. Voting rights
39. Peace Corps
40. Presidential assassination

41. Military pay bill
42. Public Works and Economic Development Act
43. Auburn-Folsom Reclamation project
44. Delaware Water Gap National Park
45. D.C. Transit
46. Foreign aid
47. Balance of payments
48. Department of Housing and Urban Development
49. State Technical Services Act
50. Assateague Island National Park

51. Interest equalization tax
52. Arts and humanities
53. Rapid rail transportation
54. Water pollution control
55. Farm ownership loan authorization
56. Poverty
57. Immigration
58. Heart disease, cancer and stroke (Regional Medical Complex Bill of 1965)
59. Clean Air Act amendments
60. Implement agreement with Canada on auto parts

61. Farm bill
62. Cotton (in farm bill)
63. Medical libraries
64. Health Professions amendment
65. Highway improvement program
66. Federal salaries adjustment
67. Higher education
68. Vocational rehabilitation
69. Whiskeytown-Shasta National Park
70. Servicemen's group life insurance

71. Coast Guard authorization
72. Export control extension
73. Foreign official time deposits
74. Guam Organic Act amendments
75. Military construction authorization
76. Reorganization Plan No. 2 - Environmental Science Services Administration
77. Reorganization Plan No. 3 - ICC - locomotive inspection activities
78. Reorganization Plan No. 4 - National Science Foundation
79. Secret Service arrest authorization
80. Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Area

81. State and local law
82. Virgin Islands Organic Act amendments
83. Amendment of Civil Service Retirement Act
84. Extension of Sugar Act

No Final Action:

1. Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments (minimum wage and double over-time)
2. Repeal of 14-B
3. D.C. home rule
4. Unemployment insurance improvements

MAJOR LEGISLATION

Agriculture

Food and Agriculture Act 114
Food Marketing Study 131
International Wheat Treaty 136
Migratory Farm Labor 132
Pesticide Research 137
Rural Water Systems 138
Sugar Act Amendments 140
Supports in Disaster Areas 139
Tobacco Quotas 134

COTTON HIGHLIGHTS FOUR-YEAR FARM BILL

HR 9811 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 631) July 20, 1965.

- Passed by the House, amended, on a 221-172 roll-call vote Aug. 19, 1965. (See p. 992)
- Reported with amendments by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 687), Sept. 7, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 72-22 roll-call vote Sept. 14, 1965. (See p. 1072)
- Conference report (H Rept 1123) adopted by the House by a 219-150 roll-call vote Oct. 8 (see p. 1016), and by the Senate by voice vote Oct. 12, 1965.

PL 89-321 -- Signed into law Nov. 4, 1965.

Congress in 1965 passed a much-amended version of the Administration's omnibus farm bill. The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965:

● Established a new acreage reduction and price support program for the 1966-69 cotton crops, using direct payments to cotton farmers for the first time, and continuing "one-price cotton," instituted in 1964, under which cotton was sold domestically and for export at about the same price. Estimated first-year cost, $800 million.

● Revised and extended through the 1969 crop year existing acreage reduction and price support programs for wheat and feed grains, continuing in effect the wheat marketing certificate program instituted in 1964. Estimated first-year cost: wheat, $1.25 billion; feed grains, $1.4 billion.

● Authorized acreage reduction payments for the 1966-69 rice crops if needed to keep rice growers' income at 1965 levels.

● Revised and extended through 1969 the National Wool Act program of income supplement payments to wool growers. Estimated first-year cost, $40 million.

● Established authority for premium milk sales quotas for individual farmers selling in federally regulated milk markets.

● Authorized a cropland retirement program for 1966-69 which permitted five-to-ten-year land retirement contracts with farmers. First-year cost, $250 million.

On balance, the 1965 farm bill was a victory for the Johnson Administration, because all of the President's major proposals except the ones dealing with a change in the wheat certificate program, a marketing certificate program for rice, graduated payments to wool producers and sale and transfer of acreage allotments were accepted. Congress went even further than requested when it provided four-year commodity programs instead of two-year programs. Thus, unless the programs provided by HR 9811 proved inadequate to provide enough food and fiber, protect farm income and to keep down Government costs, Congress was promised a respite from the frequent, hard-fought farm bills of the past decade.

The Administration failed to put across its plan to decrease Government farm program costs by shifting some of the burden for farm income support to the consumer. The two major features of this plan were a proposed increase in value of domestic marketing certificates for wheat -- meaning higher flour prices -- and institution of a domestic marketing certificate program to raise the cost of domestically consumed rice. Both programs would have increased farmers' income and would also have cut Government costs by eliminating export subsidies.

Following a concerted lobbying effort by the milling and baking industry, the Democratic leadership in the House withdrew the Adminstration's plan to increase the face value of wheat marketing certificates from 75 cents a bushel to about $1.30 a bushel, and substituted a provision for direct federal payments to farmers to cover the increase, thus increasing the Government cost of the wheat program by about $300 million annually. (Since millers must buy wheat certificates from farmers along with the wheat, the Administration's plan would have increased their costs, and the increase would have been passed on to consumers. Opponents of the plan called it a "bread tax.")

Almost unanimous opposition to the rice certificate plan from producers and consumers caused it to be dropped at the committee stage, along with its projected savings of $40 million annually. The rice program written into the bill was designed to permit the Administration to reduce acreage allotments in an effort to eliminate surpluses, and still keep farmers' income at 1965 levels. It would cost about the same as the existing program.

Higher-than-expected costs also emerged from the cotton program. The total cost for fiscal 1966 of the Administration's commodity proposals plus the cotton provisions which it backed was estimated at $3.7 billion by the Agriculture Department. The Department estimated that the final version of the farm bill would cost $4.1 billion in fiscal 1966, close to the figure for the fiscal 1965 cost of the programs covered. (Dairy program costs are included, although not affected by HR 9811.)

Cotton. The most significant departure from existing programs was the cotton title of HR 9811. It applied to cotton the type of program which had already been successful in reducing surpluses of feed grains and wheat: a low level of support for market prices, coupled with supplemental payments to bring farmers a more adequate income than they could derive from market sales, plus a requirement that farmers retire from production a certain portion of their acreage in order to qualify for the supplemental payments.

This program replaced a complicated program, enacted in 1964, for a moderately high level of market price support, plus additional payments for farmers who reduced their production and an "equalization payment" to cotton mills and exporters to permit them to obtain cotton at world market prices. The 1964-65 cotton program had a number of adverse effects: Almost all cotton moved through Government hands, virtually eliminating the private cotton trade and increasing Government handling costs. Production remained at high levels, threatening a record surplus. And total consumption did not rise as much as had been expected, in part because the rigid price structure created by the program gave producers of synthetic fibers and foreign cotton producers a competitive advantage.

HR 9811 provided for support of market prices at 90 percent of the world market price (support would be 21 cents a pound for middling-inch upland cotton in 1966). For farmers who wished additional income, the bill required that they retire 12.5 percent of their cotton allotments (already based on the minimum permitted by

law -- 16 million acres nationally); for this they would get acreage diversion payments. They could also voluntarily retire more acres, up to 35 percent of their allotments, for payment. In exchange for cooperating with the acreage reduction program, these farmers would also get direct payments from the Government (9.42 cents a pound in 1966) on the portion of their crop grown on a special "domestic allotment," representing 65 percent of the regular farm cotton allotment.

The program was so designed that on the basis of administrative determinations, in 1966 a farmer could choose to plant 150 percent of his farm cotton allotment for the world market price of 22-23 cents a pound; 87.5 percent of his allotment for an average price (including direct and diversion payments) of about at least 29.5 cents a pound; 75 percent of his allotment for an average price about 33 cents a pound; or 65 percent of his allotment for an average price of over 36 cents a pound. Farmers with small allotments would get maximum program benefits without having to cut back their production.

The Administration hoped that the new program would reduce cotton production by a significant amount below the 15 million bales grown in 1965; would lower cotton prices to mills even more than under the "equalization payment" system, making cotton more competitive with synthetics; would make U. S. cotton more competitive in export markets; would strengthen the private cotton trade, almost ending Government cotton purchase and resale activities; and would permit reduction of Government surpluses.

Regional rivalries, between Southern and Western cotton growers, and other intra-industry disputes complicated the task of drafting a new cotton program. Early in the year, President Johnson recommended changes in the program, but the Agriculture Department was unable to come up with specific recommendations for submission to Congress. The new program was finally drafted by the House Agriculture Committee, in consultation with the Administration and the industry. It was amended on the House floor to meet Southern objections, and a few other changes were made in the Senate and carried through in the final version. (The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee made sweeping changes in the wheat and cotton provisions of the bill before reporting it to the Senate floor. The Administration expressed strong opposition to the changes, and the House provisions were restored on the Senate floor, with some minor changes.)

'Bread Tax' Lobbying. A strong lobbying campaign was successfully waged against the Administration's plan to increase the cost to millers, etc., of domestic wheat marketing certificates. Among the groups leading the campaign were the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Wheat Users Committee -- an organization specially created to fight the certificate increase. The latter group was composed of a number of major milling and baking companies, cereal and macaroni manufacturers and three labor unions: the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL-CIO), the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union of America and the Teamsters Union.

The campaign took two forms -- direct lobbying of House members and a vigorous propaganda effort within many Congressional districts, expecially in Northern urban areas. Literature against the plan was passed out at grocery stores and an intensive letter-writing effort was organized.

It was the effectiveness of the campaign in Northern urban areas which brought victory to the lobbying coalition. The House Democratic leadership, at the urging of a number of urban Democrats, abandoned the planned increase in certificate costs on the House floor and backed a substitute providing for the desired increase in farmer income through direct federal payments. The Administration yielded to the decision of the House leadership even though some backers of the plan felt they could have commanded a majority had it come to a vote.

Tie to 14(b) Repeal. Following a legislative tactic similar to that employed in 1964 on the wheat-cotton and food stamp bills, the House leadership tied passage of HR 9811 to a bill with wide appeal for Members from Northern urban districts -- HR 77, to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permitted states to enact "right-to-work" laws banning union shop agreements between management and labor unions. Repeal of the provision was a major legislative goal of organized labor in 1965. The House leadership held up HR 9811 until after HR 77 was passed July 28, with the support of many farm-state Democrats, on a 221-203 roll-call vote. HR 9811 was then passed by the House Aug. 19, with the support of many urban Democrats, on a 221-172 roll-call vote. Following is a comparison of the line-up on the two votes, by region and party:

Democrats:	East	South	Midwest	West
HR 77	77-1	18-78	63-3	42-4
HR 9811	51-23	63-28	55-9	33-8
Republicans:				
HR 77	16-23	0-19	4-54	1-21
HR 9811	2-33	4-13	12-41	1-17

(For story on HR 77, see p. 818; for individual votes on the two bills, see charts p. 982, 992.)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321) contained the following major provisions:

COTTON

Established a semi-voluntary acreage diversion and price support program for the 1966-69 cotton crops, with price support loans at the world market level and direct payments to farmers to supplement their income from market sales.

Under the program, a cooperator (a farmer "diverting" at least 12.5 percent of his cotton acres from production) would qualify for three kinds of benefits: price support loans at 90 percent of the world market price on all the cotton he produced (the loan rate for 1966-crop cotton would be cents a pound), direct payments (for 1966, 9.42 cents a pound) on the portion of his production grown on a special "domestic allotment," and acreage diversion payments (for 1966, 10.5 cents a pound) on the projected yield of the diverted acres. A cooperator would have to average 65 percent of parity (at 1965 prices, 27.2 cents a pound) from the first two types of benefits. Farmers with small allotments would not be required to divert acres in order to participate.

The new cotton program:

Continued in effect the statutory minimum national acreage allotment of 16 million acres. Farm acreage allotments would be based on this minimum.

(Continued on next page)

Permitted farmers to overplant their allotted acres but provided that none of the cotton grown by these farmers would be eligible for Government support loans or payments, and required that all such cotton must be sold for export only. A national ceiling of 250,000 acres was placed on such nonprogram acreage for 1966. The ceiling for 1967, 1968 and 1969 was not to exceed that figure and could be less, depending upon the amount of reduction in crop carryover each year.

Domestic Allotment. Established, for 1966-69, a "domestic allotment" for each cotton farm, representing the farm's share of the nation's domestic needs for one year. A similar provision was contained in the 1964-65 cotton program. HR 9811 made the domestic allotment no smaller than 65 percent of the farm's total cotton acreage allotment. (For 1966, it would be 65 percent.)

Established a minimum domestic allotment to apply on farms with small cotton acreage. The minimum domestic allotment would be (1) the smaller of 10 acres or the farm's regular cotton allotment, or (2) the smaller of the farm's regular cotton allotment (if more than 10 acres) or the acreage required to produce 3,600 pounds of cotton. Stipulated that a farmer would not have to reduce his planting below his minimum domestic allotment to receive benefits under the bill.

Acreage Diversion Program. As a condition for price support loans and price support payments, required farmers in 1966 to keep out of cotton production at least 12.5 percent of their farm cotton acreage allotments. In following years the required amount would be set by the Secretary of Agriculture at up to 12.5 percent of the farm allotment. However, a farmer could not be required to reduce his plantings below his minimum domestic allotment.

Authorized the Secretary to make acreage diversion payments of up to 25 percent of parity (parity was currently 41.7 cents a pound; the payments would be 10.5 cents a pound in 1966) on the projected yield of the amount of acres required to be diverted as a basis for participation in the cotton program.

Authorized the Secretary to offer additional acreage diversion payments at a rate of up to 40 percent of parity on projected yield if the farmer retired up to an additional 22.5 percent of his farm acreage allotment (making a total of 35 percent of his acres which a farmer could retire for payment). (For 1966, these payments would also be 10.5 cents a pound.)

As a condition for diversion payments, required retired acres to be devoted to specified land-conserving practices.

Permitted a farmer to divert and receive payment on 12.5 percent of his allotment, and to release the balance of his allotment for reapportionment to other farmers.

For farms where no diversion was required because of the minimum domestic allotment, stipulated that farmers would nonetheless receive full diversion payments, as though they had diverted the full amount for which payment was authorized (35 percent of the farm acreage allotment). If, in addition, such a farmer actually diverted up to 35 percent of his allotment, he would get additional diversion payments. This provision was designed to provide additional income support for small, inefficient "subsistence" farmers.

Price Support. Established a price support loan of 21 cents a pound for upland cotton (middling-inch) in 1966 and of not more than 90 percent of the world market price in succeeding years. All cotton grown by farmers cooperating in the acreage reduction program would be eligible for price support loans. (The price support loan rate is made available to a farmer when he pledges his crop as collateral against a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, or when he sells the crop to the CCC. The price support loan rate tends to establish the domestic market price for a given commodity.)

In addition, instructed the Secretary to make direct payments to farmers of at least nine cents a pound on the projected yield of each farmer's domestic allotment. (In 1966, the payment would be 9.42 cents a pound.) The sum of the price support and the direct payment (exclusive of diversion payments) on all cotton produced on the farm would have to yield the farmer between 65 percent and 90 percent of the parity price for cotton. In November 1965 prices, this range was between 27.2 cents a pound and 37.3 cents a pound.

Total Benefits -- Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Oct. 8 entered into the Congressional Record the following summary of benefits cooperators would receive on all cotton planted (with acreage diversion payments added to support loans and support payments): a farmer who reduced his plantings by the minimum 12.5 percent -- 29.5 cents per pound; a farmer who reduced his plantings by 25 percent -- 32.67 cents; a farmer who made the maximum reduction of 35 percent and thus planted only his domestic allotment -- 36.07 cents. For the farmers with minimum domestic allotments who chose to divert acres even though it wasn't required, the benefits would be 30.8 cents, 33.7 cents and 41.7 cents, respectively, in the three categories above.

Miscellaneous. Provided that unused allotted cotton acreage could be released by farmers and reapportioned to other farmers within the county, or in other counties within the state if not wanted within the county.

Authorized sale or lease of cotton allotments between farmers within a county, or in other counties of the same state if farmers within the county of origin approved in a referendum.

Authorized exchange of rice and cotton allotments within a county or with farmers in an adjoining county.

Provided that farmers could assign their direct price support and diversion payments to private lending agencies in obtaining production loans.

Provided support payments to be made one-half at the time the farmer signs up and the other half at the Secretary's discretion.

WHEAT

Extended through 1969 and altered the voluntary wheat acreage reduction and marketing certificate program enacted in 1964. Under the revised program, farmers who complied with their acreage allotments and also agreed to participate in a land division program would receive a combination of price supports, direct payments, marketing certificates and, possibly, land diversion payments which would bring their average price per bushel for wheat to $1.845. Farmers who did not comply would get the going market price for wheat, which was expected to be around $1.25 a bushel.

Acreage Allotments. Required the Secretary of Agriculture to set a national acreage allotment based on estimated needs for domestic consumption and export. He could not set these estimated needs -- called the

national marketing quota -- at less than 1 billion bushels. (For 1966, Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman set a national marketing quota of 1,292,000,000 bushels and a national acreage allotment of 47.8 million acres.)

For 1967 and succeeding years, distributed state, county and farm acreage allotments on the basis of the previous year's distribution. (This would do away with the complicated formula for determining small farm allotments, established in 1962, which would remain in effect for 1966. See 1962 Almanac p. 100)

Land Diversion. Provided that in 1966 cooperating farmers would have to devote to land-conserving practices an amount of land equal to 15 percent of their acreage allotments based on 47.8 million acres. (This figure represented the additional amount of land which the farmers would be allotted if allotments were based on 55 million acres, the former national minimum acreage. For years after 1966, the figure would change as the national acreage allotment changed in relation to 55 million acres.)

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to pay up to 50 percent of the support rate on the projected production of the required diverted acres, plus any additional acres the farmer elected to retire from his actual wheat allotment up to the larger of 50 percent of his allotment or 25 acres. (In 1965 the Secretary did not offer any payment on the mandatory diverted acres, but did offer payment for voluntarily diverted acres. The Department Oct. 25 announced the same procedure would be followed in 1966.)

Price Supports, Certificates, Direct Payments. Provided price support loans based on the world market level and the price of wheat sold for feed (about $1.25 a bushel).

Required processors of wheat for domestic human consumption to acquire from farmers marketing certificates issued by the Government. The certificates would have a face value calculated to bring the price received by farmers for wheat for domestic human use up to $2.00 a bushel (about 75 cents a bushel). Farmers would receive from the Government enough certificates to cover about 40 percent of their production.

Provided for direct federal payments to farmers to further increase, to 100 percent of parity (currently $2.57 a bushel), the price received by farmers for wheat for domestic human use.

Directed that the minimum average price received by farmers for all of their wheat must be $1.845 a bushel.

Provided that additional support could be given if necessary through direct payments to farmers on exported wheat or through diversion payments.

FEED GRAINS

Continued through 1969 the voluntary price support and acreage diversion program for corn, grain sorghums and, at the discretion of the Secretary, barley.

Provided that, in order to cooperate in the program, a farmer must retire a specified amount of his feed grains base (for most farms, the average amount planted to feed grains in 1959 and 1960), and that, in addition, he could retire an additional amount for payment, up to a total of 50 percent of his base or 25 acres, as determined by the Secretary. (The Secretary set the required diversion at 20 percent of the base in 1966, same as in 1965; the additional voluntary diversion could amount to 30 percent, for a total of 50 percent of the base on a cooperating farm.)

Required farmers to devote the retired acres to land-conserving uses, and authorized acreage diversion payments at up to 50 percent of the support rate on the projected yield of the diverted acres. (For 1966, the Secretary set the payment at zero for the required 20 percent diversion, except for small farms--25 acres base or less--where the payment would be 20 percent of the support rate. For any additional acres diverted, up to 50 percent of the farm's base, the Secretary set the payment at 50 percent of the support rate.)

Provided that, at the discretion of the Secretary, the diverted land could be used for production of guar, sesame, safflower, sunflower, castor bean, mustard seed crambe, plantago ovato and flax, but that the diversion payment would be reduced.

Permitted the Secretary to authorize participators to grow soybeans in place of feed grains and receive the feed grains direct payments to which they would otherwise have been entitled on that acreage. Also permitted participators to substitute wheat on their feed grain acreage and vice versa, if permitted by the Secretary.

Continued the Secretary's authority to provide price support through a combination of loans and direct payments.

Authorized the Secretary to set the price support loan at less than 65 percent of parity ($1.03 a bushel for corn) as long as the combined rate of loans and payments was at least 65 percent of parity. This was done to encourage participation in the acreage reduction program, since lowering the loan would drive the market price down. (For 1966, the Secretary set the loan rate for corn at $1.00 a bushel compared to $1.05 in 1965, and the direct payment at 30 cents, compared to 20 cents in 1965, for a total support of $1.30. Total supports for grain sorghums -- $2.05 a hundredweight -- and barley -- $1.00 a bushel -- also were about 5 cents higher than in 1965.)

OTHER PROGRAMS

Dairy. Authorized establishment of individual quotas for sales of Class I milk under federal milk marketing orders. Currently producers selling under federal milk marketing orders were paid a "blend" price representing their share of the pooled receipts of the sales of all Class I (drinking) milk, which commanded premium prices, and all manufacturing milk, which commanded only the minimum support price. The dairy title provided that, if approved by producers in a referendum, the producers in a market order area would each be assigned a specific quota for Class I sales.

In addition, authorized marketing orders for manufacturing milk, provided for individual voting (instead of block voting) in the farmer referendums, provided access for new producers in the case of increased consumption or forfeited bases, and permitted transfer of Class I bases among farmers.

Wool. Continued the wool program through 1969. Provided that direct payments to producers for shorn wool would represent the difference between the average market price and an income level between 60 and 90 percent of parity, taking into account increases in the cost of production. The cost of production formula would result in raising the income target level from 62 cents a pound (the level since 1955) to 65 cents a pound in 1966 and 66 cents a pound in 1967, with the support levels for 1968 and 1969 depending on further changes in the parity index.

(Continued on next page)

Rice. For 1966-69, provided that whenever the national rice acreage allotment was reduced below the 1965 level of 1.8 million acres, the Secretary would institute an acreage diversion program.

Provided that under the acreage diversion program, payments made to cooperators would be set at levels designed to keep their total rice income at 1965 levels.

Froze the support price for rice for 1966 and 1967 at the existing level of $4.50 a hundredweight.

Cropland Adjustment. Established a cropland retirement program designed to retire 40 million acres through five-to-ten-year contracts. Contracts could be entered into between 1965 and 1969.

Set a $225 million limitation on the calendar-year costs of new contracts that could be signed in any fiscal year.

Provided that payments under such contracts would be at an annual rate of not more than 40 percent of the annual market value of the crop that would have been produced on the land. Payments could be made annually, in a lump sum, or in other installments.

Required that a participating farmer place all of at least one surplus crop into the program in 1966, with the Secretary setting the percentage of a crop to be retired after that time.

Stipulated that a participator must have owned the farm for at least three years prior to participation.

Authorized additional payments to farmers who permitted their retired land to be used for hunting or fishing and authorized appointment of a Wildlife Advisory Board.

Specified that for 1966 only, the cropland adjustment program could not be used to retire cotton acreage in any county where this was vetoed by the local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

Miscellaneous. Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make a study of the parity income position of farmers and report to Congress not later than June 30, 1966.

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to use CCC funds for the purchase of dairy products on the open market when there was not a sufficient supply of such products in the CCC to meet Department commitments under Food for Peace export programs and domestic donation programs.

Extended for four years the authority for leasing of tobacco acreage and added the provision that for tobacco being allotted on an acreage-poundage basis, leases might be made on the basis of pounds, rather than acres.

Extended for four years the exemption of "boiling peanuts" from peanut marketing quotas.

Background

REFERENCES -- Cotton: 1964 Almanac p. 98, 1963 Almanac p. 126; Wheat: 1964 Almanac p. 98, 1963 Almanac p. 94; Feed Grains: 1963 Almanac p. 107, 1961 Almanac p. 104, 108; Wool, 1954 Almanac p. 100; Rice, 1958 Almanac p. 271; Cropland Retirement: 1963 Almanac p. 121, 1962 Almanac p. 95, 1960 Almanac p. 328, 1956 Almanac p. 375; Dairy: 1963 Almanac p. 122.

An omnibus farm bill in 1965 was dictated by the fact that three major commodity programs -- feed grains, wheat and cotton -- were scheduled to expire with the 1965 crop. A fourth program, wool, was slated to expire Dec. 31, 1966. Also, Administration farm planners wished to make changes in the rice program and initiate a new cropland retirement program similar to the Soil Bank of the 1950s.

JOHNSON MESSAGE

President Johnson Feb. 4 sent a farm message to Congress calling for revision and extension of expiring commodity programs, changes in the rice and tobacco programs and institution of a new cropland retirement program designed to take 40 million acres out of production over a period of five years. (For text see p. 1413)

Mr. Johnson also called for increased credit to rural areas and steps to assure that rural communities receive all available federal assistance. The President further asked for authority to establish an emergency stockpile of farm goods and announced plans to create a permanent body to study the entire U. S. agricultural policy.

The President's farm message stressed the importance of the support programs. "Independent studies by university economists are unanimous in their basic conclusion: the removal of price and income supports would have a catastrophic effect upon farm income," the President said. However, he said that the farm program should "be focused more precisely on the opportunity for parity of income for America's family farmers and lower Government costs." He said private business should be encouraged to buy from farmers "rather than depending on the Government as a source of supply."

The message also emphasized that programs to help rural America should be considered as distinct from programs aimed at helping commercial farming. "We need to change much of our thinking on farm policy," Mr. Johnson said. "Just as we do in other segments of our economy, we need to separate the social problems of rural America from the economic problems of commercial agriculture. We need to be concerned about both, but the answers to each may be different."

President Johnson listed five objectives that should determine farm policy: (1) an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable, stable prices; (2) effective use of agricultural resources; (3) a workable balance between supply and demand at lower costs to the Government; (4) opportunity for the efficient farmer to earn parity of income; (5) parity of opportunity for all rural people.

PROPOSALS

Following is a summary of the major recommendations, plans and actions listed in the President's farm message:

Commodity Programs. He requested revision and extension of existing wheat, feed grains, cotton, tobacco, rice and wool programs. He also requested authorization of a cropland retirement program and for legislation to permit the leasing or sale of acreage allotments. The President subsequently submitted detailed requests for all of these programs except cotton. (For tobacco requests, see story p. 134; for all other programs, see below)

Distribution of Federal Aid. Mr. Johnson said special measures were needed to assure that federal assistance was distributed equally between urban and rural communities. "It is not easy to equitably distribute federal assistance to a scattered rural population," he said. "Rural communities often lack the specialized organiza-

tions found in major cities which keep informed of development programs and initiate action to make use of them."

The President said a Rural Community Development Service would be created in the Department of Agriculture to work with other federal agencies in extending services to rural areas. All departments and agencies administering programs which could benefit rural people had been asked to take steps to assure equal distribution between rural and urban areas. A study had been ordered of "administrative obstacles" that might prevent equal distribution. The Cooperative Federal-State Extension Service would be strengthened to assist rural communities in forming development organizations. (See agriculture appropriation story p. 194)

Rural Credit. The President recommended that Congress set up a home mortgage insurance program to be administered by the Agriculture Department. Congress failed to act on a similar proposal in 1964. The program would be patterned after the Federal Housing Administration's insured home loan program that had brought private money into urban and suburban areas. The Department had administered a direct housing loan program since 1949. The President said the loan insurance program would increase rural housing at lower federal cost. (The program was included in the omnibus housing bill enacted in 1965. See story p. 358)

Mr. Johnson also asked Congress to increase the annual limit on the Department's present program of insuring farm ownership loans and loans for community water systems and recreation developments. (See story p. 138)

Reserve Stocks. The President asked for authority to set up a reserve stock of commodities to be used during emergencies, such as for national security purposes, for relief and for domestic economic stabilization. The Commodity Credit Corporation would manage the stock, but the expenses would be kept separate from the cost of prices and income support programs. There was no action on this request in 1965.

Foreign Trade. The President said steps would be taken to increase exports of farm products. He said the Food for Peace program would be broadened and geared to the needs of recipient countries and their economic development programs.

Study. Mr. Johnson said he would reorganize the National Agricultural Advisory Commission into a permanent Commission on U. S. Food and Fiber to make a detailed study of the entire agriculture policy of the nation. The Commission would represent rural communities, consumers, producers, industry, Government and the public.

(The President Nov. 4 announced the formation of a Commission on Food and Fiber to appraise "our agricultural and related foreign trade policies," and report to him in 18 months. The Commission would be chaired by Sherwood Berg, dean of the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

ADMINISTRATION DRAFT BILL

President Johnson April 5 sent Congress a draft bill to extend and amend the Government's wheat, feed grain and wool programs, provide a new subsidy program for rice and a long-term cropland retirement plan, and permit the transfer of allotments from one farm to another.

The President, in letters to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, said the proposals would reduce Government costs and increase farm income by making the market pay more to farmers, would reduce production and would make U. S. farm products more competitive in the world market. (For text, see p. 1416)

An Administration spokesman emphasized that a main objective of the President's proposals was to shift part of the Government's farm costs to the market. He said farmers "have been subsidizing consumers for a long time," and that it was "unfair" for taxpayers to provide farm income. Agriculture should receive "fair returns" from the market on a par with other businesses, he said.

The draft bill would have increased consumer costs by increasing the cost of wheat through the use of wheat marketing certificates of a higher value than in 1964 and 1965, and by the institution of a marketing certificate program for rice. Under this system, farmers were given certificates for that portion of the crop to be consumed domestically. Processors, such as millers, were required to buy the certificates at prices set by the Secretary of Agriculture. They could pass along the cost of the certificates to consumers. Officials estimated that the changes proposed by the Administration would increase the retail price of bread by about a penny a loaf and of rice by "a few pennies" a pound. The Administration bill was introduced April 5 in the House (HR 7097) by Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N. C.) and in the Senate (S 1702) by Agriculture and Forestry Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.)

Background and highlights of the President's proposals:

Wheat. The existing wheat program, passed in 1964 for the 1964 and 1965 crops, provided land diversion payments and price supports to farmers complying with acreage allotments and agreeing to divert certain amounts of acreage from wheat production to conservation and certain other crops. Farmers not taking part in the program received none of the benefits.

Land diversion payments ran up to half the value of normal production on the diverted acres. Under the price support program, each farmer was given domestic marketing certificates covering that portion of his crop to be consumed in this country and export marketing certificates for the portion to be exported. Food processors and exporters were required to buy the certificates to cover the wheat they processed or exported. The domestic certificates currently were worth 75 cents each and the export certificates 30 cents. Price supports currently could be set from 65 to 90 percent of parity on wheat for domestic use and from 0 to 90 percent of parity on wheat to be exported and on non-certificated wheat.

Proposals -- The Administration bill extended the wheat program for two years -- for the 1966 and 1967 crops--with these changes:

The maximum price support for wheat for domestic use was raised from 90 percent of parity to 100 percent -- about $2.57 a bushel. The Government's basic support of $1.25 a bushel would be continued, but the value of domestic certificates would be raised from 75 cents to nearly $1.30 a bushel.

The Administration planned to discontinue the export certificate system. Export subsidies would then also be dropped, meaning an annual savings of $125 million. Farmer income would be increased by about the same amount.

(Continued on next page)

Farmers would be permitted to divert up to 50 percent, rather than the current 20 percent, of their wheat cropland to conservation and other uses. The limitation (a maximum of 50 percent of the normal production of the diverted acres) on land diversion payments would be removed.

Feed Grains. Congress in 1961 enacted a voluntary acreage reduction program covering corn, grain sorghums, barley, oats and rye. The program was revised in 1962 and again in 1963, when it was extended through 1965. Farmers who agreed to take out of production 20 to 50 percent of their feed grain acreage received diversion payments and price supports. Noncooperators received no benefits.

Diversion payments were provided up to 50 percent of the price support rate on the normal production of the retired cropland. Price supports for corn (the basis for all other feed grain supports) were set between 65 to 90 percent of parity.

Proposals -- The Administration bill extended the feed grain program for two years--through 1967--with these major changes:

Agriculture officials were given more discretion in lowering or raising price supports to meet year-to-year conditions and could limit supports to only a portion of a farmer's production. The 50 percent limit on diversion payments would be removed. Farmers would be permitted to grow soybeans on feed grains acreage if approved by the Agriculture Secretary. Officials estimated that changes in the feed grains programs would cut Government costs $25 to $50 million a year.

Rice. The Agricultural Act of 1958 provided a permanent floor on acreage allotments for rice of 1,653,000 acres and price support at 65 to 90 percent of parity. Export subsidies, as with wheat, were paid to permit sales to foreign countries at the lower world prices.

Proposals -- The Administration's bill authorized a domestic marketing certificate program--similar to the one for wheat--for 1966 and 1967. Price support loans for rice with the certificates would be from 65 to 100 percent of parity. Farmers would receive certificates based on the percentage (about 35 percent) of the crop to be used in the country. Processors would be required to buy the certificates.

Government supports, then currently about $4.50 a hundredweight, were to be at the world market level of about $3.50 per hundredweight. The certificates would be valued at about $3 to provide the farmer with a total parity income of about $6.50 per hundredweight for rice consumed domestically. The lower price support loan rate would eliminate the need for export subsidies, saving the Government an estimated $35 to $45 million a year.

Additional certificates would be given on the first 1,500 hundredweight of production, thus providing higher returns to small producers.

Wool. The National Wool Act of 1954, extended in 1958 and 1961, was due to expire March 31, 1966. It authorized conventional price support purchases or direct payments. Under the direct payment system, domestic wool was sold on the open market, and the difference between the market price and a much higher support price was paid the farmer. Price supports could range up to 90 percent of parity and were set at a level to encourage a production of up to 360 million pounds of wool a year.

Proposals -- The Administration's bill would extend the National Wool Act from March 31, 1966, to Dec. 31, 1967. Production goals in terms of poundage would be deleted, and payments would be graduated on three levels, depending on the amount a producer marketed. Small producers would receive the highest rate of payments.

Cropland Retirement. The Administration bill authorized a new Cropland Adjustment Program under which the Government during 1965-70 could make contracts of five to 10 years with farmers to divert cropland to soil, water, wildlife and forest conserving uses, conservation of open spaces, natural beauty, wildlife and recreational resources and prevention of air and water pollution. The farmers would receive diversion payments and financial assistance to put the acreage to other uses. Limits would be placed on the amount of land which could be retired in any county. A farmer executing a contract would have to agree to retire from production his entire acreage devoted to one of the surplus crops designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Allotment Transfers. The Administration bill authorized the sale or lease of acreage allotments, marketing quotas and sugar proportionate shares from one farmer to another with the seller or leasor retaining ownership of the land. The President said this would provide additional income to farmers who remain on their land but quit farming and would permit other farmers to expand their operations.

COTTON

Although Mr. Johnson, in his Feb. 4 agricultural message, recommended that changes be made in the expiring cotton law, he did not include cotton in the draft bill. Later in the year, the Administration backed a cotton bill drafted by the House Agriculture Committee on the basis of proposals by Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N. C.). This proposed direct income support payments to farmers, a single market price for domestic and export cotton at the world market level and an acreage diversion program to reduce cotton production. This program was written into the final version of the Administration's 1965 omnibus farm bill.

Congress in 1964 enacted a two-year cotton program designed to allow domestic textile mills to purchase cotton at prices competitive with those paid for U. S. cotton by foreign manufacturers buying on the world market.

Before 1964, the domestic price of cotton was supported at about 32.5 cents a pound, and an 8.5-cent-a-pound export subsidy was provided to make U. S. cotton exports competitive in world markets. The mechanism of support was the price-support loan system, under which a farmer could get a Government loan on his crop at the support rate. If market conditions were favorable, he could redeem the cotton, paying off the loan, and sell the crop commercially. If conditions were unfavorable, he could deliver the cotton to the Government in full repayment of the loan.

The complicated 1964 cotton program (1) reduced the loan rate in stages to 29 cents a pound, (2) established an "equalization fee" which went to exporters and to domestic cotton mills, providing them both with cotton at about the world price of 23.5-24 cents a pound, and (3) authorized a higher level of price support for small farmers and farmers who voluntarily reduced their production. (1964 Alamanac p. 98)

This program, it was hoped, would stimulate domestic textile mills to use more cotton instead of artificial fibers in their products, and would encourage farmers to reduce their production. However, domestic mill consumption did not increase enough to offset a decline in exports, and cotton production continued at high levels. Government surplus stocks continued to grow; the total carryover at the end of the 1965-66 marketing year was expected to reach a record 16 million bales. Federal expenditures for the cotton program went from $740 million in fiscal 1964 to $903 million in fiscal 1965. (This expenditure figure does not take into account possible receipts from the later sale of cotton acquired by the Government in those years.)

Cooley Bills. Disagreement among various elements of the cotton industry frustrated Administration efforts in 1965 to come up with a detailed cotton program in time to add it to the President's April 5 proposals. House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N. C.) May 13 introduced a cotton bill (HR 8149) to reduce the national minimum cotton allotment from 16 million acres to 14 million acres; eliminate the payment of a subsidy to cotton mills; provide for, alternatively, a direct payment to farmers to make up the difference between the world market price and a higher "fair" price set by the Secretary of Agriculture, or a support loan at about 29 cents a pound; and provide payments to farmers who retired some of their cotton acres. Growers could either sell their cotton on the market and take a direct payment or sell it to the Government at the support rate. In the latter case, the Government would sell the cotton to textile mills at the world price, absorbing the loss.

This bill was opposed by growers because it reduced the national minimum acreage allotment and by the cotton trade because it substituted Government transactions for open market transactions. Following further discussions between the industry, the Agriculture Department and members of the House Agriculture Committee, Cooley June 23 introduced a second cotton bill (HR 9414) which retained the 16-million acre national minimum cotton allotment, provided for price support loans at the world market price level plus direct payments to increase growers' incomes on the cotton produced on a "domestic allotment" equal to at least 60 percent of a farm's cotton allotment, and authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to require farmers to retire a portion of their cotton acres in order to be eligible for the direct payments on their cotton. This bill became the basis for the cotton program in HR 9811.

U.S. Cotton Production, Surpluses

Billions of Bales

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Production	14.6	15.0	15.0✓	15.1*
Disappearance [1]	11.8	14.3	13.2✓	13.3*
Domestic mills	8.4	8.6	9.2✓	9.3*
Exports	3.4	5.7	4.1✓	4.0*
Carryover [2]	7.8	11.2	12.4	14.3✓
CCC	4.7	8.2	10.4	11.6✓

* *Estimate*
✓ *Preliminary figures*
1 Marketing years, 1962-3 -- 1964-5
2 Aug. 1

SOURCE: AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

DAIRY

No dairy legislation was due to expire in 1965, and the President made no recommendation for changes in existing law, which provided indirect price supports for dairy farmers through Government purchase of U. S. milk products. A second form of income support was provided to some dairy farmers through federal milk marketing orders. These orders, in effect in most major milk markets throughout the United States, amounted to price-fixing agreements, supervised by the Federal Government, between milk handlers operating in the regulated markets and the farmers who sold milk to them. Under the agreements, a higher price -- varying from market to market -- was paid for milk which was sold as drinking (Class I) milk than was paid for milk, usually of the same grade and quality, which was used to make milk products. (The lower price of the "manufacturing" milk was established by the prices paid by the Government in its purchase program for dairy products.)

Rep. W. R. Poage (D Texas) June 1 introduced a bill (HR 8674) to authorize the establishment of individual quotas on sales of Class I milk for producers selling under federal milk marketing orders.

The program was similar to one recommended by President Kennedy in 1963 as part of a proposed broad change in the dairy program. The Class I base plan was passed by the Senate in 1964 but was not acted on by the House during the 88th Congress. In the meantime, pressure for broad changes in the dairy program subsided as surplus milk production declined.

The Class I base plan was designed to discourage overproduction by farmers who sold milk under federal milk marketing orders. Under such orders, all of the milk sold by farmers to regulated handlers was pooled. After the portion required for the fluid (drinking, or Class I) milk needs of the market was drawn off, the remaining amount was used for manufacturing milk products. Each farmer was then paid a "blend price" representing his share of the receipts for the higher-priced Class I sales and of the lower-priced manufacturing sales. If production of milk sold in the market increased more rapidly than requirements for Class I milk, the "blend price" per unit of milk decreased, reflecting the higher proportion of milk sales for manufacturing purposes. Individual farmers who wished to maintain a given level of income thus had to increase their output. But their actions poured more manufacturing milk into the market, further diluting the blend price. The Class I base plan was designed to break this vicious price circle by establishing individual quotas for Class I milk sales. Then, a farmer who increased his production would get only the manufacturing price for the extra milk, and his action would not dilute the income of other farmers.

REACTION

The House Agriculture Committee held hearings intermittently between March 22 and June 14 on farm legislation, including the Administration's proposals. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee held similar hearings between June 16 and July 15. Following is a summary of testimony before the two Committees.

Wheat. Manufacturers of wheat products and the American Farm Bureau Federation attacked the

proposed increase in the value of domestic marketing certificates, calling the increase a "bread tax" on low-income consumers. Manufacturers of corn starch said wheat for industrial uses should not be exempted from the marketing certificate system. Numerous groups criticized an Administration proposal to permit planting of soybeans on diverted acreage as designed to bring about a soybean surplus.

Feed Grains. The Administration feed grains proposals had relatively smooth sailing in the House, with only the provision allowing planting of soybeans on diverted acreage drawing stiff criticism.

The feed grains program received rougher treatment in the Senate. Sen. Ellender told Secretary Freeman during the hearings that he would push for legislation to stiffen feed grain production controls. Ellender said the feed grain price support and acreage control program had reduced surpluses but at a cost to the taxpayers of $6 for each bushel of reduction. Freeman countered that the system was the best that could be passed. He said he had supported the stiffer control plan in 1962, when it was rejected by Congress, but added it was currently "politically unrealistic" to believe it could be passed.

Rice. The proposed institution of a certificate system for rice generated strong criticism. In House hearings, only the National Grange supported the proposal. Both growers and millers opposed the plan. A spokesman for the Rice Millers Association told the Committee that the Administration's plan "would in essence ask the rice industry to turn its back on its domestic market." A brewery representative indicated brewers of some beers might have to drop rice from their beer formulas if the provisions went into effect. A spokesman for the Kellogg Co. said the change would harm the competitive position of his firm's rice cereal. Joseph L. Alioto, president of the Rice Growers Assn. of California, said, "Our considered judgment is that the certificate plan as proposed is both unwise and unjust and would be destructive to the rice industry."

Freeman told the Senate Committee that he recognized rice growers had opposed the plan and that he was willing to discuss adjustments and compromises. But he warned that if the program was not adopted, rice price supports and acreage allotments would have to be reduced.

Wool. The Administration's plan to shift wool price supports to a graduated scale with higher payments to small producers drew strong criticism from wool growers. A spokesman for the National Wool Growers Assn. told the Senate Committee that the Administration plan would give small growers -- many of whom raised sheep as a sideline -- only "a few dollars" additional income per year. The larger producers, who depended on sheep for all their income, "would be adversely affected and in some cases ruined by this proposal," he said. A number of other grower organizations also opposed the plan.

Cropland Retirement. Secretary Freeman told the Senate Committee, "I regard Title V (cropland retirement) as the most basic and perhaps the most essential feature of the entire bill." The National Grange gave it tepid support, saying it should be considered only in terms of a "temporary expediency." The National Assn. of Wheat Growers endorsed it but asked that provisions be amended to require that a farmer need only retire a minimum of 50 (rather than 100) percent of one allotment crop to be eligible for the program. The National Farmers Union (NFU) took a similar stand. A spokesman for the Uplands Cotton Growers Inc. asked that it be amended to exclude cotton. Various conservation and recreation groups went on record in favor of it.

Allotment Transfers. Title VI (allotment transfers) received little support. It was roundly criticized by both the NFU and the Farm Bureau and was given only qualified support by the Grange. Fred V. Heinkel, president of the Missouri Farmers Assn., summed up much of the prevailing feeling in his remarks to the Senate Committee. "There is considerable apprehension among our membership as to the desirability of this provision," he said. "There is a prevailing fear among family farmers that large landowners might 'gobble up' basic allotments and stimulate a trend toward corporate farms. If this provision is adopted, we would insist that certain safeguards be incorporated to be sure that this does not happen."

Cotton. Cotton merchants generally urged that support loan rates be dropped to or below the world price level and that growers receive direct cash payments to bring their incomes up to "fair" levels. Some merchants advocated making the cash payments available only if the farmer sold his cotton in the open market and not if he put it under the loan. These same merchants usually also advocated setting the loan rate below the world market level to discourage cotton being put under the loan.

The NFU said mill subsidies should be ended and growers given the option of selling in the open market with Government subsidy payment. The Farm Bureau said mill subsidies and loan price support rates should be scaled down gradually over the next three years. Some growers' groups asked that the support loan rate be maintained at a high level and that the "equalization fee" paid to cotton users and exporters be continued. One major grower organization, the Cotton Producers Legislative Committee, told the House Committee that the Government could bring about a further reduction in the cotton surplus by offering acreage diversion payments. Both growers and merchants generally voiced opposition to reducing the national minimum acreage below 16 million acres.

Secretary Freeman expressed the Administration's position before the Senate Committee, saying, "After four years of experience, I am convinced the best way -- as a practical matter -- to maximize American cotton exports is to move cotton through the private trade freely at world prices. We can best accomplish this through a low loan rate -- near the world price -- that would permit cotton to move freely into export. Grower income should be supplemented by direct payment in cash or in kind or by diversion payments."

Dairy. The major opposition to the proposed Class I base plan came from the American Farm Bureau Federation, which argued that some farmers' net income would go down under the plan, that competition between markets would create pressure for a single nationwide milk marketing order, and that the plan would create pressure for higher Class I milk prices. It also objected, as did the NFU, that the proposal failed to make provision for entry of new producers into a market.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

ACTION -- July 20 reported an Administration-backed omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- H Rept 631) containing wheat, feed grains and cropland adjustment programs close to the ones recommended by Mr. Johnson April 5, and a revised version of his recommendations

for wool. The bill also provided a cotton program along the lines of the second bill (HR 9414) introduced by Cooley, and a Class I base plan for federal milk marketing orders. The bill did not include the President's recommendations for sale and transfer of -- except, with limitations, for cotton -- allotments, or for rice. All programs would run for four years, instead of the two years recommended by the President.

MAJORITY VIEWS

The majority report on HR 9811 said, "In general the Committee adopted provisions which will hold farm income at current or higher levels while bringing about some reduction in Government costs." The majority said it was convinced "that unless we maintain farm income at more equitable levels, hundreds of thousands of our most progressive farmers will find their debt position intolerable and will be forced into bankruptcy, with very serious repercussions in the economic and social orders of the nation." It also stated that HR 9811 did not "do all for the food and fiber producers of this nation that the Committee would like to do at this time. It also involves costs to the Government higher than is desirable from a budgetary standpoint.... The Committee sought to reduce Government costs further. But it found that usually an alternative that would save $100 million for the Government would reduce farm income by $200 to $300 million, or even more."

Cotton. The Committee added to the omnibus farm bill an Administration-backed cotton program which required farmers who wished to obtain price support loans and other program benefits to retire 15 percent of their cotton allotments to soil-conserving practices. (The national minimum cotton allotment of 16 million acres was retained.) Farmers who did so would get (1) price support loans at 90 percent of the world market price (the loan rate would be 21 cents a pound in 1966), plus (2) acreage diversion payments at one half the loan rate on the projected yield of the mandatorily retired acres and on any additional retired acres, up to 35 percent of the farm's total cotton allotment, plus (3) a direct payment of nine cents a pound on the yield of the farm's "domestic allotment," equal to at least 65 percent of the farm's regular cotton allotment. Farmers who chose to forgo price support could plant an unlimited amount of cotton, for export only. Sale and reapportionment of cotton allotments would be permitted, but reapportionment would be limited to single counties and sale or lease to single states. Farmers who put their entire cotton allotments into the cropland adjustment program would get 25 percent higher annual payments on their cropland retirement contracts.

The report said the highest returns per pound would go to farmers who planted only their domestic allotment. It estimated that these farmers would average 36.65 cents a pound on their cotton, taking into account both forms of direct payment and assuming a market price of about 22 cents a pound. The report also said expenditures for the 1966 crop under the new program should be about $100 billion less than under the 1965 cotton program. The report said the program would be costly for several years, but would cost less in the long run because it would permit a reduction of Government stocks and balancing of production and consumption. The report predicted that the program would stimulate exports by making the price of U.S. cotton more competitive.

Wheat. The Committee adopted the Administration plan, including the plan to provide 100 percent of parity support on domestic wheat (about $2.57 a bushel) by means of marketing certificates valued at close to $1.30 a bushel, but denied an Administration proposal to allow the planting of soybeans on diverted acres and another to remove the ceiling on the diversion payment rate. The report said the program would increase farmer income by $150 million and reduce Government costs by the same amount.

The majority report conceded that the new wheat program was likely to increase consumers' bread costs. But, it said, "consumers are spending less of their income on food than ever before. Food costs in America are smaller in relation to family income than in any other nation.... Expenditures per person for food in the United States increased by $105 from 1950 to 1964. Marketing firms -- that is, the people and businesses operating between the farm gate and the retail food counter -- received $104 of the $105 extra spent by the consumer."

Feed Grains. The Committee adopted the Administration's plan virtually unchanged, but did not include permission to grow soybeans on diverted acres and did not remove the ceiling on the acreage diversion payment rate. It did permit the substitution of soybeans for feed grains on permitted areas, as requested at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The majority cautioned that if the feed grains program were not extended, the feed grains surplus would climb "by as much as 15 million tons" in 1966. It further said, "Two years of this would offset the surplus reduction achieved during the past four years."

Dairy. The Committee adopted the approach of Poage's bill with minor changes.

The report said Title I would "remove the necessity for dairymen to maintain maximum production in order to preserve their individual participation in the markets for milk for fluid consumption.... The cost for the operation of the dairy price-support program should be slightly reduced from the $360 million level in the current fiscal year, as a result of the enactment of this new dairy program." It said that, of the 124.8 billion pounds of milk produced in 1963, some 52.9 billion pounds were marketed under federal milk marketing orders. Of the latter amount, 33 billion pounds was Class I milk.

Wool. The Committee rejected the Administration's plan for graduated payments to producers based upon the amount they produced, and extended the National Wool Act through 1969. It established a new minimum price support level of 77 percent of parity, instead of the current 60 percent. The report said this would raise supports to at least 64.1 cents a pound, compared to the level of 62 cents a pound (currently 74 percent of parity) provided under the program since 1955. The report said rising prices necessitated the higher payments.

Cropland Adjustment. The Committee adopted the Administration's cropland adjustment program, adding a provision for higher payments to farmers who let the land be used for hunting, trapping, fishing and hiking by the public.

The majority report said the program was designed to "fill a void in the effort to get a comprehensive shift of farm acreage from the production of crops to new uses to fill the land requirements of our changing economy." The report said the program would cost about $141

million a year to retire 8 million acres. It said this was about $35 million a year less than the cost of retiring the land under the feed grains and wheat programs. It indicated that the program might eventually cover 40 million acres.

Rice. The report said testimony before the Committee "showed almost unanimous opposition from the rice industry" to the Administration rice certificate plan, and so the plan had been dropped from the bill.

MINORITY, OTHER VIEWS

The eleven Republican members of the Committee submitted a minority report which stated, "While we find there are certain provisions of HR 9811 which have merit and deserve general support, we feel that on the whole this bill in its present form will not move toward the sound solution of the problems of American agriculture."

Much of the minority report was devoted to support for an amendment to the bill which would raise the Commodity Credit Corporation wheat re-sale floor from 105 to 115 percent of the support price. The minority said it was clear that Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman had used the 105 percent re-sale floor "as a club to force compliance in what he calls a 'voluntary' program." The minority said, "The CCC policy has been to sell commodity stocks at 105 percent and thus, without question, depress the market prices and literally deprive the farmer of additional income."

The minority said an amendment to make the CCC wheat resale price 115 percent of parity plus carrying charges was rejected on a 17-18 vote. It also said an amendment "to finance the proposed 50-cent increase in domestic wheat certificates by Government payments from appropriated funds" (instead of through payments by processors of such wheat) was rejected on a 17-17 tie vote. This amendment was sponsored by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R Minn.).

The minority noted that it had consistently urged establishment of a "bi-partisan, blue-ribbon" committee to study the farm program and make long-range recommendations on farm problems.

Additional Minority Views. Republicans Paul B. Dague (Pa.), Delbert L. Latta (Ohio), Paul Findley (Ill.) and Laurence J. Burton (Utah) submitted additional minority views stating, "The wheat provisions of this bill are unfair to consumers, taxpayers, farmers, labor, and to low-income families.... The cotton provisions of this bill seek to move from one costly failure to another, and the feed grain provisions call for another extension of a costly and ineffective program that originally was started as a 1-year 'temporary' expedient." Findley also submitted a separate minority report criticizing the dairy section as one which "will further restrict the access to existing markets by either new producers or by producers outside the order area implementing this plan" and critizing the wool and cropland adjustment provisions.

Separate Views on Cotton. E. C. Gathings (D Ark.), and Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) filed separate views. They said the bill's cotton provisions would "greatly reduce farm income and seriously impair the economy wherever cotton is grown.... It sets the stage for the liquidation of the cotton industry as a major segment of the nation's economy and will create new pockets of poverty in many areas." They also said there could be no assurance that future Congresses would not limit the amount of direct payments individual farmers could receive under the new cotton provisions.

Floor Action

The House Aug. 19 passed HR 9811, amended, by a 221-172 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 992)

In order to ensure a comfortable margin for passage, the House leadership, in the weeks following the reporting of the bill from committee July 20, made two arrangements:

Tie to 14(b) Repeal. To pass both the farm bill and the Administration-backed bill (HR 77) to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, authorizing state "right-to-work" laws, the leadership concocted an alliance in support of both bills between farm-state Democrats and city Democrats. HR 77 was passed by the House July 28 on a 221-203 roll-call vote. (For voting analysis, see p. 115; for story on HR 77, see p. 818)

Wheat, Cotton Amendments. The Democratic leadership Aug. 17 announced that compromise amendments would be offered to the wheat and cotton sections of the bill. The wheat amendment was designed to diminish urban opposition to the bill while the cotton amendments were included to placate Southerners. The amendments were accepted. Indications were that the Administration would have sustained major defeats had the compromise amendments not been offered. Other provisions of the bill remained intact as reported by the House Agriculture Committee on July 20.

The wheat amendment provided that an increase of about 50 cents per bushel in the support level of domestically consumed wheat would be financed out of the general tax revenues instead of by a boost in the value of marketing certificates purchased by processors. Financing the increase by boosting the value of marketing certificates had been labeled a "bread tax" by opponents because it was expected to result in higher prices for consumers. Baking and milling interests lobbied vigorously against the increase in certificate value. The amendment was substantially the same as one offered in the Agriculture Committee by Quie.

The cotton amendments were designed to answer criticism that the bill made too many concessions to the big Western growers at the expense of small Southern farmers. The amendments permitted released cotton acreages to be reapportioned across county lines (the bill had limited reapportionment to within counties); limited the sale of cotton allotments to 100 acres per individual purchaser (the bill had authorized the sale of allotments with no limitations on how much an individual could purchase); provided that only those growers who already had allotments would be given the option of staying out of the support program entirely and planting unlimited amounts of cotton (the bill had given the option to anyone who wanted to grow cotton) and provided that a grower who owned more than one farm must either have all his farms in the support program or all not in it (the bill contained no uniformity requirement).

Southerners argued that limiting acreage reapportionments to within counties instead of within states (as was the current procedure) would result in the permanent loss of acreage by some Southern states. They favored the 100-acre ceiling on allotment purchases and the uniformity requirement to limit the growth of the already

large Western farms. The requirement that a farmer must already have an allotment to be able to exercise the option of operating outside the program -- growing an unlimited amount of cotton -- was favored as a way of combatting speculators, mostly in the West.

DEBATE. During the three days of debate, the bill's opponents concentrated on the wheat and cotton sections.

Bitter words were exchanged over the Administration's plan to increase the value of domestic wheat marketing certificates. B.F. Sisk (D Calif.) Aug. 17 termed arguments made by the milling and baking industry against the proposal as "pure poppycock and as phony as a $3 bill." Sisk said he was preparing a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the "monopolistic tendencies" and "anti-trust violations" of the milling and baking industry. Sisk said it was "a giant monopoly, out to feather its own nest."

John B. Anderson (R Ill.) Aug. 17 accused Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman of making "intemperate statements" about the milling and baking industry. Anderson also said federal funds had been used to lobby for the farm bill. Freeman had been critical of what he termed the "bread trust."

Chairman Harold D. Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee Aug. 17 said he had "never heard more criticism of any provision in any bill than has been leveled against this proposal to increase the price the miller must pay for wheat." Cooley said the compromise should "do away completely with any argument about a so-called bread tax."

Cooley said HR 9811 as a whole incorporated "the successful features of past programs" and drew "on new proposals in a determined and comprehensive effort to meet the basic needs of farmers, consumers and taxpayers." He said, "It will cut Government costs, maintain farm income, and keep food and fiber abundant at reasonable prices."

John S. Monagan (D Conn.) Aug. 17 said he was opposed to the bill because "it is too expensive, it does not meet the objectives which it proclaims and it neglects the problems of the very farmers who are most in need. It involves wasteful and ruinous storage charges and constitutes an unfair burden on the community as a whole."

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) Aug. 18 spoke out against the direct payment aspects of the bill. He said the farmer "doesn't want a dole, he only wants...a fair price in the market." Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) was especially critical of the cropland retirement provision, saying Aug. 18 it was similar to the soil bank of the 1950s. "It (soil bank) made ghost towns throughout the farm belt."

The section which generated the most floor debate was cotton. Thomas G. Morris (D N. M) Aug. 18 said the farm bill "picked out the objectionable features of the programs of Secretary (Ezra Taft) Benson (Secretary of Agriculture, 1953-61) and Secretary (Charles F.) Brannan (Secretary of Agriculture, 1949-53) and threw them into the cotton section -- that is, the low price supports proposed by Mr. Benson and the direct payments proposed by Mr. Brannan." Paul Findley (R Ill.) Aug. 18 said the bill "would authorize payments as high as $1 million a year to some cotton farmers." Quie said the language of the bill regarding sale and lease of cotton allotments could "be so construed" to have the effect of legalizing the type of operations carried on by Billie Sol Estes.

Cooley stated that "without some change in the current program, the cotton surplus can be expected to rise substantially and Government costs skyrocket."

Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) Aug. 17 said the decision to offer the compromises on wheat and cotton were made solely by the House leadership.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House HR 9811 was the same as the version reported by the House Agriculture Committee, with the addition of the amendments noted below.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 18 -- W. R. Poage (D Tex.) -- Permit released cotton acreages to be reapportioned across county lines. Standing vote, 111-28.

Poage -- Limit the sale of cotton allotments to 100 acres per individual purchaser (the bill had authorized the sale of allotments with no limitations on how much an individual could purchase); provide that only those growers who already had allotments would be given the option of staying out of the support program entirely and planting unlimited amounts of cotton (the bill had given the option to anyone who wanted to grow cotton) and provide that a cotton grower who owned more than one farm must either have all his farms in the support program or all not in it (the bill contained no uniformity requirement). Voice vote.

Aug. 19 -- Maston O'Neal (D Ga.) -- Give farmers within a county 45 days priority in purchasing or leasing cotton acreage allotments in that county. Voice.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Provide that any increase in the current support of wheat (about $2 a bushel) be financed by direct payments from the general Government revenues. (The bill had specified that an increase to bring supports up to 100 percent of parity -- about $2.50 a bushel -- be financed by boosting the value of marketing certificates purchased by processors.) Voice.

Rolland Redlin (D N.D.) -- Amend pending Dole amendment support loans (below) to make the figure 110 percent, rather than 115 percent. Voice.

Page Belcher (R Okla.) -- Authorize the Agriculture Secretary, under certain conditions, to permit the transfer of acreage allotments or feed grain bases together with relevant production histories from a farm composed of public lands to another farm or farms in the same county composed of public lands. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 18 -- Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) -- Exempt small milk producer-dealers who retail milk solely within their own immediate area and do not purchase milk from interstate producers from the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937. (The bill amended the Act to provide that all producers would be subject to Class I quotas if a majority of the producers in federal milk order areas approved establishment of a Class I base plan.) Standing vote, 89-105.

Paul Findley (R Ill.) -- Set the minimum support level for wool producers at 75 percent of parity, rather than at 77 percent of parity provided in the bill. Voice.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Require that PIK (payment-in-kind) feed grains be sold at 105 percent of the current support price if held by the Agriculture Department for more than one year. (The amendment was designed to discourage the Government from accumulating large stocks of PIK feed grains.) Standing vote, 35-76.

Findley -- Require that all PIK feed grains be sold at 105 percent of the current support price. Standing, 28-78.

Findley -- Reduce the extension of the feed grains program from four to two years. Standing, 52-66.

Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- Limit diversion payments on feed grain land to one-fifth of the fair market price of the diverted acres. Standing vote, 43-79.

Quie -- Delete provisions for sale and lease of cotton allotments. Voice.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Delete from the pending Poage cotton-acreage amendment (above) the provision permitting released cotton acreages to be reapportioned across county lines. Standing vote, 36-47.

Jones -- Delete from the pending Poage cotton-acreage amendment (above) the definition of a "cooperator." Voice.

Aug. 19 -- Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Make implementation of the cotton section contingent on the Agriculture Secretary's enforcing provisions of Export Sales Act of 1956 (directing him to sell stocks of cotton for export at world market prices and retain the traditional U.S. share of the market). Voice.

Bob Casey (D Tex.) -- Require Commodity Credit Corporation to seek competitive bids for cotton storage contracts. Standing, 35-50.

Michel -- Delete the section of the bill giving the Agriculture Secretary authority to finance the cotton program through an alternate method if Congress should in the future place limitations on the amount of direct payments individual cotton growers may receive. Voice vote.

Michel -- Require that the Agriculture Department when buying cotton allotments from farmers use funds appropriated specifically for that purpose instead of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Standing, 35-78.

Findley -- Provide that all wheat subsidies above the basic support loan rate ($1.25 per bushel) be paid directly from general Government revenues instead of just that amount above $2 per bushel -- as provided in the Cooley amendment (above). (This would have eliminated the marketing certificate entirely). Standing, 32-93.

Robert Dole (R Kan.) -- Provide that a married wheat producer would not lose eligibility for wheat program benefits due to a violation of regulations by his (or her) spouse if the two operate separate farms. Standing, 63-67.

George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) -- Exempt soft white wheat east of Mississippi from the wheat program. Standing vote, 28-64.

Dole -- Increase the resale rate of wheat obtained by the Government on non-recourse support loans to 110 percent of the support price. Standing, 82-141.

Delbert L. Latta (R Ohio) -- Allow wheat farmers to receive domestic marketing certificates on that percentage of their wheat consumed domestically and not just on a flat 45 percent of their production as was the current practice. Voice.

E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) -- Delete the cropland retirement section of the bill (Title VI). Standing, 45-101.

Joseph Y. Resnick (D N.Y.) -- Provide for a nationwide egg marketing order to limit the total number of eggs that could be marketed in any one year. Standing, 107-128; teller, 110-137.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Limit the extension of wool, feed grains, wheat and cotton programs to two years instead of four. Standing, 93-131.

Michel -- Limit the total payments made under the cropland retirement program to 20 percent of the fair market value of the farm involved. Voice.

Findley -- Prohibit the total amount of payments made to any farmer under the wheat, cotton, wool, feed grains and cropland retirement sections of the bill from exceeding $25,000 a year. Standing, 59-144.

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- Sept. 7 reported a much amended version of the omnibus farm bill passed by the House Aug. 19 (HR 9811 -- S Rept 687).

The Senate Committee bill contained Administration recommendations for feed grain commodity legislation and a cropland retirement program, plus Committee-drafted provisions on wheat, cotton, wool and rice. The feed grains and cropland retirement provisions were similar to the ones approved by the House. But the Commitee altered the House bill by re-writing the wheat and cotton provisions, dropping a dairy provision altogether and adding a rice program. (For details, see below).

The Committee also added to HR 9811 an amendment giving to the Secretary of Agriculture, instead of the Secretary of Labor, the responsibility for determining whether foreign agricultural laborers were needed in the United States; and an amendment expressing the sense of Congress that commercial exports of agricultural commodities -- such as shipments of wheat to the Soviet Union -- should not be subjected to any requirement that half be shipped in U. S. flag vessels as long as other commercial exports were not subjected to the same requirement.

The Committee Sept. 2 ordered HR 9811, as amended reported on a 12-3 vote. Sens. Talmadge (D Ga.), Jordan (D N. C.) and Russell (D S. C.) were opposed.

A White House official Sept. 8 said the Senate Committee's wheat and cotton provisions were "completely impossible."

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) Sept. 8 announced that he would seek to restore to the bill a cotton program similar to the one approved by the House and backed by the Administration.

MAJORITY VIEWS

The Committee's report said farm commodity legislation was the "mainstay against the destructive influence of surplus production on farm income." It said the nation's production potential, "if unchecked,...could push surpluses to staggering levels with serious effect on farm income and substantial increases in Government farm program costs."

Wheat. The report said the Committee plan, sponsored by Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) and adopted Aug. 31 on a 15-0 vote, would provide a voluntary-type support and acreage diversion program for the 1966-69 wheat crops. It said the plan would increase farmer income to an average of $1.90 a bushel, which was about 9 cents a bushel higher than provided under the House wheat plan.

The Committee plan, like the one in effect for 1964-65 and the one proposed in the House bill, would permit farmers to choose whether to participate or not. No planting restrictions or fines would be placed on farmers who failed to participate. These would get the going market price for wheat, which would be near the support price of $1.25 a bushel. Farmers who signed up with the program

also got land-diversion payments. The wheat supports would be provided in two steps. First, the farmer would get a support price in the neighborhood of $1.25 a bushel for all the wheat he produced. (If he chose to sell it on the market rather than sell it to the Government, he would still get about the same price for his wheat.) Second, each participating farmer would get direct payments from the Government on the projected yield of his permitted acreage to bring his average income per bushel up to at least $1.90. (The bill would permit these payments to go high enough to bring the income up to 100 percent of parity -- about $2.50 a bushel -- but the Secretary of Agriculture was not expected to make the higher payments.)

The Senate Committee plan would partially finance the cost of the direct payments by requiring millers and processors of wheat for domestic human consumption to purchase, directly from the Government, marketing certificates to cover all the wheat they used (estimated to be about 40 percent of the annual production of slightly under 1.4 billion bushels). These certificates would probably have a face value of 75 cents in 1966. The remainder of the program cost would be financed directly from the federal treasury. If the Secretary of Agriculture determined that the average price of bread had increased he could raise the cost of the marketing certificates to bring the price of wheat up to as high as 100 percent of parity, or about $2.50 a bushel.

The report said the Committee's wheat plan would increase farm income by about $400 million in 1966, and simplify the program for farmers.

Cotton. The Committee rejected the House cotton plan. Instead, it decided to retain the market support price at its current level of 29 cents a pound, and to provide additional direct payments for farmers who voluntarily retired at least 35 percent of their cotton acreage, or who had less than 10 acres. These payments would be 7 cents a pound in 1966 and could go as high as 11 cents a pound in succeeding years. The cotton program would cover the 1966-69 crops. (This price support program was similar to the one in effect for 1964-65.)

Like the House plan, the Committee left the national minimum acreage for cotton at 16 million acres. However, the Committee did not permit unlimited production for farmers who did not participate in the program.

The Committee adopted a version of the cotton mill subsidy plan in effect for 1964-65, but cut the subsidy in half, to 3 cents a pound, and ordered that the payment be made to cotton handlers (middlemen) rather than directly to the mills. The report said, "The cotton situation was actually aggravated and intensified by the so-called one-price cotton act adopted last year." It said Government surplus stocks increased, rather than declined; mills used only 600,000 more bales, instead of the projected 1.1 million more bales; and "exports fell off alarmingly," to about 4 million bales in the 1964-65 marketing year. It said annual exports should be about 6 million bales.

The cotton program was approved by the Committee Sept. 1 on an 8-7 vote. Voting against the plan were Sens. Talmadge, Jordan, Russell, Mondale (D Minn.), McGovern (D S.D.), Boggs (R Del.) and Aiken (R Vt.).

Feed Grains. The report said, "Many Committee members view with considerable concern the 'free ride' that the majority of the farmers get on the feed grain program by benefitting from the improved price and supply situation without making any adjustments in their production." In order to eliminate "the benefits accruing to the non-participants," the Committee suggested "a gradual lowering of the loan rate" over the period 1966-69 and an accompanying increase in the amount of direct payments, keeping the total support constant. Lowering the support loan -- the mechanism under which farmers can get the Government-guaranteed price by turning over their production to the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture -- would have the effect of lowering the market price for grains.

The Committee bill provided a feed grain program similar to the one in effect for 1965 and to the one provided in the House bill. The major change permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to lower the support loan (which could currently drop only as low as $1.03 a bushel for corn -- 65 percent of parity) and increase the direct payments made to cooperating farmers, as long as the sum of the two fell between 65 percent of parity and 90 percent of parity.

The Committee also provided an alternative feed grain program for 1966-69 under which the Secretary could elect to offer a low support loan (as low as 95 cents a bushel, or 60 percent of parity) and more lucrative land diversion contracts. These could run for as long as five years, instead of from year to year, as under the current program, and could pay a minimum of 70 percent of the loan rate on the projected yield of the diverted land, instead of a maximum of 50 percent under the current program. There would be no direct payments.

Cropland Adjustment. The Senate Committee approved the House's cropland adjustment provisions with some changes. It added a $225 million limitation on the amount of new contracts signed in any single year, specified that the Agriculture Secretary could not require more than 50 percent of one allotment be put in the program as a basis for participation and prohibited lump sum payments in advance on the entire amount of the contract. It also provided that a person controlling a farm for the contract period (five or ten years) could not be excluded from the program because of non-ownership if he had operated the farm for three years, and established a Wildlife Advisory Board.

Rice. The Committee added a rice section which provided an acreage diversion program effective whenever the national rice allotment would be reduced below the 1965 level of 1.8 million acres. The House bill contained no rice provisions. The Senate rice provision did not include the Adminstration's proposals for a rice marketing certificate program.

Wool. The Committee scrapped the House method of calculating the support level for wool in favor of a new method based upon the cost of production. This would produce a support price of 65 cents a pound in 1966. The Senate version also provided that producers marketing less than 1,000 pounds of wool would receive an extra five cents a pound in support payments.

The majority noted that the support level for wool had been 62 cents a pound since 1955, that production costs had increased "substantially" since then and that the support price "does not provide the same incentive now as it did when the program was first begun." Wool is the one commodity in the bill which is not in surplus.

MINORITY, OTHER VIEWS

Minority Views on Cotton. Sens. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.) and Donald

Russell (D S.C.) submitted a minority report on cotton which estimated that the cotton program reported by the Committee would cost "over $1 billion more than a program along the lines of HR 9811."

Supplemental Views. Sens. Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) and George McGovern (D S.D.) opposed the Committee amendment transferring from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture the responsibility for determining when supplemental agricultural laborers should be imported into the United States.

Other Views. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) submitted individual views supporting the Senate amendments to the House version of HR 9811. He particularly supported the amendments to the feed grains section designed to reduce the support loan in an effort to lower the market price of grains, while increasing the direct payment to maintain the income of cooperating farmers. Cooper also supported the cropland adjustment program in the Senate bill. He said he supported the Committee's cotton provisions because the possible results of the House program "were unknown and in dispute" and would have been in effect for four years.

Sen. J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) recommended a "Hoover-type commission" to study agriculture.

Sen. Jack Miller (R Iowa) said that the feed grain program had been given "ample opportunity to work, and ...the record is clear that it has not worked."

Floor Action

The Senate Sept. 14 passed HR 9811, amended, by a 72-22 roll-call vote and sent it to conference. (For voting, see chart p. 1072)

In four days of debate, the Senate restored the bill to a form similar in most respects to the House-passed version. In key votes, the Senate substituted for cotton and wheat provisions reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee the programs backed by the Administration and included in the House version. A dairy provision similar to the one approved by the House and deleted by the Committee was also restored to HR 9811. Moreover, two controversial riders on farm labor imports and wheat shipments to Communist countries, added by the Committee, were deleted from the bill on the floor. The one on foreign farm workers was dropped only after Vice President Humphrey voted to break a 45-45 tie.

HR 9811, as passed by the Senate, extended existing wheat, feed grains and wool programs through 1969, substantially altered the existing cotton program and extended it through 1969, instituted a new four-year cropland retirement program and a new dairy program. A rice section, providing for an acreage diversion program, was added to the bill by the Senate. Except for rice, all of the programs mentioned above were contained in the House version.

Heavy lobbying was conducted by the Administration to restore House provisions on wheat and cotton. It was supported on cotton by the cotton textile industry. Organized labor also waged a concentrated lobbying campaign against the Committee riders on wheat shipments to Soviet bloc countries and foreign farm workers.

Cotton. The Senate Sept. 10, by a 62-24 roll-call vote, substituted for the cotton provisions reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee an amendment by Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), similar to the House cotton provisions.

Wheat. The Senate Sept. 10 adopted by voice vote amendments by George McGovern (D S. D.) which substituted wheat provisions similar to those passed by the House for those reported by the Senate Committee. The Committee provisions, sponsored by Milton R. Young (R N. D.), would have supported all wheat produced by cooperators at $1.90 a bushel, through a $1.25 price support loan plus 65 cents in direct payments.

The McGovern plan differed from the House plan in retaining two key features of the Young plan. It directed that the average price which cooperating farmers got for their wheat must be $1.90 a bushel, even if extra federal payments were required. (Under the House plan, it would be about $1.81 a bushel.) And it permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to raise the price of the marketing certificates which processors must acquire if he determined that the price of bread rose significantly in 1966. Young called the McGovern amendment "satisfactory." It was estimated that this Senate wheat plan would cost the Government about $250 million a year more than the House plan.

Wheat Shipments to Soviet Bloc. The Senate Sept. 10 accepted, by voice vote, an amendment by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to delete a committee amendment providing that it was the "sense of Congress" that the President should eliminate a requirement that 50 percent of the wheat sold to Soviet bloc countries must be shipped in U. S. bottoms. The proviso was established by President Kennedy after unions blocked wheat shipments to the Soviet Union in 1963. It was protested by the Soviet Union, which said the higher shipping costs made U. S. wheat prohibitively expensive. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) Sept. 10 said the Foreign Relations Committee would hold hearings on a resolution similar to the committee amendment. (For later action, see p. 130)

Foreign Farm Workers. The Senate Sept. 13 voted, 46-45, to drop a committee amendment which transferred from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to determine when and how many foreign agricultural workers were needed by U. S. farmers. The amendment was opposed by the Secretaries of Labor and Agriculture and by the Attorney General. Vice President Humphrey cast the deciding vote to break a 45-45 tie. The vote was confirmed by a 45-44 vote to table a motion to reconsider it. (For voting, see chart. p. 1072)

Ceiling on Farm Subsidy Payments. The Senate rejected three attempts to amend HR 9811 to establish a ceiling on the amount of agricultural subsidies an individual or corporation could get from the Federal Government. First, the Senate Sept. 14 rejected, on a 33-56 roll-call vote, an amendment by Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.), as modified by A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), which would have prevented any corporation, except a producer of sugar, from being eligible for any price support loans or payments under any program administered by the Department of Agriculture, and would have limited any individual producer to a total of $25,000 a year in price support loans or payments under all Department programs. Following this vote, the Senate rejected, 42-49, an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) limiting any producer except a producer of sugar to no more than $50,000 in price support loans and payments, including payments in kind, from the Agriculture Department in any year. Finally, the Senate rejected, 42-50, a similar Williams amendment with a ceiling of $100,000 a year.

PROVISIONS -- The Senate version of HR 9811 differed from the House version on the following major

points (for additional detail, see conference action and final provisions):

Dairy. Authorized permanent, instead of four-year, Class I base plan, did not provide marketing orders for manufacturing milk or for individual voting instead of bloc voting, and added provisions to protect against dumping of milk in other markets and to permit CCC purchases of dairy products on the open market for its domestic and foreign donation programs.

Wool. Provided a cost-of-production formula for figuring direct payments, which would raise the support level from 62 cents a pound in 1965 to 65 cents in 1966; and provided that producers marketing less than 1,000 pounds a year would get an extra five cents a pound.

Feed Grains. In the voluntary acreage reduction program of loans plus direct payments, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to set the loan rate below 65 percent of parity ($1.03 a bushel for corn) and increase the direct payment, to encourage participation in the program. Also authorized a new, alternative feed grains acreage reduction program for 1966-69 for use if the Secretary felt the existing program was not satisfactory in reducing acreage. The alternative program permitted loans as low as 60 percent of parity (95 cents a bushel for corn), with no direct payments but with higher diversion payments.

Cotton. Provided, like the House, a four-year cotton program with semi-voluntary acreage diversion, low market support loans and direct payments to farmers. Provided a small farm exemption from mandatory diversion requirements for farmers who wished to receive program benefits, a 10 percent mandatory diversion requirement (instead of 15 percent), a 50-percent ceiling on over-plantings by non-program farmers and a guarantee that the average price per pound yielded by loans plus direct payments (but excluding diversion payments) must be at least 65 percent of parity on all cotton produced. Did not permit 25-percent higher payments on cropland retirement contracts if farmers put their entire cotton acreage into the cropland adjustment program in 1966, dropping this House provision.

Wheat. Directed that farmers must average $1.90 a bushel for all their wheat (as compared to the $1.81 average offered under the House version), and authorized higher diversion payments on mandatorily retired acres and payments on export wheat to reach this figure. Also authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the face value of marketing certificates for wheat for domestic human consumption up to the difference between 100 percent of parity ($2.57 a bushel) and the loan rate (about $1.25 a bushel), if he determined that the price of bread had risen in 1966. If the Secretary increased the value of marketing certificates, he would make a corresponding cut in the direct payment.

Rice. Added a rice acreage-reduction program to the House bill. (See final provisions)

Cropland Adjustment. Made minor adjustments in the House program. (See Senate Committee action, above)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 10 -- Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) -- Substitute a cotton title providing, instead of a support loan at 29 cents a pound and three-cent "equalization" payments to domestic cotton users, a support loan below the world market price (it would be 21 cents a pound in 1966), direct payments to farmers who took out of production at least 10 percent of their cotton allotments (no cut required for farmers with 10 acres or less), and 150 percent over-planting of allotments for farmers willing to take the new low market price. Roll-call vote, 62-24.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Delete a "sense of Congress" provision opposing the 1963 Presidential requirement that 50 percent of all agricultural shipments to the Soviet bloc must be transported in U.S. vessels. Voice.

George McGovern (D S.D.) -- Substitute a wheat title providing $1.90 a bushel on all wheat produced by cooperators through (1) a price support loan on all such wheat at about $1.25 a bushel (near the world price level); (2) a 75-cent wheat marketing certificate sold by farmers to processors and millers for each bushel of wheat for domestic human consumption (about 30 percent of a farmer's production); (3) direct federal payments to farmers on all wheat for domestic human consumption, to bring total support for this wheat up to 100 percent of parity ($2.57 a bushel); and (4) additional payments if needed to bring the average price per bushel on all the wheat produced by a cooperator up to $1.90. If the price of bread rose, the value of the marketing certificate could be raised, and the direct federal payment reduced. Voice.

Sept. 13 -- Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- Delete a provision transferring authority over importation of foreign farm workers from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture. Accepted on a 46-45 roll call after Vice President Humphrey voted to break a 45-45 tie.

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Authorize a "Class I base plan" for federal milk marketing orders, so that sales quotas for drinking (Class I) milk -- which brings premium prices -- could be established for individual farmers. Roll call, 57-27.

Sept. 14 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Specify that the average price on the projected yield of a cooperative farmer's cotton allotment would be a minimum of 65 percent of parity (27.1 cents a pound). Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sept. 10 -- Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Specify that the Agriculture Secretary cannot require that more than 50 percent of a farmer's wheat or feed grains allotment be devoted to designated soil conserving uses (including summer fallow and idle land) as a condition for participation in the wheat and feed grain support programs. Voice.

Sept. 13 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Delete a provision to allow transfer of Class I base allotments between dairy producers. Voice.

Miller -- Delete a provision specifying that provisions of the dairy section may be made applicable to a regulated handler's own production of milk. Voice.

Miller -- Limit application of the dairy section to those federal milk marketing order areas where less than 50 percent of the milk used was Class I milk. Voice.

Sept. 14 -- Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.) -- Provide that no corporation, except a sugar producer, could receive any price support loans or payments from programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that no individual producer, except a producer of sugar, could receive more than $25,000 a year in price support loans and payments by the Agriculture Department. Roll call, 33-56.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Limit a producer, except a producer of sugar, to $50,000 a year total in price support loans and payments. Roll call, 42-49.

Williams (Del.) -- Limit a producer, except a producer of sugar, to $100,000 a year in price support loans and payments. Roll call, 42-50.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Provide that each farming unit in which a state government or the Federal Government had an interest would be treated as a separate entity in determining whether the state government or the Federal Government had complied with the requirements for cooperating in the wheat, feed grains, cotton and other commodity programs. (Magnuson explained that because about 1 percent of the farms owned and rented out by the state of Washington were not in compliance with federal farm programs, the state and all its lessees were currently not eligible to participate in the price support and other provisions of these farm programs.) Voice.

Conference Action

The House Oct. 8 by a 219-150 roll-call vote and the Senate Oct. 12 by voice vote adopted the conference report (H Rept 1123) on HR 9811. (For House voting, see chart p. 1016)

Senate and House conferees Oct. 6 filed a report (H Rept 1123) on compromises reached on HR 9811. The major conference decisions included:

Cotton. The conference committee split the difference between the Senate requirement that a farmer divert 10 percent of his allotment to be eligible for program benefits and the House requirement that a farmer divert 15 percent.

The conferees set an over-all ceiling on the amount of cotton which could be grown outside of the acreage reduction and price support program in 1966 at 250,000 acres. The ceiling would vary in 1967-69 depending upon the amount of reduction in the national carryover of unsold cotton at the end of each marketing year.

The conferees accepted the Senate concept of a minimum domestic allotment, but broadened it to provide that no mandatory acreage reduction would be required of a farmer who had an acreage allotment of 10 acres or less, or whose allotment yielded 3,600 pounds of cotton or less.

The conferees also adopted a Senate provision requiring that the blend price (excluding revenue from diversion payments) for the yield of all permitted acres under the program be at least 65 percent of parity (currently 27.1 cents a pound). (The conferees dropped a House provision allowing 25 percent higher payments on cropland retirement contracts for farmers who put their entire cotton acreage into the cropland adjustment program.)

Wheat. The conferees also split the difference on a major disagreement involving the blend support price of wheat. The Senate had set the blend price at $1.90 a bushel. The House had set the blend price at $1.81. The conferees set the figure at $1.845.

Conferees deleted a Senate provision providing that the Secretary of Agriculture could increase the value of domestic marketing certificates if the price of bread rose.

Feed Grains. Conferees accepted the Senate provision that the loan rate could be reduced below 65 percent of parity as long as the total supports (loan plus direct payments) reached at least 65 percent of parity. The House version had provided that the loan rate could not drop below 65 percent of parity. The conferees deleted a Senate provision providing an alternative feed grains program (without direct payments) to be implemented at the discretion of the Secretary.

Dairy. Conferees adopted the House provisions and two Senate amendments (1) allowing the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to purchase dairy products (except fluid milk for schools) for domestic and foreign donation programs even when the products were not in CCC inventories and (2) providing penalties to counteract dumping of surplus milk in other market areas.

Wool. Conferees adopted the Senate method of calculating the support level but deleted a Senate provision granting additional payments to small producers.

Rice. A Senate section on rice, not in the House version, was approved by conferees.

Cropland Adjustment. The House provision permitting the Secretary to require all of a single commodity allotment be included in a land retirement contract was accepted and a Senate limitation on the dollar value of contracts that could be signed in a year was retained. A Senate provision establishing a Wildlife Advisory Board and wildlife payments also was retained.

Farm Labor Requirements. The conferees instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to collect necessary facts concerning the requirements for and availability of agricultural labor and submit these facts to the Attorney General. The conferees further stated "There is no question but that the Department of Agriculture is the appropriate agency to determine (these) facts.... Recommendations of the Secretary of Labor have been in many instances too little and too late to meet the critical needs of producers." (See story on migratory farm labor, p. 132)

BILL SIGNED. President Johnson Nov. 4 signed HR 9811 into law (PL 89-321), saying "In combining the principles of competitive pricing for farm products with direct payments to producers, Congress has forged a new link with the future." Mr. Johnson said "By 1970 our grain surpluses will have disappeared, and our surpluses of cotton and tobacco will be greatly reduced...By 1975 American farm exports will be more than 50 percent greater than today."

WHEAT SHIPMENT HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Sept. 17 and 27 on a resolution (S Res 144) authorizing the Committee to examine the legality, in the light of U. S. trade agreements, of a 1963 Executive Order requiring that 50 percent of all surplus agricultural commodities sold to Soviet bloc countries must be transported in U. S. ships. (See Senate floor action above and 1963 Almanac p. 326)

ACTION -- Eleven members of the Foreign Relations Committee Oct. 7 sent a letter to President Johnson requesting that the 50 percent requirement be dropped. The letter was signed by Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.), Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Frank Church (D Idaho), Claiborne Pell (D R.I.), and Frank Carlson (R Kan.)

The Senators said they were "unable to find any evidence that the existence of the requirement helped the American merchant marine, the intended beneficiary, or any other segment of the economy." They added that the requirement was a "self-defeating device" which had harmed the "maritime industry, farmers, and taxpayers" in making it more costly for the Soviet Union to buy wheat from the United States than from other countries.

FOOD MARKETING STUDY

HR 5702 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 207) March 26, 1965.
- Passed by the House April 5 by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 174) April 30.
- Passed by the Senate May 3 by voice vote.

PL 89-20 -- Signed into law May 15.

Congress in 1965, acting at the request of the Johnson Administration, extended for one year, to July 1, 1966, the life of the National Commission on Food Marketing. On that date the Commission would make its final report to the President on the marketing structure of the American food industry. In the same bill (HR 5702), Congress also increased the Commission's authorized funds by $1 million, to $2.5 million. (Of this amount, $700,000 was appropriated in fiscal 1965 and $1.5 million in fiscal 1966. See below)

Background

REFERENCE -- 1964 Almanac p. 142.

President Johnson in 1964 asked Congress to establish a bipartisan commission to study the food marketing industry, with special attention to how such recent developments as concentration in the industry, vertical integration and contract farming were affecting farmers, handlers and consumers of food. As approved by the 88th Congress (PL 88-354), the National Commission on Food Marketing consisted of five Representatives, five Senators and five public members appointed by the President, plus a professional staff. The Administration asked that the study run through fiscal 1966 and be authorized to spend $2.5 million; but Congress stipulated that the Commission hand in its report at the end of fiscal 1965, and authorized only $1.5 million. Of this, only $700,000 was appropriated. (1964 Almanac p. 176)

Duties. Congress directed the Commission to study and appraise the changes in the past 20 years in the various segments of the food industry; the changes likely to materialize if present trends continued; desirable changes in the industry and the public laws and policies and private actions needed to carry out such changes; the effectiveness of federal services to the industry and consumers; and the effect on the industry and consumers of imported food.

Membership. The members of the Commission were: Former Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court Phil S. Gibson, chairman; former Rep. Fred Marshall (D Minn. 1949-63); New Mexico Republican National Committeeman Albert K. Mitchell; William M. Batten, chairman of the board of J.C. Penney Co.; and Elmer R. Kiehl, dean of the University of Missouri School of Agriculture; Reps. Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.), Graham Purcell (D Texas), Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D N.Y.), Glenn Cunningham (R Neb.) and Catherine May (R Wash.); and Sens. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Gale W. McGee (D Wyo.), Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) and Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.).

Although the legislation authorizing the Commission was enacted in May 1964, appropriations for the Commission were not made until October and the executive director, George E. Brandow, was not appointed until November.

1965 Action

HOUSE

Bill Reported. The House Agriculture Committee March 26 reported HR 5702 (H Rept 207), stating that delays had made it impossible for the Commission to complete its work by July 1, 1965. The report said the bill was supported by the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union (AFL-CIO). Committee approval of the one-year extension was unanimous, but several members said they would oppose any further extension.

Floor Action. The House April 5 passed HR 5702 by voice vote following a brief discussion. There were no amendments.

SENATE

Bill Reported. The Senate Commerce Committee April 30 reported the bill unchanged (HR 5702 -- S Rept 174). The report said, "With the selection of an able executive director and chief counsel, and a distinguished supporting staff, the Commission's studies and investigations are now proceeding with dispatch. The Commission's mandate is so broad, its responsibility so great, its many tasks so complex that no one has doubted the need for a full two-year period to do the job properly."

Floor Action. The Senate May 3 passed HR 5702 by voice vote and sent it to the President. There were no amendments.

APPROPRIATION. The Commission was appropriated $1.5 million for fiscal 1966 in the agriculture appropriations bill (HR 8370). A proviso in the bill stated that $250,000 of the amount should be used to prepare the final report, and that the Commission's activities end not later than June 30, 1966. (See story p. 194)

Commission Hearings

The Commission began public hearings April 1 in Cheyenne, Wyo. During the year it held field hearings on the following commodities: meats, poultry, eggs, and fresh and processed fruit and vegetables. The hearings were at Cheyenne, April 1-3; Fort Worth, Texas, April 22-24; Atlanta, Ga., May 13-15; Omaha, Neb., June 3-5; McAllen, Texas, June 11-12; San Francisco, Calif., July 8-10; Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12-14; and Seattle, Wash., Sept. 17-18.

In addition, the Commission held hearings in Washington, D.C., on May 5-7, Oct. 21-22 and Nov. 3-4, on retail food margins, the consumer's relationship to the food industry and agricultural cooperation and bargaining, respectively.

A Commission staff member May 5 testified that about one-fifth of consumers' food expenditures went for retailing costs. He said these comprised about one-third of the difference between consumer prices and those paid to the farmer. Representatives of the retail food trade said the increase over the past 10 years in the retail gross margin -- the difference between the price at which retailers buy and the price at which they sell -- was due to "a wild search for more and better promotions of all kinds of merchandise" and to increased services for shoppers.

MIGRATORY FARM LABOR

Migratory farm labor was the subject of much discussion but little new legislation during the first session of the 89th Congress. Three programs of assistance to domestic migrant farm laborers and their families, enacted in earlier years, were extended in 1965; and the House Education and Labor Committee reported a bill (HR 10518) requiring a minimum wage for farm labor, migrants included. However, floor action on this measure was postponed until 1966.

The principal topic of discussion was the decision of Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, upon the expiration of the Mexican farm labor program (PL 78) on Dec. 31, 1964, to severely limit the number of foreign workers who could be employed on U.S. farms in 1965, in an effort to increase the number of jobs for domestic farm workers and to improve their wages and working conditions. Wirtz accomplished this by setting high standards for wages and working conditions which U.S. farmers would have to offer to prospective domestic farm workers before the Labor Department would certify a need for foreign labor. Through Nov. 19, 1965, Wirtz certified the use of some 44,434 foreign farm workers. Of these, 40,053 were actually admitted for work or had their 1964 contracts extended into 1965. But the full-year total for foreign farm workers used on U.S. farms was expected to be about one-fourth the 200,022 used in 1964, when PL 78 was in effect. (See box, next page)

Members of Congress from states that in the past made large use of foreign farm labor were highly vocal in their criticism of Wirtz's policy and of his reluctance to certify a need for foreign workers even where growers were willing the bear the extra cost imposed by his policy. Congressional dissatisfaction with Wirtz reached a climax Sept. 13, when it took the deciding "yea" vote of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey to break a 45-45 tie -- R 2-28; D 43-17 (ND 36-6; SD 7-11) -- and eliminate from the Senate version of the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811) a rider which would have transferred from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture authority for determining how much foreign labor was required by U.S. farmers. (See story p. 114)

1965 Action on Farm Labor Bills

Existing Programs Extended. The migratory farm labor programs extended by Congress in 1965 were:

- Grants for needs of migrants in housing, education, sanitation and child care, established by the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act; extended in the 1965 anti-poverty bill (PL 89-253). (See story p. 405)
- Grants for low-rent housing for farm labor, enacted in the 1964 Housing Act; increased from $10 million total to $50 million in the 1965 omnibus housing bill (PL 89-117). (See story p. 358)
- Grants for migratory worker health services, enacted in 1962; extended through fiscal 1968, with a total authorization of $24 million, in a bill extending various health programs (PL 89-109). (See story p. 331)

Minimum Wage Reported. The House Education and Labor Committee Aug. 25 reported a bill (HR 10518 -- H Rept 871) raising, and extending the coverage of, the federal minimum wage for non-agricultural workers and also providing for a special minimum wage for (1) temporary and seasonal agricultural employees employed for 12 consecutive work-weeks or less in the calendar year by the same employer (including migratory workers); and (2) agricultural employees who worked for more than 12 consecutive work-weeks for the same employer, if the employer used more than 300 man-days of agricultural labor (excluding temporary labor) in any quarter of the year. The minimum wage for agriculture would be $1.15 an hour through June 30, 1968, and $1.25 an hour after that date. Floor action on the measure was postponed until 1966. It was the first time that a minimum wage for agriculture had been reported in either the House or the Senate.

Williams Bills. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, held hearings July 7-8 and 13, but took no further action, on five bills introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.). They provided a minimum wage for agriculture (S 1864); set limits on employment of children in agriculture (S 1865); extended collective bargaining rights to agricultural employees (S 1866); established a federal farm placement service to supplement existing federal-state placement programs in recruiting farm labor (S 1867); and established a 15-member National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor (S 1868). (Several Williams-sponsored bills dealing with migratory labor problems were enacted by Congress in recent years. For background, see 1964 Almanac p. 116.)

The bills incorporated most of the recommendations of a report (S Rept 155) on migratory labor problems, issued by the Subcommittee April 8. In addition to the subjects covered by the bills, the report recommended extension of unemployment insurance coverage, workmen's compensation coverage and public welfare assistance to migrant laborers. In individual views, Sens. Dominick (R Colo.), Murphy (R Calif.) and Fannin (R Ariz.) disagreed "strongly" with the report's conclusions and expressed concern with the problems created for growers by a sharp reduction in the availability of foreign farm labor.

Foreign Farm Labor Issue

BACKGROUND

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 116; 1963 Almanac p. 113; 1962 Almanac p. 124; 1961 Almanac p. 133; 1960 Almanac p. 369.

In 1951 Congress passed a law (PL 82-78) authorizing a program for recruiting farm labor in Mexico for temporary work on U.S. farms. PL 78 was regularly extended in the 1950s, but came under increasingly sharp attack from welfare and organized labor groups who said it deprived U.S. residents of work and contributed to the low wage scales and poor working conditions available to domestic farm workers. In 1961 the program was amended to set more stringent conditions for employment of Mexicans, principally by requiring farmers to offer U.S. workers certain wages and working conditions before they could qualify to use the Mexican "braceros." The new conditions were opposed by growers, who said that available American labor was not as good as the carefully selected "braceros." PL 78 was again extended in 1963, but for one year only, and many House Members served notice that they would oppose a further extension.

PL 78 expired Dec. 31, 1964. However, the basic legal authority for importation of foreign workers for temporary employment remained in effect. This was a section of PL 82-414, the McCarran-Walter Immigration

Act of 1952. It required the Secretary to certify that U.S. labor was not willing, able or qualified to do the work for which foreign labor was sought, and that the importation of foreign labor would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic labor. The foreign farm labor imported from the Caribbean to work in Florida and along the East Coast entered under PL 414; the number of these workers in 1964 was 22,261. The number imported under PL 78 in 1964 was 177,736.

Many growers who had in the past relied on PL 78 apparently hoped to get workers under PL 414. But Wirtz Dec. 19, 1964, made it clear that he would allow only restricted use of this law. He announced new wage levels and working conditions which farmers would have to make available to domestic workers before he would certify foreign workers for employment. The new wage levels were 40 percent to 90 percent higher than the levels in force for 1964. (For details, see 1964 Almanac p. 118)

1965 DEBATE

The new regulations, more stringent than any that had been applied before, either administratively or under PL 78, were sharply attacked by growers and by Members of Congress from Florida, California and other states that had in the past relied heavily on foreign labor. They said that Wirtz had exceeded his legal authority in setting the new conditions, and charged that crops were spoiling in the fields because there was not enough labor and because the job done by domestic workers was inferior to that performed by foreign labor in past years.

The Labor Department replied that there were only a "few isolated cases" of crops going unpicked and that these had resulted because the growers dragged their heels in recruiting domestic labor. A Department spokesman told Congressional Quarterly that crop losses in 1965 amounted to the usual 5 percent. He said the Department was "very pleased" that the total number of foreign workers was held to about one-fourth of the 1964 level, and said the amount used in 1966 would be even less.

In an effort to fill the gap left by the departure of Mexican "braceros," the Labor Department in 1965 launched a vigorous drive to recruit domestic workers, including migrants, for farm labor. As a part of this program, Wirtz May 4 announced a special effort to recruit high-school athletes for summer farm work. The youths were organized into "A-Teams" (Athletes in Temporary Employment as Agricultural Manpower) and used primarily in Western states. The program met with only moderate success, with a number of the youths quitting after several weeks because of the difficulty of the work or because of the poor housing and food provided. Some growers declined to use the "A-Teams."

Following the Sept. 13 Senate vote eliminating from the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811) a provision shifting to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to decide whether foreign farm labor was needed, the House-Senate conferees on the bill Oct. 6 issued a conference report (H Rept 1123) calling for a study of the agricultural labor situation by the Department of Agriculture. They said "The findings and recommendations of the Secretary of Labor have been in many instances too little and too late to meet the critical needs of producers."

The Senate Appropriations Committee July 6, in its report on the agricultural appropriations bill (HR 8370 -- S Rept 423), also requested that the Department make a comprehensive study of agricultural labor.

Foreign Farm Labor By State, 1964-65

Below is a state-by-state comparison of the number of foreign farm workers used by U.S. farmers in 1964 and in the first 10 months of 1965. The totals do not include Basque sheepherders, Canadian woodsmen or foreign workers who were certified for employment but not employed.

State	1965 Jan.-Nov. 19	1964 Mexicans (PL 78)	1964 Other
U.S. Total	32,304*	177,736	22,286#
Arizona	0	16,768	0
Arkansas	0	4,572	0
California	20,284	112,096	0
Colorado	0	8,615	0
Connecticut	0*	0	#
Florida	6,149*	0	#
Indiana	0	35	0
Kansas	0	300	0
Maine	4,016	0	#
Massachusetts	231*	0	#
Michigan	0	9,929	0
Montana	0	1,481	0
Nebraska	0	1,781	0
New Hampshire	220	0	#
New Jersey	0	0	#
New Mexico	0	1,437	0
New York	280	0	#
Oregon	0	187	0
Rhode Island	44	0	#
South Dakota	0	52	0
Texas	0	18,171	0
Utah	0	339	0
Vermont	50	0	#
Virginia	760	0	#
West Virginia	270	0	#
Wisconsin	0	584	0
Wyoming	0	1,389	0

**In addition, a total of 7,749 British West Indians carried over from 1964 had their contracts extended in 1965: 7,000 in Florida, 566 in Connecticut, and 183 in Massachusetts.*

#National total includes 25 Japanese admitted to California, 14,361 British West Indians and Bahamians, and 7,900 Canadians. Individuals in the latter categories often worked in several states during the year, hence no state-by-state breakdown was available.

GREEN CARD WORKERS. Above totals do not include agricultural workers who entered the United States with "green cards" (permanent alien residence cards which also serve as visas). Foreign nationals holding green cards may work in the United States during the day and return to homes in another country (most often Mexico) at night or they may reside permanently in the United States. A total of 432,573 green cards were issued to Mexicans for all purposes, including agricultural labor, from fiscal 1955 through fiscal 1964. No figures were available for the number of Mexican aliens with green cards who worked in agriculture in 1965. A provision of the 1965 immigration law revision made it more difficult for aliens seeking to do day agricultural labor in the U.S. to qualify as permanent alien residents. (See story p. 459)

TOBACCO QUOTAS

HR 5721 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 147) March 9, 1965.

- Passed by the House, amended, on a 206-170 roll-call vote March 23. (See p. 944)
- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 145) April 2.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 54-16 roll-call vote April 5. (See p. 1033)
- Conference report (H Rept 228) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate April 8.

PL 89-12 -- Signed into law April 16.

A significant change in the method of controlling tobacco production was made in 1965 when Congress enacted a bill authorizing acreage-poundage marketing quotas in place of the existing acreage allotment system, if approved by a producers' referendum.

The Administration-backed bill (HR 5721) applied only to flue-cured tobacco in 1965 and to all tobacco beginning in 1966. If approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in referendums, the new programs would be binding for three successive crop years following the vote. Under the new system farms would be assigned both acreage allotments and poundage quotas (based upon histories of production) in a manner designed to reduce surpluses.

The change was viewed by the Agriculture Department and most tobacco interests as a solution to problems caused by the drive for increased yields per acre in recent years. Steadily rising yields had negated reductions in acreage allotments, causing surpluses to remain high and tobacco quality to decline.

Main opposition came from small growers in Georgia and Florida who maintained they were being penalized because of surpluses produced by large North Carolina and Virginia growers, and from Republicans who said the bill established a precedent (yield per acre control) that could be carried over to other crops. Spokesmen for the Georgia and Florida interests also said the new system should not take effect until 1966 because the 1965 crop had already been planted.

Both houses passed bills that were basically similar. Their differences were in the manner of administration rather than in the over-all approach taken. The major difference settled in conference was the formula for determining individual farm quotas under the new acreage-poundage system. The House version was more favorable to high-yield producers than the Senate bill and the House language, with some modifications, prevailed in conference.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman May 1 announced the following controls for the 1965 flue-cured tobacco crop year under the new system: national acreage allotment -- 607,335 acres; national marketing quota -- 1,126,000,000 pounds; and national average yield goal -- 1,854 pounds per acre. Growers in a May 4 referendum approved the new system of controls for 1965, 1966 and 1967.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 5721:

Required the Secretary of Agriculture within 30 days after enactment of the bill to determine and announce the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1965, the national average yield goal and the national acreage allotment.

Provided that within 30 days of the Secretary's announcement, a referendum would be held among growers of flue-cured tobacco to determine whether they wanted acreage-poundage marketing quotas for the 1965, 1966 and 1967 crops.

Provided that acreage-poundage quotas would be placed on flue-cured tobacco for the three years if at least two-thirds of the voting growers approved the new controls. If the acreage-poundage controls were not approved, previously proclaimed acreage controls would be in effect.

Provided that the Secretary could conduct referendums beginning in 1966 among growers of other kinds of tobacco to see whether they wanted acreage-poundage controls for the next three years. A two-thirds majority of farmers voting would be necessary for approval.

Permitted growers of all kinds of tobacco to market up to 10 percent more than their poundage quotas without penalty, but any excess marketings would be deducted from a farm's quotas in subsequent years. Burley tobacco growers could market up to 20 percent of their quotas without penalty in the first year that acreage-poundage controls were in effect and 10 percent in subsequent years.

Provided price supports on all tobacco not exceeding 110 percent of a farm's poundage marketing quota. Penalties would be assessed on marketed tobacco exceeding 110 percent of the quota. Supports would be provided on burley not exceeding 120 percent of the quota in the first years that acreage-poundage controls were in effect and not exceeding 110 percent in subsequent years.

Established a formula for determining the individual poundage quotas for land with a history of high yields that exceeded the community's average yield.

Background

REFERENCE -- Congress and the Nation, p. 679, 709, 710.

Production controls setting acreage limits (allotments) were placed on tobacco by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 in an attempt to help keep supply in line with demand and prevent drops in farmers' income. Farmers planting more than their allotted acres were fined. In recent years, acreage limitations proved inadequate in controlling production. Because of modern technology, farmers were able to increase their yields per acre, thus producing a larger crop in spite of cuts in acreage allotments.

In 1955 the Department, at the direction of Congress, submitted a report on alternative methods for controlling the marketing of burley tobacco. The alternatives included an acreage-poundage system. A subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee in 1957 held hearings in four tobacco-raising states on a bill to provide acreage-poundage quotas on tobacco, but no further action was taken on the proposal.

Increased production per acre was accompanied by a decline in quality due to the techniques and treatments used to raise the yield. The drop in quality caused a drop in demand by foreign buyers, who could purchase comparable tobacco from other countries at lower prices. The Government was forced to buy increasing amounts of low quality tobacco from farmers under the Agriculture Department's price support program. The Department in 1963, in an attempt to discourage production of low quality tobacco, revised its price support premiums and discounts

to reduce price supports for the lower grades of tobacco. Experience with this approach led the Department to advocate 1965 legislation limiting the quantity of tobacco a farmer could market. The theory was that such limitations would encourage farmers to shift their efforts from improving yields to improving quality.

President Johnson, in his farm message Feb. 4, 1965, called for institution of acreage-poundage quotas. (For text, see p. 1413) A similar request had been made Nov. 13, 1964, by the National Agriculture Advisory Commission in a report to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture, Tobacco Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 11, 16, 17, 18 and 24 on HR 4532, the Administration bill to provide acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco, which was introduced by Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.).

TESTIMONY -- The bill received wide support from tobacco interests. It was endorsed by Tobacco Associates, Inc. (representing flue-cured tobacco growers), Leaf Tobacco Exporters Assn., Burley Auction Warehouse Association and the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corp. and other groups of growers.

Charles S. Murphy, Under Secretary of Agriculture, said flue-cured tobacco yields averaged 1,509 pounds per acre in 1954-58 and increased to 2,203 pounds an acre in 1964, a rise of 46 percent. The 1964 crop of flue-cured tobacco was 5 percent larger than the 1954 crop, even though the acreage used in 1964 was 40 percent less than in 1954. Murphy said the United States had lost much of its export market because the quality of tobacco had decreased as a result of the drive to increase per-acre yields.

ACTION -- The Committee March 9 reported HR 5721, a clean bill which had been introduced March 3 by Cooley (H Rept 147).

Changes in Administration Bill. HR 5721 differed from HR 4532 in the formula to be used in determining the individual poundage quotas. The new bill changed the average against which individual farm figures will be adjusted from a county average to a community (township) average and changed the floor for high yield land from 130 percent to 120 percent of the community average. HR 5721 also provided that a farmer could market 10 percent (rather than 5 percent) more than his poundage quota without penalty. The changes had been recommended by the Tobacco Subcommittee.

Majority Views. The Committee noted that the tobacco program had been the most successful of all Government farm programs but said that "dramatic increases in the per acre yields" in recent years were endangering the program. HR 5721 would supplement the present acreage allotment program with poundage quotas, the report said, providing "a more effective method of maintaining supplies in line with demand," improving the quality of U.S. tobacco and increasing tobacco exports.

The report stressed the importance of exports as a long-term solution to the problem of tobacco producers. It said, "The tobacco farmer needs and must have broader markets, and these markets can be found in export."

The Committee said acreage-poundage controls had received wide support from producers. A letter from Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman endorsing the Subcommittee changes was included in the report.

Minority Views. Delbert L. Latta (Ohio) and Paul Findley (Ill.), two of the 11 Committee Republican members, said they opposed HR 5721 "because it establishes an unsound precedent, it provides special privileges, it disrupts land values, it is unduly complicated and it is unfair to many tobacco farmers." The two Republicans said the bill could establish a precedent for imposing similar restrictions on other crops. "This legislation represents the final step toward absolute control, short of outright governmental land ownership and management," they said.

FLOOR ACTION

The House March 23 passed HR 5721 by a 206-170 roll-call vote, amended. (For voting, see chart p. 944) The one floor amendment that was accepted prohibited the Secretary of Agriculture from making determinations on acreage-poundage marketing quotas for any kind of tobacco except flue-cured, until he had held public hearings in areas where the tobacco was produced.

House Members split sharply along large grower-small grower lines in voting on the bill. Representatives from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, states which produce about 90 percent of the nation's flue-cured tobacco, voted for the bill 21-2. The delegations from Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, which account for about 10 percent of the nation's flue-cured tobacco, voted against the bill 2-24.

Opponents of the measure claimed that HR 5721 would restore most of the 19.5 percent cut in acreage allotments already announced for the 1965 flue-cured crop. An amendment to delay the effect of the bill for one year was rejected.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

March 23 -- Frank A. Stubblefield (D Ky.) -- Prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from making any determinations on acreage-poundage marketing quotas on any kind of tobacco, except flue-cured, until after he had held public hearings in areas where the tobacco was produced. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

March 23 -- Maston O'Neal (D Ga.) -- Postpone applying acreage-poundage quotas until the 1966 flue-cured crop. (The bill provided the quotas for the 1965 crop if approved by two-thirds of the growers.) Standing vote, 13-57.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 9 and 10 on S 821, the Administration bill, sponsored by North Carolina's Senators.

ACTION -- April 2 reported HR 5721 (S Rept 145) with a number of amendments to the House-passed bill. The most important amendment was a change in the formula for determining individual farm poundage quotas. The Senate version provided stricter quotas by substituting a 120-percent ceiling for a 120-percent floor (of the community average) for high-yield growers.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate April 5 passed HR 5721 by a 54-16 roll-call vote, amended. A floor amendment, accepted on a 47-23 roll call, preserved the rights of a group of Georgia

and Florida growers to continue a legal suit to require the Secretary of Agriculture to consider type 14 of flue-cured tobacco as a separate classification of tobacco in determining adjustments in acreage allotments. (For voting, see chart p. 1033)

Passage followed debate in which opponents from Georgia and Florida argued that the bill would penalize small growers who had not created the surpluses. An amendment by Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) to substitute new wording that would provide a reduction in marketing quotas for tobacco, beginning with 1966 crops, in direct proportion to the amount of tobacco a grower sold to the Federal Government as surplus was rejected on a standing vote.

All committee amendments were accepted by the Senate.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

April 5 -- Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) -- Preserve the rights of a group of Georgia and Florida growers to continue a legal suit to require the Secretary of Agriculture to consider type 14 of flue-cured tobacco as a separate classification of tobacco in determining adjustments in acreage allotments. (The case was currently pending before the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. A U.S. District Court in Georgia ruled in favor of the growers.) Roll-call vote, 47-23.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 5 -- Talmadge -- Substitute for the provisions of HR 5721 new wording that would provide a reduction in marketing quotas for tobacco, beginning with the 1966 crops, in direct proportion to the amount of the tobacco a grower sold to the Federal Government as surplus. Standing vote.

Talmadge -- Postpone applying acreage-poundage quotas until the 1966 flue-cured tobacco crop. Standing.

Conference

ACTION -- HR 5721 was cleared for the President's signature when both chambers April 8 approved by voice vote a compromise version reported by House-Senate conferees (H Rept 228) April 8.

REPORT -- The conferees accepted 10 of the Senate's 17 amendments without change and the others with revisions.

The major change made by the conferees was in a Senate amendment that would have provided stricter quotas (less favorable to high-yield producers) than those approved originally by the House. The conferees' revision provided that a farm's average yield, when it exceeded 120 percent of the community average yield, would be adjusted to equal the sum of 50 percent of the farm's average and 50 percent of the national yield goal but would not be less than 120 percent of the community yield.

The conferees accepted, on a one-year basis, a Senate provision that permitted burley tobacco growers to market up to 20 percent more than their quotas without penalty. After the first year that acreage-poundage quotas were in effect on burley tobacco, the limit on non-penalized marketing would revert to the 110 percent of quotas set for all other tobaccos.

A Senate amendment prohibited additional cuts in acreage-poundage quotas to burley growers with allotments of one-half acre or less. The conference report provided that if controls were returned to an acreage basis, acreage allotments for those farms would be based on the current allotments.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT PACT

Congress in 1965 approved ratification of a one-year extension of the International Wheat Agreement (Exec. B, 89th Congress, 1st Session); however, action was not completed on a companion measure (S 2294) authorizing implementation of the extension.

The Senate June 15 consented, by an 88-0 roll-call vote, to ratification of Exec. B. (For voting, see chart p. 1048)

The Senate July 23 by voice vote passed S 2294, which was enabling legislation authorizing the United States to comply with its financial obligations under the Wheat Agreement. The House Banking and Currency Committee Aug. 4 reported the measure (H Rept 723) and it was granted a rule for floor debate by the House Rules Committee Sept. 1.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) Oct. 19 announced that the House would not be able to act on the measure in 1965 because of "our efforts to complete the first session" (which adjourned Oct. 23). He said he wished to emphasize "that our deferment of action on this legislation should not be interpreted as indicating that the House is opposed to the agreement negotiated by our representatives and ratified by the Senate." (No opposition to the bill was apparent.)

An Agriculture Department spokesman Nov. 29 told CQ that the Secretary, under existing law, already had the discretionary authority necessary to implement the Agreement through export subsidy payments. Specific authority as provided under S 2294 was considered important, he said, because it showed foreign signers of the Agreement that the United States was solidly behind it. He added that this procedure -- seeking specific authority -- had always been followed in the past.

The International Wheat Agreement was first concluded in 1949 and was extended in 1953, 1956, 1959 and 1962. All these extensions were for a period of three years. (1962 Almanac p. 126)

Exec. B extended the 1962 Agreement without change except for the length of time involved. The Agreement specified amounts of wheat which importing countries agreed to take from exporting countries (as a percentage of their total needs), and the price range for the wheat. Exporting countries were bound to make the required amount of wheat available. Under the 1962 Agreement, prices for the standard wheat (No. 1 grade Manitoba at Canadian ports on Lake Superior) could range between $1.62½ and $2.02½. There were 49 parties to the International Wheat Agreement in 1965, including 10 exporting countries and 39 importing countries.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported Exec. B (Exec. Rept. 2) June 7. The report recommended an extension of one year because "pending negotiations of the Kennedy round in GATT which may conclude an agreement on all grains makes it inadvisable for a longer extension to be approved at this time."

During Senate debate on the extension several Senators from wheat-producing states said they would have opposed the extension had it been for more than one year. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) said, "If we do not come up with something tangible for the protection of American agriculture (through the Kennedy round of GATT negotiations), then at the end of another year, we would have to take a look at this matter from a completely different viewpoint."

PESTICIDE RESEARCH

S 1623 -- Reported by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 169) April 28, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote April 29.
- Reported by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 1002) Sept. 14.
- Passed by the House by voice vote Sept. 20.

PL 89-232 -- Signed into law Oct. 1.

Congress in 1965 passed a bill increasing the authorization for pesticide research funds; however, it failed to act on a major Administration request to increase controls over the manufacture of pesticides to assure their safety and to prevent pollution by the disposal of waste in the manufacturing process.

S 1623, signed into law on Oct. 1, increased authorizations for Interior Department research on the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife from $2,565,000 to $3.2 million for fiscal 1966 and authorized appropriations of $5 million a year for fiscal 1967 and 1968.

The Interior Department program was just one phase of federal pesticide research. The first session of the 89th Congress appropriated $57,931,000 to the Agriculture Department for research on the effects of pesticides on plants and animals, $4,367,000 to the Health, Education and Welfare Department for research on the effects of pesticides on man and $2,565,000 to the Interior Department. (S 1623 was enacted too late in the session for its authorization increase to be reflected in appropriations.)

Background. Congress took a major step toward control of pesticides in 1947 with passage of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. The Act, which required labels of all pesticides to be registered with the Agriculture Department, with proof that they conformed to safety standards, allowed products considered unsafe by the Department to be sold in the market until a final judicial determination on the issue. Congress in 1964 passed a law (PL 88-305) permitting the Department to keep off the market an unsafe product but setting up an appeals process by which the manufacturer could establish the safety of the pesticide. (1964 Almanac p.141)

1965 Action

1965 Amendments. President Johnson Feb. 8, in his special message to Congress on natural beauty, said the Secretary of Agriculture would submit "legislation to tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals (pesticides), including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the Government." (For text of message, see p. 1379) Under existing procedures, manufacturers had to submit proof that their products conformed to Government standards on safety for pesticides and that labels properly specified the safe use and the effectiveness of the product. The Government, however, had no authority to inspect the actual manufacturing process.

An Administration bill (S 2470) incorporating Mr. Johnson's requests was introduced Aug. 30 by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1961-62). No hearings were held on it in 1965 by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee to which it was referred.

Interagency disagreement over wording of the bill--acounting for the delay in introduction--and Congressional focus on broader legislation such as the Administration's air and water pollution bills, were generally regarded as the reasons for inaction in 1965.

In its major provisions, S 2470 amended the Insecticide Act to:

- Require that all facilities for production of pesticides be registered with the Agriculture Department. The bill authorized suspension of registration if the Secretary found that the manufacturer or processor was not conducting operations so as to ensure that the product would be safe and would "meet the quality and purity characteristics which it purports" to possess. Also grounds for license suspension would be failure to ensure that the disposal of waste would not result in pollution "which would endanger the public health or welfare."
- Authorize factory inspections by the Department to determine whether the above conditions were met.
- Grant the Department authority to seek a court injunction blocking shipment of improperly labeled or improperly made products. The existing Act prohibited shipments of such pesticides but contained no enforcement procedures.
- Provide for civil court action for minor violation of regulations with a maximum fine of $1,000. Existing law provided for criminal prosecution for major violations and written warnings for minor ones.

'Silent Spring' Criticism. The surveys and investigations staff of the House Appropriations Committee April 19 released a report on the effects of agricultural pesticides on public health which challenged the conclusions drawn in the book "The Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson. The Carson book, published in 1962, alleged that chemical pesticides had contaminated the "air, earth, rivers and sea with dangerous and even lethal materials" resulting in a "chain of poisoning and death." Public concern over pesticide use generated by the Carson book resulted in the House investigation, which began in June 1964. Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.), chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, said the study was undertaken because "we must not permit anyone or any group to saddle our sources of food and fiber with the burden of the unknown."

The report was based on interviews with "over 185 outstanding scientists and 23 physicians," state and local officials, and representatives of conservation groups and private industry. The report said the Carson book was "superficially scientific in that it marshals a number of accepted scientific facts," but was "unscientific in drawing incorrect conclusions from unrelated facts and making implications that are based on possibilities as yet unproved." The report said that Miss Carson had magnified the amount of environmental pollution resulting from pesticides and had made unsubstantiated statements that pesticides would produce cancer, sterility and cellular mutations in human beings and eventually extinguish all plant and animal life. "The book," the report alleged, "created an atmosphere of panic, foretold an impending disaster, and barely mentioned the immensely useful role played by pesticides in the U.S. economy...."

The report said, however, that the Carson book had performed a service in alerting the general public "to the dangers of misuse of chemical pesticides in and around the home and on the farm" and had increased public support for pesticides research programs.

RURAL WATER SYSTEMS

S 1766 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 500) July 22, 1965.
● Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 23.
HR 10232 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 847) Aug. 24.
S 1766 -- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote after HR 10232 was passed on a 326-10 roll-call vote Sept. 23. (See p. 1008)
● House amendments accepted by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 28, with additional amendments.
● Senate amendments accepted by voice vote of the House Sept. 28.
PL 89-240 --Signed into law Oct. 7.

A new program of $55 million in grants for development of water supply and waste disposal systems in rural areas was passed by Congress in 1965. The measure (S 1766) also increased the loan insurance limit of the Farmers Home Administration from $200 million to $450 million annually. The latter action was taken because of the existing backlog of applications, many of which were for water systems.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and co-sponsored by 92 other Senators, was tied up in the House until President Johnson intervened in late August. The Aiken bill, which provided grants for water systems only, had been opposed by the Bureau of the Budget. The House added the sewage disposal grants.

According to a New York Times account, Mr. Johnson Aug. 20 told Aiken (at a birthday party for the Senator) that he had read about the bill in the Congressional Record and "It read pretty good." Mr. Johnson added that after further study, "I told a staffman to support the bill in the House and since he'd already opposed it in the Senate, this was a little difficult for him. We did a flip-flop."

After S 1766 was enacted, the Budget Bureau recommended an appropriation of $17 million for the grant program in fiscal 1966. The Senate, however, voted $30 million for grants in the General Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 11588). This was reduced to $20 million in conference.

Four Water System Programs. S 1766 amended the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 which, among other things, covered loans for rural water systems. (1961 Almanac p. 105) The grant programs in S 1766, which were available only for communities of no more than 5,500 population, constituted the fourth water system program voted by Congress in 1965. The other three programs, which also required local matching of federal funds, were:

● Title VII of the Housing and Urban Development Act (PL 89-117) authorized $200 million a year in grants for basic water and sewer facilities to communities of any size. The program was to be administered by the Community Facilities Administration of the new Department of Housing and Urban Development. (See story p. 358)

● The Public Works and Economic Development Act (S 1648 -- PL 89-136) authorized the Commerce Department to finance water and sewer facilities in depressed areas. (See story p. 798)

● The Water Quality Act (S 4 -- PL 89-234) increased by $50 million -- to $150 million annually -- the grant program for construction of sewage treatment works, administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The program was first set up in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (See story p. 743)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, PL 89-240:

Authorized $50 million annually in matching grants to soil and water associations and local public agencies for construction of water supply and sewage disposal systems in rural areas where the population does not exceed 5,500.

Limited the federal share to no more than 50 percent of the cost of a project, required that grant applications be submitted to the local government for comment, gave applications by local government priority over requests by non-governmental groups serving the same area, and required that projects comply with state and federal water pollution control standards. (The Agriculture Department subsequently set the federal share at one-third of the cost of each project.)

Authorized an additional $5 million a year in grants to help public agencies prepare comprehensive plans for development of water supply or sewage disposal systems in rural areas.

Placed a $4 million ceiling on the amount of loans or grants outstanding to any association. (The existing limit was $500,000 on direct loans and $1 million on insured loans.)

Increased the Farmers Home Administration authority to insure real estate and other loans from $200 million annually to $450 million and authorized loans and loan insurance for waste disposal systems.

Gave the Secretary of Agriculture greater flexibility in setting charges on insured loans, in making repurchase agreements and in holding loans for future sale.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- July 22 reported S 1766 (S Rept 500), authorizing $30 million a year in federal matching grants to help develop water systems in rural areas. The bill also increased the amount of loans the Farmers Home Administration could insure from $200 million outstanding in a year to $450 million. Maximum size of eligible communities was 5,000.

Supporters of the bill viewed the grant provisions as a way of stimulating construction of water storage and distribution facilities in rural agricultural areas. Sen. Aiken said April 13 when he introduced the measure, "Probably the greatest handicap to rural development today lies in the fact that thousands of communities with incalculable potential for growth can make no progress because they have no dependable water supply."

The Agriculture Department endorsed the increase in FHA loan insurance authority but asked, in a June 18 letter, that action on the water facility grant program "be deferred." It said the pending housing and economic development bills were expected to meet "critical needs" for rural water systems, waste disposal and fire fighting facilities and that a study was underway in the Executive Branch to make sure that federal programs provide "an equitable distribution of benefits between urban and rural areas."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 23 passed the bill by voice vote without amendment.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

ACTION -- Aug. 24 reported a bill (HR 10232 -- H Rept 847) which was a broadened version of S 1766.

HR 10232 authorized grants for sewage disposal in addition to grants for rural water systems and increased the amount of money available from $30 million to $55 million annually. It also increased the population of rural areas that could be assisted from 5,000 to 5,500. Other provisions were basically similar to those in S 1766.

Justifying the need for rural sewage grants, the Committee report said, "Congress has approved legislation providing federal assistance to urban political bodies to provide adequate water and sanitation facilities for city people. Rural citizens have the same need and are entitled to the same kind and degree of assistance...."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 23 substituted HR 10232 for S 1766 and then passed its version of S 1766 by a 326-10 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p.1008) A motion to end debate on the rule for consideration of the bill was adopted 280-70.

Rep. E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) said in House debate that a Senator had told him the House addition of sewage grants would bring a Presidential veto of the bill. House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.), however, replied that it was his understanding that "the Administration, including the President, supports this bill."

The bill had overwhelming support on the House floor. A few Members, however, questioned whether the sewage provisions did not overlap the new authority given the Community Facilities Administration in the 1965 Housing Act.

The House accepted by voice vote an amendment by John D. Dingell (D Mich.) to require that water and sewage systems built with any federal funds comply with state and federal water pollution control standards.

FINAL ACTION

The Senate Sept. 28 accepted by voice vote the House's version of S 1766, with minor amendments. The amendments were cleared by voice vote of the House later Sept. 28.

Johnson Comments

President Johnson Oct. 7, on signing S 1766 into law, said: "What Sen. Aiken has done with his bill might be an example for Democrats if we ever get in a minority, or might be an example for Republicans if they would just quit trying to recommit everything and really stand for something positive.... I am just looking for good Republican ideas, and if they will present alternatives, if they will present affirmative programs, if they will present positive programs for the good of all the people, this Democratic President will be the first to embrace them and sign them. And this is a classical example of what a member of a minority party can do, and how quickly a Texan will join him."

DISASTER PRICE SUPPORTS

HR 8620 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 517) June 15, 1965.
- Passed by a 297-2 roll-call vote of the House June 21. (See p. 972)
- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 502) July 22.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 23.

PL 89-112 -- Signed into law Aug. 6.

In HR 8620 (PL 89-112), Congress authorized price support payments for growers of wheat, feed grains and cotton who were not able to plant their crops in 1965 because of floods and other natural disasters. The bill applied only to those farmers enrolled in voluntary acreage-reduction programs prior to the disaster. Payments would not be made if the land involved was subsequently planted to other price-supported crops.

Existing law governing 1965 acreage-reduction programs for cotton, wheat and feed grains permitted a farmer who had entered the programs to receive benefits even if the crop was totally destroyed. HR 8620 simply extended this provision to cover disasters which occurred before the crop was planted. It entailed no additional costs to the Government, the Agriculture Committees said.

HOUSE. HR 8620 was considered in the House under the suspension-of-the rules procedure which prohibits floor amendments. During debate, Robert Dole (R Kan.) said he had wanted to offer an amendment to aid Kansas wheat farmers whose crops had been destroyed by June 1965 floods. The amendment, which would have permitted wheat farmers to plant milo and other feed grains on flooded-out farmland, had been defeated in the Agriculture Committee on a 13-16 vote. Dole inserted in the Congressional Record a letter from the Agriculture Department opposing the proposal because "present programs provide for disaster relief and because the overall supplies of feed grains are more than adequate."

On the 297-2 House vote passing the bill, the only negative votes were cast by Reps. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) and Henry P. Smith III (R N. Y.).

SENATE. The Senate passed the bill July 23 by voice vote, without opposition.

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee report (S Rept 502) said that under HR 8620, "The Government will be getting all that it contracted for, and even more, for instead of reducing his crop the farmer affected by this bill will harvest no crop whatever in that particular commodity for 1965 and will not be permitted to plant on the acreage any other price-supported crop." The Committee urged the Secretary of Agriculture to "be careful to see that payments are not made under the bill to any producers other than those that would have planted but for the disaster."

PROVISIONS EXTENDED

When the four-year omnibus farm bill, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (PL 89-321), was enacted, provisions similar to those in HR 8620 were included for wheat, feed grains and cotton. The language was changed, however, so that payments could not be received if any "income-producing crop" were planted on the disaster-struck land. HR 8620 forbade planting of any "price-supported crop."

SUGAR ACT EXTENDED TO DEC. 31, 1971

HR 11135 -- Reported, amended, by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1046) Sept. 21, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 246-147 roll-call vote Oct. 13. (See p. 1018)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 909) Oct. 18.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 69-16 roll-call vote Oct. 20. (See p. 1079)
- Conference report (H Rept 1209) agreed to by a 174-88 roll-call vote of the House Oct. 22 and a 41-10 roll-call vote of the Senate Oct. 22. (See p. 1022, 1080)

PL 89-331 -- Signed by the President Nov. 8.

Congress in 1965 enacted legislation (HR 11135) fixing new domestic and foreign sugar quotas -- action it had been unable to take in 1964 because of a deadlock within the U.S. sugar industry. The new quotas established by HR 11135 were to run through Dec. 31, 1971. They replaced existing domestic quotas, set in 1962, which otherwise would have remained in effect until Dec. 31, 1966, and foreign quotas (also set in 1962) which had expired at the end of 1964.

The Sugar Act is designed primarily to protect the domestic sugar industry. The Act creates an artificially high price for sugar by setting quotas limiting the total amount of sugar that can be sold in the United States. Under the Act, domestic sugar growers are guaranteed a large share of quota. The remainder is assigned to foreign countries. The latter are anxious to obtain quotas because the protected U.S. sugar price is normally higher than the world price. In mid-1965, for example, the New York price of delivered raw cane sugar was 6 cents a pound, while the world market price was only 2 cents.

KEY FEATURES OF HR 11135

The key feature of the 1965 Sugar Act amendments was an increase in the share of the U.S. market guaranteed to domestic sugar producers.

Under the previous law (the 1962 Sugar Act Amendments), domestic producers (mainland beet sugar producers, mainland cane sugar producers and Hawaiian, Puerto Rican and Virgin Island cane producers) were granted the right to supply 5,810,000 tons of sugar a year to the U.S. market -- or approximately 60 percent of the over-all normal market supply of 9.7 million tons a year. The remaining 3,890,000 million tons were to be supplied by imports from foreign countries.

Under HR 11135, the domestic producers' figure was raised by 580,000 tons -- to 6,390,000 tons (66 percent) -- and foreign suppliers were reduced correspondingly, to 3,310,000 tons a year. The entire 580,000-ton increase was divided among mainland beet (375,000 tons) and mainland cane producers (205,000 tons). The Administration endorsed these changes.

The increase in domestic quotas provided by HR 11135 constituted a compromise -- worked out before the Administration bill was sent to Congress in August -- between mainland beet producers, on the one hand, and large East and Gulf Coast cane refiners on the other hand. A third group, mainland cane growers, was not as active in negotiations as the other two and generally aligned itself with mainland beet interests since both were seeking quota increases at the expense of foreign producers.

The mainland beet sugar interests initially sought an increase in their basic quotas of 750,000 tons a year. The coastal cane sugar refiners, which rely mainly on imports of raw cane sugar from Latin America, opposed a substantial increase in beet sugar quotas at the expense of imports of cane sugar because that would leave the coastal refiners less imported raw sugar to refine and sell. The coastal cane refiners therefore originally sought to preserve the same level of imports as provided in the 1962 sugar amendments.

The coastal cane refiners eventually agreed to the 580,000-ton reduction in imports made by HR 11135 for the following reasons:

(1) In order to forestall the even larger increase in the beet sugar quota, at the expense of cane imports, that was sought by the beet industry. (As indicated above, the beet sugar industry initially sought a 750,000-ton increase for itself alone, but the final bill provided an increase of only 375,000 tons for the mainland beet industry plus 205,000 tons for mainland cane.)

(2) Because the bill provided that, whenever the national need for sugar rose above 9.7 million tons -- as was expected to be the case within a very few years -- foreign suppliers were to be permitted to supply the entire first 700,000 additional tons needed. (Under previous law, supplies needed to take care of growth of the market beyond 9.7 million tons were provided 65 percent by mainland cane and beets and only 35 percent by foreign suppliers.) Guaranteeing foreign suppliers the entire first 700,000 tons of market growth beyond 9.7 million tons was specifically intended to compensate them for taking a reduction in their basic quota share, and thus to boost the amount of imported sugar that would be available to East Coast and Gulf refiners.

(3) Because the 205,000 increase granted mainland (Florida and Louisiana) cane would, at least in part, be available to East Coast and Gulf refiners and therefore help make up for their reduction of imported sugar.

Other key features of the 1965 legislation were the continued suspension of the basic Cuban quota and its reassignment to other nations, pending restoration of good relations between the United States and Cuba; the absence of any special import fees on foreign sugar; and the return to a statutory system of country-by-country quotas for foreign suppliers, instead of partial use of a first-come, first-served system for foreign suppliers, as had been the case during 1963 and 1964.

BASIC PATTERN OF AMENDMENTS

The Sugar Act amendments made by HR 11135 set up the following basic pattern for the U.S. sugar quota system:

- Estimated the normal national consumption level at 9.7 million tons of sugar a year and contained provisions allocating quotas based upon that amount.
- Provided for a 580,000-ton increase in the domestic mainland producers' annual share of the U.S. market,

allocated as follows: The mainland beet sugar share was increased by 375,000 tons (to a new total of 3,025,000 tons a year) and the mainland cane sugar share was increased by 205,000 tons (to a new total of 1,100,000 tons a year). In the eyes of mainland producers, this was the key section of the bill because the 580,000-ton increase -- which was deliberately made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965 -- permitted them to dispose of surpluses accumulated in recent years and enlarge their share of the market.

- Assigned the following quotas to domestic off-shore producers: Hawaii, 1,110,000 tons; Puerto Rico, 1,140,000 tons; and the Virgin Islands, 15,000 tons. These were the same amounts as under the previous legislation.
- Assigned the Philippines a quota of 1,050,000 tons. This amount, guaranteed by treaty, was the same as under previous legislation.
- Divided the remaining 2,260,000 tons among 32 foreign nations, including Cuba. However, Cuba's share continued to be suspended and reassigned to the other nations. (See box)
- Reduced Cuba's permanent legal share -- currently suspended and reassigned -- from 57.77 percent to 50 percent of the 2,260,000-ton foreign total (exclusive of small amounts set aside for Ireland and the Bahamas).
- Permitted the Secretary to raise the annual national total quota above 9.7 million tons if he believed U.S. consumption needs required it, and provided that all increases in national consumption between 9.7 million tons and 10.4 million tons be assigned to foreign countries -- 10.86 percent to the Philippines and the rest divided among other foreign nations with quotas. All increases above 10.4 million tons would be filled 65 percent by mainland U.S. cane and beet sugar producers, and the remainder by foreign nations.
- Did not reinstate either a "recapture" import fee or the "global quota" concept (distributing Cuba's suspended share on a first-come, first-served basis instead of reallocating it to specific nations). The import fee and the "global quota" were written into the Sugar Act in 1962 and expired Dec. 31, 1964. The import fee, designed to "recapture" for the U.S. Treasury some of the difference between the normally low world market price and the normally higher Government-pegged U.S. price, was opposed by Latin American countries.

The "global quota" was blamed for causing U.S. shortages during the 1963 sugar crisis. Critics of the global quota said that country-by-country quotas, by guaranteeing foreign producers a long-term share of the lucrative U.S. market, encouraged them to maintain their shipments to the United States (in order to maintain their future quota rights) even on those rare occasions when world sugar shortages drove the world market price higher than the domestic U.S. price of sugar.

The critics of the global quota said that during 1963, when world production was down because of bad crops, some countries hesitated to continue selling sugar in the United States because at that time they could get a better price on the world market. By failing to provide these countries with the guarantees of future sales afforded by country-by-country quotas, the critics charged, the global quota system had left them little incentive to sell to the United States when the world market price was higher.

The same general argument was made against import fees. By taking away part or all of the "quota premium" (the difference between the normally high U.S. price and normally low world market price) through imposing an

Sugar Quotas

As signed into law, HR 11135 set up the following annual quotas fixing the amount of sugar to be provided to the U.S. market by different producing areas during calendar years 1966 through 1971. The figures reflect basic quotas plus proration to other foreign countries of Cuba's suspended 1.1 million-ton quota, and are based upon a U.S. consumption level of 9.7 million tons of sugar annually. When consumption rises above 9.7 million tons, quota amounts increase (see Provisions).

A. Domestic Suppliers	Annual Quota, Tons
Mainland U.S. beet sugar	3,025,000
Mainland cane sugar	1,100,000
Hawaii	1,110,000
Puerto Rico	1,140,000
Virgin Islands	15,000
Total, Domestic	6,390,000
B. The Philippine Islands	1,050,000 (a)
C. Western Hemisphere	
Mexico	348,501
Dominican Republic	340,925
Brazil	340,925
Peru	272,013
British West Indies	136,000
Ecuador	49,770
French West Indies	42,970
Argentina	40,000
Costa Rica	40,000
Nicaragua	40,000
Colombia	36,000
Guatemala	34,000
Panama	25,134
El Salvador	25,000
Haiti	18,731
Venezuela	17,000
British Honduras	10,000
Bahamas	(b)
Bolivia	4,054
Honduras	4,054
Cuba	(c)
Total, Western Hemisphere	1,827,077
D. Other Foreign Countries	
Australia	162,152
Republic of China	67,431
India	64,861
South Africa	48,000
Fiji Islands	35,489
Thailand	15,000
Mauritius	14,985
Malagasy Republic	7,492
Swaziland	6,081 (d)
Southern Rhodesia	6,081 (e)
Ireland	5,351
Total, Other Countries	432,923
GRAND TOTAL	9,700,000

(a) Philippine quota fixed by treaty, but increases when U.S. consumption exceeds 9.7 million tons.

(b) The Bahama Islands were granted a 10,000 ton annual quota starting in 1968. After the Bahamas quota becomes effective, figures for countries in groups C and D will be reduced very slightly in order to provide the Bahamas' 10,000 tons.

(c) Cuba's quota of approximately 1,130,000 tons suspended until U.S.-Cuban relations improve. Figures for other foreign nations shown in the chart include reallocations from the suspended Cuban quota.

(d) Southern Rhodesia's 1966 quota was suspended and reallocated following that country's break with Great Britain, which occurred after the bill was passed.

(e) Ireland's quota is stationary and does not increase as the national U.S. consumption level goes up.

import fee, the 1962 law, it was contended, had reduced the incentive to foreign producers to sell into the U.S. market and had thus made it more difficult to obtain a dependable supply of foreign sugar. (Backers of import fees said the "quota premium" was simply a handout to foreign producers, but failed in attempts to restore the fees.) The final version of HR 11135 rejected both the global quota concept and the use of "recapture" import fees. The final provisions were in accord with the Administration position on this matter, which did not favor reinstatement either of the import fees or global quota.

MAJOR DISPUTE

The main dispute between the House and the Senate in 1965 was over the size of individual foreign quotas.

The Administration approach, backed by the Senate, was that quotas should be based on deliveries to the United States during the sugar crisis years of 1963-64, thus rewarding the countries that had stuck by the United States at the time when the world market price had gone up. The House approach, spelled out in an Agriculture Committee print, "The Development of Foreign Sugar Quotas in HR 11135," was that quotas should be based upon deliveries during more normal years such as 1962 and upon certain other factors. These included a nation's ability to produce enough to meet its quota reliably and to carry reserves for emergencies; the need for ready availability of sugar from nearby sources (hence a House revision of the Administration's proposed country-by-country quotas to favor Latin America more); and the need to aid friendly nations.

Critics of the House quotas said lobbyists for foreign countries exerted undue influence upon the deliberations of the House Agriculture Committee. These charges were vigorously denied by Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.). Unsuccessful efforts were made on the House floor to write an anti-lobbyist amendment into the bill. (See discussion of lobbying, below, and table of lobbyists p. 147.) Ultimately, the House prevailed on most individual country quotas, as had been the pattern in recent years.

There was no disagreement between the House and the Senate over increasing domestic quotas. Both chambers approved identical domestic provisions, which, in effect, continued the historic increase in the share of the market reserved for the mainland beet and mainland cane producers. Domestic quotas were a key factor in insuring favorable action on the over-all package. Members from mainland beet and cane producing areas were anxious to reach agreement on foreign quotas and enact a sugar bill in 1965 so that the 580,000-ton increase in mainland quotas could be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965, and could also be fully effective throughout 1966. The increase would allow them to dispose of surplus stocks of sugar built up when production was expanded to meet the shortage during the 1963-64 crisis, and would also give them a long-range increase in their basic quotas.

Lobbying. Lobbyists for both domestic and foreign interests were extremely active during 1965 Congressional action, and many received sizable fees for their efforts. Twenty-seven foreign countries were represented by United States-based lobbyists (see table p. 147). In addition, all major domestic interests were represented by lobbyists -- some of whom sat in on Administration and House Agriculture Committee sessions -- and some private concerns with interests in foreign countries hired lobbyists. (See House hearings)

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, HR 11135 contained the following provisions:

Extended the Sugar Act through Dec. 31, 1971.

Established a basic total national quota which limited to 9.7 million short tons per calendar year the amount of sugar that could be marketed in the United States. Provided for division of the total quota as follows:

Domestic quota	6,390,000 tons
Foreign quota	3,310,000 tons

Breakdown of Domestic Total. Divided the 6,390,000-ton total annual domestic quota as follows, compared to previous quotas:

	New Quotas (in tons)	Previous Quotas (in tons)
Mainland beet sugar	3,025,000	2,650,000
Mainland cane	1,100,000	895,000
Offshore cane		
Hawaii	1,110,000	1,110,000
Puerto Rico	1,140,000	1,140,000
Virgin Islands	15,000	15,000
Total	6,390,000	5,810,000

Made the new domestic quotas retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965. (This was to help mainland beet and cane producers dispose of Government-encouraged overproduction from the sugar crisis years of 1963-64. The domestic quotas were to expire at the same time as the over-all Act (Dec. 31, 1971).

Established a national reserve of 25,000 tons of the beet quota and 16,000 tons of the mainland cane quota to be used to alleviate hardships and inequities.

Breakdown of Foreign Total. Divided the 3,310,000-ton total annual foreign quotas as follows:

- For the Philippines, 1,050,000 tons a year (previously agreed to by treaty).
- For all other foreign countries combined, 2,260,000 tons a year. Of this total, 5,351 tons a year was allocated to Ireland, and, beginning in 1968, 10,000 tons a year to the Bahama Islands. The entire remainder of the 2,260,000 tons a year was to be divided among a number of foreign countries on a percentage basis, as follows, during calendar years 1966-71:

Cuba, 50 percent in place of the 57.77 percent previously assigned to Cuba under the 1962 law (but see below for provisions temporarily suspending Cuba's quota); Mexico, 7.73 percent; Dominican Republic and Brazil, 7.56 percent each; Peru, 6.03 percent; Australia, 3.60 percent; British West Indies, 3.02 percent; Republic of China, 1.50 percent; India, 1.44 percent; Ecuador, 1.10 percent; South Africa, 1.06 percent; French West Indies, 0.95 percent; Argentina, 0.93 percent; Costa Rica and Nicaragua, 0.89 percent each; Colombia, 0.80 percent; Fiji Islands, 0.79 percent; Guatemala, 0.75 percent; Panama, 0.56 percent; El Salvador, 0.55 percent; Haiti, 0.42 percent; Venezuela, 0.38 percent; Thailand and Mauritius, 0.33 percent each; British Honduras, 0.22 percent; Malagasy Republic, 0.17 percent; Swaziland and Southern Rhodesia, 0.13 percent each; and Bolivia and Honduras, 0.09 percent each. (Of the above, Argentina, Bolivia, Honduras, Thailand, Swaziland, Venezuela, Malagasy Republic, Mauritius, Southern Rhodesia and the Bahama Islands did not have statutory quotas under the 1962 provisions; however, the Agriculture Secretary had assigned

Malagasy Republic, Argentina, Venezuela, Mauritius, Southern Rhodesia and Swaziland quotas by administrative action in 1965.)

Cuban Quota Suspension. Suspended Cuba's quota "during the current period of suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba," and reassigned it to the other foreign quota nations (not including the Philippines, the Bahamas and Ireland) in proportion to their quotas. (For a breakdown of country quotas in tons, including the reallocations of Cuba's share, see p. 141).

Other Suspensions. Authorized the President to withhold and later to restore the quota of any country when he found either action to be in the national interest. (President Johnson cancelled Southern Rhodesia's 1965 and 1966 quotas following that country's unilateral declaration of independence from Great Britain in the fall of 1965.)

Broadened an existing Sugar Act provision directing the President to suspend a country's quota for various anti- U.S. acts, such as expropriations of U.S.-owned property, discriminatory taxes, violations of treaties and agreements relating to protection of property.

Reallocation of Deficits. Provided that if any of the domestic areas were unable to meet their basic quotas, the deficits would be reallocated 47.22 percent to the Philippines and the remainder to Western Hemisphere quota nations.

Provided that if any foreign countries were unable to meet their basic quotas, the deficits would be reallocated as follows: The first 47.22 percent would be filled by the Philippines (except the deficit of a country which was a member of the Central American Common Market, which would be allocated to other member countries). The remaining 52.78 percent of foreign deficits, if arising in any Western Hemisphere country, would be prorated to other Western Hemisphere countries with quotas; and if arising in non-Western Hemisphere countries, would be prorated to other non-Western Hemisphere countries with quotas. Directed that, in making allocations to Western Hemisphere countries under the above provisions, special consideration should be given to those countries purchasing U.S. agricultural commodities.

Authorized the President, if he determined it to be in the national interest, and notwithstanding the provisions in the above paragraphs or elsewhere in the bill, to assign any domestic or foreign deficit, other than the 47.22 percent reserved for the Philippines, to any quota countries in any manner he deemed appropriate. (The House Agriculture Committee said the purpose of this provision was primarily to give the President a free hand to boost sugar shipments from the Dominican Republic (in order to help that country), at such time as conditions were more stable there, by assigning to the Dominican Republic large portions of the Puerto Rican or any other foreign or domestic deficit, after allocation of the 47.22 percent Philippine share. No action had been taken under this discretionary provision as of Jan. 19, 1966.)

Growth of Market. Continued in effect an existing authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to set the national consumption level above 9.7 million tons whenever he determined that national needs would be greater than that figure. (Secretary Orville L. Freeman set the figure at 9.8 million tons for 1966.)

Allocated all consumption between 9.7 million tons and 10.4 million tons to foreign quota nations, with increases above the 10.4 million level allocated 65 percent to mainland beet and cane producers (divided in proportion to their basic quotas) and 35 percent to foreign producers.

Specified that in carrying out the above provision, the Secretary should divide increases between 9.7 million tons and 10.4 million tons among foreign quota nations as follows: 10.86 percent to the Philippines; the remainder prorated to all other foreign nations with quotas in effect (except Ireland and the Bahamas), but with the proviso that the share of market growth above 10 million tons that would have gone to Cuba had its quota been in effect instead of suspended, should be prorated among members of the Organization of American States only.

Other. Required countries to give assurance before the end of 1965 that they would supply their quotas and provided for withholding or reduction of quotas of countries in the future years which fail unjustifiably to fill their quotas.

Provided for limiting on a quarterly basis total imports during the first half of each year if such action was needed to support prices.

Prohibited the establishment of a quota for any country if, during the 24-month period ending June 30 of the preceding year, the country has been a net importer of sugar. Specifically excluded Ireland, Bolivia, Honduras and the Bahamas from this provision.

Provided a quota exemption for sugar used to produce industrial alcohol -- alcohol not intended for human consumption.

Background

REFERENCES -- For history of the Sugar Act and a description of how it works, see 1961 Almanac p. 125; 1962 Almanac p. 127 and 1964 Almanac p. 119.

The Sugar Act was last renewed in 1962. Provisions governing foreign quotas expired Dec. 31, 1964, and domestic provisions were slated to run through Dec. 31, 1966. Efforts to extend the expiring foreign quotas in 1964 were unsuccessful because of the deadlock between mainland sugar producers, on the one hand, and the coastal refiners who depended on offshore cane sugar, on the other hand, over the division of the market as between domestic and foreign quotas. Historically, the mainland beet and cane producers had repeatedly sought in recent years (usually successfully) to keep enlarging their permanent share of the market. Moreover, since passage of the 1962 Sugar Act amendments, they had expanded their production substantially in order to help meet needs during the 1963-64 sugar crisis. They argued that as a result they would be trapped with large oversupplies unless they got a larger market share.

Provisions initiated in 1962 which expired at the end of 1964 included authority for special import fees to "recapture" for the Treasury the difference between the low world price and the higher domestic price of raw cane sugar. (Note: In order to protect U.S. refiners of offshore cane, the Sugar Act, broadly speaking, permits imports only of raw sugar.) Supporters of a recapture import fee argued there was no reason why foreign growers should benefit from a high U.S. price that was the result of a protective system designed to aid the domestic industry.

Another provision which expired at the end of 1964 was the global quota -- allocation of Cuba's suspended quota on a first-come, first-served basis, instead of to specific countries.

Since the import fee and global quota provisions had expired, the Secretary of Agriculture set foreign quotas administratively for 1965, without an import fee and on a country-by-country basis.

Administration Requests. House Agriculture Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) Aug. 17 introduced an Administration bill (HR 10496) to revise and extend the Sugar Act through 1971. The bill represented a compromise between the domestic beet and cane industries, on the one hand, and the large coastal refiners who depended primarily on imports of Latin American cane. The provisions were worked out with the aid of spokesmen for these groups.

In its essentials, HR 10496 did not differ from the final sugar bill (HR 11135) later signed into law: it provided the 580,000-ton increase sought by mainland beet and cane spokesmen at the expense of imports, thus setting the total domestic quotas at 6,390,000 tons annually and foreign at 3,310,000; gave the first 700,000 tons of growth of the market above 9.7 million tons a year to foreign imports exclusively; reallocated Cuba's suspended quota on a country-by-country basis instead of a "global" basis; and did not reinstate import fees. The Administration originally favored import fees, but the President Aug. 17 said he was dropping this proposal (reportedly because of the opposition of Latin American countries and Cooley).

The only major difference between HR 10496 and the final version of HR 11135 as later enacted was in the division of the total 3,310,000-ton foreign quota among foreign nations. HR 10496 left Cuba's suspended quota at 57.77 percent of total foreign imports exclusive of the tonnage reserved for the Philippines (final version of HR 11135: 50 percent); and based individual foreign country quotas on performance during the 1963-64 sugar crisis (final version: based on additional years and other factors as well).

Frank A. Kemp of Great Western Sugar Co. (a beet sugar firm) later testified before the House Agriculture Committee on behalf of the entire U.S. sugar industry, in favor of the basic Administration proposals. He represented the U.S. Beet Sugar Assn., American Sugar Cane League, Florida Sugar Cane League, U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn. (spokesman for the coastal refiners), Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn. and Assn. of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

LOBBYING ACTIVITIES -- As in previous years, many lobbyists were active on the sugar bill.

Lobbyists for domestic interests included Robert H. Shields and Philip E. Jones, U.S. Beet Sugar Assn.; Irvin A. Hoff, U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn.; Sanford L. Platt, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn.; William M. Requa, Assn. of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico; Josiah Ferris, American Sugar Cane League and Florida Sugar Cane League; Robert M. Armstrong, Imperial Sugar Company of Texas and Arthur M. Becker, Talisman Sugar Corp.

Lobbyists for private interests with holdings in foreign countries included the law firm of Surrey, Karasik, Gould and Greene, representing the South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., a U.S. firm with large sugar holdings in the Dominican Republic. (For list of foreign country lobbyists, see chart p. 147.)

HEARINGS -- Aug. 20-23 on HR 10496.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 18 -- John A. Schnittker, Under Secretary of Agriculture, said that under the legislation, "Quotas would be allocated to foreign countries to the degree that they demonstrated their willingness and their ability to service our market under the most trying circumstances, i.e., when sugar was extremely scarce and when higher prices were available in other markets."

Frank A. Kemp, representing all segments of the U.S. sugar industry (see above, Administration Requests, for list), said that agreement on a single bill by all groups concerned, industry and government, was "something of a miracle in legislative history." He added that "failure to achieve sugar legislation this year would so further aggravate the frictions as to make it practically certain that the industry would be unable to achieve unanimity next year."

Aug. 19 -- Joseph M. Creed, representing the Industrial Sugar Users Group (ISUG), urged that if Congress should include an import fee, contrary to the ISUG's and the Administration's recommendations, Congress should "also provide for a corresponding reduction in the processing tax on sugar equivalent to the amount of the import fee."

John C. Lynn, legislative director for the American Farm Bureau Federation, said "the Government has a moral obligation to bring the basic quotas for the mainland cane and beet areas into line with their enlarged productive capacity." He recommended "that the first one million tons of any increase in the estimate of domestic requirements be allocated to the mainland cane and beet areas."

John H. Bleke, representing the National Confectioners Assn., backed the Administration's plan of acquiring all foreign sugar on an individual country quota basis because "our foreign supplies will have definite sources of responsibility rather than being the responsibility of no country."

In addition to these industry spokesmen, lobbyists representing a number of foreign countries, many in Latin America, appeared before the Committee to seek shares of the foreign quota.

Bill Reported

The House Agriculture Committee Sept. 21 reported, with amendments, a new bill (HR 11135 -- H Rept 1046) introduced by Cooley Sept. 17. As reported, HR 11135 substantially revised the quotas for individual foreign countries recommended by the Administration (see p. 147), basing them on several factors, including sugar supplied during 1962 (rather than during 1963-64), but other than that, the Committee's bill was basically similar to the Administration measure and to the final version of HR 11135 eventually signed into law. It contained no import fees, no global quota. It granted a 580,000-ton increase to mainland producers, divided between mainland beet and cane, thus raising total domestic quotas to 6,390,000 tons a year through 1971 while lowering total foreign quotas to 3,310,000. The Committee bill, however, cut Cuba's permanent (though suspended) quota to a figure of 44.25 percent of what would remain of the foreign total after deduction of the fixed amounts assigned to Ireland, the Philippines and the Bahamas, instead of retaining Cuba at 57.77 percent, as requested by the Administration. The reported bill assigned the entire first 700,000 tons of growth of the market above 9.7 million tons to the foreign producers.

Majority Views. The Committee said HR 11135 was "the product of a unique demonstration of cooperation among all elements of the domestic sugar industry." It stated that import fees were eliminated because "it did not seem to be good policy to members of the Committee that the United States would assess a fee upon trade with

a friendly neighbor and then, in effect, return the proceeds from the fee in the form of aid."

The Committee said it decided not to go back to the "global quota" because under that system in 1963 "the price of world sugar skyrocketed fantastically and the U.S. consumers were forced to pay prices for sugar which they had not encountered since the early 1920s."

Separate Views. Separate views submitted by Bert Bandstra (D Iowa), Alec G. Olson (D Minn.), Joseph Y. Resnick (D N.Y.) and Lynn E. Stalbaum (D Wis.) criticized the assignment of a 10,000 ton quota to the Bahama Islands. They said the allocation was made at the request of the Bahama Islands government. They said the action "would simply benefit an individual company while adding to the glut of sugar which now already floods the market."

Minority Views. Catherine May (R Wash.) and Robert Dole (R Kan.) submitted minority views criticizing the Committee for not adopting an amendment which would have tied reallocations of unfilled import quotas more completely to commitments by the receiving countries to purchase U.S. agricultural goods for dollars.

Individual Views. Paul Findley (R Ill.) said he opposed the whole philosophy of the existing Sugar Act, which he said cost U.S. consumers $700 million a year in hidden subsidies. He said, "The best improvement would be to drop the act entirely, and rely on a simple tariff to give desired domestic protection."

Findley, who subsequently led a campaign to restore special "recapture" import fees on sugar and to curb the activities of sugar lobbyists for foreign nations, Sept. 22 inserted two charts into the Congressional Record showing the names and fees of the sugar lobbyists and comparing the quotas given countries under the Administration's recommendations and under the bill as rewritten by the Agriculture Committee.

Findley said, "Not all countries which had lobbyists got increased quotas, but each of the nine countries which got quotas for the first time this year had lobbyists. Argentina did not hire lobbyists, reportedly because it thought it was not the thing to do. The Argentina quota is cut to about one-third the level recommended by the Administration."

Findley also added, "The world price of raw sugar is about $2 a hundredweight. The comparable U.S. price is about $5.50.... At present prices, the value of the quota premium -- approximately the difference between the world price and the U.S. price of world sugar -- is about $3.50 (a hundredweight) or $70 a ton. If the United States consumes 10 million tons as expected during the next year, this means the Sugar Act (which in effect sets the U.S. prices for all sugar at about $5.50 a hundredweight) will impose a burden of at least $700 million on U.S. consumers.

"Of the 10 million, about 4 million will be purchased under foreign quotas. Thus the 'quota premium' for the foreign part alone is about $280 million."

Findley's criticism of foreign lobbying received considerable attention in the press.

Rule Granted. The House Rules Committee Sept. 28 granted HR 11135 a rule for debate which permitted Findley to offer floor amendments to curb lobbying and to reimpose special "recapture" import fees. No other floor amendments were permitted. This action was considered unusual because in the past, sugar legislation normally had been considered under closed rules, forbidding floor amendments.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Oct. 13 by a 246-147 roll-call vote passed HR 11135 with floor amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 1018; for provisions, see Bill Reported, p. 144.)

Prior to passage, the House on a 160-230 roll-call vote rejected a motion by Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) to recommit the bill with instructions to add a special fee on imports from foreign countries, except from the Philippines, equal to 50 percent of the difference between the high U.S. market price for raw sugar and the low world price. A ceiling of 1 cent would have been placed on the fee. The rule for debate on the bill was adopted Oct. 12 by a 253-80 roll call.

The purpose of the import fee proposed by Harvey was to recapture for the U.S. Treasury a part of the premium received by foreign producers as a result of selling into the protected U.S. market, where prices were normally higher than on the world market. (The raw sugar price in the U.S. at that time was about 6 cents a pound, compared with about 2 cents in the world market.)

The Johnson Administration opposed imposition of a special import fee. Rep. Cooley Oct. 12 said that early in the year, an Administration draft bill had included a provision imposing a recapture import fee. But he said that after he had told the Administration he opposed a fee, it notified him that it was dropping the proposal, and the President so stated Aug. 17 publicly in remarks on the fourth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress. Cooley added that the Secretary of State that morning had reassured him the Administration opposed the import fee proposal.

Supporters of the bill maintained that, to assure a stable supply of sugar from abroad and to guarantee that foreign suppliers would not desert the U.S. market at times when the world sugar price rose, it was necessary to give them the incentives of fixed, country-by-country quotas and of the receipt of the entire quota premium.

Debate centered largely on criticism of the country-by-country allocations drawn up by the House Agriculture Committee in reporting the measure, and on reports that high-paid foreign lobbyists had been pressuring the Committee in order to obtain larger quotas for their clients. Paul Findley (R Ill.), Joseph Y. Resnick (D N.Y.) and others pointed out that the country quotas put in the bill by the Committee differed very sharply from those recommended by the Administration. Findley said the public had gained the impression that the changes, which, it was claimed, did not appear to follow any rational pattern, had in many cases been made at the behest of the foreign lobbyists.

Replying to these charges, Cooley strenuously denied that any undue lobbyist influence had been attempted or had succeeded, or that any lobbyists had attended any Committee executive drafting sessions on the bill.

Cooley read into the record the House Agriculture Committee print, "The Development of Foreign Sugar Quotas in HR 11135," explaining why the Administration recommendations were revised. (See "Major Dispute," p. 142, for contents.)

Critics responded that Cooley and the Committee appeared to believe they, rather than the State Department and Administration, should determine foreign policy questions. Findley offered two floor amendments, both of which were rejected. The amendments were the only ones permitted under the rule for floor debate. (See Amendments Rejected, p. 146)

The desire of mainland sugar beet and cane growers for an increase in their quotas, as provided by the bill, appeared to be a major factor in the wide margins by which the Findley and Harvey proposals were rejected. Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.), from one of the major beet sugar states, appeared to express the feelings of a wide consensus of Congressmen from mainland sugar growing areas when he said, "While we should recognize that the foreign provisions do have a bearing on our foreign policy, we should not penalize our own domestic producers by failing to pass this bill." A dispute over the foreign provisions could have delayed or blocked the domestic increases.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Oct. 13 -- Paul Findley (R Ill.) -- Cancel the quota of any foreign country which, after Jan. 1, 1966, employs a lobbyist subject to the Foreign Agents Registration Act to help it obtain Sugar Act quotas. Standing vote, 62-83; teller vote, 93-114.

Findley -- Impose a special fee on all imports of sugar from foreign countries, except the Philippines, equal to 75 percent of the difference between the U.S. price and the lower world market price. Teller, 95-137.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- Oct. 14 and 15 on HR 11135.

ACTION -- Oct. 18 reported HR 11135 (S Rept 909) with amendments.

The Finance Committee bill (like the Administration and House versions before it) did not reinstate either the global quota or import fees. It granted mainland beet and cane producers the same 580,000-ton annual increase as the Administration and House versions, thus raising total domestic quotas to 6,390,000 tons a year through the end of 1971, while reducing the over-all foreign quotas to 3,310,000.

In its only major amendments to the House bill, the Committee (1) authorized the foreign quotas only for two years, 1966 and 1967, instead of through 1971; and (2) in allocating the 3,310,000-ton annual foreign quota total, significantly altered the figures set by the House for individual country quotas, revising the latter to conform more with the Administration's requests (see p. 147). Thus, the Committee left Cuba's share of the import market (now suspended) at 57.77 percent (exclusive of the Philippines' guaranteed amount), instead of reducing it to 44.25 percent (the House figure). The Committee said a two-year limit was imposed on the foreign quotas "because of lack of opportunity to make an exhaustive study. The foreign quotas approved in the bill are not intended, in any way, to commit the United States to give any foreign nation a permanent quota."

The Committee altogether eliminated the quotas set by the House version for the Bahama Islands, Bolivia, Honduras, Thailand and the Malagasy Republic. It added quotas (not in the House version) for Ireland, Belgium and Turkey.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Albert Gore (D Tenn.) filed minority views. They said that American production of sugar was highly subsidized in order to make it possible for U.S. sugar growers to survive in the face of low-cost Caribbean competition, but foreign producers were then also granted the subsidized American price. "If bananas were grown on Pike's Peak, and if the American Government subsidized the domestic producers in order to make it profitable and if we then, in turn, paid the producers of bananas in the Caribbean this same price, we would have almost an identical analogy to the sugar program," they said. They favored imposition of a "recapture" fee in imports.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Oct. 20 by a 69-16 roll-call vote passed HR 11135, amended. (For voting, see chart p. 1079)

Prior to passage, the Senate by a 38-43 roll-call vote rejected an amendment by J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) to remove statutory foreign quotas. The Senate also by a 23-62 roll-call vote rejected an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to provide for import fees on sugar from non-Western Hemisphere nations and from the British and French West Indies. Also rejected, 25-57, was a Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to use 1960-64 as base years in determining foreign quotas.

During the two days' debate the Senate adopted amendments fully restoring the Malagasy Republic's quota and partially restoring quotas for Bolivia and Honduras. Quotas for all three were included in the House version but had been deleted by the Senate Finance Committee. (See p. 147 for individual country quotas) The bill was otherwise the same as reported by the Senate Finance Committee (see above).

Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.) Oct. 20 described the procedure used by the Finance Committee in assigning quotas. "We agreed to work from the Administration's formula as our starting point. So we went down through that formula on a country-by-country basis, and asked ourselves, 'Which countries does this formula reward too much? To which countries is it giving too much benefit?'" Long said the Committee upheld Administration requests in 23 cases and reduced Administration requests for 10 countries. He said that in several instances figures were set higher than Administration requests. The House had altered every Administration request.

DEBATE ON AMENDMENTS

Much of the floor debate centered on Douglas' amendment to add an import fee on sugar coming from certain countries. The amendment would have imposed an import fee on sugar from all non-Western Hemisphere nations (except the Philippines) plus the British and French West Indies. The fee would have been the greater of (1) the difference between the high U.S. sugar price and the world sugar price adjusted for freight, insurance and customs duties or (2) the difference between the U.S. sugar price and the world market price during the 15-year period preceding the year of importation adjusted for freight, insurance and customs duties. All import fees to be collected were earmarked for the Alliance for Progress.

Douglas said the fee would equal about 1.5 cents a pound (based upon existing prices) and would net about $18 million a year. Douglas said the fee was just because profits realized by countries selling sugar in the inflated U.S. market went to a few large producers and did not benefit the common people. He noted that earlier in the year both the Administration and the Agriculture Department had favored an import fee to apply to all countries. President Johnson Aug. 17 told Latin American countries he had decided not to support the import fee. "I believe that what happened was that Thomas

(Continued on page 148)

Foreign Sugar Lobbyists and Quotas in HR 11135[5]

Country	Administration Bill (tons)	House Bill (tons)	Senate Bill (tons)	Final Bill (tons)	Lobbyist	Fee
Argentina	63,685	21,485	63,685	42,000	None	None
Australia	186,772	162,152	162,152	162,152	Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton Washington, D.C.	$19,175.12
Bahamas	--	10,000(6)	--	10,000(6)	None	None
Belgium	1,605	--	1,605	--	None	None
Bolivia	--	4,054	1,000	4,054	Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, Wash., D.C.	(3)
Brazil	221,558	340,925	272,013	340,925	Albert S. Nemir Washington, D.C.	$31,511.06
British Honduras	4,281	19,864	4,281	10,000	Quinn & Quinn Washington, D.C.	(1)
British West Indies	122,017	150,397	122,017	136,000	Quinn & Quinn, Wash., D.C.	(1)
Republic of China	67,431	67,293	67,431	67,431	Robert L. Farrington Washington, D.C.	$ 3,000.00
Colombia	27,829	42,970	27,829	36,000	Ernest Schein & John G. Laylin Washington, D.C.	$15,000.00
Costa Rica	34,786	42,159	34,786	40,000	Sheldon Z. Kaplan Washington, D.C.	(2)
Dominican Republic	385,854	340,925	422,512	340,925	None	None
Ecuador	49,770	50,267	49,770	49,770	Quinn & Quinn Washington, D.C.	(1)
El Salvador	17,125	30,403	17,125	25,000	Sheldon Z. Kaplan Washington, D.C.	(2)
Fiji	45,489	24,323	35,489	35,489	Charles H. Brown Washington, D.C.	$24,000.00
French West Indies	50,841	42,970	42,970	42,970	Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Greene Washington, D.C.	$12,500.00
Guatemala	35,321	32,836	35,321	34,000	Sheldon Z. Kaplan Washington, D.C.	(2)
Haiti	18,731	28,782	18,731	18,731	None	None
Honduras	--	4,054	1,000	4,054	Sheldon Z. Kaplan Washington, D.C.	(2)
India	96,865	64,861	64,861	64,861	Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell Washington, D.C.	$20,000.00
Ireland	2,141	--	2,141	5,351	None	None
Malagasy Republic	7,492	6,081	7,492	7,492	Seymour S. Guthman Washington, D.C.	$ 7,500.00
Mauritius	14,985	14,188	14,985	14,985	James M. Earnest Washington, D.C.	$13,952.00
Mexico	390,135	340,925	390,135	348,501	Oscar L. Chapman Washington, D.C.	$50,000.00
Nicaragua	40,672	38,511	40,672	40,000	Sheldon Z. Kaplan Washington, D.C.	(2)
Panama	14,449	25,134	14,449	25,134	Quinn & Quinn Washington, D.C.	(1)
Peru	240,824	272,013	272,013	272,013	Arnold F. Shaw and Prather, Levenberg & Seeger Washington, D.C.	$15,000.00 $10,000.00
Philippines	1,050,000(4)	1,050,000(4)	1,050,000(4)	1,050,000(4)	John A. O'Donnell Washington, D.C.	$18,000.00
South Africa	96,865	29,593	66,584	48,000	John R. Mahoney New York, N.Y.	$19,320.08
Southern Rhodesia	9,098	6,081	6,081	6,081	Ganson Purcell Washington, D.C.	$ 5,000.00
Swaziland	9,098	6,081	6,081	6,081	Robert D. Larsen Washington, D.C.	(3)
Thailand	--	19,864	--	15,000	George M. Grant Washington, D.C.	$ 3,500.00
Turkey	1,605	--	1,605	--	None	None
Venezuela	2,676	30,809	2,676	17,000	Charles Patrick Clark Washington, D.C.	$50,000.00

(1) The Quinn firm represented interests in British West Indies, Ecuador, Panama, and British Honduras for which it received a total of $25,000.

(2) Sheldon Z. Kaplan represented interests in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica for which he received a total of $24,800.

(3) Information not available.

(4) The Philippines is guaranteed a set quota by treaty.

(5) Quotas based on total consumption level of 9.7 million tons.

(6) Starting in 1968.

Mann became Under Secretary of State and he has always been opposed to the plan," Douglas said.

Long said the import fee in effect in 1963-64 was "extremely unpopular." He said "The countries felt we were asking them to sell their sugar below the cost of production." Long said the world price (2.2 cents a pound) was a "myth, a phony, and a fraud." He said it represented the price of sugar "no one needs."

Fulbright said the section of the bill allocating foreign quotas should be eliminated because "this method of handling foreign allocations is bad for our foreign relations.... Foreign countries argue that they now have the impression that in order to prevail in the obtaining of quotas, they must employ high-powered lobbyists." Fulbright said he felt the Aministration should be given time to work out "a permanent system for the allocation of quotas."

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) said Malagasy Republic's quota should be restored because the country had backed U.S. policy consistently since it obtained independence in 1960. He also noted that the U.S. established a major NASA tracking station on the island country in the Indian Ocean. Lausche said the country shipped the U.S. sugar during the 1963-64 shortage even though it had not previously exported sugar to the U.S.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said quotas for Honduras and Bolivia should be partially restored because to leave them out of the bill entirely "would have a highly detrimental effect on our relationships with" them. He said he had spoken with officials of the two countries and they were "deeply distressed."

There were no amendments on the domestic quotas; all those offering amendments to change foreign quotas were careful to state that they endorsed the domestic increases.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Oct. 19 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Grant the Malagasy Republic a quota of 7,492 tons. Voice.

Oct. 20 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Grant Honduras and Bolivia quotas of 1,000 tons each. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Oct. 20 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Impose an import fee upon sugar coming from all non-Western Hemisphere nations (except the Philippines) and on sugar from the British and French West Indies. Roll-call vote, 23-62.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Revise basis for determining import quotas by using the years 1960-64 as a standard. Roll call, 25-57.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Delete section setting foreign quotas, leaving the establishment of such quotas up to the Administration in 1966. Roll call, 38-43.

Morse -- Reduce the quota of South Africa from 66,580 tons to 10,000 tons. Voice.

Conference

REPORT. The conference report (H Rept 1209) on HR 11135 was filed Oct. 22.

House-Senate conferees adjusted differences in foreign quotas approved by the two bodies. In most cases, the House prevailed. (See table, p. 147)

Conferees also approved extension of import quotas through Dec. 31, 1971, as provided in the House bill. The Senate had approved quotas for 1966 and 1967 only. Conferees split the difference on Cuba's permanent quota (currently suspended). The final bill set Cuba's quota at 50 percent of the foreign total excluding the Philippines (House: 44.25 percent; Senate: 57.77).

Conferees approved a Senate provision requiring every foreign country with a quota (except the Philippines) to give assurance to the Secretary of Agriculture that it would fill its quota. The House bill contained no similar provision. Conferees further wrote into the bill provisions for a national reserve of 25,000 tons of the beet quota and 16,000 tons of the mainland cane quota. The House bill had contained 25,000 ton reserves for both beet and cane sugar while the Senate version had specified a 25,000 ton reserve for beets and no reserve for cane. Conferees also adopted a House provision prohibiting the establishment of a quota for a country for any year if, during the 24-month period ending June 30 of the preceding year, it had been a net importer of sugar. The conference version, however, specifically exempted Ireland, Bolivia, Honduras and the Bahama Islands from this provision.

In their report, the conferees said it was their intention that special preference should be given Bolivia, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic (if political conditions there warranted it) in reassigning amounts resulting when countries could not fulfill their quotas.

ACTION. The House and Senate Oct. 22 adopted the conference report on HR 11135.

House approval came on a 174-88 roll-call vote and Senate action was by a 41-10 roll-call vote following a 38-11 roll call which did not stand because of lack of a quorum. HR 11135 was the last obstacle to adjournment and both chambers adjourned shortly after taking final action on the measure. (For voting, see charts p. 1022, 1080)

Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) of the House Agriculture Committee defended the value of a tightly controlled market and artificially high U.S. prices. He said that "without a sugar program, the domestic producer could not survive. They would face bankruptcy because they cannot possibly compete with foreign producing areas, with low-cost production and low labor costs." Cooley said the conference agreement was a "complete vindication of the House Committee on Agriculture" and "a complete vindication of the House of Representatives."

Rep. Paul Findley (R Ill.), a critic of the House's action on the sugar bill, said, "The powerful vested interests of the sugar industry have clearly overwhelmed the broader public interest."

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), a member of the House-Senate conference committee, said the Senate yielded to the House on the length of the extension of foreign quotas "with the understanding that the question involved the security of the refiners operating on the Atlantic coast." He said the refiners "felt that they were entitled to the secure knowledge that they would have a firm supply of sugar for this length of time."

Appropriations

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REVIEW OF BUDGET ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS ACTIONS

President Johnson Jan. 25 sent Congress the Government's Budget for fiscal 1966, in which he stressed health, education and welfare spending and de-emphasized defense outlays. By the end of the year, however, the increasing U.S. commitment to the war in Viet Nam required the Johnson Administration to substantially revise its estimates of spending for national defense during fiscal 1966. The war and other developments during 1965 pushed administrative-budget spending above $100 billion for the first time in history. (For text of message see p. 1351)

Congress during 1965 acted on 17 appropriation bills giving the Executive Branch, legislative offices and other Government agencies authority to spend $107,037,566,896, $2.4 billion below the requested amounts.

BUDGET SUBMITTED

The Budget Mr. Johnson sent to Congress Jan. 25 estimated that federal administrative-budget spending during fiscal 1966 would total $99.7 billion with a deficit of $5.3 billion. In his message, Mr. Johnson emphasized that increased expenditures for health, labor, housing and other welfare programs were the primary cause of the $2.2 billion increase in administrative budget outlays between fiscal 1965 (as estimated at that time) and fiscal 1966. He said that spending in these areas would increase by $3.6 billion, while outlays in other areas would produce a net decline of $1.4 billion. The emphasis on welfare spending was in contrast to the Budgets presented by President Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy had stressed the importance of increased defense outlays in pushing up total spending and played down over-all welfare spending.

There also was a noticeable contrast between the tone of President Johnson's first Budget Message, in January 1964, and the message sent to Congress Jan. 25. In the first message, the President had emphasized the importance of controlling federal expenditures. He had stressed that spending "in and of itself is neither bad nor good," and that "an austere budget need not and should not be a standstill budget." (1964 Almanac p. 865)

The fiscal 1966 Budget Message stressed the importance of Government activity and hinted at future spending trends. Mr. Johnson said the Budget "begins to grasp the opportunities of the Great Society." He also said: "It is evident that unless defense needs should decline substantially, Government expenditures will continue to rise over the long run. At the same time, we have good reason to expect that Government expenditures in the years ahead will grow more slowly than the gross national product, so that the ratio of federal spending to our total output will continue to decline."

The President said the fiscal policies represented by the Budget "are carefully designed to promote continued economic expansion...." This and other statements in the message came nearer than previous messages to an open expression of the view, held by many professional economists, that budget policy should be framed to meet broad-based national economic goals rather than merely to provide for government activities.

BUDGET REVISIONS

Fiscal 1965. The actual budget expenditures for fiscal 1965 were little changed from the estimates presented in Mr. Johnson's Jan. 25 Budget Message. The President estimated administrative budget outlays of $97.5 billion; the final figure was $96.5. Government figures released in January 1966 showed that final administrative budget spending for fiscal 1965 would have been $96.4 billion if "special Viet Nam costs" had been

1st SESSION OF 89th CONGRESS APPROPRIATED $107 BILLION

Agency	Almanac Page No.	Requested	HOUSE Committee	HOUSE Passed	SENATE Committee	SENATE Passed	Final
Agriculture (HR 8370)	194	$ 6,282,634,000	$5,692,537,000	$5,717,832,000	$ 6,711,908,800	$6,713,983,800	$ 6,242,929,500
Defense (HR 9221)	168	46,972,844,000	45,188,244,000	45,188,244,000	46,877,063,000	46,877,063,000	46,887,163,000
District of Columbia (HR 6453)	223						
Federal Payment		53,122,000	44,122,000	44,122,000	49,122,000	49,122,000	46,122,000
District Budget		(389,346,800)	(356,300,500)	(356,300,500)	(364,050,347)	(364,358,347)	(360,228,500)
Independent Offices (HR 7997)	154	14,566,023,000	14,086,408,000	14,109,908,000	14,291,450,980	14,299,897,980	14,246,167,800
Interior (HR 6767)	204	1,241,549,500	1,184,090,300	1,184,090,300	1,230,752,770	1,230,802,770	1,212,739,070
Labor–HEW (HR 7765)	161	8,293,814,000	7,964,034,000	7,964,034,000	8,023,101,500	8,023,101,500	8,011,331,500
Legislative (HR 8775)	221	243,261,617	150,589,107	150,589,107	190,840,167	190,840,167	189,993,297
Public Works, AEC (HR 9220)	208	4,387,616,000	4,241,636,500	4,241,636,500	4,327,589,000	4,327,589,000	4,292,866,500
State–Justice–Commerce–Judiciary (HR 8639)	217	2,171,935,600	2,085,689,900	2,085,689,900	2,051,971,800	2,052,471,800	2,057,597,150
Treasury–Post Office, Exec. Offices (HR 7060)	213	7,749,770,000	6,604,404,000	6,604,404,000	7,698,669,000	7,698,669,000	7,669,444,000
Foreign Aid (HR 10871)	441						
Regular		3,459,470,000	3,285,000,000	3,285,000,000	3,193,000,000	3,143,000,000	3,218,000,000
Peace Corps		115,000,000	102,000,000	102,000,000	102,000,000	102,000,000	102,000,000
Other		614,453,000	614,453,000	614,453,000	612,188,000	612,188,000	612,188,000
Military Construction (HR 10323)	225	2,049,000,000	1,755,495,000	1,755,495,000	1,756,604,000	1,759,504,000	1,756,635,000
Commodity Credit Corp., fiscal 1965 (H J Res 234)	190	1,742,209,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000
Second Supplemental, fiscal 1965 (HR 7091)	227	2,280,251,327	2,125,833,083	2,118,333,083	2,257,869,415	2,257,869,415	2,227,563,977
Defense Supplemental, fiscal 1965 (HJ Res 447)	180	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000
Labor–HEW Supplemental, fiscal 1966 (HR 10586)	166	1,553,918,000	1,223,181,500	1,223,181,500	1,407,181,500	1,407,181,500	1,223,181,500
General Supplemental, fiscal 1966 (HR 11588)	182	4,971,203,852	4,214,609,610	4,214,429,610	4,782,218,102	4,867,248,102	4,741,644,602
TOTAL		$109,448,074,896					$107,037,566,896
Permanent Funds*		$ 12,270,000,000					$ 12,270,000,000
		$121,718,074,896					$119,307,566,896

*Estimated; includes $11,500,000,000 for interest on national debt.

SOURCE: HOUSE, SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

excluded from the actual total. According to these figures, the increased U.S. commitment in Southeast Asia during calendar 1965 had little effect on fiscal 1965 spending.

Fiscal 1966. Between January 1965, when Mr. Johnson submitted his fiscal 1966 Budget, and January 1966, there were substantial revisions in estimated spending for that fiscal year. (See table below)

Fiscal 1966 administrative budget expenditures were estimated in early 1966 to be $6.7 billion higher than had been estimated 12 months earlier. This was in large part -- $4.7 billion -- due to increased Viet Nam costs. Thus, the swift buildup of U.S. forces in Viet Nam in 1965 began to be reflected noticeably in the fiscal 1966 Budget. The $6.7 billion January-to-January spending increase also reflected a $2 billion rise in outlays for other than defense activities of the Government.

The major changes in the fiscal 1966 Budget were described by Government officials late in 1965 as follows:

- Defense Department spending originally was estimated at $49 billion, including military assistance to other nations. By January 1966, this figure was revised to $54.2 billion.
- Military and civilian pay raises approved by Congress in 1965 were far larger than the Administration had budgeted for. Officials said the military pay raise proposed by the Administration would have cost $240 million in 1966 and the civilian pay increase, $200 million, compared to the actual cost under the legislation enacted of $875 million and $480 million respectively.
- Farm costs in fiscal 1966 were expected to increase about $450 million above the original estimate of $3.9 billion due to higher output requiring bigger price support payments.
- Space expenditures were expected to rise from the original $5.1 billion estimate to $5.6 billion because contractors were finishing work and being paid ahead of schedule.
- Veterans' pensions and other compensation costs were expected to increase this part of the Budget by $500 million above the original $4.6 billion estimate.
- Interest on the national debt was estimated at $12 billion compared to the original $11.6 billion as money conditions tightened.

The Government officials releasing these figures also said that expected savings of $500 million would occur in all other federal programs.

Economic Stimulus from Budget. During calendar 1965, the federal Budget and federal fiscal policies continued to act as a stimulus to the nation's economy. This was seen in the performance of the national income accounts budget, which is regarded by economists as the most useful set of figures for studying the impact of federal activities on the economy. It includes all transactions, including those of the trust funds, directly affecting current income and production. In the first half of 1965, the income accounts budget moved into balance and showed a surplus of $3-1/2 billion, according to the Council of Economic Advisers. This resulted, the Council said, as federal expenditures "grew very modestly in 1964 and early 1965...." But in the second half of 1965, the Council said, the budget swung into a $2-1/2 billion deficit as a result of "several important deliberate stimulative measures plus the unforeseen rise in defense spending." Among the factors influencing the switch were a federal excise tax reduction, an increase in Social Security payments retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965, but paid in September, the last step of a federal income tax cut provided by 1964 legislation and an "unexpectedly strong" rise in federal purchases. Together, these factors produced a net fiscal stimulus of about $7 billion (at an annual rate) in the second half of 1965, according to the Council. In addition, the stimulus was reflected in the deficits recorded for the administrative and consolidated cash budgets.

In spite of the increased Government stimulus to the economy in the second half of 1965, officials contended that inflation would not result. In late November, Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler said that the revised Budget estimates (see above) "don't imply any major inflationary threat stemming from the increased expenditures and the higher deficit, although the situation obviously calls for careful watching."

New Budgeting Method. President Johnson Aug. 25 said he had directed heads of federal agencies to introduce what he called a "revolutionary system" of preparing the federal Budget. The system, called "planning-programing-budgeting system," was described as an extension of the "cost-effectiveness" budgeting system used in the Defense Department and in a few other Government agencies. The new system was intended to permit agencies to better determine goals and objectives and alternate methods of achieving them, to measure the anticipated results of each dollar spent under each alternative and to do this throughout a year (rather than in just a few months in the fall when the Budget is being prepared) and for a period of five years at a time. Government agencies were instructed by the Budget Bureau in March 1965 to begin establishing the new system. The system reportedly was to be in effect for preparation of the fiscal 1968 Budget in the fall of calendar 1966.

(Continued on next page)

Changes in Budget Estimates

(Fiscal years. In billions.)

Description	Fiscal 1965 Actual	Fiscal 1966 January 1965 Estimate	Fiscal 1966 January 1966 Estimate	Jan. 1965 To Jan. 1966 Change
Administrative budget:				
Budget receipts	$ 93.1	$ 94.4	$100.0	+$5.6
Budget expenditures	96.5	99.7	106.4	+ 6.7
Budget deficit	3.4	5.3	6.4	+ 1.1
Consolidated cash statement:				
Receipts from the public	$119.7	$123.5	$128.2	+$4.7
Payments to the public	$122.4	127.4	135.0	+ 7.6
Excess of payments	2.7	3.9	6.9	+ 2.9
Federal sector, national income accounts				
Receipts	$119.6	$121.0	$128.8	+$7.8
Expenditures	118.3	127.0	131.0	+ 4.0
Surplus or Deficit	+1.2	- 6.0	- 2.2	+ 3.8

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: FEDERAL BUDGET DOCUMENTS

1966 ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET: APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES[1]

(in millions of dollars)[2]

	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			EXPENDITURES		
	1964	1965 est.	1966 est.	1964	1965 est.	1966 est.
NATIONAL DEFENSE						
Military Defense	$ 49,810	$ 48,558	$ 47,201	$49,653	$47,975	$47,790
Civil Defense	112	105	194	107	125	110
Military Assistance	1,000	1,055	1,170	1,485	1,200	1,100
Atomic Energy	2,743	2,625	2,481	2,765	2,700	2,530
Defense-related Services	98	80	83	172	160	48
TOTAL	$ 53,762	$ 52,424	$ 51,129	$54,181	$52,160	$51,578
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
Conduct of Foreign Affairs	$ 295	$ 308	$ 335	$ 297	$ 346	$ 321
Economic and Financial Assistance	2,227	3,858	2,907	1,479	1,820	1,780
Foreign Information and Exchange	214	219	235	207	216	221
Food for Peace	1,720	2,374	1,658	1,704	1,661	1,661
TOTAL	$ 4,457	$ 6,759	$ 5,136	$ 3,687	$ 4,043	$ 3,984
SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY	$ 5,100	$ 5,250	$ 5,260	$ 4,171	$ 4,900	$ 5,100
AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES						
Farm Income Stabilization	$ 4,206	$ 3,381	$ 3,125	$ 4,144	$ 3,103	$ 2,716
Financing Farming and Rural Housing	114	197	168	251	242	138
Financing Rural Electrification, etc.	506	447	114	342	199	200
Agricultural Land and Water Resources	426	438	326	410	441	424
Research and Other Services	425	502	475	414	493	466
TOTAL	$ 5,677	$ 4,966	$ 4,207	$ 5,560	$ 4,477	$ 3,944
NATURAL RESOURCES						
Land and Water Resources	$ 1,784	$ 1,976	$ 1,956	$ 1,747	$ 1,885	$ 1,837
Forest Resources	357	384	376	332	383	359
Mineral Resources	90	107	111	91	109	111
Fish and Wildlife Resources	112	125	118	105	121	114
Recreational Resources	127	151	249	130	145	186
General Resource Surveys and Administration	76	95	86	73	92	84
TOTAL	$ 2,546	$ 2,839	$ 2,896	$ 2,478	$ 2,735	$ 2,691
COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION						
Aviation	$ 901	$ 817	$ 813	$ 835	$ 868	$ 834
Water Transportation	695	770	813	658	705	728
Highways	42	40	40	39	43	42
Postal Service	719	756	858	578	718	714
Advancement of Business	366	430	327	401	556	124
Area Redevelopment	176	77	401	401	385	261
Regulation of Business	90	98	102	91	96	101
TOTAL	$ 2,989	$ 2,988	$ 3,354	$ 3,002	$ 3,372	$ 2,804
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
Aids to Private Housing	$ 322	$ 213	$ 60	$ -595	$ -985	$ -843
Public Housing	212	230	248	149	221	236
Urban Renewal and Community Facilities	24	1,549	403	306	406	509
National Capital Area	95	80	111	59	79	107
TOTAL	$ 653	$ 2,071	$ 822	$ -80	$ -280	$ 10
HEALTH, LABOR & WELFARE						
Health Services and Research	$ 1,850	$ 2,157	$ 2,591	$ 1,671	$ 1,792	$ 2,190
Labor and Manpower	393	681	725	345	484	565
Public Assistance	2,946	3,238	3,500	2,994	3,002	3,499
Economic Opportunity Programs	---	785	1,500	----	347	1,346
Other Welfare Services	527	556	706	466	583	728
TOTAL	$ 5,716	$ 7,417	$ 9,022	$ 5,475	$ 6,208	$ 8,328
EDUCATION						
Elementary and Secondary Education	$ 407	$ 488	$ 1,765	$ 404	$ 408	$ 971
Higher Education	484	1,091	1,184	383	428	782
Science Education and Basic Research	353	420	530	310	325	405
Other Aids to Education	285	519	624	241	347	505
TOTAL	$ 1,530	$ 2,519	$ 4,103	$ 1,339	$ 1,509	$ 2,663
VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES						
Compensation and Pensions	$ 3,891	$ 4,006	$ 4,077	$ 3,901	$ 4,007	$ 3,927
Veterans Readjustment Benefits	218	196	37	113	-139	-826
Veterans Hospitals and Medical Care	1,217	1,305	1,334	1,229	1,280	1,315
Other Benefits and Services	263	260	251	249	235	208
TOTAL	$ 5,589	$ 5,767	$ 5,699	$ 5,492	$ 5,383	$ 4,623
INTEREST	$ 10,765	$ 11,287	$ 11,594	$10,765	$11,286	$11,594
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	2,318	2,462	2,546	2,280	2,417	2,462
APPALACHIA	---	365	---	---	3	107
CONTINGENCIES	---	150	650	---	100	400
DEDUCT INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS	---	---	---	-664	-833	-600
GRAND TOTAL - ADJUSTED	$101,103	$107,262	$106,417	$97,684	$97,481	$99,687

(1) Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
(2) As submitted by President Johnson to Congress Jan. 25, 1965.

New Budget Director. President Johnson April 20 announced the appointment of Charles L. Schultze as Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Schultze was sworn in June 1, replacing Kermit Gordon, who had held the post since Dec. 28, 1962. Schultze was an assistant director of the Bureau from 1962 until his resignation early in 1965 to return to teaching. Gordon left to become vice president of Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C.

APPROPRIATIONS

Congress in 1965 enacted appropriations totaling $107,037,566,896. In combination with permanent appropriations (mostly for interest on the national debt) estimated at $12.3 billion, total appropriations during the session came to $119,307,566,896. It was the fourth consecutive year in which appropriations exceeded $100 billion. (See table p. 150)

The total was distributed among fiscal years as follows: fiscal 1965, $5.6 billion (including some carried in a fiscal 1966 bill); fiscal 1966, $112.8 billion; fiscal 1967, $926 million (advance funding for airport, mass transit and urban renewal grants).

The $119.3 billion total was about $13.2 billion larger than the amount appropriated during 1964. House Appropriations Committee figures indicated that this increase was distributed among numerous programs and agencies, including the following major ones: education, $1.3 billion; welfare, $700 million; health, $400 million; anti-poverty, $700 million; international funds, $1.7 billion; Commodity Credit Corp. (farm price supports), $2.3 billion; urban renewal grants (including advance funding), $1.5 billion; housing, $600 million.

In terms of fiscal years, the $112.8 billion appropriated during the session for fiscal 1966 was about $3.7 billion larger than the final appropriations for fiscal 1965 (including supplementals). These totals included the permanent appropriations. By far the largest fiscal 1965 to 1966 increase for an agency went to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare -- $2.1 billion. Other highlights of appropriations action included: special Viet Nam appropriations of $2.4 billion ($700 million supplemental for fiscal 1965, page 180, and $2.7 billion for 1966, page 168); elimination of backdoor financing for the urban renewal program (page 154); and denial of funds for two major Great Society programs, rent supplements and Teacher Corps (page 182).

Mahon's Remarks on Spending. At the end of the session, Rep. George H. Mahon (D Texas), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said that the continually increasing appropriations appeared to be inevitable and had met with little public resistance. "Increased Government spending is a phenomenon so predictable as to constitute a third dimension of the law of inevitability," Mahon said. "It is a relentless thing, reflecting the relentless growth -- for better or for the worse -- of centralized government in response to the demands of a majority of the people.... There is no groundswell of sentiment for fiscal restraint from across the country -- certainly I have not seen strong indications of it." He noted that many of the bills for new or expanded programs (such as housing, medicare, poverty, education, economic development) authorized more appropriations than the Administration had requested. He also noted that "big budgets are a political fact of life. And big spending is not inherently bad; much of it is essential." He added, however, that the nation had an "abundance of problems... (but) not, unfortunately...an overabundance of money."

Federal Budgets: 1947-66

(in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Original Budget	Midyear Review Amount	Midyear Review Change	Actual Results Amount	Actual Results Change
Administrative Budget Expenditures					
1947	33.8	39.2	+5.4	38.9	+5.1
1948	34.7	34.2	-0.5	33.0	-1.7
1949	37.1	39.0	+1.9	39.5	+2.4
1950	41.1	42.7	+1.6	39.5	-1.6
1951	41.8	(a)		44.0	+2.2
1952	70.4	69.9	-0.5	65.3	-5.1
1953	84.6	78.1	-6.5	74.1	-10.5
1954	77.6	71.2	-6.4	67.5	-10.1
1955	65.4	63.7	-1.7	64.4	-1.0
1956	62.1	63.5	+1.4	66.2	+4.1
1957	64.6	68.6	+4.0	69.0	+4.4
1958	71.2	71.4	+0.2	71.4	+0.2
1959	73.6	78.9	+5.3	80.3	+6.7
1960	76.3	78.2	+1.9	76.5	+0.2
1961	79.1	79.7	+0.6	81.5	+2.4
1962	80.9	89.0	+8.1	87.8	+6.9
1963	92.5	93.7	+1.2	92.6	+0.1
1964	98.8	97.8	-1.0	97.7	-1.1
1965	97.9	97.2	-0.7	96.5	-1.2
1966	99.7	106.4	+6.7	--	--
Administrative Budget Receipts					
1947	29.5	37.3	+7.8	39.7	+10.2
1948	34.9	38.8	+3.9	41.4	+6.5
1949	41.9	37.4	-4.5	37.7	-4.2
1950	40.2	37.2	-3.0	36.4	-3.8
1951	36.6	(a)		47.5	+10.9
1952	54.4	(a)		61.3	+6.9
1953	70.1	67.9	-2.2	64.7	-5.4
1954	67.8	67.5	-0.3	64.4	-3.4
1955	62.4	59.1	-3.3	60.2	-2.2
1956	59.7	61.8	+2.1	67.8	+8.1
1957	65.0	69.3	+4.3	70.6	+5.6
1958	73.1	73.5	+0.4	68.6	-4.5
1959	74.0	67.0	-7.0	67.9	-6.1
1960	76.4	78.3	+1.9	77.8	+1.4
1961	83.3	80.8	-2.5	77.7	-5.6
1962	82.3	82.1	-0.2	81.4	-0.9
1963	93.0	85.9	-7.1	86.4	-6.6
1964	86.9	88.8	+1.9	89.4	+2.5
1965	93.0	91.5	-1.5	93.1	+0.1
1966	94.4	100.0	+5.6	--	--
Administrative Budget Surplus or Deficit					
1947	-4.3	-1.9	+2.4(b)	+0.8	+5.1(b)
1948	+0.2	+4.7	+4.5	+8.4	+8.2
1949	+4.8	-1.5	-6.3	-1.8	-6.6
1950	-0.9	-5.5	-4.6	-3.1	-2.2
1951	-5.1	(a)		+3.5	+8.6
1952	-16.0	(a)		-4.0	+12.0
1953	-14.4	-10.3	+4.1	-9.4	+5.0
1954	-9.9	-3.8	+6.1	-3.1	+6.8
1955	-2.9	-4.7	-1.8	-4.2	-1.3
1956	-2.4	-1.7	+0.7	+1.6	+4.0
1957	+0.4	+0.7	+0.3	+1.6	+1.2
1958	+1.8	+1.5	-0.3	-2.8	-4.6
1959	+0.5	-12.2	-12.7	-12.4	-12.9
1960	+0.1	+0.1	---	+1.2	+1.1
1961	+4.2	+1.1	-3.1	-3.9	-8.1
1962	+1.5	-6.9	-8.4	-6.4	-7.9
1963	+0.5	-7.8	-8.3	-6.2	-6.7
1964	-11.9	-9.0	+2.9	-8.3	+3.6
1965	-4.9	-5.7	-0.8	-3.4	+1.5
1966	-5.3	-6.4	-1.1	--	--

(a) No midyear review issued.
(b) In this column, a plus means that the Government's balance was better than originally estimated: the surplus was larger, or the expected deficit smaller. A minus means that the balance was worse than anticipated.

VA, NASA GET TOP FUNDS IN INDEPENDENT OFFICES BILL

HR 7997 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 320) May 6, 1965.

- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote May 11.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 384) June 30.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by an 84-2 roll-call vote July 13. (See p. 1058)
- Conference report (H Rept 727) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate Aug. 5.

PL 89-128 -- Signed into law Aug. 16.

HR 7997 appropriated $14,246,167,800 in fiscal 1966 for 16 independent agencies, three small agencies in the Executive Office of the President, the General Accounting Office in the Legislative Branch, the President's disaster relief fund and civil defense. The total included $27 million in indefinite appropriations, in the form of authority for the General Services Administration to spend funds obtained through the sale of stockpiled materials and certain other items.

The final sum was $319,855,200 less than the Administration's final request, $136,259,800 more than the amount carried in the House version of the bill, $53,730,180 less than the amount in the Senate version, and $318.9 million more than appropriated for the previous fiscal year. The largest appropriations in the final bill were $5,688,405,600 for the Veterans Administration and $5,175,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

HR 7997 contained a large cut below the Administration request for civil defense. The final bill provided $106,780,000 for civil defense purposes while the Administration had requested $193,900,000. Most of the cut came when an Administration request for $114,700,000 for civil defense research, shelter survey and marking was reduced to $42,700,000 by Congress. The bill prohibited construction of fallout shelters except in new federal buildings built by the GSA.

The final version of HR 7997 forbade the Urban Renewal Administration to make urban renewal grant commitments unless funds for the grants had first been provided in appropriations bills, thus eliminating the agency's authority to enter into contracts which obligated funds prior to their actual appropriation by Congress (the contract authorization method of financing).

The urban renewal program was one of the few remaining Government programs which still used contract authorization financing. Similar financing for numerous other activities had been eliminated over a period of several years. Contract authorizations were frequently criticized by Congressmen in the past as a form of "backdoor spending" which prevented Congressional supervision and control of programs.

The new requirements for urban renewal grants were adopted by the House Appropriations Committee, deleted by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and restored by the conferees. In Senate discussion of the conference report, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) called the change in law a "gross abuse of the legislative process" and contended that without contract authorization financing, the urban renewal program would come to a "standstill" in more than 400 cities.

In order to carry out the transition from a contract authorization system to a prior-appropriations system of financing, the final version of HR 7997 appropriated $438,675,000 for the Urban Renewal Administration (a part of the Housing and Home Finance Agency). Of the total, $13,175,000 was earmarked for administrative expenses, and $331 million to pay off obligations under contract authorizations incurred earlier. The remaining $94.5 million was to be used for urban renewal grants in the early part of fiscal 1966, and would use up the remaining unused grant authorizations for the urban renewal program previously voted by Congress and still available at the time HR 7997 was passed.

Subsequently, after a new authorization bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117) was passed by Congress, providing another $2.9 billion in authorizations for urban renewal grants over the next four years, additional appropriations of $675,570,000 for fiscal 1966 and $725 million for fiscal 1967 were provided for the urban renewal grant program in a separate measure, the supplemental funds bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309). (See stories, p. 358, 182)

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 7997 appropriated:

National Aeronautics and Space Council	$ 525,000
Office of Emergency Planning	10,600,000
Office of Science and Technology	1,070,000
President's disaster relief funds	55,000,000
Civil Defense, Defense Department	106,780,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	91,967,750
Civil Service Commission	120,670,000
Federal Aviation Agency	714,794,500
Federal Communications Commission	16,992,500
Federal Power Commission	13,230,000
Federal Trade Commission	13,550,000
General Accounting Office	46,900,000
General Services Administration	549,678,250
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,038,861,200
Interstate Commerce Commission	26,915,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5,175,000,000
National Capital Housing Authority	37,000
National Science Foundation	479,999,000
Renegotiation Board	2,500,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	16,442,000
Selective Service System	49,250,000
Veterans Administration	5,688,405,600
TOTAL	$14,219,167,800
Indefinite Appropriations, GSA	27,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	$14,246,167,800

The bill also:

Prohibited use of funds for fallout shelter construction, except for work on new public buildings during fiscal 1966 that were under GSA jurisdiction.

Authorized use of funds to distribute currently held supplies to shelters, but prohibited expenditures to acquire additional stocks.

Prohibited use of funds for area medical offices of the Veterans Administration.

Stipulated that funds in the bill could not be used to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a federal grant.

Barred further use of contract authorization financing in the urban renewal program.

BACKGROUND -- The Administration submitted to the House requests for $14,531,023,000 for the agencies covered in HR 7997. (Subsequently, the Administration, in a request to the Senate after the House had acted, asked for an additional $35 million for disaster relief funds). The largest increases sought over fiscal 1965 funds were for civil defense, housing agency funds for open-space land grants, urban renewal, the rehabilitation loan fund, urban mass transportation grants and the National Science Foundation. The mass transportation grant request proposed the single biggest increase -- from $60 million in fiscal 1965 to $300 million in fiscal 1966.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 6 reported HR 7997 (H Rept 320), recommending $14,086,408,000. Of the $444,615,000 cut by the Committee from the Administration request, the major reductions were: $104,710,000 from the Defense Department civil defense funds request; $16,166,000 from the Federal Aviation Agency; $76,639,000 from the General Services Administration; $57,740,000 from the Housing and Home Finance Agency; $100 million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; $50 million from the National Science Foundation; and $17,431,000 from the Veterans Administration.

The Committee criticized operating inefficiency in many of the agencies and urged that every agency review "excessive" expenditures for travel and printing. The report said that generally 15 percent had been cut from budget requests for these areas, unless the sums requested already reflected reductions from the previous year.

On specific items the Committee took these actions:

Civil Defense, Department of Defense. The Committee recommended $89,190,000 for civil defense purposes, a reduction of $104,710,000 under the request. The report said the amount provided brought total appropriations for civil defense to $1,331,227,000 since inception of the program in 1951. The over-all reduction was due largely to an $84.5 million cut in the $114.7 million requested for civil defense research and to step up fallout shelter surveys, marking and stocking. The Committee provided $30.2 million for these purposes, the same amount provided for fiscal 1965. (President Johnson in his fiscal 1966 Budget did not renew the request that he and President Kennedy made for legislation to authorize a nationwide fallout construction program).

CAB, Helicopter Subsidies. The report said the Civil Aeronautics Board was "top heavy in its legal staff." It reduced funds for that area by $107,000 below the existing level. For subsidy payments to air carriers, the Committee recommended $80 million, a $3.5 million cut in the request. The Committee denied the entire $2.1 million requested for subsidies for helicopter operations. The report said federal subsidies should not be available for "inefficient operating expenses" or for "adventures into non-transport speculations." The Johnson Administration proposed to eliminate the helicopter subsidy program at the end of calendar 1965. President Johnson's fiscal 1966 Budget requested the $2.1 million appropriation to carry the program through Dec. 31.

Federal Communications Commission. For FCC salaries and expenses, the Committee reduced the request by $594,000, providing $16.9 million. The report said FCC executive direction costs were "too high."

General Services Administration. The Committee recommended $523,913,000 in direct appropriations for the GSA, a reduction of $76,639,000 in the Budget requests. Included was $105,577,000 for construction or major alteration of 31 public buildings and for acquisition of one building by purchase. The amount was $78,174,000 below the requests. Funds were approved for all projects proposed except a courthouse and federal office building in Dallas, Texas, and a new FBI building in the District of Columbia. The report said that construction of the FBI building was not possible before June 1966 and that the plans showed a space efficiency ratio of 68.8 percent, which "is much too low."

For the GSA public buildings repair program, the Committee recommended $90 million, an increase of $10.4 million above the amount requested and the same appropriation as provided in 1965. It urged the GSA to reduce the "backlog of needed repairs and improvements." The Committee urged the GSA "to go slow" in demolishing temporary buildings in the District of Columbia because of the space shortage it was creating.

The Committee recommended $50,000 for continued payment of Mrs. John F. Kennedy's staff expenses, and noted that "a need still exists for such assistance in answering several hundred letters daily."

Housing and Home Finance Agency. The report noted the total $1,016,195,000 recommended by the Committee for the HHFA represented a $400,310,600 increase over 1965 appropriations, due to increased funding for the Urban Renewal Administration in 1966 and for increased urban mass transportation grants. The recommendation was $57,740,000 under Budget requests. Major actions in this area included:

Urban Planning Grants. The Committee recommended $18,675,000 for the program -- a $16,325,000 cut from the request -- and noted the recommended funds would exhaust the present balance of authorized appropriations for the program: the 1964 Housing Act authorized $30 million for planning grants, $11,325,000 of which was appropriated under the 1964 Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1965. (1964 Almanac p. 175)

Training Grants and Fellowships. The Committee denied any funds -- $10,145,000 was requested -- to begin a program of matching grants to states to train state and local employees in community development activities. The report stated the program "opens a Pandora's box as far as training state, city and county employees is concerned, which can hardly be justified in view of the broad general education programs recently approved by Congress." Funds for such a program were also denied in the 1964 and 1965 Supplemental Appropriations Acts for Fiscal 1965. (1964 Almanac p. 175; this volume p. 227)

Open Space Land Grants. The Committee approved $20 million of the $60.5 million requested, most of the cut representing requests requiring authorization. The funds were for grants to states and local public agencies for the acquisition of land in urban areas for parks, recreation and similar purposes.

Urban Renewal Administration. The Committee recommended $438,675,000 (the Administration had re-

quested $331 million for liquidation of contracts), but said it was "greatly concerned over the lack of Congressional control" over the urban renewal program. The Committee recommended language to require that funds for all new urban renewal grants be provided in appropriation bills in advance of the making of commitments.

In its report, the Committee said that Congress "had lost control over the expenditure of $4,725,000,000 by granting the right to make binding contracts before money is appropriated." It said that the General Accounting Office reports and "other publications" had made "valid criticisms" of the urban renewal program. It said the change in financing was "designed to reduce future criticism while there is still time.... (The Committee) is solidly behind the program." Of the total recommended, $331 million was to liquidate contracts for urban renewal grants incurred in prior years, $94.5 million was for estimated new grants and the balance was for administrative expenses.

Urban Mass Transportation. The Committee recommended $240 million -- a $60 million cut in the request -- for grants, $120 million for fiscal 1966 and an equal amount for advance funding for fiscal 1967. The recommendation was $180 million above fiscal 1965 appropriations. The Committee cut in half, to $5 million, the request for mass transit loan funds.

Housing for the Elderly or the Handicapped. The Committee noted that no additional funds were requested or recommended for the program's revolving fund because legislation was pending "to make the program more responsive to middle- and lower-middle income needs."

Federal Housing Administration. The Committee said the cost of FHA "housekeeping activities" was high and should be reduced. The agency, the report said, "has grown by leaps and bounds -- far greater than the workload warrants." The Committee also urged that more attention be paid to selling acquired properties, particularly where Government investment is "substantial," before their value declines.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Committee recommended $5,160,000,000 in NASA funds, a cut of $100 million in the amount requested and $90 million under the fiscal 1965 level. The total recommended included $4,521,000,000 for research and development, a reduction of $54.9 million in the request and $157,406,000 above fiscal 1965. It also included $60 million for construction of facilities, a cut of $14.7 million under the request and $202,880,500 under fiscal 1965. The Committee noted that major construction funding reached its peak in 1963 and 1964 "and has shown a rapid decline since that time as requirements for major facilities are fulfilled." The Committee said that no part of the reduction in the Budget request could apply to the Electronics Research Center "if and when it is approved." (See story p. 712)

National Science Foundation. While cutting the request by $50 million -- to $480 million -- the Committee specified that none of the reduction should be applied to the program "to develop centers of excellence in science and engineering," a program initiated in fiscal 1964. The Committee recommended language to prevent more than 10 percent of the fellowships from being awarded to residents of any one state.

Securities and Exchange Commission. The report stated that while the Commission had grown "it has not utilized its personnel properly. There are too many chiefs and not enough Indians." The Committee recommended $16,442,000 -- $958,000 less than the request -- which included $1 million for new quarters.

Veterans Administration. The Committee recommended a total of $5,663,192,000 in appropriations for the Veterans Administration. The total represented an increase of $22,445,000 over fiscal 1965 appropriations and a reduction of $17,431,000 in the amount requested. The report noted the bill specifically precluded use of funds for area or regional medical offices.

The Committee approved the full request of $1,177,417,000 for medical care and said that no funds were recommended for VA facilities which the Administration had proposed closing.

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 11 passed HR 7997 by voice vote, amended, providing $14,109,908,000.

The House version included $23.5 million more for the VA than recommended by the Appropriations Committee. The additional funds (not requested by the Administration) were designed to pay for the continued operation of certain VA hospitals and regional offices which the Administration had proposed closing and which many Congressmen wanted kept open. The amendment to add the funds was offered by Olin E. Teague (D Texas), chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and was accepted by voice vote.

Teague said that the funds were the amount needed to operate the disputed VA facilities during fiscal 1966, and should be made available pending a final decision on whether to close some or all the facilities. Teague said that if the additional funds were not appropriated there would be no money to keep the facilities open beyond June 30. (For details on VA closing dispute and its outcome, see p. 395.)

The House rejected by a 32-50 standing vote an amendment by Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) to add $2.1 million for payments of commercial helicopter subsidies from July 1 through Dec. 31, 1965. The Administration, proposing the elimination of the subsidy program at the end of calendar year 1965, had requested the $2.1 million for the six-month period, but it had been denied by the Appropriations Committee. The subsidized lines were in New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles. Representatives from those areas strongly urged adoption of the amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House HR 7997 appropriated:

National Aeronautics and Space Council	$ 525,000
Office of Emergency Planning	8,875,000
Office of Science and Technology	1,070,000
President's disaster relief funds	20,000,000
Civil Defense, Defense Department	89,190,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	90,500,000
Civil Service Commission	120,520,000
Federal Aviation Agency	700,584,000
Federal Communications Commission	16,900,000
Federal Power Commission	12,875,000
Federal Trade Commission	13,475,000
General Accounting Office	46,900,000
General Services Administration	523,913,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,016,195,000

Interstate Commerce Commission	26,715,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5,160,000,000
National Capital Housing Authority	37,000
National Science Foundation	480,000,000
Renegotiation Board	2,500,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	16,442,000
Selective Service System	49,000,000
Veterans Administration	5,686,692,000
TOTAL	$14,082,908,000
Indefinite Appropriations, GSA	27,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	$14,109,908,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 11 -- Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- Delete wording which authorized funds appropriated for Washington National Airport to be used for acquisition of land at the airport. Voice vote.

Olin E. Teague (D Texas) -- Provide an additional $23.5 million for the Veterans Administration for the continued operation of regional offices and hospitals which the Administration proposed to close. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

May 11 -- Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) -- Provide an additional $2,100,000 for fiscal 1966 for subsidy payments to helicopter operations. Standing vote, 32-50.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 30 reported HR 7997 (S Rept 384), recommending $14,291,450,980 -- $274,572,020 less than a revised Administration request and $181,542,980 more than the House figure. (Prior to the Committee's action, the Administration increased its request for disaster relief by $35 million over the amount it had initially sought from the House, thus raising its final, over-all request to $14,566,023,000).

Major increases went to the Office of Emergency Planning, disaster relief, civil defense, the Public Health Service, the Federal Aviation Agency, the General Services Administration, NASA and the VA. The Committee went almost $60 million over Administration requests for five items, granting: $25 million more than the expanded request for the President's disaster relief fund, $12.5 million over the requested grants-in-aid for airports; $5.4 million extra for the GSA public buildings repair program; and an additional $2,468,800 for VA operating expenses and $14,539,000 for VA medical care.

The Committee denied proposed agency contributions totaling $245,920 for the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

On other specific items the Committee made these changes in the House bill:

Disaster Relief. The report noted that a record number of natural disasters occurred in 1964, affecting over 55 million Americans in 30 states and territories. For fiscal 1965, the report said, over $86 million had been allocated and the figure was "still climbing." Since the President's May 27 request for an additional $35 million to meet these disasters, the report said, new floods had occurred in Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico. The Committee increased the revised request by $25 million, to a total of $80 million to meet the "critical situation."

Civil Defense, Department of Defense. The Committee recommended $124,370,000 for civil defense purposes, $69,530,000 less than the request but an increase of $35,180,000 over the House allowance. The report said $10,180,000 of the increase would go for civil defense operations and $25 million for "strengthening" shelter programs, which received a total of $55,200,000. The Committee authorized expenditures for "stocking" shelters, and deleted a House provision which would preclude use of funds for construction of fallout shelters.

Public Health Service, HEW Department. The Committee restored funds, denied by the House, for emergency -- civil defense -- health activities by the Public Health Service, in order to continue the medical stockpile program. The Committee approved $2 million of the $10,380,000 requested.

Civil Aeronautics Board. The Committee said it was "concerned" over air carriers engaging in non-carrier activities (i.e., helicopter operations) and urged the CAB to supervise these activities "vigorously" to ensure that such activities were not being subsidized.

The Committee added $785,000 to the $80 million approved by the House for air carrier subsidies and earmarked this for limited helicopter operations. The report said the funds would "allow Los Angeles Airways to phase out of subsidy operations by Jan. 1, 1966." (For Fact Sheet on helicopter subsidies, see this volume p. 907)

Federal Aviation Agency. The Committee restored a net $8,871,280 for FAA operations, approving $551,-471,280 -- a cut of $2,028,820 in requests. The Committee said it would hold FAA to its assurances that no closure of flight service stations was contemplated in the near future.

For fiscal 1967 grants-in-aid for airports, the Committee recommended $75 million, an increase of $12.5 million over the Budget and House figures.

Federal Communications Commission. The Committee urged the FCC to review its open records ruling "in the interest of fairness to all stations regulated by the FCC as well as the general public." (The April 5 ruling, which went into effect May 14, required licensees or license applicants for broadcasting stations to keep their files on communications with the FCC open for inspection by members of the community in which the station was, or was to be, located. Before the ruling, open files were kept only in the District of Columbia. The FCC Oct. 7 issued a memorandum making certain changes in the earlier ruling.)

General Services Administration. The Committee recommended $592,389,000 in direct appropriations for the GSA, an increase of $68,476,000 over the House figure. The major increase was in appropriations of $175,782,000 for construction of public buildings, which was $70,205,000 over the House allowance. The increases were allocated to a Dallas, Texas, federal building, a new FBI building in Washington, D.C., and fallout protection in these and other projects. The House cut of 10 percent over-all in construction items was changed to 5 percent.

For the GSA building repair program, the Committee cut House-approved funds by $5 million -- to $85 million -- an increase, however, of $5,400,000 over the amount requested. For site acquisition and planning, the Committee reduced the House allowance by $2,549,000 -- to $17,451,000. A cut of $2,476,000 was achieved by

deletion of the proposed Patent Office building planned for Howard or Anne Arundel County, Md. The report stated that a new Patent Office building was needed, but there were "many differences of opinion (on a site) among those who would use the building." The Committee recommended that the Commerce Department or a Congressional committee study and make a definite recommendation "at an early date" on the choice of a site.

Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Committee recommended a total of $967,527,400 for the HHFA, representing a reduction of $48,667,600 in the House allowance. The major cut was $94,500,000 from House-approved appropriations for the Urban Renewal Administration. The $344,175,000 appropriated represented an increase over the amount requested by $13,175,000. The Committee deleted the House provision forbidding the use of contract authorizations for all new urban renewal grants. The report said, "Because of the special nature and characteristics of the urban renewal program, it can operate more efficiently" through a four-year contract authority. The annual appropriations process would be "disruptive and harmful" to the program's "forward planning and commitment levels," the Committee was advised.

Other major actions in this area included:

Federal-State Training Program. The Committee agreed with the House in denying appropriations for matching grants to states to train state and local employees in community development activities.

Urban Planning Fellowships. The Committee, like the House, denied funds to begin a new fellowship program authorized by the 1964 Housing Act.

Open Space Land Grants. The Committee restored $5 million, for a total of $25 million, for open space land grants, a cut of $35.5 million in the amount requested, but not yet authorized.

Urban Mass Transportation. The Committee restored $40 million to House-approved funds for urban mass transportation grants, approving $280 million, of which $140 million annually was for fiscal 1966 and 1967.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Committee approved all but $91,000 of the $5,190,-396,200 authorized for NASA, adding $30,305,200 to the House allowance. This was $69,694,800 below the amount initially sought. On R & D funds, the Committee said it was "concerned" that a backup launch vehicle had not been provided for the Surveyor project (designed to test soft landings on the moon). It added $10 million to adapt the Titan 111-C booster to the Surveyor project. (For NASA authorization, see story p. 712)

National Science Foundation. The Committee reduced by $5,400,000 -- to $37,600,000 -- appropriations earmarked for a supplementary training program for secondary school mathematics and science teachers. However, the Committee called the program "very important" and urged the Foundation to "expand" the program's operations.

A House provision which would prevent more than 10 percent of NSF fellowships from being awarded to residents of any one state was deleted and the report urged the Foundation to continue its "more equitable distribution" of grants among states.

Veterans Administration. The Committee increased House appropriations by $5,669,600, to a total of $5,692,-361,600 for the VA. This represented an increase of $11,738,600. The Committee cut to $14,539,000 and $2,-586,000, respectively, sums of $20.5 and $3 million in excess of Administration requests which had been added in a House floor amendment by Rep. Teague. The Teague amendment had provided enough funds to keep open in fiscal 1966 some 11 VA hospitals, four domiciliaries and 16 regional offices that the Administration originally proposed to close as of June 30, 1965. The Administration finally agreed early in June to keep open five of the 11 hospitals, two of the four domiciliaries and 7 or 8 of the regional offices, and the Committee provided the funds sufficient for these.

Other major VA changes included restoration of a $100 million decrease in obligational authority for the direct loan revolving fund.

Research Grants. The Committee deleted a House provision preventing use of funds in the bill to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a federal grant.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 13 passed HR 7997 by an 84-2 roll-call vote, carrying $14,299,897,980. (For voting, see chart p. 1058)

The Senate accepted by voice votes floor amendments adding funds to initiate the federal-state training program for city planners authorized in the 1964 Housing Act; to phase out helicopter subsidies in Chicago (the Senate Committee had approved similar funds for Los Angeles, whereas the House had denied any helicopter subsidies); and to build two new post offices.

The helicopter subsidies for Chicago were proposed by Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) on behalf of Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). The amendment was accepted by the bill's manager, Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), in view of the funds already approved for Los Angeles operations and the fact that the only other subsidized helicopter program, serving New York City, had been "taken over by Pan American Airways." William Proxmire (D Wis.), however, criticized the "inequities" involved in federal helicopter subsidies and the industry's demand "to be coddled by Congress and nursed by the taxpayer."

The funds to train city planners, proposed by Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), had been disapproved by the Independent Offices Subcommittees and the House, Magnuson said, because of the program's "federal-state method of approach." However, Magnuson conceded that a need for such a program existed. At his suggestion, Clark revised the original request for $10,145,000 to $4 million, which was accepted. Another Clark amendment, to provide $530,000 for fellowships in city planning, was rejected.

Amendments Defeated. The Senate also rejected, by a 16-61 roll-call vote, an amendment by Proxmire to reduce NASA appropriations by 5 percent; and, by a 13-72 roll-call vote, an amendment by Stephen M. Young (D Ohio) to reduce Defense Department civil defense funds for operations and shelters from $124,370,000 to the House figure of $89,190,000.

Proxmire's amendment would have reduced NASA appropriations by $259,515,260. He called the space effort "one program in which there has been a lot of waste" and said NASA was "the prime example" of an agency "whose expenditures Congress has difficulty in controlling, let alone fully understanding." Proxmire contended NASA activities were consuming "too great a proportion of our national resources...monetary, material and manpower

resources." Wayne Morse (D Ore.) described the space program as "the most elaborate, costly and uneconomical venture of our lifetime, all for the purpose of gratifying our national ego."

The amendment was strongly opposed by John Stennis (D Miss.), who called the proposed cut a "lick in the dark" and argued that the United States could not, in terms of national security, afford to let "anyone else become superior" to it in space.

Young justified his amendment to return civil defense appropriations to the House figure on grounds that the civil defense program was a "boondoggle" and an "unconscionable waste of taxpayers' money" -- arguments he had made for several years. Magnuson, however, said civil defense workers had done "a great job" in recent natural disasters and characterized the existing shelter program as a "barebones program."

CIVIL SERVICE FUND BOOST REJECTED

Also rejected, on a point of order, was an amendment by Sen. Dirksen to add $1,386,800,000 to the bill for accrued Federal Government obligations to the civil service retirement fund. Dirksen said he offered the amendment as a "moral duty" because the sum in the bill -- $67 million -- was "wholly inadequate to meet the Federal Government's responsibility" to provide a contribution equivalent to the percentage deducted from federal employees' salaries. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), supporting Dirksen, estimated the unfunded liability of the civil service retirement fund as over $40 billion at the end of fiscal 1965. Magnuson said the problem should be handled by legislation, rather than in an appropriation bill, and was upheld on his point of order against the amendment.

Referring to VA hospitals, Magnuson said that the General Accounting Office had ruled illegal a Budget Bureau proposal to care for Public Health Service beneficiaries (mainly merchant seamen) in VA hospitals. He said the Committee urged that veterans be assigned to Public Health Service hospitals "to maintain optimum caseload" and prevent closures. Magnuson said his statement was inadvertently omitted from the Committee report.

On the vote to pass the bill, Sens. Dirksen and Young alone voted "nay."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7997 appropriated:

National Aeronautics and Space Council	$ 525,000
Office of Emergency Planning	10,750,000
Office of Science and Technology	1,110,000
President's disaster relief funds	80,000,000
Civil Defense, Defense Department	124,370,000
Public Health Service, HEW	2,000,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	92,265,500
Civil Service Commission	120,770,000
Federal Aviation Agency	724,180,280
Federal Communications Commission	17,085,000
Federal Power Commission	13,325,000
Federal Trade Commission	13,625,000
General Accounting Office	46,900,000
General Services Administration	596,451,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	971,527,400
Interstate Commerce Commission	27,115,000
National Aeronautics and Space Admn.	5,190,305,200
National Capital Housing Authority	41,000
National Science Foundation	479,999,000
Renegotiation Board	2,500,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	16,442,000
Selective Service System	49,250,000
Veterans Administration	5,692,361,600
TOTAL	$14,272,897,980
Indefinite Appropriations, GSA	27,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	$14,299,897,980

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 12 -- Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Appropriate $368,000 for a site for a new post office and federal office building in Houma, La. Voice.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Appropriate $385,000 in subsidies for Chicago Helicopter Airways, Inc. Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) on behalf of Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) -- Appropriate $792,000 for a site and $2,902,000 for construction of a new post office building in Lincoln, Neb. Voice.

July 13 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Appropriate $4 million for federal-state training programs in city planning. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 12 -- William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Reduce NASA appropriations by 5 percent. Roll-call vote, 16-61.

July 13 -- Stephen M. Young (D Ohio) -- Reduce Defense Department civil defense funds for research, shelter survey and marking from $124,370,000 to the House figure of $89,190,000. Roll call, 13-72.

Clark -- Appropriate $530,000 for fellowships in city planning and urban studies. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- Conferees Aug. 4 reported a compromise version of HR 7997 (H Rept 727), recommending $14,246,167,800. On major differences, the conferees took the following actions:

Disaster Relief. Provided $55 million for disaster relief, the amount of the revised Administration request.

Civil Defense, Department of Defense. Provided $106,780,000 for civil defense purposes (request: $193.9 million; House: $89,190,000; Senate: $124,370,000). Earmarked $42.7 million for research, surveys and stocking of shelters (House: $30.2 million; Senate: $55.2 million) and accepted a Senate provision authorizing expenditures for shelter stocking, but stipulated that funds be used only to distribute existing supplies to shelters, not to purchase new supplies. Accepted House language, deleted by the Senate, prohibiting use of funds for construction of shelters, but amended the prohibition to allow expenditures in fiscal 1966 for construction of shelters in new GSA buildings.

Public Health Service, Department of HEW. Agreed to House denial of funds for emergency -- civil defense -- health activities by the Public Health Service (request: $10,380,000; Senate: $2 million).

Civil Aeronautics Board. Agreed to Senate-approved expenditures of $1,170,000 for helicopter services in Los Angeles ($785,000) and Chicago ($385,000) (request: $2.1 million; House: none). Provided a Dec. 31, 1965, cutoff date for all helicopter subsidies. Agreed to the Senate allowance of $81,170,000 for payments to air carriers,

including the helicopter subsidies (request: $83.5 million; House $80 million).

Federal Aviation Agency. Provided $714,794,500 for the FAA (House: $700,584,000; Senate: $724,180,280). Earmarked $547,039,000 for FAA operations (House: $542.6 million; Senate: $555,471,280) and $71 million for fiscal 1967 grants-in-aid for airports which was $8.5 million over Budget and House figures and $4 million less than the Senate had approved.

General Services Administration. Provided $549,678,250 in direct appropriations for the GSA (request: $600,552,000; House: $523,913,000; Senate: $596,451,000). The major increase over House-approved funds was in appropriations of $132,303,000 for construction of public buildings, which was $26,726,000 more than the House allowance. The increase went for a Dallas, Texas, federal building and fallout protection in this and other projects. The $132 million final figure was $46,381,000 less than the Senate provided due to deletion in conference of Senate-approved funds for two projects: a post office building in Lincoln, Neb., which the report said had not yet been authorized; and for a new FBI building in the District of Columbia, which the report said would not be ready for construction until June 1966.

For the GSA building repair program, provided $87.5 million (request: $79.6 million; House: $90 million; Senate: $85 million). For site acquisition and planning, provided $18,629,250, which was $1,370,750 less than the Budget and House figures and $18,250 more than the Senate figure. No funds were included for a new Patent Office building "pending further study and recommendation" as proposed by the Senate.

Housing and Home Finance Agency. Provided a total of $1,038,861,200 for the HHFA, a major increase in both House and Senate allowances (request: $1,073,935,000; House: $1,016,195,000; Senate: $971,527,400).

Included in the total was $438,675,000 for the Urban Renewal Administration, the same amount provided by the House and $94.5 million more than the $344,175,000 provided by the Senate. Conferees agreed to a House provision, deleted by the Senate, which forbade the use of contract authorizations for urban renewal grants.

In the report, conferees said they supported the urban renewal program and recognized "its many outstanding benefits." In addition, the report said the conferees anticipated "at an early date" a supplemental request "for the balance of fiscal 1966 and for the entire fiscal year 1967"..."at which time two-year advance funding will be recommended." The conferees said this lead-time would give Congress an opportunity to review the program and give local communities "ample" opportunity for advance planning.

Other major actions in this area included:

Federal-State Training Program. Deleted a Senate provision, added to the bill by a floor amendment appropriating $4 million for matching grants to states to train state and local employees in community development activities (request: $10,145,000; House: none).

Open Space Land Grants. Provided $22.5 million for open space land grants (request: $60.5 million; House: $20 million; Senate: $25 million).

Urban Mass Transportation. Provided $130 million in both fiscal 1966 and 1967 for urban mass transportation grants -- for a total of $260 million (request: $300 million; House $240 million; Senate: $280 million).

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Appropriated $5,175,000,000 for NASA, all but $15,396,200 of the $5,190,396,200 authorized (request: $5,260,000,000; House: $5,160,000,000; Senate: $5,190,305,200).

National Science Foundation. Agreed to Senate deletion of House language which specified that no more than 10 percent of NSF fellowships could be awarded to residents of any one state. Conferees noted that the NSF had been striving for a "more equitable distribution" of fellowships among states. They urged that fellowships go "not only" to major colleges and universities.

Conferees agreed to the Senate-approved appropriation of $479,999,000 in fiscal 1966 for the NSF (request: $530 million; House: $480 million) and accepted the Senate's earmarking $37.6 million in funds for a supplementary training program for secondary school mathematics and science teachers.

Veterans Administration. Increased Budget and House figures to $5,688,405,600 for the VA (request: $5,680,623,000; House: $5,686,692,000; Senate: $5,692,361,600). The two items exceeding the Budget were medical care and general operating expenses. For medical care, conferees agreed to the Senate allowance of $1,191,956,000, an increase of $14,539,000 over the Budget request, a cut of $5,961,000 in House-approved funds, and the amount needed to continue operation of five hospitals and two domiciliaries saved from closure.

For VA operating expenses, provided $160,238,000, which was an increase of $2,238,000 in the Budget request (House: $160 million; Senate: $160,468,800). The total included funds required to continue operation of eight regional offices that were to have been closed. Conferees agreed to a Senate amendment providing a $100 million decrease in obligational authority for the direct loan revolving fund. In addition, conferees agreed to and amended House language, deleted by the Senate, prohibiting use of funds for VA area medical offices.

Research Grants. Agreed to a House provision preventing use of funds in the bill to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a federal grant.

ACTION -- The House and Senate Aug. 5 agreed by voice votes to the conference report.

On the floor, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) criticized the requirement that funds for all new urban renewal grants be provided in appropriations bills prior to the making of grant commitments. He predicted that the urban renewal program would come to a "standstill" in 400 cities without use of the contract authorization method of financing.

In the House, Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) said the General Accounting Office had criticized the urban renewal program and that the House Appropriations Committee had considered a two-year funding plan as "in line with the proposal to recapture control by the Congress and review the urban renewal program annually rather than through the backdoor spending approach."

Veterans' Certificates

Congress in 1965 enacted legislation (HR 225 -- PL 89-88) authorizing a White House program under which memorial certificates were sent to survivors of deceased veterans. Funds for the program in the Independent Offices Bill (HR 7997) were deleted from the bill on the House floor on a point of order because the authorizing legislation had not been enacted at that time. The program, however, was being continued, with funds from VA general operating expenses.

LABOR-H.E.W. FUNDS

HR 7765 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 272) April 29, 1965.

- Passed by the House by voice vote May 4.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 537) Aug. 3.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote Aug. 5.
- Conference report (H Rept 791) agreed to by voice votes of the House Aug. 16 and the Senate Aug. 17.

PL 89-156 -- Signed into law Aug. 31.

HR 7765 appropriated $8,011,331,500 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies in fiscal 1966. Of the total, $7,957,777,500 was for the two Departments; additional funds for the Departments were voted later in the session in two supplemental appropriations bills, bringing the total appropriated in 1965 for their activities to $9,759,224,000. In all, HEW funds increased over $2 billion from fiscal 1965 to fiscal 1966: from $6.986 billion to $9.037 billion. (See stories p. 166, 182)

The total in HR 7765 was $282,482,500 less than the Administration request, $47,297,500 more than the amount provided by the House and $11,770,000 less than the amount voted by the Senate. It was $308,936,500 more than the fiscal 1965 total appropriations for the agencies.

The largest sums in the bill were for manpower development and training, vocational education, higher education facilities construction, impacted areas school aid, National Defense Education Act activities, vocational rehabilitation, hospital construction, sewage works construction, grants to states for public assistance payments, grants for maternal and child welfare, and activities of the National Institutes of Health.

As it traditionally had in the past, Congress provided more than was requested for NIH; for the first time, NIH funds exceeded $1 billion. In recommending the funds for NIH, the Appropriations Committees of both chambers cited the favorable conclusions of a special Presidential committee which had made an independent study of NIH activities. (See below)

The largest single reduction in the President's requests -- $242.1 million from grants to the states for public assistance payments -- was agreed to in both chambers before the bill went to conference. Bill managers warned that because the payments were mandatory, additional funds would have to be appropriated when these ran out. In the general supplemental fiscal 1966 appropriations bill Congress restored part of the cut. (See story p. 182)

The final version of HR 7765 contained a House provision, originally deleted by the Senate, stipulating that federal funds for grant-in-aid research projects could not finance the entire cost of the project. The provision replaced language included in past years that limited the federal payment of indirect costs of a research project to 20 percent of the direct costs. President Kennedy had tried unsuccessfully to increase the limit from 20 to 25 percent. President Johnson requested removal of the limitation entirely. The Senate in effect granted the request; the House and final versions, while eliminating the 20 percent ceiling, required at least a token payment of non-federal funds.

REPORT ON STUDY OF NIH

A special Presidential committee concluded in 1965 that NIH's activities were "essentially sound" and that its budget was, "on the whole, being spent wisely and well in the public interest." It reported that NIH-supported research, which accounted for 40 percent of all biomedical research in the United States, was of "high quality." The committee warned, however, that unless organizational and procedural changes were made in NIH's operations, "substantial problems will arise in the future."

The 13-member committee, appointed by President Johnson in 1964, was composed of scientists, industrialists and educators and was chaired by Dr. Dean E. Wooldridge of the Thompson Ramo Wooldridge electronics firm. The report, "Biomedical Science and Its Administration, A Study of the National Institutes of Health," was made public by the President March 19.

The report said that NIH's "most important organizational need" was in the area of policy and planning. To meet this need, the committee recommended creation of an advisory Policy and Planning Council, to operate at the level of the Director of the Institutes. It also recommended that the autonomy of the separate institutes, such as the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart Institute, be "diminished" and that the authority of the Director be "increased." This re-balancing of authority, the report said, should also occur with respect to the Director's "access" to the "higher councils of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

Procedural changes, the committee recommended, should be aimed at enhancing the responsibility and authority of executives of universities conducting research under the auspices of NIH. The report said such changes should include authority for well-managed institutions to become eligible for more funding and authority for university executives to play a larger role in project decisions. "If proper changes are made, a decrease in the red tape harassments that currently annoy many scientific investigators, along with an increase in the quality of institutional accountability for government funds, should be simultaneously achievable," the report said.

The House Appropriations Committee said in reporting HR 7765 that it would "want to hear more next year" about action taken on the recommendations.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 7765 provided funds as follows (figures in parentheses are totals for major agencies):

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Manpower Administration	$ 431,119,000
Labor-Management Services Administration	8,580,000
Bureau of Labor Standards	3,242,500
Women's Bureau	860,000
Wage and Hour Division	20,905,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	53,025,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	19,726,000
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	1,204,000
Office of the Solicitor	5,401,000
Office of the Secretary	3,545,000
Subtotal	$ 547,607,500

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration	$ 56,072,000
Office of Education	(1,833,889,000)
Vocational education	252,491,000
Higher education facilities construction	632,700,000
A&M colleges	11,950,000
Grants for public libraries	55,000,000
Payments to school districts	347,000,000
Aid for school construction	50,078,000
Defense educational activities	412,608,000
Education of the handicapped	21,500,000
Cooperative research	25,000,000
Educational research (special foreign currency program)	1,000,000
Foreign language training and area studies	2,000,000
Salaries and expenses	22,562,000
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	(175,460,000)
Grants to states	124,000,000
Research and training	46,045,000
Research and training (special foreign currency program)	2,000,000
Salaries and expenses	3,415,000
Public Health Service	(2,098,820,000)
Buildings and facilities	8,977,000
Injury control	4,350,000
Chronic diseases and health of aged	67,453,000
Communicable disease activities	31,497,000
Community health activities	55,482,000
Tuberculosis control	15,666,000
Venereal disease control	10,392,000
Dental services and resources	8,383,000
Nursing services and resources	19,575,000
Hospital construction	303,304,000
Health educational facilities construction	90,599,000
Environmental health sciences	15,983,000
Air pollution control	26,037,000
Environmental engineering and sanitation	9,842,000
Occupational health	5,857,000
Radiological health	21,044,000
Water supply and pollution control	44,514,000
Grants for sewage plant construction	91,000,000
Hospitals and medical care	58,210,000
Foreign quarantine activities	7,311,000
National Institutes of Health	(1,072,956,000)
General research and services	60,469,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	122,638,000
Biologics standards	6,806,000
Child Health and Human Development	55,024,000
Cancer Institute	158,618,000
Institute of Mental Health	212,469,000
Heart Institute	136,412,000
Institute of Dental Research	23,677,000
Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases	123,203,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	77,987,000
Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness	95,653,000
Community mental health centers construction	50,000,000
Grants for construction of health research facilities	56,000,000
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program)	5,000,000
National health statistics	7,230,000
National Library of Medicine	5,510,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General	6,648,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	1,977,000
Welfare Administration	(3,184,414,000)
Grants to states for public assistance	3,000,000,000
Care for repatriated mentally ill Americans	332,000
Bureau of Family Services	6,081,000
Grants for maternal and child welfare	162,000,000
Children's Bureau	4,494,000
Juvenile delinquency control	6,750,000
Office of Aging	500,000
Cooperative research or demonstration projects	1,882,000
Research and training (special foreign currency program)	1,200,000
Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses	1,175,000
American Printing House for the Blind	1,000,000
Freedmen's Hospital	4,624,000
Gallaudet College	2,661,000
Howard University	13,902,000
Office of the Secretary	3,570,000
Office of Audit	3,313,000
Office of Field Administration	1,772,000
Surplus property utilization	1,053,000
Office of General Counsel	1,435,000
Educational television facilities	8,826,000
Subtotal	$7,392,788,000

RELATED AGENCIES

National Labor Relations Board	28,165,000
National Mediation Board	2,050,000
Railroad Retirement Board	16,558,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	6,610,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
Federal Radiation Council	166,000
Subtotal	$ 53,554,000
TOTAL	$7,993,949,500
Indefinite HEW appropriations	17,382,000
GRAND TOTAL	$8,011,331,500

In addition, HR 7765:

Prohibited use of funds in the bill for implementation of any provision of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act.

Stipulated that none of the HEW funds could be used for additional permanent federal positions in the Washington, D.C., area if the new proportion of the total HEW employees in the area to those in other areas would exceed the proportion existing at the end of fiscal 1965 (44 percent).

Stipulated that federal funds could not be used to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a federal grant.

BACKGROUND -- In connection with HR 7765, Congress considered Administration requests totaling $8,293,814,000. The total included $588,144,000 for the Labor Department, $7,652,074,000 for HEW, $28,165,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, $2,050,000 for the National Mediation Board, $16,558,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board, $6,652,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, $5,000 for the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin and $166,000 for the Federal Radiation Council.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 29 reported HR 7765 (H Rept 272), recommending $7,964,034,000 in direct and indefinite fiscal 1966 appropriations. (The $17,382,000 in indefinite appropriations were estimated costs of retired pay of Public Health service officers and St. Elizabeths Hospital expenses.)

Through the report the Committee rebuked the Budget Bureau for many of the cuts it had made in the requests of various agencies. Several of the reductions made by the Committee, it said, were for programs whose authorizations had not yet been renewed or for new programs not yet authorized. These funds, the report said, would be considered in a supplemental bill later in the year.

Acting on the President's request that Congress remove limitations on payments to universities for indirect costs of research grants, the Committee provided instead that federal funds could not finance the entire cost of a research project. The report said "a determination of the extent of federal financial participation might be made on either a project-by-project basis, or on an institutional basis."

Other major actions taken by the Committee:

Health Funds. The Committee increased funds for the National Institutes of Health by $11.7 million, to $1,051,756,000. Lacking "the guidance of an adequate budget submission" for NIH, the report said, the Committee "added funds not requested...for several special new programs where the great need is obvious and where the promise of success is great." Included were increases of $2.5 million for the Heart Institute "to launch an artificial heart development program"; $2 million for the Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases for perfecting the artificial kidney and making possible its more widespread use; $1,650,000 for the Cancer Institute for an intensified task force program on breast cancer; $2.3 million for the Heart Institute for expansion of a study of drugs and coronary heart disease for which the Budget Bureau had not requested funds -- "one of many examples of completely irresponsible action on the part of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with the budgets for" the HEW and Labor Departments; $2 million for the Cancer Institute for an undergraduate training program in the treatment of cancer which was "budgeted to be discontinued...'for reasons of economy'" but the Committee had "not seen one shred of evidence that the American people want to economize by cutting back on productive programs that advance the fight against cancer;" and $1,250,000 "over the obviously inadequate budget of $1,467,000" for the Division of Computer Research and Technology. All other NIH programs were funded at the requested levels.

Under Public Health Service buildings and facilities, the Committee recommended an unbudgeted $1,670,000 for completion of construction of the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology in Puerto Rico, for the joint use of the Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Because of expiring authorizations, the Committee deleted $8 million for a mass vaccination program and $3 million for domestic migrant agricultural workers' health programs. (For later authorization, see story p. 331)

It also denied a request for language changing the basic Hill-Burton hospital construction law's formula to permit use of a larger portion of hospital construction funds for modernization of existing hospital facilities, and made a corresponding cut in the request for funds for that purpose, leaving $259,089,000 for all hospital construction (request: $303,304,000).

The Committee increased the requests for air and water pollution control activities to provide $1.8 million for demonstrations in acid mine drainage in the Appalachian region and $975,000 for control of mine waste fires in the region, denied in the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 7091). (See story p. 227)

The Committee increased the request to provide $864,000 "to continue operating the Public Health Service hospitals at Chicago and Memphis," which HEW Jan. 19 had proposed to close. The report said "the saving in this bill if these two hospitals are kept open is $212,000" because compensation payments if they were closed would total $1,076,000. (See Labor Funds, below)

It also provided an unbudgeted $3,250,000 chiefly for training mental retardation personnel and $2 million -- a "conservative" increase -- for kidney disease activities.

In other PHS funds, the Committee provided the full request, $100 million, for waste treatment works construction, and the full requests for tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, nursing services and nurse training activities, health professions educational assistance, public health traineeships, graduate public health training, student loans for the health professions, construction of mental retardation centers and community mental health centers.

The Committee also provided the full request, $1,920,000, for initiation of a Clearing House on Smoking and Health which "will be primarily devoted to dissemination of information and general public education on the health hazards associated with smoking." A similar request was denied by both chambers in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 175)

For the Food and Drug Administration, the Committee recommended $56,072,000, a cut of $604,000.

Education Funds. The Committee recommended $1,852,939,000 -- $4,378,000 more than the request -- for the Office of Education.

In recommending an increase of $5 million for vocational education, the report said the Budget had included $5 million earmarked for construction of a residential school in the District of Columbia, and the Committee had instead included $10 million for construction of two schools without designating the site of either.

The Committee recommended the full request, $347 million, for operation payments to school districts in federally impacted areas, and provided $50,078,000 -- a cut of $112,000 -- for impacted areas school construction.

The Committee provided the full requests for most other programs including $412,608,000 for National Defense Education Act activities, $641,750,000 for higher education facilities construction, $55 million for grants for public libraries, $21.5 million for education of the handicapped, and $25 million for cooperative research in education.

In a separate category, the Committee cut the request for educational television facilities by $3 million -- to $8,826,000 -- because "at the current rate of progress it appears that at least $3 million will not be needed until fiscal year 1967."

Welfare Funds. The Committee provided $3 billion -- a cut of $242.1 million -- for grants to the states for public assistance payments, saying the cut was "a modest one" in view of the expansion of welfare programs aimed at reducing dependency.

The Committee cut the $10 million requested for juvenile delinquency and youth offenses control to $1,750,000, the total authorized and needed for fiscal 1966.

For grants for maternal and child welfare, the Committee included the full request, $162 million, and as requested in the Budget did not include language from the 1964 bill requiring 50-50 state matching of federal funds for day-care services for children.

Labor Funds. The report said "the Budget presentation for the Department of Labor was a mass of confusion from beginning to end." It said the Budget had "left several items undecided" and had contained a number of "undistributed reductions," and it was "obvious on its face that these were arbitrary reductions to come within a preconceived over-all total rather than amounts determined by careful assessment of program needs."

The Committee provided the full request, $273.5 million, for manpower development and training activities authorized prior to 1965, but said it "expected that the Budget will be revised to take into account the liberalizing features of the recently enacted amendments" in PL 89-15. (See stories p. 810, 166)

The Committee recommended a cut of $10 million -- to $131 million -- for unemployment compensation for federal employees and former servicemen.

It reduced by $1,076,000 -- to $48,530,000 -- the request for employees' compensation claims and expenses, saying that $1,076,000 was "the additional cost to this fund if the" PHS hospitals "in Chicago and Memphis are closed as is proposed...." (See above)

The Committee disallowed a request for $39,280,000 to supplement trust funds available for grants to states for unemployment compensation and employment service administration and suggested that the Department instead submit legislation to increase the limit on expenditures from the trust fund.

The Committee recommended the full $412,000 requested to "further strengthen the domestic farm labor program."

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 4 passed HR 7765 by voice vote without amendment and sent it to the Senate, carrying $7,964,034,000 in fiscal 1966 funds.

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee which considered Labor and HEW funds, May 4 explained that "just about 90 percent of the bill...is for grants -- grants to state and local governments, school and health facilities construction grants, research grants and training grants." He said that "with the growing public acceptance of grants-in-aid as a means of achieving national goals, there has been more and more of this type of legislation passed in recent years with the result that the Labor, Health, Education and Welfare appropriation bill has increased each year."

Fogarty and Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.), the Subcommittee's ranking GOP Member, warned that supplemental requests for new programs would increase the fiscal 1966 total substantially, probably in the vicinity of $5 billion.

The largest cut in HR 7765 was $242.1 million -- leaving $3 billion -- for grants to the states for public assistance payments which were considered mandatory. Although a similar cut had been made in the regular fiscal 1965 appropriations bill, it was restored in HR 7091, the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1965. Appropriations Committee Member Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) May 4 suggested that "we are again in an annual situation.... You are going to get it back in a supplemental, so this $242 million in my estimation is not a true cut."

Fogarty chided the Johnson Administration for the budget it had submitted for the National Institutes of Health. He said, "I can wholeheartedly support the President's goals for a Great Society, but I cannot understand a program for achieving a Great Society which does not have as one of its primary aims the elimination of the scourge of disease, the tragedy of mental retardation and all other forms of congenital disabilities, and the ever-present threat of untimely death."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7765 appropriated the following:

Labor Department	$ 537,460,000
Health, Education and Welfare	7,355,638,000
Related agencies	53,554,000
TOTAL	$7,946,652,000
Indefinite appropriations, HEW	($17,382,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$7,964,034,000

Prohibited use of funds in the bill for implementation of any provision of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act.

Stipulated that federal funds could not be used to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a federal grant.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Aug. 3 reported HR 7765 (S Rept 537), providing $8,023,101,500 in fiscal 1966 funds, about $59 million more than the House provided.

The Committee deleted a House provision that federal funds could not finance the entire cost of a research project, thereby granting completely the President's request for removal of the ceiling on funds to be spent for indirect costs of research. The Committee said the "concept of cost sharing on research projects...is an appealing one" but there were many small research institutes which "would probably find it impossible to comply honestly with the proposed provision.... The saving that would accrue to the Federal Government from the small contribution, which is all that would be required under the cost-sharing provision, would be out of all proportion to the loss to the national research effort that would result from the inability of some of these institutions to continue their participation."

Other major changes in the House bill made by the Committee:

Health Funds. The Committee increased funds for the National Institutes of Health to $1,082,056,000 -- $42 million more than the request and $30.3 million more than the House sum. It said it had not included any increases in programs which would fall in categories expected to be covered in a supplemental request after enactment of a bill (S 596, HR 3140) authorizing regional medical centers to combat heart disease, cancer and stroke. (See stories p. 324, 166)

In addition to approving all the increases made by the House in NIH requests, the Committee provided further increases for every Institute, including $500,000 for expanding program planning activities of the director; $2.5 million for the Institute of General Medical Sciences to cover a backlog of applications for research and training grants and postdoctoral and special fellowships; $800,000 for the Division of Biologics Standards for a study of the oncological effects of viral vaccines (with the comment that the Budget Bureau "should be severely reprimanded for attempting to force so injudicious an economy" as to cut the funds requested by the Division); $1.5 million for the Institute of Child Health and Human Development for training of manpower in the fields of reproductive biology, embryology and developmental pharmacology; $5 million for the Cancer Institute to cover expansion of various aspects of its virus-leukemia program; $6.5 million for the Institute of Mental Health to "help close the gap between approved training applications and the amount needed to fund them" and an additional $500,000 for personnel to administer the Professional and Technical Assistance Branch of the Institute; $2 million for the Heart Institute for training and fellowship grants; $1.5 million to the Institute of Dental Research for research grants, collaborative research and fellowships; $1 million for the Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases for diabetes prevention and control activities, and $1 million for the Institute (in addition to $1 million added by the House) for work on the artificial kidney; $3 million for the Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases including $750,000 for development of respiratory virus vaccines, $500,000 for work on rubella vaccines, $1 million for research on emphysema and $750,000 for research on transplantation and immunology; and $4.5 million for the Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness including $1 million for clinical and information centers for brain research and speech and hearing research, $2.5 million for acceleration of eye research activities and $1 million to expand the level of training in the entire field of neurology.

The Committee added $1,896,000 for four unbudgeted Public Health Service buildings and facilities projects, but deleted $2,350,000 requested and provided by the House for construction of a Middle Atlantic water pollution control laboratory because no site had been selected. The result was a net cut of $454,000 in the House sum but a net increase of $1,196,000 in the request.

The Committee restored the full House cut in funds for hospital construction, providing $303,304,000. Like the House, the Committee denied a request to permit use of a larger portion of the funds for modernization.

The Committee denied $5 million requested and provided by the House for a special health program for Selective Service rejectees because "this activity should continue to be funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity as in 1965."

Noting that PHS closure of two hospitals at Chicago and Memphis (which the House had provided $864,000 to keep open) was "now, unfortunately, an accomplished fact," the Committee added to the $864,000 provided by the House another $1 million and directed that the total be used for replacement of equipment at the other PHS hospitals.

The Committee cut the $100 million requested for waste treatment works construction to $91 million, to be allotted to the states on the basis of $100 million and to remain available through Dec. 31, 1966.

Education Funds. For the Office of Education, the Committee recommended $1,833,889,000 -- $14,672,000 under the request and $19,050,000 below the House figure. It deleted $10 million provided by the House for construction of two residential vocational education schools (request: $5 million for one school) because the sites had not been selected. It cut $9,050,000 from the request and House figures for loans for construction of higher education facilities because unused fiscal 1965 funds were still available for that purpose.

For educational television activities, a separate category, the Committee provided $300,000 to be used only for administrative purposes and said unobligated fiscal 1965 funds could be used for grants, instead of the funds requested for fiscal 1966.

Welfare Funds. For juvenile delinquency and youth offenses control, the Committee added $6.5 million to the House amount to provide the full amount authorized in HR 8131 (PL 89-69) which was enacted after the House passed HR 7765. (See story p. 632)

Labor Funds. The Committee allowed $20 million of $39,280,000 requested but denied by the House to supplement trust funds available for grants to states for unemployment compensation and employment service administration and stipulated it was to be used for establishment and operation of Youth Opportunity Centers.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 5 passed HR 7765 by voice vote and sent it to conference with the House, carrying $8,023,101,500.

Like the House sponsors, Senate floor manager Lister Hill (D Ala.) explained that requests for supplemental funds for Labor and HEW programs would be considered later in the session and that the $242.1 million cut in the request for grants to states for public assistance payments "must be later appropriated if the estimates of need are borne out."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7765 appropriated the following:

Labor Department	$ 557,607,500
Health, Education and Welfare	7,394,558,000
Related agencies	53,554,000
TOTAL	$8,005,719,500
Indefinite appropriations, HEW	($17,382,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$8,023,101,500

Prohibited use of funds in the bill for implementation of any provision of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act.

Stipulated that none of the HEW funds could be used for additional permanent federal positions in the Washington, D.C., area if the new proportion of the total HEW

employees in the area to those in other areas would exceed the proportion existing at the end of fiscal 1965 (44 percent).

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 5 -- Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Add stipulation on HEW personnel in Washington (see above). Voice vote.

Conference

REPORT -- The conference report on HR 7765 (H Rept 791) was filed Aug. 12, carrying $8,011,331,500.

The final bill contained the House provision, deleted by the Senate, stipulating that federal funds could not finance the entire cost of a research program. It retained the Senate floor amendment on HEW personnel.

Other major differences were resolved by the conferees as follows:

Health Funds. The final bill provided $1,072,956,000 for the National Institutes of Health (request: $1,040,056,000; House: $1,051,756,000; Senate: $1,082,056,000). It contained all the unbudgeted funds added by the House but reduced some of the further Senate increases as follows: provided $300,000 of the $2.5 million for the Institute of General Medical Sciences; appropriated $400,000 of the $800,000 for the Division of Biologics Standards; provided $3.5 million of the over-all $7 million for the Institute of Mental Health; deleted the $2 million for the Heart Institute and provided $3.5 million instead of $4.5 million for the Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. In addition, the bill reallocated the Senate's $3 million increase for the Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to provide $1 million for work on rubella vaccines (instead of $500,000) and $250,000 (instead of $750,000) for research on transplantation and immunology. (The remaining Senate allocations of $750,000 for development of respiratory virus vaccines and $1 million for research on emphysema remained unchanged.)

Conferees retained the Senate's net $1,196,000 increase in the request for Public Health Service buildings and facilities projects, which was a $454,000 cut in the House figure.

For hospital construction, the bill provided $303,304,000, the amount requested and provided by the Senate.

The conference version agreed with the Senate bill in denying $5 million requested and provided by the House for a special health program for Selective Service rejectees.

Conferees agreed to the Senate's appropriation of $91 million for waste treatment works construction, to be allotted to the states on the basis of $100 million and to remain available through Dec. 31, 1966.

The bill provided a compromise $1,364,000 for replacement of equipment at PHS hospitals.

Education Funds. For all Office of Education programs, the bill provided the Senate figures and language.

For educational television activities, a separate category, the bill provided the House's $8,826,000 instead of the Senate's $300,000.

Welfare Funds. The bill compromised on $6,750,000 for juvenile delinquency and youth offenses control.

Labor Funds. The conferees provided $10 million of $39,280,000 requested to supplement trust funds available for grants to states for unemployment compensation and employment service administration (House: none; Senate: $20 million).

ACTION -- The House Aug. 16 and the Senate Aug. 17 adopted the conference report by voice votes.

LABOR-H.E.W. SUPPLEMENTAL

HR 10586 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 818) Aug. 19, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote Aug. 24. (For roll-call vote on recommittal, see p. 992)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 680) Sept. 2.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 7.
- Conference report (H Rept 970) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate Sept. 9.

PL 89-199 -- Signed into law Sept. 23.

HR 10586 provided $1,223,181,500 to supplement the $7,957,777,500 already appropriated in HR 7765 for the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Departments in fiscal 1966. (See preceding story) Additional funds for the two Departments were voted at the end of the session in the General Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 11588). (See story p. 182)

The bulk of the funds in HR 10586 went to HEW to initiate programs authorized in the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL 89-10). Lesser amounts were appropriated to the Labor Department for manpower training programs and farm labor activities and to HEW for programs to combat heart disease, cancer and stroke and to establish an Administration on Aging and a National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

The total in HR 10586 was $330,736,500 less than the Administration request, but the largest cuts -- those for elementary and secondary school activities -- were considered temporary. Other cuts were made because the programs involved would get underway about two months later than the budget requests anticipated. The final appropriation was the same amount voted originally by the House, and $184 million below the Senate sum.

The major difference between the House and Senate versions of the bill was in funds for HEW grants under PL 89-10 to local school districts in areas with concentrations of children from low-income families. The final version contained the lower House amount -- a substantial cut in the request -- but it included language which virtually guaranteed that if more funds were necessary, Congress would vote them.

Guns Versus Butter

The only controversy over HR 10586 arose in the House. In minority views to the Appropriations Committee report (H Rept 818), all 16 GOP members said the bill "should not be enacted at this time." They contended that "business as usual in the non-defense-spending area is not in the best interest of this nation and cannot be justified in light of the rapidly increasing budgetary demands of the war in Viet Nam."

To get a vote on this issue when HR 10586 reached the House floor, Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) Aug. 24 moved to recommit the bill. The motion was rejected on a 139-263 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 992)

Laird's recommittal motion carried no instructions, but it was a dilatory move designed not to kill the bill but to force Congress to consider all supplemental requests in a lump sum at the same time and to examine needs for domestic spending in light of increased needs for funds to

finance the war in Viet Nam. "In a substantial degree," Laird said, "we are entering once again a period when a choice must be made between guns and butter, between absolutely vital war needs and some desirable domestic programs." He noted that the "major guideline" of President Johnson's fiscal 1966 Budget requests submitted in January was that expenditures would not exceed $100 billion. Only by reviewing "at one time all of the remaining supplemental budgetary requests" for fiscal 1966 could Congress "exercise its special responsibility" of "keeping the President's budget as closely within these guidelines as is humanly possible," he said. Supporting the recommittal motion were 108 Republicans and 31 Southern Democrats; all Northern Democrats voted against it. (One month later, Congress appropriated $4.7 billion in additional supplemental funds, cutting the President's requests by about $230 million. See story p. 182)

Bill manager John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) asserted that to recommit the bill "would do nothing but delay these programs which provide so basically for our national strength -- the education of our people, training of our manpower and better health for all. The delay might save a few dollars but they would be some of the most costly dollars ever saved. This would be one of the most classic examples of false economy we have ever seen." Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) said the theme of those supporting recommittal was "that the Viet Nam situation calls for a choice between guns and butter. I maintain that they are incapable of recognizing the difference between guns and butter and their suggestion is a good example of fiscal myopia designed to weaken this country's defense efforts."

BACKGROUND -- Administration requests for programs in HR 10586 totaled $1,553,918,000 -- $156,968,000 for the Labor Department and $1,396,950,000 for HEW.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 10586 appropriated the following:

Labor Department	
Manpower Administration	$ 154,803,000
Farm labor activities	1,723,000
Subtotal	$ 156,526,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department	
Elementary and secondary education	$1,016,050,000
Heart, cancer, stroke activities	42,920,000
Administration on Aging	7,000,000
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	420,000
Office of the Secretary	265,500
Subtotal	$1,066,655,500
GRAND TOTAL	$1,223,181,500

In addition, HR 10586:

Stipulated that none of the HEW funds could be used for additional permanent federal positions in the Washington, D.C., area if the new proportion of the total HEW employees in the area to those in other areas would exceed the proportion existing at the end of fiscal 1965 (44 percent).

Actions on Requests

Manpower Development, Training. The Administration requested $155 million to cover the new and expanded programs and relaxed state matching requirements authorized in PL 89-15. Both chambers voted $154,803,000. (See story p. 810)

Farm Labor Programs. The House and Senate voted to cut the Labor Department's farm labor program requests from $1,986,000 to $1,723,000. The funds were to be used to determine the need for temporary entry into the United States of foreign agricultural workers and to assure that their use had no adverse effects on wages and conditions of domestic labor. The use of foreign labor had been curtailed by expiration of the Mexican farm labor program Dec. 31, 1964. (See story p. 132 and 1964 Almanac p. 116)

Elementary, Secondary Education. For the Office of Education, $1,345,184,000 was requested to implement PL 89-10. Congress voted $1,016,050,000, the amount of the House bill but $184 million less than the Senate sum. The two chambers differed only on the amount to be granted local school districts in areas with concentrations of children from low-income families (Title I of PL 89-10). For amounts granted under other titles of the Act, see p. 293.

Title I of PL 89-10 authorized appropriation of whatever sums were necessary to meet the formula for aid spelled out in the Act. The President's request for funds to initiate the grants was $1,070,684,000. Going on the assumption that the full amount could not be spent in the remaining 10 months of the fiscal year, both the House and Senate voted less than the request but wrote language into the bill that would permit allocation of more money than was appropriated if the school districts drew up their plans more quickly than Congress anticipated. This was a common procedure for new programs just getting under way.

The House voted an appropriation of $775 million, to be allocated on the basis of the full amount authorized in the Act (estimated at $1,174,900,000 in September). The Senate recommended appropriation of $959 million, to be allocated on the basis of the President's request for $1,070,684,000. The final version contained the House provisions. If the programs got underway swiftly, supplemental funds could be sought early in 1966.

Heart, Cancer, Stroke. To carry out recommendations of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke which could be implemented under existing authorizations, Congress voted $42,920,000, denying a request for $1.2 million which was not yet authorized. (The new authorization (S 596 -- PL 89-239) was enacted Oct. 6.) Though in agreement on the overall total, the House and Senate disagreed on allocation of funds within the total which were earmarked for the National Institutes of Health. The final version contained the Senate's allocation, as requested by the NIH Director. Additional funds for new programs to combat these diseases were voted later in the session. (See story p. 324)

Other Items. To establish an Administration on Aging in HEW, authorized in PL 89-73, Congress increased the $6,931,000 request to $7 million. (See story p. 356)

Congress approved the full $420,000 requested for the proposed National Technical Institute for the Deaf, authorized in PL 89-36. (See story p. 357)

DEFENSE FUNDS INCLUDE $1.7 BILLION FOR VIET NAM

HR 9221 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 528) June 17, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 407-0 roll-call vote June 23. (See p. 972)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 625) Aug. 18.
- Passed by the Senate by an 89-0 roll-call vote Aug. 25. (See p. 1068)
- Conference report (H Rept 1006) agreed to by a 382-0 roll-call vote of the House Sept. 17 (see p. 1004) and by voice vote of the Senate Sept. 21.

PL 89-213 -- Signed into law Sept. 29.

Congress in 1965 appropriated $46,887,163,000 to the Defense Department for fiscal 1966 in the annual defense appropriations bill (HR 9221). The bill contained funds for all military programs of the Department except military assistance abroad, military construction and family housing and civil defense. The total was $85,681,000 less than was requested by the Defense Department and, even with a $1.7 billion appropriation for the Viet Nam war, it was $795,282,000 less than was appropriated for the same purposes in fiscal 1965 (including deficiencies and supplementals).

The Viet Nam funds were requested in August after House action on the bill was completed, to cover part of the mounting costs of the U.S. military involvement in Viet Nam. Labelled the Southeast Asia Emergency Fund, the $1.7-billion request covered procurement and military construction associated with the Viet Nam war, but did not cover the personnel costs involved in a 340,000-man increase in the active armed forces. President Johnson announced that these and other additional costs of the Viet Nam involvement would be covered in a fiscal 1966 supplemental appropriation and in the fiscal 1967 defense budget, both of which would be announced in January 1966. Also to be covered in the supplemental was a billion-dollar military pay raise voted by Congress in 1965. (Additional Viet Nam funds, totaling $700,000,000, were provided in a fiscal 1965 supplemental passed in May. See story p. 180; for pay raise, see p. 702)

Excluding the Southeast Asia Emergency Fund, HR 9221 totaled $45,187,163,000, including $120,744,000 in bookkeeping transactions (reappropriations and liquidation of contract authority) affecting programs from earlier years.

Of the reductions made by Congress in Administration defense programs, $185.5 million was accomplished by S 800, the procurement and research authorization bill. (See story p. 684)

Congress in HR 9221 made further reductions totaling $152,472,000. Included in this sum was $105.5 million for a variety of small reductions in procurement of aircraft, missiles and other items; $25 million from the Department of Defense Emergency Fund, and $21.7 million, the entire sum requested, from a new Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) for volunteers who could not meet the Army's mental and physical standards. (See p. 175)

However, these reductions were partially offset by the addition of $133.6 million for two unbudgeted nuclear attack submarines; $83.3 million more than budgeted for the reserves, in order to maintain the Army National Guard and Army Reserve as two separate organizations instead of a single combined one as proposed by the Administration; $20 million, out of the $150.5 million authorized in S 800, for initial work on an unbudgeted nuclear-powered frigate; $7 million for continued development of a new bomber, in addition to the $15 million requested; and $8.4 million in scattered additions.

VIET NAM

The major controversy during consideration of HR 9221 was whether sufficient funds had been requested to carry on the Viet Nam engagement without crippling U.S. military forces elsewhere. Republicans charged that the Administration was deliberately holding down requests for Viet Nam and presenting a "phony" budget. They argued that the nation could not afford both "guns and butter" and implied that the Administration was not disclosing the true cost of Viet Nam because it did not want to endanger its ambitious program of domestic legislation.

Democrats in Congress supported the Administration position on funding the Viet Nam operation, holding that the armed forces currently had sufficient supplies and funds, and that it was best to wait until 1966 to see what more was needed. They pointed out that the Defense Department already had authority to spend whatever was needed to support necessary increases in military personnel and to transfer funds from low-priority programs to high-priority programs. They also noted that it could make use of the substantial amount of funds saved from prior years. However, Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, which conducted year-long closed hearings on the equipment and readiness of Army forces, warned in August that the drain on Army supplies created by the Viet Nam war had become "critical."

Viet Nam Buildup. United States military forces had seen action in Viet Nam since 1961. Through 1964, these forces were cast in the role of "advisors" to the South Vietnamese military in their war against the Viet Cong Communist guerillas. The total number of U.S. military personnel in Viet Nam on Dec. 31, 1964, was 23,000, and total U.S. deaths from hostile action from Jan. 1, 1961, through 1964 were 239.

Beginning in late 1964, Viet Cong forces stepped up their direct attacks on U.S. military personnel and bases in South Viet Nam. On Feb. 7, 1965, guerillas shelled a U.S. compound at Pleiku, and the same day President Johnson ordered U.S. carrier-based jets to attack military targets in Communist North Viet Nam in retaliation. In the following weeks, U.S. raids on North Viet Nam became a regular feature of the war, and air attacks on targets in South Viet Nam were also sharply increased. Much of the increased air activity originated from Danang airfield in South Viet Nam. By April, U.S. forces in Viet Nam had grown to 29,000, with the dispatch of a Marine anti-aircraft battalion to protect Danang. By May 8, the figure had reached 42,000. Several Marine battalions were sent to provide security for the Danang base and free Vietnamese troops for combat duties. In June, the first Army combat units were landed in Viet Nam. At about the same time, it was announced that U.S. troops

would be committed to battle if requested by the Government of South Viet Nam.

During the summer, the phase of operations in which Americans served primarily as advisors to Vietnamese troops gave way to a phase in which large numbers of American troops were used for "search and destroy" operations against Communist troops. U.S. officials stated that there was an urgent need to blunt the "monsoon offensive" of the Communists. During the summer monsoon in South Viet Nam, it was believed, the Viet Cong, assisted by North Vietnamese regulars would abandon their guerilla tactics to launch attacks in strength and seek to destroy the South Vietnamese army before the rains ended and American airpower was able to operate effectively. The buildup in American military forces announced by President Johnson July 28 was designed to meet this Communist threat.

By September 2, the number of U.S. forces in Viet Nam had reached 100,000. By mid-December the number was in excess of 180,000, and the number of deaths from hostile action since January 1961 was in excess of 1,500.

ESCALATION IN VIET NAM

U.S. Armed Forces in South Viet Nam*

	Dec. 31, 1963	Dec. 31, 1964	1965 June 3	1965 Nov. 20
Army	11,000	15,000	21,500	101,000
Navy	700	1,100	3,500	8,200
Marine Corps	500	900	16,500	39,100
Air Force	4,300	6,000	9,500	17,150
Coast Guard	---	---	---	250
Total	16,500	23,000	51,000	165,700

U.S. Military Casualties from Hostile Action

(cumulative from Jan. 1, 1961)

	Dec. 31, 1964	1965 May 31	1965 Nov. 8	1965 Dec. 20
Deaths[1]	239	394	987	1,546
(Air action)	(143)	(199)	(307)	(339)
(Ground action)	(96)	(195)	(680)	(1,207)
Wounded	1,524	2,262	5,303	7,242
Missing	10	23	96	141
Detained[2]	9	13	27	25

South Vietnamese Military Casualties from Hostile Action†

(cumulative from Jan. 1, 1962)

	Dec. 31, 1964	1965 May 31	1965 Dec. 11
Deaths	17,100	21,300	27,242
Wounded	36,000	44,960	56,230
Missing[3]	10,400	14,030	17,638

** Figures are rounded and do not include armed forces stationed on seas around or on islands outside of Viet Nam.*

† Figures compiled by the Government of South Viet Nam.

1 If an individual is missing for more than one year, he is counted as dead.

2 An individual is reported as detained when he is known to have been captured alive, and there is no conclusive evidence that he died after being captured.

3 Figures include both missing and detained individuals.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OTHER DEBATE

Other points of controversy in HR 9221 concerned the proposed merger of the Army Reserves and Army National Guard and a formula allocating 35 percent of the funds for Navy ship conversion, alteration and repair to work done in private shipyards.

Both the House and Senate agreed in providing funds to maintain the Reserves and National Guard as separate organizations, and the final bill contained, as well, Senate language prohibiting the transfer of funds to achieve a reorganization of the Reserves and National Guard unless specifically authorized by Congress. It also directed that the two organizations be programmed to attain a combined strength of 650,000 personnel on paid-drill status by the end of fiscal 1966, somewhat higher than the figure planned by the Administration for the combined reserve force. Despite Congressional opposition, however, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, through his existing statutory authority, accomplished many of the objectives of his merger proposal by year's end. (See story p. 692)

The formula allocating Navy ship repair funds had been carried in appropriations bills since 1962. In 1965, the Defense Department asked, and the annual defense procurement and research authorization bill recommended, that it be dropped. The House agreed, but the Senate restored it to HR 9221. The House prevailed in conference. The House also prevailed on language eliminating a provision, carried in appropriations bills since 1962, which set a ceiling on the amount of indirect costs which could be charged to the Government by organizations receiving federal research grants. The new language stipulated that such organizations would have to make at least a token contribution toward the costs of the research project. (Similar language was included in the fiscal 1966 appropriation for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. See story p. 161)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9221 as signed by the President:

MILITARY PERSONNEL	
Active Duty	
Army	$ 4,104,591,000
Navy	3,055,000,000
Marine Corps	749,900,000
Air Force	4,439,600,000
Reserves	
Army	238,600,000
Navy	105,100,000
Marine Corps	33,000,000
Air Force	60,500,000
Army National Guard	271,800,000
Air National Guard	71,300,000
Retirement Pay (all services)	1,529,000,000
Subtotal	$14,658,391,000
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	
Operation and Maintenance	
Army	$ 3,537,644,000
Navy	3,340,700,000
Marine Corps	192,500,000
Air Force	4,464,100,000
Army National Guard	208,800,000
Air National Guard	238,000,000
Defense Agencies	533,490,000

National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice (Army)	459,000
Claims, Defense Dept.	24,000,000
Contingencies, Defense Dept.	15,000,000
Court of Military Appeals	579,000
Subtotal	$12,555,272,000

PROCUREMENT

Equipment and missiles, Army	$ 1,204,800,000
Aircraft and missiles, Navy	2,272,500,000
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy	1,590,500,000
Other procurement, Navy	1,135,000,000
Procurement, Marine Corps	43,800,000
Aircraft, Air Force	3,517,000,000
Missiles, Air Force	796,100,000
Other procurement, Air Force	829,100,000
Defense Agencies	15,200,000
Subtotal	$11,404,000,000

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	
Army	$ 1,406,400,000
Navy	1,439,200,000
Air Force	3,103,900,000
Defense Agencies	495,000,000
Emergency Fund, Defense Dept.	125,000,000
Subtotal	$ 6,569,500,000
Southeast Asia Emergency Fund	1,700,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	$46,887,163,000

The breakdown by service unit:	
Army	$10,973,094,000
Navy and Marine Corps	13,957,200,000
Air Force	17,519,600,000
Defense Agencies	4,437,269,000
TOTAL	$46,887,163,000

Totals include reappropriations from unobligated balances of previous appropriations of $12.3 million for Army personnel, $45.8 million for Air Force personnel and $8.6 million for Navy operation and maintenance, and contract authority liquidation of $54,044,000 for Army operation and maintenance.

The bill provided funds for an active military establishment slightly smaller than that of June 30, 1965. However, planned strength was higher than this figure by 340,000 men, as a result of the Viet Nam buildup announced in August. Expenditures for the additional manpower would be made up in 1966 in a supplemental appropriation. The following table compares the actual strength for each of the services on June 30, 1965, with the strength planned for fiscal 1966 before and after the Viet Nam buildup was announced.

	June 30, 1965 (Actual)	June 30, 1966 (January Estimate)	June 30, 1966 (August Estimate)
Army	969,066	953,094	1,188,094
Navy	671,448	684,848	719,848
Marine Corps	190,213	193,190	223,190
Air Force	824,662	809,134	849,134
TOTALS	2,655,389	2,640,266	2,980,266

The bill also:

Continued the President's authorities to spend any amount required to institute an airborne alert and to fund any increases in military personnel above the level for which funds were provided in the Act, and required the Secretary of Defense to report monthly to the Congressional Appropriations Committees the expenses incurred under these authorities.

Authorized the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to $150 million from other fiscal 1966 Department funds for use in the Defense Department Emergency Fund (to which $125 million was appropriated), provided that no transfer could exceed 7 percent of the appropriation from which it was drawn.

Authorized, in addition to amounts appropriated, transfer from stock and industrial funds of $470 million for military personnel expenses.

Authorized transfer from the Defense Stock Fund of $30 million for the Defense Industrial Fund.

Stipulated that defense funds could not be used to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a defense grant.

Earmarked $150 million of Air Force R&D funds for the manned orbiting laboratory (MOL) program and $22 million for the development of an advanced manned strategic aircraft.

Prohibited use of funds in the Act for expenses of the Army's Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP).

Directed that the Army National Guard be programmed to attain an end strength of 380,000 in fiscal 1966 and the Army Reserve an end strength of 270,000.

Prohibited transfer of funds in the Act for support of a realignment or reorganization of the Army reserve components unless the realignment or reorganization was specifically approved by Congress "through the enactment of law."

Background

REFERENCE -- 1964 Almanac p. 153.

President Johnson Jan. 18 sent to Congress a message on his defense program for fiscal 1966. (For text, see Presidential Messages p. 1387)

In the message, Mr. Johnson announced that "the United States today is stronger militarily than at any other time in our peacetime history." However, he said, "arms alone cannot assure the security of any society or the preservation of any peace. The health and education of our people, the vitality of our economy, the equality of our justice, the vision and fulfillment of our aspirations are all factors in America's strength and well-being."

Because of the "rigorous Cost Reduction Program" initiated by Defense Secretary McNamara in 1962, and because "we have achieved many of the needed changes and increases in our military force structure," the President said, defense expenditures were beginning to level off after a steep climb from $43 billion in fiscal 1960 to more than $51 billion in fiscal 1964 -- a sum which represented "more than one-half of every dollar paid in taxes to the Federal Government." He estimated that fiscal 1965 expenditures would be about 49.3 billion and fiscal 1966 expenditures about $49 billion. (These figures included funds for four programs not covered by the defense appropriation bill: military foreign assistance, military construction, military family housing and

civil defense. In July, the Defense Department announced that fiscal 1965 spending for these purposes had actually amounted to $47.4 billion, a $1.9 billion reduction in the figure cited by the President in January. For comparable figures for earlier years, see 1964 Almanac p. 155)

"Barring a significant shift in the international situation," Mr. Johnson continued, defense expenditures would "constitute a declining portion of our expanding Gross National Product, which is now growing at the rate of 5 percent a year." If defense expenditures remained at about the projected fiscal 1966 level, he said, "an ever-larger share of our expanding national wealth will be free to meet other vital needs, both public and private." (For 1964 debate on defense spending, see 1964 Almanac p. 155-156)

Past defense programs had built "a strength of arms greater than that ever assembled by any other nation and greater now than any combination of adversaries," the President said. He said the strategic retaliatory forces included more than 850 land-based intercontinental ballistics missiles, more than 300 Polaris missiles in submarines and more than 900 strategic bombers, half of them on 15-minute alert. (Some of the bombers and missiles were scheduled for retirement in 1966. See McNamara statement, below)

The President said the nation's non-nuclear forces had been strengthened in a variety of ways since 1961: The Special Forces, for fighting counter-guerilla wars, had been expanded eightfold; the number of combat-ready Army divisions had been increased by 45 percent; the Marine Corps had grown by 15,000 men; airlift capacity had doubled; and Air Force tactical firepower for combat support had been doubled.

He announced plans for development of several new weapons, including a longer-range, higher-payload version of the Polaris missile, named the Poseidon; a large-capacity cargo aircraft, the C-5A, capable of carrying up to 750 passengers; and a Short Range Attack Missile (Sram) to be launched from bombers. The President also announced that the Defense Department would ask Congress for an increase in the size of the military Joint Staff from 400 officers to 800 officers, and for a procedure for annual review and automatic adjustment of military pay. The former proposal was not acted on; the latter was rejected by Congress. (See military pay story, p. 702)

Defense Appropriations Request. The Department of Defense requested an appropriation of $45,248,844,000 for the military activities of the Department of Defense in fiscal 1966 (not including military construction and family housing, civil defense or military foreign assistance). The breakdown, by major appropriations title and by service, follows:

Military Personnel	$14,618,100,000
Operation and Maintenance	12,510,244,000
Procurement	11,411,700,000
Research and Development	6,708,800,000
TOTAL	$45,248,844,000
Army	$10,961,403,000
Navy	13,932,600,000
Air Force	17,602,100,000
Defense Agencies	2,752,741,000
TOTAL	$45,248,844,000

The table below compares planned obligations for these same military functions in fiscal 1966 with the June 1965 estimates for fiscal 1965, in millions of dollars (figures are rounded off, so may not add to the totals):

	Fiscal 1965	Fiscal 1966
Strategic Offensive Forces	$ 5,219	$ 4,482
Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces	1,664	1,575
General Purpose Forces	17,877	18,638
Airlift, Sealift Forces	1,507	1,530
Reserve and Guard Forces	2,057	1,974
Research and Development	5,046	5,308
General Support	13,179	13,148
Retired Pay	1,399	1,529
Undistributed	698[1]	-2
Total Obligational Authority	$48,645	$48,183
Deduct: Financing Adjustments	-958	-2,934
Appropriation Transfers	-5	
Appropriation	$47,682	$45,249[2]

1 Net, including $700-million supplemental appropriation for South Viet Nam (PL 89-18). (See p. 180)

2 Includes reappropriations and liquidation of contract authority.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Intermittently between Feb. 3 and April 14 on U.S. defense posture and the fiscal 1966 defense appropriations bill (HR 9221). Defense Secretary McNamara March 2-5 presented his annual review of U.S. global defense policy. (He presented substantially the same testimony to the House Armed Services Committee in February.)

McNAMARA TESTIMONY

In his statement, McNamara said, "The decline in our defense expenditures from a high of $51.2 billion in fiscal year 1964 to an estimated $49.0 billion in fiscal year 1966 simply reflects the substantial completion of the buildup started in 1961 and the results of our highly successful cost reduction program."

McNamara prefaced his remarks on the defense budget with a lengthy "assessment of the international situation as it bears on military policies and programs." Following are excerpts from his statement:

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

"Although the change in the leadership of the Soviet Union and the detonation of a nuclear device by Communist China were two of the most widely noted developments on the international scene during the past year, a more fundamental though less heralded change has been taking place which, over the long run, could be of much greater significance to our national security.... the gradual relaxation of the previously rigid bi-polarization of world power, which has been gaining momentum in recent years....

"For many years after the last great war, the world scene was dominated by two giant power blocs, one a voluntary alliance of free nations led by the United States, and the other a conquered empire ruled by the Soviet Union. In the Free World alliance, the United States was the leading member because of the predominance of its

economic and military power. In the Communist camp the Soviet Union was the undisputed ruler....

"Some time in the last five or ten years this situation began to change. On the Free World side, the nations of Western Europe, as well as Japan in the Far East, began to get back on their feet politically and economically, and today, the United States is no longer the only important economic and political power. On the Communist side, the absolute control of the Soviet Union has been successfully challenged, and now not only Yugoslavia, but also China, Albania and, to a lesser extent, other Communist nations of Eastern Europe, are following policies directed to their own national interests. Long frozen positions are beginning to thaw and in the shifting currents of international affairs there will be new opportunities for us to enhance the security of the Free World and thereby our own security. But there will also be new problems which will have to be faced, particularly how best to maintain the unity of the Free World during this period of flux, while old positions, attitudes and relationships are being re-examined....

"It was difficult enough when there were two power centers competing for the ideological allegiance of (the) new nations. Now, with the internal cohesiveness of these power blocs weakening, particularly in the Communist camp, the situation is becoming far more complicated."

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

"Like their predecessors, the new leaders of the Soviet Union fully appreciate the perils of general nuclear war and the danger of local wars escalating into nuclear war. I also believe that the leaders of Communist China, too, are reluctant to challenge the full weight of our military power. But both the Soviet Union and Communist China continue to support...'wars of national liberation' or 'popular revolts' which we know as covert armed aggression, insurrection and subversion.... To the extent that we deter the Communists from initiating larger wars, we may anticipate even greater efforts on their part in so-called 'wars of national liberation.'... We must face up to the fact that the Communists have a distinct advantage over the democracies in this type of conflict. They are not inhibited by our ethical and moral standards -- political assassination, robbery, arson, subversion, bribery are all acceptable means to further their ends.... We still have a long way to go in devising and implementing effective countermeasures against these techniques....

CHINESE MILITARY STRENGTH

"The nuclear explosion last October provided confirmation that the Chinese Communist leaders are determined to produce modern armaments even though the cost be great.... Although the results may be slow in coming, there is no reason to suppose that the Chinese cannot in time produce medium-range and even long-range ballistic missile systems and arm them with thermonuclear warheads. Given the hostility the regime has shown, this is a most disturbing long-term prospect...." But there was currently little danger of a direct Chinese intervention in Viet Nam, McNamara indicated.

VIET NAM

"A Communist Chinese success in South Viet Nam would be claimed as proof positive that the Chinese Communist position (vis-a-vis the Soviets) was correct and they will have made a giant step forward in the struggle for control of the world Communist movement. Such a success would also greatly increase the prestige of Communist China among the non-aligned nations and strengthen the position of their following everywhere. Thus, the stakes in South Viet Nam are far greater than the loss of one small country to Communism.... All of this is not to say that the loss of South Viet Nam to the Communists would automatically mean the loss of all of Southeast Asia. Yet, we may be certain that as soon as they had established their control over South Viet Nam, the Communists would press their subversive operations in Laos and then in Thailand and we would have to face this same problem all over again in another place or permit them to have all of Southeast Asia by default. Thus, the choice is not simply whether to continue our efforts to keep South Viet Nam free and independent but, rather, whether to continue our struggle to halt Communist expansion in Asia. If the choice is the latter, as I believe it should be, we will be far better off facing the issue in South Viet Nam. The present situation in South Viet Nam is grave but by no means hopeless."

NATO

"We believe that the strategic nuclear forces assigned to NATO must be controlled under a single chain of command and must be fully coordinated with external strategic forces. We (the NATO allies) have all agreed that an attack upon one member of NATO would be considered an attack upon them all. Therefore, a decision by any NATO nation to invoke the use of strategic nuclear weapons in retaliation against another nuclear power (i.e., the Soviet Union) might risk the involvement of all the members of the Alliance in a global nuclear war. Moreover, the complex of targets against which such weapons would be used must, as a practical matter, be viewed as a single system.... The essential point here is not that this force must be under exclusive U.S. control but, rather, that we must avoid the fragmentation and compartmentalization of NATO nuclear power, which could be dangerous to us all.

"In pursuing the objective of an allied nuclear force, we have no fixed timetable. Indeed, inasmuch as we have repeatedly stated our own views, we prefer that our European NATO partners now take the initiative in developing their proposals for such a force. But I want to make it very clear that the basic concept of an allied nuclear force has the full support of our Government since it will advance the principle and the practice of collective strategic defense as against the proliferation of separate nuclear deterrents, and we shall not be laggard in responding to such proposals." (McNamara made no mention of the main U.S. proposal for nuclear sharing with the NATO allies, the multilateral force (MLF) of seaborne missiles.)

NUCLEAR POLICY

McNamara said the U.S. had three general types of nuclear war forces which would be used if the U.S. or its allies were attacked in such a manner as to require general nuclear retaliation:

- Strategic Offensive Forces -- manned bombers, intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched missiles, strategic reconnaissance aircraft, etc.
- Strategic Defensive Forces -- anti-aircraft defenses (manned interceptors, surface-to-air missiles, etc.);

anti-ballistic missile defenses (anti-missile missiles, anti-submarine warfare forces, etc.); anti-satellite defenses (interceptor missiles, etc.).

● Civil Defense Programs -- fallout shelters, warning systems, etc.

McNamara cited two strategic objectives of U.S. general nuclear war forces:

"1. To deter a deliberate nuclear attack upon the U.S. and its allies by maintaining a clear and convincing capability to inflict unacceptable damage on an attacker, even were that attacker to strike first." McNamara defined this capability as "Assured Destruction" of the enemy.

"2. In the event that a war should nevertheless occur, to limit damage to our populations and industrial capacities." McNamara defined this capability as "Damage Limitation."

Assured Destruction. McNamara said projections of the nuclear competition with the Soviets into the early 1970s showed that "even after absorbing a first strike, our already authorized strategic missile force, if it were directed against the aggressor's urban areas, could cause more than 100 million fatalities and destroy about 80 percent of his industrial capacity. If our manned bombers were then to mount a follow-on attack against urban areas, fatalities would be increased by 10 to 15 million and industrial destruction another percent or two."

Discussing the Strategic Offensive Forces actually needed, McNamara said that "only a portion of our total programmed ICBM and Polaris force and none of the strategic bombers would be required to inflict on an aggressor unacceptably high levels of destruction." McNamara said comparative cost estimates showed that any one of four possible strategic offensive forces -- the Minuteman ICBM; the Polaris; the B-52 bomber together with a short-range air-to-ground missile currently under development; or AMSA, a new bomber proposed by the Air Force -- could, alone, destroy the enemy even after absorbing a surprise attack. But he said the cost of the AMSA bomber system alone would be four times as great as that of the cheapest of the alternative systems, the Minuteman ICBM.

Reviewing current and planned strategic offensive forces, McNamara said that "with appropriate maintenance and modification, the current B-52s can be operated, safely and effectively, through the early or mid-1970s." Even with future phasing out of the older Guam-based B-52B force and the remaining B-47 force, "we would still have a force of about 670 manned bombers in 1970, and the B-52s would continue to be equipped with Hound Dog air-launched missiles," he said. (The Guam-based B-52Bs were used for numerous non-nuclear bombing missions over Viet Nam in 1965, but were still scheduled for early retirement.)

McNamara said there were at least two alternatives, in addition to immediate development of the AMSA, "which would preserve the manned-bomber option for the period following the retirement of the B-52 force. These are: (a) the procurement of a strategic version of the F-111 (TFX aircraft) (See related development, p. 179), and (b) the initiation of advance development work on long lead time components which would be needed for the AMSA as well as other new combat aircraft." McNamara said that a strategic version of the F-111 could be made available in the early 1970s at a much lower price than the Air Force-proposed AMSA force, estimated to cost between $8.9 billion and $11.5 billion over five years. Considering cost, "the still-existing uncertainty as to the kind of a new bomber we would want by the mid-1970s, and the remaining B-52 life which exceeds the lead time required for the development of new aircraft, I do not believe that we are ready to go ahead with full AMSA development at this time," McNamara said. But "to keep open the option," McNamara proposed spending $67 million, $28 million in FY 1965 and $39 million in FY 1966, to study alternative future aircraft design, initiate an advanced avionics development program and initiate an advanced propulsion program. Congress in 1964 appropriated an unbudgeted $52 million for developing advanced manned aircraft. McNamara proposed to use all of these funds and ask Congress for the additional $15 million as part of the FY 1966 budget. (See story p. 684; 1964 Almanac p. 444)

Turning to strategic missile forces, McNamara said the Department had earlier planned to seek funding for another 200 Minuteman silos in FY 1966-67 (estimated five-year cost, $1.3 billion), for a total of 1,200 missiles. But he said that request would not be made since he had concluded that the "kill" capabilities of the Minuteman force would be markedly increased through a number of qualitative improvements, leaving the target goal at 1,000 Minutemen.

McNamara also proposed beginning development in FY 1966 of a new, larger, submarine-launched missile to be called the Poseidon, which would increase the accuracy, payload and penetration capability of the submarine missile force. McNamara estimated total development costs of the Poseidon at $900 million.

McNamara said Atlas and Titan I missiles would be phased out during the current fiscal year because 800 Minuteman and 464 Polaris missiles would be in service by June 30.

Damage Limitation. McNamara said that against the forces the Soviets were expected to have in the next decade -- land-based missiles, submarine-launched missiles and manned bombers -- "it would be virtually impossible for us to be able to provide anything approaching perfect protection for our population no matter how large the general nuclear war forces we were to provide, including the hypothetical possibility of striking first." Any one of the Soviet systems, he said, could "inflict severe damage on the United States."

McNamara did provide estimates of reduced U.S. fatalities in a nuclear war which would result if various damage-limiting programs were undertaken well in advance. For instance, under current programs, based on a 1970 population of 210 million Americans, some 149 million would be killed in a Soviet attack centered on U.S. cities. If $5 billion were to be spent above current planning on fallout shelters for the entire population, that figure would be reduced to 120 million. If, in addition, another $10 billion were spent for increased missile defense systems and new manned bomber defenses, the losses from such an attack would be brought down to an estimated 96 million persons. Yet another $10 billion -- for a total of $25 billion -- on missile defenses and manned bomber defenses would bring losses down to 78 million Americans. He said that any program not including a fallout shelter effort would cost twice as much for each million persons saved.

McNamara said that most of the approximately 240 million shelter spaces needed by the 1970s could be obtained fairly inexpensively by identifying, marking or stocking the fallout shelter inherent in existing or

planned structures. But he said the remaining requirement would have to be met by providing for dual-purpose fallout shelter areas in new construction, and that substantial federal cost-sharing would be required in this area. (The estimated cost of providing fallout shelters for the entire population was $5 billion in federal, state, local and individual funds.) For FY 1966, however, the recommended program continued to focus on marking and equipping of current shelters.

A major part of the damage limiting force, McNamara indicated, was made up of strategic missiles and bombers not needed for the assured destruction role. However, he said, "the utility of the Strategic Offensive Forces in the Damage Limiting role is critically dependent on the timing of the enemy attack on U.S. urban targets." Only if the enemy first attacked military targets and delayed his attack on urban centers ("an unlikely contingency"), could U.S. missiles and bombers significantly reduce his capacity to launch an attack on the urban centers.

McNamara said he had deferred a decision to go ahead with development of a new manned interceptor aircraft, which could cost $4 billion over five years. He said that the interim need for improved interception could be met by adapting the Navy version of the F-111 (TFX) for continental air defense. McNamara indicated that the basis for a new manned interceptor might be either the YF-12A or the SR-71, related versions of a 2,000 mile-an-hour aircraft with operating altitudes in excess of 80,000 feet. He said procurement costs for planned deployment of a reconnaissance version of the larger SR-71 were estimated at $950 million.

As for other defensive weapons, McNamara said the U.S. was continuing deactivation of parts of the Northern Canadian and Oceanic surveillance and warning network created during the bomber era of the 1950s. He pointed out that modern missiles would reach their targets long before a bomber attack wave. But he said that all three stations of BMEWS, the country's primary warning system against land-based ballistic missile attack, were already fully operational. He added that the Department also sought $27 million in fiscal 1966 for continued installation of over-the-horizon radar systems.

The Nike-X anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system, McNamara said, was still under development on an urgent basis, and a total of $400 million was included in the FY 1966 budget for that purpose, including $10 million for preliminary production engineering. However, he said, it was "still premature to make any commitment to production and deployment at this time." (Estimated five-year cost of the Nike-X ABM system was $24 billion.)

One of the problems of nuclear age defense, McNamara said, was that "at each successively higher level of U.S. expenditures, the ratio of our costs for Damage Limitation to the potential aggressor's costs for Assured Destruction become less and less favorable for us."

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

General purpose and airlift and sealift forces, including most of the Army's combat and combat support units, virtually all Navy units, all Marine Corps units and Air Force tactical units, were the forces McNamara said the United States would "rely upon for all military actions short of general nuclear war -- i.e., limited war and counterinsurgency operations." Though he stressed constant readaptation of these forces, especially of the Army's, to modern war requirements, McNamara revealed no significant changes in the planned active force levels. (Decisions concerning greater U.S. participation in the Viet Nam war were not made until later in 1965.)

Economic Impact of Defense Spending

Federal expenditures for military functions of the Department of Defense (including military construction, family housing and civil defense, but excluding military foreign assistance) totaled $46.2 billion in fiscal 1965. This sum represented 7.1 percent of the gross national product in the same year (roughly $650.0 billion) and 47.9 percent of total federal expenditures under the administrative budget ($96.5 billion).

Total federal expenditures for all national defense activities (including space) in fiscal 1965 amounted to $55.2 billion. This represented 8.5 percent of the gross national product.

In the same period, the net value of military procurement totaled $26.6 billion, down slightly from $27.5 billion in fiscal 1964 and $28.1 billion in fiscal 1963. The number of military personnel stationed in the United States at the end of fiscal 1965 was 1,641,244 and their salaries totaled $7.8 billion. In addition, the Department of Defense employed 940,763 civilians with an annual pay of $6.8 billion.

As these figures indicate, expenditures by the Department of Defense continued in fiscal 1965 to have a substantial impact on the economy, and represented by far the largest sector of federal expenditures. However, examination of the table below shows that fiscal 1965 expenditures for military functions of the Department represented the smallest percentage both of total federal expenditures under the administrative budget and of gross national product for any year since fiscal 1951.

Federal Expenditures for Military Functions of the Defense Department as Percentage of Gross National Product and of Administrative Budget, Fiscal 1939-65

FISCAL YEAR	DOD MILITARY FUNCTION			FISCAL YEAR	DOD MILITARY FUNCTION		
	Expenditures (billions)	Percent of GNP	Percent of Budget		Expenditures (billions)	Percent of GNP	Percent of Budget
1939	$ 1.1	1.2%	12.5%	1952	$38.9	11.5%	59.6%
1940	1.5	1.6	16.5	1953	43.6	12.1	58.8
1941	6.0	5.4	45.1	1954	40.3	11.1	59.7
1942	23.6	16.8	69.4	1955	35.5	9.4	55.1
1943	62.7	35.1	79.0	1956	35.8	8.8	54.1
1944	75.8	37.4	79.8	1957	38.4	8.9	55.7
1945	80.0	36.7	81.4	1958	39.1	8.9	54.8
1946	42.0	20.7	69.7	1959	41.2	8.8	51.3
1947	13.8	6.2	35.5	1960	41.2	8.3	53.9
1948	10.9	4.4	33.0	1961	43.2	8.5	53.0
1949	11.6	4.4	29.4	1962	46.8	8.7	53.3
1950	11.9	4.5	30.1	1963	48.3	8.5	52.2
1951	19.8	6.4	45.0	1964	49.8	8.2	51.0
				1965	46.2	7.1	47.9

DEFENSE AND THE ECONOMY

McNamara said that in recent years federal expenditures on goods and services for national defense and related purposes (atomic energy and space) had accounted for about one-tenth of the gross national product and nearly one-tenth of total employment. Currently, about 6.7 million persons were estimated to be in defense work, half employed directly by the Federal Government and others in defense industries. Touching on the politically sensitive issue of military base closings, McNamara said, "We recognize our obligation to do everything we properly can to minimize the disruptive effects of changes in our programs." While law forbids the Defense Department from awarding contracts to relieve economic dislocations, he said, the Federal Government would seek to assist through unemployment insurance, job information and placement services, training and retraining, relocation allowances, and assistance to communities and firms. (See box p. 174)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

McNamara said the net adverse impact of defense expenditures on the U.S. balance of payments had dropped from $2.8 billion in 1961 to $1.6 billion in 1964. "We find no cause for relaxing our efforts to reduce the net foreign exchange costs of our military programs," he said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 4 -- President Johnson sent a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of $700 million in additional defense funds for fiscal 1965 "to meet mounting military requirements in Viet Nam." The President said the additional funds were "needed to continue to provide our forces with the best and most modern supplies and equipment...to keep an abundant inventory of ammunition and other expendables,...(and) to build facilities to house and protect our men and supplies." (See story p. 180)

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee June 17 reported HR 9221 (H Rept 528) appropriating $45,188,244,000. This was $60.6 million less than the sum requested.

The Committee added $250.9 million to the program proposed by the Administration and cut Administration requests by $126 million, which in addition to the $185.5 million cut made by the procurement and research authorization bill (S 800) led to a total reduction of $311.5 million in Administration requests. (For action on S 800, see p. 684)

The report said the bill would support a military force averaging 2,653,000 during fiscal 1966, at 628 active major installations, with about 30,000 active aircraft, about 900 active naval vessels, 16 Army divisions and three Marine combat divisions. It would also support 963,720 civilian employees (as of June 30, 1966) and over 1,000,000 active reservists.

The report said the major additions to the bill concerned the Army Reserves and National Guard, two additional nuclear attack submarines, a nuclear-powered frigate and development of an advanced design bomber (AMSA).

Other comments:

Adequacy of Funding. The report noted that the fiscal 1966 defense budget was prepared and submitted to Congress "prior to the recently expanded level of activity in South Viet Nam." The report said that despite the President's recent $700-million supplemental request, which was necessary because of the way the Defense Department computed its requirements for supplies and equipment, "our war reserve stocks and equipment levels are presently such that all our general purpose forces would be able to engage in combat for sustained periods of time." The report said that, in addition, the Department possessed "staggering totals" of unobligated appropriations approved in prior years that could be used for currently unforeseen combat contingencies.

Missile Defense. The report said funds were included to continue development of the Nike-X anti-ballistic missile system "on a high priority basis." However, the report said that deployment of the system had been deferred because of "the vast amount of development, test and evaluation work still to be accomplished...."

Ship Construction. The report said the Committee did not include in the bill a requirement, attached in previous years, that at least 35 percent of the funds for repair, alteration and conversion of naval vessels be allocated to private shipyards. The report explained, however, that the Committee "continues to favor...the most effective practical use of both the public and private shipyards." The House and Senate Armed Services Committees had inserted a provision in the military procurement authorization bill designed to discourage the Appropriations Committees from continuing the requirement. (See p. 684)

Reserve, National Guard. The Committee provided separate funding for the Army Reserve ($334.7 million) and the Army National Guard ($475 million) in order to maintain these organizations at the same strengths as in fiscal 1965, with a combined total of about 650,000 personnel on paid drill status. It rejected an Administration request for $751.8 million for a merged Army Reserve-National Guard force with a paid drill strength of 575,000. The report said the Committee had not "taken a position either for or against" the proposed merger of Army reserve components, but only approved separate funds for the components "pending legislative action" implementing the merger. (See story p. 692)

Major Committee Actions. Personnel -- The Committee approved $14,656,600,000 -- $38.5 million more than requested. Separate funding for the Army reserve components resulted in a $45 million increase; then the Committee cut $6.5 million from the $21.7 million requested to initiate a Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) for volunteers for enlistment who failed to meet the Army's mental or physical requirements. The report said the funds would not be needed since they were requested on the assumption that the program would begin before June 30, 1965. (See draft story, p. 689)

The Committee limited spending for permanent change-of-station travel to $852.2 million in order to discourage unnecessary transfers and rotation of personnel.

Operation and Maintenance -- The Committee approved $12,547,144,000 -- $36.9 million more than requested. It provided a net $12.9 million more than requested for the Army Reserve and National Guard, in line with its decision to make separate appropriations for each. It also added $24 million for claims against the Defense Department.

In addition to these actions, the Committee also made reductions totaling $104.2 million in various programs, but left the funds in the bill to be used for operation and maintenance of a higher priority, for instance, needs created by the Viet Nam war. The major cuts were in funds for field exercises.

Procurement -- The Committee approved $11,390,000,000 -- $21.7 million less than requested. Reductions totaled $183.7 million, including $64.2 million for two fast-deployment logistics ships (a reduction made by S 800), $26.8 million in communications and electronics equipment, $17.8 million in the F-111 aircraft procurement program, $26.5 million in the F-4 aircraft procurement program, and a variety of other reductions resulting in part from changes in budget estimates and in part from Committee actions designed to encourage economy.

Additions to the procurement item included $133.6 million for two nuclear submarines, $20 million for long-lead-time items for a new nuclear-powered frigate authorized by S 800 at a cost of $150.5 million, and scattered small additions totaling $8.5 million.

Research and Development -- The Committee made no changes in the program recommended by S 800, cutting $121.3 from Administration requests and adding $7 million for development of a new bomber. It earmarked a total of $22 million ($7 million above the estimates) for the bomber project and $150 million for the manned orbiting laboratory project. It also recommended development of a bomber version of the F-111. The total approved for R&D was $6,594,500,000 -- $114.3 less than requested. The sum included $150 million for the Department of Defense Emergency Fund.

The report said the Committee staff would undertake a study of the degree to which research projects financed by the Defense Department were coordinated with other federal agencies.

Additional Views. In a procedure unusual on an appropriations bill, the three Republican members of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee submitted additional views. Reps. Laird (Wis.), Lipscomb (Calif.) and Minshall (Ohio) said they supported HR 9221, but felt "compelled" to point out certain defense policies which they said gave "cause for concern." They said the bill provided "inadequate funding" for the Viet Nam war; that testimony by defense officials reflected "an approach falling far short of what we believe must be done" to advance development of anti-submarine warfare and military uses of space; and that the Army's STEP program to give special training to rejected draftees was "ill conceived" and duplicated the Job Corps and other programs. The three also stated that they had "grave reservations" about the Administration's basic defense policy, which was "more of a policy of seeking to achieve a balanced deterrent, rather than insuring a decisive superiority."

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 23 passed HR 9221 by a 407-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 972)

The House made no changes in the amounts and programs recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Only one amendment was offered; it was rejected by a 66-114 standing vote. Sponsored by Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.), ranking Republican on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, it would have barred use of funds in the bill for the Army's Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP). (For description of STEP, see p. 175)

During floor consideration of HR 9221, debate centered largely on the bill's lack of special funds to support the United States' increasing role in Southeast Asia. Lipscomb and the Subcommittee's other two Republican members, Melvin R. Laird (Wis.) and William E. Minshall (Ohio), led the criticism. Laird argued that the fiscal 1966 defense budget had been made up on the basis of guidelines established in 1963, well before a Viet Nam buildup was contemplated. He implied that the Administration was unwilling to revise its defense expenditures to reflect the greater costs of the Viet Nam effort because it wanted to keep fiscal 1966 spending below "the much-publicized $100 billion budget ceiling." The Republicans, Laird said, "will not refrain from telling the American people of their extreme displeasure at the cavalier way in which this Administration sees fit to inject political considerations into its defense proposals."

Lipscomb also asserted that certain other budgetary decisions -- such as a cutback in the number of Minuteman missiles, delayed deployment of the Nike-X anti-ballistic missile system, slow development of an advanced manned bomber and lack of efficient new weapons developments -- "are not based upon a realistic appraisal of and do not recognize fully the nature and magnitude of the Communist threat...." Current defense and foreign policies, he said, were based on the assumption that Communism was "mellowing."

Responding to Republican criticism of the adequacy of funds in the bill for Viet Nam, George H. Mahon (D Texas), chairman of the full Appropriations Committee and the Defense Subcommittee, said that in his judgment "the bill is adequate for the present." He noted that aside from the funds in HR 9221, the Defense Department currently had $29 billion in obligated "carryover" appropriations from previous years which could be transferred to priority items in case of emergency and $9.6 billion in unobligated carryover appropriations.

In other debate, Members attacked the proposed merger of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard and approved of separate appropriations for each. Also, several Members criticized the Committee for dropping the formula earmarking at least 35 percent of Navy ship conversion and repair funds for private shipyards.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 9221 appropriated the following funds for fiscal 1966:

Military Personnel	$14,656,600,000
Operation and Maintenance	12,547,144,000
Procurement	11,390,000,000
Research and Development	6,594,500,000
TOTAL	$45,188,244,000

The breakdown by service unit:

Army	$10,963,903,000
Navy	13,942,200,000
Air Force	17,519,600,000
Defense Agencies	2,762,541,000
TOTAL	$45,188,244,000

In addition, the bill:

Limited use of military personnel funds for permanent change of station travel to $852.2 million.

Stipulated that defense funds could not be used to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a defense grant.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 23 -- Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) -- Bar use of funds in the bill for the Army's Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP). Standing vote, 66-114.

Viet Nam Buildup

Between June, when the House considered HR 9221, and the end of July, the Administration reached a decision to expand direct participation by U.S. forces in the Viet Nam war. This decision was announced July 28 by President Johnson, who said, "We intend to convince the Communists that we cannot be defeated by force of arms or by superior power.... In recent months they have greatly increased their fighting forces and their attacks and the number of incidents. I have asked the Commanding General (of U.S. forces in Viet Nam), Gen. (William C.) Westmoreland, what more he needs to meet this mounting aggression. He has told me. We will meet his needs.

"I have today ordered to Viet Nam the Air Mobile Division and certain other forces which will raise our fighting strength from 75,000 to 125,000 men.... Additional forces will be...sent as requested. This will make it necessary to (raise) the monthly draft call.... It is not essential to order Reserve units into service now...." (See story on draft, p. 689)

The President said Defense Secretary McNamara would ask "the Senate Appropriations Committee to add a limited amount to present legislation to help meet part of this new cost until a supplemental measure is ready... in January."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Aug. 4 on an Administration request for an additional $1.7 billion in fiscal 1966 defense appropriations to meet part of the costs of the Viet Nam buildup. The funds would be used for procurement of aircraft engines, helicoptors, rockets, cartridges, repair parts and other items, and for construction associated with the expansion of U.S. involvement in Viet Nam.

TESTIMONY -- Defense Secretary McNamara said that in addition to extra procurement and construction, the armed forces would be increased by 340,000 men: Army, 235,000; Navy, 35,000; Marine Corps, 30,000; and Air Force, 40,000. He stated, "At various times in recent months, I have called attention to the continued buildup of Communist forces in South Viet Nam. I pointed out that although these forces had not been committed to combat in any significant degree, they probably would be after the start of the monsoon season. It is now clear that these forces are being committed in increasing numbers and that the Communists have decided to make an all-out attempt to bring down the Government of South Viet Nam.... Clearly, the time has come when the people of South Viet Nam need more help from us and other nations if they are to retain their freedom and independence."

ACTION -- The Committee Aug. 18 reported HR 9221 (S Rept 625), appropriating $46,877,063,000. This was $1,688,819,000 more than provided by the House and $95,781,000 less than revised Administration requests.

The Committee considered Administration requests totaling $46,972,844,000, which was $1,724,000,000 more than was considered by the House. Of the added requests, $1.7 billion was for a Southeast Asia Emergency Fund and $24 million was for claims against the Defense Department. (The Administration originally asked that the claims funds be drawn from permanent, indefinite appropriations, but the House disallowed this and appropriated $24 million. The Administration subsequently added that sum to its appropriations requests.)

Excluding the $1.7-billion Viet Nam funds, the Senate version totaled $11,181,000 less than the amount provided by the House.

The report said the $1.7 billion would "provide the necessary funds for procurement and military construction projects" in connection with the Viet Nam war "that will be required before the Congress will have an opportunity to consider the necessary legislation to authorize and appropriate the full amount required for these purposes." It said the funds would not be used to cover the personnel costs of the 340,000 men to be added to the armed services. However, it said, HR 9221 contained the President's usual authority to spend more than appropriated for military personnel if he determined the increases necessary. The extra spending could then be covered by a supplemental appropriation in 1966.

Reserve, National Guard. The report said the Committee recommended separate funding for the Army Reserve and Army National Guard, in light of the House Armed Services Committee's conclusion that the proposed merger of the two components was "not in our national interest." (See story p. 692)

To make its position "absolutely clear," the Committee required, in HR 9221, that the Army Reserve be maintained at an average strength of 270,000 in fiscal 1966, and that the Army National Guard be maintained at an average strength of 380,000. It also prohibited transfer of any funds in the bill to carry out a merger unless it had been specifically approved by Congress. The Committee added $25.4 million to the sums provided by the House for the Army reserves. (See below)

Project Camelot. The report said a proposed Army research project, Camelot (see below), had made it clear that Defense Department research efforts in foreign countries should be coordinated with the State Department and other agencies of Government. The Committee cut $1.1 million from the Army R&D appropriation for behavioral sciences research, to eliminate funds for the project, hastily cancelled after protests by the U.S. Ambassador to Chile. However, the reduction was made a part of the amount eliminated from Army R&D by S 800, the procurement and research authorization bill, and so did not result in an actual reduction in the appropriation.

Project Camelot was to be a study of the causes of unrest and potential revolution in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. It was under the direction of the Special Operations Research Office (SORO), a contract research group affiliated with American University in Washington, D.C., but working principally for the Department of the Army. A public stir was created in Chile when a representative of SORO made preliminary inquiries in that country in preparation for the Camelot study. The U.S. Ambassador to Chile, Ralph Dungan, protested that he had not been informed about the project, which was wholly financed by the Defense Department. As a result of the controversy, the Defense Department July 8 cancelled Project Camelot. On the same day, a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee began a month of closed hearings on Army research projects carried on by SORO. On Aug. 4, the White House released a letter from President Johnson to Secretary of State Dean Rusk ordering him to establish procedures "to assure the propriety" of Government-sponsored social sciences research which might have an impact on U.S. foreign relations.

Major Committee Actions. Following are the major changes made by the Committee in HR 9221:

Personnel -- Added $11.4 million for training of Army Reserve and Army National Guard components and $5.6 million for support of Army National Guard personnel, but eliminated all funds for the Army's STEP program. This left the allowance for personnel in fiscal 1966 $1,791,000 larger than the House version. The report said the STEP program "was not a proper program to be administered by the Army" but should be assigned to a civilian agency such as the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Operation and Maintenance -- Increased House funds by a net $8,128,000 by adding $8.4 million to handle costs of the separately authorized Army reserve components and by disallowing $272,000 for Defense Agencies operations and maintenance programs. The Committee retained in the bill $8,999,000 which the House had provided for the STEP program, but stipulated that the sum be used instead to defray costs of combat operations in Viet Nam.

Procurement -- Increased House allowances by a net $28.9 million by cutting $1 million for an electronic-communications system at a classified Army site and by restoring $29.9 million cut by the House in anticipation of savings and recoupments in Navy procurement programs.

Emergency Fund, Defense -- Cut $50 million from the request and House allowance of $150 million for the "emergency fund" for research and development. The Committee said it was "particularly concerned" by the use of the fund for other than emergency purposes. It said such use tended "to subvert the Congressional review and appropriation process."

Ship Construction -- Restored language, not included in the House version, requiring that at least 35 percent of the funds in the bill for repair, alteration and conversion of naval vessels be allocated to private shipyards. The Committee said the requirement was reasonable, "particularly in view of the fact that approximately 80 percent of all new ship construction is accomplished in private shipyards," and that it had no "deleterious effect on either private or public yards."

Other Actions -- The Committee deleted a House provision limiting to $852.2 million the amount of military personnel funds available for permanent change of station travel and revised a House provision stipulating that federal funds could not be used to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a defense grant. The Committee said its action on the first item was necessary because the House-approved provision imposed a restriction on movements of personnel inconsistent with the needs of the Viet Nam situation. On the second item, the Committee substituted a provision, included in previous defense appropriations bills, limiting federal payment of indirect costs of defense research to 20 percent of direct costs.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 25 passed HR 9221, amended, by an 89-0 roll-call vote. There were no floor amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 1068)

During Senate floor debate, John Stennis (D Miss.), floor manager of the bill and chairman of the Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), top-ranking minority member of the full Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, said that HR 9221 represented the minimum amount necessary to maintain a superior defense posture, that there were no present shortages in military supplies in Viet Nam and that additional funds would be needed in 1966 to make up for the "drain" on other military divisions whose supplies were being diverted to the Viet Nam effort. Saltonstall estimated that the annual cost of the Viet Nam war might be between "$7 and $10 billion, at least."

Stennis said he thought "we are getting a toe-hold... a grip on things" in Viet Nam. But, he said, military operations there were rapidly draining the armed forces' stocks of supplies, and these stocks would soon have to be replaced if the armed forces were to remain effective, not only in Viet Nam, but elsewhere. "Congress and the Executive Branch must realize," he said, "that the war on poverty is not the only war which we are engaged in at this time. American boys are dying every day in Viet Nam for American ideals that are as important to us as raising the standard of living in local communities."

Prior to passage of the bill, the Senate rejected two amendments. One, by Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.), would have restored $15.2 million, cut in committee, for the Army's STEP program. The other, by Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.), in effect would have barred Great Britain from bidding on $60-million worth of Navy ship construction by adding language to the bill prohibiting use of funds for procurement of vessels or construction of vessel components in foreign shipyards. Nelson's amendment was rejected by a 27-67 roll-call vote; Brewster's, by a 20-72 roll call.

In other floor developments, a group of Senators representing states with naval shipyards -- Russell (D S.C.), Thurmond (R S.C.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Muskie (D Maine), Scott (R Pa.) and Fong (R Hawaii) -- protested inclusion in the bill of a requirement, dropped by the House, that 35 percent of naval ship repair funds be allocated to private shipyards. In addition, Wayne Morse (D Ore.) praised the elimination from the bill of funds for Project Camelot, which he called "intervention under the name of research."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 9221 appropriated the following funds for fiscal 1966:

Military Personnel	$14,658,391,000
Operation and Maintenance	12,555,272,000
Procurement	11,418,900,000
Research and Development	6,544,500,000
Southeast Asia Emergency Fund	1,700,000,000
TOTAL	$46,877,063,000

The breakdown by service unit:

Army	$10,973,094,000
Navy	13,972,100,000
Air Force	17,519,600,000
Defense Agencies	2,712,269,000
Southeast Asia Emergency Fund	1,700,000,000
TOTAL	$46,877,063,000

In addition, HR 9221:

Limited federal payment of indirect costs of research under Defense Department grants to 20 percent of direct costs.

Provided that at least 35 percent of funds for repair, alteration and conversion of naval vessels be earmarked for private shipyards (leaving 65 percent for Navy yards) and authorized the Secretary of Defense to waive the

formula if he thought it inconsistent with the public interest "based on urgency of requirement of the fleet."

Prohibited use of funds in the Act for expenses of the Army's Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) or similar programs.

Directed that the Army National Guard be maintained at an average strength of 380,000 through fiscal 1966 and the Army Reserve at a strength of 270,000.

Prohibited transfer of funds in the Act for support of a realignment or reorganization of the Army reserve components unless specifically approved by Congress "through the enactment of law."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 25 -- Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) -- Restore $15.2 million for the Army's Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) and delete language prohibiting use of funds in the bill for STEP. Roll-call vote, 27-67.

Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.) -- Bar use of Navy ship construction and conversion funds for the procurement of vessels or the construction of vessel components in foreign shipyards. Roll Call, 20-72.

Conference

The House Sept. 17, by a 382-0 roll-call vote, and the Senate Sept. 21, by voice vote, approved the conference report (H Rept 1006) on HR 9221, appropriating $46,887,-163,000 for the Department of Defense in fiscal 1966. The action sent the bill to the President. (For voting, see chart p. 1004)

The total appropriated was $10.1 million more than provided by the Senate and $1,698,919,000 more than provided by the House. It was $85,681,000 less than the sum requested, but included the entire $1.7 billion requested Aug. 4 for the Viet Nam war. Excluding this sum, the final version of the bill was only $1,081,000 less than approved by the House.

During House debate Sept. 17, Laird and House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) described the Administration's fiscal 1966 budget as "phony," a "fraud" and "inaccurate." Laird asserted that the Administration disregarded the increasing financial requirements of the Viet Nam war in order to "perform the magic" of keeping federal expenditures in fiscal 1966 below $100 billion. "An effort was made by the President of the United States to mislead the people," Laird charged.

Mahon expressed shock that Laird would use such "intemperate and unjustified language." He said Laird's remarks were "unfortunate and indefensible." The Budget, Mahon said, was prepared in the fall of 1964, and at that time it was not possible to "foresee the full extent of developments in Viet Nam...."

Senate debate Sept. 21 centered largely on the conferees' decision to uphold Senate action disallowing the proposed Defense Department merger of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard. Stennis said the conferees concluded that "any reorganization such as this would not hasten readiness but would destroy some of the readiness we have." Stennis added that Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara had been "factually incorrect" in stating that failure to approve the merger would perpetuate "unneeded, wasteful and useless units."

In addition, Stennis noted that the conferees also rejected a compromise merger plan initially affecting only 17 states. "This partial merger plan, if approved, would have gone so far that a complete merger would ultimately have been inevitable," he said. (See story p. 692)

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Following were the major actions by conferees on HR 9221:

Personnel -- Accepted the Senate version, which provided $1,791,000 more than the House version.

Operations and Maintenance -- Accepted the Senate version, which provided $8,128,000 more than the House version.

Procurement -- Approved $11,404,000,000 -- $14 million over the House figure and $14.9 million less than the Senate figure. The conferees accepted a Senate reduction of $1 million for an electronic-communications system at a classified Army site, but restored only $15 million of a $29.9-million House cut in anticipation of savings and recoupments in Navy procurement programs. The Senate version had restored the full $29.9 million.

Emergency Fund, Defense -- Appropriated $125 million for the Defense Department's "emergency fund" for research and development. The House had allowed $150 million, the Senate only $100 million.

Ship Construction -- Deleted the Senate formula allocating 35 percent of ship repair funds to private shipyards. However, the conference report stated that "the most effective, practical use of both public and private shipyards must continue to be made since both are essential to the security of the nation." In addition, the conferees "requested" the Secretary of Defense to inform Congress quarterly of his efforts to distribute vessel work between public and private yards "on a reasonable and equitable basis." (The Defense Department estimated that at least 23.6 percent of the funds for vessel work on HR 9221 would be allocated to private yards.)

Army Reserve-National Guard Merger -- Followed both the House and the Senate in providing funds to continue the Army Reserve and Army National Guard as separate organizations, contrary to Administration plans. The conferees stipulated that the former be programmed to attain an end-strength of 270,000 personnel on paid-drill status in fiscal 1966 and the latter an end-strength of 380,000, thus continuing both organizations at about their fiscal 1965 strengths. The Senate, but not the House, had required that the reserves be programmed to attain average strengths of those amounts, meaning a higher total of men on paid-drill status during the fiscal year. The conferees also adopted Senate language prohibiting the transfer of funds to carry out a reserve realignment not approved by Congress.

Other Actions -- In addition, the conferees approved: Senate deletion of House language limiting to $852.2 million the amount of military personnel funds available for permanent change of station travel; inclusion of Senate language prohibiting use of funds in the Act for expenses of the Army's STEP program; and inclusion of House language stipulating that defense funds could not be used to finance the entire cost of a research project conducted under a defense grant. On the latter item, the Senate had attached language limiting federal payment of indirect costs of defense research to 20 percent of direct costs. The conference report said that restoration of the House language "does not intend to approve the granting of funds in excess of the total amount justified in the Budget presentation."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 12 -- The Defense Department announced the award of a $1.5-billion production contract, to the General Dynamics Corp. of Fort Worth, Texas, for 431 F-111 fighter aircraft. (1963 Almanac p. 1089) *(Continued on next page)*

Aug. 25 -- President Johnson directed the Defense Department to proceed "immediately" with development of a $1.5-billion manned orbiting laboratory (MOL). It would be the Department's first manned space assignment, all previous manned space activities having come under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The President said unmanned test flights of the MOL were scheduled for late 1966 or early 1967, the first unmanned launching for 1968, and the first manned flight for late 1968.

Sept. 16 -- McNamara announced that the Defense Department planned to hire an additional 60,000 civilians, beginning in 1966, to free military personnel for combat duty. McNamara said the Department planned to place civilians in military jobs wherever possible.

Sept. 30 -- The Defense Department announced the award of a $2-billion contract to Lockheed Aircraft Corp. of Marietta, Ga., to develop and build 58 giant C-5A jet transport planes. The first planes were expected to be delivered in 1969. The Department said the C-5A, with a gross weight of 350 tons, twice that of the largest existing military cargo plane, would be capable of carrying 50 tons of equipment non-stop across the Pacific, or more than 360 fully equipped soldiers.

Dec. 6 -- McNamara announced plans for closing or consolidating of 149 military installations, at an estimated savings of $410 million a year. On Dec. 8, he announced that, in connection with these plans, the Strategic Air Command (SAC) bomber fleet would be reduced by two-thirds by 1971. The entire fleet of 80 B-58s and all but 255 of the 600 B-52s would be retired before that time.

Dec. 10 -- McNamara announced that 210 models of a bomber version of the variable, swept-wing F-111 (TFX) fighter, the FB-111, would replace some of the B-58s and B-52s. He said the FB-111 would have twice the speed and about the same range as the B-52. The $1.75 billion cost of the FB-111s, McNamara said, would be less than the cost of modifying the B-52 fleet.

VIET NAM SUPPLEMENTAL

H J Res 447 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 286) May 5, 1965.
- Passed by the House by a 408-7 roll-call vote May 5. (See p. 958)
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 176) May 5.
- Passed by the Senate by an 88-3 roll-call vote May 6. (See p. 1036)

PL 89-18 -- Signed into law May 7.

Congress in May 1965, by nearly unanimous roll-call votes of both chambers, quickly passed and cleared for the President's signature a bill (H J Res 447) making fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations of $700 million for U.S. military operations in Viet Nam. The action came less than 53 hours after President Johnson appealed to Congress to show "prompt support of our basic course: resistance to aggression, moderation in the use of power, and a constant search for peace," by enacting the appropriation.

The supplemental request marked the first time that the Administration had asked for a defense appropriation specifically for Viet Nam, as an addition to the regular military budget. As U.S. involvement in the Viet Nam war was escalated during 1965, however, the Administration returned to ask Congress for $1.7 billion more for fiscal 1966. This sum was added to the regular defense appropriation of fiscal 1966. (See p. 177)

The House Appropriations Committee pointed out that the fiscal 1965 supplemental was not strictly necessary, since the Defense Department could transfer unspent funds from other programs to meet Viet Nam needs. (In July, the Department reported that defense expenditures in fiscal 1965 were $1.9 billion less than had been anticipated in January. See p. 170)

In the eyes of President Johnson, however, H J Res 447 was not only an appropriation but also a vote "to persist in our efforts to halt Communist agression in South Viet Nam." In his May 4 statement to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Senate and House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, the President said, "Each Member of Congress who supports this request...is saying that the Congress and the President stand united before the world in joint determination that the independence of South Viet Nam shall be preserved and Communist attack will not succeed." (See text p. 1372)

Viewed in this light, the bill was similar to the 1964 resolution (H J Res 1145 -- PL 88-408) declaring Congressional support of "all necessary measures...to prevent further aggression" in Southeast Asia. But some Members of Congress refused to consider the appropriation bill a "declaration of war" or a "blank check" in support of the Administration's Viet Nam policy. (1964 Almanac p. 331)

PROVISIONS -- The allocation of funds in H J Res 447 as outlined by Defense Secretary McNamara in a May 18 memorandum to President Johnson:

(in millions)

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Ammunition and Ordnance Procurement	$117.9	$135.9	$115.0	$368.8
Operation and Maintenance Expenses	46.6	56.2	49.8	152.6
Military Construction Projects	44.8	22.0	41.0	107.8
Aircraft Procurement	8.7	32.0	14.0	54.7
Other Operating Items	---	4.9	11.2	16.1
TOTAL	$218.0	$251.0	$231.0	$700.0

McNamara's memorandum also noted that ammunition and ordnance procurement funds would be spent for such items as air-to-ground rockets, cartridges, bombs, flares, etc.; operations and maintenance funds for supporting increased overhaul and maintenance loads, including additional spare parts procurement; constructions funds for warehouses, repair facilities, port facilities, airfields, hospitals, etc.; aircraft procurement funds for components of such aircraft as the HH-1B helicopters and the F-4 and TA-4E fighter bombers; and other operating item funds for patrol boats, special tropical gear, communications equipment, etc.

May 6 -- Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- "This is not a rubber stamp Congress. We should resent being dragged around like a dog on a leash.... Let's consider this bill on its merits."

Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) -- "Obviously you need my vote less than I need my conscience.... In the cloakrooms and on the floor numerous distinguished Senators

from both sides of the aisle have expressed their concern over the precipitous manner in which we are disposing of this matter."

Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- "There is no substitute for victory.... It would be a sorry spectacle indeed" if the South Vietnamese learned that "you've let us down as (Morse) wanted you to do." (In response, Morse said, "You've heard it now from within the Senate as well as from within the White House: 'You criticize the war-making power of this Administration and you're aiding Communism.' ")

Funds Requested

In making his request for the $700 million supplemental appropriation May 4, President Johnson noted that U.S. armed forces personnel had increased from 3,164 men in December 1961 to over 35,000 at the end of April 1965, that U.S. helicopter activity had increased from 30,000 flying hours in the first quarter of 1963 to 90,000 flying hours in the first quarter of 1965, and that U.S. air strikes "against military targets in North Viet Nam" had increased from 160 sorties in February to over 1,500 sorties in April.

The President also noted that over 400 Americans had died in Viet Nam. Mr. Johnson said although he did not ask for "complete approval" of his Viet Nam policy from Members of Congress, "an overwhelming vote" on the appropriation would clearly show national unity.

Deputy Defense Secretary Cyrus Vance May 4 said $200 million of the appropriation would be spent in fiscal 1965, and the balance in fiscal 1966. He said the funds would bring the total of U.S. defense and other expenditures in Viet Nam during fiscal 1965 to $1.7 billion. Based on figures released April 26 by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, that total was comprised of $70 million for food distribution (PL 480); $300 million for economic assistance; $330 million for military assistance; and $1 billion for military operations, including air and naval operations and advisory and logistical support of the South Vietnamese armed forces.

Vance said the extra funds were made necessary not only by the cost of escalation in Viet Nam, but by the dispatch of military forces to the Dominican Republic. (See story p. 514)

House, Senate Action

HOUSE. The House Appropriations Committee May 5 unanimously reported H J Res 447 (H Rept 286) after a 25-minute meeting. The report stated: "The authorities in existing law could have been utilized in lieu of the proposed appropriation. Supplies and equipment could have been diverted from other, less active areas and replaced at a later date." The report added, however, that "prudence dictates the enactment of the proposed supplemental.... The Committee believes a position of plenty -- militarily -- is to be desired in the light of world conditions."

The House Armed Services Committee May 4 waived its jurisdiction over certain construction and procurement items covered by the supplemental, clearing the way for action by the Appropriations Committee. Defense Secretary McNamara and Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, May 4 briefed first the Armed Services Committee and then the Appropriations Committee.

Floor Action. The House May 5, after brief debate, passed H J Res 447 by a 408-7 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate. The seven dissenting votes were all cast by Democrats: George E. Brown Jr. (Calif.), Phillip Burton (Calif.); John Conyers Jr. (Mich.), John G. Dow (N.Y.), Don Edwards (Calif.), Edith Green (Ore.) and William F. Ryan (N.Y.). Conyers and Dow were freshman Members. (For voting, see chart p. 958)

DEBATE -- May 5 -- Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- Although the money could have been provided in a less dramatic way, "the President asked us to counsel with him and work with him, as members of the team...." Disregarding Congress while it was in session "would have been ill advised."

Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) -- Congress' action "should convince our enemies that we, Democrats or Republicans, can stand together to do that which is right, legislatively speaking, in conjunction with the requests of the Executive Branch...."

George E. Brown Jr. (D Calif.) -- "What we are being asked to do is approve a policy of the Administration in waging war in Viet Nam. This I cannot do." The President is "gambling the security of the United States on the illusion that Communism can be defeated by the slaughter of peasants...."

John Conyers Jr. (D Mich.) -- "I do not support the present policy in Viet Nam."

John G. Dow (D N.Y.) -- "The bill is equivalent to a declaration of war with little warning to show it does not mean that."

SENATE. The Senate Appropriations Committee May 5 unanimously reported H J Res 447 (S Rept 176) after a closed session meeting with members of the Armed Services Committee to hear McNamara and Wheeler.

Floor Action. The Senate May 6 passed H J Res 447 by an 88-3 roll-call vote following five hours of heated debate May 5 and 6. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature. Senators opposing the measure were Ernest Gruening (D Alaska), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.). (For voting, see chart p. 1036)

DEBATE -- May 5 -- A number of Senators, including Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Frank Church (D Idaho), and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), expressed approval of H J Res 447, but stressed that their votes should not be construed as endorsement of a "command decision" or "blank check" permitting the President to use U.S. troops in ground combat in Viet Nam.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Agreed that H J Res 447 was "an appropriation bill, not a declaration of war...or a blank check." One of its major functions was to "replenish" fiscal 1965 funds, "and leave them available to be carried over," for fiscal 1966 operations, Stennis said.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "I say sadly and solemnly, but out of deep conviction, that today my Government stands before the world drunk with military power" and is about to lay the foundation for "intense Asiatic hatred." H J Res 447 gives "the President power to make undeclared war." Senators "can violate your constitutional trust if you want to, but I'll not be with you."

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- "I propose that after this escalated firepower, the President propose a cease-fire... provided it is met by the Viet Cong with a cease-fire. This would be a manifestation of good faith."

NEW PROGRAMS FUNDED IN SUPPLEMENTAL BILL

HR 11588 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1162) Oct. 13, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 242-100 roll-call vote Oct. 14. (See p. 1020)
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 912) Oct. 19.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Oct. 20.
- Conference report (H Rept 1198) agreed to Oct. 21 by a 250-84 roll-call vote of the House (see p. 1022) and by voice vote of the Senate.

PL 89-309 -- Signed into law Oct. 31.

In clearing HR 11588, the last money bill of the year, Congress appropriated $4,741,644,602 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1966. The bill contained funds for many of the new and expanded programs enacted during the session, including $1.5 billion for antipoverty activities, $1.4 billion for urban renewal over a two-year period, $332 million for regional development, and financing for numerous other undertakings, including "medicare" and college improvements.

Controversies. Two of President Johnson's key proposals, rent supplements for low-income families and a Teacher Corps for slum areas, were denied funds in HR 11588. And the House failed by only four votes to knock out planning funds for the first public power plant in New England, the Dickey-Lincoln School project in Maine.

The rent supplements, authorized in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (PL 89-117), were intended to aid low-income families who were unable to obtain standard housing with their own incomes. (See story p. 358) The controversial program was only narrowly approved by both chambers when the authorization bill was considered. It was criticized as a radical social development and for the haziness of its administrative guidelines.

President Johnson sought authority in HR 11588 to contract for $30 million in rent subsidies. The House Appropriations Committee recommended only $6 million in contract authority but even this sum was deleted on the House floor. A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats succeeded in deleting the item on a 185-162 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1020) After the Senate Committee reinstated $12 million for contracts the proposal came within eight votes of being deleted on the Senate floor. With a majority of Senate conferees on record as opposing the appropriation and House conferees bound by the House vote to disapprove funds for the program, the final version of HR 11588 provided no contractual authority or funds for rent subsidies but appropriated $450,000 for administrative costs of drawing up a "sound" program for resubmission to Congress in 1966.

The National Teacher Corps, a part of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-329), was intended to improve lower education in slums and other impoverished areas by sending in teams of experienced teachers and teacher-interns to strengthen local school programs. Authorization of the Corps was criticized on the House floor and was approved only after a motion to delete the program was rejected Oct. 20 by a 152-226 roll-call vote. The same day the Senate approved funds in HR 11588 to initiate programs in the Higher Education Act, including $13.2 million for the Teacher Corps. This sum was dropped in conference with the House.

The final sum appropriated by HR 11588 was $297,684,250 less than the Administration request, which included funds previously passed over by Congress, $527,214,992 more than the amount approved by the House, and $125,603,500 less than the Senate sum. The difference in the House and final bills was largely attributable to the fact that the final version carried funds for programs, such as college aid, requested by the Administration and approved by the Senate after the House had passed the bill.

New Programs Financed

HR 11588 provided the initial financing for numerous programs authorized by the first session of the 89th Congress. Following are the major new programs funded. Both the House and Senate appropriated the same amount for each program unless specified otherwise below.

Housing Programs: Rent Supplements -- Denied the $30 million requested for contracts for rent supplements and the $900,000 requested for actual supplement payments in fiscal 1966, but appropriated $450,000 for administrative expenses of preparing the program. The House had struck out contract and payment authority on the floor (see preceding column) but appropriated $170,000 for administrative expenses. The Senate provided $12 million in contract authority, $360,000 in payments and $450,000 (instead of the requested $850,000) for administrative expenses.

Rural Housing -- Approved the full Budget request of $100 million to create a revolving fund to insure rural housing loans, as authorized by the 1965 Housing Act (PL 89-117). The program is administered by the Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration.

Housing for the Elderly and Handicapped -- Provided the full $50 million request for direct loans, authorized in the 1965 Housing Act. The House had cut it to $35 million, but the Senate voted the full amount.

Urban Renewal -- Provided the requested and Senate-approved total of $1,400,570,000 for urban renewal programs. Of this amount, $675,570,000 was to finance new grants and administrative expenses in fiscal 1966 and $725,000,000 was for advance funding for fiscal 1967. The House had voted $50,000 less for administrative expenses in fiscal 1966. (The Independent Offices appropriations bill, HR 7997, required annual appropriations for the program in place of contract authority previously used. See story p. 154.)

The House added language stipulating that no more than $1,500,000 of urban renewal funds could be used for rehabilitation grants during each of the fiscal years 1966-67, and that no more than an annual $75 million could be used for code enforcement grants. This provision was deleted by the Senate, but restored in conference.

Urban Planning Grants -- Compromised on $8,162,000, which was $8,163,000 less than the request. The House had provided $6,325,000; the Senate, $10 million.

Open Space Land Program -- Carried the House figure of $26,975,000, about half of the $52,925,000 requested. The Senate had provided $36 million. Of the final appropriation, $5 million was for a new program of parks in built-up areas and $4 million was for a new urban beautification program authorized in the 1965 Act.

Neighborhood Facilities -- Compromised on $12 million for grants to assist local public bodies and agencies, build community centers and other neighborhood facilities. The request was $25 million; the House provided $9 million and the Senate $15 million. The grants were authorized by the 1965 Housing Act.

Mortgage Relief -- Denied the entire $1 million requested by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration to make loans covering one year's principal and interest on federally insured mortgages to persons who were unemployed as the result of the closing of a federal installation. The House Committee said that no applications had yet been filed with either agency "and it seems unlikely that any funds will be required." The program was authorized in a House floor amendment to the 1965 Housing Act.

Natural Disaster Study -- Approved $1 million of the $1.6 million request (not considered by the House, but recommended by the Senate) for a study by the Department of Housing and Urban Development of alternative programs which could be established to provide financial assistance to persons suffering property loss in floods and other natural disasters. The study was authorized in the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965 (HR 11539 -- PL 89-339). (See story p. 676)

Social Security Amendments, Medicare. The bill carried funds for several programs included in the Social Security and "medicare" bill enacted in July -- PL 89-97. (See story p. 236)

Mental Retardation Planning -- Approved the full request of $2,835,000 to permit the Public Health Service to assist state programs for combatting mental retardation (item carried under the heading, chronic diseases and health of the aged).

Home Health Services -- Provided the full $9 million requested for formula grants to help the states develop home health services for medicare recipients. (This was to be carried out under the PHS community health practice program).

Health Insurance for the Aged -- Approved the requested transfer of $2,100,000 from the Social Security trust funds to the Public Health Service for administrative expenses related to the professional health aspects of medicare.

Social Security Expenses -- Authorized the use of $125,212,000 from the trust fund, as requested, to cover administrative expenses incurred by the Social Security Administration in implementing PL 89-97. The House Committee said that testimony substantiated the estimate that the programs authorized by PL 89-97 would result in a 40 percent increase in the work load of the Social Security Administration. The funds were to increase the number of employees from 36,615 to 44,910.

Public Assistance -- Appropriated $222 million, the entire request, to finance the PL 89-97 program increasing grants to the states for public assistance payments.

Maternal and Child Welfare -- Provided the full request and House figure of $25 million. The Senate had cut out the $15 million program of grants for health care of preschool and school-age children, explaining that it seemed to overlap the "Head Start" program administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The other funds provided $5 million for the program of maternal and child health services and $5 million for additional grants to crippled children services. Conferees directed the Department of HEW's Welfare Administration to coordinate its child health care program with the health services for children provided by the antipoverty program.

Regional Medical Programs. Provided the full Senate figure of $25 million, requested after the House acted on the bill, to provide PHS grants for planning and establishing regional medical programs to combat heart disease, cancer and stroke. The grants were authorized by the Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke Amendments of 1965 -- PL 89-239. (See story p. 324)

Mental Health Staffing. Agreed to the Senate figure, $20.2 million (request and House figure, $19.7 million), to provide grants and technical assistance for the staffing of community mental health centers. The grants by the National Institute of Mental Health were authorized in the Community Mental Health Centers Amendments of 1965 -- PL 89-105. (See story p. 329) The bill included Senate language earmarking $500,000 of the appropriation for an unbudgeted grant program for research in emotional illnesses of children. This was authorized in the Social Security Amendments, PL 89-97 (above).

Educational Improvement for the Handicapped. Approved the full request of $4 million to increase grants for research and demonstration activities aimed at improving educational opportunities for handicapped children. The increase was authorized in the community mental health bill, PL 89-105 (above).

Health Professions Education. Approved the Senate figure of $11 million, of a $23,246,000 request not considered by the House, to carry out the provisions of PL 89-290, the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965. (See story p. 333) The programs funded were: grants to improve teaching programs, $10,482,000 (request: $20 million); scholarships for current students, $200,000 plus authority for advance commitments for the next academic year (request: $2,778,000 for first-year students in the 1966-67 academic year); student loan funds, $200,000, as requested; administrative expenses, $118,000 (request: $268,000).

Air Pollution. Provided the full $625,000 requested and approved by the Senate, for anti-pollution activities authorized by the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act, a part of PL 89-272. (See story p. 780). Of the funds appropriated, $470,000 was earmarked to establish standards on automobile emissions and the remaining $155,000 for studies on the abatement of international air pollution and the prevention of air pollution problems. This grant was not considered by the House.

Solid Waste Disposal. Approved the Senate figure of $4 million (the request for $6,525,000 was not considered by the House) for Public Health Service grants to encourage the development of new and improved methods of solid waste disposal. Also provided $1,400,000 of a $2,100,000 request for research by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines to develop economically feasible methods for utilizing junked automobiles. The programs were authorized in the air pollution bill, PL 89-272 (above).

Water Treatment, Storm Water Control. Provided the full $50,628,000 request (not considered by the House but approved by the Senate) for a new waste treatment program, including $30 million in grants for constructing waste treatment works, $20 million in grants and contracts for sewer overflow and storm water control, and $628,000 for administrative expenses and the establishing of water control standards. The Senate Committee said the construction grants would "be made to the states on the basis of population only." The funds were authorized

by PL 89-234, the Water Quality Act of 1965. (See story p. 743)

Rural Water and Waste Disposal Systems. Provided $20 million (request not considered by the House: $17 million; Senate figure: $30 million) for matching grants to help develop water supply and waste disposal systems in rural areas. The program is administered by the Farmers Home Administration and was authorized in PL 89-240. (See story p. 138)

Basic Water and Sewer Facilities. Provided the full request of $100 million to fund a 1965 Housing Act authorization of grants for construction or improvement of basic water and sewer facilities, to be administered by HUD.

Public Works Planning. Provided the full $5 million requested to carry out Housing Act authority for public works planning funds, and $5 million of the $10 million requested to initiate a Housing Act program of grants to encourage communities to acquire land for future construction of public works and facilities.

Communicable Disease Activities. Approved the full request of $8 million for the immunization program as broadened under the Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965 -- PL 89-109. (See story p. 331)

Migrant Health Grants. Provided the full $3 million requested for migrant workers' health project grants extended by PL 89-109 (above).

Higher Education. Provided $160 million of the request for $274 million, not considered by the House. The Senate had approved $173.2 million, including $13.2 million for the Teacher Corps which was deleted in conference. (For breakdown of the college aid funds appropriated, see story on the Higher Education Act, p. 294.)

Vocational Rehabilitation. Provided the entire request of $9,310,000 to expand vocational rehabilitation programs. The funds were not considered by the House. The new program was authorized by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965 -- PL 89-333. (See story p. 337)

Foundation on Arts and Humanities. Appropriated $10,700,000, which was $7,310,000 less than requested, to initiate grant programs for the visual and performing arts and for the humanities. In making the cuts, the House Committee said it would be "more prudent to first establish sound and practical operating procedures...than to administer the program in haste and commit costly and serious errors...." Also approved $1 million requested by the Office of Education for the procurement of school equipment and materials, and to train teachers in the arts and humanities. The grant programs were authorized under PL 89-209, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965. (See story p. 621)

Voting Rights. Appropriated $2 million for the Civil Service Committee's responsibilities in sending voting registrars to Southern states under the Civil Rights Act of 1965. Also provided $3,750,000 for the Census Bureau to collect statistics on registration and voting, as authorized in the 1964 and 1965 Civil Rights Acts. This was $2,205,000 less than the request. (For 1964 Act, see 1964 Almanac p. 338; for 1965 Act, see this volume, p. 533)

Antipoverty Program. Provided the entire request and House figure, $1.5 billion, to fund the antipoverty program. The Senate had provided an additional $10 million, earmarked for community action conservation work. The conference committee deleted the additional funds but permitted up to $10 million of the total appropriation to be used for the program, at the discretion of the Director.

Conferees agreed to Senate language: (1) extending the availability of funds for antipoverty contracts from the one-year period provided in the House bill to 24 months; and (2) stipulating that funds could not be made available for any grant until the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity had certified the recipient's ability to administer the proposed program, and the recipient agreed that the General Accounting Office should have access to records which pertained exclusively to the grant.

The House Committee report commended OEO for its "remarkable ability" to get the "complex, multifaceted program moving expeditiously and in an efficient manner." The Senate Committee, however, said more care should be taken to learn from errors committed in the program's first year.

The funds were authorized under the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. (See story p. 405)

Crime Programs: Crime Prevention -- Approved $7,249,000, which was $2,078,000 less than requested, to implement the Justice Department crime prevention and rehabilitation programs authorized by the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 -- PL 89-197. (See story p. 634)

Correctional Rehabilitation Study -- Provided the full $560,000 requested, not considered by the House, for grants partially covering costs of research study of personnel practices and needs in the field of correctional rehabilitation. The program, administered by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration in HEW, was authorized by the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 -- PL 89-178. (See story p. 631)

Crime Commissions -- Appropriated $900,000 -- $600,000 less than the request -- for the President's commissions studying nationwide crime problems and crime in the District of Columbia. (See story p. 628)

Regional Development. Provided the House figure, $332,425,000, for the new Economic Development Administration in the Commerce Department and $50,000 for the new Assistant Secretary and staff responsible for the program. The appropriation was broken down as follows: $203.2 million (request and Senate figure, $254.5 million) for development facility grants in redevelopment areas; the full request of $105 million for economic development; the House figure of $18,125,000 for technical and community assistance of various types ($1,200,000 less than the Senate figure and $6,325,000 less than the request); and the House and Senate sum of $6,100,000 for regional economic planning ($3,200,000 less than the request). Activities under this program were authorized by PL 89-136, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. (See story p. 798)

State Technical Services. Provided $3.5 million, contrasted with the request for $7 million, to begin the program of grants to state technical information programs and to establish a Commerce Department clearinghouse of scientific and technological information. The program was authorized in PL 89-182, the State Technical Services Act of 1965. (See story p. 918)

High-Speed Ground Transportation. Provided the House figure of $18,250,000, cutting the request and Senate sum by $1,750,000. PL 89-220, the High-Speed Ground Transportation Act, authorized the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research, development and demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation. (See story p. 901)

D.C. Subway. Approved $7,679,000 for initial construction costs of a 24.9 mile rapid transit system for

the District of Columbia, $4 million less than the request. Only the $3,679,000 appropriated for the National Capital Transportation Agency was from federal funds; the remaining $4 million was from local D.C. funds. An additional $320,551 had previously been appropriated for this purpose to the Agency. The transit system was authorized under PL 89-173, the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965. (See story p. 672)

Highway Beauty, Safety. Provided the Senate figure, $70,750,000 (the request for $92,750,000 was not considered by the House) for landscaping, scenic enhancement and billboard and junkyard control programs authorized by the Highway Beautification Act -- PL 89-285. (See story p. 724). Within the appropriation, $60 million was provided for grants for landscape and roadside development ($20 million less than the request), $10 million for control of outdoor advertising and junkyards ($2 million less than the request) and $750,000 to cover expenses of administering the programs.

Also provided the entire $290,000 request, not considered by the House, for administrative expenses of establishing standards of highway safety to be met by the states. This was authorized in the federal-aid highway bill, PL 89-139. (See story p. 734)

U.S. Capitol. Provided the entire request and House figure, $300,000, which had been deleted by the Senate, to fund preliminary plans and cost estimates for rebuilding and extending the west front of the U.S. Capitol building. The conference report repeated a statement in the House report on HR 11588 that the Capitol Architect was not to proceed with construction, contracts or detailed plans until there was further consideration of the proposal and Congress appropriated the money. Costs were roughly estimated at $24 to $31 million.

Both chambers approved the request for $500,000 to plan the newly authorized James Madison Memorial Building for the Library of Congress. (See story p. 633)

Provisions

The breakdown of funds in HR 11588, as signed by the President:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consumer and Marketing Service	$ 2,000,000
Farmers Home Administration	124,500,000
Forest Service	22,575,000
Office of Information	200,000
Soil Conservation Service	140,000
Subtotal	$ 149,415,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Administrative Expenses	$ 50,000
Bureau of the Census	
Registration and Voting Survey	3,750,000
Bureau of Public Roads	
Highway Beautification and Safety	71,040,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,687,000
Economic Development Administration	332,425,000
HemisFair 1968 Exposition	125,000
Office of State Technical Services	3,500,000
Transportation Research	18,250,000
Subtotal	$ 430,827,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Operating Expenses	$ (67,886)
Capital Outlay	(2,000,000)
Subtotal	$ (2,067,886)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Civil Corps of Engineers	$ 930,000

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

D.C. Law Enforcement and Crime Commissions	$ 900,000
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,500,000,000
Subtotal	$1,500,900,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEW

Food and Drug Administration	$ 2,727,000
Office of Education	167,935,000
Public Health Service	135,559,000
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	10,260,000
Welfare Administration	261,340,000
Subtotal	$ 577,821,000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Aeronautics Board	$ 125,000
Civil Service Commission	2,200,000
Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico	200,000
Federal Aviation Agency	140,000,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	20,000
General Services Administration	5,911,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,611,842,000
James Madison Memorial Commission	10,000
National Capital Transportation Agency	4,104,000
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities	10,700,000
Public Land Law Review Commission	750,000
River Basin Commissions	110,000
Small Business Administration	195,000,000
U.S. Information Agency	12,604,000
Water Resources Commission	200,000
Subtotal	$1,983,776,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs	$ 638,000
Bureau of Land Management	6,320,000
Bureau of Mines	1,400,000
Bureau of Reclamation	500,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	11,222,000
Office of Water Resources Research	500,000
Subtotal	$ 20,580,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Prison System	$ 1,756,000
Law Enforcement Assistance	7,249,000
Subtotal	$ 9,005,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Federal Contract Compliance	$ 444,000

(Continued on next page)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	
House	$ 3,675,640
Senate	257,750
Architect of the Capitol	1,205,000
Subtotal	$ 5,138,390
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
Administration of Foreign Affairs	$ 500,000
Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission	500,000
Subtotal	$ 1,000,000
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	
Bureau of the Mint	$ 34,300,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	1,000,000
Subtotal	$ 35,300,000
OTHER	
Claims and Judgments	$ 26,508,212
GRAND TOTAL	$4,741,644,602

In addition, HR 11588:

Stipulated that no part of any appropriation contained in the bill could remain available for obligation beyond fiscal 1966 unless extension was expressly provided.

Stipulated that not more than $1.5 million of urban renewal funds appropriated by the bill could be used for rehabilitation grants during each of the fiscal years 1966-67 and that no more than an annual $75 million could be used for code enforcement grants.

Authorized additional expenditures of $3,375,000 for matching grants to cover certain expenses of state and local civil defense organizations and provided additional authorization of $750,000 for management expenses of civil defense functions administered by the Department of Defense.

Merged an additional $320,551 in previously appropriated funds with the appropriations for initial costs of a rapid transit system for the District of Columbia.

Provided that certain antipoverty funds would be available for contracts lasting up to 24 months.

Stipulated that none of the antipoverty funds appropriated by the bill could be made available for any grant until the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity had certified the recipient's ability to administer the proposed program and the recipient had agreed that the General Accounting Office should have access to records which pertained exclusively to the grant.

Made all appropriations, authorizations and authority provided by HR 11588 retroactive to July 1, 1965, (in order to cover fiscal 1966 obligations made in anticipation of the Act).

Background

When HR 11588 was before the House Appropriations Committee, the Administration requested $4,364,120,110 in supplemental fiscal 1966 funds. It also repeated requests for $68,125,000 in funds that had been denied when the regular appropriation bills were considered by Congress: $59,125,000 for expanded housing programs; $1 million for the Public Land Law Review Commission; and $8 million for an enlarged immunization program for children. The House passed the bill Oct. 14 carrying $4,214,429,610.

The Administration requested an additional $607,083,742 in supplemental funds after the House passed the bill. This brought the total considered by the Senate Committee to $4,971,203,852 in supplemental funds plus the $68,125,000 previously passed over -- $5,039,328,852 in all.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Oct. 13 reported HR 11588 (H Rept 1162), recommending $4,214,609,610, a reduction of $217,635,500 from the combined Administration requests for supplemental and previously passed over funds. The largest cuts were made in housing programs, the new Economic Development Administration in the Commerce Department and Post Office operations funds.

In actions taken on major items not covered in the preceding section of this story on New Programs Financed (p. 182), the Committee did the following:

Refugee Assistance. Approved the full request, $12,600,000, to finance the reception, assistance and resettlement services to an expected 42,500 Cuban refugees seeking asylum in the United States. Said it was the Committee's intention that the appropriation was to cover expenses of "all governmental agencies concerned in the processing of these refugees upon their arrival in the United States." The funds went to HEW's Welfare Administration.

Supersonic Aircraft Development. Provided for appropriation of $140,000,000, the full amount requested, for continuation of research on a civil supersonic transport aircraft. Urged that "progress by the contractors be closely monitored" by the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) and added that "if technological progress warrants," the FAA should cut back the 18-month, $220 million research and testing period preceding prototype construction. (See story p. 881)

FBI Academy. Provided the full $901,000 requested for planning and site preparation of a new FBI training academy, but deferred all but $1,300,000 of a $14,763,000 request for actual construction funds. Indicated that the balance of the request would be provided when detailed plans were developed by the General Services Administration.

Housing. Appropriated $1,590,641,500 -- $76,183,500 less than requested -- for housing and urban development programs administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA). Of the total budget estimates, $1,607,650,000 was requested to fund new programs authorized by the 1965 Housing Act. The remaining $59,175,000 was for public works planning, urban planning and open space land grants authorized under PL 88-560, the Housing Act of 1964, and expanded in the 1965 Act. (For details of 1965 bill, see story p. 358; for PL 88-560, see 1964 Almanac p. 274.)

In actions on major HHFA requests, the Committee:

Rent Supplements. Cut the $30 million request for contractual authority under the 1965 Act's rent supplements program to $6 million for fiscal 1966. Also reduced funds for rent supplement payments in fiscal 1966 to $180,000 -- $720,000 under the request -- and cut an $850,000 request for administrative expenses to $170,000. The Committee report said the reduced funds were sufficient to provide 10,000 subsidized units -- "a strong beginning for the program." The report added that "this level of operation in the first year will provide much needed experience as a basis for refining and perfecting pro-

gram standards and demonstrating the merit of this type of housing assistance" prior to expansion of the plan in subsequent years.

Also added language limiting both contractual authority and payment of rent supplements to projects which were either part of a "workable program" -- the basis for federal housing aid for a locality -- or had been specifically approved by local officials. The report said the new requirement "...strengthens local planning and ensures local participation in the rent supplement program similar to that required for other housing programs involving a federal contribution of funds."

Civil Defense. Approved Budget language providing a $3,375,000 increase in the authorization for matching grants to cover personnel and administrative expenses of state and local civil defense organizations and providing a $750,000 increase in authorization for management expenses of civil defense programs administered by the Department of Defense. This was a transfer of existing funds.

Disaster Relief. Provided all but $1 million of the $23,500,000 requested for repair, replacement or restoration of national forests, roads and trails destroyed or damaged by floods which struck the Pacific Northwest during December 1964 and January 1965. Also provided $6,320,000, a reduction of $2 million in the Budget request, to finance the remaining cost of road and bridge repair on Oregon and California grant lands damaged or destroyed by the same floods. The funds were authorized by PL 89-41 -- Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief Act -- (See story p. 676)

National Aquarium. Provided $9,240,000 for continued construction of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in Washington, D.C., authorized in 1962. (1962 Almanac p. 475)

Additional HEW Staff. Cut to $163,000 the $326,000 requested for four new Assistant Secretaries of HEW and staffs. The Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965 (PL 89-115) created two new Assistant Secretaries and converted the existing position of special assistant to the Secretary for health and medical affairs to the position of Assistant Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs. In addition, the water pollution control bill (PL 89-234) authorized a new Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution. (See stories, p. 342, 743)

The Committee disapproved funds for the proposed Assistant Secretaries for Special Programs and for Water Pollution and their staff. It approved 18 new staff positions, half the number requested.

Water Resources Planning. Approved $200,000 -- a $35,000 reduction from Budget estimates -- for establishment and first-year operation of the Federal Water Resources Council, which was to coordinate federal water resource planning and aid state and regional programs. Also provided the full $110,000 requested to create the first of a number of federal-state river basin planning commissions. Both bodies were established under the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (PL 89-80). (See story p. 759)

USIA Southeast Asia Activities. Recommended the full request of $12,604,000 to increase information activities in South Viet Nam and Thailand and to build more broadcasting facilities to reach the area.

Small Business Administration. Provided the full $76 million requested for additional capital for the Small Business Administration revolving fund, to meet disaster loan requirements.

Coinage Production. Appropriated $13 million -- $877,000 less than requested -- to continue the Bureau of the Mint's crash program for the production of coins and to provide funds to initiate production of coins of the new alloy authorized under PL 89-81 -- Coinage Act of 1965. (See story p. 882)

Mint Facilities. Approved the full request of $21,300,000 to redesign plans for a new mint at Philadelphia, Pa., to develop plans for a cladding capability and for related construction at the existing Denver mint, and to provide the new Philadelphia facility with additional equipment suitable for use with the alloy for silver coinage authorized by PL 89-81.

Post Office Department. Denied the entire $41,500,000 requested by the Post Office Department to cover costs of an expected sharp increase in the volume of mail throughout fiscal 1966. The Committee report said that the Bureau of the Budget's apportionment of funds to the Department on a deficiency basis would ensure funding of all operational requirements until the fourth quarter of fiscal 1966. "At that time," the report added, "the Department will be in a better position to determine the actual amount of additional funds required."

FLOOR ACTION

The House passed HR 11588 Oct. 14 by a 242-100 roll-call vote. As passed, the bill appropriated $4,214,429,610 -- $217,815,500 less than the President's requests and $180,000 less than the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 1020)

The largest sums in the measure included $1.5 billion for the antipoverty program, $1.4 billion for urban renewal, $332 million for area redevelopment and related programs, $222 million in grants to states for public assistance, $140 million for development of a supersonic aircraft, $100 million for water and sewer facility grants and $76 million for the Small Business Administration revolving fund, to meet disaster loan requirements. Together, these items encompassed 90 percent of the funds appropriated by the bill.

Debate on the measure bypassed the major money sections and centered on an attempt to eliminate funds for the rent supplements program. After a heated discussion, an amendment by James Harvey (R Mich.) to drop the $6 million contract authority and $180,000 allowance for supplement payments was accepted by two non-record votes and by a 185-162 roll call.

In their assault on the supplement plan, proponents of the Harvey amendment contended that recently promulgated regulations by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) overstepped the bounds of the original provision by increasing income limits for eligibility. Under the new regulations, Harvey argued, a family with assets of as much as $25,000 would be eligible for subsidized housing. Administration forces supporting the amendment were unprepared for a statistical rebuttal, a factor thought to considerably weaken their position. (A HHFA spokesman told CQ Oct. 15 that the $25,000 asset limitation was "beyond anything" that could be computed under the formula provided by the regulations).

In his move to eliminate the rent supplements, Harvey made clear that his intention was not to kill the program but to delay its administration "until we can get these regulations rewritten." Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) went farther. Fino said the program passed Congress under "false pretenses." He said it was "a social planner's dream dis-

guised in housing terminology (by) giving the Housing Administrator a blank check to federalize American residential patterns and subsidize forced economic integration .... The rent supplements program is not worth a penny."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Oct. 14 -- James Harvey (R Mich.) -- Delete language providing $6 million in contractual authority and $180,000 in appropriations for a new program of rent supplements to low-income families. Standing vote, 99-95; teller vote, 111-104, and roll-call vote, 185-162.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Oct. 14 -- Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) -- Reduce new loan authority for the District of Columbia from $2 million to $250,000. (The $2 million appropriation was intended for the District's one-third share of the initial costs of a rapid transit system for the metropolitan Washington area). Standing vote, 20-76.

Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- Delete the appropriation of $5 million for a new program of grants to encourage communities to acquire land for future construction of public works and facilities. Voice vote.

Jonas -- Delete language authorizing use of up to $75 million in urban renewal funds for a new program of code enforcement grants; substitute a provision specifically prohibiting use of any of the urban renewal appropriation to fund the code enforcement program. Voice.

Davis -- Reduce the initial federal share of D.C. rapid transit construction funds provided in the bill from $3,679,000 to $500,000. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Oct. 19 reported HR 11588 (S Rept 912) recommending $4,782,218,102 -- $257,110,750 less than the revised budget requests for $4,971,203,852 in supplemental funds and $68,125,000 in previously passed-over funds, or a combined request of $5,039,328,852.

Changes made in major new programs funded in the bill appear in the preceding section on New Programs Financed (p. 182). Other changes made by the Senate Committee in the House-passed version were as follows:

Housing. Appropriated $1,626,980,000 -- $41,355,000 less than requested but $36,518,500 over the House sum -- for housing and urban development programs administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA).

The Committee restored $12 million of the $30 million requested but denied by the House for contractual authority under the rent supplements program for fiscal 1966. Also restored $360,000 of a $900,000 request for rent supplement payments in fiscal 1966 under the contracts and provided $450,000 (request: $850,000; House: $170,000) to draft plans and regulations for the program. The appropriation was designed to provide 20,000 subsidized units -- a level which the Committee cited as necessary to get the program off to a "strong beginning" in fiscal 1966.

Federal Contract Compliance. Provided $444,000 -- of $464,000 requested, not considered by the House -- to finance contract compliance functions transferred from the President's Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity to the Department of Labor and to meet costs of terminating the Committee. (See story p. 570)

Vocational Education. Disallowed the entire $3,500,000 requested, not considered by the House, for planning seven residential vocational schools in crowded and slum areas. Said the funds had been deleted because no sites had been selected for any of the seven schools. The projects were authorized under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (PL 88-210). (1963 Almanac p. 201)

Water Research. Recommended an unbudgeted $1 million to fund the full authorization of $2 million in fiscal 1966 for matching grants to the states for water research projects. The report said 99 projects calling for $3 million in federal funds had been proposed by the states. The program was authorized in the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (PL 88-379). (1964 Almanac p. 507)

Additional HEW Staff. Appropriated $275,000 -- $51,000 under the request but $112,000 over the House sum -- for four additional Assistant Secretaries of HEW and staffs. The increased funds were designed to restore the two Assistant Secretary posts and 10 of the 16 staff positions denied by the House.

Power Projects. Recommended an appropriation of an unbudgeted $1,950,000, not considered by the House, for initial planning of two controversial Army Corps of Engineers flood control and hydroelectric projects; $1,850,000 for preconstruction planning on the Dickey-Lincoln School Project on the St. John River, Maine, and $100,000 for the same purpose at the Rowlesburg project on the Cheat River, W. Va. The funds were authorized by PL 89-298 -- the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. (See story p. 751)

Auburn-Folsom South. Provided the entire $500,000 requested, not considered by the House, for advanced acquisition of rights-of-way on the Auburn-Folsom South Dam and Reservoir unit of the Central Valley Project in California. The Committee report indicated that a rapid increase in land values made immediate acquisition necessary even though construction funds had not yet been appropriated. (See story p. 739)

Balance-of-Payments Statistics. Restored $165,000 of the $260,000 requested but denied by the House to finance a study by the Commerce Department's Office of Business Economics of a second accounting system, in addition to the one currently in use, to determine the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

HemisFair 1968 Exposition. Provided the full request of $125,000, not considered by the House, for a study on the extent of U.S. participation in the exposition to be held in San Antonio, Texas. The funds were authorized by PL 89-284. (See story p. 664)

Small Business Administration. Provided the full revised request, $160 million, for additional capital for the Small Business Administration revolving fund, to meet disaster loan requirements. Of the total, $76 million was initially requested and approved by the House. A later request for $84 million was made contingent on passage of legislation increasing the authorized ceiling on SBA loans. (This was enacted as PL 89-334 Nov. 8. See story p. 862)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Oct. 20 passed HR 11588, with amendments, by voice vote, carrying $4,867,248,102 -- $652,818,492 more than the sum approved by the House.

Of programs considered by the Senate after House passage of the bill, the largest sums appropriated were $173.2 million for higher educational activities, $84 million for additional Small Business Administration disaster loans, and $71,040,000 for highway beautification and safety programs.

Prior to passage, the Senate agreed by voice votes to four amendments adding $85,030,000 to the total recommended by the Appropriations Committee. The most important of the proposals was one by Russell B. Long (D

La.) providing $70 million to repair public facilities damaged by Hurricane Betsy during September 1965.

Debate on the measure centered on an attempt by opponents of rent supplements to delete or reduce the $12 million in contractual authority and $360,000 for supplement payments written into the House bill by the Appropriations Committee. Following a heated discussion, an amendment by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) to delete all the operating funds for the program but increase the pre-implementation planning appropriation was defeated by a 37-45 roll-call vote. A subsequent attempt by Saltonstall to cut funds for the program in half was repulsed on a 37-41 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1079)

In leading the assault on supplements, Saltonstall contended that the program should be delayed until exhaustive studies had been made to determine proper individual standards for "every locality and every city in the United States." Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) retorted that "a great amount of lead time" was needed between appropriation of funds and the actual implementation of housing programs. If HHFA were given "no authority to move" and no commitment or promise for contracts with private industry, he added, "the program will come to a screeching halt. They (HHFA) will have to stand on the sidelines until Congress decides to provide the money authorized by the legislation."

Of the 18 Senate conferees later appointed to the conference committee on HR 11588, 10 voted in favor or were paired for one or the other of the Saltonstall amendments. Five of the conferees opposed both of the amendments, and three did not vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Oct. 20 -- A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Add $15 million to cover a final award made by the Indian Claims Commission to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian Tribes of Oklahoma. Voice vote.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Provide an additional $70 million in disaster relief to repair public facilities damaged by Hurricane Betsy during September 1965. Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Earmark $100,000 in administrative funds appropriated for higher educational activities to the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf and an additional $100,000 to the National Conference on Education of the Deaf. Voice.

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- Add $30,000 for a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study of means to improve flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power and related land resources in the Red River Basin, located in Kentucky and Tennessee. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Oct. 20 -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Delete language providing $12 million in contractual authority and $360,000 in fiscal 1966 appropriations for a new program of rent supplements for low-income families, and also increase the appropriation for pre-implementation planning of the program from $450,000 to $850,000. Roll-call vote, 37-45.

Saltonstall -- Delete half of the contract authority for the rent supplements program and half the appropriation for rent supplements and provide a $400,000 increase in funds for planning. Roll call, 37-41.

Conference

ACTION -- The conference report (H Rept 1198) on HR 11588 was filed Oct. 21, carrying $4,741,644,602.

In their major decision the conferees denied all contractual authority for rent supplements and all funds for supplement payments but allowed the Senate figure of $450,000 for administrative expenses in drawing up the program. The conferees, declaring that this action was "without prejudice" to the program, said the new Department of HUD needed to have more time to work out "sound plans and criteria." (President Johnson Oct. 23 criticized this action and said he would resubmit his request for funds when Congress reconvened in 1966).

For other decisions on funds for new programs on which the House and Senate disagreed, see section on New Programs Financed, p. 182.

For existing programs, funds provided by the House for refugee assistance, supersonic aircraft development, USIA and mint production, among others, had already been accepted by the Senate without change. On items on which the two chambers had disagreed (see Senate section), conferees recommended the following:

Federal Contract Compliance. Accepted the Senate's $444,000 appropriation.

Water Research. Provided $500,000 -- half the Senate figure -- for grants for water research projects.

Additional HEW Staff. Agreed on a compromise figure of $219,000 (request: $326,000; House: $163,000; Senate: $275,000) for four additional Assistant Secretaries of HEW and a staff of 21.

Power Projects. Recommended $900,000 (no request; Senate: $1,950,000; House: none) for initial planning of the two projects: $800,000 for the Dickey-Lincoln School project in Maine, and $100,000 for the Rowlesburg project, W. Va. Also accepted the Senate floor amendment providing $30,000 for a study of the Red River Basin.

Auburn-Folsom South. Accepted the Senate's $500,000 appropriation for the Reclamation Bureau.

Balance-of-Payments Statistics. Deleted the Senate appropriation for a study of a second accounting system.

Hemis Fair 1968 Exposition. Accepted the Senate funds for a study of participation in the fair.

Small Business Administration. Recommended the full Senate figure of $160 million for the revolving fund.

Southeast Hurricane Disaster. Accepted $35 million of the unbudgeted $70 million added on the Senate floor.

Indian Claims. Accepted the Senate amendment adding $15 million for payment of Indian claims, bringing the total claims and judgment payments to $26,508,212.

Programs for the Deaf. Accepted the Senate's earmarking of funds for the Advisory Committee and National Conference on Education of the Deaf.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Oct. 21, by a 250-84 roll-call vote, and the Senate the same day, by voice vote, adopted the conference report on HR 11588, appropriating $4,741,644,602. The actions cleared the measure for the President's signature.

The appropriation of $800,000 to start planning the controversial $227 million Dickey-Lincoln School power project in Maine brought protests from many House Members. Authorization of the project originally had been deleted on the House floor Sept. 22 by a 207-185 vote, though it was ultimately reinstated in the final version of the authorization bill (S 2300). (See story p. 751)

When the House acted on the supplemental appropriation bill Oct. 21, a motion by George H. Mahon (D Texas) to concur in the appropriation for the Maine project was approved by a 105-95 standing vote and then by an even narrower 166-162 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1022)

Bill Signed. President Johnson Oct. 31 signed HR 11588 into law (PL 89-309).

CCC SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

H J Res 234 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2) Jan. 26, 1965.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Jan. 26. (For roll-call vote on recommittal, see p. 934)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 52) Feb. 1.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote Feb. 3. (For roll-call vote on amendments, see p. 1026)
- Conference report (H Rept 36) agreed to by voice vote of the House and Senate Feb. 10. (For Feb. 8 House roll call on attempt to instruct conferees, see p. 936; for Senate roll call on a conference report provision, see p. 1027)

PL 89-2 -- Signed into law Feb. 11.

Passage of H J Res 234 provided $1.6 billion in fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations to reimburse the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for losses on price supports and other activities. One controversial provision also prohibited the Agriculture Department from using funds in the bill to finance shipments of surplus farm products to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) under Title I of PL 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954), unless the President deemed it in the "national interest." Other disputed provisions barred the closing of 31 Veterans Administration facilities and 20 agricultural research stations before May 1, 1965. (See below for details)

Congress was under some pressure to complete action on the bill rapidly, in order to keep the farm price support program and other activities financed by the CCC in operation. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman Nov. 24, 1964, had said he would have to ask Congress for supplementary funds to keep the commodity programs going through fiscal 1965. Freeman Feb. 9, 1965, said the CCC had no more price support funds, and therefore needed the funds in H J Res 234 in order to keep making payments under the price support programs.

In debate, House Republicans complained about the federal farm programs and their costs, and the periodic requests for funds to reimburse the CCC. They charged that the Administration's request for supplemental funds was the result of a "phony" budget submitted to Congress by President Johnson in 1964, keeping estimated fiscal 1965 expenditures below $100 billion.

MAJOR CONTROVERSIES

Food Shipments to Egypt. A major foreign policy controversy arose when the House, before passing H J Res 234 Jan. 26, added to the bill wording which specified that appropriations in the measure could not be used to finance the export of farm commodities to Egypt under Title I of PL 480 (sales of U.S. farm goods for foreign currencies). The action was taken in retaliation for anti-American incidents in Egypt. However, the Administration strongly opposed this wording, saying it could tie the President's hands in deciding whether to permit shipment of about $37 million worth of food constituting the final installment under an Oct. 8, 1962, Title I agreement with Egypt that was due to expire June 30, 1965.

President Johnson Jan. 27 sent Secretary of State Dean Rusk to a special Capitol Hill meeting to brief Senators on relations with Egypt. Rusk said that surplus food shipments provided one of the few remaining levers left in U.S. relations with Egypt. As a result, the Senate relaxed the House ban by writing in language that gave the President discretionary authority to continue PL 480 Title I shipments to Egypt with funds in the bill, provided he found such shipments were in the U.S. national interest. At a press conference Feb. 4, Mr. Johnson urged the House to accept the Senate version, calling it a matter of the "highest importance" that he "have freedom of action to act in the best interest" of the nation.

The House finally complied and approved the Senate language leaving discretionary authority with the President. Subsequently, the State Department June 22 announced that the President, exercising the discretionary authority given him in the bill, had approved the final $37 million shipment to Egypt. The discretionary authority left with the President in the final version of H J Res 234 corresponded to the way the problem of aid to Poland and Yugoslavia had been handled in the past. (1962 Almanac p. 298, 301; 1963 Almanac p. 260; 1964 Almanac p. 124, 302)

Later in 1965 the House, acting on the fiscal 1966 agriculture funds bill (HR 8370), rejected proposals to insert provisions barring use of funds in the bill for PL 480 Title I shipments to Egypt and Indonesia. (See story and vote comparison, p. 194)

In a related action, the Senate Sept. 23, acting on the foreign aid funds bill (HR 10871), adopted floor amendments barring the use of any funds in that measure for aid to Egypt or Indonesia, unless the President determined such aid to be in the U.S. national interest. This provision was retained in conference. (See story, p. 441)

VA Closings. Another controversy on H J Res 234 involved a provision, inserted in the Senate, barring the Veterans Administration from carrying out a plan announced Jan. 12 to close down 11 veterans' hospitals, four old soldiers' (domiciliary) homes and 16 regional benefit offices. The Administration insisted on its right to close these installations if it wished, and as a result, the final version of H J Res 234 placed a ban on the closings only until May 1, 1965 (enough time, some claimed, for Congress to study the matter). Subsequently, the dispute was compromised when the President June 8 announced that only six of the hospitals, two of the old soldiers' homes and nine of the regional benefit offices would be closed. (See story p. 395)

Farm Research Closings. A similar controversy on H J Res 234 arose when the Senate added a provision barring the proposed closing of 20 agricultural research facilities and curtailment of projects at many other such facilities. The final version of H J Res 234 placed a prohibition on the closings only until May 1, 1965, but the Administration later agreed to rescind some of the proposed closings and curtailments. (See story p. 194)

PROVISIONS

As signed by the President, H J Res 234:

Provided $1.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for the Agriculture Department in fiscal 1965 to reim-

burse the CCC for losses. The breakdown of these funds was: $1.1 billion for realized net losses on price supports and related items sustained during fiscal 1963; $250 million for costs under Title I of PL 480 (sales for foreign currencies) through fiscal 1965; $200 million for costs under Title IV of PL 480 (long-term supply contracts) through fiscal 1965; and $50 million for costs incurred under the International Wheat Agreement through fiscal 1965.

Prohibited use of the funds to finance export of surplus farm products to Egypt in fiscal 1965 under any PL 480 Title I agreement unless the President deemed it in the national interest to make shipments to carry out a 1962 agreement with that nation.

Prohibited the closing of certain agricultural research stations and the termination of certain farm research projects before May 1, 1965.

Prohibited the closing or relocating of certain Veterans Administration hospitals, facilities and services before May 1, 1965.

Background

President Johnson Jan. 19 asked Congress to appropriate $1,742,209,000 in supplemental funds to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for price support and other activities. Of the total amount requested by the President in a special communication to Congress (H Doc 59), $1,180,853,000 was to reimburse the CCC for price support and related losses through fiscal 1963. In addition, the President asked for fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations of $506,400,000 for surplus food distribution overseas under Public Law 480 and $54,956,000 spent under the International Wheat Agreement. (For description of PL 480, see "Background," 1964 Almanac p. 125.)

The CCC, created by Congress in 1933, is charged with supporting prices for certain crops and for financing such programs as PL 480 and the International Wheat Agreement of 1949. To finance its activities, the CCC has a borrowing authority of $14.5 billion. As of Jan. 20, 1965, according to Rep. George H. Mahon (D Texas), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, all except $54 million of this was committed.

The CCC conducts price support activities mainly by buying and storing specified commodities, paying a guaranteed "support price" to farmers who cannot sell their goods elsewhere. The CCC operates at a loss. It has to pay storage and carrying charges on its inventories, including interest on the money it borrows from the Treasury. It seldom can dispose of its inventory of surplus farm goods without a loss.

One purpose of the PL 480 program, which began in 1954, was to dispose of CCC inventory, which permits the CCC to liquidate its assets and redeem part of its borrowing authority or "capital." Since its surpluses are disposed of at a loss, the CCC may then ask Congress for an appropriation to restore the loss. It then can use the appropriation to conduct operations or to reduce its debt to the Treasury, thus "repairing" its borrowing authority.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Jan. 26 reported H J Res 234 (H Rept 2), providing $1.6 billion.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Jan. 26 passed H J Res 234 by voice vote, carrying $1.6 billion.

Before passage, the House recommitted the bill and added language barring the use of any funds in the bill to finance the export of U.S. agricultural commodities to Egypt under Title I of PL 480.

The House voted twice on the restrictive wording. First, it rejected, by a 122-128 standing vote, a floor amendment by Rep. Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) which would have added the language to H J Res 234. Michel then moved to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to include the defeated amendment. The recommittal motion was adopted by a 204-177 roll-call vote. The amended bill was immediately reported back and passed. (For voting, see chart p. 934)

On the roll call, Republicans voted solidly -- 128-0 -- in favor of recommittal. Republicans were joined by 31 Southern Democrats and 45 Northern Democrats, including a number from districts with large Jewish populations. The Democratic defections came in spite of a plea by Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.) not to restrict the President in the conduct of foreign policy. McCormack seldom participates in debate.

The Michel proposal was another in a series of efforts by various Members of Congress in recent years to limit or halt U.S. aid to Egypt and some other nations, usually those with Communist governments. In 1964, Congress cut off some PL 480 aid to Poland and Yugoslavia and gave the President authority to limit PL 480 assistance to Egypt. A proposed flat ban on aid to Europe was rejected.

Supporters of Michel's amendment cited anti-U.S. actions by the UAR and its President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, such as the burning of the Kennedy Memorial Library in Cairo Nov. 26, the shooting down of an unarmed U.S. commercial plane Dec. 19 and a speech by Nasser Dec. 23 in which he voiced support for the Congolese rebels and told the U.S. to "jump in the lake." Opponents argued that the amendment would "tie the hands" of the President in foreign affairs and that it should be taken up as a separate matter from the supplemental appropriation bill.

DEBATE -- Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- "Nasser's record of interference in the affairs of other countries in the past has been extensively documented many times. Under a variety of pretexts, our aid has nevertheless continued.... If we do not wish to see the dignity of the laws of the United States flouted by every petty national leader who wishes to enhance his position, we must act."

William F. Ryan (D N.Y.) -- "I have repeatedly... pointed out that Nasser is preparing for aggression against the democracy of Israel and that the economic assistance he receives under our foreign aid programs permits him to allocate his resources to the ever-spiraling arms race in which he is engaged."

Carl Albert (D Okla.) -- "The issue here is whether a matter of major foreign policy should be determined by legislative action on an appropriation bill without the advice, the information, and the help of the President in his handling of this delicate international matter."

George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- "I am not advocating the sale or gift of agricultural commodities to Egypt. My position is that we should not restrict the President in his handling of this delicate international matter."

(Continued on next page)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jan. 26 -- Paul Findley (R Ill.) -- Prohibit any of the supplemental appropriations from being used during fiscal 1965 to pay subsidies to U.S. cotton textile mills. Standing vote, 45-105.

Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- Prohibit any of the supplemental appropriations from being used during fiscal 1965 to finance export of agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic under Title I of PL 480. Standing, 122-128. (The same wording was later adopted in the recommittal motion on the bill. See above)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 1 reported H J Res 234 (S Rept 52), recommending $1.6 billion. Although the bill's total funds were the same as the House version, the Committee recommended three amendments making changes in language which were later approved on the Senate floor (see below).

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Feb. 3 passed H J Res 234 by voice vote, carrying $1.6 billion. Before passage, the Senate accepted three committee amendments recommended by the Appropriations Committee and also adopted a floor amendment involving closing of veterans' facilities. Details:

Aid to Egypt. By a 44-38 (D 38-17; R 6-21) roll call, the Senate agreed to an Administration-backed committee amendment substantially weakening the House ban on food shipments to Egypt under Title I of PL 480. (For voting, see chart p. 1026)

The committee amendment substituted wording which allowed the President to approve the shipments if he decided they were in the "national interest." Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), floor manager of the bill, said the committee amendment applied only to the $37 million in commodities that had not yet been authorized by the U.S. for shipment to Egypt; no other aspects of PL 480 aid were involved. President Johnson supported the Senate change.

Holland said the Appropriations Committee approved the amendment by a 17-6 vote after hearing testimony from Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Under Secretary of State George W. Ball. "It is proposed (by the House version) that we pull the rug out from under the officials and leave the world with the feeling that we do not propose to stand behind the officials whom we have confirmed and the law which we have enacted and entrusted to them to administer," Holland said.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), an outspoken critic of the U.S. foreign aid program, objected to changing the House's ban. "We hear from the Administration that it needs flexibility, although it never flexes but only bends before any demands made upon it by a foreign government," he said.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), speaking in support of the amendment, said the President had "a responsibility which transcends all of our responsibilities." Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) also supported the amendment.

Prior to approval of the committee amendment, the Senate rejected, by a 7-75 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. Jack Miller (R Iowa) to change the wording of the committee amendment to permit shipments to Egypt under the 1962 agreement only with Congressional approval.

The only Democrat voting for the Miller amendment was Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.). Republicans voting for it were Miller, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), James N. Pearson (Kan.), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), and Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.).

Agriculture Stations, Research. The Senate by voice vote accepted two other committee amendments together. One amendment prohibited the Agriculture Department from closing down 20 research stations and ending research projects at 28 other stations until Congress could study and act on the proposed cutbacks. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced the changes Dec. 31.

The other amendment authorized use of up to $220,000 in funds already available to the Agriculture Department to install temperature and humidity control equipment at the Metabolism and Radiation Laboratory at Fargo, N.D. Holland said the amendment was proposed by Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.), a member of the Appropriations Committee, and requested by the Agriculture Department.

VA Facilities. The Senate accepted by a standing vote an amendment by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) to prohibit use of VA funds for closing down 11 VA hospitals, four domiciliaries and 16 regional offices throughout the country. The VA announcement of plans to close the facilities brought strong objections from Members of Congress and others.

Mundt said his amendment was to delay the closings until Congress could review the situation. Mansfield supported the amendment. No one spoke in opposition. However, Holland said the amendment was out of order because it was legislation on a subject not covered in the appropriations bill. Mundt made a motion that the rules be suspended so the amendment could be considered. The Senate by a standing vote approved the motion, which required a two-thirds majority.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 3 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Prohibit the Veterans Administration from using existing appropriations to implement its plans to close or relocate VA facilities. Standing vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Feb. 3 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Amend Senate Appropriations Committee amendment to require Congressional approval for shipping $37 million in surplus U.S. farm products to Egypt under a 1962 PL 480 agreement with that country. (The committee amendment permitted the shipments if the President deemed them in the national interest). Roll call, 7-75.

Conference

Instruction Move Fails. The House Feb. 8, by a 165-241 roll-call vote, rejected a motion by Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) to instruct House conferees not to accept the Senate amendment giving the President discretionary authority to continue PL 480 Title I shipments to Egypt. (For voting, see chart p. 936)

One Republican and 240 Democrats voted against Michel's motion, while 37 Democrats joined 128 Republicans to support the motion. The single Republican opposing the motion was Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.), the only member of

his party to desert the solid GOP bloc that had supported the original House ban. Thirty-two Northern Democrats, including 12 from New York, and nine Southern Democrats switched their stand from the earlier vote to support the Administration on the Feb. 8 vote. Seventy-six Democrats had supported the original House ban.

In debate on the motion to instruct the House conferees, Michel said the President did not have exclusive authority to determine the Nation's foreign policy and that the House ban "makes clear the serious concern of the Congress" with "the contemptuous attitude" of the UAR toward this country.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), who had supported the original House ban, noted the "crisis" in South Viet Nam and called for "a united front in support of our President." He said there "should not be the slightest doubt that the Congress does sustain our President." The House ban admonished the President and "deprecated" UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser's "nose-thumbing attitude," Celler said, but the next move in relations with Egypt should be up to the President.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) said there could be no doubt that Egypt was "an aggressor against countries friendly to the United States" and that shipments of U.S. food permitted Egypt to "divert its own resources to the production of a vast arms industry and propaganda machinery."

Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) charged that Republicans were taking advantage of a political opportunity. "The course they have chosen is not just a case of naked political opportunism," he said. "It is more than just a cheap political trick. It is a course which was chosen despite consequences for the security of the United States and it violates the cardinal principle of American partisan politics which is 'Will it hurt my country?'"

Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) said the Viet Nam situation had nothing to do with the vote on Michel's motion. He said a vote in support of the ban would "help and not hinder the President and will be beneficial and not detrimental to the foreign policy of the United States."

Initial Agreement Collapses. The conferees Feb. 9 reached an initial agreement which accepted the Senate discretionary-authority wording on PL 480 shipments to Egypt and deleted the Senate provisions forbidding closing down of veterans' and agricultural research facilities. The agreement was reached on the basis of assurances from some Administration spokesmen that closing of the veterans' and agricultural research facilities would be held up administratively until July 1, 1965, to give Congress time to study the closing proposals.

The initial agreement collapsed, however, when President Johnson Feb. 10 informed the conferees that he did not agree to delay closing the facilities until July 1, as that would be too late to prepare for the next fiscal year. He agreed to delay to May 1, however, and conferees finally accepted that date as the basis for a second, final conference agreement.

Conference Report Filed. Conferees finally reached agreement and filed a report Feb. 10 (H Rept 36).

The conference report was signed by eight of the 10 Democratic members and by only one of the five Republican members. The one Republican, Michel, said he voted for the agreement to get the matter to the House floor. On the Senate floor, Milton R. Young (R N.D.) asked that his name and those of the other two Senate Republican conferees, Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) and Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), be attached to the report.

The conferees recommended the following provisions on disputed points:

- Agreed to the Senate language giving the President discretion on whether to continue PL 480 Title I shipments to Egypt. A statement by House conferees accompanying the report said the President was expected to keep Congress advised of any actions connected with the shipments. Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), chairman of the Senate conferees, told the Senate that the statement meant the conferees were "serving notice on the Chief Executive that Congress expects to be informed step-by-step" on the matter in the future.
- Barred the proposed closing down of veterans' facilities and agricultural research facilities, but only until May 1, 1965 (the date accepted by the President).
- Dropped the Senate committee amendment involving equipment at the Fargo, N.D., laboratory. Conferees said this matter could be taken up later by Congress.

Conference Report Approved. The House and Senate Feb. 10, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report. Separate votes in each chamber were taken Feb. 10 to approve several of the provisions recommended by the conferees, as follows:

VA Facilities -- The conference provision barring the closing down of VA facilities, but only until May 1, 1965, was accepted by a 157-72 standing vote in the House and a 62-9 (D 52-0; R 10-9) roll call in the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 1027)

Agricultural Research -- The conference provision barring a shutdown of agricultural research facilities, but only until May 1, 1965, was agreed to by a voice vote in the House and standing vote in the Senate.

Egypt -- The House agreed by voice vote to the language giving the President discretionary authority on PL 480 Title I shipments to Egypt. The Senate did not take a separate vote on the matter, its approval being included in its vote on the conference report as a whole.

DEBATE -- Nearly all the debate involved the proposed closings of veterans' facilities. Many Members said the May 1 deadline would not give Congress adequate time to study the matter. They favored the original Senate amendment which did not stipulate a date after which the Administration could proceed with its closing plans.

Rep. William H. Harsha (R Ohio) said Congress established the VA facilities in good faith and that "this action by the Administration breaks faith with the veteran and his family." He said savings could be made by many other means, such as cutting off shipments of the Government-subsidized commodities to Egypt.

In the Senate, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), who had been an outspoken foe of the plan to close the VA facilities, endorsed the conference amendment, saying it would give Congress an opportunity to study the matter.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said the amendment meant "absolutely nothing." He said that "May 1 will come and we will find that hearings have not been held. May 1 will come and we shall find that not one of the hospitals has remained in use." However, Anderson, like all other Democrats, voted for the amendment.

CONGRESS VOTES $6.2-BILLION FARM FUND

HR 8370 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 364) May 20, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 354-41 roll-call vote May 26. (See p. 962)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 423) July 6.
- Passed by the Senate by an 86-2 roll-call vote July 13. (See p. 1058)
- Conference report (H Rept 1186) agreed to by voice votes of the House Oct. 20 and the Senate Oct. 21.

PL 89-316 -- Signed into law Nov. 2.

Congress in 1965 appropriated $6,242,929,500 to the Agriculture Department in fiscal 1966. The total was $39,704,500 below the amount requested by the Administration.

During consideration of the fiscal 1966 agriculture appropriations bill (HR 8370), Congress refused to accept two Administration economy moves. One called for the closing of 15 agricultural stations and the curtailing of research at 36 other sites, at an annual savings of $5,-151,000. The other proposed a $120-million cut in funds for agricultural conservation. Congress finally agreed to the closing of 8 research stations and the curtailing of work at 21 others, for an annual saving of $2,761,100. But it added 20 unbudgeted research projects to HR 8370 at a cost of $3,369,000. All of the conservation funds were restored.

On another issue, Administration forces in the House narrowly defeated, 187-208, a Republican motion to recommit HR 8370 to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to add a ban on food shipments to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and Indonesia. The vote reversed a House stand taken earlier in the session on a 204-177 vote during consideration of a bill to provide $1.6 billion in supplemental fiscal 1965 funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation. (See story p. 190; for voting analysis, see House action, p. 196.)

Also, pressure from the Senate forced the Administration to increase by $500 million its request for funds to repay borrowing by the Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC) to cover 1964 losses incurred in price support and food distribution programs. The original request for CCC reimbursements was $2.3 billion, almost $1 billion under the actual amount of losses. The final version of the bill set reimbursements at $2.8 billion.

While the bill was pending in Congress, the Administration also submitted a supplemental request for an additional $20 million for emergency conservation measures and for elimination of the entire $52.5 million originally sought for bartered material for the supplemental stockpile. Both requests were honored in the final version of the measure. The increase in funds for emergency conservation was to combat storm damage in the Midwest. The request to freeze appropriations for the barter program during fiscal 1966 was prompted by an administrative review of the program and did not signal an end to the program.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 8370 appropriated:

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Agricultural Research Service	$ 200,922,000
Cooperative State Research Service	54,795,000
Extension Service	89,135,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	1,141,000
Soil Conservation Service	(223,485,000)[1]
Conservation operations	106,373,000
Watershed planning	5,721,000
Watershed protection	65,671,000
Flood prevention	25,417,000
Great Plains conservation program	16,000,000
Resource conservation and development	4,303,000
Economic Research Service	11,536,000
Statistical Reporting Service	13,755,000
Consumer and Marketing Service	(417,942,000)[1]
(Formerly Agricultural Marketing Service)	
Consumer Programs	76,192,000
Payments to states	1,750,000
Special milk program	103,000,000
School lunch program	157,000,000
Food stamp program	80,000,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	20,574,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	1,169,000
Stabilization and Conservation Service	(618,778,500)[1]
Expenses, ASCS	126,278,500
Sugar Act program	95,000,000
Agricultural conservation program	220,000,000
Conservation reserve program	146,000,000
Cropland conversion program	7,500,000
Emergency conservation	24,000,000
Rural Community Development Service	625,000
Office of Inspector General	10,491,000
Office of General Counsel	4,184,000
Office of Information	1,689,000
National Agricultural Library	8,699,000
Office of Management Services	2,483,000
General Administration	3,848,000
Subtotal, general activities	$1,685,251,500

CREDIT AGENCIES

(for loan authorizations, see below)

Rural Electrification Administration	$ 11,934,000
Farmers Home Administration	(50,700,000)[1]
Rural housing for domestic farm labor	3,000,000
Rural renewal	1,200,000
Rural housing for elderly revolving fund	2,500,000
Salaries and expenses	44,000,000
Subtotal, credit agencies	$ 62,634,000

CORPORATIONS

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	$ 8,000,000
Commodity Credit Corporation	2,800,000,000
PL 480	(1,658,000,000)[1]
Sales for foreign currencies	1,144,000,000
Emergency famine relief	298,500,000
Long-term supply contracts	215,500,000
International Wheat Agreement	27,544,000
Subtotal, corporations	4,493,544,000

RELATED AGENCIES

National Commission on Food Marketing	$ 1,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	$6,242,929,500

1 Subtotal of items immediately following (indented).

The bill also:

Authorized the following transfers of Section 32 funds to various agencies to be spent for their programs in addition to amounts provided through direct appropriations: Agricultural Research Service, for research, $18.1 million; Cooperative State Research Service, $400,000; school lunch program, $45 million; Foreign Agricultural Service, $3,177,000.

Authorized $20 million left over from the fiscal 1965 appropriations for the food stamp program to be used for the program in fiscal 1966, in addition to the new appropriations provided.

Authorized the transfer of $81,933,500 from the Commodity Credit Corp. for expenses incurred by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, in addition to funds included in direct appropriations for the same purpose.

Continued a 1963 and 1964 provision barring use of federal funds to influence legislation or the vote on a referendum, or to pay salaries of members of county and local farmer committees for other than prescribed functions.

Authorized $220 million for the Agricultural Conservation Program in calendar 1966.

Authorized $462 million in REA loans: $365 million for electrification loans (including a reserve of $60 million) and $97 million for telephone loans (including a reserve of $15 million).

Authorized $375 million to be spent from Farmers Home Administration direct loan account: $75 million for real estate loans and $300 million for operating loans (including a reserve of $50 million).

Background

Congress appropriated a total of $6,827,048,200 to the Agriculture Department in fiscal 1965, of which $5,137,-162,200 was voted in the regular appropriations bill in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 194)

The additional amount included $1.6 billion in supplemental funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation and $28,320,000 for Department activities connected with the Appalachian Regional Development Act, both voted in 1965. (See stories p. 190, p. 788)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 20 reported HR 8370 (H Rept 364) providing $5,692,537,000 for fiscal 1966. The total was $122,597,000 less than requested.

The report said that the President's requests for agriculture funds reflected an "extremely tight" budget for the Department, so "further reductions by the Committee have been nominal."

Apparently in reference to President Johnson's Budget Message statements on the "rapidly declining need for people to operate our farms" and the need to "find ways to help provide a greater share of our national prosperity for those rural families that do not farm or who can no longer look to farming as a sole source of income," the report said that "the elimination of small family farms as a part of our national existence would seriously increase our social and welfare problems in every urban area in the United States." It said, "It is apparent, therefore, that the only practical approach to the farm problem is to continue programs which will make it possible for the present 3.5 million farmers to earn a living on the farm." To accomplish this, the Committee said, "minimum price supports, adequate short and long term credit, continued research and technical assistance...must be continued."

Discussing the Agriculture Department programs for export sales, the Committee insisted that the Department "(1) return to offering commodities for sale on a competitive bid basis, (2) make 'payment-in-kind' payments from commodity stocks in lieu of cash payments and (3) conform to the Export Sales Act of 1956 by announcing to the world the quantity of cotton the United States will sell each year on world markets," adding that "the same policy would be good for other commodities." The Committee also recommended strengthening of the sales program of the Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC) by "bringing in additional directors...who have had prior business and industrial experience" and by "relocating the sales manager in the departmental structure to give him more independence of action and less exposure to restrictive international influences."

Commenting on efforts to control pesticides, the Committee was "pleased to note that progress is being made in efforts to coordinate the programs of all agencies involved and to develop a realistic and practical approach to the establishment of levels of pesticide residues which can be safely observed without adverse effect on the public health."

Major Committee actions follow:

Agricultural Research. For Agricultural Research Service research the Committee recommended a cut of $2,498,000, to $114,394,000. Included was an unbudgeted appropriation of $2,760,000 for construction of four cotton research facilities (for a total of six in the bill) for which planning funds had been provided in fiscal 1965. The Committee provided $71,119,000 -- a cut of $2,041,000 -- for plant and animal disease and pest control, including funds for two programs aimed at eradication of screwworms and for continuation of the fire ant eradication program.

In its general remarks, the Committee said it had "not been able to fund all of the...special requests" to fund research not included in the Budget, but it had included the full $1 million requested for a contingency research fund and suggested that "high priority" be given to "additional mechanization research in California as the result of the discontinuance of the bracero (Mexican farm labor) program." (See story p. 132)

Agricultural Conservation. For the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Budget requested appropriation of $220 million in fiscal 1966 to cover payments under contracts entered into in previous years. In addition, it asked for an authorization for the activities totaling $120 million for fiscal 1966, compared with $220 million approved by Congress for fiscal 1965. The Committee recommended appropriation of $220 million for payments and -- as it had during the last 10 years -- eliminated the proposed cut in the amount authorized for the coming year, providing the full $220 million figure. (See p. 200)

Commodity Credit Corp. The Committee recommended the full $2.3 billion requested for CCC price support operations in fiscal 1964, a $357-million reduction from fiscal 1963. It approved language provid-

ing that, beginning June 30, 1964, interest on CCC borrowings for losses during a particular fiscal year would be charged only during -- but not after the end of -- that fiscal year. It said "this would limit interest expenses to borrowings for current operations and would avoid increasing future appropriation requests by interest charges resulting solely from deferral of reimbursement to the Corporation for realized costs and losses applicable to past operations."

Soil Conservation Service. The Budget for fiscal 1966 said legislation would be submitted to establish a revolving fund to charge farmers and landowners up to 50 percent of the cost of Soil Conservation Service technical assistance they received, thereby permitting a $20 million reduction in federal expenditures for the program in fiscal 1966. The Budget, however, included a request for the full cost of the program, $60 million, in case such legislation was not enacted. The Committee, noting that the legislation had not been submitted, approved the full $60 million. There was no subsequent action on the request during 1965. (See p. 200)

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 26 passed HR 8370 on a 354-41 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 962)

Two amendments, adding a total of $25,295,000 to the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee, were accepted by voice votes. This action increased the total of the bill to $5,717,832,000.

Before passage the House rejected, on a 187-208 roll call, a motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to add an amendment, which the House had rejected earlier in the day by voice vote, banning use of fiscal 1966 funds for the Department to finance the export of U.S. agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) or Indonesia under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480). The House thus reversed the position it took Jan. 26, when it included a similar ban in the Commodity Credit Corp. fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations bill (H J Res 234). The Jan. 26 action was approved by a 204-177 roll-call vote. (See story p. 190)

In a related action, the Senate Sept. 23, acting on the foreign aid funds bill (HR 10871), adopted floor amendments barring the use of any funds in that bill for aid to Egypt or Indonesia, unless the President determined such aid to be in the national interest. This provision was retained in conference. (See story p. 441. For an earlier controversy on the same issue, see 1963 Almanac p. 260.)

Of the two amendments added on the floor, one proposed by Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) on behalf of the Committee raised funds for the food stamp program from $75 million to $100 million, the full Administration request. The other, offered by William H. Natcher (D Ky.), increased money for general administration by $295,000 to provide the sum the Department said it would need for enforcement of Title VI (compliance activities) of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The final total voted by the House was $97,302,000 less than the $5,815,134,000 requested by the Administration.

In support of restoring funds for the food stamp program, Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.) contended that "cutting the program back from $100 to $75 million would have meant either canceling the start of projects in 25 (of 28) new areas scheduled to come into the program in the coming fiscal year, or else a cutback in the 110 projects in operation during this fiscal year." On May 24, Mrs. Sullivan had inserted in the Congressional Record a list of the 28 areas scheduled to enter the program in fiscal 1966 and another list of 339 areas which had formally requested food stamp projects, along with the names of the Representatives from those areas. On May 26 Whitten, who was Chairman of the Subcommittee which handled agriculture appropriations, said, "It is my personal opinion that this food stamp money is not apt to be fully used by the Department of Agriculture, but I do know many, many people are very much interested in the program."

PL 480 Aid Ban. Under Title I of PL 480, the United States was allowed to sell surplus farm goods to foreign countries for the currency of the recipient nation. The Jan. 26 and May 26 proposals were two of a series of efforts in recent years to limit or halt aid to some nations, usually those with Communist governments. The Jan. 26 proposal (later modified to give the President discretionary authority, instead of imposing a flat ban) applied only to the UAR.

Both of the May 26 proposals sought to insert the same language in the bill, applying the ban to both the UAR and Indonesia. The House first rejected the amendment, offered by Paul Findley (R Ill.), by voice vote with little debate. Findley said his amendment would have "the beneficial effect...of serving notice to (UAR President Gamal Abdel) Nasser and to (Indonesia President Achmed) Sukarno that we resent the insults (they) have directed our way in recent months; that we are putting on record our desire to shut them off from this form of foreign aid."

The second May 26 vote was on the recommittal motion, offered by Frank T. Bow (R Ohio). The motion instructed the Committee to add the language of the Findley amendment and report the bill back to the House. The 187-208 vote rejecting the motion was almost an exact reversal of the 204-177 vote Jan. 26 accepting the similar motion.

Voting Switches. Between the two votes, 48 persons switched positions. Of these, the largest single group was the Northern Democrats, mostly from Eastern states.

Of those who voted for the January motion, 34 (27 ND; 5 SD; 2 R) voted against the May motion. They were Northern Democrats Addabbo (N.Y.), Burke (Mass.), Carey (N.Y.), Celler (N.Y.), Delaney (N.Y.), Donohue (Mass.), Dulski (N.Y.), Grabowski (Conn.), Green (Ore.), Green (Pa.), Helstoski (N.J.), Howard (N.J.), Kelly (N.Y.), Keogh (N.Y.), Krebs (N.J.), Minish (N.J.), Multer (N.Y.), Murphy (N.Y.), O'Neill (Mass.), Philbin (Mass.), Reuss (Wis.), Rooney (N.Y.), St. Germain (R.I.), St. Onge (Conn.), Staggers (W.Va.), Stalbaum (Wis.) and Tenzer (N.Y.); Southern Democrats Burleson (Texas), Casey (Texas), Dorn (S.C.), Gettys (S.C.) and McMillan (S.C.); and Republicans Reid (N.Y.) and Reifel (S.D.).

Of those who voted against the January motion, 14 (7 ND; 7 SD) voted for the May motion. They were Northern Democrats Corman (Calif.), Hicks (Wash.), Huot (N.H.), Jacobs (Ind.), Moeller (Ohio), Patten (N.J.), and Tunney (Calif.); and Southern Democrats Fulton (Tenn.), Rogers (Texas), Scott (N.C.), Selden (Ala.), Taylor (N.C.), Teague (Texas), and White (Texas).

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8370 appropriated the following amounts in fiscal 1966:

Agriculture Department	
General activities	$1,633,693,000
Credit agencies	60,367,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corp.	7,478,000
Commodity Credit Corp., reimbursement for net realized losses, fiscal 1964	2,300,000,000
Foreign assistance, PL 480	1,658,000,000
International Wheat Agreement	27,544,000
Bartered materials	30,000,000
Subtotal	$5,717,082,000
Food Marketing Commission	$ 750,000
TOTAL	$5,717,832,000

The bill also:

In addition to appropriating $114,394,000 for research by the Agricultural Research Service, authorized transfer of an additional $24,600,000 in Section 32 funds for the same purpose.

In addition to appropriating $51,695,000 for the Cooperative State Research Service, authorized transfer of an additional $400,000 in Section 32 funds to the Service for grants for support of basic scientific research.

In addition to appropriating $155 million for the school lunch program, authorized transfer of an additional $45 million in Section 32 funds for the program.

In addition to appropriating $20,574,000 to the Foreign Agricultural Service, authorized spending of an additional $3,117,000 in Section 32 funds by the Service.

In addition to appropriating $111,714,000 for expenses of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, authorized transfer of an additional $96,615,000 from the Commodity Credit Corp. for expenses of the Service.

Continued a 1963 provision (also continued in 1964) barring use of federal funds to influence legislation or the vote in a referendum, or to pay salaries of members of county and local farmer committees for other than prescribed functions.

Authorized $220 million for the Agricultural Conservation Program in calendar 1966.

Authorized $447 million for Rural Electrification Administration loans: $350 million for electrification loans (including a reserve of $65 million) and $97 million for telephone loans (including a reserve of $7 million).

Authorized $340 million for the Farmers Home Administration direct loan account: $40 million for real estate loans and $300 million for operating loans (including a reserve of $50 million).

Authorized the Farmers Home Administration to transfer up to $500,000 within its over-all appropriation for temporary field employment to meet heavy workloads.

Directed that after June 30, 1964, interest on Commodity Credit Corp. borrowings for losses during a particular fiscal year would not be charged after the end of that fiscal year.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 26 -- Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Increase funds for the food stamp program from $75 million to $100 million. Voice vote.

William H. Natcher (D Ky.) -- Increase funds for general administration from $3,553,000 to $3,848,000. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 26 -- Paul Findley (R Ill.) -- Prohibit use of any of the funds during fiscal 1966 to finance export of agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic or Indonesia under Title I of PL 480. Voice vote.

Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- Bar use of any funds during fiscal 1966 for payments to feed-grain producers in excess of 20 percent of the fair market value of any acreage diverted under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Standing, 41-105.

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- Prohibit use of Commodity Credit Corp. funds for any tobacco price support program. Voice.

Dingell -- Limit to $50,000 the total amount of price support payments to any person, partnership or corporation. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Apropriations.

ACTION -- July 6 reported HR 8370 with amendments (S Rept 423), providing $6,711,908,800 in appropriations for fiscal 1966. The total was $929,274,800 more than revised Administration requests and $994,076,800 more than the amount voted May 26 by the House.

The Senate Appropriations Committee considered requests for $5,782,634,000 in appropriations -- $32,500,000 less than the House considered. The reduction was the result of a June 22 request by the President for the elimination of all of $52.5 million requested for bartered material for the supplemental stockpile, pending review of the barter program, and the addition of $20 million to the request for emergency conservation measures, due to recent storms in the Midwest. Major changes in the House bill:

Commodity Credit Corp. Increased by $926.8 million, to $3,226,800,000, the $2.3 billion approved by the House and requested by the Administration to restore CCC capital depleted as a result of price supports and other operations of the CCC. The Committee stated, "For the past several years, including this year, it has been necessary to provide supplemental appropriations so that the Corporation would have sufficient operating capital to carry out its authorized programs. This is not good financial management. The Executive Branch and the Congress, to some degree, are both at fault in allowing these reimbursements to fall so far behind.... The Committee strongly believes that appropriations to reimburse CCC should be kept current and, to make a start in this direction, is including in the bill $927 million, representing the balance of the 1964 losses, which was not in the Budget nor in the bill as passed by the House." The Committee added that it "expects" favorable Budget Bureau action on requests from the Agriculture Department for appropriations to clear up "at an early date" an additional $1,137,900,000 in CCC capital impairments dating back to the fiscal 1961-63 period.

The Committee also deleted from the House version the provision which eliminated the requirement that CCC unreimbursed losses shall no longer bear interest charges after July 1, 1964. However, the Committee stated it was "sympathetic with the interest provision and will concur in its approval following action to request proper and full reimbursement of all outstanding unreimbursed losses."

Electrification Loan Funds Released

The Budget Bureau June 30, yielding to pressure applied by the Senate Appropriations Committee and by the National Rural Electric Cooperatives Assn., released, on the last possible day, $37 million in unused fiscal 1965 contingency funds for electrification loans to rural electric cooperatives. Authority to use the funds was scheduled to elapse at midnight June 30.

The dispute over the funds began in May, when the Agriculture Department requested that the Budget Bureau approve the use of $90 million in REA contingency loan funds that had been authorized by Congress in 1964 for use when the regular $275 million in REA loan authorizations for fiscal 1965 had been used up. (1964 Almanac p. 194) The Budget Bureau May 28 agreed to release $33 million, and June 18 another $20 million, but not the remaining $37 million.

In an effort to get Members of Congress to intercede with the Budget Bureau, the National Rural Electric Cooperatives Assn. (NRECA) organized an extensive letter-writing campaign, coupled with personal visits to Members of Congress by officials of rural cooperatives. The campaign concentrated particularly on members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which was then considering the fiscal 1966 agriculture appropriations bill (HR 8370). NRECA General Manager Clyde Ellis June 30 telegraphed the President, and Sens. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.), among others, contacted the Budget Bureau.

In a Senate speech July 13, Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, said that as late as 10 a.m. June 30 the Budget Bureau said it would not release the funds. Shortly afterwards on the same day, the Senate Appropriations Committee met and voted unanimously to increase fiscal 1966 REA electrification loan authorizations from $350 million to $400 million to make up for the $37 million in unreleased funds, Holland said. A few hours later, he said, he was notified that the Budget Bureau had agreed to release the $37 million -- an act, Holland added, that was ordered directly by the President about 11 a.m. June 30. The Appropriations Committee subsequently reduced the fiscal 1966 authorization to $380 million, and the final version of HR 8370 provided $365 million for REA electrification loans, the same figure as in fiscal 1965. Of this sum, $90 million was again set aside as a contingency authorization.

Rural Electrification. The Committee recommended $380 million for electrification loans -- $30 million more than the Administration requested and the House voted. Of the $380 million, $50 million was placed in a contingency fund for use only if needed. It said an additional $37 million in contingency funds left over from fiscal 1965 would also be available. (See box above)

The Committee reiterated 1963 and 1964 instructions to the REA Administrator that, before making a loan to rural electric cooperatives for construction of generating and transmission facilities, he must attempt to get private power companies in the area to provide the rural cooperative with wholesale power on a reasonable basis. (1963 Almanac p. 148)

Farmers Home Administration. The Committee recommended $65,892,000 in direct appropriations for the Farmers Home Administration, restoring almost the entire cut made by the House. The House had approved $48,433,000. The Administration had requested $67,692,000. The Committee recommended restoration of $10 million cut by the House for rural housing grants and loans (the entire amount requested); restoration of the $3 million cut by the House for rural housing for domestic farm labor, bringing the appropriation up to the $5 million requested; restoration of the $2.5 million for rural housing for the elderly cut by the House, bringing that amount up to the requested $5 million; and restoration of the $1,959,000 for salaries and expenses cut by the House, bringing that amount to the full $44,692,000 requested. The Committee further recommended authorization of $375 million in direct loans from the FHA revolving loan fund, instead of the $340 million authorized by the House and recommended by the Administration.

Migratory Labor. The Committee requested the Agriculture Department to make "a comprehensive study of the entire agricultural labor situation," including: the need for and availability of qualified agricultural labor; the impact of labor shortages on production and processing, on employment, on farmers' costs, and on consumer prices; on the extent to which production of competing crops has increased overseas; and the impact of United States trade for affected commodities on the balance-of-payments situation. (See story p. 132)

In addition, the Committee:

Approved a total of $140,969,800 for agricultural research, including transferred funds. The House had voted $138,994,000. The total requested by the Administration was $141,492,000. Of the $140,969,800, $16.6 million was to come from funds available under Section 32 instead of $24.6 million, the House figure; the $8 million difference was made up by adding direct appropriations.

- Approved $108 million for the special milk program. The Budget request and House figure was $100 million.
- Approved the full $100 million requested for the food stamp program but specified that only $80 million should come from regular appropriations and the remaining $20 million from unused funds left over from the $60 million fiscal 1965 appropriation. The House had provided the entire $100 million as a direct appropriation.
- Approved $30 million for emergency conservation, compared with $4 million voted by the House. The increase resulted from a June 22 request by the President to add $20 million to combat flood and wind damage from recent storms in the Midwest. The report said the Agriculture Department's request to the Budget Bureau for approval of the additional funds had totaled $26 million.
- Restored the $750,000 cut made by the House in funds for the Food Marketing Commission, thus providing the full $1.5 million requested.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 13 passed HR 8370 by a roll-call vote of 86-2. Two amendments, adding a total of $2,075,000 to the amount recommended by the Appripriations Committee, were accepted on the floor. (See vote chart, p. 1058)

The only major floor amendment was offered by Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) and accepted by voice vote. It added $2 million to the amount earmarked for the school lunch program. The additional $2 million, requested by the Administration but deleted by both the House and Senate Appro-

propriations Committee, constituted the first funds made available under a 1962 amendment of the School Lunch Act which authorized appropriation of special funds (in addition to those distributed under the regular school lunch program) for aid specifically for schools in poor areas. (1962 Almanac p. 222) Hart said the eventual aim was to reach about 1.4 million really needy children, 900,000 of whom were attending schools with no school lunch program.

The other amendment, accepted by voice vote, added $75,000 for a water basin survey of Shelby Co., Tenn. It was offered by Ross Bass (D Tenn.).

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 8370 appropriated the following amounts in fiscal 1966:

Agriculture Department	
General activities	$1,713,835,800
Credit agencies	77,826,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corp.	8,478,000
Commodity Credit Corp., reimbursement for net realized losses, fiscal 1964	3,226,800,000
Foreign assistance, PL 480	1,658,000,000
International Wheat Agreement	27,544,000
Subtotal	$6,712,483,800
National Food Marketing Commission	$ 1,500,000
TOTAL	$6,713,983,800

The bill also:

Authorized the following transfers of Section 32 funds to various agencies, to be spent for their programs in addition to amounts provided through direct appropriations: Agricultural Research Service, for research, $16.6 million; Cooperative State Research Service, $400,000; school lunch program, $45 million; Foreign Agricultural Service, $3,117,000.

Authorized $20 million left over from the fiscal 1965 appropriations for the food stamp program to be used for the program in fiscal 1966, in addition to the new appropriations provided.

Authorized the transfer of $75,390,000 from the Commodity Credit Corp. for expenses incurred by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, in addition to funds included in direct appropriations for the same purpose.

Continued a 1963 and 1964 provision barring use of federal funds to influence legislation or the vote on a referendum, or to pay salaries of members of county and local farmer committees for other than prescribed functions.

Authorized $220 million for the Agricultural Conservation Program in calendar 1966.

Authorized $477 million in REA loans: $380 million for electrification loans (including a reserve of $50 million) and $97 million for telephone loans (including a reserve of $15 million).

Authorized $375 million to be spent from Farmers Home Administration direct loan account: $75 million for real estate loans and $300 million for operating loans (including a reserve of $50 million).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 13 -- Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Add $2 million to the school lunch program for a special program earmarked for needy children. Voice vote.

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- Add $75,000 for a water basin survey for Shelby County, Tenn. Voice.

Conference

The House Oct. 20 and the Senate Oct. 21 by voice votes adopted the conference report on HR 8370 (H Rept 1186) making direct appropriations of $6,242,929,500 for the Agriculture Department and National Commission on Food Marketing in fiscal 1966.

The total appropriated was $471,054,300 less than the original Senate version, $525,097,500 more than the original House measure and $39,704,500 less than the revised Administration request.

The main difference between the versions approved originally by the two chambers was $926.8 million in funds to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. for fiscal 1964 losses on price supports and other operations. The House appropriated $2.3 billion, the amount requested by the Administration at the time the bill was before the House in May. The Senate in July voted $3,226,800,000. The Senate Appropriations Committee criticized the Administration for not asking for the full $3.2 billion, the actual amount of losses. When HR 8370 was in conference, the Administration made a supplemental request of $500 million in CCC funds. The conferees granted this request, setting the total figure at $2.8 million.

The bill was delayed in conference for more than three months while Congress was deliberating on the Administration's omnibus farm measure (HR 9811).

Other conference actions:

Agricultural Research Service. Conferees recommended an expenditure of $141,722,500 for research, slightly more than the different amounts approved by each chamber. Of the total, $18,100,000 was to come from funds available under Section 32 of PL 88-250 instead of $24.6 million as specified by the House and $16.6 million as approved by the Senate.

Soil Conservation Service. The conferees recommended $106,373,000, the figure approved by the Senate for regular soil conservation activities. This was $1 million more than the House figure and $2.3 million over the Budget request.

Other significant SCS program recommendations:

Watershed protection -- Conferees recommended $65,671,000, a compromise between the House's slightly lower figure and the Senate's slightly higher amount. Conferees recommended $5.5 million in loan funds, the amount proposed by the Senate and $1.5 million above the House figure.

Great Plains Conservation Program -- Conferees recommended $16 million, $1.1 million more than the House figure and $1.4 million less than the Senate total.

Resource Conservation and Development -- Conferees ratified a Senate decision to restore a $1,490,000 cut made by the House in the Administration request, setting the total appropriation at $4,303,000. The additional funds were for new project planning and for acceleration of resource development operations in existing projects.

Special Milk Program. The conferees recommended $103 million, which was $3 million more than the House measure and $5 million less than the Senate total.

Food Stamp Program. The conferees recommended the full $100 million requested and adopted a Senate provision specifying that only $80 million should come from regular appropriations and the remaining $20 million from unused funds left over from the fiscal 1965 appropriation.

(Continued on next page)

The House had provided the entire $100 million as a direct appropriation.

School Lunch Program. Conferees recommended $157 million as approved by the Senate instead of $155 million passed by the House. The conference report specified that the additional $2 million for distribution to needy schools under Section 11 of the School Lunch Act was to be considered as an experimental program for 1966 only and should not be considered a part of the regular permanent school lunch program.

Stabilization and Conservation. For expenses of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, conferees recommended $126,278,500 in direct appropriations which was $9,071,500 less than the Senate figure and $14,564,000 more than the House figure, and $81,-933,500 in a transfer of funds from the CCC, about $15 million less than the House figure and about $7 million more than the Senate amount.

Cropland Conversion. The conferees approved a $2.5 million cut made by the House in the Administration request, setting the total figure at $10 million. The Senate had restored the cut.

Conservation Reserve Program. Conferees recommended $146 million as approved by the Senate instead of $140 million, the House figure.

Emergency Conservation. Conferees recommended $24 million instead of the $4 million approved by the House and $30 million passed by the Senate. The President June 22 requested that $20 million be added to his original $4 million request, to take care of flood and wind damage caused by storms in the Midwest.

Rural Electrification. Conferees split the difference between the Senate loan authorization figure, $380 million, and the House amount, $350 million, setting the final amount at $365 million, the same as in fiscal 1965.

Farmers Home Administration. Conferees recommended $50.7 million in direct appropriations for the Farmers Home Administration, $2,267,000 more than the House figure and $15,192,000 less than the Senate figure. The conferees deleted the Administration's entire request of $10 million for rural housing grants and loans (granted in full by the Senate but denied by the House). Conferees recommended authorization of $375 million in direct loans from the FHA revolving loan fund, the figure recommended by the Senate and $35 million more than the House amount.

PROPOSED CUTS IN SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS REJECTED

Congress in 1965 refused to go along with two Administration economy proposals calling for cuts in funds for soil conservation. The programs which the Administration wanted to cut were the Agricultural Conservation Program and the Soil Conservation Service. The cuts, which would have amounted to $120 million a year, were restored by the House Appropriations Committee.

ACP. The President's fiscal 1966 Budget called for a $100-million cut in the Agriculture Department's Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), which provided financial assistance to farmers for carrying out conservation practices. The Budget asked for new obligational authority (NOA) of $120 million for calendar 1966 for the ACP, compared with $220 million in NOA approved by Congress for calendar 1965. However, estimated expenditures for the ACP for fiscal 1966 were $222.8 million, only slightly less than estimated fiscal 1965 expenditures of $225.6 million. This was because fiscal 1966 expenditures reflected spending under obligational authority granted by Congress in previous years. The proposed calendar 1966 NOA cut would not have been reflected in expenditures until the fiscal 1967 Budget.

SCS. The Budget recommended passage of legislation to set up a revolving fund to charge up to 50 percent of the cost of technical assistance provided by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). It said this would result in savings of $20 million annually. However, the Budget requested the full $60 million required to operate the program of technical assistance. Presumably the request would have been reduced if Congress had enacted the separate legislation advocated in the Budget. However, the legislation was never introduced, due to Congressional opposition to the plan, and the full $60 million was appropriated.

The Administration plan was to have the fund go into effect July 1, 1965. The Agriculture Department said that under the plan, the SCS would be curtailed for several years while the fund was being built up, operating on the federal share of $40 million plus whatever was paid in by farmers -- $2 million to $3.5 million annually in the first two or three years. It was estimated that it might take ten years before farmers were paying the full annual amount of $20 million into the fund.

Reaction. Both programs, started in the 1930s, have been highly popular among farmers, especially in the South, and with most Democratic and farm-state Members of Congress.

There were few, if any, public statements directly supporting the proposed cuts, but strong opposition was voiced by some key Democrats and Republicans in Congress, conservation officials and farm groups.

Most of the critics blamed the Budget Bureau for the proposals and made no direct criticism of the President. An Agriculture Department official told Congressional Quarterly that the cuts originated in the Budget Bureau for economy reasons and were not initiated by the Department. He indicated that the Department did not favor the decreases.

According to Congressional sources and Budget Bureau officials, the cuts were among those needed to help finance new Great Society programs in such fields as education, job training, poverty, urban transportation and mental health.

The proposal to charge farmers and landowners for receiving SCS assistance was in line with the Administration's policy of shifting more of the financial burden for certain services and privileges to the recipients.

Opponents said the cuts would seriously damage conservation efforts and argued that the proposals were inconsistent with the Administration's emphasis on preserving the nation's resources and natural beauty.

Most of the criticism centered on the proposed cut and changes in the SCS program, apparently because this program was receiving its first major threat, while the ACP had successfully withstood numerous cutback proposals. President Johnson in 1964 and Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy in previous years proposed decreases in ACP funds, but Congress always restored the amount to the usual level.

The ACP and SCS cuts were among a number of proposed Administration economy moves which the Congress

refused to approve. In addition to these two matters and the closing of agricultural research stations and projects (see story p. 203), Congress forced the Administration to alter announced plans to close 11 Veterans Administration hospitals, 4 old soldiers homes and 7 Public Health Service hospitals and to consolidate 16 VA regional offices. Under compromises reached with Congress, the Administration was able to close only 6 of the 11 VA hospitals, 2 of the 4 old soldiers homes and 2 of the 7 PHS hospitals and to consolidate only 9 of the 16 regional offices. (See story p. 395)

Congress also spiked Administration economy proposals in the omnibus farm bill. Mr. Johnson had proposed increasing the value of the domestic wheat marketing certificate to increase farmers' income and instituting a certificate plan for rice. Both plans were designed to shift part of the expense for price support programs from the Government to the consumer. But Congress directed that the higher wheat farmers' income be paid out of the Treasury and rejected the rice certificate program outright. (See story p. 114)

Background

The federal soil conservation program was initiated in 1929 when Congress appropriated $160,000 for soil erosion investigations by the Secretary of Agriculture. The nation had been suffering heavy losses from wind and water erosion.

The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 provided for erosion control work as a means of employment. Under this Act, 41 soil and water conservation demonstration projects were established, and about 50 Civilian Conservation Corps camps were assigned to erosion control work.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1935, a landmark in federal soil conservation activities, created the SCS program of technical assistance to farmers for carrying out conservation measures. The 1936 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, an amendment to the 1935 Act, set up the ACP program of financial assistance. (For details of the two programs, see below.)

Other major legislation on conservation matters included the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, establishing a permanent small watershed program under the SCS; the Eisenhower Administration's 1956 soil bank program that sought to reduce crop production by retiring cropland to soil conserving practices for long periods; the Great Plains Conservation Act of 1956 setting up a program to fight erosion in the Great Plains area; and the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 authorizing various programs to help farmers shift low-income land to better uses.

The 88th Congress, which President Johnson called "the greatest conservation Congress in our entire history," passed more than 30 conservation measures, including bills creating a National Wilderness Preservation System and a Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The growing concern in recent years with protecting the nation's soil and water resources has been due to the increasing population and demands on land for food and fiber, living and working space and recreation. The general objectives of the federal conservation programs have been to promote farm prosperity, to assure that each acre of land in the nation would make the maximum contribution to public and private needs, and to preserve and expand soil and water resources.

A report on soil and water conservation needs issued by the Agriculture Department in March 1965 showed that almost two-thirds of the non-federal rural land in the 48 contiguous states (about 888 million acres out of 1.4 billion acres) needed conservation treatment. The study reported that the Department had spent more than $10 billion on its various conservation programs since they were started in the 1930s.

SCS. The SCS program has been the Government's most important long-range soil resource program. At the end of fiscal 1964, the program was servicing 94 percent (1.1 billion acres) of the farmland in the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

This program, unlike the ACP and other farm conservation programs such as the soil bank, is entirely a long-term soil conservation program and not an agricultural subsidy program or a short-term land-retirement program designed to control production. The SCS program is aimed at the installation of permanent soil and water conservation practices and land management systems.

The program does not provide any Government payments to farmers for retiring cropland or financial assistance to farmers for installing soil conservation measures. The form of assistance provided by the SCS is technical assistance -- the making of soil surveys and investigations, the planning of balanced use and conservation measures designed to meet the needs and land capabilities of individual farms and areas, the drafting of designs and specifications and the furnishing of supervision when conservation plans for a farm or area are being carried out.

Wherever possible, the SCS works out an over-all plan for an entire farm or even for all the farms in an area. By installing interrelated soil and water conservation practices over a whole farm and using each area for the purpose to which it is best suited, a farmer can better enhance the productivity of the farm and preserve it against erosion and other soil hazards.

The SCS services are carried out by soil conservation districts, which are local farmers' organizations chartered by the states. The districts do such tasks as promoting soil conservation, obtaining equipment and machinery needed for conservation work, coordinating conservation projects involving several farms and handling requests for technical assistance. A SCS soil expert is assigned to each district. He lives in the area and provides technical advice and assistance required by farmers seeking to install conservation practices. In some cases, the state governments and local communities provide clerical and technical workers to assist the SCS agent.

At the end of fiscal 1965, soil conservation districts in the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands totaled 2,989 and covered 98 percent (3.7 million) of the farms. More than 2 million farmers were carrying out SCS conservation programs on 664.6 million acres. In fiscal 1965 the SCS provided direct services to 1,139,487 landowners and farmers. About 2.2 million acres of cropland were converted to other uses during the year as a result of conservation plans worked out by the SCS. The SCS soil conservation program cost $103.2 million during fiscal 1965.

ACP. Under the ACP, the Federal Government pays farmers about 50 percent of the costs of carrying out soil conserving practices. During the 1963 program year, $218.6 million in ACP funds were spent to assist 1.2 mil-

lion farmers to carry out conservation projects. The program operated at about the same level in 1964 and 1965.

Some of the ACP practices are long-term measures similar to those under the SCS program. However, much of the ACP funds have gone to compensate farmers for the costs of fertilizer and limestone for land treatment purposes. Such spending has repeatedly been criticized as a subsidy to help farmers raise or sustain their income by paying part of what should be their normal operating costs. With ACP funds, a farmer could sow a cover crop on depleted soil for a short period, treat the land with fertilizer and limestone and bring it back into production with high fertility. In recent years, about 40 percent of ACP funds have gone for fertilizer and limestone.

Defenders of the ACP said serious soil depletion and erosion would occur without the program in areas where farmers were too poor to install conservation practices.

Past Disputes

There have been frequent disputes over the ACP, but most major attempts to reduce funds for the program have been defeated.

In 1947 the ACP became involved in one of the bitterest fights in Congress that year. The Republican majority in the House made sharp cuts in funds and advance authorizations for the ACP and for other agricultural programs. The Senate, led by George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.), restored most of the cuts but not before the House Republicans, led by Rep. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), now the Senate Minority Leader, had forced two conferences on the issue.

Many observers believed that Aiken's prediction that the cuts would convince farmers that the GOP was anti-farmer and "blast the Republican Party off the map" was borne out by the 1948 elections in which Democrats made big gains in farm states to gain control of both chambers and return President Truman to office.

For about the past 10 years, Congress has annually restored cuts made in the ACP by the Administration.

Budget Bureau Criticized

The House Appropriations Committee, in recommending in 1964 that the Administration's proposed $100-million cut be restored, said that ACP funds returned "the greatest possible" conservation benefits. "This program provides the best possible means of meeting local conservation needs in all areas of the country," the Committee reported (H Rept 1387). "It is far more effective than many other approaches adopted in recent years... Apparently the Bureau of the Budget and others who do not support this program are not aware of the important part it plays in building terraces, waterways and erosion control structures and in financing other conservation practices."

Soil Conservation and Agricultural Conservation Programs

Program Figures for Selected Years

	Soil Conservation Program			Agricultural Conservation Program			
		MILLION ACRES					
Year*	Districts	Land in Districts	Land in Farms In Districts	Net Federal Obligations, Million $	Cropland in Participating Farms, Million Acres	Persons Assisted, Millions	Federal Obligations, Million $ ***
1936	**	**	**	$ 0.8	286.6	3.9	$374.3
1938	69	36.1	35.6	$ 4.1	320.8	5.2	$444.6
1940	314	189.8	175.4	$13.1	365.3	6.0	$442.7
1945	1,346	740.9	485.5	$27.9	316.8	3.4	$253.5
1949	2,164	1,178.8	793.7	$46.5	296.1	2.8	$223.9
1953	2,549	1,404.0	935.6	$57.5	255.8	2.2	$190.5
1958	2,806	1,633.3	1,036.3	$74.7	157.9	1.1	$219.9
1962	2,929	1,705.8	1,044.7	$88.9	174.7	1.2	$221.0
1963	2,942	1,718.9	1,051.0	$93.4	169.4	1.2	$218.6
1964	2,971	1,739.2	1,059.6	$96.5	160.0	1.1	$222.0
1965	2,989	1,753.3	1,066.0	$103.2		Not available	

* *For soil conservation program, fiscal years; for ACP, program years.*

** *Soil conservation districts were not formed until 1937.*

*** *Federal obligations included commodity payments in the figures shown for 1936, 1938 and 1940, as well as assistance for carrying out conservation practices. For other years, there were no commodity payments.*

FARM RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and Congress clashed in 1965 over the Secretary's proposal to close 15 agricultural research stations and curtail research at 34 other stations as an economy move. The projected annual savings would have been $5,151,000.

A compromise eventually was reached under which savings of $2,761,100 were effected for fiscal 1966 and $2,389,900 was appropriated to continue for at least one year some lines of research which the Administration had proposed to terminate. The Secretary proposed to effect additional savings by phasing out some of these activities in fiscal 1967, but indications were that Congress would not accept his additional cuts without a struggle. Congress agreed to the closing of 8 research stations and the curtailing of work at 21 others. However, the savings thus made were more than offset by the addition to the agriculture appropriations bill (HR 8370) of 20 unbudgeted research projects at a first-year cost of $3,369,000.

A list of the stations and lines of research closed under the compromise is carried below. Stations and or lines of research which were slated for closure by the Secretary but remained active under the compromise were located at: Glendale, Ariz.; Albany and Pasadena, Calif.; Washington, D.C.; Quincy, Fla.; Athens, Cairo, Experiment, Fleming and Tipton, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Beltsville and Hyattsville, Md.; Meridian, Miss.; Huntley, Mont.; Mitchell, Neb.; Geneva and Ithaca, N.Y.: Stillwater, Okla.; Newell, S.D.; Bushland and College Station, Texas; Pullman and Puyallup, Wash.; Lancaster and Madison, Wis.; and Cheyenne, Wyo. Some locations may appear on both lists.

The proposed economies in agricultural research were announced by Freeman Dec. 31, 1964. The plans immediately met strong opposition from Members of Congress. The Senate Feb. 3 attached an amendment to a Commodity Credit Corp. fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations bill (H J Res 234) to prohibit the closing of the stations and cutbacks in research projects. The House and Senate Feb. 10 adopted a conference report that delayed the closing of the agricultural facilities and cuts in the agricultural research projects until May 1, 1965 -- a compromise reached between conferees and the President. (See story p. 190)

The Senate Appropriations Committee April 9 issued a report (S Rept 156) recommending indefinite continuation of research activities totaling $2.6 million a year and the elimination or reduction of research activities totaling $2.5 million.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, April 27 told the Senate that an agreement had been reached between the Subcommittee and Secretary Freeman over planned cutbacks in agricultural research and that the matter could be considered "as closed or in process of being closed." Holland said projects costing $2,165,200 a year to operate would continue and projects costing $2,985,800 a year to operate would be eliminated. That arrangement was written into the Senate version of the appropriations bill. The House previously had limited cutbacks to $2,500,000. House-Senate conferees ultimately settled on a figure of $2,761,100 for cutbacks during fiscal 1966.

Following is a list of research stations and projects terminated under the agreement.

STATIONS CLOSED DURING FISCAL 1966

Station	Type of Research
Petersburg, Alaska	Fur animal research
Clarkedale, Ark.	Weed control research
Fontana, Calif.	Breeding and disease research on rabbits
St. Anthony, Idaho	Dryland moisture conservation practices and tillage
Bogalusa, La.	Tung nut research
Durham, N.H.	Clover disease and soil erosion research
Morgantown, W. Va.	Watershed hydrology and watershed management
Prosser, Wash.	Fruit and vegetable utilization research

PROJECT ELIMINATED BUT STATION NOT CLOSED DURING FISCAL 1966

Auburn, Ala.	Bamboo culture
Albany, Calif.	Research on processing of sugarbeets
	Research on composition and processing of castor beans
	New crop research
Davis, Calif.	Castor bean breeding and diseases
Pasadena, Calif.	Research to improve processing of sugarbeets
	Research on composition and processing of castor beans
	New crop research
Belle Glade, Fla.	Harvesting, decorticating and retting ramie, kenaf and sansevieria
Experiment, Ga.	Cordage fiber breeding and culture evaluation of new fiber crops
	Research on sesame production and on castor beans
Savannah, Ga.	Bamboo culture
	Cordage fiber breeding and culture evaluation of new fiber crops
Peoria, Ill.	Research on improved use of molasses
Hays, Kan.	Soil moisture evaporation control
Houma, La.	Research to improve processing of sugarcane
New Orleans, La.	Development of new and improved industrial products from tung oil
	New crop research
Beltsville, Md.	Clothing and Housing Research Division*
	Production research on fibers other than cotton
	Research on bamboo production
	Fertilizer research
	Research on castor beans and sesame
State College, Miss.	House foundation problems on plastic clay subsoils
University Park, N.M.	Reclamation, nutritional and soil studies for irrigated land
Raleigh, N.C.	Evaluation of potential fiber crops
Stillwater, Okla.	Harvesting and farm handling of castor beans
Woodward, Okla.	Water problems in dryland soils
Philadelphia, Pa.	Improved methods and new food products for maple and honey*
	New crop research
Brownsville, Tex.	Breeding cotton varieties resistant to insects
College Station, Tex.	Evaluation of potential fiber crops
Logan, Utah	Research on sugarbeets and vegetables

* *Partial elimination in fiscal 1966 with the remainder planned for fiscal 1967.*

In addition to the above economy measures, the Department terminated cooperative research agreements with the following 14 states on bloat and mucosal diseases of cattle and poultry: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Oregon, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

HR 6767 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 205) March 25, 1965.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote March 30.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 172) April 29.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 77-0 roll-call vote May 26. (See p. 1042)
- Conference Report (H Rept 513) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 15.

PL 89-52 -- Signed into law June 28.

HR 6767, the first major fiscal 1966 funds bill cleared by Congress, appropriated a grand total of $1,228,739,070 for the Interior Department and related agencies in fiscal 1966 -- $46 million more than had been provided for fiscal 1965. The bill covered all Interior Department agencies except the Reclamation Bureau and the power marketing agencies, for which appropriations were made separately in another bill, the Public Works Appropriations Act. (See story, p. 208)

The $1,228,739,070 total in HR 6767 included definite and indefinite appropriations and borrowing authority, and was $42.1 million less than the $1,270,829,500 requested by the Administration. The reduction stemmed chiefly from Congressional cuts of $35.2 million from funds requested for American Indian schools (most of this cut was merely deferred for later consideration); $6.5 million from funds requested for the saline water conversion program; and all $12.5 million requested in new contract authority for the Interior Department's helium program. A few items in the request were increased by Congress.

The definite appropriations in the final version of HR 6767 totalled $1,074,505,070; the indefinite appropriations, $138,234,000 (of which $125 million was to come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund established in 1964); and the borrowing authority, $16 million for the Interior Department's helium program.

The major definite appropriations in HR 6767 were $296,192,000 for the Agriculture Department's Forest Service; $205,164,000 for the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs; $118,668,000 for the National Park Service and $80,143,000 for Indian health activities conducted by the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6767, as signed by the President:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Land Management	$ 54,230,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	205,164,000
National Park Service	118,668,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	3,398,000
Office of Territories	31,923,000
Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund	4,100,000
Geological Survey	71,680,870
Bureau of Mines	42,927,000
Office of Coal Research	7,220,000
Office of Oil and Gas	704,000
Office, Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife	444,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	34,592,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	52,169,500
Office of Saline Water	22,485,000
Office of Water Resources Research	5,890,000
Office of the Solicitor	4,487,000
Office of the Secretary	4,452,200
Subtotal, definite appropriations	$ 664,534,570
Appropriations from Land and Water Conservation Fund	($ 125,000,000)
Other indefinite appropriations	(12,454,000)
Borrowing authority (helium program)	(16,000,000)
TOTAL	$ 817,988,570

RELATED AGENCIES

Agriculture Department, Forest Service	$ 296,192,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	71,500
Commission of Fine Arts	123,000
HEW, Public Health Service	
Indian health activities	66,193,000
Construction of Indian health facilities	13,950,000
Indian Claims Commission	347,000
National Capital Planning Commission	800,000
National Council on the Arts	50,000
Smithsonian Institution	26,020,000
Civil War Centennial Commission	100,000
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial	1,425,000
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission	25,000
Transitional grants to Alaska	4,500,000
Subtotal, definite appropriations	$ 409,970,500
Indefinite appropriations (Forest Serv.)	(780,000)
TOTAL	$ 410,750,500
GRAND TOTAL	$1,228,739,070

BACKGROUND -- For fiscal 1966, the Administration initially requested $1,102,625,500 in definite appropriations, $138,224,000 in indefinite appropriations (including $125 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund), $16,780,000 in borrowing authority for the helium program and $12,500,000 in new contract authority for the helium program -- a grand total of $1,270,129,500. After House action, the Administration submitted extra requests of $700,000 in definite appropriations -- all for construction of Indian facilities -- raising the grand total requested to $1,270,829,500.

Conservation Fund. In order to assure acquisition of recreation land adequate to meet the nation's needs before it became either unavailable or prohibitively expensive, Congress in 1964 established (PL 88-578) a Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Fund was to be financed from four federal sources, including fees charged to users of federal recreation areas. From the Fund, 40 percent of the money was to be appropriated to agencies of the Federal Government and 60 percent to the states. However, the law allowed Congress, in appropriating money from the Fund, to alter the 40-60 federal-state allocation formula, and it permitted the President, during the first five years, to alter the over-all state share of the money by 15 percentage points. The states were required to provide an amount at least equal to their appropriations from the Fund (50-50 percent matching); however, the Federal Government could require the states to provide a larger share. The money allotted to the federal agencies was to be used solely for acquisition of new land, but the states were permitted to use their portion for development of existing lands as well. (1964 Almanac p. 477)

For fiscal 1966, the first full fiscal year of the Fund's operation, the Administration requested appropriation of $125 million from the Fund as follows: $74,136,000 (59 percent) for the states; $49,424,000 (39 percent) for federal agencies ($26,031,000 for the Interior Department's Park Service, $20,279,000 for the Agriculture Department's Forest Service and $3,114,000 for the Interior Department's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife); and $1,440,000 (2 percent) for administrative expenses.

The Budget also requested that the state-federal matching formula be on a 60-40 basis.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 25 reported HR 6767 (H Rept 205) recommending a grand total of $1,200,090,300, which was made up of $1,045,866,300 in definite appropriations, $138,224,000 in indefinite appropriations (including $125 million from the Conservation Fund), and $16 million in borrowing authority for the helium program. The total was about $70 million below the Administration request. In major cuts, the Committee deleted the $12.5 million requested for new helium contract authority; reduced the Indian school construction funds request by $36.2 million; and cut $6.5 million each from the saline water program request and transitional grants to Alaska. On specific items, the Committee took the following major actions:

Conservation Fund. The Committee approved the full $125 million requested. However, the Committee exercised its option to alter the federal-state allocation formula suggested in the Budget and provided the following allocations: $90 million (72 percent) to the states; $33,600,000 (26 percent) to federal agencies ($21,600,000 for the Park Service, $12 million for the Forest Service, and no funds for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries); and $1,400,000 (2 percent) for administrative expenses. The Committee also:

State Matching -- Included language to require state matching on a 50-50 basis (rather than requiring states to pay 60 percent) because "it was the intent of PL 88-578 that the receipts...should be appropriated so as to provide an amount equal to the state portion." House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) agreed that this action kept "intact" the policy of the Interior Committee.

National Park Service -- Provided the full Park Service request of $13,599,000 for land acquisition at newly authorized areas including the Cape Cod National Seashore, the Fire Island National Seashore and the Ozark National Riverways. Deleted $4,019,100 from other Park Service requests pending further study of their necessity by the Park Service and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Suggested that where acquisition costs were "unusually high," the Park Service should "avoid acquisition except where essential to provide for planned recreation facilities" and "where acquisition is deemed essential, greater use of condemnation proceedings should be resorted to in order to assure fair and equitable prices."

Forest Service -- Cut $8,279,000, the bulk of which was requested for acquisition of 18,532 acres in the Sylvania tract in northern Michigan because it was "not evident to the Committee that this transaction has received proper consideration."

Fish and Wildlife -- Deleted the full $3,114,000 requested by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for acquisition of 19,000 acres for refuges for endangered species of birds, including whooping cranes, "pending a review of the total proposed program and a determination of the essential need" for acquisition of the lands.

General Fund Policy -- Suggested that "there is an urgent need to develop a long-range federal land acquisition program that identifies, insofar as possible, areas that are expected to be acquired from appropriations from" the Fund. Directed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to: develop the long-range program, giving emphasis to land acquisition "in those areas...where outdoor recreation needs are greatest" and coordinating the program with state, local and private plans; review and evaluate "the land acquisition requests of all the federal agencies and be prepared to present annually to the Committee a detailed analysis of the federal programs of acquisition"; and give special attention to requests of the National Park Service. Permitted the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to approve changes in planned acquisitions of tracts involving cost increases of up to 15 percent; it also could approve substitutions of new acquisitions costing up to $100,000, but stipulated that "any proposed reprogramming that exceeds these limits must be submitted to the Committee for advance approval."

Helium. The Committee approved $16 million in borrowing authority (request: $16,780,000), in addition to an estimated $9 million carryover, to finance helium purchases under existing contracts. It deferred action on a request for a $12,500,000 increase over the current annual ceiling of $47,500,000 in new contracting authority for purchase of helium, "pending completion of renegotiation of existing contracts, and the acquisition of sufficient operating experience under these contracts to serve as a yardstick in new contract negotiations." (For background, see 1963 Almanac p. 161)

Desalination. The Committee cut the $26,515,000 requested by the Office of Saline Water to $20 million pending new authorizing legislation, noting that the higher request was "based on the assumption that the present authorization for the program will be greatly expanded and extended by new legislation." (President Johnson March 29 sent Congress proposed legislation to increase the existing appropriations. A bill later enacted -- PL 89-118 -- increased the current authorizations and extended the expiration date of the program through fiscal 1972. See story p. 764)

Water Resources Research. The Committee approved the full request, $5,890,000, for administration of the Water Resources Research Act (PL 88-379). (The Senate March 25 passed a bill to amend PL 88-379 -- see story p. 739; 1964 Almanac p. 507.)

National Arts Council. The Committee reduced from $150,000 to $50,000 the request for the National Council on the Arts. (A bill to provide an annual authorization of $150,000 for the Council was signed into law (PL 89-125) Aug. 13 -- see story p. 621; 1964 Almanac p. 427.)

Public Land Law Review. The Committee deferred consideration of $1 million requested for the newly established Public Land Law Review Commission "in view of the fact that the Commission has not yet been organized." During hearings on HR 6767, Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), a member of the Commission and also chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, had asked

that no funds be granted to the Commission. He announced earlier that he would attempt to prevent the Commission from operating until he was satisfied with its membership. Subsequently, the Commission became operative with Aspinall as chairman, and $750,000 was provided for it in the supplemental funds bill, HR 11588. (See p. 182)

FLOOR ACTION

The House March 30 passed HR 6767 by voice vote. One floor amendment was adopted (see below), but it did not change the $1,200,090,300 total recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

Floor manager Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) said a larger share of the Land Conservation Fund money had been given to the states than requested by the Administration because money given to the states yielded better returns in benefits, through state matching and state construction of recreation facilities.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6767 as passed by the House:

Interior Department	$ 652,316,800
Agriculture Department Forest Service	290,795,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department, Indian health	75,193,000
Other related agencies	27,561,500
TOTAL	$1,045,866,300
Appropriations from Land and Water Conservation Fund	($125,000,000)
Other indefinite appropriations	(13,224,000)
Borrowing authority (helium program)	(16,000,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$1,200,090,300

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

March 30 -- Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) -- Stipulate that counterpart funds used overseas for grants for archeological research be available only to U.S. institutions. Voice vote.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 29 reported HR 6767 (S Rept 172). The Committee recommended $1,246,752,770, consisting of: $1,092,518,770 in definite appropriations (including a $700,000 Administration request, submitted after House passage, to increase construction funds for Indian facilities); $138,234,000 in indefinite appropriations; and $16 million in helium program borrowing authority. Like the House, the Senate Appropriations Committee rejected the Administration request for $12.5 million in new helium contract authority. The Committee bill was nearly $47 million greater than the House version.

Major changes in the House bill:

Conservation Fund. The Committee, like the House, approved appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund of the full $125 million requested. However, the Committee altered the allocations recommended in the Budget and by the House to provide the following allocations: $79,576,350 (63.6 percent) to the states; $43,983,650 (35.2 percent) to federal agencies ($23,098,500 for the Park Service, $19,785,150 for the Forest Service and $1,100,000 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries); and $1,440,000 (1.2 percent) for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. In other specific actions involving the Fund, the Committee:

National Park Service -- Restored $1,498,500 of the $4,019,100 deleted by the House for acquisition of inholdings in 42 park areas by the Park Service, providing a total of $7,911,400.

Forest Service -- Restored all funds cut by the House for acquisition of wilderness, primitive and other recreation areas, including the Sylvania tract in northern Michigan, because "if it is not purchased within the next year it will not be available to the Forest Service."

Fish and Wildlife -- Of the $3,114,000 cut by the House for acquisition of land for refuges for endangered species, restored $1,100,000 for purchase of additional lands for the protection of whooping cranes and other rare and endangered species. Directed "that the Department make every effort to acquire lands and interests therein by lease or easement rather than by fee title."

Visitor-Day Report -- Directed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to submit an annual report, beginning in time for hearings on the fiscal 1967 Budget, on the number of visitor-days during the previous year in areas for which admission fees were charged (and paid into the Fund). Also directed the Bureau "to finalize the definition of a visitor-day and to institute uniform methods for measuring use that shall be used by all federal agencies involved under" the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (PL 88-578). (Under the Act, money was to be appropriated from the Fund to federal agencies in proportion to the number of visitor-days for which admission fees were charged at areas which they administered.)

General Fund Policy -- Concurred "generally" with the views of the House Committee on Fund policy. Directed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to submit to the Committee "a complete list of reprogrammings (a change in plans) with an explanation of the need for such actions." Set forth four criteria for Fund acquisitions: (1) reprogramming could be undertaken "only when an unforeseen situation arises, and then only if postponement" until the next appropriation year would increase the cost to the Government or damage other federal property; (2) land acquisition which was deferred once through reprogramming should then be funded through the regular appropriations process; (3) a proposed land acquisition should not be included in the Budget until there was "reasonable assurance" that the preliminary estimates were correct and that the acquisitions would be initiated in the fiscal year for which the funds were requested; (4) wherever possible, funds made available for land acquisition should be spent during the fiscal year in which they were appropriated.

Alaska Railroad. The Committee increased the $3 million requested and provided by the House to $5.2 million for payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund, to "more nearly" cover costs to the railroad of the 1964 earthquake in Alaska.

Coal Mining. The request and House figure of $6,945,000 for coal mining research was increased to $7,595,000 for the Office of Coal Research.

Fishing Vessels. The Committee recommended the request and House figure, $5 million, for construction differential subsidies for fishing vessels but also included language in the bill making fiscal 1965 funds for that purpose available through fiscal 1966. (For subsidy law, see 1964 Almanac p. 511)

Fisheries Research. The Committee increased funds for fishery research and development projects to $5.6 million (request: $2 million, House figure: $4 million) including $4.9 million to stimulate the projects and $400,000 for fishery resource disaster aid. (For research law, see 1964 Almanac p. 511)

Fish and Wildlife. The Committee provided $7,943,-700 for construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities and fishery and wildlife research facilities (request: $2,992,000, House: $5,115,500).

Forest Research. The Committee increased funds for forest research by the Agriculture Department's Forest Service to $38,777,000 (request: $32,554,000, House: $32,939,000).

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate May 26 passed HR 6767 by a roll-call vote of 77-0, after adopting by voice vote a floor amendment adding $50,000. (For voting, see chart p. 1042)

As passed, the bill appropriated $1,246,802,770, which was $46,712,470 more than the amount voted by the House.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6767 as passed by the Senate:

Interior Department	$ 675,654,270
Agriculture Department Forest Service	299,795,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department, Indian health	80,643,000
Other related agencies	36,476,500
TOTAL	$1,092,568,770
Appropriations from Land and Water Conservation Fund	($125,000,000)
Other indefinite appropriations	(13,234,000)
Borrowing authority (helium program)	(16,000,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$1,246,802,770

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 26 -- J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Add $50,000 for planning of a park near Greers Ferry Dam, Ark., in memory of President Kennedy. (Fulbright said the Budget Bureau approved inclusion of the $50,000.) Voice vote.

Conference

● REPORT -- The conference report (H Rept 513) was filed June 14, carrying a grand total of $1,228,739,070, consisting of definite appropriations of $1,074,505,070; indefinite appropriations of $138,234,000 (including $125 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund); and the borrowing authority of $16 million for the helium program. Action on major items:

Soil Conservation. The conference bill provided half of the Senate's $6 million increase over the House bill for Bureau of Land Management soil and water conservation activities.

Greers Ferry. Conferees retained $50,000 added on the Senate floor for planning a park near Greers Ferry Dam.

Conservation Fund. The conference bill, as requested and approved by both House and Senate, appropriated $125 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Within the total, it allocated funds as follows: $84,377,000 (67.5 percent) to the states; $39,183,000 (31.3 percent) to federal agencies ($21,883,000 for the Park Service, $17,-300,000 for the Forest Service) and $1,440,000 (1.2 percent) for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. (Allocations to the states were on a 50-50 matching basis.) In other compromises involving the Fund, the conferees:

National Park Service -- Provided $6,695,900 for acquisition of inholdings in park areas.

Forest Service -- Recommended $5 million, most of the amount requested and provided by the Senate but denied by the House, for Forest Service acquisition in the Sylvania tract in northern Michigan.

Fish and Wildlife -- Agreed with the House bill in deleting the full $3,114,000 requested for acquisition of land for refuges for endangered species.

Alaska Railroad. Conferees provided a compromise $4.1 million for payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund -- $1.1 million more than the request.

Coal Mining. Conferees provided a compromise $7,220,000 for the Office of Coal Research.

Fishing Vessels. Conferees accepted Senate language making fiscal 1965 funds for construction differential subsidies for fishing vessels available through 1966.

Fisheries Research. The conference bill contained a compromise figure of $4.8 million -- $2.8 million over the request -- for fishery research and development projects, including $4.1 million to stimulate the projects and $400,000 for fishery resource disaster aid.

Fish and Wildlife. Conferees recommended a compromise $7,077,200 for construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities and fishery and wildlife research facilities.

Forest Research. The conference bill appropriated $36,689,000 -- $4,135,000 over the request -- for forest research by the Forest Service.

● ACTION -- The House and Senate June 15 by voice votes agreed to the conference report, clearing HR 6767 for the President's signature.

TIMBER REPORT

The Department of Agriculture Forest Service March 14 released a report on "Timber Trends in the United States." The report said that annual timber growth exceeded the amount cut. It said timber supplies would be adequate until 1990 to meet the projected 80% increase in demand for most products. Thereafter, more intensive forest management and continued technological improvements in production and marketing would be necessary to meet projected demands.

PUBLIC WORKS, AEC FUNDS

HR 9220 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 527) June 17, 1965.

- Passed by the House by voice vote June 22.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 632) Aug. 19.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 23. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p.1068)
- Conference report (H Rept 1163) agreed to by voice votes of the House Oct. 14 and the Senate Oct. 15.

PL 89-299 -- Signed into law Oct. 28.

HR 9220 appropriated $4,292,866,500 for public works projects and the Atomic Energy Commission in fiscal 1966. The bill provided funds for at least one project in every state.

The total included $4,237,321,500 in definite appropriations and $55,545,000 in indefinites. More than half the total -- $2,365,895,000 in direct appropriations and $46,625,000 in indefinites -- was for the AEC. The remainder included direct appropriations of $1,307,955,500 for river, harbor and flood control projects of the Army Corps of Engineers; $324,480,000 for similar projects handled by the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation and $113,765,000 for the Bonneville Power Administration, a power marketing authority for the Interior Department.

Also included were funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Interoceanic Canal Commission studying a replacement for the Panama Canal, and final administrative expenses of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in closing out the Public Works Acceleration Act of 1962, which was replaced in 1965 by the Public Works and Economic Development Act. (See story p. 798)

The total in the bill was $176,150,200 less than the fiscal 1965 appropriations for public works and the AEC and $94,749,500 less than the Administration requests for fiscal 1966 funds. The bulk of these reductions was in AEC funds, which was partially offset by increases made by Congress in public works funds.

The water project appropriations included funds for 68 new construction starts -- 62 under the Corps and six under the Bureau of Reclamation. Of the 68 starts, 42 were requested in the President's Budget (37 for the Corps, five for the Bureau) and 26 were added by Congress (25 for the Corps, one for the Bureau). The largest unbudgeted projects in the bill were four added by the House: Jones Bluff Lock and Dam, Ala., with an estimated total federal cost of $53 million; New Melones Reservoir, Calif., $122 million; Kaskaskia River, Ill., $66 million; and Joanna Dam and Reservoir, Mo., $71 million; and three added by the Senate: Four River Basins, Fla., $56 million; Kaw Reservoir, Okla., $87 million; and Hampton Road, Va., $33 million. (For list of major new starts, see p. 751.)

Five of the Corps and Interior new starts contained major power features. These were the Corps' unbudgeted new starts on Jones Bluff, Joanna and New Melones; its new start on Libby Reservoir, Mont.; and Interior's unbudgeted new start on the Central Utah project Bonneville unit.

For TVA, the bill provided funds requested to begin construction of the Tims Ford project, but denied funds requested for initial construction of the Tellico Dam.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 9220 appropriated:

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Cemeterial expenses	$ 13,739,000
Rivers, harbors and flood control	1,307,955,500
Panama Canal	40,000,000
Subtotal	$1,361,694,500

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Reclamation Bureau	$ 324,480,000
Bonneville Power Administration	113,765,000
Southeastern Power Administration	1,000,000
Southwestern Power Administration	3,500,000
Subtotal	$ 442,745,000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Atomic Energy Commission	($2,365,895,000)
Operating expenses	
Raw materials	210,000,000
Special nuclear materials	376,000,000
Weapons	702,400,000
Reactor development	474,450,000
Physical research	236,000,000
Biology and medicine	83,000,000
Training, education and information	15,780,000
Civilian application of isotopes	11,900,000
Civilian application of nuclear explosives	15,375,000
Community Program	8,927,000
Program direction and administration	81,500,000
Security investigations	5,700,000
Cost of work for others	8,100,000
Changes in selected resources	22,977,000
Anticipated revenues and unobligated balances	-130,209,000
Subtotal: Appropriation for operating expenses	$2,121,900,000
Plant and capital equipment	243,995,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	59,347,000
Delaware River Basin Commission	140,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	500,000
Interoceanic Canal Commission	7,000,000
Subtotal	$2,432,882,000
TOTAL	$4,237,321,500
Indefinite appropriations (receipts)	(55,545,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$4,292,866,500

HR 9220 forbade the Bonneville Power Administration to supply power directly, or indirectly through any preference customer, to any phosphorous electric furnace plant in southern Idaho, Utah or Wyoming.

BACKGROUND -- The Administration initially requested appropriation of $4,373,805,000 in HR 9220. After the House passed the bill, the Administration added a net total of $13,811,000 to its initial request, for a total revised request of $4,387,616,000.

The major requests: AEC, $2,481,000,000; Interior, $449,648,000; rivers and harbors, $1,279,824,000.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 17 reported HR 9220 (H Rept 527), carrying $4,241,636,500.

The total was $132,168,500 less than the initial Administration request, with almost all of the reduction -- $126,005,000 -- cut from the AEC. The only major increase over the request was for the Corps of Engineers. Major actions taken by the Committee:

Construction Starts. The bill provided funds for 57 new construction starts -- 42 budgeted and 15 unbudgeted. Of the 15 new starts added by the Committee, 14 were to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers: Jones Bluff Lock and Dam, Ala.; De Queen Reservoir, Ark.; Corte Madera Creek, Calif.; Dana Point Harbor, Calif.; New Melones Reservoir, Calif.; England Pond Levee, Ill.; Kaskaskia River, Ill.; Marblehead Breakwater, Mass.; New Buffalo Harbor, Mich.; Joanna Dam and Reservoir, Mo.; Salamanca, N.Y.; Cooper Reservoir, Texas; Galveston Harbor and Channel, Texas; and Wallisville Reservoir, Texas. One, at the Bonneville unit of the Central Utah project, was to be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Five of the new construction starts in the bill contained major power features. These were the Corps' unbudgeted new starts on the Jones Bluff, New Melones and Joanna projects; the Administration-requested new start on Libby Reservoir, Mont.; and the unbudgeted new start on the Bonneville unit. Construction of the $352-million Libby Reservoir (by far the largest new start in the bill), which was authorized in 1950, was made possible by 1964 Canadian ratification of the Columbia River Treaty. (See 1964 Almanac p. 501)

The Committee also recommended funds to initiate planning on 25 budgeted and seven unbudgeted projects, and for 21 unbudgeted surveys.

In general remarks, the Committee expressed concern over "the apparent increasing conflict of interest between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers in the development of western water resources," particularly in the northern coastal area of California. The Committee noted duplicating efforts on the flood-stricken Eel River, as an example. It supported development in the area but insisted "that it be accomplished without duplication of effort and without costly competition among the agencies involved." It directed the Budget Bureau, in cooperation with the agencies involved, to draw up by 1966 a plan for "delegation of responsibility that will assure an efficient, coordinated effort by the Federal Government in cooperation with the state."

Corps of Engineers. The Committee recommended $1,277,139,000 for all Corps activities -- a net $3,626,000 increase in the request.

The Committee cut construction funds for the Oroville Reservoir in California by $2,010,000, to $12,-830,000, saying this sum would permit reimbursing the state at an interest rate on the construction costs of 2-5/8 percent, "the going federal rate at the time the project was initiated," whereas the request had been based on use of a 3-1/2 percent interest rate. (For previous cuts based on these considerations, see 1963 Almanac p. 179)

Major increases included $3 million -- to an $80,-060,000 total -- for flood control in the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and $10.8 million for the 14 unbudgeted Corps construction projects (most of which was offset by decreases in several requested sums). Anticipated savings and "slippages" -- an item subtracted from sums appropriated -- were increased by $10 million, to a $90 million total.

Interior Department. For all Interior Department public works activities, the Committee recommended $448,751,500 -- a cut of $9,816,500.

Under the Bureau of Reclamation, the Committee provided funds for two investigations in California -- $50,000 for a "reconnaissance study" in the central coastal area and $388,000 ($102,000 over the request) to permit the Bureau "to more effectively participate in the coordinated study on the Eel River division of the north coast project" (see comments above).

For Bureau construction and planning, the Committee provided $196,661,500, a net cut of $3,988,500, most of which was based on anticipated delays on previously funded projects. It deleted $100,000 requested to start construction of a standby service line from the Trinity power plant to the Lewiston power plant (both in the Central Valley Project, Calif.) because "the private power company has agreed to improve present service in the area." Also in the Central Valley project, it approved the $10 million requested to start construction on the Westlands distribution and drainage system and the $2 million requested to start construction on the San Luis interceptor drain.

Under the Bonneville Power Administration, the Committee allowed the full $1 million requested to initiate planning of a 490-mile high-voltage transmission line from the Bonneville system into Southern Idaho. Funds for the line were denied in 1964 because of controversy between public and private power interests. During 1965 hearings, the $1 million appropriation was opposed by the spokesmen for private power companies (the Idaho Power Co. and Utah Power & Light Co.) and by the United Mine Workers, who said it would "cost the coal miners up to 1,000 year-round jobs" due to loss of the coal market. In denying the request in 1964, the Committee had directed the BPA to try to negotiate wheeling arrangements with private companies to transmit BPA system power to Southern Idaho for "preference customers only." The 1965 report noted that the negotiations had succeeded except for differing interpretations of "preference customers." It was "imperative," the Committee said, that the contracts "make provision for servicing all preference customers, present or future." It stipulated, however, that Bonneville "will not engage in any promotional activities encouraging or organizing any new preference customers in the Southern Idaho area." "With this clarification," the Committee hoped "that the companies will execute a wheeling contract with Bonneville." It said if the contract was executed, "Bonneville is directed not to spend the $1 million... for planning the construction of this facility." (Three Republicans submitted minority views on this item. See below)

From the Southwestern Power Administration request for $4.5 million, the Committee cut $2.8 million for construction of transmission lines and facilities to connect federal hydroelectric reservoir projects in Oklahoma and Arkansas "pending the outcome of the present negotiations between the Southwestern Power Administration and the private utilities in the area to establish a satisfactory

regional power pool." It said if no satisfactory arrangements could be reported in time for consideration in the fiscal 1967 budget, the Committee "will invite a further proposal for federal construction."

Minority Views. GOP Reps. John J. Rhodes (Ariz.), Glenn R. Davis (Wis.) and Howard W. Robison (N.Y.) opposed appropriation of $1 million for planning of the transmission line from the Bonneville Power System to Southern Idaho. They said, "The private power companies...are entitled to the protection of their Government against the advertising for or proselytizing of" their customers and without such protection "these companies will find themselves wheeling power for a Government agency, at greatly reduced prices, to serve their former customers, taken from them through subsidized (public) power and transmission facilities with which they cannot fairly or reasonably compete."

They said BPA should include in a wheeling contract a guarantee "to protect the private power companies from the loss of their existing customers in the area into which Bonneville seeks to extend itself."

Atomic Energy Commission. The Committee cut $126,005,000 from the over-all request for the Atomic Energy Commission, leaving $2,401,620,000. Of the cut, $39,169,000 in projects had already been eliminated in the AEC authorization bill (HR 8122) cleared May 4. (See story p. 708)

In addition to the cuts made in HR 8122, the Appropriations Committee took the following action on AEC's budget:

Reduced funds for the raw materials program to $210 million because program costs had run considerably under budget estimates in recent years. For the same reason, it recommended further cuts in two other programs, appropriating $376 million for special nuclear materials and $702.4 million for the weapons program.

Under reactor development, recommended a further cut of $16.1 million, leaving $471,450,000. For civilian power reactors, cut an additional $1.5 million from the super-heat project-General Electric and said phasing-out of the program "should be accelerated"; $2 million was cut from the fast breeder reactor program, leaving $27,030,000.

Recommended $25 million, the amount authorized in HR 8122, for research and development on a large seed-blanket reactor prior to execution of a contract. For the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor project, provided the full $40,613,000 requested and authorized for operating expenses (the rest of the authorization was for capital equipment).

For merchant ship reactors, the Committee followed the authorization bill and recommended an increase of $1.1 million, to $2.5 million. Stipulated that it expected "more significant progress" on the program in the future and urged the AEC to "investigate possible cooperative efforts with industry in carrying out the various phases...." For Army power reactors, reduced the $4.8 million requested and authorized to $2.7 million, applying the cut to the project for development of a gas-cooled, portable reactor. For naval propulsion reactors, approved the full $96,550,000 requested but did not allow an additional $2 million authorized for destroyer nuclear core development, saying costs of this project could be met within the sum allowed.

For development of the advanced space power system (SNAP-50), appropriated $10 million -- an additional cut of $2 million.

Cut $3.2 million for advanced systems research and technology, including $2.5 million for the Pluto program to develop a nuclear reactor to propel low-altitude military missiles. Said Congress had provided $3 million in 1964 for "mothballing" the project until a military need for it was developed. (1964 Almanac p. 178)

Provided the full amounts authorized for general reactor technology ($58 million) and for nuclear safety ($34,450,000).

For the physical research program, cut $3 million from the $239 million requested and authorized, including $2 million for the high energy physics program, leaving $98 million, and $1 million for controlled thermonuclear research, leaving $21.5 million. For medium energy physics, followed the authorization bill in providing $9 million -- $1.5 million over the request -- and in stipulating that $2 million (the additional funds plus $500,000 in available funds) should be used for research and development and advanced design studies for a proposed Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory meson physics facility. (Also see below)

Allowed the full amounts authorized for biology and medicine ($83 million) and for the training, education and information program ($15,780,000).

Cut the request and authorization for civilian applications of nuclear explosives (Project Plowshare) by $2.5 million, to $15,375,000, and applied the cut to the request for the Project Schooner excavation project.

Plant and Equipment -- Provided $237,995,000, an additional cut of $10,705,000 including $3 million for additional computer facilities and $4.8 million for a new electron linear accelerator at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Disapproved an unbudgeted $1.2 million authorized in HR 8122 for partial architecture and engineering for the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory meson physics facility. (Also see above)

Tennessee Valley Authority. In light of "extensive opposition," the Committee disallowed $5,775,000 requested to initiate construction of the Tellico Dam on the Little Tennessee River. It appropriated, instead, $100,000 for a TVA study of the possible pollution the dam would create in the river. Offsetting the decrease, the Committee provided an unbudgeted $5,570,000 to begin construction of the multipurpose Tims Ford project on the Elk River. It also increased by $1 million, to an $8 million total, funds for land acquisition for the Land Between-the-Lakes project.

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 22 passed HR 9220 by voice vote and sent it to the Senate, without change.

Most of the debate June 22 was directed at traditional charges that the bill was "pork barrel legislation." John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.), ranking GOP member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which drafted HR 9220, said "the two most important things this bill does is either keep water off the land or put water on the land, whichever is needed.... As long as we have disastrous floods on the one hand and dire shortages of water on the other, programs like these are needed. To indicate them as 'pork barrel' is ridiculous."

In further defense of the bill, Subcommittee Chairman Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) contended that "the value of existing projects was dramatically demonstrated during the devastating floods on the West Coast last December and January" when "the damages prevented by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation projects al-

ready in service amounted to about $1 billion." He said, "It is essential that we take all reasonable steps to conserve and develop the water resources of the nation in the immediate years ahead. Fundamental to the continued growth of our nation is adequate provision for flood control, water supply, navigation, reclamation and power development." There were no dissents.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 9220 appropriated:

Army Department	
Cemeterial expenses	$ 13,739,000
Rivers, harbors and flood control	1,277,139,000
Panama Canal	40,000,000
Interior Department	
Reclamation Bureau	321,566,500
Bonneville Power Administration	113,765,000
Southeastern Power Administration	1,000,000
Southwestern Power Administration	3,500,000
Independent Offices	
Atomic Energy Commission	2,354,995,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	59,847,000
Delaware River Basin Commission	140,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	400,000
TOTAL	$4,186,091,500
Indefinite appropriations (receipts)	(55,545,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$4,241,636,500

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Aug. 19 reported HR 9220 (S Rept 632), carrying $4,327,589,000.

The Senate total was $60,027,000 less than the revised Administration request and $85,952,500 more than the amount included by the House. The Senate restored $22,050,000 of the House cuts in the AEC request; added unbudgeted funds, in addition to those already added by the House, for the Corps of Engineers; and granted two major Administration requests, submitted after the House passed the bill, for $5 million for emergency flood control measures in areas struck by recent disasters and for $7.5 million for the Interoceanic Canal Commission. These increases accounted for the bulk of the fund difference between the House and Senate versions.

Major actions taken by the Committee:

Construction Starts. The Committee provided funds for 72 new construction starts -- 42 budgeted and 30 unbudgeted. It included all starts recommended by the Administration, all 15 unbudgeted starts added by the House, and the following additional 15 unbudgeted starts to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers: Anchorage Harbor, Alaska; Snettisham power project, Alaska; Garland City, Ark.; Four River Basins, Fla.; Island Levee, Ind. and Ill.; Melvern Reservoir, Kan.; East Point Levee, La.; Saginaw River, Mich.; Las Cruces, N.M.; Kill Van Kull, N.Y. and N.J.; New Hope Reservoir, N.C.; Kaw Reservoir, Okla; Optima Reservoir, Okla.; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway Channel to Palacios, Texas; and Hampton Roads, Va. One of these projects, Snettisham, contained a major power installation.

The Committee also recommended funds to initiate planning on 32 unbudgeted projects.

Corps of Engineers. For all Corps activities, the Committee added $52,929,000 to the amount provided by the House, for a total of $1,330,068,000 -- a net $50,244,000 increase over the request.

The Committee restored the $2,010,000 cut by the House from construction funds for the Oroville Reservoir, Calif. Among the increases over the House total were $35,363,000 for general construction, $5 million for emergency flood control activities in areas struck by recent flood disasters (the request was submitted after the House acted on the bill), and $9,765,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The Committee also deleted the House's increase of $10 million for anticipated savings and "slippages," leaving $80 million to be subtracted from sums appropriated.

Interior Department. The Committee increased the House sum for all Interior Department public works activities by $4,268,500, for a total of $453,020,000 (request: $458,568,000). The increases were in funds for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Under the Bonneville Power Administration, the Committee agreed with the House in allowing the full $1 million requested to initiate planning of a high-voltage transmission line from the Bonneville system into Southern Idaho -- a major goal of public-power interests. It expressed views similar to those of the House Committee on negotiation of a wheeling contract with non-federal utilities.

The Committee also added language to the bill directing that the BPA not supply power, "directly or indirectly, to any phosphorous electric furnace plant in Idaho, Utah or Wyoming" and directing the BPA to cancel a 1964 power contract with the Monsanto Chemical Co. It said the BPA appropriation was approved "with the understanding" that the BPA "will agree not to serve any phosphate furnace load or other direct service industrial loads; and that the BPA will agree that the private power companies need not wheel to a preference customer of the BPA in order for that customer to serve a phosphate furnace load now being served by the companies, and will agree to wheeling capacity limitations which will effectively discourage preference customers from serving new phosphate loads."

Atomic Energy Commission. The Committee restored $22,050,000 of the cuts made by the House in the Administration request for the AEC, leaving $2,423,670,000. In major actions the Committee:

Restored $7.1 million for reactor development, including $1 million of the $1.5 million cut by the House from the super-heat project-General Electric and the House cuts for the fast breeder reactor program, Army power reactors and SNAP-50.

Restored the $3 million cut by the House from the physical research program, leaving the full $239 million requested and authorized.

Plant and Equipment -- Restored $6,250,000 of the $10,705,000 cut by the House, including the full House cut of $4.8 million for a new electron linear accelerator at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and an unbudgeted $1.2 million for partial architecture and engineering for the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory meson physics facility.

Tennessee Valley Authority. The Committee recommended the full $58,952,000 requested for TVA, a cut of $895,000 in the House figure. It approved funds for the Tellico Dam but deleted the Tims Ford project, the additional land acquisition funds and the pollution control study. During hearings on the TVA budget, Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee said he would seek a revision of the existing methods of TVA financing "before we spend any more money in the Tennessee Valley." Under existing law, TVA power facilities were financed from power

sales and revenues from bonds, while other TVA projects -- like the multipurpose Tellico and Tims Ford projects -- were financed through appropriations.

Interoceanic Canal Commission. The Committee granted the full $7.5 million requested after House consideration of HR 9220 for initiating investigations of proposed routes for a sea-level canal to replace or supplement the Panama Canal.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 23 passed HR 9220 by voice vote and sent it to conference with the House.

Two amendments were rejected by the Senate before passage. One, by William Proxmire (D Wis.), would have deleted the budgeted $10 million for Corps of Engineers construction on the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, whose eventual cost was estimated at over $145 million. The other, by Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.), would have cut $10 million from Bureau of Reclamation funds for initiation of construction of a distribution and drainage system in the Westlands Irrigation District in the Central Valley project, Calif., a budgeted project. The Proxmire amendment was rejected by voice vote; the Nelson amendment by a 24-50 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1068)

In support of his amendment, Proxmire contended that the estimated benefits of the canal did not outweigh the estimated costs in sufficient proportion to justify continued construction. He described the project as "strictly pork barrel at its very worst." In addition, Proxmire said the canal would "destroy the treasured lower 45 miles of the Oklawaha River -- one of the most beautiful streams in America." Strong opposition to Proxmire's amendment was voiced by Florida Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D) and George A. Smathers (D). Holland said the cost-benefit ratio had not been overestimated; one of "the principal arguments for the early construction and completion" of the canal was a marked increase in "the traffic on the Mississippi River, on the Gulf intracoastal waterways and the East Coast and the Central waterways." Smathers said fears that the river would be damaged were "groundless" because the canal would "follow a straight line and not attempt to follow the meanders of the natural river." (For earlier dispute over the canal, see 1962 Almanac p. 180)

Nelson, in support of his amendment, said Congress should not appropriate funds for the Westlands project "without having before us recordable contracts guaranteeing compliance" with requirements of the reclamation law stating that irrigation water from federal projects was for the exclusive benefit of farms no larger than 160 acres, or 320 acres if owned by a man and wife. Under the law, no lands in excess of these limits could receive water from federal projects until their owners executed a recordable contract, approved by the Interior Department, for sale of the excess lands. Nelson said much of the land in the Westlands irrigation district was owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad in "checkerboard" blocks greatly exceeding the 160-acre limit. To appropriate funds for the project before a contract was executed, he said, would in effect continue "an interest-free subsidy" to the excess-land users. (For 1964 debate on a similar Nelson amendment and description of the 160-acre limit, see 1964 Almanac p. 192, 504)

Also before passage the Senate agreed by voice vote to a motion by Allen J. Ellender (D La.) to change language prohibiting the Bonneville Power Administration from supplying power to any phosphorous electric furnace plant in Idaho, Utah or Wyoming. The revised language applied to "southern" Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 9220 appropriated:

Army Department	
Cemeterial expenses	$ 13,739,000
Rivers, harbors and flood control	1,330,068,000
Panama Canal	40,000,000
Interior Department	
Reclamation Bureau	325,835,000
Bonneville Power Administration	113,765,000
Southeastern Power Administration	1,000,000
Southwestern Power Administration	3,500,000
Independent Offices	
Atomic Energy Commission	2,377,045,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	58,952,000
Delaware River Basin Commission	140,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	500,000
Interoceanic Canal Commission	7,500,000
TOTAL	$4,272,044,000
Indefinite appropriations (receipts)	(55,545,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$4,327,589,000

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 23 -- William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Cut $10 million allotted for Corps of Engineers construction on the Cross-Florida Barge Canal. Voice vote.

Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) -- Cut $10 million from Bureau of Reclamation construction funds for the Westlands Irrigation District in the Central Valley project in California. Roll call, 24-50.

Conference

REPORT -- The conference report (H Rept 1163) on HR 9220 was filed Oct. 13, carrying $4,292,866,500. Major actions by the conferees:

Construction Starts. Conferees provided funds for 68 new construction starts -- all 42 budgeted starts, all 15 unbudgeted starts added in the House and 11 of the 15 unbudgeted starts added in the Senate. Of the four Senate construction projects not included in the final bill, the conferees dropped two entirely (Island Levee, Ind. and Ill., and Las Cruces, N.M.) and provided planning funds, as requested in the Budget, for the other two (Snettisham power project, Alaska, and New Hope Reservoir, N.C.).

The conferees recommended funds to initiate planning on 59 projects -- all 25 budgeted planning starts, all seven unbudgeted planning starts provided in the House, and 27 of the 32 unbudgeted starts allowed in the Senate. For surveys, they provided a compromise $25,435,000 -- $758,000 above the request.

Corps of Engineers. Conferees recommended $1,307,955,500 for all Corps activities, about halfway between the House and Senate figures and $28,131,500 more than the request.

The conference version retained the House's $2,010,000 cut from construction funds budgeted for the Oroville Reservoir, Calif., which the Senate had restored. On over-all House-Senate differences on Corps funds, conferees provided $993,279,000 for general construction ($19,616,000 over the request; $19,543,000 above the

House figure; $15,820,000 below the Senate sum); allowed the full $12 million requested and provided by the Senate for emergency flood control, hurricane and shore protection activities (including $5 million requested after the House passed HR 9220); and compromised at $84,942,500 for flood control on the Mississippi River and its tributaries -- halfway between the House and Senate figures and $7,882,500 more than the request. In addition, the conferees agreed to the House's increase of $10 million for anticipated savings and "slippages," so that $90 million (instead of $80 million) was subtracted from sums appropriated.

Interior Department. For all Interior Department public works activities, conferees compromised at $451,665,000 -- $6,903,000 less than the Budget request.

The conferees modified Senate language to direct that the BPA not supply power, directly or indirectly "through any preference customer," to any phosphorous electric furnace plant in southern Idaho, Utah or Wyoming. The language had the effect of making more specific the intent expressed in the Senate report on HR 9920 that BPA power should not be used in any manner to serve new phosphate loads. The provision had been proposed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to eliminate the possibility that the BPA would supply power to sulfur or phosphate plants in southern Idaho which would compete with similar plants in his state.

Conferees also dropped the Senate's provision directing the BPA to cancel a 1964 power contract with the Monsanto Chemical Co. The contract had been canceled Aug. 20.

Atomic Energy Commission. Conferees recommended $2,412,520,000 for the AEC -- about midway between the House and Senate figures and $115,105,000 less than the Budget request. They agreed to a portion of the Senate's restoration of cuts made by the House, including $1 million for the super-heat project-General Electric, $1 million for the fast breeder reactor program and $1 million for SNAP-50. They retained the House's $3 million cut, which the Senate had restored, in funds for the physical research program, leaving $236 million.

Plant and Equipment -- The conferees agreed with the Senate in restoring House cuts of $4.8 million for a new electron linear accelerator at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and an unbudgeted $1.2 million authorized in HR 8122 for partial architecture and engineering for the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory meson physics facility.

Tennessee Valley Authority. The final bill provided $59,347,000 for TVA -- $395,000 more than the request and Senate figures but $500,000 less than the House sum. Conferees deleted the Senate's funds for the Tellico Dam and reinstated the House-approved Tims Ford project and pollution study. They provided an unbudgeted $500,000 (half the House sum) for the Land-Between-the-Lakes project, for a project total of $7.5 million.

Interoceanic Canal Commission. Conferees recommended $7 million of the $7.5 million requested and provided by the Senate after the House completed action on the bill.

ACTION -- The House Oct. 14 and the Senate Oct. 15 agreed by voice votes to the conference report, sending the bill to the President.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

HR 7060 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 223) April 1, 1965.
- Passed by the House by a 347-7 roll-call vote April 5. (See p. 948)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 275) June 3.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 8.
- Conference report (H Rept 550) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 28.

PL 89-57 -- Signed into law June 30.

The fiscal 1966 appropriations bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President and four independent agencies (HR 7060) provided $7,669,444,000 -- $80,326,000 less than the amount requested by the Administration.

HR 7060 appropriated $1,291,239,000 to the Treasury Department, $5,324,400,000 to the Post Office Department, $15,805,000 to the Executive Office of the President, $3 million to the four independent agencies and $1,035,000,000 to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Major Congressional reductions in Administration requests were $21,726,000 in Treasury funds, including $21,420,000 from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and $58.6 million in Post Office funds, including $29 million from operating estimates and $19 million from plant and equipment.

As usual, indefinite appropriations (funds that come to the Treasury from permanent appropriations already made available by Congress) were not included in the bill. They were estimated at $11,649,998,000, of which approximately $11.5 billion would be for interest payments on the national debt.

The House and Senate versions of HR 7060 differed in three major respects: funds for IRS revenue accounting and processing activities, Post Office operations and Coast Guard acquisition, construction and improvements.

For IRS accounting and processing activities, the House appropriated $154,600,000 and the Senate $164,500,000. Conferees accepted $5 million of the Senate increase, bringing the final amount to $159,600,000. At the same time, conferees deleted a $7.2 million increase approved by the Senate for IRS compliance activities.

Conferees accepted $11 million of the $27,450,000 increase voted by the Senate for the Post Office Department above the House's version. The increase approved by the Senate included funds for Post Office operations and plant and equipment.

For Coast Guard acquisition, construction and improvements, conferees accepted the Senate figure of $115,510,000 instead of the $101 million proposed by the House. Part of the Senate increase was to cover the cost of 17 small Coast Guard patrol craft which had been deployed to Viet Nam.

(The fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 7091 -- PL 89-16) appropriated $22.3 million to the Treasury Department for program costs and for pay increases voted in 1964 and $200 million to the Post Office Department for the pay raises. For story on HR 7091, see p. 227.)

(Continued on next page)

(The fiscal 1966 general supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309) appropriated $34.3 million to the Bureau of the Mint to continue the Mint's crash program of coin production and for production of new coins of the new alloy authorized by S 2080 (PL 89-81).) However, Congress denied $41.5 million in fiscal 1966 supplemental appropriations requested by the Post Office to cover costs of an expected increased volume of mail. For story on the supplemental appropriations bill, see p. 182. For story on the new coins, see p. 882.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 7060, as signed by the President:

TREASURY	
Office of the Secretary	$ 5,874,000
Bureau of Accounts	33,500,000
Bureau of Customs	82,250,000
Bureau of the Mint	14,350,000
Bureau of Narcotics	5,970,000
Bureau of Public Debt	50,330,000
Coast Guard	462,010,000
Internal Revenue Service	616,200,000
Office of the Treasurer	6,350,000
U.S. Secret Service	14,405,000
Subtotal	$1,291,239,000
POST OFFICE	
Administration and regional operation	$ 86,500,000
Research, development and engineering	12,000,000
Operations	4,304,900,000
Transportation	595,000,000
Facilities and supplies	221,000,000
Plant and equipment	105,000,000
Subtotal	$5,324,400,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	
Compensation of the President	$ 150,000
White House Office	2,855,000
Special projects	1,500,000
Executive Mansion and grounds	694,000
Bureau of the Budget	7,973,000
Council of Economic Advisers	723,000
National Security Council	660,000
Emergency fund for the President	1,000,000
Management improvement	250,000
Subtotal	$ 15,805,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	
U.S. Tax Court	$ 2,190,000
Administrative Conference of the United States	250,000
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	410,000
President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy	150,000
Subtotal	$ 3,000,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT	
International Monetary Fund	$1,035,000,000
TOTAL	$7,669,444,000

BACKGROUND -- The President's Budget requests for fiscal 1966 for the two departments, the Executive Office and the four independent agencies totaled $6,708,510,000. After House passage of the appropriations bill, the President's requests were increased to $7,749,770,000 -- $1,035,000,000 in fiscal 1965 supplemental funds to increase the U. S. contribution to the IMF and $6,260,000 to replace 17 small Coast Guard patrol craft that had been deployed to Viet Nam. The final request included $1,312,965,000 for the Treasury Department, $5,383,000,000 for the Post Office Department, $15,805,000 for the Executive Office and $3 million for the four independent agencies.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 1 reported HR 7060 (H Rept 223), recommending appropriations of $6,604,404,000 -- a cut of $104,106,000 from total Budget requests.

The Committee said it was concerned with the "growing tendency on the part of Government officials, particularly junior officials, to satisfy personal egos by displaying certain status symbols," such as automobile telephones and short-wave radios and "special rugs and drapes and special office equipment...." The Committee said the cost of such items was "relatively small," but that every dollar of the taxpayer's money should be spent for "essential government service, and every dollar wasted is a dollar too much."

On specific items, the Committee took the following major actions:

Treasury Department. Bureau of the Mint -- Approved the full $13,350,000 requested, which the Committee said would "enable the Bureau of the Mint to continue its crash program to meet the serious coin shortage and prepare for requirements in connection with the proposed change in the silver content of present coinage." Testifying Feb. 15 on Treasury appropriations requests, then-Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon had said it was "very clear we cannot continue with our present silver coinage" because of the growing shortage of silver. "The real question is in what way should we replace our present silver coinage," Dillon testified.

A new coinage system was subsequently authorized in the Silver Coinage Act of 1965 (S 2080 -- PL 89-81). The legislation provided for the minting of dimes and quarters of a cupro-nickel alloy and a new half dollar with a reduced silver content. (For story, see p. 882)

Coast Guard -- Reduced the request for funds for acquisition, construction and improvements by $8,250,000, to $101 million, which the Committee said was "sufficient to fund a reasonable increase in the program for modernizing the fleet and shore installations of the Coast Guard." The Committee said that "funds appropriated under this heading remain available until expended," and that the "unobligated balances carried over in this account in recent years have been significantly larger than estimated by the Department." The Committee also said it "specifically approves the expenditure of funds" for the acquisition from the Army of Fort Jay in New York City. (The appropriation was $13,250,000 below the authorized amount. For action on Coast Guard authorization bill (HR 4527), see story p. 718.)

Internal Revenue Service -- Reduced funds requested for compliance activities by $14.5 million to $439 million. The report said that for " the last several years the

Committee has been concerned about the rapid growth in the size and staff of the Internal Revenue Service...." It said that while the Committee had "specifically approved" the concept of the automatic data processing program, it was "becoming rather apprehensive at the tremendous amount of equipment being purchased as well as the accelerated rate being pursued by the Service." The report said that when the automatic data processing system became fully operational, "the impact on compliance will be most significant," and as a result additional compliance personnel should not be added "at this time."

Secret Service -- Recommended $12,637,000 for salaries and expenses. This was $3,877,000 more than had been requested by the Administration. The higher figure had been recommended by Dillon. The Secret Service is part of the Treasury Department. In testimony to the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee Feb. 15, Dillon said he was aware that it was "perhaps unprecedented" for a Cabinet officer to ask for an appropriation in excess of that requested by the President, but that this was " a very special and indeed unique situation." Dillon said President Johnson felt that "these substantial additional expenditures required for the increased protection of the President...are so intimately connected with him that he should not personally pass upon them." Dillon said the President was aware of the request for additional funds and was "content to leave the decision to the wisdom of the Congress." In testimony to the Subcommittee Feb. 23, James J. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service, said the additional funds would permit the hiring of 183 agents and other new personnel and the purchase of equipment. Rowley said the equipment would include electronic data processing devices which would permit the Service to make quicker use of its index of approximately 240,000 persons and groups considered a potential danger to the President. Rowley said an average of 6,000 referrals a month were received from other agencies for addition to the list.

Post Office Department. Recommended appropriations of $5,313,400,000 which was $69,600,000 below the amount requested by the Administration. The Committee requested the Post Office Department to "carefully review each proposed new program as well as existing programs to eliminate activities which, while desirable, may not be essential...."

Independent Agencies. Approved the full Administration request for $3 million, which was $495,000 over the fiscal 1965 appropriation. Of this amount, $250,000 was accounted for by the addition to the bill of funds for the Administrative Conference of the United States. The Conference was established in 1964 (PL 88-499) to formulate recommendations for the improvement of administrative procedures within the federal agencies. (1964 Almanac p.441)

FLOOR ACTION

The House April 5 passed HR 7060 by a 347-7 roll-call vote. The $6,604,404,000 total was unchanged from Appropriations Committee recommendations. (For voting, see chart p. 948)

Tom Steed (D Okla.), chairman of the House Appropriations Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee and floor manager of HR 7060, said the Administration's requests were reduced by 1.55 percent, a "very modest reduction." He said that "these agencies traditionally bring in tight budgets, and it is not easy to make substantial cuts."

Before passage, the House rejected, by a 13-27 standing vote, an amendment by Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) that would have prohibited the use of funds appropriated by HR 7060 for the seizure of mail unless Government officials obtained a search warrant in connection with the seizure of property for collection of federal taxes. Hall said that although privacy of mail was guaranteed by the 4th Amendment to the Constitution, there had been 14 seizures of first-class mail since December 1962. The seizures were made by the Post Office Department for the Internal Revenue Service and involved IRS delinquent tax cases. (For story on Senate investigation of Government "mail covers", see p. 1526.)

Steed opposed the amendment. He said that although he did not disagree with Hall about "stopping a practice he finds obnoxious," the amendment concerned "something that the (Appropriations) Committee knows nothing about, never heard of before, except what we have heard today." He said it did not seem fair to adopt the amendment when the Committee had been given "no opportunity to take this matter up with the agency...."

Also prior to passage of the bill two provisions were removed on points of order by H. R. Gross (R Iowa), who said they represented legislative provisions in an appropriation bill. The provisions would have allowed the Treasury and Post Office Departments to transfer internally limited amounts of their appropriations and use the funds for purposes not originally intended. Steed said the language regarding transfer of funds within the Post Office Department had been in the bill "for many years" and gave the Department "the only device it has to cope with unexpected and unforeseen changes in the mail flow volume which can and frequently do occur." The transfer privilege for the Treasury Department was not previously contained in money bills for the agency.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 7060 as passed by the House:

Treasury Department	$1,272,252,000
Post Office Department	5,313,400,000
Executive Office of the President	15,752,000
Independent Agencies	
U.S. Tax Court	2,190,000
Administrative Conference of the United States	250,000
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	410,000
President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy	150,000
TOTAL	$6,604,404,000

AMENDMENT REJECTED

April 5 -- Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) -- Prohibit the use of funds appropriated in the bill for the seizure of mail unless Government officials obtained a search warrant in connection with the seizure of property for collection of federal taxes. Standing vote, 13-27.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 3 reported HR 7060 (S Rept 275), appropriating $7,698,669,000 -- $1,094,265,000 more than the House-approved funds and $51,101,000 less than revised budget requests. *(Continued on next page)*

Following are the major changes made by the Committee in the House version:

Treasury Department. Bureau of Customs -- The Committee appropriated the same amount, $82,250,000, that had been approved by the House. The Committee said any savings resulting from the proposed reorganization of the field structure of the Customs Bureau "will be in the future and at an indefinite time" and that it "anticipated that the over-all workload of the Bureau of Customs will continue to increase...."(The reorganization plan abolished 53 offices in the Customs Bureau which were filled by appointment by the President. The offices were to be abolished not later than Dec. 31, 1966. For story, see p. 658.)

Coast Guard -- The Committee increased funds for acquisition, construction and improvement from $101,000,000 to $115,510,000. It said $6,260,000 of the increase represented an additional sum requested May 17 for replacement of 17 small Coast Guard patrol craft that had been deployed to Viet Nam. The Committee said deployment of the craft had "seriously reduced the search and rescue and law-enforcement capabilities off the shores of the United States," and that it was "most urgent that these capabilities be restored at the very earliest possible date."

Funds for replacement of the vessels were authorized in HR 7855 (PL 89-21). (For story, see p. 718)

Internal Revenue Service -- The Committee increased funds for revenue accounting and processing by $9.9 million. The Committee also increased funds for compliance activities by $7,250,000, which it said would provide sufficient funds to maintain current staffing and operational levels "on the additional 1.9 million tax returns expected," and "to raise operational levels and thereby improve taxpayer compliance." In addition, the Committee restored language, deleted from the House bill on a point of order, permitting the Internal Revenue Service to transfer a limited amount of its appropriations for use for purposes not originally intended.

Secret Service -- The Committee reduced funds by $522,000, saying that during the course of its hearings Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler "withdrew the request previously submitted for $522,000 for two Presidential armored vehicles. It was made clear to the Committee that the President did not approve the original request for these vehicles and that if they were built he would not use or condone their use in his protection." (For story on proposals for Presidential safety, see p. 582)

Post Office Department. The Committee increased funds provided by the House by $27,450,000, most of which it said would be used to provide 5,204 additional positions that had been requested to handle the estimated 3-percent mail volume increase and 15,000 additional positions to relieve excessive overtime. The Committee also restored language permitting the transfer of funds within the Department but disallowed $50,000 requested by the Administration and allowed by the House for transfer to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

IMF. The Committee added $1,035,000,000 in fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations to increase the U. S. contribution to the IMF. The amount, requested June 1, was authorized by HR 6497 (PL 89-31). (For story, see p. 486)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 8 passed HR 7060 by voice vote. The total amount appropriated remained unchanged from the $7,698,669,000 recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 7060 as passed by the Senate:

Treasury Department	$1,304,014,000
Post Office Department	5,340,850,000
Executive Office of the President	15,805,000
Independent Agencies	
U.S. Tax Court	2,190,000
Administrative Conference of the United States	250,000
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	410,000
President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy	150,000
International Monetary Fund	1,035,000,000
TOTAL	$7,698,669,000

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees June 24 reported HR 7060 (H Rept 550) recommending $7,669,444,000, which was $1,065,040,000 above the amount appropriated by the House and $29,225,000 less than had been appropriated by the Senate.

Conferees resolved the major differences between the two versions of the bill as follows:

- Accepted the $14.5-million Senate increase in funds for Coast Guard acquisition, construction and improvements, part of which ($6,260,000) was for replacement of vessels that had been deployed to Viet Nam.
- Accepted $5 million of the $9.9 million added by the Senate for Internal Revenue Service accounting and processing activities but deleted a $7.2-million Senate increase in funds for IRS compliance activities.
- Accepted Senate deletion of $522,000 in Secret Service funds provided by the House for two Presidential armored vehicles, which Mr. Johnson said he did not want.
- Accepted $11,000,000 of the $27,450,000 increase voted by the Senate for the Post Office Department. Much of the increase was for additional personnel to eliminate excessive overtime.
- Accepted the Senate amendment to permit the transfer of certain Post Office funds within the Department but rejected a Senate proposal to permit the transfer of certain funds within the IRS.
- Accepted the $1,035,000,000 Senate addition to increase the U. S. contribution to the IMF.

ACTION -- The House and Senate June 28 agreed by voice votes to the conference report.

In House discussion of the conference report, H. R. Gross (R Iowa) noted that the Post Office planned to hire approximately 6,000 temporary summer employees and said he hoped the House Appropriations Treasury and Post Office and Executive Office Subcommittee would look into the "boondoggle" when it considered the fiscal 1967 appropriation bill. Tom Steed (D Okla.), chairman of the Subcommittee, assured Gross that "next year the Bureau of the Budget, as well as this Committee, are going into this entire picture quite thoroughly." (For story on summer Post Office hiring, see p. 1516.)

STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE BILL APPROPRIATES $2 BILLION

HR 8639 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 427) May 27, 1965.

- Passed by the House on a 322-60 roll-call vote June 1. (See p. 964)
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 547) Aug. 10.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote Aug. 12. (For roll-call vote on amendment see p. 1065)
- Conference report (H Rept 807) agreed to by voice votes of the House Aug. 19, and the Senate Aug. 24.

PL 89-164 -- Signed into law Sept. 2.

Congress in 1965 appropriated $2,057,597,150 for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, the Judiciary and 12 related agencies in fiscal 1966. The bill also authorized appropriation of $3,898,400,000 from the Highway Trust Fund to meet obligations incurred under federal-aid highway programs.

As enacted, HR 8639 totaled $114,338,450 less than Administration requests, $28,092,750 less than appropriated by the House and $5,125,350 more than appropriated by the Senate. The action of the Senate, in voting smaller appropriations than did the House, was unusual.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 8639 appropriated:

STATE DEPARTMENT

Administration of foreign affairs	$ 204,618,000
International organizations and conferences	103,121,000
International commissions	22,963,000
Educational exchange	58,800,000
Other*	100,000
Subtotal	$ 389,602,000

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

General administration	$ 68,769,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	165,365,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	73,175,000
Federal Prison System	63,560,000
Subtotal	$ 370,869,000

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

General administration	$ 4,200,00
Community Relations Service	1,300,000
U.S. Travel Service	3,000,000
Office of Business Economics	2,500,000
Census Bureau	23,950,000
Business and Defense Services Admn.	5,200,000
International activities	15,625,000
Office of Field Services	4,200,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	29,970,000
Patent Office	33,400,000
Bureau of Standards	35,123,000
Weather Bureau	107,572,250
Maritime Administration	339,811,000
Bureau of Public Roads	248,000,000
Transportation research	3,000,000
Subtotal	$ 856,851,250

JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES

Courts and judicial services	$ 69,954,900
American Battle Monuments Commission	2,148,000
Civil Rights Commission	1,500,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department civil rights educational activities	5,000,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	2,750,000
Federal Maritime Commission	3,150,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,915,000
Small Business Administration	157,065,000
Special Trade Negotiations Representative	556,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	480,000
Tariff Commission	3,400,000
U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	10,000,000
U. S. Information Agency	171,617,000
Subtotal	$ 429,535,900
TOTAL, definite appropriations	$2,046,858,150
Indefinite Appropriations (Judiciary)	10,739,000
GRAND TOTAL	$2,057,597,150

* *For presentation of statue of Abraham Lincoln to Mexico.*

In addition, HR 8639:

Authorized appropriation from the Highway Trust Fund of $3,898,400,000 to meet federal-aid highway obligations.

Prohibited the use of funds in the Act for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by Congress or to administer programs funded from foreign currencies for which a specific dollar appropriation had not been made.

(Continued on next page)

Background

The Administration's final requests totaled $2,171,935,600, including the following: State, $405,210,000; Justice, $378,834,000; Commerce, $937,030,000; the Judiciary, $87,865,500 (including indefinite appropriations for referees' salaries and expenses); and 13 related agencies, $367,996,100. The total included requests, made after House consideration of HR 8639, for expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, created by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and $1 million for construction of a new chancery building in Saigon, Viet Nam, authorized in May.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION-- May 27 reported HR 8639 (H Rept 427), recommending $2,085,689,900 in direct and indefinite appropriations. This total was $82,045,700 less than the original Administration requests of $2,167,735,600 which the Committee considered.

On specific items, the Committee took the following action:

State Department. Of the $404,210,000 requested for the State Department, the Committee allowed $388,202,000 -- a reduction of $16,008,000. The largest single cut, $5,275,000, was made in requests for Department salaries and expenses. A portion of this reduction was related to Committee disapproval of a request for 385 additional personnel positions. Secretary of State Dean Rusk Feb. 16 had volunteered a cut of 229 in these positions and the Committee denied the remaining 156. "The Department -- with help from this Committee -- has held the number of positions down to the same level as in fiscal year 1961," the report stated. However, funds were approved to tighten Department security measures, including the use of security trained Navy Seabees to supervise the construction of office buildings abroad. The Seabees' main function would be to insure that new buildings did not include listening devices such as were found in a U.S. building constructed in 1961 with foreign labor in Warsaw, Poland.

In addition, the Committee approved $6,640,000 -- $2 million below requests -- for the Chamizal settlement and $100,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln to be presented to Mexico in commemoration of that nation's independence. The Chamizal funds were part of a $44.9 million authorization approved by Congress in 1964 (PL 88-300) to settle a century-old dispute between the United States and Mexico over their common Rio Grande River boundary. Only $30 million had been appropriated to implement the Chamizal settlement in fiscal 1965.(1964 Almanac p. 199, 336)

Justice Department. Appropriations of $370,819,000 were allowed for the Justice Department -- a reduction of $3,015,000 in Administration requests. The Committee approved the full request of $165,365,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which was $4,285,000 above the appropriation for fiscal 1965, and approved 392 additional full-year FBI positions.

Commerce Department. The Committee approved $889,522,000 for the Commerce Department -- a reduction of $47,508,000 in budget estimates. In addition, the Committee authorized appropriations of $3,898,400,000 from the Highway Trust Fund for federal-aid highways -- a reduction of $1.6 million in estimates for administrative expenses. The bill appropriated directly from the Treasury $255 million for repayable advances to the Trust Fund which the Committe said were necessary because expenditures would exceed revenues to the Fund in the first half of the year. The money would be repaid by the end of the year. The appropriation was $25 million less than the request because of recent indications of higher than expected revenues, the report said.

For the Community Relations Service, which was established by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL 88-352), the Committee approved the full request of $1.3 million. (The Service later was transferred to the Justice Department. See story p. 565)

For the Census Bureau, $23,950,000 was allowed, of which $5 million was for tabulating the general agriculture census of 1964 and $2.2 million was for preparation for the 19th decennial census in 1970.

For the Maritime Administration, the Committee approved $349,811,000, which was $3,261,000 above budget estimates. The total included $190 million, the Administration request, for operating-differential subsidies for merchant marine vessels. The net committee increase over budget estimates resulted from a $7.3 million increase in funds for ship construction subsidies, a $4 million reduction in funds for research and development (because the nuclear vessel NS Savannah would be placed in experimental commercial operation rather than demonstration operation during fiscal 1966) and a $39,000 reduction in salaries and expenses. The ship construction increase was designed for a fifth ship planned by the American President Lines.

The Judiciary. The Committee allowed $70,372,900 for the Judiciary, which was $6,243,000 less than budget estimates. The total included $3.5 million -- $3,540,000 less than requests -- for the payment of fees and expenses of court-appointed counsels for indigent defendants under the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 (PL 88-455). The report noted that the appropriation "is purely an estimate." "When the original bill was submitted in 1963, the estimated cost by the Attorney General was $3,500,000. Now the request of the Judiciary is over twice that amount," the report said. (1964 Almanac p.430)

Related Agencies. For 11 related agencies, the Committee provided $356,035,000,which was $8,761,000 less than sought. On specific items, the Committee allowed $1.5 million for the Civil Rights Commission, which was $220,000 below requests; $4 million for desegregated school programs of the Health, Education and Welfare Department under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which was $4 million below requests; and $10 million for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which was $2,272,000 below requests. On the latter item, Congress had authorized only $10 million for fiscal 1966 (PL 89-27). (See story p. 497)

In addition, the Committee disallowed a $200,000 request for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. Congress had provided $25,000 for the Commission in the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1965 (PL 89-16) and had stipulated "that the Commission not incur any obligations payable with appropriated funds on or after May 1, 1965." (See story p. 227)

Other Action. The Committee denied an Administration request to allow the Executive Branch to use up to 5 percent of the foreign currencies held by the Treasury for U.S. uses in certain countries abroad. "This proposal would in effect have the Congress give up its authority to decide what these excess currencies (the equivalent of

$82,400,000) are to be used for and turn that authority over to the Bureau of the Budget," the report said.

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 1 passed HR 8639 by a 322-60 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 964)

No changes were made in the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee.

During debate, Frank T. Bow (R Ohio), ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, said HR 8639 was a "good" bill, but he objected to several small items. He also criticized the State Department for failing to work out arrangements with foreign countries whereby U.S.-owned foreign currencies of some countries could be converted into the currencies of other countries to finance U.S. operations there.

With reference to excess currencies, Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) cited a March 22 report of the House Government Operations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee (H Rept 199) proposing that in the future the Administration request direct appropriations from the Treasury's mounting stockpile of U.S.-owned foreign currencies. Reuss said these funds could be used to finance "foreign aid activities of a priority somewhat lower than that necessary to meet the test for a regular dollar aid appropriation." (For 1964 controversy on appropriation of these currencies, see 1964 Almanac p. 124)

Referring to the Committee's denial of the Administration request for blanket authority to use $82.4 million in U.S.-owned foreign currencies, Reuss said it "deserved to be turned down" because the Budget Bureau had failed to detail uses for the funds.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8639 appropriated the following funds for fiscal 1966:

State Department	$ 388,202,000
Justice Department	370,819,000
Commerce Department	889,522,000
The Judiciary	70,372,900
American Battle Monuments Comm.	2,148,000
Civil Rights Commission	1,500,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department, Civil Rights Functions	4,000,000
Federal Maritime Commission	3,100,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Comm.	1,915,000
Small Business Administration	157,065,000
Trade Negotiations Ambassador	556,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	480,000
Tariff Commission	3,400,000
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	10,000,000
U.S. Information Agency	171,871,000
TOTAL	$2,074,950,900
Indefinite appropriations (Jud.)	10,739,000
GRAND TOTAL	$2,085,689,900

In addition, HR 8639:

Authorized appropriation from the Highway Trust Fund of $3,898,400,000 to meet federal-aid highway obligations.

Prohibited the use of funds in the Act for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by Congress or to administer programs funded from foreign currencies for which a specific dollar appropriation had not been made.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Aug. 10 reported HR 8639 (S Rept 547), recommending $2,051,971,800. The total was $33,718,100 less than the House-approved funds and $119,963,800 below the revised budget request for $2,171,935,600.

Major changes in the House bill:

State Department. The Committee approved $390,125,000 for the State Department -- $1,923,000 more than the House. The Senate increases included: $348,000 for 38 additional positions, none of which was allowed by the House and $1 million for the Saigon chancery.

Commerce Department. The largest reduction in the House bill was an additional $25 million cut in repayable advances to the Highway Trust Fund. It was based on revised estimates of revenue. The Committee also deleted the $7.3 million unbudgeted ship construction subsidy and cut $10 million from operating subsidies which had not been obligated because of a maritime strike.

Among small increases, the Committee provided $250,000 for mobile fairs exhibiting U.S. goods abroad and $100,000 for a new export promotion program, "America Weeks."

The Judiciary. The Committee made an additional $500,000 reduction in funds for payment of court-appointed counsels under the Criminal Justice Act of 1964.

Related Agencies. For the 12 related agencies covered by HR 8639, the Committee allowed $359,111,000--$3,076,000 over House appropriations. Increases included $1 million for civil rights functions of HEW and $2,250,000 of the $3.2 million request for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (the latter item was not considered by the House).

The Committee "strongly" recommended that the USIA conduct a detailed study with the view of curtailing operations in Western Europe.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 12 passed HR 8639 by voice vote, with amendments, and sent it to conference with the House. It voted $500,000 more than the Appropriations Committee had recommended.

During floor consideration, debate centered on four amendments offered to the bill. Two of the amendments -- one, by Gordon Allott (R Colo.), to prohibit the use of Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) funds for closing any BPR regional office; the other, by John O. Pastore (D R.I.) to increase from $2,250,000 to $2,750,000 funds for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission -- were accepted by voice vote. According to John L. McClellan (D Ark.), the bill's floor manager, Allott's amendment was necessary because Alan S. Boyd, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, considered language in the Appropriations Committee report designed to bar the closing of any BPR office, including the Denver, Colo., regional office, to be unconstitutional. Pastore argued that a $500,000 increase in the appropriation for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, created by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL 88-352), would allow the Commission to get off to a good start and more effectively carry out its responsibilities. The Administration sought $3.2 million in a request submitted to the Senate after the House acted on the bill. (1964 Almanac p. 338)

Rejected by an 18-66 roll-call vote was an amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to increase from $5

million to $8 million funds for the Health, Education and Welfare Department's civil rights educational activities. Javits said his amendment was designed to bring the HEW appropriation up to the fiscal 1965 level and to impress on Congress " that anything we do in the field of civil rights can be directly eroded by the sheer lack of appropriation of funds." McClellan and Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) argued, however, that during hearings HEW failed to justify the need for the full $8 million Budget request. Mrs. Smith added, "More than money is needed -- a good strong administration of this new and important program is vital to its success." (For voting, see chart p. 1065)

Also rejected, by voice vote, was an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) to prohibit the United States Information Agency (USIA) from producing domestic films depicting public officials' contribution to the nation's development. Williams specifically objected to the current USIA production of a film which he said portrayed the life and contributions of the Johnson family. Williams said Congress had never intended for USIA funds to be spent to "produce films of officeholders" or " in a manner. . . . so obviously political." He said his amendment would not prohibit the showing of the film about President Kennedy, "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." (See story p. 659)

A USIA spokesman Aug. 12 told reporters that the film was not President Johnson's "life story" as such, but mainly told the story of economic development of the area of Texas of which Mr. Johnson was a native. He said the film showed " how through education, hard work and a democratic society, the people of that area of the Southwest were able to transfer a very lean countryside into an economically developed area." The spokesman said the movie, titled "A President's Country," was to be shown overseas and not in the United States.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 8639 appropriated:

State Department	$ 390,125,000
Justice Department	370,919,000
Commerce Department	851,122,900
The Judiciary	69,954,900
American Battle Monuments Comm.	2,148,000
Civil Rights Commission	1,500,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department, Civil Rights Functions	5,000,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	2,750,000
Federal Maritime Commission	3,180,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Comm.	1,915,000
Small Business Administration	157,065,000
Trade Negotiations Ambassador	556,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	480,000
Tariff Commission	3,400,000
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	10,000,000
U.S. Information Agency	171,617,000
TOTAL	$2,041,732,800
Indefinite appropriations (Jud.)	10,739,000
GRAND TOTAL	$2,052,471,800

In addition to the House provisions, HR 8639:

Prohibited the use of Bureau of Public Roads funds for the closing of any regional BPR field office.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 12 -- Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Add the BPR amendment, above. Voice vote.

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- Increase from $2,250,000 to $2,750,000 funds for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 12 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Increase from $5 million to $8 million funds for Health, Education and Welfare Department civil rights educational activities. Roll-call vote, 18-66.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Prohibit the use of United States Information Agency funds for producing any domestic film to portray the contribution any public official or his family has made to the growth and development of the United States. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees Aug. 18 reported a compromise version of HR 8639 (H Rept 807) recommending $2,057,597,150. Major compromises were:

State Department. Approved $389,602,000 for the State Department, which was $523,000 less than allowed by the Senate and $1.4 million more than allowed by the House. House conferees accepted Senate increases of $1 million for construction of a new U.S. chancery building in Saigon, South Viet Nam, and of $300,000 to allow 39 additional grants for the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between the East and West in Honolulu, Hawaii. Senate conferees agreed to deletion of a $348,000 increase for 38 additional personnel additions.

Justice Department. Appropriated $370,869,000 for the Justice Department, accepting half of the $100,000 Senate increase for the Office of Criminal Justice.

Commerce Department. Approved $856,851,250 for the Commerce Department, which was $5,728,350 more than provided by the Senate and $32,670,750 less than provided by the House. House conferees agreed to Senate increases of $350,000 for mobile trade fairs and "America Weeks" export promotion projects and $200,000 for Coast and Geodetic Survey seismic surveys in Alaska and California, and to Senate decreases of $10 million from Maritime Administration operating-differential subsidies and $25 million from Bureau of Public Roads repayable advances to the Highway Trust Fund. Senate conferees agreed to the House increase of $7.3 million for Maritime Administration subsidies for construction of an unbudgeted fifth ship for the American President Lines. Other major differences between the House and Senate bills were split.

In addition, conferees deleted language, which was added to the bill by a Senate floor amendment, prohibiting use of Bureau of Public Roads funds for the closing of any Bureau regional office.

The Judiciary. Appropriated $69,954,900 for the Judiciary, which was $418,000 less than approved by the House but the same amount approved by the Senate, including the additional cut -- to $3 million-- for fees for court-appointed counsels for indigents under the Criminal Justice Act.

Related Agencies. Allowed $359,581,000 for related agencies, which was $30,000 under the amount provided by the Senate and $3,546,000 above the amount provided by the House. House conferees agreed to Senate increases of $1 million (for a total $5 million) for civil rights functions of the Health, Education and Welfare Department and of $2,750,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

ACTION-- The conference report was agreed to by voice votes Aug. 19 of the House and Aug. 24 of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

HR 8775 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 442) June 3, 1965.

- Passed by the House by voice vote June 8. (For roll-call vote on recommittal with instructions, see p. 966)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 424) July 6.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote July 12. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 1057)
- Conference report (H Rept 630) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate July 21.

PL 89-90 -- Signed into law July 27.

The Legislative Branch appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 8775) appropriated $189,993,297, which was $14,871,079 above the fiscal 1965 appropriation.

Resolving the most controversial aspect of the bill, the final version of HR 8775 provided only $24,100 for the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, although the House originally voted $120,000. The issue of funds for the Committee led to considerable friction between Congress' two immigration leaders, Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), who sought the higher amount, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), who supported the lower figure and urged the Senate to reduce the amount the House had provided. Feighan, as chairman of the Joint Committee, was anxious to conduct investigations of immigration problems but his plans were opposed by Celler, who, as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, had control over the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Immigration, which Feighan also headed. The feud between the two Congressmen over the funds and activities of the two Committees first broke out publicly in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 202, 324; 1965 Almanac p. 459)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 8775 appropriated:

Senate	$ 36,379,790
House of Representatives	66,414,730
Joint House-Senate items	8,856,977
Architect of the Capitol	25,640,100
Botanic Garden	467,000
Library of Congress	25,905,700
Government Printing Office	26,329,000
TOTAL	$189,993,297

The bill also raised to six round trips a year the number of trips to his home state for which a Senator could be reimbursed, and made a similar increase for staff members of Senators from large states (those with a population of 10 million or more). The bill also increased Senators' allowances for offices in their home states, long-distance telephone calls and postage and directed a study of the uses of the stationery fund.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 3 reported HR 8775 (H Rept 442) appropriating $150,589,107 -- $54,283,115 less than the total requests of $204,872,222 made by the Legislative Branch. Of the total, $66,414,730 was for the House of Representatives. The Senate, by tradition, was to add funds for its own operations when it considered HR 8775.

The Committee report said increases over fiscal 1965 were due to Congressional pay raises which became effective Jan. 3, remodeling of the Cannon Office Building, additional clerks for Members and the higher costs of handling franked mail in fiscal 1964, which followed "the biennial election-year pattern." No issue was made, however, of Congressmen's franked mail privilege which had generated controversy in previous years. (1963 Almanac p. 174, 1964 Almanac p. 202)

The Committee allowed funds to expand the activities of the Joint Economic Committee ($360,000 was granted) and to fund fully "for the first time" the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy (granted $120,000). Each Committee received about $100,000 more than in fiscal 1965.

The Appropriations Committee approved funds to keep the Capitol open to the public until 10 p.m. daily during the tourist season and recommended $35,000 for 16 elevator operators in the Rayburn Building on an experimental basis during the height of the tourist season. (This was a cut of $245,000 from original plans). The Committee provided $7,300,000 to complete the Rayburn Building and said that the construction cost of the building "now stands" at $86,900,000.

The Committee deleted $700,000 requested for restoring the Old Senate and Supreme Court chambers to the condition in which they existed in 1859-60 when they were last used. The report said the project was not a "high priority need." In 1963, $37,500 was appropriated for preliminary plans to restore the two chambers. (1963 Almanac p. 176)

In its largest cut, the Committee deleted "without prejudice" the full $49,640,000 requested for construction of a new Government Printing Office plant. The report said there was still uncertainty about the site. In 1964, Congress provided $2.5 million for site selection and planning, but the Defense Department later indicated that the site chosen at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C., "will not be released." (1964 Almanac p. 202) The fiscal 1966 military construction bill (HR 10775 -- PL 89-188) banned transfer of any Bolling land until fiscal 1967.

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 8 passed HR 8775 by voice vote, appropriating the full $150,589,107 recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

Before passage, the House rejected by a 149-244 roll-call vote a motion by H.R. Gross (R Iowa) to recommit the bill with instructions that the Committee cut the $35,000 for 16 elevator operators in the Rayburn Building. Earlier, the House had rejected by a 29-47 standing vote an amendment by Gross proposing the cut. (For voting, see chart p. 966)

Gross said putting elevator operators on the "completely automatic" elevators in the Rayburn Building would compound "the felonies that have already been perpetrated" by constructing the building. (For background on the Rayburn Building, see 1965 CQ Weekly Report p. 629) Noting that elevator operators were hired on a patronage basis, Gross said he could not think "of any more unconscionable raid on the taxpayers" than to appropriate the $35,000 and "open the door to a probable future expenditure of some $300,000 a year for the satisfaction of political patronage." *(Continued on next page)*

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- July 6 reported HR 8775 (S Rept 424) with amendments. The Committee added $36,379,790 to the bill for Senate operations and increased other appropriations for a total of $190,840,167 -- $40,251,060 more than the House-passed bill.

The Committee raised from two to six the number of reimbursable round trips a Senator may make to his home state and increased other Senatorial allowances. (See final Provisions, above. For story on other Congressional allowances, see p. 648)

The Committee agreed with House recommendations to keep the Capitol open until 10 p.m. for the benefit of tourists between Easter and Labor Day and to deny "without prejudice" the request for a new Government Printing Office plant.

The Committee approved the $700,000 to restore the Old Senate and Supreme Court chambers which the House had deleted. Subcommittee chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) July 12 said the Committee believed "that this restoration would greatly enhance for these visitors (the 5 to 7 million who visit the Capitol annually) the tradition and significance of the building and, perhaps, contribute to a larger knowledge and deeper insight into the development of our Government."

At the request of Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), the Committee reduced the appropriation for the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy by $95,900, providing the fiscal 1965 sum of $24,100. The report said the "Committee believes that to enlarge the Joint Committee by allowing the amount in the House bill would be a duplication of effort" since only the Judiciary Committees can report legislation on immigration. (This action brought an angry request from Joint Committee Chairman Feighan July 9 for Celler's resignation from the Joint Committee.)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 12 passed HR 8775 by voice vote with the committee amendments.

Floor debate centered almost entirely on the uses of the Senate's stationery fund, from which each Senator can draw $2,400 annually. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) first proposed that unused stationery funds be returned annually to the Treasury. Williams said he had returned his unused amounts each year since 1957, when he got the Treasury to reverse a decision that required him to keep the entire allotment whether it was used or not. Williams charged that under the current arrangement, a Senator could use funds not needed for stationery "for the purpose of trading cars or doing anything else he wishes."

The amendment was protested by Senators who said the fund helped them buy local newspapers, provide for office expenses and pay for taped radio and TV programs. Ross Bass (D Tenn.) said adoption of "this nit-picking amendment" might make the Senate a "rich man's club" open only to those who could afford to pay all their office expenses out of their own pockets.

Gale W. McGee (D Wyo.), asserting the amendment would make the Senate "more open to controversy and unfavorable publicity," moved to table (kill) Williams' amendment so that the uses of the stationery fund could be fully studied. After McGee's motion was rejected on a 37-42 roll-call vote, Williams modified his amendment, at McGee's suggestion, to state that the $2,400 allowance was available "only for purchases through the Senate stationery room." On a motion by Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), the modified amendment was tabled by a 44-36 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1057)

At this point the Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) directing the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee to study the uses of stationery allowances and report to the full Appropriations Committee by Feb. 1, 1966.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 12 -- Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Permit a change in the basic salary rates set for the Assistant Secretaries for the Majority and Minority and for the two floor leaders' assistants. (This authorized a change in titles, rather than salary increases.) Voice vote.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Provide for a study of Senate use of stationery and a report on the subject. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

July 12 -- John J. Williams (R Del.), as modified by Gale W. McGee (D Wyo.) -- Limit Senate stationery allowances to purchases made through the Senate stationery room. Tabled by a 44-36 roll-call vote.

Printing Costs

Both Appropriation Committees asked for a study of procedures that would pinpoint Congressional printing costs by identifying the committee that requested each printing item. Sen. Monroney said July 12 that some committees "are extremely wasteful in their printing habits" and that Congress should consider putting each committee on a printing allowance.

The bill carried $16.5 million for Congressional printing and binding in fiscal 1966. The House hearings gave these costs, as of fiscal 1964, for printing:

Congressional Record, $103.73 a page;
Committee calendars, $11.56 a page;
Committee reports, $23.01 a page;
Hearings, $19.92 a page;
Bills and resolutions, $13.15 a page.

Conference

The House and the Senate July 21 by voice votes adopted the conference report on HR 8775 and sent the bill to the President. The House July 19 had agreed to Senate amendments which pertained only to Senate matters and the conference report (H Rept 630) was filed July 20. The final bill appropriated $189,993,297, which was only $846,870 below the Senate-passed bill.

Conferees accepted the Senate figure of $24,100 for the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. This decision caused a sharp exchange on the House floor between Celler and Feighan.

Conferees also deleted the Senate's $700,000 to restore the Old Senate and Supreme Court chambers. The report said the conferees found "much merit" in the proposal, but that a majority of the "House managers felt that this work could be efficiently and logically carried out when the west central front of the Capitol is rebuilt and this must be done very shortly." (For dispute over the West Front, see story on General Supplemental Appropriations bill, p. 188)

D.C. APPROPRIATIONS

HR 6453 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 185) March 18, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote March 23.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 333) June 16.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote June 22. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 1051)
- Conference report (H Rept 568) agreed to by voice votes of the House July 1 and the Senate July 13.

PL 89-75 -- Signed into law July 16.

HR 6453 provided a $360,228,500 fiscal 1966 budget for the District of Columbia. The bill also provided federal payments of $46,122,000 -- $43 million to the D.C. general fund and $3,122,000 for water and sewage funds -- and authorized $26,311,900 in federal loans to the District.

HR 6453 resolved -- temporarily at least -- a long-standing House-Senate dispute over allowing the District to enter into the federal program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents (AFDCUP). The House provided funds for the program; the Senate denied them. Instead, the Senate allowed $300,000 to permit assistance on a temporary basis to families whose unemployed heads were awaiting training under Title V of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act, which formally began in the District July 1. The House finally accepted the Senate provision.

The $360,228,500 D.C. budget figure was $29,118,300 less than the amount requested, $3,928,000 more than the amount approved by the House and $4,129,847 less than the sum voted by the Senate. The $43 million federal payment to the general fund was $7 million under the request, $2 million more than the House sum and $3 million less than the Senate amount. The loan authorization was the full amount requested and provided by both chambers.

Several provisions of the bill were aimed at reducing crime in the District. They provided funds for 100 new policemen, for improved street lighting and for a nine-month demonstration program for combatting crime. In signing HR 6453 July 16, President Johnson emphasized the bill's anti-crime aspects, expressing his determination that crime in the District, "like crime in all our cities, must, and will, be brought under control." At the same time he announced establishment of a nine-member President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia. (See story p. 628)

Background

President Johnson Jan. 21 submitted to Congress a special message on the D.C. budget. He requested a budget of $387,467,800, a federal payment of $53,122,000 ($50 million -- the full amount authorized -- to the general fund and $3,122,000 for water and sewage funds), and a loan authorization of $26,311,900.

Among his specific requests were funds to permit D.C. entry into the AFDCUP program, requested since 1963. In previous years the House had provided the necessary funds but the Senate had deleted them, largely because of the opposition of Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.), chairman of the Senate D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee. (1964 Almanac p. 164)

Other requests included funds for 525 additional teachers, funds to enlarge the police force by 100 men, and funds to acquire a new site for a junior high school that was scheduled to be built on the site of the John F. Kennedy Playground. (For other requests, see Presidential Boxscore, p. 106)

After the House passed HR 6453, the President March 30 sent a letter to Sen. Byrd urging restoration of education items deleted by the House and of funds to permit continued operation of the Kennedy Playground as well as funds to acquire a new junior high school site.

On May 14, an amendment to the original D.C. budget was submitted, adding $1,879,000 for a nine-month demonstration program to reduce crime. The revised D.C. budget was $389,346,800.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 18 reported HR 6453 (H Rept 185), providing for a $356,300,500 D.C. budget -- $31,167,300 under the initial request. The Committee reduced federal payments to $44,122,000 by cutting $9 million from the payment to the general fund. It authorized the full $26,311,900 requested in federal loans to the District.

Included in HR 6453 were $341,753 and 32 positions to permit D.C. entry into the AFDCUP program. Also included were funds for 100 new policemen, to bring the police force to the full authorized strength of 3,100 men; funds for improved street lighting and funds to provide 274 of the 525 additional teachers requested. The Committee denied funds for further operation of the Kennedy Playground as well as for planning and acquisition of a new site for the junior high school scheduled for construction on the site of the playground.

The Committee said the budget as submitted was "out of balance -- by $21,800,000," and the Committee had made "reductions and adjustments in the financing and operation requests so that it is possible to report out a budget that is in balance with reasonable estimated surpluses in each fund." It said much of the revenue the budget estimated to be available was contingent on enactment of separate legislation, requested by the President (but not enacted in 1965), to increase the federal payment to the District, raise D.C. taxes and increase the highway fund loan authorization.

FLOOR ACTION

The House March 23 passed HR 6453 by voice vote and sent it to the Senate. No changes were made.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 16 reported HR 6453 (S Rept 333), providing for a $364,050,347 D.C. budget -- $25,296,453 under the revised request but $7,749,847 more than the amount provided by the House. The Committee recommended a federal payment of $49,122,000 including a $46 million payment to the D.C. general fund -- $4 million below the request but $5 million more than the House sum. The $26,311,900 federal loan authorization was not changed.

Although the D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee had voted 7-3 to approve funds for the AFDCUP program, the full Committee eliminated them, saying that training and

subsistence payments under Title V of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act, scheduled to begin in the District July 1, 1965, were "preferred" because the local Welfare Department could "establish and operate its own training programs and can provide for basic instruction to functional illiterates and can operate its own placement program for employment of trainees." The Title V funds were available on a pilot basis to employ and train heads of families receiving help under the federal program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. (1964 Almanac p. 212)

The Committee partially restored House cuts in the education budget, providing 303 of the 525 additional teachers requested. It provided funds both for further operation of the Kennedy Playground and for selecting a new site for the junior high school. Finally, it provided most of the supplemental request for a nine-month demonstration program aimed at combatting crime in the District.

Acting on highway requests, the Committee directed "that all future budget estimates for the District...highway program be presented on the basis of prior authorization by the respective District legislative committees."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 22 passed HR 6453 by voice vote, with two floor amendments, and sent it to conference. It provided for a District budget of $364,358,347.

The first amendment, accepted by voice vote June 21, added $8,000 to permit continuation of the Washington Youth Garden Program.

The other amendment, accepted on a 76-14 roll call, added $300,000 to permit assistance payments on a temporary basis to families whose unemployed heads were on the waiting list for training under the Title V antipoverty program. The amendment came as a surprise when it was offered by Byrd at the tail end of two days of debate. It was a substitute for an amendment by Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) to add $341,753 to permit D.C. entry into the permanent AFDCUP program (see amendment below). Before the Byrd substitute was accepted, a motion by Ribicoff to table it was rejected by a 40-47 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1051)

Debate began June 21 and was confined almost entirely to the AFDCUP controversy. On both June 21 and 22, Byrd staunchly defended his opposition to Ribicoff's proposal as he had in 1963 and 1964. At one point Byrd, who had voted consistently with Southerners against civil rights legislation, defended himself against what he termed implications that he opposed the AFDCUP program "because most of the participants...would likely be Negroes."

Byrd's substitute, however, was based on a new argument by him that D.C. residents would be covered under a variety of federal programs beginning July 1, but there would remain one major temporary hole which his amendment would fill. With the amendment, he contended, the alleged need for entry into AFDCUP would be eliminated. He said with the "plethora of new federal programs pouring money into the District...obviously there are ample activities underway already to meet the needs without initiating another...-- especially one which" would duplicate others. He mentioned specifically the training program authorized in Title V of the 1964 antipoverty bill.

In support of his substitute, Byrd said there was "only one little gray area which the Title V program would not reach, and that is those families which could not be serviced under the...program for training purposes immediately." He added that "this would be temporary assistance, not to exceed six months," it would be "wholly locally financed," and the maximum payment of $200 "would not be so high as to destroy the incentive of these parents to seek employment or to accept training."

Ribicoff argued that the substitute "would not accomplish the aim" of his amendment and "it is well understood that the antipoverty program is not a substitute for welfare." He said it would not reach many of the people who would be included in the AFDCUP program like those "who are mentally or physically incompetent to be trained for a job or a craft," but who under the AFDCUP program "could participate in work relief programs." It also would not reach "many unemployed people who... cannot, will not, or should not work," he said, and "these are the people who are taken care of in all 50 states under a general assistance program, but are not taken care of in the city of Washington."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 21 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Add $8,000 for continuation of the Washington Youth Garden program. Voice vote.

June 22 -- Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) substitute for pending amendment of Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- Add $300,000 for temporary assistance payments to families whose unemployed heads awaited training scheduled to begin in the District of Columbia July 1 (the Ribicoff amendment would have added $341,753 to permit D.C. entry into the federal program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents). Roll call, 76-14. The amended Ribicoff amendment then was accepted by voice vote.

Conference

REPORT -- The conference report (H Rept 568) was filed June 30, providing for a $360,228,500 D.C. budget, with federal payments of $46,122,000 and $26,311,900 in federal loans to the District.

The House abandoned its provision of funds to permit D.C. entry into the AFDCUP program and accepted the Senate's substitute appropriation of $300,000 for temporary assistance to those awaiting training under the Title V antipoverty program.

On other House-Senate differences, conferees provided funds for continued operation of the John F. Kennedy Playground, but denied funds for planning and acquisition of a new site for the junior high school scheduled for construction on the existing site of the playground. The final bill provided funds for 291 of the 525 new teaching positions requested. It included $5,800 of the $8,000 added on the Senate floor for continuation of the Washington Youth Garden program. The bill provided the full Senate amount -- nearly all of the supplemental request -- for a nine-month demonstration program to reduce crime in the District and included nearly the full requests for all categories of public safety.

In a statement on the conference report, House conferees said they were "not in agreement" with language in the Senate report on HR 6453 which directed that "all future budget estimates for the District of Columbia highway program be presented on the basis only of prior authorization by the respective District legislative committees."

ACTION -- The House July 1 and the Senate July 13 adopted the conference report by voice votes and sent the bill to the President.

MILITARY BASES FUNDS

HR 10323 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 738) Aug. 6, 1965.

- Passed by the House by voice vote Aug. 10.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 620) Aug. 17.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 20.
- Conference report (H Rept 1018) agreed to by voice votes of the House Sept. 17 and the Senate Sept. 21.

PL 89-202 -- Signed into law Sept. 25.

In HR 10323, Congress appropriated $1,756,635,000 in fiscal 1966 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad and for military family housing projects. Of the total, $1,090,789,000 was for military construction and $665,846,000 was for family housing construction, operation, maintenance and debt payments. The family housing sum included funds for construction of 8,500 new units. All housing construction and some other projects later were indefinitely deferred. (See next column)

The final appropriation was $1,140,000 above the amount appropriated by the House, $2,869,000 below the sum voted by the Senate and $292,365,000 below the Administration's request for $2,049,000,000. It was also $185,667,000 over fiscal 1965 appropriations. (1964 Almanac p. 162)

The total was $23,427,000 less than the amount authorized in the military construction authorization bill enacted Sept. 16 (HR 10775 -- PL 89-188), but with the exception of family housing, the amounts in the two bills were not comparable. All the funds appropriated in HR 10323 for family housing, however, were for projects authorized in HR 10775. The Administration had requested funds for construction of 12,500 new units; HR 10775 authorized 11,180 units, but limited actual construction to 9,500 units. In HR 10323, the House provided funds for 9,500 new units, the Senate for 7,500 units and the final bill for 8,500 units. (For story on HR 10775, see p. 697)

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 10323 appropriated:

Military Construction	
Army	$ 323,443,000
Navy	316,305,000
Air Force	348,273,000
Defense Agencies	64,268,000
Loran Stations	5,000,000
Reserve and National Guard (Army, Navy, Air Force)	33,500,000
Total, Military Construction	$1,090,789,000
Family Housing (Construction, operation, maintenance, debt payments)	$ 665,846,000
GRAND TOTAL	$1,756,635,000

The bill also:

Prohibited use of funds appropriated by the Act for construction of hospitals or composite medical facilities which did not provide facilities for obstetrical services.

Housing, Other Construction Deferred

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara Dec. 20 announced an indefinite postponement of $620 million worth of military construction, over one-third of the fiscal 1966 Congressional appropriation. He said the postponement resulted from "a new review of Defense Department expenditures focused on immediate requirements in direct support of combat forces in Viet Nam and elsewhere." Over 85 percent of the projects deferred were planned for the United States. Among them were: hospital additions, the replacement of barracks, the modernization of training centers and the entire military housing program of 8,500 units.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Aug. 6 reported HR 10323 (H Rept 738), recommending appropriations of $1,755,495,000, which was $293,505,000 below Defense Department requests. Of the reduction, $183,029,000 represented cuts already made by Congress in the military construction authorization bill (HR 10775). (See story p. 697)

The bill included $1,071,535,000 for military construction and $683,960,000 for military family housing. The latter sum included funds for the construction of 9,500 new housing units, the number authorized by HR 10775. In addition, the bill carried over a provision from the fiscal 1965 legislation, prohibiting use of funds for construction of military hospitals, which did not have obstetrical facilities.

In its report on HR 10323, the Committee said the bill met the need for "improved living quarters for military personnel." It stressed "the desirability of providing adequate and improved on-base family housing." The Committee said, "In past years the major segments of military construction programs have been for facilities to provide operational support of new weapon systems and forces.... The virtual completion of these more critical facilities now makes it possible to place the major emphasis of the military construction program on the long-neglected efforts to improve and modernize the basic capital plant, particularly those facilities concerned with providing troop housing and other support facilities for military personnel."

With regard to Department of Defense plans to close certain military installations, the Committee said that while it concurred "in the obvious fact that there is no justification for the continuation of a base that is not required, it does question certain factors utilized by the Department of Defense and others ignored by it in the review of various base closures." For example, the Committee said, the consolidation of installations, which would force certain communities to provide "housing and other essential support facilities," and would tie "a large segment of their economy to a potentially fluctuating defense workload," was a matter "requiring deep study." In addition, "concentration of military industrial-type facilities also creates inviting military targets," it said.

The Committee also said that while the "savings purported to be achieved as a result of base closures and consolidations are substantial," they represented "savings to the Department of Defense and not necessarily net savings to the Federal Government. For example, additional unemployment costs and unemployment compensation can be expected to occur from such closures."

(Continued on next page)

The Committee concluded that "all of the factors involved in the closure or reduction of military installations are not, in all instances, receiving adequate consideration by the Department of defense." (For details of base-closure plans, see 1964 Almanac p. 160 and this volume, p. 697)

FLOOR ACTION

The House Aug. 10 passed HR 10323 by voice vote and sent it to the Senate. Before passing the $1,755,495,000 bill, the House rejected an amendment to reduce the appropriation by $2.3 million.

During House consideration, Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.), floor manager of the bill, noted that the measure had received "a more considerate approach" than recent previous military construction bills. He said that because of escalation of fighting in Viet Nam, "It does not seem to be a proper time to eliminate facilities we know we are going to need."

Discussing Defense Department plans to close certain military installations, Sikes said he believed the anticipated savings "have been overestimated and oversold," and that "considerations are not all on the side of base closings." He said the House Appropriations Committee had been assured by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara that the bill was not "funding facilities which will be affected by another closing order."

The amendment to reduce funds, which was rejected by a 48-116 teller vote, was offered by Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.). The $2.3 million was intended for use in moving the 5th Army headquarters from Chicago, in O'Hara's district, to Fort Sheridan, Ill. O'Hara said the transfer "would be a colossal blunder that would cost the taxpayers of this country over $10 million" because of the necessity for new construction at Fort Sheridan. Sikes responded that there "is no question" that the move would result in annual savings of $1.5 million, and said the move "gets the Army out of a building that really is not satisfactory." He said the savings estimate did not include $2.8 million which the Government expected to realize from selling the converted Chicago hotel which served as headquarters for the 5th Army. He said the move had been postponed since 1963. "One reason for the postponement was consideration" for O'Hara, Sikes said; "I helped to do it and I do not apologize for it." (For earlier debates, see 1964 Almanac p. 163, 463)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Aug. 17 reported HR 10323 (S Rept 620), appropriating $1,756,604,000.

The bill provided $1,108,873,000 for military construction -- $37.3 million more than voted by the House -- and $647,731,000 for military family housing -- $36.2 million less than voted by the House. The housing figure included funds for 7,500 new housing units, which was 2,000 less than approved by the House.

The Committee also modified language in the House bill prohibiting the use of funds appropriated by the Act for construction of hospitals or composite medical facilities which did not provide facilities for obstetrical services. Under the language added by the Committee, funds could be utilized for such projects when the Secretary of the particular armed forces involved certified that obstetrical facilities were not necessary and were readily available in adjacent communities. The amendment brought the provision into conformity with language of the authorization bill.

In its report on HR 10323, the Committee noted that it lacked sufficient information to appropriate funds for a new program which authorized the Secretary of Defense to acquire properties for disposal by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and the Veterans Administration (VA) when persons put out of work by the closure of federal installations certified that they were unable to sell their homes on reasonable terms. The program was authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (PL 89-117), signed into law on Aug. 10. The program was proposed in an amendment introduced late in floor consideration of the housing bill. As a result, the Defense Department did not have a budget request or an implementation plan for Committee consideration. Later, Congress, in considering the fiscal 1966 general supplemental appropriations bill (PL 89-309), denied separate $500,000 requests from FHA and VA to launch the program because no applications from affected persons had been made. (For housing story, see p. 358; for supplemental story, see p. 182.)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 20 passed HR 10323, with an appropriation of $1,759,504,000, by voice vote and sent it to conference with the House. Prior to passage, the Senate accepted an amendment which added $2.9 million to the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee. The amendment made the Senate version $4,009,000 more than the House version and $289,496,000 less than budget requests.

In brief floor discussion, John Stennis (D Miss.), floor manager of HR 10323, said the measure was an "austere bill" that provided "only those essential items... which will materially contribute to the combat effectiveness and readiness of the U.S. military forces both home and abroad."

The amendment to increase funds, which was adopted by voice vote, was offered by Stennis at the request of A. Willis Robertson (D Va.). The $2.9 million was earmarked for construction of an education building at Ft. Lee, Va. Robertson said the project had been "urgently recommended" by the Department of Defense in 1962 but had been dropped in each succeeding session of Congress.

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees Sept. 16 filed the conference report on HR 10323 (H Rept 1018), carrying $1,756,635,000. The total included $1,090,789,000 for military construction, which was $19,254,000 over the House figure, $20,984,000 under the Senate figure and $222,611,000 below requests. The total also included $665,846,000 for family housing, which was midway between the House and Senate sums and $69,754,000 below requests.

The report said the housing appropriation would permit construction of 8,500 new units, compared with 7,500 units proposed by the Senate and 9,500 by the House. In addition, the conferees restored House language prohibiting the use of funds to construct hospitals which did not provide obstetrical facilities.

ACTION -- The House Sept. 17 and the Senate Sept. 21, by voice votes, adopted the conference report, clearing HR 10323 for the President's signature.

APPALACHIA FUNDS INCLUDED IN FISCAL 1965 SUPPLEMENTAL

HR 7091 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 224) April 2, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 248-62 roll-call vote April 5. (See p. 948)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 167) April 23.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote April 27.
- Conference report (H Rept 270) agreed to by voice vote of the Senate and a 316-55 roll-call vote of the House April 29. (See p. 956)

PL 89-16 -- Signed into law April 30.

HR 7091, the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal 1965, appropriated $2,227,563,977 for a variety of old and newly authorized programs not funded in the regular departmental appropriations bills enacted in 1964.

The total included $1,598,551,844 in direct appropriations for program costs, $610,597,133 for pay increases authorized in 1964 for military and civilian personnel, $16 million for appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and $2,415,000 in other indefinite appropriations.

The largest sum in the bill for new programs was $349,688,000 for development of the Appalachian region. These funds were appropriated at least through fiscal 1966 to permit the program to get underway before the fiscal 1966 appropriations were enacted. They were allotted as follows:

Agriculture Department activities (research, conservation, Farmers Home Admn. loans, forest work)	$ 35,395,000
Commerce Department activities (highways $200 million, supplemental grants-in-aid)	247,500,000
Army Corps of Engineers	16,153,000
HEW activities (vocational education, hospitals, sewage grants)	32,000,000
Interior Department activities (mining area restoration, fish and wildlife)	18,150,000
Appalachian Regional Commission	490,000
Total	$349,688,000

Among other large sums in HR 7091 were $250 million for the first of three equal U.S. payments to the Inter-American Bank's Fund for Special Operations, $150 million for the Veterans Administration for increased non-service-connected disability and death pensions authorized in 1964, $89 million for manpower development and training activities, $407.9 million for grants to the states for mandatory public assistance payments, $100 million for the Small Business Administration's revolving fund to meet disaster loan requirements, and $35 million to replenish the President's fund for disaster relief. The bill also authorized a $250 million withdrawal for highways.

The total was $52,687,350 less than the Administration's revised request, submitted after the House passed the bill, and $30,305,438 less than the Senate sum.

The largest cuts in the requests included $14 million in manpower development and training funds, $12,948,000 in funds for development of the Appalachian region, $10,245,000 in the over-all housing request, $6 million in funds for unemployment compensation payments for federal employees and former servicemen, $7.5 million for a survey of registration and voting in areas recommended by the Civil Rights Commission and $4,932,750 in the total request for pay increases. In addition, Congress deleted the full $942,000 requested for subsidies for helicopter services in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 7091 as signed by the President:

PROGRAM COSTS

Agriculture Department	($72,245,000)
Agricultural Research Service	750,000
Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service	23,000,000
Cooperative State Research Service	300,000
Economic Research Service	300,000
Extension Service	750,000
Farmers Home Administration	7,425,000
Forest Service	27,275,000
Rural Community Development Service	50,000
Soil Conservation Service	12,395,000
Commerce Department	(247,500,000)
Grants for research and demonstration	2,500,000
Supplemental grants-in-aid	45,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	200,000,000
Defense Department	29,658,000
Executive Office of the President	(285,000,000)
Inter-American Development Bank	250,000,000
Disaster relief	35,000,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department	(440,400,000)
Office of Education	8,000,000
Public Health Service	24,500,000
Welfare Administration	407,900,000
Independent Offices	(336,161,400)
Appalachian Regional Commission	490,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	1,932,000
Civil Service Commission	1,560,000
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure	25,000
General Services Administration	12,969,400
Housing and Home Finance Agency	48,500,000
Small Business Administration	100,000,000
U.S. Information Agency	9,000,000
Veterans Administration	161,685,000
Interior Department	(46,022,000)
Bureau of Land Management	12,200,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,816,000
National Park Service	846,000
Office of Territories	950,000
Alaska Railroad revolving fund	1,300,000
Geological Survey	1,050,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,675,000
Office of Saline Water	3,900,000
Office of Water Resources Research	1,985,000
Bureau of Mines	16,300,000
The Judiciary	250,000

(Continued on next page)

Justice Department	(8,780,000)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,030,000
Federal prison system	3,750,000
Labor Department	100,000,000
Legislative Branch	(168,000)
Senate	38,000
Architect of the Capitol	130,000
State Department	900,000
Treasury Department	56,000
Claims and judgments	31,411,444
Subtotal, program costs exclusive of pay increases	$1,598,551,844

PAY INCREASES

Agriculture Department	$ 24,325,000
Commerce Department	6,055,000
Defense Department	
Military	230,394,000
Civil	3,571,000
Executive Office of the President	1,092,100
Health, Education and Welfare Department	5,006,000
Independent Offices	(73,571,300)
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	15,000
American Battle Monuments Commission	16,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	488,000
Civil Service Commission	700,000
Delaware River Basin Commission	5,000
Federal Aviation Agency	9,418,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	3,000
Federal Communications Commission	600,000
Federal Maritime Commission	183,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	234,000
Federal Power Commission	535,000
Federal Trade Commission	600,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	64,000
General Services Administration	6,382,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,250,500
Indian Claims Commission	25,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,230,000
National Capital Planning Commission	31,000
National Labor Relations Board	1,157,500
National Mediation Board	52,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	612,000
Selective Service System	1,353,000
Small Business Administration	336,000
Smithsonian Institution	620,000
Tariff Commission	95,000
Tax Court of the United States	223,300
U.S. Information Agency	2,454,000
Veterans Administration	44,889,000
Interior Department	9,358,500
The Judiciary	4,931,900
Justice Department	11,087,000
Labor Department	2,022,500
Legislative Branch	11,128,833
Post Office Department	200,000,000
State Department	5,855,000
Treasury Department	22,199,000
Subtotal, pay increases	$ 610,597,133

INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations from Land and Water Conservation Fund	($16,000,000)
Other indefinite appropriations	(2,415,000)
Subtotal, indefinites	($18,415,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$2,227,563,977

In addition, HR 7091:

Authorized appropriation of $250 million from the Highway Trust Fund.

Appropriated $1,563,600 from District of Columbia funds -- $1,057,800 for direct program costs and $505,800 for pay increases.

Extended from Jan. 31 to June 30, 1965, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture under PL 88-452 -- the antipoverty act -- to make indemnity payments to dairy farmers ordered to remove their milk from the market because it contained pesticides. (1964 Almanac p. 208)

BACKGROUND -- The first fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations bill (H J Res 234 -- PL 89-2) provided $1.6 billion for the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corp. (See story p. 190)

In considering HR 7091, the House received requests totaling $2,226,456,933. After the House passed the bill the Administration increased its requests for veterans' compensation payments and for claims against the Government and asked funds for pay increases for Senate employees.

This brought the final requests considered by Congress in HR 7091 to $2,280,251,327, broken down as follows: Direct appropriations (exclusive of pay increases), $1,646,324,444; pay increases, $615,511,883; appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $16 million; other indefinite appropriations, $2,415,000.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 2 reported HR 7091 (H Rept 224), recommending $2,125,833,083, broken down as follows: direct appropriations (exclusive of pay increases), $1,500,537,395; pay increases, $606,880,688; appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $16 million; indefinites, $2,415,000.

The total recommended was $100,623,850 less than the Administration request. Major cuts made by the Committee included $28 million in the request for manpower development and training activities, $35.6 million in funds for various housing programs, $18.3 million in the over-all request for the Appalachia program, $5.5 million requested to aid individuals owning homes damaged in a 1964 Alaska earthquake and $4.6 million from the over-all requests for pay increase funds.

In specific actions on major items, the Committee:

District of Columbia. Recommended expenditure of $1,563,600 in D.C. funds -- the full request -- including $971,000 for purchase of additional land for a new site for the D.C. Central Public Library.

Inter-American Bank. Approved the budget request of $250 million as the first of three equal annual U.S.

payments to increase the resources of the Inter-American Development Bank's Fund for Special Operations. Congress March 8 agreed (HR 45 -- PL 89-2) to authorize a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution. (See story p. 492)

Peace Corps. Approved language requested in the Budget authorizing the Peace Corps to transfer $1,858,000 within its fiscal 1965 appropriation to finance increased administrative and other costs.

Civil Aeronautics Board. Provided the full $1,932,000 requested for air carrier subsidies but denied the full $942,000 requested for subsidies for helicopter services in three cities -- New York, Chicago and Los Angeles -- "to the exclusion of about 50 others." Said Congress had "served notice that the $3,358,000 provided for 1965 was to be the last money recommended for these projects exclusively." (1964 Almanac p. 174; also see story p. 907)

Alaska Mortgage Aid. Disallowed the full request, $5.5 million, for a new matching grant program to retire or adjust individual mortgages on homes destroyed or damaged in the March 27, 1964, Alaska earthquake. The grants were authorized in PL 88-451. Said that "in no instance has such relief been extended to individuals as is proposed here. Under this request the individual who owned his home and lost it would not be entitled to five cents." (1964 Almanac p. 437)

Housing. For the Housing and Home Finance Agency, provided the full request, $10,180,000, for payment to a revolving fund to provide low-interest loans to owners or tenants of residential or business property in urban renewal areas for rehabilitation of the property. Also provided the full request, $13 million, for subsidy payments to local public housing authorities under annual contribution contracts.

Denied the $5,050,000 requested to initiate a matching grant program for training technical and professional people for housing and community development programs at the state and local level; the $515,000 requested for a new program of fellowships for city planning and urban studies which "is not a federal responsibility"; and the $30 million requested for additional payments on urban renewal projects; the Committee said that requests for payments could be "carried forward into 1966 if necessary." All the HHFA programs were authorized in the 1964 Housing Act (PL 88-560). (1964 Almanac p. 274)

Veterans Administration. Provided the full Veterans Administration request including $108 million for increased non-service-connected disability and death pensions authorized in PL 88-664 and $8.8 million for costs of payments of educational benefits for children of disabled veterans under PL 88-361. To implement additional provisions of PL 88-664 which reopened the National Service Life Insurance program for specified veterans, added language requested by the VA authorizing transfer of initial capital for the program from the existing veterans' special term insurance fund to the veterans' reopened insurance fund. (See below and 1964 Almanac p. 268, 285)

Conservation Fund. Provided for appropriation of $16 million, the full amount requested, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund but, "in consonance with action already taken by the Committee on the 1966 appropriations bill," required the states to match the portion allocated to states on a 50-50 basis, rather than requiring them to pay 60 percent as the Budget had requested. Also changed the state-federal allocation formula suggested in the Budget as follows: The Budget proposed to appropriate $10 million (62.5 percent) to the states, $5,930,000 (37.06 percent) to federal agencies and $70,000 (.44 percent) to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for administrative expenses. The Committee instead appropriated $10,375,000 (64.84 percent) to the states, $5,555,000 (34.72 percent) to federal agencies and $70,000 to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for administrative expenses. The entire $375,000 cut in federal funds (which was transferred for allocation to the states) came from the National Park Service's request for acquisition of inholdings in 40 park areas, leaving $2,595,750 for that purpose. (For details of how the Fund works and action on the fiscal 1966 appropriation from the Fund, see story p. 204)

Desalination. Provided the request, $3.9 million, for the Office of Saline Water in the Interior Department for "initiation of preliminary studies" leading to design of large-scale water conversion facilities.

Water Resources Research. Reduced funds for the Office of Water Resources Research by $1,840,000 -- to $985,000 -- for grants for water resources research institutes because "these funds will be available for only about two months in 1965." The funds were authorized in PL 88-379. (1964 Almanac p. 507)

Manpower Training. Cut the $103 million requested for manpower development and training activities to $75 million. Said the amount in the bill "will...assure that no person will be deprived of training because of lack of funds during 1965."

Domestic Farm Labor. Agreed to the requested ceilings totaling $738,000 for expanded programs "for recruitment and better utilization of domestic farm labor" because of the expiration of the Mexican farm labor program Dec. 31, 1964. (See story p. 132)

Unemployment Compensation. Cut $3 million from the $17 million requested by the Labor Department for unemployment compensation payments for federal employees and former servicemen, but said the cut had been "volunteered by the Department on the basis of expenditure trends since the formal estimate was prepared."

Public Assistance. Approved the full request, $407.9 million, for grants to the states for public assistance payments.

Kennedy Grave. Appropriated $1,770,000, the full request, for the federal part of the cost of design and construction of a grave for President Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery. (The cost of work in the immediate area of the grave, estimated at $321,000, was to be paid by the family.)

Federal Bureau of Investigation. Provided the full request, $5,030,000, to cover FBI workload increases resulting from enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (PL 88-352). Said the sum provided for 415 additional full-year employees -- 228 agents and 187 clerks.

Voting Statistics. Approved the full request, $7.5 million, for a Census Bureau statistical survey of registration and voting in areas recommended by the Civil Rights Commission, as authorized in the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Made the funds available until Dec. 31, 1966. The Commission had recommended a survey throughout the states of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

International Commission. Denied the full $79,000 requested for the Commission on International Rules of

Judicial Procedure in order to "terminate" the "temporary" commission.

Small Business Administration. Provided the full $100 million requested for additional capital for the Small Business Administration revolving fund, to meet disaster loan requirements.

Appalachia. Appropriated $344,328,000 -- $18,308,000 under the request -- for the over-all Appalachian regional development program authorized in PL 89-4. All the funds were available at least through fiscal 1966; most were available until expended. A small amount of the Appalachia funds in HR 7091 were appropriated under authorizations in laws other than PL 89-4; however, the Appropriations Committee, in its report on HR 7091, said, "In the opinion of the Committee, the full amount of appropriations...(for Appalachia) in the bill should be charged to applicable limitations" in PL 89-4. (For details of PL 89-4, see story p. 788)

In actions on major Appalachia requests, the Committee:

Highways -- Recommended the full request, $200 million, for construction of a highway system and access roads in the region.

Research -- Cut the $3,920,000 requested for Agriculture Department research activities to $900,000 because "the immediate needs of this area can be met best by making full use of information now available...."

Conservation -- Recommended $23,150,000 for additional watershed projects, conservation and development grants and state conservation programs. The request was $30,370,000.

Forest Protection -- Provided for the Agriculture Department $1.5 million (request: $2.5 million) for forest land management, primarily for the rehabilitation of strip-mined areas, including $1 million (request: $1.5 million) for soil and water management and $500,000 (request: $1 million) for acquisition of forest lands, chiefly in the Cumberland and Monongahela National Forests in Kentucky and West Virginia. Provided $1,125,000 -- $660,000 less than the request -- for acceleration of forestry research. Recommended a cut of $350,000 -- to $1 million -- for technical assistance and loans to establish timber development organizations.

Local Development -- Recommended the full request, $45 million, for increasing the federal share under existing grant-in-aid programs to permit Appalachian communities and states to take advantage of the grants.

General Investigations -- Provided $2 million -- $271,000 below the request -- to "accelerate the investigations work of the Army Corps of Engineers in the Appalachian region," including funds to initiate a study of the water resources of the region, to initiate eight new river studies and "to accelerate nine current studies."

General Construction -- Recommended $13,778,000, a cut of $1,222,000, for "accelerating the planning and construction on navigation and flood control projects in the Appalachian region." The Committee said the supplemental funds were to cover the period through fiscal 1966 and stipulated that this action "represents an exception, and not a precedent for changing, to its long established policy that public work projects should be funded only on a 12-month basis in the regular annual appropriations bill."

Health -- Recommended $21 million for grants for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities -- the full hospital request.

Vocational Education -- Provided the full request, $8 million, for grants to supplement Vocational Education Act funds for construction of vocational schools in the region.

Sewage Treatment -- Provided the full request, $3 million, for grants for construction of sewage treatment works in the region.

Air, Water Pollution -- Denied $975,000 requested for air pollution control and $1.8 million requested for water supply and water pollution control because "there is no specific authorization for these programs" in the Appalachia Act.

Mine Restoration -- Approved for the Interior Department $15,850,000, a cut of $400,000 for the federal share for restoration of areas in the region damaged by mining and for a nationwide study of problems created by strip and surface mining activity.

Fish and Wildlife -- Provided $1,350,000, a cut of $400,000, for a fish and wildlife restoration program in the region.

Appalachian Regional Commission -- Provided $490,000, a cut of $10,000, for salaries and expenses of the Appalachian Regional Commission (in addition to $800,000 previously appropriated) through fiscal 1966.

Pay Costs. Recommended $606,880,688 -- a cut of $4,604,750 -- for military and civilian pay increases authorized chiefly in PLs 88-422 and 426. (1964 Almanac p. 468, 416)

Supplemental Views. Three GOP members of the Appropriations Committee's Public Works Subcommittee filed supplemental views to the report -- John J. Rhodes (Ariz.), Glenn R. Davis (Wis.) and Howard W. Robison (N.Y.). They "emphatically opposed" the Committee's recommendations that funds be made available to "accelerate" work on existing public works projects in the Appalachian region. They said this was "another example of charging items in a new program to fiscal '65, to pad up that figure so that next year's fiscal aggregate won't look so outrageous by comparison."

FLOOR ACTION

The House April 6 passed HR 7091 by a 248-62 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 948)

Although the purpose of the bill was primarily to appropriate funds necessary for fiscal 1965 (ending June 30), some of the funds -- notably the full $344,328,000 for Appalachia programs -- were made available not only for fiscal 1965, but also for part or all of fiscal 1966 and, in some cases, for an indefinite period. The lengthened periods of availability of the funds made these specific items subject to points of order on the House floor, but in all except one case -- funds for a survey of voting in three Southern states -- no point of order was raised.

The total in HR 7091 as passed was $108,123,850 less than the President had requested and $7.5 million less than the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee. The $7.5 million had been approved for a Census Bureau survey of registration and voting in areas recommended by the Civil Rights Commission, as authorized in the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The Commission had recommended that the survey cover the states of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. The Appropriations Committee approved the full request and added language making the funds available through Dec. 31, 1965. Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) raised a point of order,

which was sustained, against the entire appropriation because the "language...goes beyond the period of time set forth in the bill." Sikes' action removed the funds from the bill.

Although bill proponents admitted that a similar point of order could be sustained against the funds for Appalachia, no point of order was raised. William C. Cramer (R Fla.), however, objected that the "obvious reason" for allowing the funds to remain available through fiscal 1966 was so that the regular fiscal 1966 appropriation bill "will not properly reflect the expenditures in 1966." John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) contended that the fiscal 1966 sums were included so the program "can immediately get started." He said considerable money was for construction and "they cannot proceed with that sort of program unless they have the funds in hand." He added that "we gave this request the same attention that we give to regular items in the 1966 budget. We held hearings on this supplemental and the regular 1966 bill at the same time."

Howard W. Robison (R N.Y.) objected to the bill's inclusion of funds under the Appalachia program for acceleration of existing public works programs in the region because they were not authorized in the Appalachia legislation. He said the request "should have been treated in the same manner as was the request for air pollution and water supply and water pollution control money that was disallowed...in order to consider such needs in connection with the regular (fiscal 1966) requests."

Two other provisions recommended by the Appropriations Committee at the request of the Administration were stricken from the bill on points of order that they were legislation in an appropriations bill. One, objected to by H. R. Gross (R Iowa), authorized the Peace Corps to transfer funds for administrative purposes within its over-all budget. The other, objected to by John P. Saylor (R Pa.), allowed transfer of money from an existing Veterans Administration fund to a new VA fund to provide initial capital for reopening the National Service Life Insurance program for specified veterans, authorized in 1964. Saylor said the initial capital for the program was to be obtained from a Treasury loan, and the proposed authority was "highly irregular procedure."

Before passing the bill the House rejected, on a 33-73 standing vote, an amendment by Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) to delete $971,000 which the bill appropriated from District of Columbia funds for purchase of additional land for a new site for the D.C. Central Public Library.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 7091 as passed by the House:

Agriculture Department	$ 67,310,000
Appalachian Regional Commission	490,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	1,932,000
Civil Service Commission	1,560,000
Commerce Department	247,500,000
Defense Department	29,048,000
Disaster relief	25,000,000
District of Columbia	(1,563,600)
General Services Administration	11,300,900
Health, Education and Welfare Department	440,400,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	23,180,000
Inter-American Development Bank	250,000,000
Interior Department	44,872,000
The Judiciary	250,000
Justice Department	8,780,000
Labor Department	88,550,500
Legislative Branch	130,000
Small Business Administration	100,000,000
State Department	1,349,500
Treasury Department	56,000
U.S. Information Agency	8,000,000
Veterans Administration	119,685,000
Claims and judgments	23,643,495
Total, exclusive of pay increases	$1,493,037,395
Increased pay costs, all agencies	$ 606,880,688
Total, direct appropriations	$2,099,918,083
Appropriations from Land and Water Conservation Fund	($16,000,000)
Other indefinite appropriations	(2,415,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$2,118,333,083

AMENDMENT REJECTED

April 6 -- Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) -- Delete $971,000 from D.C. funds for purchase of additional land for a new central library site. Standing vote, 33-73.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 23 reported HR 7091 (S Rept 167), recommending $2,257,869,415, broken down as follows: direct appropriations (exclusive of pay increases), $1,628,667,282; pay increases, $610,787,133; appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $16 million; indefinites, $2,415,000.

The total recommended was $22,381,912 less than the revised Administration request (see Background, p. 228) but $139,536,332 more than the amount voted by the House. The largest increases over the House sum resulted partly from the Committee's restoration of the full request for manpower development and training and most of the request for housing funds. The increase was also due to the Committee's approval of the full revised requests (submitted after the House had passed the bill) for additional funds for VA compensation and pension payments and for claims and judgments. The Committee also approved most of the revised request for Senate pay increases.

The Committee made the following major changes in the House version of the bill:

Peace Corps. Restored language deleted on the House floor which authorized the Peace Corps to transfer $1,858,000 within its fiscal 1965 appropriation to finance increased administrative and other costs.

Civil Aeronautics Board. Reinstated the full $942,000 requested, which the House had deleted, for subsidies for helicopter services in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, because "funds should be provided for payment of such subsidy obligations so long as the existing certification has not been discontinued by administrative or legislative action."

Disaster Relief. Increased by $10 million the $25 million request and House sums to replenish the President's fund for disaster relief because the $25 million would be needed for emergency aid for areas damaged earlier in the year, and "the more recent extended flood

and tornado damage in the Midwest (in April) will require at least the additional amount recommended."

Alaska Mortgage Aid. Like the House, disallowed $5.5 million requested for matching grants to retire or adjust individual mortgages on homes destroyed or damaged in the March 27, 1964, Alaska earthquake. Unlike the House, said the request was disallowed "without prejudice, with the recommendation that it be considered with the regular budget estimates for 1966."

Housing. Restored three items deleted by the House for the Housing and Home Finance Agency: $5,050,000 for matching grants for training people for housing and community development programs; $515,000 for fellowships for city planning and urban studies; and $30 million for additional payments on urban renewal projects. Reduced to $8,320,000 the $13 million requested and provided by the House for subsidy payments to local public housing authorities under annual contribution contracts, saying any additional requirements could be funded in 1966.

Veterans Administration. Provided the full revised request, $150 million (original request and House sum: $108 million), for increased non-service-connected disability and death pensions authorized in 1964. Reinstated language requested by the VA but deleted on the House floor which authorized transfer of initial capital for reopening the National Service Life Insurance program for specified veterans from the existing veterans' special term insurance fund to the veterans' reopened insurance fund. Indicated it was not extending a provision of PL 89-2 which prohibited use of funds by the VA for closing 32 VA facilities before May 1, because VA Administrator William J. Driver April 9 had assured the Committee that the proposed closings had been put "in a state of suspension" until after a Presidential commission had studied the proposals and reported to the President by June 1. (See story p. 395)

Conservation Fund. Like the House, provided for appropriation of $16 million, the full amount requested, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Within the total, altered the state-federal allocation of funds to provide the following: $10,285,000 or 64.28 percent to the states (request: $10 million, House: $10,375,000); $5,645,000 or 35.28 percent to federal agencies (request: $5,930,000, House: $5,555,000); and $70,000 or .44 percent to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for administrative expenses. Applied the $90,000 cut from the amount which the House had allocated to the states to the federal fund category and earmarked it for acquisition of inholdings in park areas, providing $2,685,750 (request: $2,970,750, House: $2,595,750).

Water Resources Research. Restored $1,840,000 cut by the House, to provide the full $2,825,000 requested, for grants to support 37 state water resources research institutes authorized in PL 88-379. Said that "because of the planning that has already been done by the universities in preparation of their fiscal...1965 programs, the institutes are in a position to obligate $75,000 each by June 30, 1965."

Manpower Training. Restored $28 million cut by the House to provide the full request, $103 million, for manpower development and training activities. Said the full $103 million was provided because after the House had passed HR 7091, Congress had extended full federal financing of the programs through fiscal 1966, whereas the existing law had required states to pay one-third of the training costs beginning July 1, 1965. (See story p. 810)

Unemployment Compensation. Recommended $11 million (request: $17 million, House: $14 million) for unemployment compensation payments for federal employees and former servicemen because the Labor Department had advised that $11 million "should be adequate to fully meet the federal obligation in this program." Added language stipulating that any additional funds needed for payments after May 31 would be charged against appropriations for the following year.

Voting Statistics. Restored $293,000 of the $7.5 million requested but deleted on the House floor for a Census Bureau statistical survey of registration and voting in areas recommended by the Civil Rights Commission. Said the sum was "sufficient to meet obligations anticipated...in the current fiscal year."

International Commission. Restored $50,938 of the $79,000 requested but denied by the House for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. Directed "that the Commission not incur any obligations payable with appropriated funds on and after May 1, 1965."

Appalachia. Appropriated $352,300,000 -- $10,336,000 under the request but $7,972,000 over the House sum -- for the over-all Appalachian regional development program. All of the funds were available at least through fiscal 1966. Noted that although most of the funds were for programs specifically authorized in PL 89-4, "there are specifically authorized projects which the Committee feels should not be charged against this authorization, and the Committee believes such type of project should be excluded from the authorization" in PL 89-4. (This was in contrast to the House Committee's statement that the total appropriations should be charged against authority in PL 89-4.)

The Committee made the following changes in House allowances for major Appalachian programs:

Research -- Provided $2.6 million (request: $3,920,000, House: $900,000) for Agriculture Department research activities.

Conservation -- Recommended $26,970,000 (request: $30,370,000, House: $23,150,000) for watershed projects, conservation and development grants and state conservation programs.

Forest Protection -- Provided $2 million (request: $2.5 million, House: $1.5 million) for the Agriculture Department's Forest Service. Said the increase over the House sum would provide the full $1 million requested for acquisition of land in the Monongahela and Cumberland National Forests. Recommended $1,325,000 (request: $1,785,000, House: $1,125,000) for acceleration of forestry research.

General Construction -- Recommended $14.7 million (request: $15 million, House: $13,778,000) for general construction by the Army Corps of Engineers, including $4 million "for acceleration of seven projects." Said the Corps had indicated that $4 million, rather than the original $4.3 million requested, would be adequate.

Mine Restoration -- Provided the full request, $16,250,000 (House: $15,850,000), for the federal share for restoration of areas in the region damaged by mining and for a nationwide study of problems created by strip and surface mining activity.

Fish and Wildlife -- Recommended the full request, $1,750,000 (House: $1,350,000), for a fish and wildlife restoration program in the region.

Pay Costs. Recommended $610,787,133 (original request not including Senate funds: $611,485,438, House: $606,880,688, request including Senate funds: $615,511,833) for military and civilian pay increases.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate April 27 passed HR 7091 by voice vote and sent it to conference with the House.

The only major controversy on the floor concerned subsidies for helicopter services in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. The House had denied additional subsidy funds, but the Senate Committee restored the full $942,000 requested. William Proxmire (D Wis.) April 27 strongly objected to the subsidies, but said he would not offer an amendment to delete the funds "because the Administration has decided that it will not oppose the payment of the additional $942,000." He said the Administration had "also decided that the helicopter subsidy should be phased out finally by the end of this calendar year -- Dec. 31, 1965." Milton R. Young (R N.D.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) and George Murphy (R Calif.) supported payment of the subsidies at least until they had been studied by a legislative committee.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 7091 as passed by the Senate:

Agriculture Department	$ 73,660,000
Appalachian Regional Commission	490,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	2,874,000
Civil Service Commission	1,560,000
Commerce Department	247,793,000
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure	50,938
Defense Department	30,205,000
Disaster relief	35,000,000
District of Columbia	(1,563,600)
General Services Administration	14,586,900
Health, Education and Welfare Department	440,400,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	54,065,000
Inter-American Development Bank	250,000,000
Interior Department	48,482,000
The Judiciary	250,000
Justice Department	9,330,000
Labor Department	114,000,000
Legislative Branch	168,000
Small Business Administration	100,000,000
State Department	900,000
Treasury Department	56,000
U.S. Information Agency	11,700,000
Veterans Administration	161,685,000
Claims and judgments	31,411,444
Total, exclusive of pay increases	$1,628,667,282
Increased pay costs, all agencies	$ 610,787,133
Total, direct appropriations	$2,239,454,415
Appropriations from Land and Water Conservation Fund	($16,000,000)
Other indefinite appropriations	(2,415,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$2,257,869,415

Conference

REPORT -- The conference report (H Rept 270) was filed April 28, carrying $2,227,563,977, including $1,598,551,844 in direct appropriations exclusive of pay increases, $610,597,133 in direct appropriations for pay increases, $16 million in appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and $2,415,000 in indefinite appropriations.

The major differences between the Senate and House were resolved as follows in the final version of HR 7091:

Peace Corps. Retained language, deleted by the House but restored by the Senate, authorizing the Peace Corps to transfer $1,858,000 within its fiscal 1965 appropriation to finance increased administrative and other costs.

Civil Aeronautics Board. Accepted the House's deletion of $942,000 requested and provided by the Senate for subsidies for helicopter services in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. (An effort to upset this decision was defeated on the House floor. See Final Action, p. 234.)

Disaster Relief. Accepted the Senate's appropriation of $35 million -- $10 million over the request and House figure -- to replenish the President's fund for disaster relief.

Housing. Accepted the House's deletion of two items requested for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which the Senate had provided in full: $5,050,000 for matching grants for training people for housing and community development programs and $515,000 for fellowships in city planning and urban studies. Accepted the Senate's retention of another HHFA request which the House had deleted: $30 million for additional payments on urban renewal projects. Provided the Senate sum, $8,320,000 (request and House: $13 million) for subsidy payments to local public housing authorities under annual contribution contracts. (See Final Action, p. 234)

Veterans Administration. Accepted the full revised request and Senate figures, $150 million (initial request and House: $108 million), for increased non-service-connected disability and death pensions authorized in 1964. Also deleted language, requested by the VA and deleted by the House but restored by the Senate, which authorized transfer of initial capital for reopening the National Service Life Insurance program from the existing veterans' special term insurance fund to the veterans' reopened insurance fund. (See Final Action, p. 234)

Conservation Fund. Within the $16 million requested and agreed to by both chambers for appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, accepted the House's provisions for allocating the total.

Water Resources Research. Provided a compromise figure, $1,985,000 (request and Senate: $2,825,000, House: $985,000), for the Office of Water Resources Research for grants for research institutes.

Manpower Training. Provided a compromise sum, $89 million (request and Senate: $103 million, House: $75 million), for manpower development and training activities.

Unemployment Compensation. Provided the Senate figure, $11 million (request: $17 million, House: $14 million), for unemployment compensation payments for federal employees and former servicemen, and agreed to Senate language stipulating that any additional funds needed for payments after May 31 would be charged against appropriations for the following year.

Voting Statistics. Disallowed "without prejudice" the $7.5 million request for a Census Bureau survey of registration and voting. The conferees felt that "the matter should be settled...after action has been taken on pending voting rights legislation." After enactment of the voting rights bill, Congress voted $3,750,000 for

the survey in the General Fiscal 1966 Supplemental Appropriations bill. (See stories p. 182, 533)

International Commission. Recommended $25,000 (request: $79,000, House: none, Senate: $50,938) for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure and specifically agreed with the Senate Appropriations Committee's direction "that the Commission not incur any obligations payable with appropriated funds on or after May 1, 1965."

Appalachia. Appropriated $349,688,000 for the overall Appalachian regional development program (request: $362,636,000, House: $344,328,000, Senate: $352,300,000). Did not specify whether the entire appropriation should be charged against authority in the authorizing legislation for the Appalachia program (PL 89-4). The conferees took the following actions on major programs on which the House and Senate had disagreed:

Research -- Provided a compromise $1,450,000 (request: $3,920,000, House: $900,000, Senate: $2.6 million) for Agriculture Department research activities.

Conservation -- Recommended a compromise of $26,820,000 (request: $30,370,000, House: $23,150,000, Senate: $26,970,000) for watershed projects, conservation and development grants and state conservation programs.

Forest Protection -- Retained the Senate's $2 million (request: $2.5 million, House: $1.5 million) for the Agriculture Department's Forest Service. Provided a compromise $1,225,000 (request: $1,785,000, House: $1,125,000, Senate: $1,325,000) for acceleration of forestry research.

General Construction -- Recommended a compromise $14,153,000 (request: $15 million, House: $13,778,000, Senate: $14.7 million) for general construction by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Mine Restoration -- Provided a compromise $16 million (request and Senate: $16,250,000, House: $15,850,000) for the federal share for restoration of areas in the region damaged by mining and for a nationwide study of problems created by strip and surface mining.

Fish and Wildlife -- Agreed to the House figure, $1,350,000 (request and Senate: $1,750,000), for a fish and wildlife restoration program in the region.

Pay Costs. Recommended a compromise $610,579,133 (original request: $611,485,438, House: $606,880,688, revised request: $615,511,883, Senate: $610,787,133) for military and civilian pay increases authorized chiefly in PL 88-422 and PL 88-426.

Final Action

Conferees on HR 7091 had resolved most of the major House-Senate differences before filing their report. A few items, contained in the Senate but not the House bill, were reported in disagreement and were voted on separately in each chamber after the report was adopted by both chambers April 29. The Senate approved the conference report by voice vote and the House by a 316-55 roll-call vote before taking a separate roll call on helicopter subsidies. (For voting, see chart p. 956)

On the three most controversial items -- helicopter subsidies, two housing programs, and Veterans Administration authority to transfer funds -- the Senate eventually receded so that funds for other programs would not be delayed. Following are details of final action on these major controversial items:

● The Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board had requested $942,000 in additional funds to pay subsidies for helicopter services in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. The sum was deleted by the House but restored by the Senate. When the House considered the conference report, Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) offered a motion that the House insist on its deletion of the funds; Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) immediately offered a preferential motion that the House concur in the Senate's provision of the funds. The Keogh motion was rejected first on a 62-77 standing vote and then on a 144-228 roll call. Then the Mahon motion was adopted by voice vote and the funds were not included in the final bill.

● The Administration and the Housing and Home Finance Agency had requested $5,050,000 for matching grants for training people for housing and community development programs and $515,000 for fellowships in city planning and urban studies, both authorized in the 1964 Housing Act (PL 88-560). The House deleted the funds; the Senate provided them in full. In considering the conference report, the House by voice vote adopted a motion insisting on its deletion and the Senate, also by voice vote, accepted the deletion. The final bill did, however, contain funds authorized in 1964 for payments on urban renewal projects and for subsidy payments to local public housing authorities under annual contribution contracts.

● The Administration and the Veteran Administration had requested authority to transfer money from an existing VA fund for special term insurance to a new VA fund to provide initial capital for reopening the National Service Life Insurance program for specified veterans, authorized in 1964. The language was deleted on the House floor on a point of order that it was authorizing legislation in an appropriations bill. The Senate restored the language. On the House floor during consideration of the conference report, Mahon moved that the House accept the language. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) objected that the 1964 legislation authorizing the NSLI reopener had required that the program be financed initially through repayable direct appropriations from the Treasury, and that legislation to change this method should go through the Veterans' Affairs Committee. Olin E. Teague (D Texas), the Chairman of that Committee, said, "I very much resent the fact that (the VA) did not even approach the legislative committee but went to the Committee on Appropriations and asked for money which had not been authorized." Saylor added that VA representatives had "told us they do not need this language now" and that he had introduced a bill (HR 7597) which would authorize establishment of a veterans reopened trust fund. The Mahon motion was rejected on a 45-93 standing vote, and a motion to insist on deletion of the language was then adopted by voice vote. The Senate agreed by voice vote to delete the language.

The House May 5 and the Senate June 1 passed HR 7597 by voice votes and sent it to the President, who signed it into law (PL 89-40) June 14. The bill authorized establishment in the Treasury of a revolving fund, the Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund, and payment into the fund of up to $1,650,000 from the existing Veterans' Special Term Insurance Fund. The funds transferred were to be repaid with interest.

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SOCIAL SECURITY MEDICARE PROGRAM ENACTED

HR 6675 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 213) March 29, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 313-115 roll-call vote April 8. (See p. 950)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 404) June 30.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by a 68-21 roll-call vote July 9. (See p. 1057)
- Conference report (H Rept 682) agreed to by a 307-116 roll-call vote of the House July 27 and a 70-24 roll-call vote of the Senate July 28. (See p. 982, 1062)

PL 89-97 -- Signed into law July 30.

Throughout the post-World War II period, legislative proposals to establish a federal health insurance program for the aged provoked bitter, extended and unresolved Congressional debate. The controversy was finally ended in 1965 when Congress enacted a bill (HR 6675) establishing a medical care program for the aged under the Social Security System. HR 6675 made a multitude of other changes in Social Security law, including a 7-percent increase in retirement benefits, and was generally considered the most important welfare measure since passage of the original Social Security Act in 1935. Its estimated annual cost was $6.5 billion.

In its long legislative history prior to 1965, a federal hospital insurance program, "medicare", had been passed only once by the Senate, in 1964, and then by a narrow margin. It had never been approved by the House committee under whose jurisdiction it fell -- the Ways and Means Committee -- and thus had not been put to a House vote. Many political observers doubted that it could pass the House, which throughout the period was more conservative than the Senate.

The 1964 Congressional elections for the House, however, brought an increase of 42 Northern Democrats, almost all of them medicare supporters. Reflecting the Democrats' new two-thirds majority in the House, party ratios on committees were revised, and medicare for the first time had a majority on the Ways and Means Committee. The bill was reported from the Committee with all 17 Democrats in favor, all 8 Republicans opposed to it. It was passed by the House on a 313-115 vote after a Republican motion for a voluntary health plan, as opposed to medicare's all-inclusive Social Security approach, was defeated on a much closer vote, 191-236 (R 128-10; ND 3-188; SD 60-38).

Although the already heavily Democratic Senate gained only two more Democrats in the 1964 elections, the margin in favor of medicare on the 1965 key vote was far wider than on the favorable 1964 vote -- 64-26 contrasted with 49-44 in the previous year. The new margin of support was widely believed to be a recognition that the 1964 elections had shown the popular appeal of medicare.

Expansion of Medicare. In addition to the basic compulsory hospital insurance plan long sought by liberals, HR 6675 established a supplementary voluntary program covering doctor bills, laboratory costs and related services, to be financed by a $3 monthly premium matched from general revenues of the Government. Addition of the supplementary plan produced the greatest drama in the 1965 Congressional action on medicare. As in previous years, President Johnson had proposed only the basic program, and at the outset of 1965, medicare backers would certainly have been content with enactment of this program alone. However, during House committee consideration of the Administration plan, opponents charged that President Johnson's program was deficient because it failed to cover doctors' services; they proposed that it be replaced by a more comprehensive but voluntary health program. The Committee majority approved the Administration's plan, but also voted that the essence of the supplementary plan be offered in addition. Administration members and long-time medicare backers issued statements expressing delight with the new two-pronged program, but the original proponents of the voluntary plan refused to support the revised bill.

HR 6675 also made a number of other changes in the Social Security Act. These ranged from very important to very minor in nature, and all were virtually non-controversial. Chief among the changes were a 7-percent across-the-board raise in Social Security retirement benefits, a $300 increase in earnings permitted to Social Security recipients, coverage of self-employed doctors under the retirement program and expansion of the Kerr-Mills program for the "medically needy."

20-Year Effort for Medicare. A federally operated health insurance program covering the entire nation was considered by the Roosevelt Administration in 1935 but was never proposed to Congress. Such a system was endorsed by President Truman in 1945, beginning the mobilization of forces that were later to battle over the more limited medicare proposal.

By far the most active and vociferous opponent of the Social Security health care proposals over the years was the American Medical Assn., an organization which in June 1965 had as members 202,404 of the nation's 284,271 physicians. Through national publicity campaigns and individual lobbying, the AMA opposed the health care plans as likely to lead to socialized medicine, bring about bureaucratic interference with the practice of medicine and reduce the quality of medical care in the nation. The insurance industry and conservative business groups generally supported the AMA. This position was attacked by members of labor unions, welfare and liberal organizations, who argued that workers should have the right to pay a payroll tax to insure against potentially devastating costs of illness, especially in old age.

These forces met in a particularly vigorous and bitter lobbying campaign on President Truman's proposal in 1949, which would have covered persons of all ages. The campaign resulted in no action at all on the Administration plan; the AMA forces were considered to have won a notable victory.

After the 1949 defeat the issue subsided for a while, and the Eisenhower Administration, which came to office in 1953, opposed any such plan. But in 1957 the issue returned to public prominence with introduction by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) of a bill which covered hospital

INDEX TO STORY -- For Provisions of bill, see p. 239; Background on medicare, p. 243; lobbying efforts, p. 246; House bill, p. 252; Senate bill, p. 260.

and surgical costs of the aged under the Social Security retirement system. This became a major part of the legislative program of the AFL-CIO and marked the start of the campaign which ended with enactment of medicare in 1965.

By 1960, the Forand bill had become a very hot political issue, and in that year the key importance of the Ways and Means Committee to medicare legislation was made clear. The Constitution provides that revenue-raising legislation must originate in the House; therefore the medicare bill, as an amendment of the Social Security Act, was referred to the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee. Because non-germane amendments cannot be made on the House floor, approval by the Ways and Means Committee was the only practical way in which medicare could reach the House floor for a vote. When the Committee cast a 17-8 vote against the Forand bill in 1960, it was clear that medicare supporters had a long fight ahead. The vote was particularly discouraging to them because Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) was among the opponents.

The anti-medicare Eisenhower Administration left office in 1961 and the pro-medicare Kennedy Administration came to power. The new Administration took every opportunity to place medicare supporters on Ways and Means. By 1963 the margin of opposition had shrunk to one vote, where it stayed until 1965. During this period Chairman Mills remained firm in opposition to the proposal. In 1964 he issued a statement expressing some sympathy with prepaid health insurance for the aged, but stressing his concern about overtaxing the Social Security System, particularly with a program covering ever-rising hospital costs. (Medicare supporters felt that Mills' reservations about the program went deeper than concern for the Social Security System and that he had some sympathy for the AMA's "socialized medicine" argument. He showed no interest in working out a compromise until 1965, when a majority of the Committee was clearly in favor of medicare, and the Committee amendments to HR 6675 that were designed to protect the Social Security System seemed less than far-reaching.)

While the Ways and Means Committee kept medicare from reaching the House floor during the 1961-1964 Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, medicare supporters worked at getting the program through the Senate in hopes that it might then be maneuvered through the House. In 1962 it lost in the Senate, 48-52, but in 1964 the Senate adopted it for the first time, 49-44. The victory was hollow, however, as it was impossible to avoid a Senate-House conference on the measure and a majority of the House conferees, led by Mills, were medicare opponents. The Senate-passed amendment died in conference, giving new stature to the view that it was necessary to get a pro-medicare majority on the Ways and Means Committee before the program could be enacted.

1965 Action. The opportunity came after the 1964 Congressional election. Three Republican Ways and Means Committee medicare opponents were defeated, and the gain of 42 Northern Democrats in the House enabled the Administration to revise party ratios on House Committees, thus adding Democratic medicare supporters to Ways and Means. This assured a pro-medicare Committee vote, and the 42 new Democrats seemed to assure a favorable House vote. Therefore on Nov. 4, the morning after the election, enactment of medicare, which had been uncertain for so long, seemed probable. Rep. Mills indicated to reporters that he would be receptive to a medicare proposal. After that, there was little tension on the part of supporters as the bill moved through the legislative process in 1965.

Failure of medicare in 1964 had been one of President Johnson's few serious legislative defeats. In 1965, he took no risks. He told Congressional leaders to give the bill top priority. It was assigned the numbers HR 1 and S 1 and the Ways and Means Committee ratio was revised from D 15-R 10 to D 17-R 8. The medicare proposal was coupled with a bipartisan-backed provision for a general 7-percent increase in Social Security benefits.

The Administration bill was introduced in the House by Ways and Means member Cecil R. King (D Calif.), who had sponsored it since Forand's retirement in 1960, but Mills took command during the Committee's executive sessions on the proposal. According to some sources,

Summary of HR 6675

BENEFITS

Basic Health Plan. Benefits about 19 million aged; provides up to 90 days of hospital care, 100 days of nursing-home care and 100 home health-care visits and outpatient diagnostic services. Some deductions required.

Supplementary Health Plan. Benefits about 16.9 million aged; pays 80 percent of the cost of a variety of health services, including services of doctors, after a $50 annual deduction.

Kerr-Mills. Medical assistance to the needy aged was extended to needy persons under all public assistance programs, and federal funds for the programs increased. About 8 million persons would be benefitted.

Child Health Care. Federal funds increased for existing programs, and new programs added.

Social Security. Cash benefits for about 20 million persons increased by 7 percent, and regulations liberalized to provide further benefits. Coverage extended to self-employed doctors and to tips.

Public Assistance. Federal funds increased, and income exemptions liberalized.

EFFECTIVE DATES -- Increased Social Security payments -- retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965. Most of the other Social Security benefits -- effective Sept. 1, 1965. Increased federal funds for most child health care programs -- retroactive to July 1, 1965. Increased federal funds for the new Kerr-Mills program and the public assistance programs -- available Jan. 1, 1966. Most benefits under the basic and supplementary health plans -- effective July 1, 1966, with the remainder becoming effective Jan. 1, 1967.

FINANCING -- Increased Social Security benefits and most of the basic health program -- financed by payroll taxes. The supplementary health plan -- financed by contributions from participants and general revenue. All other benefits in the bill -- to be financed by general revenue. First full year cost of operation (1967): basic health plan $2.5 billion; supplementary health plan $1.2 billion; Kerr-Mills $200 million; Social Security benefits $2.3 billion; child health and public assistance $339 million; grand total $6.5 billion. Sources of financing: $4.5 billion from payroll taxes; $1.4 billion from general revenue; $600 million from contributions from individuals.

Mills preferred to back the proposal once its passage was assured rather than injure his highly influential position in the House by taking a stand on the losing side. In addition, Mills' assumption of leadership enabled him to have a say-so in its provisions. In line with his concern for the protection of the Social Security System, the Committee amended the Administration bill to estimate costs on the basis of rising earnings and hospitalization costs over a 25-year period, with hospitalization costs rising faster than earnings.

Under Mills' leadership, the most important change was made in the original Administration proposal. This was the addition of the voluntary, supplementary health plan. Ironically, the plan had its origin in the AMA's final, concerted campaign against medicare. Despite the fact that most political observers considered enactment a certainty, the AMA in early 1965 began a new and extensive campaign against the bill. Recent surveys had shown that a large percentage of the population thought the Administration bill would cover doctor costs and approved of this. Although the Administration had omitted such coverage primarily to weaken the AMA's charge that the bill could lead to socialized medicine, the new AMA campaign emphasized that doctor costs were not included, and proposed an alternative plan in which they were. This plan, dubbed "eldercare", called for voluntary comprehensive medical insurance for the aged which would be optional with the states and which would vary in cost according to the income of recipients.

The eldercare program was introduced in the House by Republicans, but did not win the support of the GOP leadership. However, it apparently prompted the form of yet another alternative bill (HR 4351) which was introduced by ranking minority Ways and Means Committee member John W. Byrnes (Wis.) with the GOP leadership's blessing. This was also voluntary and covered most costs of illness to the aged, but it would be administered by the Federal Government. The Byrnes' bill formed the basis for the supplementary plan added to the Administration proposal under the guiding hand of Chairman Mills.

When the Administration's medicare plan plus the supplementary proposal and a number of less important changes were approved by the Ways and Means Committee, they were sent to the House floor in a clean bill (HR 6675), this time sponsored by Mills himself. The House version of HR 6675 called for expenditures of $6.2 billion annually.

Once the proposal reached the House floor, where it was considered under a closed rule that prohibited floor amendments, it moved through Congress with little controversy and great ease. The only House provision that was opposed by the Administration transferred from the basic hospital insurance plan to the supplementary plan coverage of services furnished by specialists in radiology, anesthesiology, pathology and physical medicine. The Senate, before passing HR 6675 by a 68-21 vote, returned those services to the basic plan and made numerous other changes. None of the amendments altered the basic structure of the bill, although several were very important. Some of these eliminated the period of hospitalization under the basic plan (to provide for catastrophic illness), made further increases in payroll taxes and lowered the retirement age for Social Security cash benefits. The only amendment accepted over opposition of the Democratic leadership substantially expanded the disability insurance program for the blind. In all, the Senate changes increased the annual cost of the bill by about $1.4 billion, to $7.6 billion.

House-Senate differences were resolved in six meetings of the conference committee. One-year costs under the final bill were estimated at $6.5 billion, and the provisions were very similar to the original House version -- Mills said over 95 percent of them came from the House version. Reflecting this dominance by the Ways and Means Committee, the manager of the Senate's bill, Russell B. Long (D La.), said July 28, "Frankly, I have sometimes gained the impression in conference with some of the senior House Members that they would be opposed, if they had the opportunity, to the great compromise, even, that brought this Union into being and created the U.S. Senate." The only major Senate amendment retained in the final bill was the additional increase in payroll taxes to finance medicare and the enlarged Social Security benefits. Hospitalization benefits were also longer than those under the House version (90 days), but were not unlimited. Age 60 retirement and most liberalized benefits for the blind were dropped, along with many lesser changes, and services such as anesthesiology were returned to the supplementary plan.

President Johnson signed HR 6675 into law (PL 89-97) July 30, proclaiming that, "No longer will older Americans be denied the healing miracle of modern medicine." He said the bill had a few defects, "such as the method of payment of certain specialists", but he was confident that they would be quickly remedied. Mr. Johnson flew to Independence, Mo., to sign the bill in the presence of Harry S. Truman, the first President to propose a national health insurance program.

In October the AMA ended months of suspense on the subject by making clear that it would not sponsor an organized boycott of the medicare program. In a sense it signalled acceptance of the program by resolving to participate in advisory committees "and to contribute whatever advice and suggestions are deemed advisable and necessary in the formulation and revision of regulations."

How PL 89-97 Would Work

Following is a summary of the major provisions of PL 89-97:

Basic Plan -- The basic health insurance plan provided for the Government to pay part of the costs for the hospital and nursing home care of all persons 65 or over, regardless of whether such persons were otherwise eligible for Social Security benefits. The only exceptions were certain categories of aliens and federal employees eligible for an existing federal employee health insurance program. With a few minor exceptions, doctor bills were not covered by the basic plan. Any person 65 or over was automatically entitled to benefits. The latter included the costs of: up to 90 days of hospital care per spell of illness, with certain deductible amounts to be paid by the patient; up to 100 days of post-hospital care in a nursing home, with deductible amounts, per spell of illness; up to 100 post-hospital home health care visits by a nurse; and certain outpatient diagnostic services.

The cost to the Federal Government of the basic plan was to be financed by increasing the Social Security payroll tax and placing the proceeds into a special hospital insurance trust fund which would pay for benefits. The cost of providing benefits for those persons 65 and over who were not otherwise covered by Social Security would be paid for from general federal revenues instead of payroll taxes.

Supplementary Plan -- Any person 65 or over could, if he wished, purchase for $3 monthly a supplementary, voluntary health insurance plan to cover doctor bills. The plan would pay 80 percent of the cost of doctor bills, after an initial deduction of $50 annually payable by the patient, on services provided by physicians, surgeons, radiologists, pathologists and other doctors in hospitals, clinics, offices and homes. Up to 100 home visits per year would be covered. The plan also would pay for X-rays, laboratory tests and similar services. To help finance the plan, the Federal Government from general revenues would match the $3 monthly payment by the purchasers.

Kerr-Mills -- Congress in 1960 established a program for aid to the "medically needy" -- elderly persons not poor enough to qualify for old-age public assistance, but too poor to meet medical bills. Persons were eligible for the program only if their state of residence chose to join and if they passed a means test. States were reimbursed by the Federal Government for 50 to 80 percent of costs under the program, depending upon each state's per capita income. PL 89-97 extended this program to persons under the dependent children, aid to the blind and disabled programs. The maximum federal share of matching funds was raised to 83 percent and the means test was made more flexible. This expanded program was coupled with all other federal public assistance medical programs in a new title of the Social Security Act, administration was simplified and a uniform grant formula was provided.

Child Health Care -- Federal funds were increased for the three Social Security Act child care programs -- maternal and child health services, crippled children's services and child welfare services. New programs were authorized for training personnel for care of crippled and mentally retarded children and for comprehensive health care services to children in low-income families.

OASDI -- A 7-percent across-the-board increase in Social Security retirement and disability benefits was authorized and made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965. Among numerous other changes in benefits were: an increase in the amount an individual could earn without losing Social Security benefits; extension from age 18 to 21 of children's survivor's benefits for full-time students; continuation of survivor's benefits to widows and widowers who remarried; reduction from age 62 to 60 in the qualifying age for widow's benefits (optional, with a corresponding reduction in benefits); and easing of requirements for disability benefits.

Social Security retirement coverage was made compulsory for self-employed physicians and interns -- a move long fought by the AMA. Tips were made subject to Social Security taxes, and the Amish won a long fight for exemption from Social Security of religious sects which teach conscientious opposition to acceptance of insurance benefits.

To finance these changes and the basic medicare program, the Social Security annual taxable base was increased from $4,800 to $6,600, as of Jan. 1, 1966, and the employer-employee and self-employed Social Security tax rates were raised. (For tax rate raises, see chart p. 241)

Public Assistance -- Matching formulas were revised to increase the federal share under all state public assistance programs. A number of minor liberalizations were made in public assistance requirements.

PROVISIONS OF HR 6675

As signed into law, PL 89-97:

Added a new title (XVIII) to the Social Security Act to provide for persons over 65 a basic hospital and related care insurance plan and a voluntary supplementary insurance plan covering medical and other costs. Major provisions of the Health Insurance for the Aged Act follow.

BASIC HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

Eligibility. Provided a basic health insurance plan for all persons 65 and older, except active or retired federal employees enrolled in the federal health benefits program, federal employees who were eligible for the federal health benefits program after Feb. 16, 1965, aliens who had not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence or who, though admitted for permanent residence, had not lived in the United States for at least five consecutive years and persons convicted of certain subversive crimes.

Benefits. Provided that the plan would pay:

- Inpatient hospital services for up to 90 days for each spell of illness, with the patient paying a deductible amount of $40 for the first 60 days and $10 a day for the next 30 days. Services covered included those ordinarily furnished by a hospital for its inpatients, except the services of radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists. Payments would not be made for private-duty nursing or hospital services of physicians, except services provided by dental and medical interns and residents under approved teaching programs. Psychiatric hospital care would be subject to a lifetime limit of 190 days and 60 days per spell of illness.
- Post-hospital care for up to 100 days in each period of illness after at least three days in the hospital, with the patient paying $5 a day after the first 20 days. The post-hospital facilities, such as nursing homes, must have arrangements with a hospital for the timely transfer of patients and for furnishing medical information on the patients or, in certain cases, must have sought such transfer agreement with a hospital. Christian Science nursing homes would be limited to providing 30 days of services to a patient during a period of illness with a $5 deduction.
- Outpatient diagnostic services with the patient paying the first $20 for diagnostic services provided by the same hospital during a 20-day period and 20 percent of the remaining costs. The $20 deduction would be credited against the annual $50 deduction required under the supplementary health plan. (See below) If the deduction for the supplementary plan had already been paid, then the diagnostic services deduction would be reimbursable under the supplementary plan.
- Up to 100 home health-care visits (such as by a nurse but not a doctor) after discharge from at least a three-day stay in hospital, or from an extended-care facility, and before the beginning of a new period of illness.

Defined a period of illness as beginning when a patient entered a hospital or nursing home and ending when the patient had not been an inpatient of a hospital or nursing home for 60 consecutive days.

Provided that the deductions required for the various services would be increased if necessary to meet rising health care costs but that no increases would be made before 1969.

Provided that payments to providers of the services would be "the reasonable cost" of the services.

(Continued on next page)

Effective Date. Provided that post-hospital, extended-care benefits would become effective Jan. 1, 1967, and the other benefits July 1, 1966.

Financing. Provided a payroll tax, which would apply equally to employers, employees and self-employed persons, of: 0.35 percent in 1966; 0.50 percent in 1967-72; 0.55 percent in 1973-75; 0.60 percent in 1976-79; 0.70 percent in 1980-86; 0.80 percent in 1987 and thereafter.

Set the taxable annual earnings base for the health insurance payroll tax at $6,600, effective Jan. 1, 1966.

Provided that general revenue would finance the plan for persons not covered by Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Act.

Provided that the health insurance payroll taxes and the general revenue for the plan would go into a separate Hospital Insurance Trust Fund in the Treasury.

Administration. Gave the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) the main responsibility for administering the plan. Provisions were included for the Railroad Retirement Board to assist in the administration of benefits for its beneficiaries and to collect the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund taxes from its beneficiaries if the Board increased its taxable earnings base to equal that of the base for the health insurance payroll tax. (This was done in PL 89-212. See story p. 340)

Provided that the Secretary would use appropriate state agencies and private organizations to assist in the administration.

Provided that an Advisory Council would be created to advise the Secretary on administration of the plan.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL CARE PLAN

Eligibility. Provided the same eligibility requirements as those for the basic plan (above).

Enrollment. Provided that persons at least 65 years of age before Jan. 1, 1966, could enroll between Sept. 1, 1965, through March 31, 1966. Persons reaching 65 after Dec. 31, 1965, would have a seven-month initial enrollment period beginning three months before reaching 65. Future general enrollment periods would be from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 in each odd year. The first such period would begin Oct. 1, 1967.

Provided that no person could enroll after three years from the close of the first period in which he could have enrolled. Persons who dropped out of the plan could re-enroll only once, and this must be done within three years after dropping out.

Provided that states could enroll and pay the premiums for their public assistance recipients.

Benefits. Provided that the plan would pay 80 percent of the patient's costs after an annual deduction of $50 on the following:

- Services of physicians, surgeons, radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists and certain services of dental surgeons, regardless of whether these services were provided in a hospital, clinic, office or home.
- Up to 100 home health-care visits each calendar year.
- Other medical and health services, whether provided in or out of a medical institution, including x-rays, laboratory tests, electrocardiograms, basal metabolism readings, radium and radioactive isotope therapy, certain ambulance services, certain surgical dressings, splints and casts, braces, artificial legs, arms and eyes, and rental of certain medical equipment. Payment for out-of-the-hospital treatment of mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders would be limited in each calendar year to $250 or 50 percent of the costs, whichever was smaller. Payments would not be made for routine physical examination, dental care, eyeglasses or hearing aids.

Required that payments to institutional providers of care be based on reasonable costs and payments to doctors and non-institutional providers be based on reasonable charges.

Effective Date. Provided that the benefits would be effective July 1, 1966.

Financing. Provided that persons enrolled in the plan would pay monthly premiums of $3 each. The premiums would be deducted from the monthly retirement benefits received by those persons under the Social Security, railroad and civil service retirement systems.

Provided that the Federal Government would match from general revenue the $3 monthly premium paid by each enrollee, and make a preliminary appropriation to establish an operating fund.

Required that the individual and Government contributions go into a separate trust fund for the supplementary plan.

Authorized a Government appropriation equal to $18 per aged person to provide an operating fund when the plan took effect.

Provided that premium rates could be increased -- but not before 1968 -- as medical costs rose and also by 10 percent for each year out of the program for those persons who delayed enrollment until after the first period when enrollment was open to them and for persons who re-enrolled after dropping out.

Income Tax. Reinstituted for persons 65 and older the income tax provisions limiting medical expense deductions to amounts in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income and drug expenses in excess of 1 percent. (Under existing law, the limits applied only to persons under 65.)

Provided a separate income tax deduction for one-half of the cost of premiums on medical care insurance, with the deduction not to exceed $150 a year.

Removed all ceilings on income tax deductions for medical expenses. (Existing law provided a $10,000 ceiling for a single taxpayer, $20,000 for a married taxpayer or a single disabled taxpayer 65 and over and $40,000 for a married disabled taxpayer 65 and over.)

Administration. Provided that the HEW Secretary would contract with private carriers to perform the major administrative functions, such as determining rates of payments and disbursing funds.

KERR-MILLS PROGRAM

Provided a new title (XIX) to the Social Security Act to combine all the medical provisions for the needy covered in five titles of the existing Act.

Coverage. Extended the Medical Assistance for the Aged (MAA) program for the indigent aged to needy persons under the dependent children, blind and permanently and totally disabled programs (dependent children under 21 must be covered by July 1, 1967); if a state so provided, also made eligible for medical aid needy children who did not qualify for public assistance. Existing provisions of the Act covering medical assistance programs would terminate upon adoption of the new program by a state but not later than Dec. 31, 1969. The MAA program for the "medically needy" aged not on public assistance continued to be optional with the states, but if

a state adopted the program it must also make it available to those in comparable need under the blind, disabled and dependent children programs.

Effective Date. Provided that the combined program would take effect Jan. 1, 1966.

Benefits. Required states participating in the new program to provide inpatient and outpatient hospital services, laboratory and x-ray services, skilled nursing home services and physicians' services. States could provide additional benefits.

Required that needy persons on the state programs be provided with assistance to meet the deductible amounts imposed by the federal basic health plan.

Means Test. Required states to provide a "flexible" income test to determine eligibility of the needy elderly for the program. The program could not be based on rigid income standards which adversely affected persons with large medical bills.

Financing. Increased the federal share over existing MAA matching so that states with an average per capita income would receive 55 percent (rather than the existing 50 percent) and states with the lowest level of per capita income could receive up to 83 percent (rather than 80 percent).

Provided a 75-percent federal share for compensation to and for the training of professional medical personnel used in the programs and a 50-percent federal share for other administrative expenses.

Provided that states would not receive additional federal funds unless they continued their own expenditures for the programs at their existing rate.

Administration. Provided that any state agency could be designated to administer the new program as long as the eligibility requirements were established by the agency administering the old-age assistance program.

CHILD HEALTH CARE

Increased federal funds for the maternal and child health services and for the crippled children's services by $5 million for fiscal 1966 and by $10 million in each succeeding fiscal year. This would bring total federal funds for each of the two programs to $45 million in fiscal 1966, $50 million in 1967, $55 million in 1968-69, and $60 million in 1970 and after.

Increased to the same authorizations as above the federal funds for the child welfare services program. Removed the $10 million limit on day-care services under the program.

Authorized $5 million in fiscal 1967, $10 million in fiscal 1968, and $17.5 million in each succeeding fiscal year for grants to schools for training personnel for care of crippled and mentally retarded children.

Authorized $15 million for fiscal 1966, $35 million for fiscal 1967, $40 million for fiscal 1968, $45 million for fiscal 1969 and $50 million for fiscal 1970 for grants to states, medical schools and hospitals to pay up to 75 percent of the cost of programs of providing comprehensive health care services, including dental work, to children in low-income families.

Authorized $2,750,000 in fiscal 1966 and in fiscal 1967 in grants to states to implement programs to combat mental retardation authorized by previous legislation.

Authorized $500,000 annually for fiscal 1966-67 for grants for research in emotional illness in children.

OASDI CHANGES

Benefits. Provided a 7-percent across-the-board increase in Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965, with a minimum

Social Security, Medicare Payroll Tax Increase

Here is a comparison of the combined health care payroll tax and Social Security payroll tax that workers under Social Security would pay annually under former (1961) law and under HR 6675. For a breakdown of the payroll tax to finance the basic health program and the increased Social Security tax to finance increased benefits, see Provisions. HR 6675 increased the taxable annual earnings base from the existing $4,800 to $6,600, effective Jan. 1, 1966.

	Employer-Employee Rate (Each)				Self-Employed Rate			
Years	Former Law	Under Bill	Former Maximum	New Maximum	Former Law	Under Bill	Former Maximum	New Maximum
1965	3.6%	3.60%	$174.00	$174.00	5.4%	5.40%	$259.20	$259.20
1966	4.1	4.20	198.00	277.20	6.2	6.15	297.60	405.90
1967	4.1	4.40	198.00	290.40	6.2	6.40	297.60	422.40
1968	4.6	4.40	222.00	290.40	6.9	6.40	331.20	422.40
1969-70	4.6	4.90	222.00	323.40	6.9	7.10	331.20	468.60
1971-72	4.6	4.90	222.00	323.40	6.9	7.10	331.20	468.60
1973-75	4.6	5.40	222.00	356.40	6.9	7.55	331.20	498.30
1976-79	4.6	5.45	222.00	359.70	6.9	7.60	331.20	501.60
1980-86	4.6	5.55	222.00	366.30	6.9	7.70	331.20	508.20
1987-	4.6	5.65	222.00	372.90	6.9	7.80	331.20	514.80

SOURCE: WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

monthly increase of $4. The monthly benefit range would be increased in 1965 from the existing $40-$127 to $44-$135.90. The maximum monthly payment would increase to $149.90 in 1966 and to $167.90 in 1971. The maximum benefits payable to a family would increase from the existing $254 to $312 in 1965 and to $368 in 1971. About 20 million persons would receive additional benefits of $1.4 billion in 1965.

Permitted children's insurance benefits for those eligible to continue from age 18 through 21 if the child was attending school full-time after reaching 18. An estimated 295,000 children were expected to receive annual benefits of $195 million under this provision, which was retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965.

Permitted widows to receive benefits at age 60, rather than 62, although at an actuarially reduced rate. The provision would take effect in September 1965. For 1966, it was estimated that 185,000 widows would take advantage of this provision and receive additional benefits of $165 million.

Provided that an insured worker would be eligible for disability benefits if his disability had lasted or was expected to last for 12 consecutive months. (Existing law required that the disability must be expected to result in death or be of long duration.) The new provision would take effect in September 1965. An estimated 60,000 disabled workers and dependents would be affected and would receive about $40 million in annual benefits.

Required that disability benefits be offset by payments under workmen's compensation laws when combined payments would exceed 80 percent of the beneficiary's average monthly pay before disability.

Provided reimbursement from Social Security funds to states providing vocational rehabilitation services to persons entitled to disability insurance benefits or a disabled child's benefits. The reimbursement funds could not exceed 1 percent of the Social Security disability benefits paid in the previous year.

Liberalized eligibility requirements to provide benefits to persons 72 and older with only three to five quarters of work in covered employment (instead of the existing minimum of six quarters). A worker or widow who qualified would receive a monthly benefit payment of $35, and a qualified wife would receive $17.50. About 355,000 persons would receive an estimated $140 million annually under the change, which would take effect in September 1965.

Authorized wife's and widow's benefits to a divorced wife 62 or older if she had been married to an eligible worker for at least 20 years. This provision would take effect in September 1965.

Continued benefits to widows 60 and over and to widowers 62 and over who remarry. (Under existing law, the benefits stopped when the survivor remarried.) The benefits for a remarried person would be 50 percent of the deceased spouse's primary insurance amount rather than the 82.5 percent received by widows and widowers not remarried. The change would take effect in September 1965.

Exempted the first $1,500 that an individual could earn a year without losing Social Security benefits; provided a $1 reduction in benefits for each $2 of earnings between $1,500 and $2,700 and for each $1 of earnings above $2,700. (Existing law exempted the first $1,200 and applied the $1-for-$2 ratio to earnings between $1,200 and $1,700 and the $1-for-$1 ratio to earnings above $1,700. It also exempted those 72 and over from the reductions.) Certain royalties from copyrights and patents would not be counted as earnings. The new provision would become effective in 1966 and would provide additional benefits of $295 million to about 750,000 persons.

Provided disability benefits to a person becoming blind before age 31 if he had worked in Social Security covered jobs for six quarters or half the time between 21 and the age when he became blind, whichever was greater. (Existing law provided that a blind person must have worked five years during the 10 years preceding his blindness.) Provided disability benefits to a person 55 and older who became blind if he was unable to work in his past occupation. (Existing law prohibited benefits to blind persons of all ages who were able to work in any substantial gainful job.) These provisions would benefit about 7 million persons at an annual cost of $5 million.

Continued orphan's benefits to a child legally adopted by a brother or sister.

Coverage. Extended compulsory OASDI coverage to self-employed physicians in 1965 and to interns in 1966.

Provided that waiters and other employees receiving tips would pay Social Security taxes -- at the employee rate -- on tips received after 1965. The employer would withhold from the employee's wages the Social Security taxes and income taxes on tips reported by the employee if they exceed $20 a month. The employer would not be required to pay the matching employer Social Security tax on the tips.

Provided that farmers with annual gross earning of $2,400 (instead of the existing $1,800) or less could report either their actual net earnings or two-thirds of their gross earnings. Farmers with gross earnings above $2,400 would report actual net earnings if over $1,600 (rather than $1,200).

Added Alaska to the list of states which could bring state and local government employees under the Social Security system. Coverage was extended to certain hospital employees in California whose positions were removed from the state or a local government retirement system and to employees of the District of Columbia not already covered by a retirement system.

Exempted self-employed members of certain recognized religious sects -- such as the Amish -- from Social Security taxes and coverage. The sect must have been in existence since Dec. 31, 1950, and must teach conscientious opposition to acceptance of benefits from insurance or Social Security.

Financing. Increased the Social Security annual taxable base from the existing $4,800 to $6,600 beginning Jan. 1, 1966.

Increased the employer-employee tax rate from the existing 3.6 percent each to 3.85 percent in 1966; 3.90 percent in 1967-68; 4.40 percent in 1969-72; 4.85 percent in 1973 and thereafter. (For combined rate, including the health insurance rate, see chart on previous page.)

Increased the self-employed tax rate from the existing 5.4 percent to 5.8 percent in 1966; 5.9 percent in 1967-68; 6.6 percent in 1969-72; 7.0 percent in 1973 and thereafter.

Administration. Required the Social Security Administration, upon request by a local or state public assistance agency, to disclose the last known address of a person who had failed to support his or her destitute children under age 16. The information must be transmitted through a welfare agency, an actual public assistance case must be involved, a court order for support issued, and non-disclosure provisions must be complied with.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Revised matching formulas to increase the federal share under all state public assistance programs by an average of about $2.50 a month for the aged, blind and disabled and by an average of about $1.25 for needy children, effective Jan. 1, 1966. The additional federal funds would total about $150 million a year.

Extended the old-age and medical assistance programs to the needy aged and needy blind and disabled in mental or tuberculosis institutions, effective Jan. 1, 1966. Federal funds would be available only if states increased their support of mental health programs. This would cost the Federal Government an estimated $75 million a year.

Increased earnings exemptions under the Old-Age Assistance Program and the Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled Program so that a state could exempt the first $20 and one-half of the next $60 of a recipient's monthly earnings in deducting benefits. This would become effective Oct. 1, 1965.

Permitted states, in deducting benefits under the aid for dependent children program, to exempt up to $150 a month earned by dependent children under age 18 in the same home, with a $50 limit per child. The provision was retroactive to July 1, 1965.

Permitted states to disregard up to $5 a month in increased income, above other exemptions, before reducing public assistance payments.

Permitted states taking part in the Title XIX program to determine the federal share in the non-medical public assistance programs by using the matching formula provided in Title XIX for the medical assistance programs.

Non-Communist Pledge Required

In December, when application forms for participation in the basic health insurance plan were sent out, it was discovered that language in the medicare law required persons not covered by Social Security to swear that they were not members of Communist organizations. PL 89-97, in a section not discussed in the committee reports on the medicare bill or in floor debate, said the basic health plan was not available to any member of organizations "referred to in Section 210a (17) of the Social Security Act." The Section barred Social Security coverage for employees of Communist organizations.

Revelation of this previously unnoticed ban in PL 89-97 brought demands from some Members of Congress for repeal of the requirement for non-Communist affidavits.

Background on Medicare

REFERENCES -- History of Medical Care Proposals, 1945-64 (Congress and the Nation p. 1151); Medicare Program Dies in Conference (1964 Almanac p. 231); Showdown Deferred on Medical Care Plan (1963 Almanac p. 233); Senate Kills Social Security Health Care Plan (1962 Almanac p. 189); Medical Insurance for the Aged (1961 Almanac p. 262); Health Issue Dominates Social Security Debate (1960 Almanac p. 148).

PROPOSALS FOR FEDERAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The principle of compulsory national health insurance was suggested in 1935 in the report of President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security that formed the basis of the original Social Security Act. In later proposing the Social Security Act to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt said he was not recommending health insurance "at this time," but that studies of the issue were underway and "progress is being made." Although this statement seemed to indicate that the President would eventually recommend such a program, he failed to do so.

In 1943, Sens. Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.) and James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Rep. John D. Dingell Sr. (D Mich.) introduced a bill calling for creation of a com-

'Medicare' Chronology

1935 -- The report of President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security, which formed the basis of the Social Security Act passed later that year, endorsed the principle of compulsory national health insurance.

1943 -- Sens. Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.) and James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Rep. John D. Dingell Sr. (D Mich.) introduced the first "Wagner-Murray-Dingell" bill, proposing a broadening of the entire Social Security Act, including a compulsory national health insurance system financed by a payroll tax.

1945 -- President Truman's message on health legislation proposed a comprehensive, prepaid medical insurance plan for persons of all ages to be financed by raising the Social Security tax.

1949 -- Mr. Truman's health insurance proposals were among the hardest-fought of all issues before Congress in 1949, but no action resulted.

1954 -- President Eisenhower's plan to help meet the cost of health care proposed that the Government reinsure private insurance companies against unusually heavy losses on health insurance.

1957 -- Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) introduced a bill proposing that Social Security payroll taxes be raised to provide hospital care for needy old-age assistance beneficiaries.

1960 -- Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), who had sponsored a Senate version of the Forand bill, announced in July 1960 that enactment of 'medicare' legislation was one of his chief legislative goals for the August session. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) proposed a revised version of the Forand-Kennedy bill as a floor amendment to the omnibus Social Security bill. Opposed by President Eisenhower, the amendment was defeated 44-51 Aug. 23. The medical care provisions later added to the bill, and called the Kerr-Mills program after its sponsors, established a state-administered, flexible matching grant program for medical aid to needy persons not poor enough to qualify for public assistance.

1962 -- President Kennedy's 1961 medical care proposal, sponsored by Sen. Anderson and Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.), died in the House Ways and Means Committee. When Sen. Anderson offered a revised amendment to the Public Welfare Amendments bill, it was tabled (defeated) by a 52-48 Senate vote.

1963-64 -- Mr. Kennedy submitted his 1963 proposals for health care for the aged in a special message to Congress on "Aiding Our Senior Citizens." The Administration achieved a major but temporary victory Sept. 2, 1964, when a 'medicare' amendment to the Social Security Amendments bill passed the Senate, 49-44. The amendment, sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), and similar to the Administration bill, died in conference.

pulsory national health-insurance system for persons of all ages, to be financed through a payroll tax. They were to reintroduce similar plans in a number of succeedings Congresses, and the term "Wagner-Murray-Dingell" was for many years the common tag for what, in a more limited form, eventually became known as "medicare".

A compulsory national health insurance system financed through the Social Security System was proposed by the Social Security Board in 1944, but was not supported by President Roosevelt. However, several months after President Truman took office in 1945, he endorsed a Social Security health care plan for persons of all ages which was introduced by Sens. Wagner and Murray and Rep. Dingell. Hearings were held on the plan in succeeding years, but no action was taken and, with Republicans in control of both chambers of Congress in 1947-48, there was no chance for enactment.

After President Truman's upset 1948 election, with Democrats in control in both chambers, pressure from Northern Democrats, labor and liberal groups for national health insurance reached a high point. Hearings in 1949 on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill produced bitter controversy with heavy lobbying on both sides of the issue and charges of socialized medicine from the American Medical Assn. (See lobbying section, p. 246) The proposal was not acted on, but the fight served to focus public attention on the issue.

The 1949 controversy convinced many supporters of national health insurance that there was not sufficient public support for the Truman-backed plan. Some backers suggested that as an immediate first step the Social Security System be expanded to pay for the hospitalization costs of persons eligible for Social Security retirement benefits and their dependents. This proposal was endorsed by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing in 1952 and embodied in bills introduced by Sen. Murray and Reps. Dingell and Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.). However, national health insurance lost Administration support when President Eisenhower took office in 1953; during his election campaign he had labeled such proposals "socialized medicine." Mr. Eisenhower proposed an alternative plan to reinsure insurance companies against heavy losses on health insurance, but it was opposed by the AMA, some insurance companies and by backers of national health insurance, and got nowhere.

In 1957, the Social Security approach to health care for the elderly became associated with the name of Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.). Forand introduced a bill (HR 9467), for which organized labor began a public campaign, proposing that the Social Security payroll tax be raised and the additional proceeds used to pay for up to 120 days of combined hospital and nursing-home care and necessary surgery for aged Social Security beneficiaries. There was no action by Congress, but the Forand bill began to draw increasing public interest. By 1960 it had become a major political issue.

House Committee Rejects Forand Bill

The 1960 fight got underway early in the year during House Ways and Means Committee hearings on Social Security Act amendments. On March 31, the Committee voted 17-8 (D 7-8; R 10-0) to table (kill) the Forand proposal. Democrats voting to kill the Forand bill were Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) and six other Southerners. In August, Senators tried to add the proposal to the House-passed Social Security bill (HR 12580) on the Senate floor. Backed by Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy, the proposal was rejected on a 44-51 roll call (D 43-19; R 1-32). (For voting, see 1960 Almanac p. 515)

As a substitute for the Forand plan, Congress in 1960 did enact a complicated new federal-state matching grant (known as the Kerr-Mills program) designed to encourage the states to aid the "medically needy" elderly -- persons not poor enough to qualify for Old-Age Assistance but judged too poor to meet their medical bills. (See p. 245) The Kerr-Mills program was a stripped-down version of a 1960 Eisenhower Administration recommendation which it had labeled the "medicare" program. Somehow, in the succeeding year, the tag "medicare" was transferred to the Democrats' proposal for health care for the aged through Social Security.

Social Security health care was an issue in the 1960 Presidential campaign. Shortly after his inauguration in 1961, President Kennedy proposed to Congress a revised version of the Forand plan. The new proposal did not provide for payment of surgical services. It called for Social Security coverage of 90 days of hospital care (with a small deductible) and extensive nursing-home care and home health services. Rep. Forand had retired, and the new bill was introduced by Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.).

From 1961 through 1964, the King-Anderson bill was an annual Presidential proposal. A revenue-raising measure, the bill had to originate in the House Ways and Means Committee, where the Forand plan had been killed, 17-8, in 1960. During this period the Administration took every opportunity to fill Ways and Means vacancies with medicare supporters. By 1963 the margin of opposition on the Committee shrank to 13-12, but influential Chairman Mills stood solidly against the plan and Administration efforts to get a clear majority failed.

Sen. Anderson tried in 1962 to add a revised version of the plan to a Public Welfare Amendments bill (HR 10606). The new version blanketed into the program aged persons who were not entitled to Social Security, with costs to be paid from general revenues. For the first time, it earmarked funds collected to finance the medicare program to a trust fund set up separately from the regular Social Security trust funds. In a dramatic roll call that produced one of the year's major defeats for the Kennedy Administration, Senate Republicans and Southern Democrats united to table (kill) the Anderson amendment on a 52-48 (D 21-43; R 31-5) vote. (For voting, see 1962 Almanac p. 670)

The Senate again voted on medicare in 1964, and this time passed it on a 49-44 (D 44-16; R 5-28) roll call. (For voting, see 1964 Almanac p. 715) The plan, offered as an amendment to a House-passed bill (HR 11865) raising Social Security retirement benefits by 5 percent, was sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.). It was very similar to the bill introduced by King and Anderson at the outset of the 88th Congress, covering all of the aged and providing an option of 45, 90 or 180 days of hospitalization with varying deductibles. Following Senate passage, HR 11865 died in conference when a majority of House conferees opposed any medicare plan and a majority of Senate conferees held firm in favor. The 5-percent Social Security increase died along with medicare as word reportedly came down from the White House that a raise in the Social Security tax for retirement benefits in 1964 would make Congress loath to raise the tax again to finance medicare in 1965. As the 1964 bill died, President Johnson spoke of hopes for a mandate in the November elec-

tion, and pledged that he would try again for medicare in 1965.

Social Security Programs

The 1935 Social Security Act, the most important welfare legislation ever passed by Congress, contained a number of programs, all of which were amended and enlarged during succeeding years. Following is a brief discussion of those programs which were amended in 1965 by HR 6675 -- PL 89-97, whose formal title was the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

Old-Age Insurance. The most important program established by the original Social Security Act was old-age insurance, a giant national pension system financed by a federal payroll tax imposed equally on employers and employees. At first the program covered only industrial and some white-collar workers, but over the years it was expanded so that, by 1965, 15 million of the 18.2 Americans aged 65 or over were eligible for Social Security. Among the most important changes were: (1) 1939 amendments bringing dependents and survivors of covered workers under the system; (2) 1950 amendments extending coverage to the self-employed and agricultural, domestic and state and local government workers; (3) 1956 amendments adding a disability insurance system for the long-term and permanently disabled. In 1956 the name of the program became Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI). In addition to enlarging the scope of the system, Congress through the years steadily eased eligibility requirements. As the cost of living rose, benefits were increased. The maximum per person monthly benefit in 1940 (the first year benefits were paid) was $85; in 1964 the maximum benefit was $127. The last benefits increase before 1965 was in 1958. Congress in 1964 passed a bill increasing benefits by 5 percent, but it died when conferees became deadlocked over a medicare amendment added in the Senate. (See preceding page)

OASDI Financing -- The original Social Security Act provided a tax of 1 percent each for employers and employees on the first $3,000 of annual earnings. Through the years, as benefits increased, the tax and wage base were steadily increased also. The last increase in the wage base was made in 1958, when it rose to $4,800. In 1961 the employer-employee tax was increased to 3.6 percent, and was scheduled to rise to 4.1 percent in 1966. (See chart p. 241)

The Social Security Act set up a special trust fund to receive the proceeds of the payroll tax, and a second fund was established when the disability insurance system was added. Assets of the trust funds were required to be invested in federal securities of various types. Because the payroll tax could reasonably be expected to last into the indefinite future, it was not necessary for either trust fund to maintain full reserves, as required of a private insurance fund which had to be able to meet future obligations with no certainty that income from premiums would continue at any given rate. Therefore, the Social Security funds were considered to be actuarially in balance (that is, in sound financial condition) if expected income from the tax plus reserves and interest were estimated to be adequate to cover expected outlays at present and into the indefinite future. The 1965 annual report of OASDI trustees said long-range cost estimates indicated that the OASI program was in close actuarial balance, but that the disability trust fund would need a slight increase in annual income to remain in sound condition.

Public Assistance. The original Social Security Act also set up three charity programs designed to aid the indigent aged (OAA), blind (AB) and dependent children (ADC). These programs were to be administered by the states, state participation was optional, and the federal authorization for matching grants was open-end. During the postwar period a fourth program, aiding the disabled (APTD), was added in 1950. This period saw a steady increase in the federal matching share of total program costs and introduction of formulas under which federal reimbursements to the states varied in accord with state per capita income. The last increase in federal matching for the Aid to Dependent Children Program was made in 1958. Federal matching for the other three public assistance programs was raised in 1962. (See Congress and the Nation p. 1273 ff.)

Kerr-Mills -- An important aspect of the evolution of public assistance programs was provision for medical care of the indigent through a system of vendor payments (federal reimbursement to the states for medical aid outlays). The vendor payment system was established in the Social Security Amendments of 1950. In 1960, the so-called Kerr-Mills bill (named for Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills) increased federal matching for vendor payments for medical care under the existing Old-Age Assistance program. In addition, it created a new program called Medical Assistance for the Aged (MAA) under which the Federal Government would reimburse the states for 50 to 80 percent of their costs in providing medical care for the "medically needy" aged. The "medically needy" were defined as persons not poor enough to qualify for OAA, but judged too poor (by a means test) to pay their medical costs. State participation was optional. This program was endorsed by the American Medical Assn., and an important aspect of the campaign for medicare in succeeding years was the debate on the adequacy of the MAA program to aid the elderly. Opponents of medicare insisted that it was a preferable substitute, and that medicare would simply aid the rich who did not really need it. Medicare supporters objected to what they termed the program's "degrading" means test, to the fact that the program was optional with the states and to the wide leeway given the states to fix eligibility requirements.

Child Welfare Programs. One title of the 1935 Social Security Act contained three separate grant programs to meet health and welfare needs of children. These were: (1) the Maternal and Child Health program providing grants to states for pre-natal clinics and related services; (2) the Crippled Children's Services program, providing grants to the states for locating, diagnosing and treating crippled children; and (3) the Child Welfare Services program, authorizing grants for state welfare services for neglected and delinquent children in rural areas only. After initiation of the programs, state matching requirements were imposed, and in 1958 Congress removed the rural limitation from the child welfare services program. Initial annual authorizations for the programs had been $3.8 million for Maternal and Child Health, $2,850,000 for Crippled Children's Services and $1.5 million for Child Welfare Services. These amounts were increased eight times between 1935 and 1963. The last increase provided that annual grant authorizations for the Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services programs would be raised to $50 million each by 1970, and the annual authorization for Child Welfare Services would rise to $50 million by fiscal 1969. *(Continued on next page)*

Many Groups Active in Lobbying on Medical Care Issue

Over the years, the Social Security health care dispute was one of the most fiercely lobbied issues to come before Congress. The lobbying involved not only attempts to convince and pressure Congressmen in Washington, D.C., through visits by agents of interested organizations, but also attempts to convince the public, one way or the other, by means of radio and television broadcasts, public meetings and rallies, and repeated advertising campaigns in newspapers and magazines.

Preeminent among opponents of a compulsory national health insurance system was the American Medical Assn., which waged a vigorous and unflagging campaign right up to enactment. Other consistent opponents were the insurance industry and business groups such as the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Although the proposal was never tested in the House until 1965, for years it was generally assumed that most Republican and Southern Democratic Members could be numbered among the opponents.

No one organization was as important in support of a medicare program as the AMA was in opposition. However, the AFL-CIO worked ceaselessly for the program from 1957 until final passage. Other labor groups and public welfare organizations also lobbied for the program, and a vote for its enactment was usually a campaign pledge of Northern Democratic Members of Congress. Organizations such as the National Council of Senior Citizens and the Ad Hoc Physicians' Committee for Health Care for the Aged through Social Security were set up specifically to work for enactment of a medicare bill.

While representatives of both sides of the issue had some very specific reasons for their stands, there was also a broader, ideological question behind the dispute. The question was this: Should the federal role be limited to assisting the indigent, by means of federal grants to the states under the public assistance (charity) programs? Or should the Federal Government assume a broader responsibility, and undertake to pay for the medical and hospital costs of the entire population, or at least specified age groups, without regard to the financial status or ability-to-pay of the aid recipient? In arguing for a narrow federal role in health care, the AMA and conservative groups called for a federal policy of encouraging the growth of voluntary, private health insurance plans while providing federal health care aid only to those who really needed it -- namely, destitute or low-income persons qualifying under state welfare programs. Responding to this argument, Congress in 1950 for the first time authorized federal grants to the states to cover state costs for medical care of persons receiving public assistance (charity) aid. The terms of federal aid, particularly for state medical care of the indigent or nearly indigent elderly charity client, were substantially liberalized by Congress in 1960 and 1962. (See preceding page)

Backers of a national health insurance program countered that a compulsory national plan was necessary because private insurance companies, with high premiums for health insurance for the elderly, could not handle the job; and a state charity approach was demonstrably unsatisfactory because it helped only the poorest and because the states failed to program adequate benefits.

1949-50 Campaign. One of the great early public clashes on the issue occurred in 1949-50, after President Truman repeated his earlier requests for compulsory national health insurance for persons of all ages, to be financed by a federal payroll tax.

Hearings on bills embodying the Truman requests produced bitter controversy and charges of socialized medicine from the AMA.

Leading the 1949 campaign for the Truman proposals was the Committee for the Nation's Health, an ad hoc organization whose leaders included Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Albert Lasker, Chester Bowles, Russell Davenport, AFL President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray, attorney Abe Fortas (later a Supreme Court Justice), Mrs. Leon Keyserling (later head of the Women's Bureau), and Robert F. Wagner Jr. (later the Democratic mayor of New York City, son of the Senator). Organizations recorded in favor included the AFL, CIO, Americans for Democratic Action, Physicians Forum, National Farmers Union, American Veterans Committee, Consumers Union, the railroad unions and American Assn. of Social Workers.

The leading opponent of the Truman proposals was the American Medical Assn. Other groups opposed were the American Dental Assn., American Pharmaceutical Assn., Blue-Cross-Blue Shield Commissions, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Committee for Constitutional Government, American Legion, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Health Insurance Council and Health and Accident Underwriters Conference.

Supporters of the proposal took the general position that federal health insurance would relieve low-income persons of a crushing burden of health costs occurring when catastrophic and long-term illnesses struck, particularly in the case of older persons suffering terminal illnesses.

The AMA opposition, on the other hand, was based on fears of Government interference in medical practice. A nationwide AMA publicity campaign, masterminded by the California public relations firm of Whitaker and Baxter, warned the nation that national health insurance would mean "socialized medicine."

The insurance industry opposition to national health insurance was based primarily on fears that the Government would invade the insurance field, "competing" directly with private firms for business and possibly eventually widening the general scope of the types of federal insurance provided. Some business groups feared the increases in payroll taxes. The opposition of the Committee for Constitutional Government, American Farm Bureau Federation and some other groups, on the other hand, was primarily ideological, arising from fears of excessive growth of the Federal Government and federal entry into fields traditionally reserved for the states or private initiative.

Mr. Truman's compulsory national health insurance proposals were among the hardest fought of all issues before Congress in 1949 and 1950. When, in the end, the bloc opposed to Mr. Truman won out, and there was no action on his requests in either chamber of Congress, the AMA's campaign against "socialized medicine" was generally credited with being a major factor in the outcome.

The campaign was costly. According to reports filed by the AMA with the Clerk of the House under the 1946

Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, the AMA spent $1,522,683 in 1949 and $1,326,078 in 1950 for lobbying purposes, the great bulk of it for the campaign against the Truman medical care proposals. These were the two highest lobby spending reports ever filed by any organization.

1957-65 Campaign. Following the defeat of the Truman proposals, the medical care issue faded from public view for a while. In 1957, however, the AFL-CIO began a strong campaign for a Social Security health care for the aged bill (HR 9467) sponsored by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.). Most of the same groups which had backed Mr. Truman's broader earlier proposals got behind the Forand bill. The AMA, as in the past, became the chief opponent.

There then began a prolonged campaign on the issue. A new factor came into play when, in 1961, several persons who had led the Senior Citizens for Kennedy political group during the previous year's Presidential campaign set up a National Council of Senior Citizens for Health Care Through Social Security, headed by Forand, who had retired from Congress. The new group sought to activate the political voice of the nation's 16 million and more elderly persons (65 or over), and so force through the Forand proposals.

Lobbying for and against the proposal reached a peak in late 1964 and 1965, although the massive Democratic victory in the 1964 elections made its passage almost a foregone conclusion in the 89th Congress.

The groups most actively working for the bill were the AFL-CIO and several independent unions; the National Council of Senior Citizens; the Group Health Assn. of America (spokesman for community group health service plans); the National Farmers Union's Senior Citizens Council; the National Medical Assn. (an organization of 5,000 Negro physicians); the American Nurses' Assn.; the Ad Hoc Physicians' Committee for Health Care for the Aged through Social Security (founded in 1962), headed by Dr. Caldwell Esselstyn and including among its members the famous baby doctor Benjamin Spock; the Social Welfare Council of the National Council of Churches; the National Conference of Catholic Charities; the National Social Welfare Assembly; the American Public Health Assn.; the American Public Welfare Assn.; the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church Board of Missions; the National Council of Jewish Women; the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; the Family Service Assn.; the National Assn. of Social Workers, and Americans for Democratic Action.

Leading opponent of the bill was, once again, the American Medical Assn., which lobbied both in the nation's capital and at the grass roots, unloosing two major nationwide publicity campaigns in newspapers, radio and television broadcasts. (The AMA reported spending $951,570 in the first quarter of 1965 to oppose the bill, chiefly for broadcasts and advertisements; it was the third highest amount ever recorded for lobby spending, exceeded only by the AMA's spending in 1949-50.) Much of the AMA spending in the first quarter of 1965 was for publicity for its own, alternative medical care bill (the "eldercare" plan -- see next page).

In the second quarter of 1965, shortly before the Senate vote on the medicare bill, AMA ran advertisements in about 100 major daily newspapers opposing the Administration-backed bill. The advertisements said passage of the bill would mean "lower quality medical care" and urged the public to "let your Senators, your Congressman and the President know your views on this vital issue." The AMA reported that its spending for lobbying purposes in the second quarter of 1965 amounted to $152,929, and for the third quarter, to $47,654. This brought its lobbying total for the first nine months of 1965 to $1,152,153.

Other major opponents reported as actively working against the bill in 1964-65: the Chamber of Commerce of U.S. and state chambers of commerce and junior chambers; state associations of manufacturers; some drug companies, many of whose salesmen, according to one source, included statements against the bill in speeches made to local trade groups and community organizations; the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Grange; and insurance organizations, particularly the Health Insurance Assn., which was reported as particularly active. Blue Cross in 1964 said it favored having the Government provide funds to enable individuals to purchase Blue Cross coverage, instead of the plan in the Social Security medical care bill.

Leading Groups Active in Politics

The top pressure groups active on the medicare issue carried their campaigns into a number of Congressional elections.

The AMA set up a political arm, the American Medical Political Action Committee (AMPAC), to receive voluntary contributions which were then used to support candidacies in Congressional races of persons favorable to the AMA position on the medical care bill and/or other legislation. AMPAC, which began its first full year of action in 1962, also sponsored educational courses. It received $301,311 in 1964 (only a portion of total resources; state units of AMPAC raised additional funds, the total of which was not made public). An AMPAC spokesman told CQ that in several campaigns AMPAC funds were used primarily to support House Ways and Means Committee members who had opposed the Social Security health care bill in the past.

The AFL-CIO, through its Committee on Political Education (COPE), a political organization supported by voluntary contributions, conducted hard campaigns in 1958, 1960 and subsequent years to defeat opponents of the Social Security health care bill, particularly on the Ways and Means Committee. In the 1964 primaries and elections to federal offices (Congress, the Presidency), COPE made contributions of about $900,000.

Rep. Forand (D R.I.) retired from Congress at the end of the 1960 session and in 1961 became the first head of the National Council of Senior Citizens. The Council in subsequent years received part of its support from the Democratic party.

From 1963-65, the Council's budget ran about $150,000 to $160,000 annually. About two-thirds of this came from dues and contributions by affiliated organizations. The remainder, a third of the budget or somewhat more, was supplied in recent years by donations from the Democratic party and the AFL-CIO -- a fact which led Dr. F.J. L. Blasingame of the AMA to charge June 12 that the Council was "nothing more than a lobbying appendage of the Democratic National Committee and the AFL-CIO."

The Democratic party contributed about $25,000 to the Council in 1964 and contributed $15,000 in the early months of 1965, according to a party spokesman. AFL-CIO convention records for 1963 show AFL-CIO contributions of $9,000 to the Council in fiscal 1962 and $22,000 in 1963. An AFL-CIO spokesman said the figure for fiscal 1964 was $24,000.

President Johnson, AMA and Republican Leaders Submit Bills

President Johnson's first special message to the 89th Congress, transmitted Jan. 7, dealt with health legislation. In the message he called 1965 the year "when, with the sure knowledge of public support, the Congress should enact a hospital insurance program for the aged.... In this way, the spectre of catastrophic hospital bills can be lifted from the lives of our older citizens." (For text, see p. 1383)

ADMINISTRATION BILL

The Administration's hospital care bill was the first measure introduced in the House and Senate in the new Congress (thus it was designated HR 1 and S1). It was introduced in the House by Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.) and in the Senate by Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), the chief sponsors of the proposal since 1961. Major provisions:

Eligibility -- HR 1 and S 1 called for a compulsory program to cover all persons 65 and older, except Government workers with federal insurance and certain aliens.

Benefits -- "Medicare" would provide: (1) 60 days of hospital care in each benefit period, with the patient paying the national average cost of one day's care (about $40); (2) 60 days of post-hospital care in each benefit period in facilities having arrangements with hospitals for the transferring of patients; (3) 240 home health-care visits (such as by a nurse) a year; (4) outpatient hospital diagnostic services (such as X-ray and laboratory services) with the patient in each 30-day period paying an amount (about $20) equal to one-half the deductible for inpatient hospital benefits. The post-hospital care would become effective Jan. 1, 1967, and the other benefits July 1, 1966. A new benefit period would not start until 90 days had elapsed during which the patient was in neither a hospital nor a post-hospital facility. The 90 days would not have to be consecutive but would have to fall within a period of not more than 180 consecutive days.

Certain medical costs (such as anesthetics) and drug costs in the hospital and post-hospital facilities would be covered but not medical and drug expenses incurred outside these facilities.

(The benefits provisions differed chiefly from past Kennedy-Johnson medicare proposals in providing a flat 60 days of hospital care in each benefit period. Previous Administration bills had permitted a benefit option of 180, 90 or 45 days, with varying deductibles.)

Financing -- The plan would be financed mainly by an increase in the Social Security tax rate. The rate for the employee and the employer would be raised from the existing 3.6 percent to 4.25 percent in 1966-67; 5.0 percent in 1968-70; and 5.2 percent in 1971 and thereafter. The rate for the self-employed would be raised from the existing 5.4 percent to 6.4 percent in 1966-67; 7.5 percent in 1968-70; and to 7.8 percent in 1971 and thereafter. The taxable annual earnings base would be increased from the existing $4,800 to $5,600, effective Jan. 1, 1966. The maximum amount of the employee's Social Security tax going to the health care program would be $25.20 a year. General revenues would finance the program for elderly people not receiving Social Security benefits.

Administration -- The program would be administered by the Social Security System and financed by a separate trust fund within the system. This fund would receive a certain portion of the Social Security taxes and the contribution from general revenues.

Two new provisions were put in the Administration's bill to meet the objections that the program would endanger the regular Social Security funds. The actuarial estimates of the health insurance fund were based on the assumption that hospital costs would rise faster than earnings for the next 10 years. The estimates in previous Administration bills were based on a five-year period. The second change in the new "medicare" plan called for that portion of the Social Security tax going into the health care trust fund to be listed separately on the W-2 income tax forms.

Total Cost -- Administration officials said the program would cost about $2 billion in its first full year of operation. About $200 million of this would come from general revenues.

Other Provisions -- HR 1 and S 1 also provided for a 7-percent increase in Social Security retirement benefits and an increase in the federal share in federal-state public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. The changes in the Social Security tax rates and taxable base would cover the increase in retirement benefits as well as the medicare plan. The benefit raises would be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965.

The bill also authorized private insurance carriers to pool their resources to sell, on a non-profit basis, low-cost health insurance to the elderly to cover health costs not covered by the Administration's program. The bill brought self-employed physicians into the Social Security System and required that Social Security taxes be paid on tips.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

Herlong-Curtis-AMA Plan. With most political observers predicting that the landslide Democratic victory in the 1964 elections ensured final enactment of the medicare plan, the American Medical Assn., after publication of the Administration's 1965 bill, came forth with the most vigorous campaign of its years of opposition to the proposal.

In its last-ditch stand against medicare legislation, the AMA switched its major argument against the program. In previous years anti-medicare advertising had stressed that the plan would "lead the country down the road to socialized medicine." In 1965 the AMA apparently decided that its most effective argument against the bill was not that it would go too far, but that it would accomplish too little. A Jan. 2 Gallup Poll had shown that only 23 percent of persons questioned knew that fees of doctors, surgeons and dentists would not be covered under the Administration proposal. Of those who thought doctors' fees would be covered, 73 percent approved of the program. Of those who thought such fees would not be covered, 56 percent approved. Building on the idea of more comprehensive coverage, the AMA in January mobilized an intensive campaign of newspaper and television advertising attacking the Administration bill and proposing a new, alternative "eldercare" plan.

The eldercare plan was introduced Jan. 27 in the House (HR 3727, 3728) by Ways and Means Committee

members Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) and A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.) and Jan. 28 in the Senate (S 820) by John G. Tower (R Texas). It called for a voluntary medical insurance program which would be available to persons over 65 only if their state government signed up for the program. The coverage would vary, since it would depend upon the private insurance policy contracted for by each state, but it would include hospital, doctor and drug costs. The program would be financed by matching federal-state funds and by contributions from recipients for all, part or none of the premium costs, depending on their income and the state plans. Supporters estimated the program would cost $2.1 billion per year in federal and state funds.

Byrnes Bill. Instead of endorsing the AMA proposal, the House Republican Leadership set forth its own bill (HR 4351), introduced by the ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), Feb. 4. Like the eldercare plan, HR 4351 provided a voluntary health insurance program for all persons over 65 which would cover a large proportion of most costs of illness in old age. Unlike the eldercare plan, it would be administered by the Federal Government. It would be financed by a graduated premium contribution based on the individual's ability to pay, by contributions from states and by an annual appropriation from the Federal Government. Supporters estimated that the program would cost $3.4 billion annually with full participation.

Other Proposals. Numerous other medical care for the aged bills were introduced in Congress in early 1965. These included a proposal (S 395) by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) for a voluntary program for persons over 65 with incomes under $3,000 per year. Benefits would vary according to the individual's choice of one of three plans. The program would be administered by the states and financed by federal-state funds and graduated contributions by participants.

Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) Jan. 4 introduced a bill (HR 21) that would permit persons 65 or older with an annual income of not more than $4,000 to subtract up to $150 from their final federal tax bill to cover premiums for qualified private insurance coverage. The Government would pay all or part of the premiums for health insurance of those persons with a tax of less than $150.

Rep. Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) Jan. 5 introduced a bill (HR 1031) that would provide federal general revenue funds to help states to buy private insurance policies for the elderly. Recipients would pay a small enrollment fee and would have the choice of four plans. The states would administer the program.

Reps. Stanley R. Tupper (R Maine) Feb. 17 and John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) Feb. 25 introduced bills (HR 5081, 5491) that provided for a medical care program under Social Security, but the program would be voluntary.

Rep. Durward G. Hall (R Mo.), an AMA member, Jan. 13 introduced a bill (HR 2614) that would permit a 100-percent tax deduction for medical costs incurred by persons 65 and older. The bill would permit additional deductions for expenditures for catastrophic illness.

(Continued on next page)

Provisions of Major Medical Care Proposals

	Administration (King-Anderson)	**Byrnes** (House GOP plan)	**Herlong-Curtis** (AMA eldercare plan)
Eligibility	65 and older	65 and older	65 and older
Benefits	60 days in hospital, (patient pays 1 day's cost) 60 days of post-hospital care, 240 health care visits, Outpatient hospital services	80-100% of room-board costs, 80% of other medical costs $40,000 in benefits for major illness	Comprehensive coverage (hospital, nursing home, drug, etc.) Specifics would depend on states.
Administration	Social Security System	Treasury-HEW	States
Financing	General revenues and increase in Social Security taxes	Federal-state funds and contributions by participants	Federal-state funds and contributions by participants
Maximum Annual Cost to Individual	$25.20 (Throughout working years)	$114 (After 65)	Would depend on state plans
Program's Total* Annual Cost	$2 billion	$3.4 billion	$2.1 billion

* *Total cost figures are estimates by supporters of the programs.*

House Committee Expands Administration's Medicare Bill

The Ways and Means Committee, at its organizational meeting Jan. 25, 1965, decided by an undisclosed vote not to hold hearings on the Administration's medical care for the aged bill (HR 1). The Committee staff reported that a majority of members considered public hearings unnecessary because the Committee had held extensive hearings on a similar bill between Nov. 18, 1963, and Jan. 23, 1964, plus public hearings in preceding years. (1964 Almanac p. 232)

The Committee began holding executive sessions on HR 1 Jan. 27. The sessions continued regularly until March 24, when the Committee, by straight party-line vote (17 D - 8 R), ordered reported a clean, broader bill (HR 6675). HR 6675 was introduced the same day by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), who in past years had been the most influential opponent of medicare legislation. President Johnson March 24 called the Committee action "a tremendous step forward for all of our senior citizens." He praised the "hard-working" members of the Committee and added, "Chairman Mills deserves special credit for his statesmanlike leadership in working out, on a sound and practical basis, a solution to one of the most important problems which has been pending before the Congress for nearly 15 years."

ACTION-- HR 6675 was reported (H Rept 213) March 29. The 296-page bill included most of the hospital insurance and Social Security retirement provisions of HR 1. In addition, it contained a supplementary voluntary health plan for the aged covering physicans' fees and other costs not covered in the basic plan; expanded the Kerr-Mills medical assistance program to cover needy persons under the dependent children, blind and disabled programs; and increased the authorized funds for the maternal and various child health care programs and for all state public assistance programs. The supplementary plan was similar to provisions in the GOP-backed health care bill (HR 4351) introduced by the ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, John W. Byrnes (R Wis.); the Kerr-Mills and other child health care provisions were similar to those in an Administration bill (HR 3699) introduced by Mills Jan. 27. (See next page)

The estimated cost of HR 6675 in its first full year was $6 billion, broken down as follows: $2.2 billion for the basic health care plan, $1 billion for the supplementary health care plan (based on 80-percent participation), $2.3 billion for increased Social Security cash benefits, and $500 million for the liberalization and expansion of the public assistance programs. To finance the Social Security retirement increases and basic medicare plan, the bill raised the taxable earnings base from the existing $4,800 to $5,600 in 1966 and $6,600 in 1971. Also, for the Social Security raise, it increased the employer-employee tax rate from 3.6 percent to 4.0 percent in 1966 and provided that this would rise in steps to 4.8 percent in 1973; for medicare, the bill imposed a tax of 0.35 percent in 1966, rising in steps to 0.8 percent in 1987.

Majority Views. The Democratic majority said the Committee had been concerned with the problem of medical care for the elderly "for a number of years." In 1960, it said, the Committee recommended that the Kerr-Mills program of federal-state medical assistance to the needy elderly should be undertaken to determine whether such a program could adequately meet the national need.

"Although your Committee believes that the Kerr-Mills legislation as a whole has been very beneficial to the needy aged in our country," the report said, "it has now concluded that the over-all national problem of adequate medical care for the aged has not been met to the extent desired under existing legislation because of the failure of some states" to implement the existing program fully. The majority said it had therefore "concluded that a more comprehensive federal program as to both persons who can qualify and protection afforded is required."

Most of the 264-page Committee report dealt with a technical explanation of the bill and the Committee's reasons for its actions. Some highlights of the majority views:

- The health care plans under HR 6675 would provide coverage of a quality that few older people could afford on their own. Most of the elderly would be expected to be covered by the programs.

- The earnings base of the payroll tax for the basic health insurance program would be the same as the Social Security tax so that record-keeping tasks of employers and the Government would not be increased, but there would be a "complete separation of hospital insurance financing and benefit payments...to assure that the hospital insurance program will in no way impinge upon the financial soundness of the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance trust funds." The report said the separation would be assured through such devices as separate trust funds and a separate statement of the hospital insurance tax on W-2 tax forms. Also, unlike the OASDI system, the hospital insurance system would be financed on the assumption of rising earnings levels and rising hospitalization costs (instead of level-earnings assumptions) and the estimates would be for a 25-year period rather than 75 years.

- "The bill specifically prohibits the Federal Government from exercising supervision or control over the practice of medicine, the manner in which medical services are provided and the administration or operation of medical facilities...The physician is to be the key figure in determining utilization of health services...It is a physician who is to decide upon admission to a hospital, order tests, drugs and treatments and determine the length of stay."

- The estimated cost of the health care programs under HR 6675 was "in long-range balance with contribution income."

- The need for an increase in Social Security cash benefits "is obvious," since the benefits were the major source of income for a majority of the 20 million recipients, and the last general benefit raise was in 1958.

- Self-employed doctors were "the only group of significant size" whose income was excluded from Social Security coverage, and there is "no valid reason why this single professional group should continue" to be excluded. The bill brought self-employed physicians under Social Security.

- The majority indicated it favored bringing federal employees under the Social Security system. However, the report said it was withholding recommendations on the matter because it had been advised by the Health, Education and Welfare Department that the Executive

Branch was making a study of the federal retirement system and of "the proper role which should be played by Social Security" in the system. The study was expected to be completed by Dec. 1, 1965.

Minority Views. The Committee's eight Republicans endorsed the bill's provisions for Social Security cash benefits and public assistance programs -- many of which they said had been proposed by Republicans -- but they opposed the basic health care plan that would be financed through the Social Security system.

The Republicans recommended that HR 6675 be replaced by Byrnes' bill (HR 4351) to provide a voluntary health and hospital insurance plan financed by general revenue and contributions from participants. (See p. 249)

Highlights of the minority views:

- "We...fully support the concept that adequate health insurance should be made available to the aged at a reasonable cost. Such a program, however, should be voluntary. It should reflect ability to pay. Participation on the part of the Government should be financed out of the general revenues, and not by a regressive payroll tax."
- HR 6675 "would impose" a $35-billion "liability" on the present working force to finance the basic health care plan for those persons already 65 and older.
- Benefits under the original Administration bill (HR 1) were so inadequate that Democrats had to borrow from Repubican proposals to meet criticism of the original plan.
- HR 6675 would not provide coverage for two "basic concerns" of the aged: the cost of drugs and catastrophic illness. Both would be covered by HR 4351.
- ..."The so-called separation of the hospital benefits from the Social Security system of cash benefits...is purely illusory...A real threat to the integrity of the Social Security cash benefit system is inherent in the Committee bill."
- The minority recommended that the Kerr-Mills program be amended to provide additional federal matching funds to the states for purchasing private medical insurance for the aged. This concept was embodied in HR 3727, the "eldercare" plan of the American Medical Assn. (See p. 248)

Additional Views. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.), a sponsor of the eldercare proposal, said he supported the minority views but he thought it "appropriate" to discuss "the superiority" of the eldercare bill over the Administration's medicare program.

He said he supported the eldercare program because it would be noncompulsory, be administered by the states, minimize Government management and would not require a regressive payroll tax or endanger the Social Security cash payments system.

Major Provisions and Changes from Administration Bill. Basic Health Care Plan -- As proposed in HR 1, the basic plan set forth in HR 6675 provided compulsory coverage for all persons over 65 except federal employees (already covered under a separate plan) and certain aliens. Coverage for persons not eligible for Social Security would be financed from general revenues.

But the Committee bill provided somewhat different (and generally fewer) benefits than had HR 1: the basic hospital coverage remained the same (60 days) but post-hospital (such as nursing home) care was changed from a flat 60 days to 20 days plus additional time for each day a person's hospital stay had been less than 60 days; the period of eligibility for outpatient hospital diagnostic services was reduced from 30 to 20 days; and the number of home health-care visits was reduced from 240 a year to 100 in a spell of illness. The employer-employee Social Security tax increases under HR 6675 were also higher than those proposed by HR 1: 0.35 percent in 1966 instead of 0.3 percent, rising to 0.8 percent in 1987 as opposed to 0.45 percent in 1969 and thereafter. HR 6675 also increased the taxable earnings base to $6,600 in 1971 while HR 1 took it only as far as $5,600 in 1966.

In the other major change in the Administration bill, HR 6675 removed from the basic plan coverage of the costs of hospital services of radiologists, pathologists, physiatrists and anesthesiologists and included such coverage in the supplementary plan (below).

Supplementary Plan -- The Committee bill created a voluntary additional plan which would pay for physicians' and surgical services, psychiatric costs on a limited basis, laboratory tests and prosthetic devices, and home health-care visits when the patient was not previously hospitalized. The plan would be financed by $3 monthly premiums from participants and by matching contributions from general federal revenues. Taxpayers of all ages were provided a tax deduction of one-half of medical insurance premiums, up to $250.

OASDI Changes -- OASDI changes were basically the same as those proposed in the Social Security law by HR 1: a retroactive 7-percent increase in retirement benefits; a new requirement that self-employed physicians and employees' tips be brought under the system and religious groups opposed to insurance (such as the Amish) exempted; liberalization of requirements for disability benefits; extension of insurance payments to certain children attending school to age 22 instead of 18. A number of minor changes were also instituted.

Kerr-Mills Expansion -- As proposed by the Administration in HR 3699, the bill Chairman Mills introduced Jan. 27 (see ACTION, above), HR 6675 brought together in one new title of the Social Security Act (XIX) all medical assistance provisions affecting the indigent aged, dependent children, blind and disabled. It extended the Kerr-Mills medical aid program for the needy aged to persons under the dependent children, blind and disabled programs. The maximum federal share of matching funds under the medical aid program was raised from 80 to 83 percent and the bill provided a more liberal "means test" to determine eligibility for the program.

Child Health, Other Benefits -- Also as proposed in HR 3699, HR 6675 increased federal funds for maternal and child health, crippled children and mental retardation programs and authorized grants to provide comprehensive health care and services for children in low-income families. It also increased the federal share for all state public assistance programs and removed the limitation on federal participation in public assistance to certain aged persons in tuberculosis and mental care hospitals.

RULE GRANTED ON HR 6675

The House Rules Committee April 6 cleared HR 6675 for floor action under a closed rule that limited debate to 10 hours and prohibited floor amendments. Reportedly, the Committee cleared the bill by a 10-5 vote with one Democrat, William M. Colmer (Miss.), voting with four Republicans against the rule and one Republican, H. Allen Smith (Calif.), voting with nine Democrats to send the bill to the floor.

House Passes Medicare for First Time in 20-Year Campaign

The House April 8 passed HR 6675 by a 313-115 roll-call vote as reported from Committee. It was the first time Social Security medical care legislation had been voted on by the House. On the passage vote, 65 Republicans joined 189 Northern Democrats and 59 Southern Democrats to vote for the bill, while two Northern Democrats and 40 Southern Democrats voted with 73 Republicans against passage. (For voting, see chart p. 950)

Before passage, the House rejected by a 191-236 roll-call vote (R 128-10; ND 3-188; SD 60-38) a motion by John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) to recommit HR 6675 to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to substitute the text of a bill (HR 7057) introduced by Byrnes April 1.

In provisions dealing with Social Security retirement, Kerr-Mills, child health and public assistance benefits, Byrnes' bill and HR 6675 were identical. But HR 7057 contained no Social Security health care program. Instead, it proposed the voluntary, comprehensive program financed from general revenues and individual premiums that was in the bill (HR 4351) introduced by Byrnes Feb. 4. (See p. 249). The supplementary health program provided in HR 6675 was a limited version of this proposal.

During debate on the motion, Byrnes said his "primary concern" was to protect the Social Security cash-benefits system. "You can put in gimmicks that look like you are separating it, you can do all of the rationalization you want to, but you will still have them both (hospital and Social Security retirement funds) tied together," he said. Supporters of his bill also argued that it provided greater coverage than the Social Security bill (drugs and catastrophic illness) at slightly less cost.

Countering this argument, Chairman Mills April 7 said it was "beyond my comprehension that any of us today are brilliant enough to come forward with a method of providing more benefits to more people and having it cost less money." Mills also said he was "thoroughly convinced" that the hospital fund to finance the basic health program would be completely separate from other Social Security funds and that the hospital fund was actuarially sound.

Debate. In debate on the measure April 7-8, supporters said a medicare program was long overdue. They said HR 6675 provided the biggest structural changes in the Social Security program since 1950 and the most sweeping and costliest welfare program since the original Social Security law was enacted in 1935. Presiding over the House was Rep. John Dingell (D Mich.), whose late father had co-sponsored the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills of the late 1940s. (See p. 243)

Opponents of HR 6675 gave general support to all provisions except those covering the health insurance programs, particularly the basic plan. Their chief contentions were that the plan was compulsory, would be financed by a "regressive" payroll tax and would endanger the current Social Security cash-benefits program. They also complained of what they called a "gag rule" prohibiting amendments and preventing separate votes on each section of the bill.

Highlights of debate:

April 7 -- Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) -- "The bill now before this House is a bill that was produced in executive session. No public hearings were held in the 89th Congress, thus denying the public and Members of the Congress the opportunity to become familiar with this multipaged bill."

Cecil R. King (D Calif.) -- "Protection against the health costs in old age is a logical and necessary extension of the retirement protection furnished by the present Social Security program."

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) -- By give and take, the Ways and Means Committee and the Administration finally, "after all these years," were able "to develop a proposition that I could wholeheartedly and conscientiously, with every bit of the energy at my command, support. That has not been the case with reference to propositions in the past. ...I believe we have finally worked out a satisfactory and reasonable solution of an entire problem, not just a partial solution...."

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- "The Congress in this instance is no longer a study and a deliberative body. This is a rubberstamp operation.... It is obvious that this House is not in a mood to debate and deliberate. The decision which was made outside of the well of the House, outside the deliberative process, is going to prevail."

Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.) -- "The Committee on Ways and Means in reporting this bill is carrying out the wishes of a great majority of the American people."

Jackson E. Betts (R Ohio) -- "Until now this Committee (Ways and Means) has been a bulwark which millions of people have relied on to stem the tide against oppressive increases of payroll taxes. Now that is over, and most of my constituents are fearful of the future."

James A. Burke (D Mass.) -- "The bill will... provide an immediate stimulus to the economy that will help us sustain our economic growth in the next several years."

April 8 -- House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- HR 6675 is an "historic measure" and "a fiscally responsible bill;" the Byrnes measure is "a fiscally irresponsible bill."

Majority Whip Hale Boggs (D La.) -- HR 6675 is "the most important piece of legislation" he had seen during his 22 years in Congress.

Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.) -- HR 6675 is not a "rubberstamp" to the Administration but was a "better bill."

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- "The good in the bill outweighs the bad."

William J. Randall (D Mo.) -- When the present opponents find out "the good things" in the bill, "they will never forgive those Members who are against the bill today."

Joe R. Pool (D Texas) -- "Let us not take this first step toward socialized medicine."

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- "If it takes a decade to perfect a medicare bill, then I say it has been a decade well spent, for the bill before us today is a remarkable example of legislative craftmanship. Perhaps the Roman poet Ovid was right when he wrote, 'Delay matures the tender grapes and ripens grass into lusty crops.' One by one, the criticisms and charges leveled against previous medicare bills have fallen by the wayside."

Tim Lee Carter (R Ky.) -- "As one of the last country doctors, I am not here to criticize medical care for the aged, but rather to support it. I ask my colleagues... to vote to recommit HR 6675, a bill which will within a

few years cruelly overburden the Social Security System and the young workers with growing families, who will be forced to pay higher and higher Social Security taxes. By providing aid on the basis of need, the Byrnes proposal would assure that both federal and state dollars were providing the greatest amount of care where they are the most needed."

Provisions

As passed by the House, HR 6675 did the following (where provisions were identical in the House, Senate and final versions, details are given only in the final Provisions (p. 239):

BASIC HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

Eligibility. Provided a basic health insurance plan for all persons 65 and older, except federal employees who retired after July 1, 1960, (and were thus eligible for the federal health program) aliens who had not been U.S. residents for 10 years and persons convicted of certain subversive crimes.

Benefits. Provided that the plan would pay:

- Inpatient hospital services for up to 60 days during each period of illness with the patient paying the first $40. Services covered would include those ordinarily furnished by a hospital for its inpatients except services of radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists.
- Post-hospital care for up to 20 days in each period of illness after at least three days in the hospital. Two additional days would be added to the 20 days for each day that the person's hospital stay was less than 60 days up to a maximum of 80 additional days. The post-hospital facility must have arrangements with a hospital for the timely transfer of patients and for furnishing medical information on the patients.
- Outpatient hospital diagnostic services with the patient paying the first $20 for diagnostic services provided by the same hospital during a 20-day period. It within 20 days after receiving such services, the individual became an inpatient in the same hospital, the $20 would be credited against the $40 he would have to pay as an inpatient.
- Up to 100 home health-care visits (such as by a nurse) after discharge from a hospital or extended-care facility and before the beginning of a new spell of illness.

Provided that the deductible amounts for inpatient hospital and outpatient diagnostic services would be increased if necessary to keep pace with increases in hospital costs but that no increases would be made before 1969.

Effective Dates. As in the final bill.

Financing. Provided a payroll tax identical to rates in the final bill.

Provided that the taxable earnings base would be increased from the existing $4,800 to $5,600 a year for 1966-70 and $6,600 in 1971 and thereafter.

Provided that general revenue would finance the plan for persons not covered by Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Act.

Provided that the payroll taxes and the general revenue for the plan would go to a separate Hospital Insurance Trust Fund in the Treasury.

Administration. Provided that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would have the main responsibility for administering the plan and that he would use appropriate state agencies and private organizations to assist in the administration.

Directed an Advisory Council be created to advise the Secretary on administration of the plan.

Provided for review by a hearing examiner on appeals to claims of $1,000 and more.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL CARE PLAN

Eligibility. Provided the same eligibility requirements as those for the basic plan (above).

Enrollment. Included the same provisions on enrollment as the final bill.

Provided that states could enroll and pay the premiums for their public assistance recipients.

Benefits. Provided that the plan would pay 80 percent of the costs after an annual deduction of $50 on the following services:

- Services of physicians, surgeons, radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists.
- Psychiatric services, with a 180-day lifetime limit.
- Up to 100 home health care services each calendar year.
- Other hospital medical and health services as in the final bill.

Effective Date. Provided that the benefits would be effective July 1, 1966.

Financing. Provided that enrollees would pay $3 monthly payments which would be matched by the Federal Government from general revenues. (Financing provisions were those in the final bill.)

Income Tax. Reinstituted for persons 65 or older income tax provisions limiting medical expense deductions to amounts in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income and drug expenses in excess of 1 percent.

Provided a separate income tax deduction for one-half of the cost of premiums on medical care insurance, with the deductions not to exceed $250 a year. (Removed the age requirement for income tax deductions on medical expenses of the disabled.)

Administration. Provided that the Secretary of HEW would contract with private carriers to carry out the major administrative functions.

KERR-MILLS PROGRAM

Provided a new title (XIX) to the Social Security Act to combine all the medical provisions for the needy that were previously in five titles of the Act.

Coverage. Extended the Medical Assistance for the Aged (MAA) program for the indigent aged to needy persons under the dependent children, blind and permanently and totally disabled programs and to persons who would become qualified for these programs. Current provisions of the Act covering medical assistance would terminate upon adoption of the new program by a state but not later than June 30, 1967.

Benefits. Required states participating in the program to provide inpatient and outpatient hospital services, laboratory and x-ray services, skilled nursing home services and physicians' service, by July 1, 1967. States could provide additional benefits. Existing law spelled out no minimum benefits.

Required that needy persons on the state programs be provided with assistance to meet the deductible amounts imposed by the federal basic health plan (see above).

Means Test. Required states to provide a "flexible" income test to determine eligibility of the needy elderly for the program. The program could not be based on rigid income standards which adversely affected persons with large medical bills.

Financing. Increased the federal share of the new program over the current MAA matching.

Provided that only states (not local communities) could put up non-federal matching funds after July 1, 1970. (Other financing provisions were the same in all versions of HR 6675.)

Administration. Provided that the new program would be administered by the same state agency administering the old-age assistance program. As under existing law, the state agency could delegate the medical aspects of the program to the state health agency.

CHILD HEALTH CARE

Increased federal funds for maternal and child health services and for crippled children's services by $5 million for fiscal 1966 and by $10 million in each succeeding fiscal year.

Authorized $5 million in fiscal 1967, $10 million in fiscal 1968, and $17.5 million in each succeeding fiscal year for grants to schools for training personnel for care of crippled and mentally retarded children.

Authorized $15 million for fiscal 1966, $35 million for fiscal 1967, $40 million for fiscal 1968, $45 million for fiscal 1969 and $50 million for fiscal 1970 for grants to states, schools and hospitals to pay up to 75 percent of the cost of programs of providing comprehensive health care services, including dental work, to children in low-income families.

Authorized $2.7 million in fiscal 1966 and in fiscal 1967 in grants to states to implement programs to combat mental retardation authorized by previous legislation.

OASDI CHANGES

Benefits. Provided a 7-percent across-the-board increase in Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965, with a minimum monthly increase of $4.

Permitted children's insurance benefits, for those eligible, to continue from age 18 through 21 if the child was attending school full-time after reaching 18. The provision was retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965.

Permitted widows to receive benefits at age 60, rather than 62, although at an actuarially reduced rate. The provision would be effective about two months after the bill was enacted. For 1966, it was estimated that 185,000 widows would take advantage of this provision and receive additional benefits of $165 million.

Provided that an insured worker would be eligible for disability benefits if he had been totally disabled for six consecutive months. Existing law required that the disability must be expected to result in death or be of long duration. The new provision would become effective about two months after passage. Benefits would be payable during the sixth month of the waiting period. An estimated 155,000 disabled workers and dependents would be affected by the new provision and receive $105 million in additional annual benefits.

Liberalized eligibility requirements to provide benefits to persons 72 and older with only three to five quarters of work in covered employment, instead of the existing minimum of six quarters. A worker or widow who qualified would receive a monthly benefit of $35, and a wife who qualified would get $17.50. The provision would take effect about two months after enactment.

Increased the amount an individual was permitted to earn without losing Social Security benefits. Existing law exempted the first $1,200 a year in earnings and provided a $1 deduction in benefits for each $2 of earnings up to $1,700 and $1 for $1 above that amount. The new provision would apply the $1-for-$2 ratio on earnings between $1,200 and $2,400 and the $1-for-$1 ratio to earnings above $2,400. Certain royalties from copyrights and patents would be exempted from being counted as earnings. The new provision would become effective in 1966, and would provide additional annual benefits of $65 million.

Authorized wife's and widow's benefits to a divorced wife 62 or older if she had been married to an eligible worker for at least 20 years. The provision would be effective about two months after enactment.

Coverage. Extended compulsory OASDI coverage to self-employed physicians for taxable years ending after Dec. 31, 1965, and interns beginning Jan. 1, 1966.

Provided that farmers with annual gross earnings of $2,400 (instead of the current $1,800) or less could report either their actual net earnings or two-thirds of their gross earnings. Farmers with gross earnings above $2,400 would report actual net earnings if over $1,600 (rather than $1,200).

Provided that Social Security taxes would be paid on tips received by employees, effective in 1966, unless the tips did not amount to at least $20 a month. The employer would be required to withhold Social Security and income taxes on tips and would pay to the Government his own and the employee's share of the Social Security tax.

Added Alaska and Kentucky to the list of states which may bring state and local government employees under the Social Security system. Coverage would be extended to certain hospital employees in California whose positions were removed from the state or a local government retirement system and to employees of the District of Columbia not already covered by a retirement system.

Exempted self-employed members of certain recognized religious sects -- such as the Amish -- from Social Security taxes and coverage. The sect must have been in existence since Dec. 31, 1950, and must teach conscientious opposition to acceptance of benefits from insurance or Social Security.

Financing. Increased the Social Security annual taxable earnings base from the existing $4,800 to $5,600 Jan. 1, 1966, and to $6,600 in 1971.

Increased the employer-employee tax rate from the existing 3.6 percent to 4.0 percent in 1966-68, 4.4 percent in 1969-72 and 4.8 percent in 1973.

Increased the self-employed tax rate from the existing 5.4 percent to 6.0 percent in 1966-68, 6.6 percent in 1969-72 and 7.0 percent in 1973.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Increased the federal share under all state public assistance programs by an average of about $2.50 a month for the needy, blind and disabled and by an average of about $1.25 for needy children, effective Jan. 1, 1966.

Extended the old-age and medical assistance programs to the needy aged and needy blind and disabled in mental or tuberculosis institutions, effective Jan. 1, 1966.

Increased earnings exemptions under the old-age assistance program so that a state might exempt the first $20 (instead of $10) and one-half of the next $60 (instead of $40) of a recipient's monthly earnings in deducting benefits. This would become effective Jan. 1, 1966, and would cost the Federal Government about $1 million the first year.

Senate Committee Holds Hearings on HR 6675 and Revises Bill

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 29-May 18 on HR 6675.

TESTIMONY -- April 29 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze urged enactment of HR 6675, calling it "truly a landmark bill." He said the measure would "make the most important contribution to security in old age since the Social Security program was enacted 30 years ago." Celebrezze said, "For older people, for widows and orphans, and for the disabled and their families, the payment of benefits where none is now available would turn despair into hope."

Most of Celebrezze's testimony dealt with the medical care provisions of HR 6675. He said that "despite commendable efforts by the private insurance industry," voluntary health insurance had not met the needs of the aged because "few of the aged can afford to pay the premiums which older people must be charged for broad health insurance protection." Nor, he said, did the solution lie in public assistance, which "can only provide for relief after the dependency has occurred." HR 6675, he said, "would serve as a base on which the aged could build supplementary health insurance...."

Secretary Celebrezze recommended one major change in the House bill. He opposed the House Committee's provision that transferred from the basic hospital insurance plan to the supplementary plan coverage of services furnished hospital patients by specialists in radiology, anesthesiology, pathology and physical medicine. Celebrezze said the Administration's primary concern was "that medical services furnished to hospital patients in these fields be covered under this bill in a way that is in accord with the practices that hospitals and the health professions have developed over the years." He said that services normally billed through hospitals should be covered under the hospital benefit plan, and those not paid "by or through the hospital" should be paid for under the supplementary plan.

May 3 -- Karl T. Schlotterbeck of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States endorsed provisions of HR 6675 which increased Social Security cash benefits, raised payroll taxes and extended coverage to self-employed physicians, interns and to certain employees of state and local governments. In addition, he urged Congress to extend Social Security coverage "to all employees of the Federal Government." He termed "unsound or not needed" provisions of the bill easing the requirements for eligibility for Social Security disability and retirement benefits and reducing the benefit for widows who elected to receive Social Security payments at age 60 instead of 62. With regard to the medical care provisions, Schlotterbeck said that while the Chamber of Commerce agreed that "some of the retired elderly have a problem of paying for needed hospital and related care," it opposed the methods proposed in the bill. He said that under the basic hospital insurance plan, benefits would be paid "for people 65 and over who are neither proven to be in need, nor presumed to be in need," but were "completely self-supporting...." He criticized the supplemental benefit program because "half the financial support would be financed like public relief with 'means test money'...but no means test would be applied."

Leslie J. Dikovics of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce urged the Committee to delete the medical care provisions of HR 6675. He said the provision of services rather than cash benefits for the elderly would "be deciding for these individuals how part of their monthly old age benefit must be spent." Dikovics said that improvement of existing Medical Assistance for the Aged programs and "the continuing expansion of private health insurance coverage" would make the bill's medical care proposals "unnecessary and unwise."

Unions Urge Greater Benefits

Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO said he "wholeheartedly" supported HR 6675, although he said improvements in the Social Security system proposed in the bill were "quite modest." He said the benefit increase "should...go much beyond the modest 7 percent provided in the bill," adding that the Advisory Council on Social Security in its 1965 report had recommended "a general benefit increase averaging 15 percent." Cruikshank also said he was concerned that the deductible provisions in the supplementary program "will, for a majority of older persons, constitute a real hardship."

Sidney Zagri of the Teamsters Union urged that aged citizens with annual incomes of $1,000 or less be excused from payment of deductible amounts under the medical care benefits proposed by the bill. Payment of these charges, he said, "will drive old people into medical indigency." Zagri also opposed administration of the medical insurance programs by voluntary associations. He said such groups were dominated by physicians, and that to appoint them administrators would be like "asking the fox to mind the hen house."

May 4 -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said he was "fundamentally opposed" to some features of HR 6675. He favored instead a bill which he had co-sponsored (S 395) which established a voluntary, state-administered health insurance program for low- and moderate-income aged persons.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb of the National Medical Assn. "strongly" endorsed HR 6675, which he said "would provide medical assistance to the elderly on the most rational and equitable basis possible." Dr. Cobb said the bill contained "adequate safeguards...against unwarranted interference by the Government" and that "the assertion that this is socialized medicine is... pure nonsense."

Julia C. Thompson of the American Nurses' Assn. supported the bill, but recommended that it be amended to provide payment for private duty nursing services. She also urged that services provided by radiologists, pathologists, anesthetists and physiatrists be included as a hospital expense under the basic plan.

May 5 -- Walter J. McNerney, president of the Blue Cross Assn., said HR 6675 was "quite complicated from a prepayment and administrative point of view," but that if the Government designated one private agency system to administer the program, "Blue Cross has the capacity to do a major job...." McNerney opposed the deductible provisions of the bill, saying there was "no substantial evidence" that they would limit hospital admissions or out-patient services. He also said past Blue Cross experience indicated that the cost estimates for HR 6675 were "near or below the minimum we would expect to occur."

(Continued on next page)

May 6 -- Dr. Russell B. Carson, chairman of the National Assn. of Blue Shield Plans, urged amendment of the bill "to offer the voluntary beneficiaries a reasonable degree of choice among the major patterns of prepaid care already available to the people." He said that "people with limited cash resources...generally prefer a first-dollar, basic coverage program," and that "the aged citizen should be offered the opportunity to continue the pattern of prepayment to which he is accustomed." Dr. Carson said Blue Shield had demonstrated that it could "provide coverage, nationwide, on a uniform basis, with coordinated subscriber service and transferability of coverage from area to area."

End of Private Insurance Seen

Raymond E. King Jr. of the National Assn. of Life Underwriters objected to HR 6675 because it would "provide health care benefits to all aged individuals irrespective of their ability to finance their own health care costs." He said the supplementary program would "virtually complete the elimination of the private health insurance business from any meaningful role in the provision of health insurance for the aged," and that the bill would "set up a health care program which served little or no necessary social purpose and which would be a direct, unwarranted and completely unfair intrusion into private enterprise."

Dr. Clifford H. Keene, vice president of the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, said the health care provisions of the bill were "a great stride forward." However, he urged amendment of the bill to permit citizens a choice "of prepaid medical coverage under our type of plan or any other voluntary health insurance plan." He also said the provisions "directed against excessive utilization...could be strengthened by adding a financial incentive for health care organizations which meet the health care needs of their memberships while achieving significantly lower use of hospitals for a comparable population group."

Dr. Carl E. Becker of the American Nursing Home Assn. urged, among other changes in the bill, that patients be permitted under the supplemental health care program to convert up to 50 home health visits into 25 additional nursing home days. He said the additional nursing home days might be necessary in "cases of a major nature." He also urged that the nursing home provisions take effect at the same time as those for hospital care, instead of six months later as provided. This gap, he said, would lead to the transfer of convalescing patients from nursing homes to hospitals, which would "greatly increase costs...and perhaps jeopardize the economic stability of some of our finest nursing homes."

Dr. Malcolm S.M. Watts of the American Society of Internal Medicine said the Society accepted "the premise that federal funds will be used to provide medical care for almost all persons over 65, whether they are in financial need or not." He recommended several amendments to the bill, including transfer of diagnostic services "ordinarily supervised by physicians" from the basic hospital care to the supplemental health care plan; extension of benefits for diagnostic services to include those offered in physicians' offices and laboratories; replacement of the supplemental plan by "a program comparable to the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Plan"; and establishment of a "governmental board or commission," composed of representatives of the Social Security system, the Department of HEW, insurance carriers and the general public, to administer the program.

AMA Criticism of Bill

May 11 -- Dr. Donovan F. Ward, president of the American Medical Assn., said the health care program established by HR 6675 would be "a Government-financed, Government-controlled and Government-oriented...system" which would represent "the first step toward establishment of socialized medicine in the United States." He said the result of such programs in other countries had been over-utilization of facilities and rising costs, and that as emphasis shifted "from quality to cost, as it must under a publicly financed program, a deterioration in the quality of care is inescapable." Dr. Ward said the AMA-supported "elder-care" program, embodied in S 820, was the only proposal before Congress which was formulated in consultation with the medical profession, and he urged its substitution for the health care provisions of HR 6675. He also urged exclusion of self-employed physicians from the Social Security system, arguing that surveys showed that more than half of the nation's doctors did not retire until age 74, and that inclusion of them under the system would force them to pay the Social Security tax beyond age 65 without receiving benefits until years later.

Representatives of the Medical Societies of Alabama, California, Florida, Pennsylvania and Illinois opposed the medical care provisions.

May 12 -- Dr. Grady V. Lake of the International Chiropractors Assn. criticized the health care provisions of HR 6675 because they did not cover chiropractic services, although 47 states legally recognized the chiropractic profession. He asked that the bill be broadened to cover chiropractors where licensed.

Dr. J. Buroughs Stokes of the Christian Science Church requested that, in addition to coverage of services in Christian Science sanatoriums already provided by HR 6675, coverage be extended to Christian Science nursing homes and visiting nurse services.

May 13 -- Paul D. Hill of the International Assn. of Health Underwriters opposed the medical care provisions as a "socialistic (program) whose avowed goal is to cover everyone, regardless of need, and whose ultimate purpose..is to make the Federal Government the prime controller of medical care in our country...for everyone, regardless of age." He said there was no "demonstrable need" for the program and that the costs of the program "are not fully known and when they are realized will be so high that they will be an intolerable burden to the wage earners of our country." Hill said the Association believed "that the present Kerr-Mills law should be expanded to every state, and that it should be broadened to cover any demonstrable and proven need for medical care among those 65 and over in our population."

Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., said that provisions of the bill specifying which drugs would be covered by insurance were "discriminatory (and) have no demonstrable basis in either good medicine or sound economics..."

Dr. Victor B. Buhler, president of the College of American Pathologists, opposed the amendment proposed by the Administration and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to place the fees of radiologists, pathologists, anes-

thesiologists and physiatrists under the basic plan rather than under the supplementary program. He said the amendment might "endanger the progress of medicine in combating cancer and other dread diseases" and that physicians would not enter these medical specialties if they were "dealt with prejudicially in a federal law."

The amendment was supported by Dr. Edwin F. Daily of the Group Health Assn. of America Inc. Daily asked that provision be made for medical insurance payments to a group practice plan and that routine physical checkups and eye examinations be covered under the supplemental plan.

May 14 -- Charles I. Schottland of the American Public Welfare Assn. supported the hospital insurance provision, but opposed the proposal for charging a deductible amount because "deductibles...create a barrier to early hospitalization for a group of persons for whom early care is essential." He also supported higher Social Security benefits than provided in HR 6675.

Irvin P. Schloss of the American Foundation for the Blind urged "substantial extension and improvement" of the crippled children provision to serve children "with all types of disabilities" and expansion of the disability insurance program to "make it possible for blind persons with at least six quarters of covered employment to become eligible for disability insurance cash benefits without regard to their ability to engage in substantial gainful employment." He said such a change would "make the disability insurance program similar to the disability compensation program for veterans...."

Dr. W. Judd Chapman, immediate past president of the American Optometric Assn., urged that the bill be clarified to show that a patient "may choose between optometrists and physicians skilled in diseases of the eye for services which an optometrist is licensed to perform."

Barbara D. McGarry of the American Parents Committee Inc. supported the child health and welfare provisions of HR 6675.

William C. Fitch of the National Retired Teachers Assn. and the American Assn. of Retired Persons urged that individuals covered by the supplementary plan be permitted "to make a selection of a private insurance carrier" from among companies approved by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and that the income tax provisions of HR 6675 limiting medical expenses deductions to amounts in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income for those 65 and over be eliminated. He also suggested numerous amendments to increase Social Security benefits and ease restrictions.

Testimony on Tips

May 18 -- Julia Algase of the New York Hotel and Motel Trades Council asked that the section defining tips as wages and providing for reporting them for Social Security purposes be retained.

Leslie W. Scott of the National Restaurant Assn. and the American Motor Hotel Assn. supported inclusion of tips as wages for Social Security purposes, but asked that the "self-employment approach" of reporting tips be used because of the "bookkeeping burdens" and inability of employers to guarantee the accuracy of reports they would be asked to make under the bill. Arthur J. Packard of the American Hotel and Motel Assn. expressed views similar to Scott's.

Hiram J. Hershey of the Old Order Amish asked that his group be exempted from Old Age and Survivor's insurance, since "To participate in the Social Security Program, would...be laying up treasures upon earth (contrary to the Lord's teachings) and would not preserve God's blessings in our church." (The Amish were exempted from coverage under HR 6675.)

George McLain of the National League of Senior Citizens proposed Social Security benefits for all over 72 years of age, lowering the age widows can apply for Social Security benefits to 60, establishment of national criteria for what constitutes a needy person under public assistance programs, gradual scaling of residence requirements for public assistance from five years down to a year, designation of a single state agency to administer public assistance, and elimination of the provision which provided that states "whose per capita income is above the national level" shall receive a lower percentage of federal public assistance funds than poorer states.

May 19 -- Frank Bane of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations opposed a requirement that a single state agency handle public assistance because such a requirement "imposes undue restrictions on the states in their efforts to organize the executive branch of state government in the most efficient manner." Bane recommended giving the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare authority to declare "portions" of state public assistance plans not in conformity with the act, rather than invalidating the whole plan, and creation of a Public Assistance Advisory Council of state and local officials to consult with and advise the Secretary.

E. Paul Barnhart, an independent health insurance actuary, said HR 6675 would result in the "duplication" of hospital and medical expense protection and would "damage the legal rights and equities which millions of Americans have acquired in private health insurance plans...."

William A. Callahan, president of the International Assn. of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, requested deletion of the section of HR 6675 relating to eligibility for Social Security disability payments. He said that "Social Security funds are not the proper source from which to make payments for occupational injuries."

Dr. William Camp of the National Assn. of State Mental Health Program Directors urged elimination of the "discriminatory" provision of the health insurance section which prohibits "benefits to aged persons treated in a mental hospital."

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS AMENDMENTS

At the close of the Finance Committee hearings, second-ranking Committee Democrat Russell B. Long (D La.) introduced a substitute for the basic and supplementary health care plans provided in the House version of HR 6675. In a statement explaining the substitute, Long said it would differentiate between those who could and those who could not meet their own medical needs and would protect against the "ravages of a long-sustained and financially exhausting illness."

The substitute provided one compulsory health program for most U.S. citizens, with no limit on length of hospital or nursing home stays or home health care visits.

Rather than the specified deductions contained in HR 6675 for all persons, Long proposed that each person pay at least 10 percent of his total medical expenses plus a deductible amount ranging from $40 to $1,000 a year, based on income. No person, however, would have to spend more than 50 percent of his annual income on medical expenses. Persons unable to pay the 10 percent

and the deductible amount would be able to secure interest-free loans to be repaid from Social Security benefits, unless they were receiving public assistance, in which case the expenses would be met by the Kerr-Mills medical assistance program.

In addition to the varying deductibles, Long's plan was to be financed by a payroll tax, with the same rate and bases provided by the House bill, and by appropriations from general revenues equal to 40 percent of the receipts from payroll taxes. Over-all, Long estimated that his program would cost the Government about $560 million more than the HR 6675 programs in general revenues annually, but would save the Government about $330 million annually in public assistance medical care programs.

The Administration opposed Long's plan; reportedly, it believed it would burden the Social Security System and result in over-utilization of hospital facilities.

Committee Voting. The Finance Committee June 17 voted 8-6 to adopt the benefits provisions of the Long substitute and then voted 10-3 to adopt his proposed financing. On the first vote Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Vance Hartke (D Ind.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) were recorded as voting with Long in favor of the amendment. However, Gore's and Fulbright's votes were cast by proxy, and it was subsequently announced that the proxies had been incorrectly used. (No proxies were cast for three other absent Senators.)

Because of the question of proxy votes, the amendments were voted on again June 23. They were defeated and replaced by an amendment by Sen. Hartke which made major expansions in the basic health care plan voted by the House. (See below for details) An amended version of the Long plan with reduced deductibles, also offered by Long, was defeated June 23.

Bill Ordered Reported. By a 12-5 vote June 24, the Finance Committee ordered HR 6675 reported with numerous amendments. Voting against approval were Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and four Republicans: Williams (Del.), Bennett (Utah), Curtis (Neb.) and Morton (Ky.). Republicans Frank Carlson (Kan.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) voted to report the bill.

HR 6675 REPORTED TO SENATE

The Committee June 30 reported its version of HR 6675 (S Rept 404). While the Committee added numerous amendments to HR 6675, it made no basic revisions in the bill. The major changes included longer benefit periods under the basic health care plan (the Hartke amendment), further liberalization of earnings permitted to Social Security beneficiaries and an increase in payroll taxes to finance the health care and Social Security benefits. The programs under the Committee version were estimated to cost $6.8 billion in the first full year of operation (1967), compared with an estimated cost of $6 billion under the House version.

Majority Views. Many of the Committee statements were similar to those of the House Ways and Means Committee in its report (H Rept 213) on HR 6675 March 29.

Much of the Senate Committee's 563-page report -- as with H Rept 213 -- was devoted to a technical explanation of the bill and the Committee's reasons for its actions. The Committee discussed the health care trust fund and the existing Social Security trust funds at length and cited numerous figures and studies to show that the funds would be actuarially sound under the Committee bill and "completely separate."

Some highlights of the majority views:

- The health care programs "would encourage participating institutions, agencies and individuals to make the best of modern medicine more readily available to the aged."
- The health care programs "will assist hospitals in reducing income deficits arising out of providing hospital care to persons unable to pay" and "will appreciably reduce the need of hospitals to charge their paying... patients more than the cost of their services in order to compensate for care rendered to other patients without charge."
- "The Committee is concerned with the present lack of facilities and treatment for emotionally disturbed children.... It was impressed with that section of the report of the Warren Commission which stated that at 13, Lee Harvey Oswald was found by a child-guidance clinic to be of more than average intelligence but with a serious and deep-seated emotional problem and it was recommended that both he and his mother receive treatment." (The Committee amended HR 6675 to provide funds for the treatment of emotionally disturbed children and for research in this field. See below.)
- The Committee accepted the House provision to exempt self-employed members of certain recognized religious sects -- such as the Amish -- but "strongly recommended against any broadening of the proposed" exemption because this could lead to "widespread individual voluntary coverage" and "undermine the soundness of the Social Security program."

Individual Views. Chairman Byrd and four Committee Republicans, John J. Williams (Del.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), opposed the basic medical care program provided in the bill. They said, "We recognize as a fact that some of our aged citizens need governmental assistance to meet the cost of adequate medical care. But we are also convinced that many of the aged are capable of meeting their medical costs without government assistance; thus the best solution has not been devised. We must oppose any legislation which would derive its financing from a compulsory tax on the first dollars of wages earned by the nation's working men and women to pay the hospital and other medical bills of the well-to-do and wealthy aged.... Such legislation produces an unequitable and unjustified tax burden on gross earnings of wage earners."

The five members said that the health care program would impair the existing Social Security trust funds, damage the private insurance industry and lead to Government medical care for other age groups.

Supplemental Views. Sens. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) and Vance Hartke (D Ind.) called the bill "a historic, landmark measure" but complained that it "fails to take a basic step to complete insurance protection for the aged against truly catastrophic illness."

In a separate statement Sen. Long defended his amendments rejected by the Committee and said he was "viciously attacked in the press" for his proposals. However, Long said the bill, as reported by the Committee, was a good one and that he supported it.

CHANGES IN HOUSE BILL

The Committee made the following principal amendments to HR 6675:

BASIC HEALTH CARE PLAN

Eligibility. Brought under the basic plan federal employees who had not enrolled in the federal health benefits program.

Benefits. Provided inpatient hospital services for up to 120 days in each period of illness with the patient paying a deductible amount of $40 for the first 60 days plus $10 a day after the first 60 days. The House provided up to 60 days with the patient paying the first $40.

Brought the services of radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists under the basic plan when these services were billed through the hospital. The House version covered these services under the supplemental plan.

Included in the basic plan services by dental interns under approved teaching programs.

Placed inpatient psychiatric hospital service under the basic plan with a lifetime limitation of 210 days. The House version provided this service under the supplemental plan and set a lifetime limit of 180 days.

Provided post-hospital extended care for up to 100 days in each period of illness with the patient paying $5 a day after the first 20 days. The House version provided up to 20 days plus two additional days for each day the patient's hospital stay was less than 60 days up to a maximum of 80 additional days. The Committee eliminated the provision permitting unused hospital days to be converted into post-hospital days.

Made Christian Science nursing homes eligible for the extended care program.

Revised the payment of deductibles for outpatient diagnostic services.

Provided up to 175 home health-care visits after discharge from a hospital or nursing home. The House version provided 100 visits.

Financing. Provided that the Social Security annual taxable earnings base for the payroll tax would be increased from the existing $4,800 to $6,600 beginning Jan. 1, 1966. The House version increased the base to $5,600 for 1966-70 and $6,600 in 1971 and thereafter.

Set the health insurance payroll tax rate to be applied equally to employees, employers and self-employed persons at: 0.325 percent in 1966; 0.5 percent in 1967-70; 0.55 percent in 1971-72; 0.6 in 1973-75; 0.65 percent in 1976-79; 0.75 percent in 1980-86; 0.85 percent in 1987 and thereafter. The rates provided in the House version were: 0.35 percent in 1966; 0.5 percent in 1967-72; 0.55 percent in 1973-75; 0.6 percent in 1976-79; 0.7 percent in 1980-86; 0.8 percent in 1987 and thereafter.

SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH CARE PLAN

Benefits. Provided that benefits under the supplemental plan would become effective Jan. 1, 1967, rather than July 1, 1966, as provided by the House.

Added the services of chiropractors and podiatrists and certain services of dental surgeons and optometrists to those covered by the plan.

Enrollment. Set up a new timetable for enrolling in the plan.

Financing. Eliminated House income tax provisions that permitted a deduction of up to $250 a year to taxpayers of all ages of one-half of the premiums for medical care insurance and that reinstituted for persons 65 and older the requirement limiting medical expense deductions to amounts in excess of 3 percent of income.

KERR-MILLS PROGRAM

Permitted states to choose between existing federal health programs to assist the needy (including the aid to the indigent aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled programs) and the revision proposed under HR 6675. The bill combined all federal health programs to assist the needy and disabled into one plan with simplified administration, a uniform grant formula and minimum national eligibility standards. Under the House version, provisions covering the existing health programs would terminate by June 30, 1967, and states would not be permitted to continue the individual programs.

Administration. Revised requirements for administration of the program.

CHILD HEALTH CARE

Increased federal funds for the child welfare program between fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1970, when a $10 million increase to $60 million would become permanent. The House version provided no increases for this program.

Authorized a new program of project grants for health services to emotionally disturbed children. To finance the program, increased the House authorization for each child health care services program by $5 million annually in fiscal 1968-70 and authorized $500,000 annually in fiscal 1966-67 for grants for research on mental illness in children. The Federal Government could pay no more than 75 percent of the cost of each project.

OASDI

Benefits. Provided that an insured worker would be eligible for disability benefits if his disability had lasted or was expected to last for 12 consecutive months. The House version provided the benefits after a disability of six months.

Revised provisions of the basic disability law relating to children and requiring that payments received from workmen's compensation be offset.

Exempted the first $1,800 that an individual could earn a year without losing Social Security benefits; provided a $1 reduction in benefits for each $2 of earnings between $1,800 and $3,000 and for each $1 of earnings thereafter. The provision was estimated to affect 850,000 persons and to cost $590 million the first year. The House version retained the existing exemption of $1,200 but applied the $1-for-$2 ratio on earnings between $1,200 and $2,400 (rather than the existing $1,700) and the $1-for-$1 ratio for earnings above $2,400.

Added to the bill a provision continuing benefits to widows age 60 and over and to widowers age 62 and over who remarry. The benefits for a remarried person would be 50 percent of the deceased spouse's primary insurance amount rather than the 82.5 percent received by widows and widowers not remarried.

Coverage. Extended compulsory OASDI coverage to self-employed physicians retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965. The House version included the doctors in the program after Jan. 1, 1966.

Provided that cash tips received by a worker would be covered as self-employment income. The House version provided that tips would be considered as wages, with Social Security taxes paid on them by the employee and the employer. *(Continued on next page)*

Financing. Increased the Social Security annual taxable earnings base from the existing $4,800 to $6,600 beginning Jan. 1, 1966. The House version increased the base to $5,600 for 1966-70 and $6,600 in 1971 and thereafter.

Increased the employer-employee tax rate from the existing 3.6 percent to 3.85 percent in 1966-68; 4.45 percent in 1969-72; 4.9 percent in 1973 and thereafter. The House version provided a rate of 4.0 percent in 1966-68; 4.4 percent in 1969-72; and 4.8 percent in 1973.

Increased the self-employed tax rate from the existing 5.4 percent to 5.8 percent in 1966-68; 6.7 percent in 1969-72; and 7.0 percent in 1973 and thereafter. The House version provided a rate of 6.0 percent in 1966-68; 6.6 percent in 1969-72; and 7.0 percent in 1973.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Added provisions affecting state reductions of benefits under the aid to dependent children and disability programs.

MISCELLANEOUS

Authorized an additional Under Secretary and two new Assistant Secretaries in the Health, Education and Welfare Department to help carry out the programs and changes in HR 6675. The House bill did not have this provision.

Provided that in any title of the Social Security Act authorizing benefits for services that optometrists are licensed to perform, the beneficiary may obtain the services of an optometrist or a medical specialist.

Senate Floor Action

The Senate July 9 passed HR 6675 by a 68-21 roll-call vote and sent it to conference with the House. (For voting, see charts p. 1056, 1057)

President Johnson July 9 described Senate passage of the bill as "a great day for older Americans...a great day for America." He said the bill was "sweeping in its intent and impact" and would lift "a great burden...from the shoulders of all Americans."

The Senate made 513 changes in HR 6675 as passed by the House April 8, increasing the annual cost of the House version by about $1.5 billion, to $7.5 billion. The Senate rejected other amendments -- by both Democrats and Republicans -- to expand the bill even further, and beat back proposals -- all by Republicans -- to kill the medical care programs in the bill and to cut down other benefits.

VOTING

Passage of HR 6675. Thirteen Republicans joined 55 Democrats to vote for passage of HR 6675, while seven Democrats, all Southerners, sided with 14 Republicans against the bill. The breakdown was similar to the voting earlier on a motion by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) to kill the Government health-care-program portions of the bill.

1964-65 Voting. Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.), floor manager of HR 6675, and Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), assistant floor manager, were among 15 Senators who opposed the 1964 medical care amendment but supported the program in 1965. (The comparison includes pairings and is based on the 1964 "medicare" amendment to the House-passed Social Security bill -- adopted 49-44 -- and on Curtis' proposal to delete the medical care programs from HR 6675 -- rejected 26-64.) Other Democrats switching to support were Sparkman (Ala.), McClellan (Ark.), Russell (Ga.), Talmadge (Ga.) and Lausche (Ohio). Republicans switching to support were Boggs (Del.), Fong (Hawaii), Carlson (Kan.), Cooper (Ky.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Scott (Pa.), Aiken (Vt.) and Prouty (Vt.). The nine freshman Senators favored the medical care proposals 5-4, whereas their predecessors opposed the 1964 amendment 4-5.

In both 1964 and 1965, a majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats opposed the medical care proposal.

SENATE CHANGES

The Senate adopted all the amendments (about 100) recommended by the Finance Committee and 30 floor amendments.

The principal floor amendments accepted by the Senate included one by Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) to lower the retirement age for Social Security cash benefits to 60, two years less than the existing minimum, and one by Vance Hartke (D Ind.) to eliminate the time limit on hospital care under the basic health care plan.

The Senate also accepted amendments to eliminate the requirement under the basic plan that a person must be in a hospital for three days before becoming eligible for home health care visits; to require the Social Security office to release to state and local welfare agencies addresses of men who deserted their families; to initiate a study of the possibility of including coverage of drug costs in the supplementary health care plan; to remove ceilings on income tax deductions for medical expenses; to broaden the programs of medical aid to needy children and disability payments to the blind; and to increase the payroll taxes to finance the additional benefits. (For other floor amendments accepted, see p. 264)

DEBATE

The Senate debated HR 6675 July 6-9, with the July 9 session lasting 10-1/2 hours.

The only committee amendment that ran into opposition was the proposal that tips be considered as self-employment income for Social Security purposes. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) led an unsuccessful three-day fight to retain the House provision that classified tips as wages and required the employee and employer to pay Social Security taxes on them. Javits argued that an employer benefited from tips because they permitted him to pay a lower wage and that therefore he should be responsible for matching an employee's Social Security payroll tax on tips. Sen. Long replied that it was the customer, and not the employer, who paid tips and that requiring the employer to pay the tax could lead to abuse of the system by employees.

Almost all the floor amendments adopted by the Senate were accepted by the floor managers of the bill and were approved with little discussion. The only amendment that was accepted over the leadership's opposition was one by Hartke to expand the disability insurance program for the blind by liberalizing the definition of blindness and lifting the limit on earnings by a blind recipient. The amendment was accepted by a 78-11 roll-call vote after a motion by Smathers to table (kill) the amendment was rejected by a 16-76 roll call.

Long said the House conferees would not accept the amendment "for good reasons." He said the provision "declares to be blind, persons who are not completely blind" and would pay disability benefits to persons not disabled and who were working full time.

Other debate centered on unsuccessful attempts by Curtis to base the deductible amounts in the health care plans on the patient's income, moves by Curtis and Jack Miller (R Iowa) to kill the medical care programs and an amendment by Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) to delete the provisions extending Social Security coverage to self-employed doctors.

Curtis, arguing for deductions based on income, called the medical care program "socialism" and said the bill "would tax people who cannot afford to be further taxed...to provide benefits for individuals many of whom are well able to provide for themselves." Long, after temporarily relinquishing the floor management position, spoke in support of the amendment. Two separate amendments by Curtis proposing income-based deductions were rejected by roll-call votes.

Curtis also made two attempts to delete the medical care provisions from the bill, but both were rejected, also by roll-call votes. A similar proposal by Miller was turned down by voice vote. Curtis' second attempt was a motion to send the bill back to committee with instructions to delete the medical care provisions, report the remainder of the bill back for immediate action, and to report by Sept. 7, 1965, a proposed program patterned after the existing health care program for retired federal employees. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) called the motion "a delaying action." Curtis replied that "in good conscience, I cannot support legislation...which would force the poor to pay the hospital bills and other medical bills of the wealthy."

Morton, seeking to delete Social Security coverage of doctors from the bill, said physicians generally did not retire until their 70s and that they would have to pay Social Security taxes longer than persons retiring earlier. "Certainly it would not be in the public interest to encourage physicians to retire at 65," he said. Long countered by saying, "I believe we have gone around long enough leaving the doctors not covered by Social Security benefits. This has been because the doctors do not really understand the situation. One of these days, we ought to vote for what is good for people whether they want it or not."

Coverage of Catastrophic Illnesses Debated

Unsuccessful moves to expand the bill further also brought on debate. These included a proposal by Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) to remove all time limitations on benefits and most deductions in the basic health care plan, an amendment by Miller to provide an increase in Social Security cash benefits whenever the cost of living increased and an amendment by Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) to raise Social Security benefits by 7 to 75 percent.

Ribicoff said his amendment would cover the cost of catastrophic illnesses and would benefit about 380,000 aged persons a year. Long, supporting the amendment, said, "After all the fine campaign oratory we have heard to the effect that we shall look after those (aged) people, we shall never hear the end of it until we provide for the serious catastrophic cases." Opponents of the amendment argued that it would involve "excessive" costs and lead to abuse of hospital facilities.

General Statements on the Bill

Other highlights of the debate:

July 6 -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- There no longer was a question of whether Government medical care was needed because "the years have piled up evidence in support of the Social Security hospital insurance program."

July 7 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- "The bill before us now represents as close as American Government can get to a consensus...."

July 8 -- Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- "This bill marks a milestone and a crowning achievement for the many men and women who for years have worked tirelessly for its achievement."

Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) -- "I have always maintained that if the program is to be successful, it must... be voluntary...based on need...and must not be financed through a payroll tax."

John G. Tower (R Texas) -- "Medicare can destroy Social Security as we know it."

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- "I suppose that it (the bill) can be justified on a basis of 'equality' -- that is, the rich ought to be treated equally with the poor, and therefore they should be entitled to the benefits of welfare programs just as the poor are."

July 9 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- "Let us not be so naive as to believe that the medicare program will not be increased from year to year to the point that the Government will have to impose more taxes on the little man or else take the necessary money out of the Treasury."

Stephen M. Young (D Ohio) -- "The measure represents the greatest advance in social legislation ever presented to the Senate."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "While I personally believe that a voluntary program financed from general revenues...is preferable to the medicare program...I do believe that the time has come when we must enact legislation which will go beyond the group assisted by the Kerr-Mills act...."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sept. 1 -- The Senate by voice vote passed a bill (S 2393) authorizing 100 new Government supergrade (GS 16 through 18) positions for agencies expanded after June 30, 1965. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) explained that the positions were needed because of the demand for highly qualified persons to man the greatly expanded operations of the Social Security System authorized by HR 6675. The House took no action on the bill. In House debate on HR 6675 Ways and Means Committee Chairman Mills had emphasized the heavy administrative responsibilities the bill placed on the Social Security Administration and said there was need to expand its personnel.

SENATE PROVISIONS

As passed by the Senate, HR 6675 did the following (where provisions were identical in the House, Senate and final versions, details are given only in the final Provisions, p. 239):

BASIC HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

Eligibility. Provided a basic health insurance plan for all persons 65 and older, except active or retired federal employees enrolled in the federal health benefits

program, aliens who had not lived in the United States for at least six consecutive months and persons convicted of certain subversive crimes.

Benefits. Provided that the plan would pay:

● Inpatient hospital services with the patient paying a deductible amount of $40 for the first 60 days and $10 a day for all days thereafter. Services covered included those ordinarily furnished by a hospital for its inpatients, including the services of radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists when these services were billed through the hospital. Payments would not be made for private-duty nursing or hospital services of physicians, except services provided by dental and medical interns and residents under approved teaching programs.

● Post-hospital care for up to 100 days in each period of illness after at least three days in the hospital, with the patient paying $5 a day after the first 20 days. The post-hospital facilities, such as nursing homes, must have arrangements with a hospital for the timely transfer of patients and for furnishing medical information on the patients or, in certain cases, must have sought such transfer agreements with a hospital. Transfer agreements could be negotiated with hospitals outside the state. Christian Science nursing homes would be eligible for the program.

● Outpatient hospital diagnostic services with the patient paying the first $20 for diagnostic services provided by the same hospital during a 20-day period and 20 percent of the remaining costs. The $20 deduction would be credited against the annual $50 deduction required under the supplementary health care plan. (See below)

● Up to 175 home health care visits (such as by a nurse) during a calendar year.

Defined a spell of illness as beginning when a patient entered a hospital or nursing home and ending when the patient had not been an inpatient of a hospital or nursing home for 60 consecutive days.

Provided inpatient hospital and post-hospital services to tubercular and psychiatric patients. The services to psychiatric patients would have a total lifetime limit of 210 days.

Provided that the deductions required for the various services would be increased if necessary to meet rising health care costs but that no increases would be made before 1969.

Provided that payments to providers of the services would be "the reasonable cost" of the services.

Effective Date. Provided that post-hospital, extended-care benefits would become effective Jan. 1, 1967, and the other benefits July 1, 1966.

Financing. Provided a payroll tax, which would apply equally to employers, employees and self-employed persons, of: 0.325 percent in 1966; 0.50 percent in 1971-72; 0.65 percent in 1973-75; 0.70 percent in 1976-79; 0.80 percent in 1980-86; 0.85 percent in 1987 and thereafter.

Provided that the Social Security taxable annual earnings base, which also would be the base for the health insurance payroll tax, be increased from the existing $4,800 to $6,600 beginning Jan. 1, 1966.

Provided that general revenue would finance the plan for persons not covered by Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Act.

Provided that the health insurance payroll taxes and the general revenue for the plan would go into a separate Hospital Insurance Trust Fund in the Treasury.

Administration. Provided that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would have the main responsibility for administering the plan. However, provisions were made for the possible transfer of administration of benefits for persons under the railroad retirement system to the Railroad Retirement Board.

Provided that the Secretary would use appropriate state agencies and private organizations to assist in the administration.

Provided that an Advisory Council would be created to advise the Secretary in administration of the plan.

Provided a review by hearing examiner of appeals to claims of $100 and over.

Prohibited federal payments to hospitals not meeting state or local government standards, but permitted those that met state standards to take part in the program.

Established a committee to study extended care services with a view to making maximum use of the services.

Required personal notices to beneficiaries of the benefits under the basic medical care plan.

SUPPLEMENTARY HEALTH CARE PLAN

Eligibility. Provided the same eligibility requirements as those for the basic plan. (See above)

Enrollment. Provided that persons reaching age 65 before July 1, 1966, could enroll between April 1, 1966, and Sept. 30, 1966. Persons becoming 65 on or after July 1, 1966, could enroll during a seven-month period beginning three months before the month of reaching 65. Future general enrollment periods would be from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 in even-numbered years. The first general enrollment period would be in 1968.

Provided that no person could enroll after three years from the close of the first period in which he could have enrolled. Persons who dropped out of the plan could re-enroll only once, and this must be done within three years after dropping out.

Provided that states could enroll and pay the premiums for their public assistance recipients.

Benefits. Provided that the plan would pay 80 percent of the costs after an annual deduction of $50 on the following:

● Services of physicians, surgeons, chiropractors and podiatrists and certain services of dental surgeons and optometrists, regardless of whether the services were provided in a hospital, clinic, office or home.

● Up to 100 home health care visits each calendar year.

● Other medical and health services. (These were the same in all three bills, see p. 240 for details.)

Directed that a report be made by June 30, 1966, on the possibility of covering prescription drugs under the plan.

Provided that payments to providers of the services would be "the reasonable cost" of the services.

Effective Date. Provided that the benefits would become effective Jan. 1, 1967.

Financing. Provided that persons enrolled in the plan would pay $3 monthly payments which would be matched by the Federal Government from general revenues.

Income Tax. Removed all ceilings on income tax deductions for medical expenses but retained the 3 percent floor under deductions for persons below age 65.

Administration. Provided that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would contract with private carriers to carry out the major administrative functions, such as determining rates of payments and disbursing the funds.

KERR-MILLS PROGRAM

Provided a new title (XIX) to the Social Security Act to combine all the medical provisions for the needy covered in five titles of the existing Act.

Coverage. Extended the Medical Assistance for the Aged (MAA) program for the indigent aged to needy persons under the dependent children, blind and permanently and totally disabled programs; if a state so provided, also made eligible for medical aid needy children who did not qualify for public assistance and the persons who cared for them. States would have an option to choose between existing medical assistance programs and the combined program.

Effective Date. Provided that the combined program would take effect Jan. 1, 1966.

Benefits. Required states participating in the new program to provide inpatient and outpatient hospital services, laboratory and x-ray services, skilled nursing home services and physicians' services. States could provide additional benefits. States, until July 1, 1966, could receive the increased federal funds provided in Title XIX (below) if their existing programs substantially met the objectives and requirements of the title.

Required that needy persons on the state programs be provided with assistance to meet the deductible amounts imposed by the federal basic health plan.

Stipulated that recipients should have freedom of choice in receiving benefits from any qualified provider of services.

Means Test. Required states to provide a "flexible" income test to determine eligibility of the needy elderly for the program. The program could not be based on rigid income standards which adversely affected persons with large medical bills.

Financing. Increased the federal share over existing MAA matching if current programs met the objectives of the bill.

Provided that local governments could join the states in providing non-federal funds. (Other financing provisions were the same in all versions of HR 6675.)

Administration. Provided that any state agency could be designated to administer the new program as long as the eligibility requirements were established by the agency administering the old-age assistance program.

CHILD HEALTH CARE

Increased federal funds for the maternal and child health services by $5 million for fiscal 1966 and by $10 million in each succeeding fiscal year.

Increased federal funds for crippled children's services by $5 million for fiscal 1966 and by $10 million in each succeeding fiscal year.

Authorized $5 million in fiscal 1967, $10 million in fiscal 1968, and $17.5 million in each succeeding fiscal year for grants to schools for training personnel for care of crippled and mentally retarded children.

Authorized $15 million for fiscal 1966, $35 million for fiscal 1967, $40 million for fiscal 1968, $45 million for fiscal 1969 and $50 million for fiscal 1970 for grants to states, schools and hospitals to pay up to 75 percent of the cost of programs of providing comprehensive health care services, including dental work, to children in low-income families. (These authorizations were further increased to cover projects for emotionally disturbed children -- see below.)

Authorized $2.7 million in fiscal 1966 and in fiscal 1967 in grants to states to implement programs to combat mental retardation authorized by previous legislation.

Increased authorized funds for the child welfare program by $5 million annually in fiscal 1966, 1967 and 1969 and by $10 million annually in fiscal 1968, 1970 and each succeeding year.

Authorized a new program of project grants for health services to emotionally disturbed children and for research in emotional illness in children. To finance the program, increased authorizations for child health care services by $5 million annually in fiscal 1968-70 for grants for health services to emotionally disturbed children and $500,000 annually for fiscal 1966-67 for grants for research in emotional illness in children.

OASDI CHANGES

Benefits. Provided a 7-percent across-the-board increase in Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965, with a minimum monthly increase of $4.

Permitted children's insurance benefits for those eligible to continue from age 18 through 21 if the child was attending school full-time after reaching 18. The provision was retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965.

Provided that a retired worker, a dependent spouse or a widow could draw benefits at a reduced rate at age 60 (rather than 62 as under existing law). The provision would become effective about two months after enactment. An estimated 900,000 persons were expected to apply for the new benefits by the end of 1966. The changes would cost about $500 million a year.

Provided that an insured worker would be eligible for disability benefits if his disability had lasted or was expected to last for 12 consecutive months. (Existing law required that the disability must be expected to result in death or be of long duration.) The new provision would become effective about two months after enactment.

Required that disabled benefits be offset by payments under workmen's compensation laws when combined payments would exceed 80 percent of the beneficiary's average monthly pay before disability.

Provided that a child who was disabled before reaching age 22 (instead of 18 as under existing law) would be eligible for disabled child's benefits if his parent died, became disabled or retired.

Provided reimbursement from Social Security funds to states providing vocational rehabilitation services to persons entitled to disability insurance benefits or a disabled child's benefits. The reimbursement funds could not exceed 1 percent of the Social Security disability benefits paid in the previous year.

Broadened the disability insurance program for the blind by liberalizing the definition of blindness, by providing benefits to a blind worker with at least six quarters of work in Social Security covered jobs (rather than five years as under existing law) and permitting a blind person to receive benefits regardless of other

earnings. The provision would become effective about two months after passage and cost an estimated $287 million a year.

Exempted the first $1,800 that an individual could earn a year without losing Social Security benefits; provided a $1 reduction in benefits for each $2 of earnings between $1,800 and $3,000 and for each $1 of earnings thereafter. (Existing law exempted the first $1,200 and applied the 1-for-2 ratio to earnings between $1,200 and $1,700 and the 1-for-1 ratio to earnings above $1,700.) Certain royalties from copyrights and patents would not be counted as earnings. The new provision would become effective in 1966 and would provide additional annual benefits of $590 million to about 850,000 persons.

Liberalized eligibility requirements to provide benefits to persons 72 and older with only three to five quarters of work in covered employment (instead of the existing minimum of six quarters). A worker or widow who qualified would receive a monthly benefit payment of $35, and a qualified wife would receive $17.50.

Authorized wife's and widow's benefits to a divorced wife 62 or older if she had been married to an eligible worker for at least 20 years. This provision would be effective about two months after passage.

Continued benefits to widows 60 and over and to widowers 62 and over who remarry. (Under existing law, the benefits stopped when the survivor remarried.) The benefits for a remarried person would be 50 percent of the deceased spouse's primary insurance amount rather than the 82.5 percent received by widows and widowers not remarried.

Continued orphan's benefits to a child legally adopted by a brother or sister.

Exempted the increase in benefits from income-limit provisions on veterans' pensions.

Coverage. Extended compulsory OASDI coverage to self-employed physicians, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965, and to interns beginning Jan. 1, 1966.

Provided that cash tips received by a worker would be covered as self-employment income, effective Jan. 1, 1966.

Provided that farmers with annual gross earning of $2,400 (instead of the existing $1,800) or less could report either their actual net earnings or two-thirds of their gross earnings. Farmers with gross earnings above $2,400 would report actual net earnings if over $1,600 (rather than $1,200).

Added Alaska to the list of states which could bring state and local government employees under the Social Security system. Coverage was extended to certain hospital employees in California whose positions were removed from the state or a local government retirement system and to employees of the District of Columbia not already covered by a retirement system.

Exempted self-employed members of certain recognized religious sects -- such as the Amish -- from Social Security taxes and coverage. The sect must have been in existence since Dec. 31, 1950, and must teach conscientious opposition to acceptance of benefits from insurance or Social Security.

Financing. Increased the Social Security annual taxable base from the existing $4,800 to $6,600 beginning Jan. 1, 1966.

Increased the employer-employee tax rate from the existing 3.6 percent to 3.85 percent in 1966-68; 4.5 percent in 1969-72; and 4.95 percent in 1973 and thereafter.

Increased the self-employed tax rate from the existing 5.4 percent to 5.8 percent in 1966-68; 6.8 percent in 1969-72; and 7.0 percent in 1973 and thereafter.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Revised matching formulas to increase the federal share under all state public assistance programs by an average of about $2.50 a month for the needy, blind and disabled and by an average of about $1.25 for needy children, effective June 30, 1965.

Extended the old-age and medical assistance programs to the needy aged and needy blind and disabled in mental or tuberculosis institutions, effective Jan. 1, 1966.

Increased earnings exemptions under the old-age assistance program and the aid to the permanently and totally disabled program so that a state could exempt the first $20 and one-half of the next $60 of a recipient's monthly earnings in deducting benefits. This would become effective Oct. 1, 1965.

Permitted states, in deducting benefits under the aid for dependent children program, to exempt up to $50 a month earned by any three dependent children under age 18 in the same home.

Permitted states to disregard up to $7 a month in increased Social Security cash benefits in reducing public assistance payments.

MISCELLANEOUS

Authorized an additional Under Secretary and two new Assistant Secretaries in the Health, Education and Welfare Department to help carry out the programs and changes in the bill.

Provided that in any title of the Social Security Act authorizing benefits for services that optometrists were licensed to perform, the beneficiary could obtain the services of an optometrist or a medical specialist.

Required the HEW Secretary, upon request by local or state welfare agencies or courts, to disclose the last known address of a man who failed to support his destitute wife or children.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 7 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Provide that persons receiving aid under the federal-state medical assistance programs be afforded freedom of choice in obtaining health services from any qualified institution, agency or person. (A similar specification had been provided in the bill for recipients of aid under the two health care programs.) Voice vote.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Permit local governments, at the discretion of the HEW Secretary, to share with the state government in providing the non-federal matching funds required under the medical assistance programs. (Javits said the language of the bill would allow only the state to supply the matching funds after 1970.) Voice.

Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) -- Lower from 62 to 60 the age at which a retired worker, a dependent spouse and a widow could draw benefits at a reduced rate. (The provision for widows was already in the bill.) Voice.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Eliminate the requirement under the basic medical care plan that a person must be a patient in a hospital for three days before being eligible for home health care benefits. Voice.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Require the HEW Secretary, upon request by local or state welfare agencies or

courts, to disclose the last known address of a man who failed to support his destitute wife or children. Voice.

Javits -- Require the HEW Secretary to make a study of the possibility of providing coverage of prescription drugs under the supplementary health care plan and to submit his recommendations to Congress by June 30, 1966. Voice.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Give retroactive credit for Social Security payments by certain non-profit hospital employees who failed to file the necessary forms. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Permit ministers already ordained to exercise until April 15, 1966, their option of obtaining Social Security insurance coverage. (This option expired April 15, 1965. Under existing law, new ministers could sign up for coverage within two years of ordination.) Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Remove all ceilings on income tax deductions for medical expenses. (Existing law provided a $10,000 ceiling for a single taxpayer, $20,000 for a married taxpayer or a single disabled taxpayer 65 or over, and $40,000 for a married disabled taxpayer 65 or over. The House version set $20,000-$40,000 upper limits for all disabled persons regardless of age.) Voice.

Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Permit a person receiving aid under the basic medical care plan to appeal to the HEW Secretary and the courts a disallowance of benefits when the amount of benefits in question was at least $100 (rather than $1,000 as provided by the bill). Voice.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Provide that increases in federal funds for the public assistance programs be retroactive to June 30, 1965 (rather than effective Jan. 1, 1966, as provided by the bill). Voice.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Exempt the increases in Social Security benefits from the income-limit requirements for payment of war veterans' pensions. (This would prevent a cut in a veteran's pension because his Social Security benefits were increased.) Voice.

July 8 -- Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Provide that coverage agreements between school districts in Alaska and the Social Security Administration be considered valid. (Gruening said the Social Security Administration had ruled the agreements invalid because the school districts were not "political subdivisions" as required by law.) Voice.

Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- Prohibit federal payments under the basic health insurance plan to any hospital not meeting the standards required by the state or local government. Voice.

Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- Establish an Advisory Council on Social Security to make a study of nursing homes and submit recommendations aimed at making "maximum use of such services" under the bill. Voice.

Kuchel -- Provide that states, until July 1, 1966, could receive the increased federal funds for public medical assistance programs if their existing programs substantially met the objectives and requirements of the bill; permit states to determine the federal share in the non-medical public assistance programs by using the same matching formula provided in the bill for the public medical assistance programs. Voice.

Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- Provide federal matching funds to states that wish to make their medical assistance programs available to needy children not eligible for assistance under existing programs. Voice.

Daniel K. Inouye (D Hawaii) -- Provide that aliens would be eligible for the two health care programs if they had lived in the United States for six consecutive months (rather than 10 consecutive years as provided by the bill). Voice.

July 9 -- Frank E. Moss (D Utah) -- Continue orphan's Social Security benefits after an orphaned child was legally adopted by a brother or sister. (Existing law covered adoption by stepparents, grandparents, aunts and uncles but not by brothers or sisters.) Voice.

Long (La.) -- Permit states to disregard up to $7 a month in increased Social Security cash benefits before reducing public assistance payments. Voice.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Insert the word "professional" in referring to the services of pathologists, radiologists, physiatrists and anesthesiologists billed through a hospital. (The insertion was requested by those specialists.) Voice.

McCarthy -- Provide post-hospital extended care to tubercular and psychiatric patients in addition to the in-patient hospital services provided by the bill. (The amendment did not change the 210-day lifetime limit on services to psychiatric patients.) Voice.

Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Broaden the disability insurance program for the blind by liberalizing the definition of blindness, by providing benefits to a blind worker with at least six quarters of work in Social Security covered jobs (rather than five years as under existing law) and permitting a blind person to receive benefits regardless of other earnings. Roll-call vote, 78-11.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Insert language specifying that the services of radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists would be covered under the basic health insurance plan only when these services were billed through arrangements by the specialists with the hospital. (Douglas said such a provision already was in the bill but that the amendment would satisfy objections that the bill could be misinterpreted as requiring the services of the specialists to be covered in the basic medical care plan in all cases.) Voice vote.

Hartke-Long (La.) -- Eliminate the time limit on hospital care, providing 60 days of care with the patient paying a $40 deduction and an unlimited number of days thereafter with the patient paying $10 a day. (The bill provided the same deductions but set a 120-day limit.) Voice.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Direct the HEW Secretary to provide notices, by July 1, 1966, to beneficiaries of the Act explaining the benefits of the programs. Voice.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Permit nursing homes, in qualifying for the basic health care plan, to negotiate transfer agreements with hospitals outside the state. Voice vote.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.), on behalf of the Finance Committee -- Raise the rates of the payroll taxes to finance the increased benefits provided in floor amendments accepted by the Senate. Voice. (For a breakdown of the rates in the Senate bill, see Provisions, above.)

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Provide that hospital and extended care facilities certified by a state as qualified to take part in the health care programs be permitted to participate and that the HEW secretary offer the certifying state agency a hearing if the Secretary declared a facility unfit for participation. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 7 -- Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- Remove limits on the length of coverage and certain deductible amounts on inpatient hospital care, post-hospital care and home health care benefits under the basic health insurance plan. Roll-call vote, 39-43.

July 8 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Provide an automatic 3-percent increase in Social Security cash benefits whenever there was a 3-percent increase in the cost of living over the base year of 1964. Roll call, 21-64.

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) -- Provide, in place of the two health care plans, a voluntary federally administered health insurance program under which the Federal Government would pay up to $90 a year toward the premium on a qualified private policy for persons 65 and over. Voice.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Provide increases ranging from 7 to 75 percent in Social Security cash benefits. (The bill provided an across-the-board 7-percent increase.) Roll call, 12-79.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Provide that a hospital patient under the basic health insurance plan pay a deduction of either $40 or the amount of his previous year's income tax liability, whichever was greater, and that a patient under the supplementary health care plan pay an annual deduction of either $50 or the previous year's income tax liability, whichever was greater. (The bill provided only the $40 and $50 deductions.) Roll call, 41-51.

July 9 -- Miller -- Eliminate provisions covering health care plans and substitute an expanded Kerr-Mills program of medical assistance to the indigent aged with uniform eligibility requirements and with the Federal Government providing 75 percent of the funds. Voice.

Prouty, as modified -- Provide monthly payments of $35 from general revenues to all persons 72 and over not eligible for Social Security benefits. (Prouty's original amendment provided that all persons 70 and over not covered by Social Security receive the minimum benefits -- $44 a month -- provided in HR 6675.) Tabled, 55-36 roll call.

Curtis -- Delete language providing the basic compulsory health insurance plan and the supplementary voluntary health care program. Roll call, 26-64.

Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) -- Delete language extending compulsory Social Security coverage to self-employed physicians and interns. Roll call, 41-50.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- Reduce eligibility requirements for disability benefits for a person disabled before age 31 to one-half the time between age 21 and the age at which he became disabled, or to 1-1/2 years, whichever was greater. (Existing law provided that a disabled worker must have worked five years during the 10 years preceding his disability to be eligible for disability benefits.) Voice.

Curtis -- Provide deductions, based on income tax liability, during the first five years that the two health care plans were in effect. (The amendment was identical to an earlier one proposed by Curtis except for the five-year limit. See above.) Roll call, 40-52.

Fred R. Harris (D Okla.) -- Require a deductible amount of $2.67 a day after the first 60 days in a nursing home (rather than $5 after the first 20 days as provided in the bill) and provide for payment of "the reasonable cost" for nursing home services under the Kerr-Mills program. (The bill provided "reasonable cost" payments for Kerr-Mills hospital services.) Voice.

Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Provide an additional $170,000 a year for the Virgin Islands' old age pension program. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- The conference report on HR 6675 (H Rept 682) was filed July 26. Senate-House conferees had reached agreement after six meetings.

The conferees in general cut back the increased benefits voted by the Senate, but they accepted the higher taxable earnings base the Senate set for 1966-70. They rejected Senate amendments to lower the retirement age for all recipients of Social Security cash benefits from the existing 62 to 60 and to cover services of radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists under the basic (rather than supplementary) health plan.

The first full-year cost (1967) of HR 6675 under the conference version was estimated as $6.5 billion, compared with $7.6 billion under the Senate version and $6 billion under the House version. The cost would be financed by $1.4 billion in general revenues, $4.5 billion in additional payroll taxes (to finance the compulsory basic health insurance program and increased Social Security benefits) and $600 million in contributions from participants in the voluntary supplementary medical care plan.

Details of major conference decisions:

BASIC HEALTH CARE PLAN

Eligibility. The conference committee provided that federal employees who were eligible for but not enrolled in the federal health benefits program and retired before Feb. 16, 1965, would be eligible for the basic health care plan. The House excluded all persons who were eligible for the federal health benefits program, whether actually enrolled or not. The Senate brought under the basic plan those federal employees who had not enrolled in the federal health program.

Conferees excluded aliens who had not lived in the United States for at least five consecutive years. The House provided a 10-year requirement. The Senate cut this to six months.

Benefits. Conferees provided 60 days of hospital care with a $40 deduction and an additional 30 days with a $10-a-day deduction. The House provided only 60 days with a $40 deduction; the Senate added an unlimited number of additional days with a $10-a-day deduction.

The Senate provision providing 100 days of nursing home care, with a $5-a-day deduction after the first 20 days, was accepted. The House provided 20 days plus two additional days for each unused hospital day, up to a maximum of 80 additional days.

Conferees accepted the House provision that provided 100 home health-care visits after discharge from a hospital or extended-care facility. The Senate provided 175 visits a year without the requirement of hospitalization or a stay in an extended-care facility.

The conference members adopted a Senate provision providing that the patient pay a $20 deduction for outpatient diagnostic services plus 20 percent of the remaining costs and permitting the $20 deduction to be credited against the annual $50 deduction required under the supplemental health care plan. The House provided only the $20 deduction but permitted this to be credited against the $40-inpatient-hospital deduction if the person became

an inpatient in the same hospital within 20 days after receiving the diagnostic services.

A lifetime limit of 190 days for psychiatric hospital care under the basic plan was agreed on. The House provided this service under the supplementary plan with a 180-day lifetime limit. The Senate moved the services under the basic plan and set a lifetime limit of 210 days.

Conferees rejected a Senate amendment to include under the basic plan extended care facilities dealing primarily in the care and treatment of mental diseases and tuberculosis.

The conference committee permitted 30 days of services in a Christian Science nursing home with a $5-a-day deduction. The House did not provide for Christian Science nursing home services. The Senate brought these nursing homes under the program but did not spell out the benefits. Both chambers covered Christian Science facilities under hospital services.

Conferees accepted the House provision covering services of radiologists, anesthesiologists, pathologists and physiatrists under the supplementary health plan.

The Senate amendment to cover the services of dental interns and residents in hospitals under teaching programs was accepted.

Administration. The conferees provided a review by a hearing examiner on appeals to claims between $100 and $1,000. The Senate provided a hearing examiner review and a judicial review on such claims, while the House provided the reviews only for claims of $1,000 or more.

The conference members accepted a modified Senate amendment that prohibited federal payments to any hospital not meeting the standards required by the state or local government.

The conference committee rejected a Senate amendment that permitted nursing homes to negotiate transfer agreements with hospitals outside the state. The committee said this amendment was not necessary since the House bill had not required the hospital to be in the same state as the nursing home.

Conferees rejected Senate amendments providing for a study and report with recommendations on extended-care facilities; providing that hospital and extended-care facilities certified by a state as qualified be permitted to take part in the program; and requiring personal notices to beneficiaries of the benefits of the basic medical care program. The conferees said they understood that the Social Security Administration would take "all feasible steps" to provide recipients with full information on benefits of the health care program.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL CARE PLAN

Benefits. The conference committee accepted the House effective date of July 1, 1966, instead of the Senate date of Jan. 1, 1967.

The committee adopted the Senate amendment to extend the program to certain dental surgery services but rejected the Senate change to add the services of podiatrists and chiropractors.

Conferees rejected a Senate amendment authorizing a study of the feasibility of extending the program to prescribed drugs.

Enrollment. The House timetable for enrolling in the plan was accepted.

Income Tax. Conferees accepted the House provision, deleted by the Senate, that limited income tax deductions for medical expenses for persons 65 and older to the amount in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income and for drug expenses in excess of 1 percent. (Under existing law, the limit applied only to persons under 65.)

The conference committee provided a separate income tax deduction for medical care insurance, with the deduction not to exceed $150 a year. The House provided a deduction of up to $250 a year, the Senate none.

All ceilings on income tax deductions for medical expenses were removed, as in the Senate bill.

KERR-MILLS PROGRAM

Conferees provided that existing public medical assistance programs would end Dec. 31, 1969, and that thereafter states wanting to receive federal funds for such programs would have to take part in the new combined program provided in HR 6675. The House required that the existing programs terminate July 1, 1967. The Senate gave states the option of continuing under existing law or taking part in the new program.

The conference committee accepted the Senate provision that any state agency could be designated to administer the new program as long as the eligibility requirements were established by the agency administering the old-age assistance program.

The committee accepted the Senate provision that local governments, under certain conditions, could share with the state government in providing the non-federal matching funds. The House provided that only the state could put up the non-federal funds after July 1, 1970.

Conferees rejected Senate amendments which provided that recipients would have a freedom of choice in obtaining health services from any qualified provider and which permitted states to receive increased funds for medical assistance programs if their existing programs met the objectives and requirements of the bill.

The conference committee accepted a Senate amendment providing federal matching funds to states wishing to make their medical assistance programs available to medically needy children not eligible for public assistance programs. However, the conferees rejected a Senate provision to extend this coverage to adults caring for the children.

CHILD HEALTH CARE

The conference committee accepted the Senate provision increasing authorized funds for the child welfare program.

They also accepted the Senate provision authorizing $500,000 annually in fiscal 1966-67 for grants for research in emotional illness in children but rejected the Senate provision authorizing a new program of project grants for health services to emotionally disturbed children.

OASDI

Benefits. The conference members exempted the first $1,500 that an individual could earn a year without losing Social Security benefits and provided a $1 reduction in benefits for each $2 of earnings between $1,500 and $2,700 and for each $1 of earnings above $2,700. The House retained the existing exemption of $1,200 and applied the $1-for-$2 ratio on earnings between $1,200 and $2,400 and the $1-for-$1 ratio on earnings above $2,400. The Senate exempted the first $1,800 and applied

the $1-for-$2 ratio on earnings between $1,800 and $3,000 and the $1-for-$1 ratio on earnings above $3,000.

The conference members adopted the Senate amendment providing reimbursement from Social Security funds to states providing vocational rehabilitation services to persons entitled to disability insurance benefits or a disabled child's benefits.

Conferees accepted Senate amendments to provide that disabled benefits be offset by payments under workmen's compensation laws when combined payments exceeded 80 percent of the beneficiary's average monthly pay before disability; to pay 50-percent benefits to widows 60 and over and to widowers 62 and over who remarried; and to continue orphan's benefits after an orphaned child was legally adopted by a brother or sister.

The conference members adopted the Senate provision which provided that an insured worker would be eligible for disability benefits if his disability had lasted or was expected to last for 12 consecutive months. The House provided benefits after a disability of six months.

The conference committee rejected Senate provisions to lower from 62 to 60 the age at which an eligible worker could retire at reduced benefits; to extend disabled child's benefits to children disabled before age 22 (rather than the existing age of 18); and to exempt the increased Social Security benefits from the income-limit requirements for payment of war veterans' pensions.

Conferees provided that a person who became blind before age 31 would qualify for disability benefits if he had worked in Social Security jobs for at least six quarters or half the time between age 21 and when he became blind, whichever was greater. (Existing law provided that a blind person must have worked five years during the 10 years preceding his blindness to be eligible for disability benefits.) Conferees also provided that a person 55 and older who became blind would qualify for cash benefits if he was unable to work in his past occupation. (Existing law prohibited benefits to blind persons of all ages who were able to work in any substantial gainful job.) The conference members rejected a Senate amendment that liberalized the definition of blindness, provided benefits to blind persons of all ages with at least six quarters of Social Security covered work and permitted a blind person to receive benefits regardless of other earnings.

Coverage. The conference committee provided that waiters and other employees receiving tips would pay Social Security taxes -- at the employee rate -- on tips received. The employer would withhold from the employee's wages the Social Security taxes -- and income taxes -- on tips reported but would not be required to pay the matching employer Social Security tax on the tips. The House provided that both employee and employer pay taxes on tips. The Senate provided that tips be considered as self-employment income, which required a higher tax rate than that which an employee paid on his salary.

The committee accepted the Senate provision to extend OASDI coverage to self-employed doctors in 1965. The House provided the coverage to start in 1966.

Conferees accepted Senate amendments to permit ministers already ordained to exercise until April 15, 1966, their option of obtaining Social Security insurance coverage (this option expired April 15, 1965) and to validate agreements between certain school districts in Alaska with the Social Security Administration. (The House had included Kentucky as well as Alaska in the latter provision.)

Administration. The conference members modified the Senate amendment to require the Social Security Administration, upon request by local or state welfare agencies, to disclose the last known address of a person who failed to support his or her destitute children under 16. The committee modified the amendment to omit destitute wives and to provide that an actual public assistance case must be involved and that all non-disclosure provisions be complied with.

The conference committee accepted the Senate amendment to give retroactive credit for Social Security payments by certain non-profit hospital employees who failed to file the necessary forms.

FINANCING

The conference committee set rates for payroll taxes to finance the basic health care plan and increased Social Security benefits that varied between the rates provided by the House and Senate. (For separate rates, see Provisions. For the combined rates, see table on p. 241.)

Conferees accepted Senate action establishing a taxable earnings base of $6,600 a year, effective Jan. 1, 1966. The House provided an increase from the existing $4,800 to $5,600 on Jan. 1, 1966, and to $6,000 Jan. 1, 1971.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The conference members adopted the House effective date of Jan. 1, 1966, for increases in federal matching funds. The Senate advanced the date to June 30, 1965.

Conferees permitted states, in reducing benefits under the aid for dependent children program, to exempt up to a total of $150 a month earned by dependent children under 18 in the same family, with a $50 limit on any one child. The Senate exempted $50 a month earned by any child, limiting the exemption to three children.

Conferees accepted a Senate amendment to permit states to exempt the first $20 and one-half of the next $60 of a recipient's monthly earnings in reducing benefits under the program of aid to the disabled.

The conference committee permitted states to exempt $5 a month in additional income before reducing payments under any of the public assistance programs. The Senate provided a $7 exemption.

The committee accepted the Senate amendment to permit states to determine the federal share in the non-medical public assistance programs by using the same matching formula provided in the bill for the public medical assistance programs.

MISCELLANEOUS

Conferees rejected the Senate amendment which provided that a beneficiary could obtain the services of an optometrist or a medical specialist under any title of the Social Security Act authorizing benefits for services that optometrists were licensed to perform. This did not affect a provision under the Kerr-Mills program permitting a person to choose an optometrist for certain services.

The conference committee rejected a Senate amendment authorizing an additional Under Secretary and two new Assistant Secretaries in the Health, Education and Welfare Department to help carry out the programs and changes in HR 6675. (The additional Secretaries were dropped apparently because the Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965 (HR 2984), cleared by Congress July 27, authorized three new Assistant Secretaries, one of whom would be the current Special Assistant to the Secretary for health and medical affairs. (See story p. 342)

ACTION -- The House July 27, by a 307-116 roll-call vote, and the Senate July 28, by a 70-24 roll-call vote, adopted the conference report and sent HR 6675 to the White House.

House. Seventy Republicans joined 237 Democrats to vote for adoption of the report, while 48 Democrats, including two Northerners, Baring (Nev.) and Jones (Mo.), sided with 68 Republicans against adoption. (For voting, see chart p. 982)

Only a few Representatives switched their positions between passage of the bill April 8 and adoption of the conference report July 27. On both votes the bulk of Republican support for the bill came from the Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania GOP delegations. Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) was the only member of these delegations who voted against the bill.

During a brief discussion preceding adoption of the report, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), floor manager of the bill, called HR 6675 "one of the most significant and far-reaching measures which had been before this or any recent Congress." He said the conference version of the bill represented over 95 percent of the House's original version.

Rep. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), who had led a fight against passage of the bill, said he still thought the bill was a bad one but "the die has been cast." He urged opponents "to bury...any disagreements or animosities" and "do their utmost to make the program work as well as possible." He voted for the conference report.

Senate. The vote breakdown: for the conference report, 13R, 57D; against it, 17R, 7SD. No Senator switched his position between passage of the bill and adoption of the report. (For voting, see chart p. 1062)

The Senate debated the report July 27-28. Much of the discussion consisted of Senators complaining that their amendments had been rejected in conference. Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.), the bill's floor manager, indicated he agreed with some of the complaints, saying, "Frankly, I have sometimes gained the impression in conference with some of the senior House Members that they would be opposed, if they had the opportunity, to the great compromise, even, that brought this Union into being and created the U.S. Senate. I have been to conference with a House bill that the Senate had amended, and the attitude of the House conferees was that we had no right whatever to amend it except...in keeping with something that the House had put in its bill in the first place."

Long said the bill "does more to meet more human problems than any other measure ever passed." Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) described final approval of the bill as "a new milestone in the history of American social legislation."

BILL SIGNED

President Johnson July 30 signed HR 6675 into law (PL 89-97). The signing took place in Independence, Mo., in the presence of former President Truman, who had been the first President to seek Government medical care legislation. Excerpts from the President's remarks:

"The benefits under the law are as varied and broad as the marvelous modern medicine itself. If it has a few defects, such as the method of payment of certain specialists, then I am confident those can be quickly remedied -- and I hope they will be.

"No longer will older Americans be denied the healing miracle of modern medicine. No longer will illness crush and destroy the savings that they have so carefully put away over a lifetime so that they might enjoy dignity in their later years. No longer will young families see their own incomes, and their own hopes, eaten away simply because they are carrying out their deep moral obligations to their parents, and to their uncles, and their aunts.

"And no longer will this nation refuse the hand of justice to those who have given a lifetime of service and wisdom and labor to the progress of this progressive country."

AMA STAND ON MEDICARE LAW

The American Medical Assn. House of Delegates Oct. 3 ended speculation on a possible doctors' boycott of the new federal medicare program by adopting a resolution opposing "any program of dictation, interference, or coercion, whether direct or indirect, affecting the freedom of choice of the physician to determine for himself the extent and manner of participation or financial arrangement under which he shall provide medical care under PL 89-97."

Before passage of the resolution at a special session of the AMA's House of Delegates, the AMA legal counsel, A. Leslie Hodson, advised the delegates that an organized doctors' boycott of the program would almost certainly be held a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. He said that if the House of Delegates were to recommend a boycott, this "would be interpreted in any court as constituting restraint of trade."

At its regular June meeting, the AMA's House of Delegates had left it up to individual physicians to determine whether they should participate in the medicare program while the AMA engaged in a further study of the boycott question. The June 20-24 convention had declined to endorse any of eight state and one individual resolutions calling for a boycott. The language it did adopt promised study of a boycott and said, "It is each individual physician's obligation to decide for himself whether the conditions of a case for which he is about to accept responsibility permit him to provide his own highest quality of medical care."

In the resolution adopted at the special October meeting, the delegates made clear that the AMA would not sponsor any organized boycott, and was permanently leaving it to each individual physician to determine whether he, personally, would participate in the medicare program.

The delegates also resolved that, in connection with the new medicare program, "the AMA shall continue to meet with representatives of agencies and departments of the Federal Government, to participate in such advisory committees which are created, and to contribute whatever advice and suggestions are deemed advisable and necessary in the formulation and revision of regulations which will help it achieve medicine's objectives on behalf of the public and the profession."

NURSERY TO GRADUATE SCHOOLS AIDED IN 1965

Congress in 1965 authorized over $2 billion for revolutionary new education programs to help students and schools at the elementary, secondary, college and graduate level. Although the first session of the 88th Congress in 1963 (labeled by President Johnson the "Education Congress") and the second session in 1964 had produced important new education legislation, the 89th Congress exceeded these, enacting controversial programs that had been deleted and rejected off and on for 20 years.

For the first time Congress approved a general aid to education bill, providing an initial $1.3 billion for the nation's elementary and secondary schools. Different versions of a general school aid program had been before Congress since World War II. Also enacted for the first time was a program of federal scholarships for college students. In the past, both of these programs had bogged down in bitter controversies, religious, racial and partisan.

In addition to these two major breakthroughs, Congress authorized more than $650 million for college aid (of which scholarships were a part) including guaranteed student loans, increased construction funds, grants for library books and materials, grants for university extension programs aimed at combating urban problems, and funds to help small colleges. It provided substantial aid for the health professions, enacted numerous smaller bills, including aid to schools in disaster areas, and established a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

The President and Congress in the Higher Education Act singled out teachers for special help. The Act contained a graduate fellowship program for experienced and future teachers, and authorized a national Teacher Corps to improve classes in impoverished schools. As in the past, when conservatives regarded direct aid to teachers as a possible instrument for federal control of education, House Republicans opposed the Teacher Corps. The only part of the entire education program which was blocked, the Teacher Corps, though authorized for two years, received no appropriations in 1965.

General Aid. Before 1965, Congress enacted a number of significant education programs, but none was regarded as "general school aid." Although wide in application, these programs were designed to meet specific needs. The National Defense Education Act of 1958, with its emphasis on science, was enacted in response to the Soviet Union's success in orbiting the first man-made earth satellite; the problem of agricultural surpluses was involved in the school lunch and milk programs; and the GI Bills, by sending millions of veterans to colleges and universities, helped avoid a massive job shortage while benefiting those who had served their country. Even the 1963 college aid bill, a relatively broad program, earmarked construction grants for buildings used for special subjects such as science and mathematics. Congressmen, although willing to support these programs, were still, for a variety of reasons, against general aid.

In 1965, passage of the general aid bill, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, was attributed to the power of the Democratic majority in Congress and the skill with which the Administration and Congressional leaders skirted the controversy over disbursing federal aid to parochial schools. Supporters of the bill successfully avoided the religious issue by emphasizing that aid would go to school children in needy areas and not to schools. The Administration's hand was also strengthened by the absence of the racial issue which had provoked additional opposition in the past. This issue had been settled by passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Much of the credit for this achievement went to the "teacher who became President." President Johnson built his education program around the theme of poverty, drawing support from public concern over the problem of the poor in an affluent society. "Poverty has many roots," the President said in his education message, "but the taproot is ignorance."

The major share of funds under the elementary-secondary bill was to be distributed according to the numbers of impoverished pupils in school districts (although 95 percent of the nation's counties were eligible). The college scholarship program was for exceptionally needy students. The preschool Project Head Start was actually part of the antipoverty program. The Teacher Corps was aimed at improving schools in impoverished areas. The aid program for small colleges was directed principally at impoverished Negro colleges.

All these funds were directed towards the poor, but the aid was general in the sense that it was not earmarked for specific purposes or specific subjects. Other aid programs which had been directed towards special needs were amended in 1965 to make them available on a wider basis, thus continuing a broadening trend begun in 1964. Both the 1963 college aid bill and the NDEA were amended in this way.

Appropriations for the Office of Education in fiscal 1966 doubled the fiscal 1965 sum, rising from $1.5 billion to $3 billion. (See chart, next page)

President's Education Requests

President Johnson Jan. 12 sent Congress his education message, recommending federal programs to aid three levels of education: preschools, elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities. In outlining the education needs of the country he said, "Specifically, four major tasks confront us:

- to bring better education to millions of disadvantaged youth who need it most;
- to put the best educational equipment and ideas and innovations within reach of all students;
- to advance the technology of teaching and the training of teachers;
- to provide incentives for those who wish to learn at every stage along the road to learning." (For text of his message, see p. 1374)

The education budget for fiscal 1966 contained a total of $4.1 billion, he said, of which $1.1 billion financed programs established in 1963 and 1964. The programs outlined in the 1965 message were expected to cost $1.5 billion in fiscal 1966.

The President's message contained 13 separate recommendations, all of which were enacted and most of which authorized new programs. Congress enacted the elementary and secondary school proposals with few changes. The higher education programs, for the most part, received larger authorizations than the President had requested. Following are the President's recommen-

dations, as spelled out in two draft bills submitted by the Administration, and the action Congress took on them.

PRESCHOOL PROGRAM

Head Start. The President asked for $150 million under the antipoverty program for Project Head Start, a preschool program to help disadvantaged children before they reach elementary school. The Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965 (PL 89-253) authorized almost $1.8 billion for poverty programs, including funds for Head Start. (See story p. 405)

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Aid to Low-Income Districts. The President requested $1 billion in fiscal 1966 for a new program of aid to elementary and high schools serving children of low-income families (annual incomes of less than $2,000). The program, which applied to 95 percent of U.S. counties, was designed to provide some services to children in private as well as public schools. Funds, allotted by state agencies, could be used for a wide variety of purposes. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-10) enacted this program, substantially as requested. (See story p. 275)

School Libraries and Textbooks. President Johnson requested $100 million annually in grants to the states for a new program to help buy books for libraries and for students in public and non-profit schools. The program was contained in PL 89-10.

Supplementary Educational Centers and Services. The President asked for $100 million in fiscal 1966 for community-wide centers to offer special educational services that individual schools could not provide. Among these would be courses in languages, sciences, music and art; programs for the handicapped; theaters and auditoriums; and so forth. All members of the community could participate. The plan was reportedly developed by Carnegie foundation president John W. Gardner, who later in 1965 became Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The program, to which HEW gave the name of PACE (Projects to Advance Creativity in Education), was authorized in PL 89-10.

Regional Education Laboratories. The President proposed amendments to the Cooperative Research Act of 1954 to establish "regional educational laboratories which will undertake research, train teachers and implement tested research findings." Under the 1954 Act four centers had been established on a pilot basis, and the amendments authorized construction and operation of new centers. President Kennedy had requested a similar expansion of the Act in 1963. The amendments were included in PL 89-10.

State Departments of Education. Mr. Johnson asked for $10 million in fiscal 1966 for grants to help strengthen state educational agencies. This request was included in PL 89-10.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Assistance to Students. The President proposed three types of student assistance:

Scholarships -- $70 million in fiscal 1966 for a new program of undergraduate scholarships to help up to 140,000 students from low-income families to attend college. The Higher Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-329) contained this proposal. (See story p. 294)

Guaranteed Low-Interest Loans -- A new program of guaranteed commercial loans with federal subsidies on the interest payments. This program for college students was included in PL 89-329. A second bill (PL 89-287) authorized a similar program for vocational students. (See story p. 309)

Work-Study Program -- $129 million in fiscal 1966 for expansion of the work-study program (established by the 1964 antipoverty bill) and transferral of the program to the Department of HEW. The program was amended to include students from middle-income as well as low-income families. PL 89-329 enacted these requests.

Aid to Developing Colleges. President Johnson requested $30 million to help small, impoverished colleges strengthen their academic programs through such means as faculty exchanges with other colleges and development of joint programs. He also recommended a fellowship program to encourage qualified young teachers to go to small colleges. PL 89-329 authorized $55 million in fiscal 1966 for this program but gave it only a one-year life. This was because the Senate insisted that junior colleges be eligible for aid, and the House was opposed.

Library Assistance. The President asked for $65 million in grants to colleges to purchase library books and materials and to support library training and research. PL 89-329 authorized this new program.

University Extension Program. The President requested $25 million in fiscal 1966 for grants to support

Appropriations for Office of Education

The following appropriations were voted by Congress for the Office of Education in fiscal 1966:

Vocational education	$ 252,491,000
Vocational education promotion*	7,161,000
College facilities construction	632,700,000
A & M colleges' endowment	11,950,000
A & M colleges*	2,550,000
Grants for public libraries	55,000,000
Payments to impacted schools	347,000,000
Construction of impacted schools	50,078,000
Defense educational activities	412,608,000
Education of the handicapped	25,500,000
Research and training	70,000,000
Educational research (foreign currencies)	1,000,000
Foreign language training and area studies	2,000,000
Salaries and expenses	29,547,000
Civil rights educational activities	5,000,000
Elementary and secondary education	967,000,000
Arts and Humanities education	1,000,000
Higher educational activities	160,000,000
Total appropriated	$3,032,585,000
Transferred from other agencies†	248,797,000
TOTAL	$3,281,382,000

* *Permanent appropriations not needing annual Congressional action.*

† *Includes funds transferred from manpower training, antipoverty, educational television and other programs.*

university extension courses concentrating on the problems of the community, such as pollution, transportation and health services. The program was to provide the help to urban areas that the land-grant colleges provided to agriculture. Mr. Johnson said, "The time has come for us to help the university to face problems of the city as it once faced problems of the farm." PL 89-329 provided $25 million in fiscal 1966 and $50 million annually in the following two years for the program.

Special Manpower Needs. The President recommended grants to colleges to train librarians, and an extension and expansion of existing programs to teach handicapped children and to train teachers of the handicapped. The library assistance provisions of PL 89-329 included authority to train librarians. Programs for the handicapped were enlarged by the Community Mental Health Centers Amendments law, PL 89-105. (See story p. 329)

PROGRAMS FOR TEACHERS

In a separate message midway through the session, President Johnson July 17 requested three additional programs: (1) a national Teacher Corps to attract new teachers to serve in impoverished areas; (2) a program of graduate fellowships for elementary and high school teachers; and (3) a program of grants to help colleges and universities improve teacher training.

The Teacher Corps, which was to be a nationally recruited and supported group of skilled teachers and teacher-interns, was first proposed by Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.), and was subsequently endorsed by the President. Like past proposals authorizing direct aid to teachers, it proved controversial, particularly in the House where GOP Members charged that it would lead to federal control over education. The Higher Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-329) authorized the Corps, but only for two years. And in the general supplemental appropriations bill at the end of the session, fiscal 1966 funds for the Corps were turned down by House-Senate conferees. (See story p. 182)

The Administration's graduate fellowship program, which was open to both experienced and recently graduated teachers, was aimed partly at improving the qualifications of Negro teachers who had been displaced by the desegregation and consolidation of schools under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The program provided 4,500 fellowships in fiscal 1966 and 10,000 annually in the next two years. PL 89-329 authorized the teacher fellowships and the program of grants to colleges for teacher training. The two programs were to be coordinated.

The Higher Education Act, in addition to carrying out the President's recommendations, contained another new program and certain other provisions that were initiated by Congress. At the request of many colleges, the House doubled the fiscal 1966 authorization for construction of academic facilities from $290 million to $580 million, and the Senate added a new program of grants to colleges for laboratory and other equipment. The equipment provision authorized $37.5 million in fiscal 1966 and $5 million annually for training institutes on how to use the equipment. The Higher Education Act also contained amendments to the 1963 college aid bill and to the National Defense Education Act, including increased authorizations for two titles of the Act. (See story p. 294)

Loans for college housing were increased in the Housing Act of 1965 (PL 89-117) at Administration request, and Congress at its own initiative reduced the interest rate on these loans to a flat 3 percent. (See story p. 358)

OTHER BILLS ENACTED

Medical and Nursing Schools. Other major legislation, not included by the President in his education message, was enacted by the first session of the 89th Congress. Medical and nursing schools received substantial aid from the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments (PL 89-290). The Act, recommended by Mr. Johnson in his Jan. 7 health message, provided close to $800 million over a four-year period in operating and construction grants, student loans and scholarships to schools providing education for the health professions. (See story p. 333) Another bill, not requested by the Administration (PL 89-291), authorized $105 million over five years for aid to medical libraries for construction, training, books and other materials, and research. (See story p. 394)

Disaster Aid. Congress enacted a bill (PL 89-313) providing assistance to school districts affected by major disasters such as floods, hurricanes and tornadoes. Funds were authorized for construction and for operation of schools during a five-year period after the disaster. The bill, which provided disaster aid in the form of amendments to the impacted areas laws, made other changes in those laws. (For story on PL 89-313 and a related impacted areas bill, see p. 306)

Arts and Humanities. Congress established a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities in order to develop for the first time a national policy of support for these activities. The Act (PL 89-209) provided $20 million in fiscal 1966 to be granted to organizations and individuals engaged in the creative and performing arts, and to be granted or loaned for scholarship or research in the humanities. (See story p. 621)

Programs for the Deaf. Two new laws for the deaf were enacted: a National Technical Institute for the Deaf (PL 89-36) and a program providing new educational media for the deaf (PL 89-258). PL 89-36 authorized funds for construction and operation of a college to prepare deaf students for jobs in industry and other fields where special skills are required. PL 89-258 expanded a loan program of captioned films for the deaf to include other educational media, such as educational television with captions. (See story, p. 357)

War Orphans. Congress in HR 205 (PL 89-222) increased educational assistance allowances for orphans of war veterans from $110 to $130 a month. The Senate version (S Rept 569) increased the allowances to $150 a month, but the House (H Rept 451) insisted on $130 a month. The House version prevailed. Another minor bill, cleared Oct. 20 (HR 227 -- PL 89-349), extended the educational allowances to children of pre-World War II peacetime veterans.

Related Bills. The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (PL 89-4) authorized $1.1 billion, most of which was for highways for 12 states included in the five-year program. But $90 million was to pay part of fund-matching requirements to enable communities to receive other federal aid, including educational assistance. The bill earmarked $16 million for vocational schools. (See story p. 788)

Congress also passed amendments to the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 which provided training and basic education to the unemployed. The

amendments (PL 89-15) authorized increased benefits for trainees and broadened the program to include professionals who need brief refresher courses to qualify for new jobs. (See story p. 810) Another measure (PL 89-14), related to the manpower amendments, enlarged the adult vocational training program for American Indians. It authorized $15 million annually for institutional and on-the-job training for Indian men and women.

BILLS LEFT IN COMMITTEE

Loyalty Oath Repeal. The House Education and Labor Committee May 28 reported an Administration-backed bill (HR 8330 -- H Rept 431) eliminating provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 requiring recipients of federal funds to sign an oath of loyalty to the U.S. Constitution and to disclose all criminal convictions and charges pending against them. The bill was never cleared for floor action by the Rules Committee.

Controversy surrounded the loyalty oath provision. The original NDEA contained both the oath and a requirement that aid recipients also sign a non-Communist disclaimer affidavit. After many leading universities refused to participate in the program because of these two provisions, Congress in 1962 removed the disclaimer affidavit, but retained the loyalty oath. (1962 Almanac p. 238)

In 1965 Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R N.Y.) submitted an amendment, while the Committee was considering the higher education bill, to eliminate the loyalty oath from NDEA. Although it was approved by subcommittee May 19, it was stricken from the bill by the full Committee May 20 with the understanding it would be resubmitted as a separate bill. The Committee chose to take this approach because it expected that the college aid bill would have enough trouble on the floor without the added controversy generated by Reid's amendment. In the Committee report, eight of the 10 Committee Republicans filed minority views supporting the loyalty oath requirement.

Cold War GI Bill. A bill (S 9) to provide education and training to veterans of the cold war was passed by the Senate July 19. Like similar bills in past Congresses, S 9 was sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) and had the support of major veterans organizations. However, the Veterans' Administration and the Defense Department opposed the bill. (See story p. 402)

School Construction Act. A bill (HR 9948, S 2532) to help construct schools in impoverished areas remained on the subcommittee level in both chambers.

Teachers' Sabbaticals. The House Education and Labor Committee Sept. 2 reported a bill (HR 10622 -- H Rept 954) providing grants for a sabbatical program for elementary and high school teachers who did not have a B.A. degree or needed to update their proficiency. No further action was taken on the bill.

Elementary and Preschool Child Development. A House subcommittee held hearings in October on a bill (HR 11322) to train and pay for the services of child development specialists in elementary schools. The specialists would work with disruptive children.

Income Tax Credit. Numerous bills to give income tax credit for parents paying college tuition expenses were introduced. They were strongly favored by Republicans but opposed by the Administration. The tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee took no action on the bills. In 1964 Sens. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), former HEW Secretary (1961-62), and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) came close to winning Senate approval of a tax credit as an amendment to the omnibus tax bill. (1964 Almanac p. 532)

Report on 1965-66 School Year

HEW Secretary John W. Gardner Sept. 13 sent a memorandum to President Johnson summarizing federal efforts in aid to education for the 1965-66 school year.

Gardner said the "biggest news" was the way the country's schools and colleges were complying "with both the spirit and the letter" of the nondiscrimination provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. (See story p. 567)

"Of almost equal importance," he said, "is the news that the rate of high school dropouts is declining, indicating an increase in the holding power of our schools. Of the class which entered fifth grade in 1957, approximately 71 percent -- an all time high -- will be graduating from high school next June. This will be a 4.6 percent increase in education's holding power over last year."

Among other figures Gardner cited were:

- New records in enrollment: almost 54.2 million in schools and colleges, broken down to 35.9 million in elementary schools, 12.9 million in secondary schools, and 5.4 million in colleges, an 8-percent increase in the latter category.
- More than 100,000 students from low-income families attending college, thanks to the antipoverty program's work-study grants. "Four out of five of these students would be unable to attend school without this assistance."
- 5.4 million children from low-income families were aided by the Elementary-Secondary Education Act.
- 7.8 million students enrolled in vocational and technical schools, a 30-percent increase over the previous enrollment, with federal funds allocated to help build 125 new vocational schools. "Approximately one of every five public high school students in the United States today is participating in a federally aided vocational program."
- 890,000 college students signed up for NDEA's student loan program at 1,700 institutions, and 5,853 graduate students receiving aid from NDEA's fellowship program, a 40-percent increase over the previous year.
- During the coming year, 460 colleges, universities and branch campuses will be building new undergraduate facilities with federal aid. When these new facilities are completed and opened, they will enroll a half-million students, who otherwise would have had no classrooms or laboratories to attend.
- In addition, 26 new community colleges and technical institutes are now under construction with the aid of federal funds. By fall of 1967 they will enroll 43,350 young people getting started on the road to higher learning.
- Federal funds helping to build over 360 public libraries serving 23 million people.
- 60 institutes training school personnel to cope with the desegregation of classrooms, with 4,500 persons from over 1,000 school systems already trained at the institutes.
- An expected enrollment of 105,000 adults in basic education classes in more than 45 states and territories under an antipoverty program run by the Office of Education.
- The federal captioned films for the deaf program serving "every one of the nation's 40,000 deaf children," and 95 percent of deaf adults "within reach" of the program.

White House Education Conference

The need for better quality teaching in American schools, a shakeup of hidebound methods and a closer link between educational programs and social problems were the major themes of the 1965 White House Conference on Education, held July 20-21 at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

The conference -- the first White House Conference on Education since 1955 (1955 Almanac p. 271) -- was attended by 650 delegates from all over the nation. The conference chairman was John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corp., who was named by President Johnson July 27 to succeed Anthony J. Celebrezze as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

By design of its organizers, the conference was set up in such a way as to preclude it from formally adopting any policy resolutions. Referring to this fact in a July 21 reception for the delegates on the White House lawn, President Johnson said the purpose of the conference had been to "stimulate some fresh thinking, not just talk about old ideas." The President said he planned to read the proceedings of the various panels. "I want to use your thinking" he told the delegates, "as a basis for the evolution of new programs and new actions, new legislative proposals...."

Mr. Johnson, summarizing in his address what had been the major preoccupation of the panelists, said the chief problem in American education at present was "not merely more classrooms and more teachers, although we need them and we are going to have them," but "a fundamental improvement in the quality of American education.... We are far too easily satisfied when we know that a child has a desk in a classroom with a teacher to instruct him. But it is what happens inside that classroom that really counts, and this is finally what is really important. And far too often what does happen is sadly unequal to what we have a right to expect."

Mr. Johnson's remarks came on the heels of a series of panel discussions in which there was relatively wide agreement that education in the United States, to a far greater extent than could be considered acceptable, suffered from lack of imagination, from lack of innovation and from failure to develop new methods and approaches to meet emerging social problems.

The hidebound, unimaginative quality of much of American education, many of the panelists agreed, left educators incapable of coping effectively with some of the most urgent problems of the day. The schools were said to be providing little leadership, North or South, in racial integration. They lacked both money and developed techniques for educating underprivileged and culturally deprived children in the "inner city" ghettoes. They were not doing enough for either gifted students or handicapped students.

Other general themes on which, according to observers, there appeared to be relatively widespread consensus: federal aid to education was now taken as a matter of course by most delegates, and there was general agreement that it should continue and be expanded still further, lest shortages of local funds block desired innovations; the Federal Government and various federal research programs had become a major fountainhead of new educational ideas and were leading the way in encouraging educational changes.

Despite the many failings of the schools in the United States, some observers reported that delegates to the 1965 conference were markedly more optimistic in their assessment of possible improvements than delegates to the 1955 conference had been. Several delegates who attended both conferences said the 1955 mood was one of discouragement, as if the problems then appeared almost beyond solution. They said the 1965 mood was that solutions were possible and would be forthcoming -- perhaps because, in recent years, the Federal Government had been providing leadership, research and funds, and educators as a result felt that powerful additional resources were at their command. Other delegates discounted this explanation.

THEME OF PANELS

The conference held 18 panels on various subjects. The topics were selected by a group consisting of Gardner, Harvard president emeritus James B. Conant (a vice chairman of the conference), Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel and several others on the basis of consultations with educational experts throughout the country and with government officials at different levels.

The choice of topics itself reflected the major problems and preoccupations in American education. Following are the subjects of the panels and the chairmen who summarized the panels' conclusions:

- Jobs, Dropouts, Automation. Chaired by Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.
- Skill Obsolescence, Re-Education. Chaired by Young.
- Teacher Education. Chaired by Harold B. Gores, president of Educational Facilities Laboratories in New York.
- Assessment of Educational Performance. Chaired by Gores.
- Role of the States. Chaired by Terry Sanford, former Governor of North Carolina (D 1961-65).
- Diversity in Higher Education. Chaired by Sanford.
- Overseas Programs, Foreign Students. Chaired by O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Minnesota.
- International Affairs Programs. Chaired by Wilson.
- Educating the Talented. Lawrence A. Cremin, professor at Columbia University.
- Educating the Handicapped. Chaired by Cremin.
- School Desegregation. Chaired by James E. Allen Jr., New York State Commissioner of Education.
- Preschool Education. Chaired by Allen.
- Innovations in Higher Education. Chaired by Ralph Tyler, director of the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, Calif.
- Innovations in Elementary and Secondary Education. Chaired by Tyler.
- Research and Graduate Education. Chaired by Mary I. Bunting, president of Radcliffe College.
- Undergraduate Education. Chaired by Bunting.
- Community Extension. Chaired by Sidney Marland Jr., Pittsburgh Superintendent of Schools.
- Urban Schools. Chaired by Marland.

FIRST GENERAL SCHOOL AID BILL ENACTED

HR 2362 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 143) March 8, 1965.

- Passed, amended, by the House by a 263-153 roll-call vote March 26. (See p. 946)
- Reported without amendment by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 146) April 6.
- Passed without amendment by the Senate by a 73-18 roll-call vote April 9. (See p. 1035)

PL 89-10 -- Signed into law April 11.

Congress and President Johnson in 1965 broke through the impasse that had long stymied legislation to provide federal aid to elementary and secondary schools. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act that resulted (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10) authorized the first general school aid in the nation's history.

The President's victory was made possible after he abandoned the traditional proposals -- across-the-board aid for school construction and teachers' salaries for all of the public school systems -- in favor of more specialized types of aids for districts with a number of children from low-income families. Furthermore, private schools were permitted to share in some of the federally aided services through such special programs as shared-time projects, educational television, etc. The bill gave the school districts wide discretion on how to use the funds; it required, however, that the funds be used for projects to meet the special needs of "educationally deprived" children, and that private schools be permitted to share services.

By using the "aid-to-children" approach, by providing specialized rather than across-the-board aid, and by permitting private school children to enjoy some of the benefits, the bill avoided much of the crossfire over aid to private schools that had helped kill school bills in the past. It provided enough aid for private schools so that Catholic groups were satisfied, but not so much as to stir up an insurmountable barrage of opposition. During the legislative action Catholics appeared to back the bill quietly, so as not to stir up latent opposition to parochial school aid (but they threatened opposition if a provision specifically permitting a constitutional test of such aid was added). The National Education Assn., a group of public school teachers and administrators, backed away from its old stand in opposition to any private school aid. Some Protestant and Jewish groups were opposed to the bill because it authorized aid to church-related schools, but they did not generate strong opposition in Congress.

Major Provisions. Title I of HR 2362 provided federal grants to the states (which would in turn distribute the funds to school districts) on the basis of the number of children from low-income (under $2,000 a year) families times 50 percent of each state's average expenditure per school child. If state school support rose, so would the federal aid. The school districts could spend the funds in any way approved by state and federal educational agencies, but they had to take into account the needs of low-income children who attended non-public schools. Therefore, the funds were to be used for such joint public-private services as shared time teaching or educational television. The bill did not specify whether funds could be used for private school teaching, but in House floor debate the bill's sponsor, Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.), said payment could be made for teachers in specific programs (such as guidance counseling) but not general subjects (such as English).

The program was authorized for three years. The first-year cost of Title I, based on the formula in the bill rather than on a specific authorization of funds, was initially estimated as $1.06 billion. By September, the estimate had risen to $1.175 billion. It was expected that the funds would benefit 95 percent of the nation's counties.

Four other titles of HR 2362: authorized a five-year program of grants to states for purchases of textbooks and other library materials under which some of the books would be loaned to private schools; authorized a five-year program of grants for supplementary community-wide educational centers to provide services that individual schools could not provide (counseling, remedial instruction, specialized training in advanced scientific or language subjects, provision of special teachers in art and music, etc.); expanded the 1954 Cooperative Research Act to authorize a five-year program of grants for new research and training in teaching methods; and authorized a five-year program of grants to strengthen state departments of education.

Funds ($1,016,050,000) to initiate the programs authorized in the Act were provided Sept. 23 in HR 10586, the supplemental appropriations bill for the Labor Department and HEW. (See p. 166)

Genesis of Act. The ideas for the President's 1965 education bill were contained in a report by a Presidentially appointed task force headed by John W. Gardner, then president of the Carnegie Corporation and later in the year named by Mr. Johnson to be Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Before the bill was sent to Congress, several Administration officials held many meetings with representatives of the NEA, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and other interested groups, in order to win their prior approval of the bill and so develop a consensus before it was sent to Congress.

This prior work was one major reason why the bill went through Congress with little difficulty. Another reason was the absence of two basic problems that previous school bills had faced -- the issue of whether segregated school systems should receive aid, and strong opposition, particularly among Republicans, to any federal school aid. The issue of aid to segregated schools had been settled by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbade federal aid to any segregated institution. The sweeping Democratic victories in the 1964 elections brought many school aid proponents to Congress to replace Republican opponents.

The bill moved through the House with very few changes, and through the Senate with no change at all from the House version. This led to Republican charges that Congress was being asked to be a "rubber stamp"; the White House and the Democratic leadership, however, were anxious to avoid amendments lest the consensus behind the delicately balanced bill come apart.

Criticisms in Congress. The only major controversy the bill encountered in Congress involved the formula for providing Title I aid. *(Continued on next page)*

Opponents said the Administration method of multiplying half of a state's average expenditure per school child by the number of "low-income" pupils discriminated against the poorer states. They said it would be particularly hard on Southern school districts, which needed the most aid. Supporters of the Administration formula responded that it provided for larger percentage increases in Southern school budgets, and that because it was much more expensive to educate a child in the North, such a formula was necessary to properly aid Northern slum children. Members in both chambers, with the support of most Republicans, offered floor amendments to substitute a straight $200 grant for each low-income child. In the House this was defeated on a 149-267 roll-call vote, and in the Senate it lost on a vote of 38-53.

Another frequent criticism of HR 2362 during floor debate involved uncertainty about the low-income factor. While setting it at $2,000 for fiscal 1966, the bill provided that Congress would later determine the figure for succeeding years. (The level under "war on poverty" program was $3,000.) Some Members objected that this provision already indicated plans on the part of the Democratic leadership to work for a raise in the income factor in 1966.

President's Statements. Throughout the legislative action on HR 2362, President Johnson made a number of public statements on the importance of the bill and issued unusually strong praise of Congressional action. After House passage, the President said the action "represents the greatest breakthrough in the advance of education since the Constitution was written." On April 9 he told a news conference that members of the Senate subcommittee which approved the bill were "participating in one of the historic victories of the American nation.... From the very beginning knowledge for all was the key to success of the American experiment. The duty to provide that knowledge has rested on each successive generation. It weighs most heavily on us. For as society has grown more intricate the need for learning has grown more intense. And the rapid growth of the nation threatens to outdistance the capacities of the school systems we now have. The result is that millions of young Americans are denied their full right to develop their minds.... This (bill) truly is the key which can unlock the door to a Great Society."

At a Democratic dinner honoring Congress June 24, the President called the Education Act "the most important measure that I shall ever sign."

Provisions

As signed into law, PL 89-10, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965:

TITLE I -- AID TO EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN

Extended for two years, through June 30, 1968, Title I of PL 81-874, which provided federal aid for school operations and maintenance in school districts "impacted" by the presence of federal installations.

Further amended PL 81-874 by adding a new Title II which:

Declared it the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies serving areas with concentrations of children from low-income families.

Authorized the U.S. Commissioner of Education to distribute funds to state educational agencies which would in turn distribute them as basic grants to eligible local educational agencies for fiscal years 1966-68 and as special incentive grants to local educational agencies for fiscal years 1967-68.

Directed the Commissioner to reserve up to 2 percent of the funds appropriated for basic grants under this title for allotment among Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Stipulated that where the Commissioner determined satisfactory data to be available (to make the following computation), the maximum basic grant to a local educational agency in fiscal 1966 would equal 50 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure in each state multiplied by the number of 5-to 17-year-old children in the school district from families with an annual income below $2,000, or with a higher income resulting from aid to dependent children relief payments. Where information was not available by school district, the maximum basic grant would be determined by county (computed in the same manner), with funds allocated among local agencies in the county in accordance with criteria prescribed by the Commissioner.

Provided that for fiscal 1967-68, Congress later would establish the percentage of the average per-pupil expenditure and the annual family income level to be used in determining the allocation of funds.

Limited basic grants for fiscal 1966 to a maximum of 30 percent of a local educational agency's budget for that year.

Stipulated that to be eligible for a basic grant, a local educational agency had to be located in a school district in which the number of school-age (5-17) children of families with incomes under the specified low-income figure ($2,000 or relief payments during the first year) totaled at least 100 or were at least equal in number to 3 percent of all of the school-age children in the district, whichever was less; in no case, however, could an agency receive a grant if it had less than 10 such children. Where information was not available on a school district basis, an agency would be eligible if there were 100 children from low-income families in the county in which the agency was located. In special cases, eligibility would be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner.

Provided that each local educational agency eligible to receive basic grants in fiscal 1967 could receive a special incentive grant not to exceed an amount equal to the total number of children in average daily attendance at public schools during fiscal 1965 multiplied by the amount by which the average per pupil expenditure for fiscal 1965 exceeded 105 percent of such expenditure for fiscal 1964. For fiscal 1968, the expenditure factor required that average fiscal 1966 expenditures exceed 110 percent of expenditures for fiscal 1964. Federal funds could not be included when calculating average per pupil expenditures.

Stipulated that to receive a basic or special inventive grant, a local educational agency had to submit an application which had been approved by the appropriate state educational agency upon the state agency's determination that the application met certain criteria provided in the bill: (1) that the funds be used for programs to meet the special needs of educationally deprived children in areas with large numbers of children from low-income families;

(2) that the local agency take into account the number of such children in private schools in the area and make provision for services such as dual enrollment, educational radio and television and mobile educational services in which such children could participate; (3) that funds and property derived from funds provided under the title would be retained and controlled by a public agency; (4) that local agencies would annually evaluate and report to state agencies on programs under the title; (5) that projects be coordinated with local community action programs under the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act (PL 88-452).

Required any state desiring to participate in the program to submit through its state educational agency to the Commissioner of Education an application providing assurance that (1) payments under Title I would be used only for programs and projects approved by the state agency and that the agency would comply with the provisions of the title; (2) proper fiscal control and fund accounting procedures would be adopted; and (3) the state agency would make periodic reports evaluating the effectiveness of payments under the title and such other reports as were necessary to enable the Commissioner to perform his duties.

Directed the Commissioner, upon finding that there had been a failure to comply substantially with any assurance and after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the state educational agency, to withhold further payments under Title I, or notify the state agency not to make further payments to local agencies affected by the failure.

Stipulated that the Commissioner could disapprove an application only after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the state educational agency.

Authorized the Commissioner to reimburse a state for costs of administering Title I, but the payment could not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total amount of basic grants paid to the state in a year for distribution to local educational agencies.

Prohibited payments to any local educational agency for which the state agency found the combined fiscal effort, as determined by regulations established by the Commissioner of Education, of the local agency and the state to be less than that in fiscal 1964; or to any state which bases state aid to school districts on whether or not the district receives federal aid.

Provided for judicial review of the Commissioner's actions, with respect to approval of state applications or the withholding of funds, in the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which the state is located.

Directed the President, within 90 days after enactment of the bill, to appoint a 12-member National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children to review the operation of Title I. Directed the Council to report its findings and recommendations to the President by March 31 of each year following enactment of the bill.

TITLE II -- INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Authorized a five-year program (fiscal 1966-70) of grants for the acquisition of school library resources, textbooks and other printed instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools.

Authorized appropriations of $100 million in fiscal 1966 for the grants; specified that Congress later would provide authorizations for the following years.

Directed the Commissioner to reserve up to 2 percent of the funds for allotment among Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, with the remainder allotted to each state based on the number of children enrolled in its public and private elementary and secondary schools.

Required any state desiring to receive a grant to submit to the Commissioner a plan meeting criteria set forth in the bill.

Stipulated that federal funds be used to increase the level of state, local and private school spending for instructional materials and in no case to supplant it.

Provided that in any state in which no state agency was authorized by law to provide materials for the use of children in one or more elementary or secondary schools, the Commissioner would arrange for provision of the materials and pay the cost out of that state's allotment.

Stipulated that title to materials furnished under Title II, and control and administration of their use, would remain with a public agency.

Limited the materials made available under the title to those which had been approved by an appropriate state or local educational authority or agency for use, or were used, in a public elementary or secondary school in the state.

Prohibited the Commissioner from disapproving any state plan without reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

Provided for judicial review of the Commissioner's action, with respect to approval of a state plan, in the U.S. court of appeals for the circuit in which the state is located.

TITLE III -- SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Authorized a five-year program (fiscal 1966-70) of grants to the states for supplementary educational centers and services to provide "vitally needed" educational services not otherwise available in quality or quantity and to establish model school programs.

Authorized appropriations of $100 million in fiscal 1966 for the grants; specified Congress would later provide authorizations for the following years.

Directed the Commissioner to reserve up to 2 percent of the funds for allotment among Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

From the remainder of funds, directed the Commissioner to apportion $200,000 to each state, with the rest apportioned (1) half according to the relative number of 5-17-year-old children in each state (compared to the number in United States) and (2) half according to the relative total population of each state (compared to the total U.S. population).

Stipulated the types of supplemental educational centers and services for which funds might be used. Among services which the bill said could be included were: counseling, remedial instruction, and health, recreation and social work services to help persons enter, remain in, or reenter educational programs; academic services and vocational guidance and counseling for continuing adult education; development of exemplary educational programs, including dual enrollment; specialized instruction and equipment for students studying advanced scientific subjects, foreign languages and other courses; provision of specially qualified personnel, including artists and

musicians, for teaching on a temporary basis; development and production of educational radio and television programs; and provision of special educational services for persons in rural areas, such as mobile services and equipment, home study courses and visiting teachers' programs.

Required assurance that planning of programs would include participation by state educational agencies, institutions of higher education, non-profit private schools, public and non-profit private agencies such as libraries, museums, musical and artistic organizations, educational radio and television and other cultural and educational resources.

Required that the funds be used to supplement, and not supplant, state funds for the given purposes.

Required any local educational agency or agencies desiring to receive a grant to submit to the Commissioner an application meeting criteria set forth in the bill. Specified conditions under which the Commissioner may approve a grant request.

As one of such conditions, specified that the application provide for participation in the programs of children enrolled in non-profit private schools.

Directed the Commissioner to establish in the Office of Education a nine-member Advisory Committee on Supplementary Educational Centers and Services, with himself as chairman, to advise the Commissioner on the action to be taken with regard to each application for a grant and on general policy matters under the title.

Provided that if within 20 years after completion of a construction project (a) the facility ceased, without good cause, to be used for the purposes for which it was constructed or (b) its owner ceased to be a state or local educational agency, the Government would be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of the facility an amount bearing the same ratio to the then value of the facility as the federal funds bore to its original cost.

TITLE IV -- EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Amended PL 83-531 (The Cooperative Research Act) by adding provisions which:

Authorized the Commissioner to make grants to -- or enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with -- universities, colleges and other public or non-profit private agencies, institutions and organizations and to individuals for research, surveys and demonstrations in the field of education and the dissemination of information derived from such research. (This provision broadened a 1954 law by providing grants as well as the other types of financial arrangements, by authorizing all types of financial assistance for dissemination of information, and by adding to colleges and universities, the other possible recipients of aid.)

Authorized the Commissioner to permit grantees to use funds to provide training in research in education, including establishing and maintaining research traineeships, internships, personnel exchanges and pre- and post-doctoral fellowships. Prohibited the use of such funds for training in sectarian instruction or work in an institution whose program was specifically to prepare students to become ministers of religion, enter another religious vocation or teach theological subjects.

Authorized the Commissioner to transfer funds to, or accept funds from, any other Government agency for use under the title.

Directed the Commissioner to transmit an annual report to Congress on the administration of the title and the recommendations made by a panel of non-Government specialists to be consulted by the Commissioner.

Authorized total appropriations of $100 million for the period of fiscal 1966-70, to remain available until expended, for construction and operation of regional centers for research in the field of education. Funds would be available for projects for which applications had been filed before July 1, 1970, and approved before July 1, 1971.

Authorized the Commissioner, when he found that the purposes of the Act could best be achieved through the construction of a facility for research and related purposes, to make a grant for part or all of the cost of such a facility to a university, college or other appropriate agency or institution, or a combination of them, or to arrange for constructing such a facility through contracts for paying all or part of the cost.

TITLE V -- STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Authorized a five-year program (fiscal 1966-70) of grants to stimulate and assist states to strengthen their state educational agencies.

Authorized appropriations of $25 million in fiscal 1966; specified that Congress later would provide authorizations for the following years.

Provided that 15 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year would be used for grants to state educational agencies for experimental projects or the establishment of special services which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, might help solve problems common to the state educational agencies of all or several states.

From the remaining 85 percent of the amount appropriated each fiscal year, directed the Commissioner to reserve up to 2 percent for apportionment among Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands.

From the remaining funds, directed the Commissioner to apportion $100,000 to each state, with the balance apportioned on the basis of the relative number of public school pupils in each state.

Provided that the federal share of expenditures would be 100 percent of a state's expenditures under an approved application in fiscal 1966; thereafter, the federal share would be 50-66 percent (66 percent for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands). Each state's share after fiscal 1966 would be an amount bearing the same ratio to 50 percent as that state's per capita income bears to the per capita income of all the states. The federal share could not be more than 66 percent or less than 50 percent.

Permitted a state to request that a portion of the amount apportioned to it be added to the sum apportioned to another state for the purpose of fulfilling the federal contribution.

Authorized the Commissioner, upon approval of a state application, to make a grant to a state educational agency equal in amount to the federal share of expenditures (see above) incurred by the agency for the purpose of the title.

Permitted the Commissioner to approve applications for grants to state educational agencies upon his determination that they met certain criteria set forth in the bill.

Provided that the grants should be used for such activities as educational planning on a statewide basis, reporting of state and local educational data, dissemination of information on state education, educational re-

search and demonstration programs, programs to improve the competence of teacher preparation and of state or local education agency employees.

Authorized the Commissioner to arrange for assignment of officers and employees of states to the Office of Education, and of officers and employees of the Office of Education to states, for work which he determined would aid the Office in more effectively carrying out its duties. Limited the period of assignment to two years, and provided detailed pay and benefit provisions.

Prohibited the Commissioner from disapproving any application for a grant without first affording the state educational agency reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

Provided for judicial review of the Commissioner's actions, with respect to approval of applications for grants, in the U.S. court of appeals for the circuit in which the state is located.

Directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, within 90 days after enactment of the bill, to appoint a 12-member Advisory Council on State Departments of Education to review administration of programs under the title. Directed the Council to make an annual report of its findings and recommendations by March 31 of each year, and the Secretary to transmit the report, with his comments and recommendations, to the President and Congress.

TITLE VI -- GENERAL PROVISIONS

Authorized the Commissioner to appoint a 10-member advisory council to advise and consult with him with respect to carrying out his functions under the Act.

Stipulated that nothing in the Act should be construed to authorize any Government department, agency, officer or employee to exercise any direction, supervision or control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration or personnel of any educational institution or school system, or over the selection of library resources, textbooks or other instructional materials by any educational institution or school system.

Stipulated that nothing in the Act should be construed to authorize any payment for religious worship or instruction.

Background

REFERENCES: Federal Aid to Education (1961 Almanac p. 208; Congress and the Nation p. 1195).

General federal aid to primary and secondary schools was the most controversial issue of federal educational policy after World War II. Many bills were put forward, but questions of aid to private schools, aid to segregated schools, and arguments that federal controls would follow the aid combined to defeat the bills. Two 1950 Acts for construction and operation of schools in areas "impacted" by federal installations and consequent loss of taxes did pump money into many districts annually ($300 million in fiscal 1964), but did little to satisfy proponents of general aid, or blunt the opposition to it. Following is a chronology of Congressional action on primary and secondary school aid, 1946-64:

1946 -- A bill (S 181) authorizing a permanent program of federal grants (beginning at $150 million and going to $250 million in the third year and thereafter) to all but the wealthiest states to help equalize educational opportunities across the nation was unanimously reported to the Senate but not acted on. One of the sponsors of the bill was Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), who had previously opposed federal aid to education.

Explaining his change of position, Taft said that testimony given to the Senate committee had convinced him that in many states children were not receiving a basic education, even though some poor states were spending as high a proportion of their tax resources as the larger, wealthier ones. "Education," Taft declared, "is primarily a state function -- but in the field of education the Federal Government, as in the fields of health, relief and medical care, has a secondary interest or obligation to see that there is a basic floor under those essential services for all adults and children in the United States."

No legislative action was taken in the House. (1946 CQ Almanac p. 643)

1948 -- A bill (S 472) to appropriate $300 million a year for federal grants to the states for educational costs was passed by the Senate by a 58-22 roll-call vote. Debate on the bill centered on the fact that the states could distribute the money in the same way they already allocated their own funds and therefore private and parochial schools could get some of the federal funds. An amendment to bar such use of federal money was rejected on a 5-80 roll call, with four of the five supporters Southern Democrats. The bill was not cleared by the House Education and Labor Committee. (1948 CQ Almanac p. 146)

1949 -- A bill (S 246) similar to S 472 again was passed by the Senate on a 58-15 roll call, but school aid bills died in the House Education and Labor Committee after a bitter religious controversy. A bill (HR 4643) introduced by Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) would have restricted federal education grants to tax-supported schools (thus ruling out religious and private schools). Francis Cardinal Spellman called Barden a "new apostle of bigotry." (1949 CQ Almanac p. 266)

1950 -- The House Committee again wrestled with the Senate-passed S 246, but voted, 12-13, not to report it out, as the religious controversy continued. Before killing the bill, the Committee defeated amendments to cut aid to private schools. (1950 CQ Almanac p. 178)

The Committee then turned to bills to provide federal grants for school construction only, but shelved those and Congress passed the "impacted" areas bills instead (PLs 81-815 and 874).

1951 -- Rep. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), later a Senator, offered an amendment to the pending "tidelands" oil bill to give the Federal Government control of the offshore lands and to put income from the mineral leases into a fund for aid to schools. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order. (1951 CQ Almanac p. 476)

1952 -- Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) introduced an amendment to specify that federal income from offshore lands would be used for national defense or public schools. The amendment was tabled by a 47-36 roll-call vote. (1952 CQ Almanac p. 335)

1953 -- Two submerged oil lands bills became law, but neither had an oil-for-education provision. One bill (HR 5134 -- PL 212) placed submerged lands far off U.S. shores under federal control. The Senate agreed, by a 45-37 roll call, to include the Hill amendment earmarking revenues as grants-in-aid for education. Republicans split 11 for, 30 against, while Democrats voted 34 for, 7 against the amendment. The oil-for-education amendment was deleted in conference. The other "tidelands" bill (HR

4198 -- PL 31), which gave the states claim to submerged lands within their traditional boundaries, carried no oil-for-education provision. During Senate action, an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to earmark revenues for aid to education was rejected on a 26-58 roll call. (1953 CQ Almanac p. 388)

1954 -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee unanimously reported to the Senate a bill (S 2601) to authorize $500 million in federal aid to the states for a two-year period of emergency school construction, but no action was taken. The Eisenhower Administration opposed the legislation on the grounds that such heavy federal spending was not conducive to a balanced budget and would interfere with the maintenance of state and local control of public education. (1954 CQ Almanac p. 210)

1955 -- The House Education and Labor Committee reported a bill (HR 7535) authorizing $1.6 billion in federal matching grants over a four-year period for school construction and a $750 million federal revolving fund to buy school bonds, but the bill was not acted on. President Eisenhower asked Congress for a three-year, $1.1 billion program of federal aid for school construction, with all but about $200 million to be repaid. (1955 CQ Almanac p. 265)

1956 -- HR 7535 was killed on the House floor by a 194-224 roll-call vote after an amendment by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) that in effect barred aid to states operating racially segregated schools was added to it by a 225-192 roll call.

Ninety-six Republicans who voted against passage of the bill had voted for the Powell amendment, while Northern Democrats split over the civil rights issue involved. Southern Democrats voted against the Powell amendment and against passage of the amended bill. (1956 CQ Almanac p. 411)

1957 -- HR 1, a $1.5 billion compromise between Democrats' and Eisenhower Administration proposals, was killed on the House floor when a motion by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) to strike the enacting clause was adopted by a 208-203 roll-call vote. Ninety-seven Democrats and 111 Republicans voted to kill the bill; against killing it were 126 Democrats and 77 Republicans. Previously the House, by a 136-105 teller vote, had adopted a Powell-type amendment sponsored by Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.), an avowed foe of the bill. (1957 CQ Almanac p. 588)

1959 -- The Eisenhower Administration requested a program of federal payments stretched out over 30-35 years to help local school districts pay off the debt service (interest and principal) costs of $3 billion in long-term school construction bonds. Northern Democrats supported $4.4 billion annually for an indefinite period for federal grants for school construction and teachers' salaries. The House Committee reported a bill (HR 22) authorizing $1.1 billion a year for four years for school construction and teachers' salaries, but the Rules Committee refused to send it to the House floor. The Senate Committee later reported a bill (S 8) authorizing $500 a million a year for two years for school construction only. (1959 CQ Almanac p. 300)

1960 -- A general aid-to-education bill came close to passage, but was stymied when the House Rules Committee, by a 5-7 vote (D 5-3, R 0-4), refused to authorize a House-Senate conference that might have compromised differences between the House and Senate versions of the legislation. Between June 22, when the Rules Committee voted, and Sept. 1, when the 86th Congress adjourned, proponents of federal aid were unable to generate enough pressure to force final action on the legislation.

The Senate passed an amended bill (S 8) Feb. 4 by a 51-34 roll-call vote. It authorized $1.8 billion in federal grants for school construction and teachers' salaries, with payments to be spread so that poorer states would receive more money per school-age child than richer ones. Before passage, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), with 22 co-sponsors, offered an amendment to authorize $1.1 billion a year for an indefinite period for construction and salaries. This narrowly missed acceptance on a 44-44 roll call. A motion to table a move to reconsider the vote carried 45-44, Vice President Richard M. Nixon casting the deciding vote.

The House May 26 passed a bill (HR 10128) providing $1.3 billion in grants for school construction only, with no equalization formula. It also included a Powell anti-segregation amendment, which was adopted by a 218-181 roll call. However, a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats was not quite large enough to kill the bill containing the Powell amendment, and it passed by a 206-189 roll-call vote (D 162-97; R 44-92).

This was the first year since 1949 in which the Senate passed a school construction bill and the first time the House had ever passed one. Even had the legislation not been balked in the Rules Committee, its provision of direct federal grants was expected to lead to a Presidential veto, as President Eisenhower was still backing a debt-service plan.

School aid and teachers' salaries became a major issue in the 1960 Presidential election, with Nixon saying salary aid invited federal control and John F. Kennedy backing the Senate-passed bill.

1961 -- President Kennedy sent Congress a program for grants of $2.3 billion over three years to be used by the states primarily for construction of elementary and high school classrooms and for boosting teachers' salaries. The bill (S 1021, HR 4970) contained provisions to extend the expiring portions of the impacted areas laws at about half existing rates. It was hoped that inclusion of this popular program would swing votes for the new school bill.

The President's message said that no general school aid funds were allocated for private schools, "in accordance with the clear prohibition of the Constitution." The Catholic Church hierarchy issued a statement that the bill should include private school loans or should be defeated. This formed the basis for the controversy that was ultimately to kill the bill.

In an effort to weaken the private school issue, the Administration and Congressional leaders decided that the Administration would send to Congress a second bill extending and expanding the National Defense Education Act of 1958. It was planned that Congress would amend the proposal to provide loans to private schools for construction of classrooms in which subjects important to national defense (science, mathematics, etc.) were taught. Thus some private school aid could be provided, but the Administration would not initiate it.

The Senate May 25 passed S 1021 on a 49-34 roll call (D 41-12; R 8-22), providing $2.5 billion in grants for public school operation and construction and for teachers' salaries. The House Education and Labor Committee June 1 reported a clean bill (HR 7300) also authorizing $2.5 billion for construction and salaries.

In the meantime Catholics, with the help of House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), were

seeking assurances that the NDEA bill (with provisions for private school loans) would be brought to the House floor in tandem with the public school bill. They feared that otherwise Congress would pass the public school bill and then kill the private school loan section of the NDEA. The Rules Committee voted 9-6 to withhold House floor action on the public school bill until the NDEA bill was reported to it.

The Education and Labor Committee promptly reported the NDEA bill (HR 7904) with a private school construction aid provision. Nevertheless, the Rules Committee July 18 tabled (killed) 8-7 en bloc the public school bill, the NDEA bill and a college aid bill which had also been reported. (1961 Almanac p. 215)

A final abortive attempt to get some school bill through the House was made in late August, when Powell called up a one-year, $325 million, construction-only bill (HR 8890) which also extended the impacted areas programs. He brought up the bill under the seldom-used and difficult Calendar Wednesday parliamentary procedure. When he moved its consideration, the House without debate refused by a 170-242 roll-call (D 164-82; R 6-160).

1962-64 -- President Kennedy repeated his public school aid proposals in 1962 and 1963 and President Johnson supported them in 1964. However, the intensity of the 1961 fight over this request had left such strong feelings that neither the Administration nor Members of Congress made a major attempt to push general school aid during these three years. In 1962 a college aid bill (HR 8900) died at the conference level after it too became embroiled in the private school issue. (1962 Almanac p. 230, 1963 Almanac p. 188, 1964 Almanac p. 259)

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL ISSUE

The question of federal aid to church-supported educational institutions that troubled the Government over the postwar period involved old and unresolved issues. Although the Constitution, in the 1st Amendment, required that somewhere a line be drawn between church and state, a study of court decisions and precedents set by Congress produces no clear demarcation.

The 1st Amendment states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof...." The extent to which the authors of this amendment intended to guarantee freedom both of private worship and from a state-endowed religion, and how they envisioned the relationship between these two sections of the amendment, have long been disputed. Sanction for the existence of parochial schools rests in the freedom of religion clause; debate over federal aid to the schools revolves around the "establishment" clause.

There have been no actual court tests of the constitutionality of federal programs that grant some form of aid to religious institutions. Adjudication of them has been considered difficult because the litigant would probably have to be a taxpayer. In Frothingham v. Mellon (1923) the Supreme Court ruled that an individual taxpayer did not have enough standing, or sufficient interest, to challenge the way a federal law expended funds. (However, there is nothing barring the Court from reversing this ruling to hear a challenge to a federal law giving aid to private schools on the ground that it violated the 1st Amendment.) The cases most often cited to find precedents, therefore, were Court decisions on the constitutionality of state laws regarding religion and education. They were:

Everson v. Board of Education (1947). A New Jersey statute authorized local school districts to pay transportation expenses of children to and from all non-profit schools, with the district reimbursing parents of children who used public transit. In a 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court said that the primary purpose of the statute was public safety, not private education, and it therefore did not violate the 1st Amendment. The majority opinion, written by Justice Hugo L. Black, went beyond the immediate case to state that the 1st Amendment meant: "Neither a state nor the Federal Government can set up a church. Neither can pass laws which aid one religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion over another.... No tax in any amount, large or small, can be levied to support any religious activities or institutions." This case is cited both by those who favor nonpreferential aid, especially that which can be cited as aiding the child, as opposed to the school, and by those who would prohibit all aid.

McCollum v. Board of Education (1948). Children in the public schools in Champaign County, Ill., were released to receive religious instruction in the religion of their choice for 30 minutes a week. The instruction was held in the schools' classrooms. The Supreme Court ruled that this violated the establishment clause because the facilities were provided by public funds.

Zorach v. Clauson (1952). The facts of this case differed from those in McCollum only in that religious instruction for which the students were released from time in public schools in New York City took place on private property, not in the schools. The New York statute was upheld. In the majority decision, Justice William O. Douglas said: "The 1st Amendment...does not say that in every and all respects there shall be a separation of church and state. Rather, it studiously defines the manner, the specific ways, in which there shall be no concert or union or dependency, one on the other. That is the common sense of the matter."

In the 1963-64 school year there were 75,538 public elementary schools in the United States and 14,321 private elementary schools, of which 13,299 were church-related. At the secondary level there were 26,278 public schools and 4,444 private schools, of which 3,595 were church-related The breakdown for colleges and universities showed there were 784 public and 1,384 private institutions, of which 877 were affiliated with a church. The figures were reported by the U.S. Office of Education in the Digest of Education Statistics.

Existing Private Aid

Despite the controversy surrounding the issue of federal aid to private and parochial schools, a number of federal programs had been enacted which extended some type of aid to private institutions. For the most part, the aid to private schools was in the form of loans, not grants, or of grants for specialized projects.

Among the programs which provided federal aid to private schools were: the "GI Bill's" direct grants of tuition expenses to schools chosen by the veterans; loans to colleges and universities for construction of dormitories; NDEA loans to private elementary and secondary schools for equipment for teaching science, mathematics, etc.; grants and loans for construction of certain college academic facilities; grants for construction of teaching facilities at medical schools; and, under the 1964

Economic Opportunity Act, "special remedial and other noncurricular educational assistance for the benefit of low-income individuals and families."

1965 Presidential Requests

President Johnson Jan. 12 sent Congress an education message containing a new program for aid to elementary and secondary schools. (For text, see p. 1374)

The message sought to end the legislative impasse over the question of federal aid to private schools by approaching it indirectly, and by shifting the focus of the program to low-income areas. The program did not provide funds for private schools directly, but it offered them some participation in the proposed program, justifying this in terms of benefit to individual students. Highlights of the message:

Preschool Program. Slum children must be helped before they enter first grade, the President said. Tests have shown that an average child from the slums is "a year behind in academic attainment by the time he reaches third grade -- and up to three years behind if he reaches the eighth grade." Yet almost half of the nation's school districts have no kindergartens and only 100 of the 26,000 districts have public nursery schools.

Mr. Johnson said $150 million of poverty program funds would be allotted to preschool projects under the community action program and that the Education Act's programs for low-income areas and supplementary educational services would apply to preschool activities.

Aid to Low-Income Districts. "The burden on the nation's schools is not evenly distributed. Low-income families are heavily concentrated in particular urban neighborhoods or rural areas. Faced with the largest educational needs, many of these school districts have inadequate financial resources," the President said.

He proposed that $1 billion in federal grants to the states be allotted to school districts where 3 percent of the elementary and high school children, or a minimum of 100 children, were from families with annual incomes under $2,000 (less than $40 a week). About 5 million of the country's 48 million school children come from such families and the President's program would apply to 95 percent of U.S. counties. Funds would be allotted on the basis of 50 percent of each state's average expenditure per school child.

Office of Education figures based on Census Bureau data showed that 29 percent of Arkansas school children were in the "disadvantaged" group, 37 percent in Mississippi, 24 percent in Kentucky, 5 percent in Chicago and 10 percent in Baltimore. School districts could receive such aid only if they complied with the requirements of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and did not reduce their own spending.

State education agencies would allot the grants to local school districts after approving their plans for special programs to aid educationally deprived students. The bill did not spell out the programs that could be undertaken; it left a wide range of possibilities, including construction of needed facilities, hiring of specially needed teachers, and services such as classes in remedial reading, educational broadcasts, mobile educational projects, and preschool or after-school programs.

The bill left up to the states the extent of the aid to be provided private school children, subject to regulations set by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. However, the school districts were required to provide some services -- such as "shared time" classes or educational broadcasts -- that would be available to children in private as well as public schools.

School Libraries and Textbooks. President Johnson recommended $100 million annually for five years in grants to the states to help buy books for elementary and high school libraries, other library materials and textbooks for children in public and private non-profit schools. Books for private schools would have to be the same as those approved for the state's public schools, and no materials purchased with federal funds could be used for sectarian instruction or worship.

The Office of Education said more than two-thirds of elementary schools had no libraries, one-fourth of the high schools do not provide free text books, the cost of books had risen over 33 percent since 1957-59, and the states spend for textbooks from $4.76 to $12.32 per student.

Supplementary Educational Centers and Services. "The educational gap we face is one of quality as well as quantity," President Johnson said. He proposed that community-wide organizations be established to coordinate and plan supplementary educational services that individual schools could not provide. Among these would be special courses in foreign languages, music and art; science laboratories; programs for the physically and mentally handicapped; guidance counseling; health and social work services. The programs could aid adults, out-of-school children and gifted children. They could be set up on a regional basis serving a number of communities.

Private school students could benefit from these programs. Their participation would generally take place at separate educational centers, mobile learning units and summer schools.

The President asked for a five-year program, with $100 million authorized for the first year.

Regional Education Laboratories. Mr. Johnson proposed amendments to the Cooperative Research Act of 1954 to establish "regional educational laboratories which will undertake research, train teachers and implement tested research findings." Under the 1954 Act four research centers had been established on a pilot basis at the Universities of Pittsburgh, Oregon, Wisconsin and Harvard. The amendments to the Act would authorize construction and operation of new centers for research and teacher training and the dissemination of information derived from research.

State Departments of Education. Mr. Johnson asked that a five-year program of grants to help state educational agencies be authorized. The grants would help the agencies' research, information and technical assistance programs, and encourage long-range planning. The first year's authorization would be $10 million.

REACTION

Catholics. The program evoked qualified support from Catholic spokesmen who previously had objected to legislation that did not provide aid for parochial schools. Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director of the department of education of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Jan. 12 issued a statement that said, in part: "The major purpose of the President's (program) is to meet the educational needs of the children. This emphasis on the child, the student, I applaud. Priority is given to children in areas of economic distress.... I would urge, however,

that consideration be given to other resources available in those areas, namely, the private, non-profit schools. It should be emphasized repeatedly that the beneficiaries of any aid program should be the children, wherever their wants are found."

NEA Position. Before submission of the education message, the National Education Assn. had begun to back away from its adamant opposition to private school aid. On Dec. 16, 1964, NEA announced support for a program of federal grants to the states for education under which each state would have the power to decide whether to assist private schools. Later, testifying on the 1965 bill, an NEA spokesman said that NEA policy "insists that legislation providing general or specific aid be consistent with the constitutional provision respecting an establishment of religion and with the tradition of separation of church and state. The President's proposals do not, in my opinion, violate these principles. In its approach and emphasis the program has the wholehearted support of the National Education Assn." (See House hearings, below)

BILL INTRODUCED

The Administration's draft of the elementary and secondary school bill was introduced Jan. 12 in the House (HR 2362) by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.), chairman of the General Education Subcommittee, and in the Senate (S 370) by Wayne Morse (D Ore.), chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Education Subcommittee.

House

The General Education Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee held hearings on the Administration's elementary and secondary education bill Jan. 22-Feb. 2.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 22 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze said the Administration's proposals, as embodied in HR 2362, "signalled a new beginning and called for a new era in education." Celebrezze said the program was a "major innovation from federal proposals and policies in recent decades." It "directs special and notable attention to the education of the children of the poor and, at the same time, enhances the quality of the whole of education." Celebrezze said the program would focus funds "where the needs are greatest," thereby helping to alleviate the "lack of adequate education for millions of our poorest young people (which) is a major factor in our present high rates of youth unemployment, delinquency and crime." With regard to concern that "federal help may result in federal control," Celebrezze said the Administration's proposals had been "specifically designed to strengthen the hand of states and communities in controlling...education."

Francis Keppel, Commissioner of Education, said the Administration's program "dramatically parts company with education proposals and policies of the past" by attacking "the most serious problem first" -- the education of children from low-income families -- instead of taking in "all the problems of American education." In this way, Keppel said, the program sought "to strengthen the quality and quantity of educational opportunity at its points of critical weakness."

In seeking "to identify areas of poverty containing concentrations of children who need compensatory programs," Keppel explained, the Administration had selected a family income level of $2,000 as one that "clearly does identify an unquestioned hard core of poverty." While the definition of "poverty" might vary depending upon geographic location, size of the family and other factors, Keppel said, "families with less than $2,000 annual income are clearly poor wherever they may live."

With regard to the question of aid to parochial and private schools, Keppel said the Administration's program "looks to the educational needs of the children of poverty -- all of them -- whether in public or in private schools." The "ills of poverty," he said, "are not confined to a particular region, or color, or faith." Interfaith cooperation "is essential...in bringing quality education to the children of our urban slums and rural depressed areas." This would be done, Keppel said, by "actively encouraging cooperative educational services at local levels, serving both public and private school students under public auspices...."

Jan. 25 -- Robert E. McKay, chairman of the National Education Assn.'s Legislative Commission, and a panel of five other NEA spokesmen, strongly supported HR 2362. McKay said the bill would attack the area of greatest need -- "a critical shortage of well-trained teachers and an alarming lack of adequate classrooms" -- by "placing the money where it is most needed, at the elementary and secondary levels, with special emphasis in areas of low economic ability and deprived cultural opportunity." McKay said the NEA insisted that federal funds be expended "only for the purposes for which the states and localities, under their constitutions and statutes, may expend their own public education funds," and that education legislation be consistent with the constitutional provision and the tradition "of separation of church and state." The Administration's proposals, he said, "do not, in my opinion, violate these principles."

John B. Carroll, vice president of the American Educational Research Assn., said he foresaw some problems in connection with establishment of educational research facilities under Title IV of the Administration's bill. Because of the "critical shortage of highly trained educational research workers," he said, funds for establishment of new educational research facilities "should not be expected to produce a large number of new centers all at once." Carroll added that there was an "extreme need for the recruitment and training of a new generation of (educational research) workers," for which "ample provision" had been made in the bill.

Catherine L. Allen, president of the American Assn. for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, supported HR 2362 but urged changes to insure "that no child be handicapped by lack of provision for his basic health needs."

HR 2362 was also supported by, among others, Edwin Castagna, president of the American Library Assn., and Dr. Harris M. Selznick, president of the Council for Exceptional Children.

Jan. 26 -- The Administration bill was supported by several local school district officials, instructional materials experts and representatives of educational broadcasting organizations, including the National Assn. of Educational Broadcasters.

Jan. 27 -- HR 2362 was endorsed by a panel of school superintendents from St. Louis, Boston, New York City and Pittsburgh and by several school librarians. It also received support from Samuel Brownell, former Commissioner of Education (1953-56), in a statement entered in the record.

(Continued on next page)

CHURCH SPOKESMEN

Jan. 28 -- Rev. Richard Upsher Smith, speaking for the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church, said the Administration's proposals represented an effort to meet the nation's major educational needs "both in public and non-public schools." He said, "I believe that Episcopalians will welcome and support the purposes and program" of the Administration.

H.B. Sissel, secretary for national affairs of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., said the bill "represents a fantastically skillful break in the stalemate occasioned by the church-state dilemma in previous legislative efforts." However, he objected to the "complexity, prolixity and vagueness" of some sections of the bill. He said, for example, that in providing library materials for the use of children in private as well as public schools, the bill "does not specify what agency retains title to these library resources, nor does it provide any safeguard to insure that title to them is retained by public authority."

Dr. C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, also said the language relating to the allocation of library resources to private schools was "vague enough to leave room for uncertainty and controversy." He said he was concerned about any Government policy that would undermine separation of church and state and create problems "which result from unrestrained religious majorities...." However, Carlson added that the Administration's bill "contains some creative and promising ideas. I hope that many of these are ideas...whose fulfillment can be realized by this Congress."

Philip A. Johnson, executive secretary of the Division of Public Relations of the National Lutheran Council, said his Church had "consistently opposed tax support for sectarian instruction at any level of education...." He said he was concerned that the "safeguards built into the bill under consideration" might not remain in the final version, and that administration of the bill must be "scrupulously correct in relation to these safeguards of constitutionality and the integrity of both church and state."

Jan. 29 -- Andrew J. Biemiller, director of legislation for the AFL-CIO, "emphatically" supported HR 2362, which he said was designed to meet the specific problem of educating economically deprived children. After passage of the bill, Biemiller said the AFL-CIO hoped Congress would "turn its attention to a program of general federal aid for elementary and secondary education." HR 2362, he said, was "no substitute for such a program."

Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of Chief State School Officers, generally supported the objectives of the Administration's program, but objected to two titles of the bill. He said that Title II, which provided funds for school library resources, would "use federal funds, in the face of constitutional uncertainty, to reverse most state constitutions, laws and policies in education" by allowing the Commissioner of Education to provide funds directly to school districts where state agencies were not authorized to do so. While a similar arrangement existed under the national school lunch and other programs, Fuller said, "this title appears to go further.... The council's policies do not favor direct federal-local administration in any programs...." Fuller also opposed Title III of the bill, which provided grants for community-wide supplemental educational centers. He said the broad federal administrative discretion under this title in the location, establishment, financing and operation of such centers would "vest more federal authority than is appropriate in education."

Feb. 1 -- Mrs. Harold Rosenfeld, speaking for the National Council of Jewish Women, opposed provisions of HR 2362 for shared-time programs and funds for making available educational materials to students in private schools. While stating that she did not oppose "religiously oriented education," Mrs. Rosenfeld said it should not receive "any direct or indirect state support." She added that "public education is a cornerstone of our democracy," and that such support would "ultimately weaken public education."

Dr. Francis J. Brown, of the National Assn. for Personal Rights in Education, said the Administration bill was "another federal aid to education bill almost exclusively for the state public schools," which "in its pertinent areas...denies a fair share of the education tax dollar to millions of United States citizens." He said the measure violated "both the establishment and the religious liberty clauses of the 1st Amendment by its preferential support of nonsectarian and secularistic philosophies...."

Feb. 2 -- Leo Pfeffer, professor of law at Long Island University, said the provision for shared time programs in the Administration's bill would be constitutional, but that the use of public funds for books to be used in parochial schools and for special educational centers could not be justified because funds would be channeled directly to religious schools.

Lawrence Speiser, director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the Administration's bill "could authorize the most dangerous subversion of the constitutional principle of church-state separation since...1786." He also said he feared that by easing the financial burden for private schools, the bill might encourage the establishment of private segregated schools to avoid the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration decision. Speiser said the ACLU believed that "as now written, Titles II and III are clearly unconstitutional." The ACLU proposed a number of amendments to HR 2362. In part, these would have guaranteed against segregation in shared services programs under Title I; deleted the provision allowing the Commissioner of Education to provide funds for library resources or instructional materials for private schools in states where no state agency was authorized to do so; provided that title to such materials remain with a state or public agency; stipulated that no educational research or demonstration grants be made to divinity schools or theological seminaries or for religious training; provided that no administrative authority over federally financed programs be given any church or religious agency or institution; and stipulated that the Commissioner of Education should make provision to insure that no funds under Titles II, III or V be used to encourage or facilitate racial segregation in education.

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

The General Education Subcommittee reported HR 2362 to the full Committee with amendments on Feb. 5.

The Subcommittee approved the bill on a 6-0 vote, with only the six Democratic members of the group voting for the measure. The three Republicans did not attend

the meeting. Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.), ranking minority member on the Subcommittee, said the Republicans boycotted the meeting to protest the "hasty and superficial" consideration given the bill by the Subcommittee. The six Democratic members of the Subcommittee who voted for the bill were Perkins (Ky.), Brademas (Ind.), Scott (N.C.), Carey (N.Y.), Thompson (N.J.) and Ford (Mich.). The minority members of the Subcommittee were Goodell, Ashbrook (Ohio) and Bell (Calif.).

In an effort to meet an objection to the Administration draft bill voiced by opponents of federal aid to parochial and other non-public schools, the Subcommittee provided that state or local public educational agencies would retain title to library materials and textbooks purchased for children in non-public schools with funds provided by the bill. The materials would be loaned, rather than given, to private school students and teachers.

In other changes, the Subcommittee added a provision extending for two years, through June 30, 1968, federal aid to school districts "impacted" by the presence of federal installations; stipulated that supplementary educational centers established to serve students from both public and private schools would remain under the control of public agencies; and increased from $10 million to $25 million funds authorized in fiscal 1966 to assist state educational agencies. (In 1964 the impacted-area laws, PL 81-815, for school construction, and PL 81-874, for school operations, were extended until June 30, 1966. See 1964 Almanac p. 261. HR 2362, the 1965 school bill, extended only PL 81-874.)

FULL COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The full Committee marked up HR 2362 in executive sessions between Feb. 25 and March 2. On March 2 it ordered the bill reported with amendments on a 23-8 vote.

Executive sessions were marked by Republican and Southern Democratic attacks on the Administration's formula for allocating money. Under the Administration formula, a state received funds equal to half its average expenditure per school child multiplied by the number of pupils from "low-income" families. Critics of this method of allocation argued that it would benefit the wealthier states more than poorer ones. For example, Rep. William H. Ayres (Ohio), ranking Republican on the Committee, said Feb. 24 on the House floor that the bill would make "the rich get richer and the poor get very little." Ayres said an analysis showed that under the Administration's allocation formula, the nation's 10 wealthiest counties would receive $8.9 million while the poorest, with approximately the same number of impoverished children, would get only $4.5 million. He said that Montgomery County, Md., one of the nation's richest, with a median family income of $9,317, would receive $572,864, while Tunica County, Miss., with a median family income of $1,260, would get $357,283.

In response, Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel provided the Committee with figures to show that the bill was intended to aid the poorest states most, because of their larger numbers of pupils from low-income families. For example, Keppel's figures showed that under Title I Mississippi would receive a total of $44.77 per student compared with $20.61 for New York. In addition, supporters of the bill said, the allocation formula gave states an incentive to increase their spending for education.

Despite vocal criticism of the formula, attempts to amend it in committee were unsuccessful.

In other action on amendments, the Committee agreed to Subcommittee changes (above) and made relatively minor revisions in the Administration proposal. The most important of these provided that in determining the Title I federal contribution to counties or school districts, children from families that received more (as well as less) than $2,000 a year in welfare payments would be counted. This amendment was sponsored by Chicago Rep. Roman L. Pucinski (D Ill.).

BILL REPORTED

The full Committee reported HR 2362 with amendments March 8 (H Rept 143). It estimated that the bill would provide approximately $1.3 billion in federal aid to education in fiscal 1966. Of this, some $1.06 billion would go for the Title I program of aid to school districts with children from low-income families.

Majority Views. The Committee majority said the bill was intended "to meet a national problem" whose scope was reflected by draft rejection rates, the 20-percent unemployment rate of 18- to 24-year olds and the fact that "over 8 million adults...have completed less than five years of school." The solution, the report said, "lies in the ability of our local elementary and secondary school systems to provide full opportunity for a high quality program of instruction in the basic educational skills because of the strong correlation between educational underachievement and poverty."

The report said that under Title I, which provided a three-year program of federal grants to states for allocation to school districts with high percentages of poor children (see provisions below), "The schools will become a vital factor in breaking the poverty cycle by providing full educational opportunity to every child regardless of economic background." The report said that while the bill did not authorize "any grant for providing any service to a private institution," it did "contemplate some broadening of public educational programs and services in which...pupils who are not enrolled in public schools may participate." It said the Committee had adopted language to insure that such programs would be supervised by "the local educational agency" and funds and property would be administered by a public agency. It expressed hope that schools would make use of "new techniques of instruction and educational innovations" that were becoming increasingly available.

The report said that more than 53 percent of all public schools, and almost 70 percent of elementary schools, had no libraries, and that "quality in school library programs is directly related to academic achievement, to remaining in high school, and to continuing in college." In providing textbooks and library resources under Title II, the majority said it had "taken care to assure that funds provided under this title will not enure to the enrichment or benefit of any private institution...."

The report said the program authorized under Title III would "stimulate and assist local public educational agencies in the provision of supplementary and educational services that are not at present available in sufficient quantity or quality." It said that schools could offer any of a "diverse range" of programs, such as guidance counseling, school health, psychological and social work services. In addition, school districts could establish

"model or exemplary educational programs designed to encourage the adoption of improved or new educational programs," such as specialized instruction and equipment for teaching foreign languages, science or other courses, as well as programs to make available "specially qualified personnel," such as artists or musicians, on a temporary basis to public and private schools and other nonprofit organizations and institutions.

The report said Title IV would fulfill the need for "a stronger and broader" cooperative research effort in education. It said that during fiscal 1965, $34 billion was devoted to education, making it "America's largest industry." Still, "during the same period, only $72 million, or one-fifth of 1 percent of total educational expenditures, was spent on research and development." The report said the Administration had budgeted $22.5 million of the total of $100 million in Title IV for appropriation in fiscal 1966, which together with $25 million available under existing law, would provide a total fiscal 1966 budget of $47.5 million for educational research.

The report said funds for strengthening state departments of education, provided under Title V, were necessary "if American education at the elementary and secondary levels is to be both free and effective...." It said the "alternative to strong state departments is an educational lag and a default of leadership which can only result in a loss to the entire nation."

Minority Views. Minority views were submitted by all Committee Republicans except Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.) and Alphonzo Bell (Calif.), who voted with the Committee's 21 Democrats to report the bill. The minority members said they were profoundly disappointed "that this bill is not designed to meet the needs of educationally and economically deprived children.... We are appalled at the lack of candor and the outright deception with respect to this bill." They said: "The one proven need and great hope for culturally handicapped children -- early childhood education -- is virtually left out of this bill.... HR 2362 feebly attempts to treat the symptoms of our educational ills but fails to attack its causes."

Summarizing the bill's "deficiencies," the minority said that: (1) the distribution of funds "would be extremely wasteful and inequitable, with the wealthiest counties in the United States receiving millions of dollars in federal aid, while some of the poorest areas would receive very little." (See Committee Consideration, above) (2) The bill "virtually...ignored" the most urgent needs of educationally deprived children; "only one of the bill's six titles even mentions deprived children." (3) The bill "is the most direct and far-reaching intrusion of federal authority into our local school systems ever proposed...before Congress." The minority report concluded that the "true purpose of this bill is to authorize general aid without regard to need, and the clear intent is to change radically our historic structure of education by a dramatic shift of power to the federal level."

Provisions of House Bill

As reported by the House Education and Labor Committee, HR 2362:

Title I. Extended for two years, through June 30, 1968, PL 81-874, which provided federal aid for operation and maintenance to school districts "impacted" by the presence of federal installations.

Further amended PL 81-874 by authorizing a new three-year program (fiscal 1966-68) of basic federal grants to the states. The funds would be allotted to school districts or counties where at least 100 school-age children, or 3 percent of the total number of school-age children, if that were less, were from families with annual incomes under an established "low-income factor," or whose income from public assistance exceeded that amount. No school district could receive aid unless it had at least 10 such children. Set the "low-income factor" at $2,000 for fiscal 1966. (Under this formula, an estimated $1.06 billion would be distributed in fiscal 1966.)

Stipulated that the grant for each district would be equal to half of the average state expenditure per pupil multiplied by the number of children aged 5 to 17 from low-income families.

Authorized incentive grants to school districts in fiscal 1967 and fiscal 1968 to reflect increases in spending per student by local educational agencies in fiscal 1965 and fiscal 1966.

Directed the President to appoint a 12-member National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Youth to review the administration and operation of the title and to make recommendations for their improvement.

Changes in Administration Bill: The Committee added provisions to the Administration bill to (1) extend impacted-areas aid; (2) include children from families on public assistance with annual incomes over $2,000 in determining federal grants; (3) require that a public agency administer funds and property under Title I and retain title to them; (4) require Congress to fix the "low-income factor" for fiscal years 1967-68; (5) establish a National Advisory Council.

Title II. Directed the Commissioner of Education to carry out a five-year program (fiscal 1966-70) of grants for the acquisition of school library resources, textbooks and other published instructional materials. Authorized appropriation of $100 million for fiscal 1966.

Stipulated that funds would be allotted among the states based on the number of public and private elementary and secondary school children enrolled in each state. Two percent of the funds would be reserved for Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions.

Provided that in states in which no agency was authorized by law to provide such materials for use in any elementary or secondary school, the Commissioner of Education could arrange for their provision and pay the cost out of the state's allotment.

Required that title to materials be retained by a public agency, and that materials made available under the title would be limited to those used, or approved for use, in a public elementary or secondary school in the state.

Changes in Administration Bill: The Committee amended the Administration bill to require that a public agency retain title to textbooks and library materials made available on a loan basis to elementary and secondary school students.

Title III. Established a five-year program (fiscal 1966-70) of matching grants to local educational agencies for supplementary educational centers and services. Authorized appropriation of $100 million for fiscal 1966.

Directed the Commissioner of Education to apportion $200,000 to each state, with the remainder of funds apportioned as follows: (1) half based on the relative number of children aged 5 to 17 and (2) half based on the relative total population of each state.

Provided that local educational agencies wishing to receive money under this title had to submit a plan which, among other things, assured that planning of the program would include participation by representatives of state educational agencies, institutions of higher education, non-profit private schools, libraries, museums and other cultural and educational resources.

Changes in Administration Bill: The Committee amended the bill to require separate authorizations for fiscal years 1967-70 and to provide the specific authorization for fiscal 1966.

Title IV. Amended PL 83-531, which authorized the Commissioner of Education to enter into contracts or cooperative arrangements with universities, colleges and state educational agencies for the conduct of educational research, surveys and demonstrations, as follows:

Authorized grants as well as contracts and cooperative arrangements for research.

Authorized grants, contracts and cooperative arrangements for the dissemination of information derived from research.

Provided that grant and contract recipients could be public or other non-profit private agencies, institutions and organizations and individuals as well as universities, colleges and state agencies.

The title authorized appropriation for fiscal 1966-70 of $100 million, to remain available until expended for projects for which applications had been filed before July 1, 1970, and approved before July 1, 1971.

Changes in Administration Bill: The Committee added language prohibiting grants to or contracts with higher educational institutions for any religious or sectarian research or teacher training.

Title V. Established a five-year program (fiscal 1966-70) of grants to assist states in strengthening their educational agencies and identifying and meeting educational needs. Authorized appropriation of $25 million for fiscal 1966. Of the funds, 85 percent would be available for apportionment to states for a variety of programs to strengthen state departments of education.

Provided that for fiscal 1966-67, the Federal Government would pay 100 percent of the cost of such programs, and that for fiscal 1968-70, the Government's share of the cost of projects would range between 50 and 66 percent, depending upon each state's per capita income relative to that of all the states.

Directed the Commissioner of Education to apportion the remaining 15 percent of the funds to state education agencies for projects dealing with leadership and problems common to state education agencies.

Changes in Administration Bill: The Committee increased the authorization from $10 million to $25 million for fiscal 1966, required Congressional authorization for fiscal years 1967-70 and eliminated the requirement that the states match federal grants in the first two fiscal years.

Title VI. Stipulated that nothing in the act authorized any Government department, agency, officer or employee to exercise direction, supervision or control over the curriculum, instructional program, administration or personnel of any educational institution or school system, or over the selection of library materials, textbooks or other printed instructional materials.

Provided that nothing in the act authorized any payments for religious worship or instruction.

Floor Action

The House March 26, by a 263-153 roll-call vote, passed HR 2362 and sent it to the Senate. The bill was passed with one minor change in the version reported by the House Committee. Democratic leaders in the House, anxious to hold down controversy on the bill, particularly on the church-state issue, succeeded in defeating all other amendments, and a motion by Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.), which in effect precluded continued debate on the bill, was adopted over strong Republican opposition by a 274-119 roll-call vote. (For voting on the bill, see chart p. 946)

Passage of HR 2362 was opposed by a majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats. However, Northern Democratic support was larger than the total of all other Members voting against the bill: R 35-96; ND 187-3; SD 41-54. The bill was debated for three days, March 24-26. During this time the debate focused on three major issues: the merits of the allocation formula in Title I, the specific aid to private schools permitted by the bill, and the perennial question of the role of the states versus the role of the Federal Government in supporting primary and secondary education. Details:

Allocation Formula. As in House Committee consideration (above), the strongest criticism of HR 2362 in floor debate was directed at the method of allotment of funds to the states under the Title I program. The bill provided that a state would receive funds equal to half its average expenditure per school child multiplied by the number of pupils from low-income families. Opponents charged that this formula discriminated against the poorer states, and made several unsuccessful attempts to revise or delete it.

A leading opponent of the Administration formula was House Special Education Subcommittee Chairman Edith Green (D Ore.), who was joined by many Republican opponents of the bill. Mrs. Green March 24 offered an amendment to replace the Administration's formula in Title I with a straight $200 grant for each child from a low-income family. The income standard -- $2,000 or relief payments -- would not have been changed. This amendment was defeated March 25 on a 136-202 teller vote. Before passage March 26 a recommittal motion by Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) embodying the same change was rejected on a 149-267 roll-call vote. On March 25 the House by voice vote rejected a substitute for Title I offered by Albert H. Quie (R Minn.). This would have provided federal funds of $300 million a year for establishment of preschool and special educational centers for impoverished three-to-seven-year-old children. The money would have been allocated according to the number of such children from families with annual incomes below $3,000 and some state matching funds would have been required.

During the debate on the allocation formula, opponents of the Administration plan argued that there was no justification for a plan which gave the richest states the most money. Mrs. Green submitted figures showing that the bill would give Mississippi $120 per poor child and New Jersey $283 per child. She said: "I really am serious in saying to my liberal colleagues, those of you who honestly

and sincerely have been terribly concerned about events in Mississippi during the last two or three years: Are you really shedding crocodile tears? Are we making pious statements about how awful things are and how we really want to do something about it, and then, when we have a bill that is before the House, we do the very least for these states of any single state in the nation?"

Supporters of the Administration formula responded that it was much more expensive to educate a child in the North than in the South, and that the bill would provide much greater percentage increases in Southern school budgets than in Northern budgets. (Rep. Carleton R. Sickles (D Md.) said HR 2362 would increase the Montgomery County, Md., budget by 1 percent but would increase the Tunica County, Miss., budget by 58 percent.) Administration supporters also said the formula was desirable because it would stimulate additional school spending by the states. They objected that the Green-Goodell substitute would not provide enough funds to aid slum children who attended schools in large Northern cities.

Private School Aid. HR 2362 provided that, to receive Title I aid, a local educational agency must make "provision for including special educational services and arrangements (such as dual enrollment, educational radio and television and mobile educational services and equipment)" in which local private school children can participate. Much of the debate on HR 2362 involved interpretation of this provision. Goodell and William T. Cahill (R N.J.) asked whether it permitted public school teachers to go into non-public schools to instruct students. Education and Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) said the answer would vary "according to each area. It is up to the county and state. It is up to the local (school) board." But bill sponsor Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) said teachers could go into private schools for "such special services as guidance and counseling" but not for "general" teaching.

On the private school aid question, Perkins also said: "I know and regret that some Members will try to revive the so-called church-state fight, though that matter is totally irrelevant since every provision of every title of this legislation has been drawn under the close scrutiny of the Department of Justice as to constitutionality and found to be totally without fault." Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) said he did not believe the bill violated the 1st Amendment, but that the provisions of Title I "which do provide for assistance to students of private and parochial schools are poorly drafted.... The vague and indefinite language in this bill on so crucial a point is an invitation to civil war in nearly every community of this nation."

Representatives who opposed aid to church schools gave their support to floor amendments intended to guarantee a court test of the constitutionality of the bill's aid for private schools. Mrs. Green, urging that a judicial review amendment be adopted, cited letters in support of her position from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the National School Boards Assn., the American Lutheran Church, the International Convention of Christian Churches, the United Federation of Teachers, and others. It was widely understood, however, that Catholic groups' support for the bill would change to opposition if a judicial review amendment were adopted, and Administration forces worked to prevent this change.

The principal amendment calling for a judicial review provision was offered by the Southerners' leader, Howard W. Smith (D Va.), chairman of the Rules Committee. His amendment provided that any portion of the Act would be subject to judicial review with respect to its constitutionality. The amendment was opposed by Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who said it was unnecessary because judicial review was already available "under general principles of law, regardless of whether it is expressly provided for in this bill." Smith said his amendment would "allay... misgivings" about "whether there would be opportunity under the law to test...the constitutionality of this Act."

Before the House voted on Smith's amendment, a substitute was proposed by John B. Anderson (R Ill.) which specifically provided that a suit challenging the constitutionality of any provision could be brought by a state, a state or local education agency, or any affected public or other non-profit institution or agency. Anderson said that "very real doubts" existed among many Members of Congress about the meaning of the bill. The House rejected Anderson's substitute amendment by a 154-204 teller vote, then rejected Smith's proposal by voice vote.

"Federal Interference." As in much of the past Congressional debate on federal aid to education, opponents argued that the bill would permit "unwarranted federal interference" in state matters. Objection was raised particularly to the Title II provision permitting the Commissioner of Education to arrange for textbook distribution if no state agency was authorized to provide library resources. Many opponents contended that HR 2362 would eventually lead to a much larger and more expensive program. They said the provision in Title I authorizing Congress to later determine the low-income factor for grants in fiscal 1967-68 would merely provide an opportunity to raise the $2,000 annual income figure set for fiscal 1966.

Such arguments were answered with statements that federal help for increasing school needs was long overdue. Powell said HR 2362 had been drawn up so that "responsibility for determination of the program and its execution belongs entirely to the local and state educational authorities."

PROVISIONS -- See final provisions, p. 276.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

March 26 -- Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) -- Authorize the Commissioner of Education to appoint a 10-member advisory council with which to consult regarding his functions under the Act. (The amendment also deleted language in the bill as reported which authorized the Commissioner to appoint "an advisory council or councils" for consultation with respect to the Commissioner's functions "under this or any other law.") Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

March 25 -- Edith Green (D Ore.) -- Delete the Title I allocation formula in the bill and provide that a state's total assistance would be determined by a straight $200 grant for each 5-17 year-old child from a family with an annual income below $2,000 or on relief. Teller vote, 136-202.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Substitute for Title I new wording authorizing a two-year program of federal grants, up to $300 million the first year, allocated according to the number of three-to-seven year-old children from families with annual incomes below $3,000, with states required to provide $1 for each $2 of

federal funds after the first year. The funds would have been used for establishment of preschool and special educational programs. Voice.

March 26 -- Quie -- Delete "textbooks" from the list of instructional materials for which Title II grant funds could be used. Voice.

Griffin -- Restrict Title II grants to areas with "large numbers of educationally and economically deprived children." Standing, 61-104.

Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) -- Delete Title II. Voice.

Quie -- Delete "textbooks" from the list of instructional materials which could be included in state plans for use of Title II funds. (This would have had the same effect as his earlier "textbook" amendment, see above.) Voice.

Griffin -- Stipulate that state plans for use of Title II funds take into account the need of "educationally and economically deprived" children (instead of all children), and prohibit the plans from including the needs of teachers. Standing, 65-133.

Alphonzo Bell (R Calif.) -- Require the Commissioner of Education to "allot" funds (replacing "apportion" in the bill) provided under Title III; place administration of the title under state educational agencies (instead of the Commissioner of Education), but require approval by the Commissioner of agency plans for distribution and use of funds. Standing, 47-93.

Quie -- Limit Title III grants to areas with "a high concentration of educationally and economically deprived children." Voice.

Bell -- Provide that applications for Title III grants must be approved by state educational agencies. Standing, 67-99.

John M. Ashbrook (R Ohio) -- Provide that applications for Title III grants must be found by the state educational agency to be consistent with state law. Standing, 59-107.

Goodell -- Delete Title III. Voice.

Goodell -- Delete the provision for grant applications for Title III funds. Voice.

Quie -- Delete the provision permitting the use of Title IV grants for research traineeships, internships, personnel exchanges and pre- and post-doctoral fellowships. Voice.

Goodell -- Delete Title IV. Voice.

Goodell -- Delete the requirement for approval of Title V grant applications by the Commissioner of Education; provide 100-percent federal grants the first year, with one-third matching by the states the second year and one-half matching thereafter (compared with 100-percent federal grants in fiscal 1966, and 50-66 percent thereafter, provided by the bill). Voice.

J. Arthur Younger (R Calif.) -- Substitute "Commissar" for "Commissioner" wherever it appeared in the bill. Voice.

John B. Anderson (R Ill.) -- Substitute for pending Smith amendment (below) wording to provide that a suit challenging the constitutionality of any provision of the Act may be brought by a state, a state or local educational agency, or any public or other non-profit institution or agency affected and may be brought in a three-judge district court in the state where the plaintiff was situated. Teller, 154-204.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- Provide that any portion of the Act would be subject to judicial review in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia with respect to its constitutionality. Voice.

Senate

The Education Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee held hearings on the Administration bill (S 370) Jan. 26-Feb. 11.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- HEW Secretary Celebrezze, after presenting much the same testimony he gave the House Subcommittee, was questioned by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) about possible misuse of funds by local school authorities. Celebrezze pointed out that local school systems would have to have their plans approved by the state education agencies. The possibility that some school officials might not allocate the money wisely, Celebrezze said, was a "price of democracy" to keep schools under local control. He added that "in due time, the people make their own adjustments" when school affairs are mishandled.

Jan. 29 -- The Administration's bill was supported by a panel of local school superintendents and representatives of lay and Catholic educational broadcasting facilities.

Feb. 1 -- Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz called the Administration's proposals "today's necessary attack on tomorrow's unemployment." He said that S 370 "recognizes full educational opportunity as a necessary condition to high economic achievement," and was designed to "strike directly at this link between poor education and poverty." It would do this, Wirtz testified, by raising educational standards and developing "new and imaginative educational programs so that the effects of poverty and social alienation will be neutralized."

The Administration bill was also endorsed by spokesmen for the American Personnel and Guidance Assn., American Text Book Publishers Institute, National Assn. of Educational Broadcasters and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

CATHOLIC, JEWISH VIEWPOINTS

Feb. 2 -- Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director of the Department of Education of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said "the Administration's proposals offered a workable compromise in basing its provisions on the child, the welfare of the student." He said, "We indicate our willingness to cooperate with this legislative proposal because of the assurance that all children in need will benefit from the program." Msgr. Hochwalt said it was "encouraging" that the bill "stipulates that the benefits of the program are to be provided to a notable extent to children in non-public schools," but asked if these children would "truly be recipients of the services they need? Are the benefits substantial?" He recommended "that there be consultation between public and private school educators" both to establish "shared services" programs under Title I of the bill and for the "efficient administration" of Title II, which made textbooks available to students in both public and non-public schools.

Harrison J. Goldin, speaking for the American Jewish Congress, said that while his organization favored federal aid to public schools, it was "opposed to the (Administration's) measure in its present form." He said there were "serious questions regarding the constitutionality" of the shared-time requirement under Title I, which he said would "wreak havoc with the orderly administration of the school and its curriculum" and "blur the line which separates public from parochial

education." With regard to Title II, Goldin said he saw "no difference between the grant of federal funds to sectarian schools to purchase instructional and library materials and equipment, and the grant of such materials themselves." He said that both were "contrary to the constitutional principle of the separation of church and state." Goldin also opposed the provision under Title III for establishment of "consortiums" to provide supplementary educational services and grants, saying the "idea of a partnership between church and state in education is not only unprecedented in American history... but is directly contrary to the entire philosophy of the 1st Amendment."

Rabbi Morris Sherer, executive vice president of Agudath Israel of America, an Orthodox Jewish organization, endorsed S 370 as "a major step forward in meeting the educational needs of the school children of our nation." He said he was "gratified" by the awareness "that children in the religious-oriented schools are, and should be treated as, an integral part of the brotherhood of school children of our nation...."

Feb. 5 -- Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, said that most requests for assistance made by community groups to his office were for educational programs, such as establishment of preschool centers, tutoring, remedial education and summer programs. He said that if such programs were financed by funds provided in the education bill, the OEO funds allocated for education could be put to other uses.

Rev. C. Stanley Lowell, associate director of Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, said that portions of the Administration's bill to provide assistance to students in parochial schools would "deteriorate our country's constitutional tradition of church-state separation."

Spokesmen for the Council of State School Officers and the National School Boards Assn. also opposed assistance for parochial school students.

Feb. 8 -- Sidney Zagri, legislative counsel of the International Teamsters Union, endorsed S 370 but said the funds it authorized would provide "a very limited approach to the problem" of education.

EISENHOWER AIDES SUPPORT BILL

Dr. James R. Killian Jr. of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, former science adviser to President Eisenhower (1957-59), endorsed S 370, particularly provisions for research "on improving the quality of the content and the process of education." He also endorsed the provision for regional educational centers and laboratories.

Feb. 11 -- Marion B. Folsom, a director of the Eastman Kodak Company and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1955-58), said the proposals contained in S 370 "are sound and will be effective in improving education...." He said that while personal traits, ill health and wage levels were contributing factors, "the underlying cause of unemployment as far as the individual is concerned is the lack of education and training." Folsom recommended that Title I of the bill be amended to require matching grants by the states. He said, "The need is much greater than can be met by the funds to be authorized in this bill, and there is no reason why states and local communities should not devote additional sums to this essential purpose." Folsom also called for additional funds for educational research and to strengthen state departments of education.

Arthur S. Flemming, first vice president of the National Council of Churches and former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (1958-61), said the Council supported the basic principles of the bill. He said that while a program of grants to private schools "would be opposed vigorously," the bill as written was "designed to give assistance to students as contrasted with assistance to private schools." However, he urged that the measure be amended to stipulate that ownership of library materials would remain with a public agency, and the materials would be loaned, not given, to school libraries. He also said the bill should make clear that supplementary educational centers and shared services would be "administered by public authorities...."

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of legislation for the AFL-CIO, said the Administration bill would "make a major effort once and for all to break what has until now been an unending cycle of poverty and inadequate education." He said he was concerned that the bill might not provide sufficient funds to large city school districts with high concentrations of poor children, but that changes could be made in the criteria for extending aid to such districts "if they should be needed." Biemiller said, "A major reason why we are concerned about the quality of education that young people receive is our conviction that the badly educated children of today will become the unemployed workers and the welfare cases of tomorrow. In these terms, quality education is just as important to the national interest in non-public schools as in public schools."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) said the amount requested by the Administration was "modest compared to the need," but that the bill would create precedents "upon which we can build broader programs as budgets become more flexible and revenue more available."

Kennedy proposed that the bill be amended to create an American Teacher Corps, under which teachers would go into low-income rural or urban areas for one or two-year periods. Kennedy said teachers who had retired or who had served in the Peace Corps, as well as those on leave from wealthier school systems, would be available to participate in such a program. (President Johnson later requested, and Congress authorized, as part of the higher education aid bill, a National Teacher Corps. See story p. 294)

BILL REPORTED

The full Committee reported HR 2362 without amendment April 6 (S Rept 146).

Majority Views. In majority views closely resembling those of the House report on the bill, the Senate Committee said there was a "close relationship between conditions of poverty and lack of educational development and poor academic performance." The report said HR 2362 was designed "to bring better education to millions of disadvantaged youth who need it most."

The majority said it was "concerned" about "overlapping or duplication" among programs authorized by the bill and those carried out under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (PL 88-452). It said that to avoid duplication would require the "cooperative efforts" of local education and community action agencies as well as "affirmative steps" by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The majority also said it had considered the addition of an "explicit provision" to the bill "to afford judicial

review of the constitutionality of the Act." It said it believed such a provision unnecessary because: past Supreme Court decisions "suggest the possibility of a test...of this Act in the absence of specific language"; the bill already contained "three specific and limited judicial review provisions"; insertion of a judicial review clause "might be construed as an invitation to a multiplicity of time-consuming suits"; and litigation raising "analogous issues" was already pending before the courts of at least one state (Maryland).

Minority Views. Minority views were submitted by the Committee's five Republicans. They said they had voted "with reservations" to report HR 2362. They said the bill was an "imperfect instrument" which had been "alternately labeled as an antipoverty and as an education measure," but which "falls short of its goals in both areas."

The minority objected strongly to the reporting of HR 2362 without amendment. Noting that 20 amendments had been rejected in committee, the Republicans said that "by decree of the President of the United States...this important and complex piece of legislation...is to pass this body without a dot or comma changed; this, by fiat from the Chief Executive." It said this was a "fetish of the unwise and unrestrained use of power" which would draw about the Senate "the strong but subtle silken threads of legislative impotence."

Individual Views. Republicans Peter H. Dominick (Colo.), George Murphy (Calif.) and Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.) said the bill "in its present form" was a "dubious approach to the needs of education in this country." They also said it failed to avoid "the very significant difficulties of the 1st Amendment and many state constitutions with respect to aid to private schools," and would "concentrate authority and responsibility for education in a single federal office -- the U.S. Office of Education."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate passed HR 2362 April 9 by a 73-18 roll-call vote and cleared it for President Johnson's signature. During the three days of Senate debate on the bill, 11 amendments were rejected. (For voting, see charts p. 1034, 1035)

Passage of HR 2362 in the exact form it had been approved by the House avoided a House-Senate conference and any possible problems that might block enactment of the bill. In the past, general school-aid legislation had run into trouble at the conference level. During debate, Republicans objected to the Leadership's plan for passing the bill without change. They said the Senate was abdicating its legislative responsibility by "rubber-stamping" the measure. Replying to this charge, bill manager Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said he considered HR 2362 "a good bill, a sound bill, a bill that should be passed at this time without amendment...." He said the majority on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee was not urging adoption of the bill without amendments "under any dictation from the President of the United States... under any pressure...or any so-called arm twisting by the President...." However, Morse said the President agreed with the majority that the bill should be passed without amendments to avoid "the possible risks that are always involved in connection with an education bill in conference sessions." He said "the stakes are too high for the children of America for us to run the risk of jeopardizing this legislation" in conference.

As in the House, much of the floor debate centered on the formula for allocation of funds under Title I of the bill. Of the 11 amendments rejected, three would have altered the formula.

An amendment April 8 by Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.), defeated by a 38-53 roll-call vote, would have replaced the Title I allocation formula by a straight $200 grant for each school-age child from a low-income family. This basic grant would have been increased by $1 for each one-hundredth of one percent by which the ratio of a state's spending for elementary-secondary education to the total income of its residents exceeded the national average ratio.

Dominick said his amendment would "put money into the areas where there is a heavy concentration of educationally deprived children," which he said was the policy established for the bill. He said the provision for increasing grants based on state spending for education would "recognize the extra effort that some states are making on behalf of their own educational problems."

An amendment April 9 by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), which was rejected on a 24-66 roll call, would have provided grants in fiscal 1967-68 under Title I, in addition to the basic grants provided in the bill, based on the number of school-age children from families with incomes between $2,000 and $3,000 times 25 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure by each state. State and/or local school districts would have been required to match the additional funds dollar for dollar, and would have had to choose whether to receive the additional grants provided by the amendment or the special incentive grants provided under Title I.

Javits said the $3,000 level for the definition of "poverty" established by his amendment would be "realistic in the big cities," which he said housed "over 70 percent of American families and...are the seat of poverty." He said the $3,000 level had been used in other education and poverty programs, while "the $2,000 level is a new arbitrary level." In reply, Morse said the major objection to the amendment was the provision for matching funds, which he said was "quite inappropriate" in legislation involving educationally deprived children.

A final effort to change the Title I allocation formula by Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) on April 9 was rejected by a 27-63 roll call. Prouty's amendment would have increased the low-income factor in fiscal 1966 to $3,000, and reduced the percentage of state per-pupil spending the program would match to 32 percent. Prouty said that testimony indicated that $3,000 was a more desirable low-income level to use for the bill, and that "there is a strong likelihood that the Administration and its backers in the Congress will argue for a $3,000 low-income factor next year." He asked, "Why next year and not this year?"

Morse said Prouty's amendment would "amount to a reconstruction of the bill formulawise," and that it was an "11th hour" proposal on which "we do not have a hearing record in depth...."

Another major amendment, rejected April 9 by the Senate by a 32-53 roll call, was an effort by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) to add a judicial review provision to the bill. Ervin's amendment required the Commissioner of Education to give 30 days' notice in the Federal Register of any proposed payments under the bill, permitted any taxpayer to challenge the constitutionality of payments in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and directed the Commissioner to withhold any payments being challenged pending final determination of the suit. Ervin said

Federal Payments To States Under PL 89-10[1]

	Title I funds allotted on low-income formula [2]	Title II, school library resources, text-books and other instructional materials	Title III, supplementary educational centers and services	Title V, strengthening state depart-ments of education [3]	Total federal payments
Alabama	$ 34,980,913	$ 1,734,277	$ 1,384,922	$ 279,560	$ 38,379,672
Alaska	1,709,998	118,854	285,285	112,295	2,226,432
Arizona	10,463,605	815,164	729,975	180,006	12,188,750
Arkansas	22,826,021	937,854	847,491	198,097	24,809,463
California	78,665,149	9,308,483	5,996,364	1,005,831	94,975,827
Colorado	9,684,472	1,065,929	854,131	204,123	11,808,655
Connecticut	7,268,469	1,392,995	1,088,743	222,533	9,972,740
Delaware	1,994,969	256,903	362,298	122,897	2,737,067
Florida	27,753,726	2,604,055	2,004,323	359,113	32,721,217
Georgia	37,715,764	2,174,706	1,663,178	327,963	41,881,611
Hawaii	2,398,693	391,124	438,234	134,487	3,362,538
Idaho	2,471,096	370,581	442,524	137,740	3,421,941
Illinois	61,706,906	5,361,699	3,609,491	547,040	71,225,136
Indiana	18,561,809	2,528,237	1,823,414	340,696	23,254,156
Iowa	18,839,487	1,483,765	1,128,420	235,737	21,687,409
Kansas	10,587,793	1,146,723	943,203	210,803	12,888,522
Kentucky	30,432,643	1,549,486	1,272,427	245,145	33,499,701
Louisiana	38,727,663	1,922,905	1,409,927	272,012	42,332,507
Maine	4,054,355	525,829	530,937	147,726	5,258,847
Maryland	15,401,730	1,809,594	1,338,701	260,971	18,810,996
Massachusetts	16,705,086	2,622,125	1,916,761	317,262	21,561,234
Michigan	35,074,844	4,671,827	2,976,979	519,753	43,243,403
Minnesota	24,754,304	1,988,186	1,399,113	272,402	28,414,005
Mississippi	31,203,186	1,218,307	1,020,711	226,641	33,668,845
Missouri	30,156,516	2,309,246	1,633,843	307,470	34,407,075
Montana	3,667,961	382,828	443,556	136,086	4,630,431
Nebraska	6,989,393	775,144	689,615	169,432	8,623,584
Nevada	959,469	211,763	327,909	121,835	1,620,976
New Hampshire	1,466,776	336,232	412,894	127,428	2,343,330
New Jersey	24,805,889	3,233,812	2,326,965	374,621	30,741,287
New Mexico	9,887,794	590,702	559,287	156,933	11,194,716
New York	110,735,741	8,293,725	5,831,022	784,668	125,645,156
North Carolina	53,354,324	2,435,404	1,863,654	357,833	58,011,215
North Dakota	5,272,092	347,300	425,588	132,298	6,177,278
Ohio	39,577,548	5,406,689	3,597,474	587,904	49,169,615
Oklahoma	17,549,680	1,266,877	1,009,140	231,267	20,056,964
Oregon	8,248,482	975,757	825,256	196,453	10,245,948
Pennsylvania	56,500,842	5,908,219	3,943,399	584,002	66,936,462
Rhode Island	4,079,951	427,974	488,792	132,970	5,129,687
South Carolina	27,753,508	1,320,035	1,100,805	238,401	30,412,749
South Dakota	6,961,959	386,888	446,048	135,890	7,930,785
Tennessee	32,528,287	1,826,346	1,472,890	289,119	36,116,642
Texas	78,300,350	5,345,745	3,720,782	639,131	88,006,008
Utah	2,849,032	587,662	553,474	161,834	4,152,002
Vermont	1,748,692	208,027	337,187	117,932	2,411,838
Virginia	30,925,487	2,095,347	1,652,988	311,987	34,985,809
Washington	10,800,823	1,591,758	1,201,226	257,209	13,851,016
West Virginia	17,161,137	924,800	827,281	195,376	19,108,594
Wisconsin	18,211,248	2,278,827	1,583,119	281,896	22,355,090
Wyoming	1,478,297	187,468	317,541	119,258	2,102,564
District of Columbia	5,435,746	345,817	440,713	130,934	6,353,210
50 States and D.C.	$1,151,389,705	$ 98,000,000	$73,500,000	$14,161,000	$1,337,050,705
Territories	23,497,749	2,000,000	1,500,000	289,000	27,286,749
U.S. and Territories	$1,174,887,454	$100,000,000	$75,000,000	$14,450,000	$1,364,337,454

1 Payments are for fiscal 1966. Figures are based on amounts appropriated in second supplemental appropriation for Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. (Funds under Title IV are not distributed by states.)

2 Congress appropriated $775 million for Title I, but stipulated that grants be allocated on the basis of amount authorized in PL 89-10 (estimated at $1,070.7 million in April 1965; revised to $1,174.9 million in Sept. 1965).

3 Congress appropriated $17 million for grants under Title V; amount shown is less because 15 percent of total was reserved for special grants to states for experimental projects or special services.

SOURCE: U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

there was "grave doubt as to whether a judicial determination" could be made of the constitutionality of disbursements "for the benefit of sectarian schools or their pupils."

In reply, Javits said the question to be resolved was whether citizens could obtain "such an adjudication without either jeopardizing the passage of this bill or delaying its effectiveness so long as to very materially defeat its total effect." Javits said he believed "they could get such an adjudication" under existing law.

PROVISIONS -- See final provisions, p. 276.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 8 -- Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- Require approval by state educational agencies of applications by local agencies for federal funds under Title III, which authorized grants for supplementary educational centers and services. Roll-call vote, 39-49.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Provide that after allocation of up to 2 percent of Title III funds for the U.S. possessions and $200,000 to each state and the District of Columbia (as provided in HR 2362), the remaining funds would be allocated on the basis of the number of school age children in, and the per capita income of, each state (HR 2362 allocated the remaining funds on the basis of the number of school-age children and each state's population). Roll call, 38-56.

James B. Pearson (R Kan.) -- Amend PL 81-874, which provided federal aid to school districts "impacted" by the presence of military and other federal installations, to ease the eligibility requirements for grants for districts facing the loss of aid due to the closing of an installation, such as an Army base. Roll call, 32-59.

Dominick -- Delete the Title I allocation formula in the bill and provide that a state's total assistance under the title would be determined by a straight $200 grant for each 5-17-year-old child from a family with an annual income below $2,000, or on relief, plus an additional amount based on the percentage of state funds spent for education. Roll call, 38-53.

April 9 -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Require the Commissioner of Education to give 30 day's notice in the Federal Register of any proposed disbursements under the Act; permit any taxpayer to bring suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia challenging the constitutionality of any disbursement; and direct the Commissioner to withhold disbursements so challenged pending final determination of the suit. Roll call, 32-53.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Provide that in addition to the basic Title I federal grant, and in lieu of the special incentive grant provided in the bill, a state in fiscal years 1967-68 could elect to receive an amount equal to the number of 5-17-year-old children from families with an annual income between $2,000 and $3,000 multiplied by 25 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure by the state. States and/or local school districts would be required to match the additional federal grants dollar for dollar. Roll call, 24-66.

Prouty -- Increase the annual income factor (maximum income of a family whose school-age children could be counted in the allocation of Title I aid) from $2,000 to $3,000, and decrease the percentage of state expenditures per pupil, used to compute a state's total grants, from 50 to 32 percent. Roll call, 27-63.

Prouty -- Delete the requirement that applications for Title I grants by local education agencies meet criteria established by the Commissioner of Education, and instead authorize the Commissioner to formulate "interpretive guidelines for the suggested use" of state agencies approving the applications. Roll call, 32-60.

John G. Tower (R Texas) -- Extend educational and loan benefits, similar to those extended to veterans of World War II and the Korean War, to veterans of military service in the Southeast Asian area who performed active duty beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1961. Roll call, 27-64.

Dominick -- Stipulate that nothing in the Act could be construed to authorize payments for the construction of facilities or hiring of teachers at schools or institutions where there was religious worship or sectarian instruction. (The bill prohibited the payment of funds "for religious worship or instruction.") Roll call, 20-68.

Dominick -- Stipulate that all grants made under Title III should be for supplemental educational services and centers in school attendance areas having a high concentration of educationally and economically deprived children. Roll call, 23-66.

BILL SIGNED

President Johnson signed HR 2362 into law (PL 89-10) April 11 outside the former one-room schoolhouse at Stonewall, Texas, where he first attended classes. The President said the bill represented "a major new commitment of the Federal Government to quality and equality in the schooling we offer our younger people," and predicted that Members of Congress who had supported the legislation "will be remembered in history as men and women who began a new day of greatness in American society." He said he was asking federal education officials "to move immediately to prepare the Office of Education for the big job that it has to do, just as soon as the funds are appropriated."

FUNDS PROVIDED

Mr. Johnson subsequently asked Congress for $1,345,184,000 in supplemental fiscal 1966 appropriations to initiate the programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act: $1,070,684,000 for grants under Title I; $100 million for textbook and other purchases under Title II; $100 million for supplementary centers under Title III; $25 million to strengthen state education departments under Title V; an increase of $45 million in his earlier $25 million request for cooperative research programs (Title IV); and $4.5 million for administration of the Act.

The supplemental appropriation bill as enacted (HR 10586 -- PL 89-199) provided $1,016,050,000, which was $329,134,000 less than the President requested. Allocations were: Title I, $775 million, with a proviso that funds could be allocated as provided in the title's formula and Congress would make up the difference in 1966 if more than the $775 million was needed; $100 million for Title II; $75 million for Title III; $17 million for Title V; the extra $45 million for research ($70 million in all); and $4,050,000 for administration. (See adjoining chart and the appropriation story p. 166)

SUITS FILED

In other developments, the American Jewish Congress April 11 and the Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State April 12 announced that they would file suits challenging the constitutionality of those sections of PL 89-10 which provided aid for private schools.

SCHOLARSHIPS FEATURED IN COLLEGE AID BILL

HR 9567 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 621) July 14, 1965.

- Passed by the House, amended, on a 368-22 roll-call vote Aug. 26. (See p. 994)
- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 673) Sept. 1.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 79-3 roll-call vote Sept. 2. (See p. 1071)
- Conference report (H Rept 1178) agreed to Oct. 20 by a 313-63 roll-call vote of the House (see p. 1020) and by voice vote of the Senate.

PL 89-329 -- Signed into law Nov. 8.

With wide bipartisan support, Congress enacted the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329) authorizing $804,350,000 in fiscal 1966 for a wide variety of major new programs to aid students and colleges. With passage of the measure, Congress took on important new responsibilities in the sphere of higher education. The bill contained eight titles, most of which were funded for three years.

HR 9567 was revolutionary in several aspects, particularly in its student aid provisions. For the first time in U.S. history Congress approved federal scholarships for undergraduate students. The $70 million authorized annually for first-year scholarships was estimated to provide 140,000 students of "exceptional financial need" with scholarships each year. Scholarships had been approved by the Senate in past years only to die in the House. When HR 9567 was first debated by the House, an amendment to remove scholarships from the bill was defeated on a 58-88 standing vote. No further efforts were made to delete the provision.

Another new aid program for college students was insurance on loans, with federal subsidies on interest payments. Federally insured loans had been proposed by President Johnson when he was in Congress, and were subsequently requested by President Kennedy in 1963. Insured loans and scholarships, combined with an expanded work-study program also authorized by the Act, were expected to help students from middle-income as well as low-income backgrounds. They were designed to supplement the first general student loan program, which was authorized in the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (NDEA). As of Oct. 31, 1965, this program had provided $619 million in loans to 750,000 students.

Five titles of the 1965 Act provided aid for colleges and universities. For the first time, funds were voted ($50 million a year) to buy library materials, including books. At the request of the colleges, Congress added two titles not included in the Administration's bill: (1) more funds ($290 million) for construction of classrooms under the 1963 college aid bill, and (2) a new program of grants to colleges for special equipment (including television) to improve the quality of instruction. Lower schools already received federal aid for equipment under NDEA.

Other college aid programs in the Act provided grants to develop university extension courses related to community problems and funds to raise the academic quality of impoverished small colleges. The latter program was authorized for only one year because the Senate insisted on making junior colleges eligible, and the House was opposed.

The 89th Congress continued a trend started in 1964 to make federal college aid available on a broad basis and avoid limitations on the use of funds. An amendment in the House removed categorical limitations tied to construction grants. They had originally been limited to buildings used for science, mathematics and foreign languages. NDEA programs of teacher training and equipment grants had also been earmarked for these subjects (because of the demands of national defense). In 1964 House Republicans fought unsuccessfully against adding history, English and other subjects. By 1965 the battle was over, and economics and industrial arts were added without opposition.

Teacher Corps. A new program called the National Teacher Corps, which stemmed from Congressional initiative, provoked the most controversy. The idea of a corps of skilled teachers to improve school education in slums and other impoverished areas was first proposed by Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.). President Johnson endorsed the proposal July 17 in a letter to Congress that also requested a graduate fellowship program for elementary and high school teachers.

The Teacher Corps was incorporated into HR 9567 by the Senate and a separate bill authorizing the Corps was reported to the House the same day by the Education and Labor Committee. But House Republican conferees refused to sign the conference report on HR 9567 because it included the Corps. They said it would enable the Government to exercise control over local schools.

During floor debate on adoption of the conference report Oct. 20, Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) moved to send the bill back to conference to delete the Teacher Corps provision. The motion was defeated by a 152-226 roll-call vote. The final bill authorized the Corps for two years. (For voting, see chart p. 1020)

Appropriations. After clearing HR 9567, Congress passed a supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588) providing $160 million of the $274 million requested by the Administration for the new higher education programs. The Senate voted funds for the Teacher Corps, but the money was dropped in conference with the House. (See story p. 182)

Provisions

As signed by the President, the Higher Education Act carried these provisions:

Title I -- Community Service, Continuing Education. Authorized federal matching grants to the states to develop community service programs conducted by public or private non-profit colleges and universities. The programs were to give particular emphasis to urban and suburban problems, including housing, poverty, employment, transportation, health and other local problems.

Authorized $25 million in grants in fiscal 1966 and $50 million each in fiscal 1967-68, with the Federal Government paying 75 percent of each state's plan for community services in fiscal 1966-67 and 50 percent in fiscal

1968-70. (Authorizations for fiscal 1969-70 were left to future Congressional action.) Set minimum allotments for the states and territories, with the remainder allocated according to state population, and limited state administrative expenses to 5 percent of the costs of its program or $25,000, whichever was larger.

Required the states to draw up plans for comprehensive, statewide community service programs, to be approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. Permitted states to seek judicial review in federal courts of appeal if the Commissioner should disapprove a state plan.

Authorized the President to appoint a National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education composed of the U.S. Commissioner, representatives of other federal agencies engaged in extension education, and 12 members from outside the Government. Directed the Council to review the administration and effectiveness of all federally supported extension and continuing education programs and to make annual reports to the President and Congress, beginning on March 31, 1967.

Title II -- College Library Assistance, Training and Research. Authorized (in Part A) $50 million annually in fiscal 1966-68 for grants to enable institutions of higher education to improve their library resources.

Earmarked 75 percent of each year's appropriation for matching basic grants, not to exceed $5,000 for each institution or branch. Required assurances that each institution would not reduce its average library expenditures for the preceding two years and would match on a 50-50 basis the basic grant it received. From sums not needed for basic grants or special purpose grants (below), authorized non-matching supplemental grants to needy institutions, not to exceed $10 for each full-time student.

Earmarked 25 percent of each year's appropriation for special purpose grants to institutions that demonstrated special needs for library resources, or plans for national or regional library and informational service programs, or joint-use facilities with other institutions. Required $1 in matching funds for each $3 provided in federal grants.

Directed the Commissioner of Education to establish an Advisory Council on College Library Resources to advise him on criteria for making supplemental and special purpose grants.

Specified that institutions would be deemed accredited if the library grants received under this title would bring them up to recognized standards.

Authorized (in Part B) $15 million annually in fiscal 1966-68 for grants to institutions of higher education to train librarians and information science specialists and for research and demonstration projects relating to the improvement of libraries, including the development of new techniques.

Repealed, effective July 1, 1967, a provision in the National Defense Education Act of 1958 authorizing training institutes for elementary and secondary school librarians.

Authorized (in Part C) $5 million in fiscal 1966, $6,315,000 in fiscal 1967 and $7,770,000 in fiscal 1968 to enable the Library of Congress to expand its centralized cataloguing service and its acquisition of scholarly materials.

Title III -- Strengthening Developing Institutions. Authorized $55 million in fiscal 1966 to raise the academic quality of developing institutions (colleges which "are struggling for survival and are isolated from the main currents of academic life").

Allocated 78 percent of the appropriation to colleges that award B.A. degrees and 22 percent to two-year institutions, including those that provide a semi-professional education of technicians in engineering, mathematical and scientific fields.

Waived accreditation requirements for schools that accept only high school graduates, are "making reasonable progress toward accreditation" and have been in existence for five years.

Authorized grants to developing institutions and other colleges or businesses for cooperative programs to strengthen the developing colleges' academic programs and administration, including the exchange of faculty or students, fellowships, work-study programs and joint use of libraries and laboratories.

Authorized "national teaching fellowships" to graduate students and junior faculty members who, at the request of a developing institution, would teach there for up to two years. Permitted a stipend of up to $6,500 for each fellowship, plus $400 for each dependent.

Directed the Commissioner to establish an Advisory Council on Developing Institutions to help him identify institutions qualifying for federal aid.

Title IV -- Student Assistance. Authorized federal scholarships ("educational opportunity grants"), federally insured loans and subsidies on interest for full-time college students, transferred the work-study program authorized in the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act and amended several sections of the 1958 National Defense Education Act (NDEA).

Scholarships. Authorized (in Part A) $70 million annually in fiscal 1966-68 for grants to institutions of higher education for first-year scholarships to full-time students "of exceptional financial need," plus whatever sums were necessary to continue scholarships beyond the first year. Made each year's appropriation available through the following fiscal year.

Limited the amount of each scholarship to the lesser of $800 or half the amount of financial aid provided the student by the college or a state or private scholarship program, including loans and scholarships under the Act but excluding aid under work-study programs. (To be eligible for a federal scholarship, a student must receive an equal amount of other financial aid.) Prohibited scholarships of less than $200. Authorized a $200 bonus to scholarship students who in their preceding college year placed in the upper half of their class.

Allocated scholarship funds among the states according to the ratio of the number of each state's college students to the number nationally.

Required colleges, in applying for scholarship funds, to make an agreement with the U.S. Commissioner of Education to review each applicant's financial need and to establish programs to encourage able but needy high school students to attend college and to continue their average expenditures for student aid in the preceding three years. Permitted colleges to make conditional scholarship commitments to high school students, with particular emphasis on students in the 11th grade or lower.

Permitted colleges to transfer 25 percent of their grants for scholarships under the Act to their NDEA student loan fund.

Authorized the U.S. Commissioner to make contracts totaling up to $100,000 per year with state, local or nonprofit private organizations to identify and encourage needy high school students to attend post-secondary schools, to publicize existing student aid programs and

to encourage high school and college dropouts of demonstrated aptitude to continue their education. Authorized appropriation of necessary funds.

Insured Loans. Authorized the Commissioner (in Part B) to make repayable advances to establish or strengthen state or private non-profit student loan insurance programs. Set a $17.5 million authorization for the advances through fiscal 1968.

Required that to be eligible for advances and federal interest subsidies, state or private loan insurance must cover 80 percent of the unpaid principal, must insure loans of $1,000 to $1,500, at no more than 6-percent interest on the unpaid principal, with repayment not to begin until two months after the student completes his study, and must cover at least six years of academic study.

Established a federal loan insurance fund for students without reasonable access to state or non-profit private insurance plans. Limited insurance on new loans in any year to $700 million in fiscal 1966, $1 billion in fiscal 1967, $1.4 billion in fiscal 1968. Authorized appropriation of $1 million to the fund plus whatever else might be necessary. Permitted 100-percent insurance at a premium of one-fourth of 1 percent of the unpaid principal.

Set as conditions for federal insurance of a loan: a loan in any year cannot exceed $1,500 for a graduate student and $1,000 for undergraduates, and the aggregate of loans for a student cannot exceed $7,500 and $5,000, respectively; students must carry at least half of a full-time workload; loans are to be repaid over a 5- to 10-year period beginning 9 to 12 months after the student ceases academic study (with exceptions for those in the armed forces or Peace Corps) and annual repayments must be at least $360; maximum interest rates are to be set by the Commissioner on a regional or national basis and cannot exceed 6 percent annually on the unpaid principal except in exceptional circumstances, where it can be 7 percent.

Interest Subsidies. For students from families with adjusted annual income of less than $15,000 who have received insured or state loans, authorized the Commissioner to pay all interest charges while the student was in college and 3 percentage points of interest on the unpaid principal thereafter. Prohibited interest subsidies on loans from NDEA college loan funds.

Made eligible for the program four-year and two-year colleges, non-profit collegiate or associate degree nursing schools and one-year post-high school non-profit vocational schools meeting accreditation standards.

Permitted federal credit unions to use 10 percent of their assets to make insured loans to student members.

Directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish an Advisory Council on Insured Loans to Students, including members of insurance programs, lending institutions and colleges, to advise the Commissioner.

Work-Study Program. Transferred to the Office of Education (in Part C) the work-study program for college students authorized in the Economic Opportunity Act (under which the Government currently paid 90 percent of the cost of part-time employment made available to students by their colleges). Removed the requirement that eligible students must be from low-income families but gave preference to such students. Permitted colleges to provide their matching share of the cost through services and equipment, including tuition and books. Authorized $129 million for the program in fiscal 1966 (including a transfer of $60 million from the antipoverty program's authorization), $165 million in fiscal 1967 and $200 million in fiscal 1968.

NDEA Amendments. Amended (in Part D) Title II of NDEA (which established low-interest loans for college students) by requiring repayment of loans to begin nine months after the recipient ceases to carry half a full-time workload, setting a minimum monthly repayment rate of $15, permitting institutions to pay half of their administrative costs from the loan fund and assess students for delinquent payments.

Permitted total loan "forgiveness" (cancellation) to students who teach in public or private non-profit elementary or high schools with high concentrations of children from low-income families eligible for federal aid under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL 89-10). Set the forgiveness rate at 15 percent for each year of teaching. Allowed no more than 25 percent of a state's schools to qualify under this section.

Amended Title III of NDEA (which authorized aid to lower schools to purchase equipment for use in teaching certain subjects) by increasing the fiscal 1966-68 authorizations by $10 million (to a $100 million total) and adding economics as a subject for which equipment could be bought.

Amended Title XI of NDEA (which authorized funds to help colleges conduct advanced teacher training institutes) by increasing the fiscal 1966-68 authorizations by $17,250,000 (to a $50 million total) and making teachers of economics, civics and industrial arts eligible for the institutes.

Title V -- Teacher Programs. Directed the Commissioner of Education to establish an Advisory Council on Quality Teacher Preparation to review the effectiveness of the title's programs in attracting, preparing and retaining highly qualified elementary and secondary school teachers.

Teacher Corps. In Part B, established in the Office of Education a National Teacher Corps, headed by a Director.

Authorized the Commissioner of Education to recruit and select experienced teachers and inexperienced teacher-interns with B.A. degrees for enlistment in the Corps for up to two years. Authorized him to contract with colleges or public education agencies to train Corps members for up to three months. Authorized him to make arrangements with local school agencies to furnish Corps members to schools with concentrations of children from low-income families and to pay the local school agencies for the compensation of their Corps contingents, who were to be either experienced teachers or teaching teams made up of teacher-interns and an experienced teacher. Directed that teacher-interns be given time, while teaching, for graduate training leading to a graduate degree, if possible.

Directed the Commissioner, if the demand for Corps teachers exceeds the supply, to allocate 2 percent to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and the remainder among the states according to their relative number of children from impoverished families.

Permitted local school districts to use Corps members to provide educational services in which private school children may participate, as authorized in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL 89-10).

Specified that Corps members were not federal employees and that experienced teachers and teacher-interns were to receive the same salaries paid teachers

in the local district, but that the pay of teaching team leaders was to be set by consultation between the school district and the Commissioner. Authorized the Commissioner to pay Corps members their travel expenses, any employee benefits they would have had at an institution to which they planned to return, and stipends for initial training for the Corps.

Specified that Corps members would be under "the direct supervision" of the school agencies to which they were assigned and that the agencies could assign and transfer the members, determine what they should teach and discontinue their employment if desired.

Specified that Corps members were not to displace any teacher who would otherwise be employed by the school agency.

Authorized appropriation for Corps activities of $36,100,000 in fiscal 1966 and $64,715,000 in fiscal 1967.

Teacher Fellowships. Part C declared a need to improve the quality of education in elementary and secondary schools by providing fellowships for graduate study by teachers and strengthening universities' teacher education programs. Specified that the program applied not only to teachers and prospective teachers but also to supervisors, school librarians, social workers and the fields of guidance, counseling, educational media and special education for handicapped children.

Authorized the Commissioner to award 4,500 fellowships in fiscal 1966 and 10,000 annually in fiscal 1967-68. Authorized appropriations of $40 million in fiscal 1966, $160 million in fiscal 1967 and $275 million in fiscal 1968 plus funds to enable those who received fellowships before July 1, 1968, to complete their studies by June 30, 1970.

Specified that the fellowships were for study leading to an advanced degree other than Ph.D., were not to extend beyond 24 months, and were to be allocated equitably among the states unless the Advisory Council should propose allocations to meet "an urgent national need." (Although Senate provisions strictly earmarking the allocation of fellowships were dropped from the final Act, House-Senate conferees expressed a wish that up to 20 percent of the fellowships be awarded teachers who lost their jobs as a result of desegregation and consolidation of schools in accordance with the 1964 Civil Rights Act.)

Authorized the Commissioner to pay stipends and living allowances for fellowship recipients comparable to those paid under other federally supported programs and to pay the institution at which the recipient was studying $2,500 per academic year less fees charged the graduate student.

Required fellowship recipients to take a full-time course of study and to limit part-time employment to fields related to their training and approved by the Commissioner.

Specified that institutions' graduate programs must meet the approval of the Commissioner. Authorized him, in the interest of better geographical distribution of high-quality teacher training programs, to make grants to develop or strengthen graduate programs.

Title VI -- Improvement of Undergraduate Courses. Authorized (in Part A) matching federal grants to institutions of higher education to improve their classroom instruction as follows: for laboratory, audiovisual equipment and printed material, other than textbooks, for courses in science, humanities, arts and education, and for minor remodeling, $35 million in fiscal 1966, $50 million in fiscal 1967, $60 million in fiscal 1968; for closed-circuit television receiving equipment and minor remodeling, $2.5 million in fiscal 1966 and $10 million annually in fiscal 1967-68.

Limited the federal share of each project's cost to 50 percent unless a state commission sets the share at up to 80 percent for colleges too poor to participate otherwise.

Allocated the money among the states according to a formula based on each state's number of college students and per capita income. Required the states to draw up plans and assign priorities for grants to their colleges and permitted judicial review if the Commissioner should disapprove a state's plan.

Authorized the Commissioner to make grants to the states of $1 million annually in fiscal 1966-68 for administration of state plans.

Authorized to the Commissioner (in Part B) $5 million annually in fiscal 1966-68 for grants to colleges to conduct short-term workshops or institutes for college teachers or specialists planning to use educational media equipment. Permitted stipends of $75 per week for those attending the institutes (but not the workshops), plus $15 per week for each dependent.

Title VII -- Amendments to the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. Amended the 1963 college classroom construction act (PL 88-204) as follows:

Increased the fiscal 1966 grant authorization for undergraduate facilities by $230 million (to a $460 million total); permitted a college to receive a grant if it would increase its capacity to carry out on-campus extension and continuing education programs; and removed the 1963 Act's categorical restrictions on the program (which permitted aid only for science, math, modern foreign language and engineering buildings or libraries).

Increased the fiscal 1966 grant authorization for graduate facilities by $60 million (to a $120 million total).

Permitted a state to transfer allotments between junior colleges and four-year colleges if not needed for the original purpose. (The 1963 Act required that 22 percent of the appropriations go to junior colleges.)

Established a 3-percent maximum rate of interest on loans for construction of academic facilities made after enactment of the bill (the 1963 Act set the rate at one-fourth of 1 percent over the average interest rate of federal securities -- currently 3-7/8 percent.)

Title VIII -- General Provisions. Defined the term institution of higher education as including non-profit four-year and two-year colleges, business schools and technical institutions. Defined state as including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands.

Specified that nothing in the bill authorized any federal control over the curriculum, administration, personnel or library resources of any institution.

Specified that nothing in the bill authorized any federal control over the membership practices or internal operations of any college fraternal organization, private club or religious organization which was financed exclusively by private funds and whose facilities were not owned by the college. Exempted the service academies and Coast Guard Academy from this section.

Specified in each title of the Act that aid to any school or department of divinity or any educational activity related to sectarian instruction or religious workshop was prohibited.

Background

REFFRENCES -- Congress Enacts Broad Education Program (1963 Almanac p. 188); Congress Grants Major

Education Requests (1964 Almanac p. 259); President's "War on Poverty" Approved (1964 Almanac p. 208).

In 1963 Congress authorized more than $2 billion for five major education bills, including a college aid construction bill, a vocational education measure, and an expansion of the 1958 National Defense Education Act (NDEA) with increased funds for student loans and graduate fellowships. In 1964 Congress further expanded the NDEA and also provided adult literacy and college work-study programs in the Economic Opportunity Act (the antipoverty bill).

With passage of these and related bills (mainly in the field of health education), the two sessions of the 88th Congress enacted all of the major portions of President Kennedy's 1963 education program except general public school aid and federal guarantees of private loans for college students. The proposal for federal scholarships was dropped in the 88th Congress because partisan disputes over the issue had helped to kill previous education bills, most recently in 1962. (1962 Almanac p. 231)

PRESIDENT'S REQUESTS

President Johnson Jan. 12 sent to Congress his 1965 education message, outlining a far-ranging program of aid to education at all levels. (See text p. 1374) He estimated that the new college aid programs he sought would cost $250 million in fiscal 1966. The President said that under the college aid programs authorized by the 88th Congress, his Budget for fiscal 1966 proposed an additional $179 million for construction of college classrooms, libraries and laboratories; an additional $25 million to provide 4,500 more graduate fellowships for future college teachers; and an additional $110 million for basic research and science fellowships.

The Administration's college aid draft bill (HR 3220, S 600) called for the following new programs over a five-year period.

Student Assistance. A four-part program of student financial aid:

- Undergraduate scholarship grants of $200 to $800 a year for high school graduates from low-income families. First year authorization, $70 million.
- Establishment of a student loan insurance fund to insure loans of up to $1,500 annually and federal payment of up to 2 percentage points of the interest charge. President Johnson said this would be "a more effective, fairer and far less costly way of providing assistance than the various tax credit devices which have been proposed." (In 1964 the Senate narrowly defeated proposals for tax credits to students or their families. 1964 Almanac p. 532) Authorization for the insurance fund, $15 million.
- Transfer of the college work-study program established by the 1964 antipoverty bill from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education, and expansion of the program to include students from middle-income families. Fiscal 1966 authorization, $129 million, including transferred funds from OEO.
- Extension of the student loan provisions of NDEA for three years, through fiscal 1971.

University Extension and Continuing Education. Grants to help universities develop more effective adult education and extension programs. These would seek solutions to community problems, particularly in urban areas, in such fields as housing, recreation, employment, health and poverty. Federal support ranged from 90 percent in fiscal 1966 to 50 percent in fiscal 1968-70. First year authorization, $25 million.

Library Assistance. Grants to help colleges purchase library books and materials, train library personnel and support library research. First year authorization, $50 million for matching grants of up to $5,000 per institution, plus supplemental grants of up to $10 per student; and $15 million for training and research.

Developing Colleges. A program to assist small colleges having trouble with accreditation to strengthen their academic programs through such means as exchanges of faculty and students with more developed colleges, introduction of new curriculums and faculty improvement programs. The Commissioner of Education was authorized to award "National Teaching Fellowships" to graduate students and teachers to encourage them to come to such colleges. First year authorization, $30 million.

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, Special Education Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 1 - March 19 on the Administration's bill (HR 3220), introduced by Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.).

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 1 -- Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze said the education programs enacted by the 88th Congress would strengthen the nation's colleges and universities, but that "there is still much to be done." By 1970, Celebrezze said, "our colleges must be prepared to add 50 percent more enrollment to their facilities which are already overcrowded." In addition, he continued, "approximately 100,000 able high school graduates each year will not go to college, if student aid opportunities are not expanded." The Administration's program, Celebrezze said, represented "an inspiring charter of education's future, in scope as well as in detail."

Feb. 2 -- Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel said the Administration's bill was designed "to continue and extend our commitment to seek both educational quality and broader educational opportunity for all of our young people." The provision for expanded university extension programs, he said, "supports the idea that university resources are particularly relevant to help meet the numerous new problems arising from increased urbanization." He said that colleges and universities could provide a basis for "long-range community planning"; help increase the ability of states, local communities and other groups "to assess contemporary problems and deal with them"; and serve as a link between the federal, state and local governments in seeking "effective and cooperative solutions to their problems." The student assistance programs, he said, would combine scholarships, loans and employment "in a way suited to the unique circumstances of each student." Such aid would become increasingly necessary, Keppel said, because the annual cost of attending public colleges had risen from an average of $730 in 1930 to a predicted $2,400 by 1980.

Feb. 3 -- A panel of four university deans and urban study center directors recommended that university extension and continuing education programs not be restricted to college-level courses.

Feb. 4 -- Alfred T. Hill, executive secretary of the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges, said the majority of Council members "strongly" favored the Administration's proposals.

Feb. 5 -- Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover objected to provisions of the Administration bill for dealing with community problems in such fields as housing, transportation and land use through extension courses offered by institutions of higher education. He said that schools "have a hard enough time now with their short staffs and lack of funds.... If we cannot solve these problems ourselves, why put them into education?" Rickover also said that national standards should be established to determine educational achievement and standing of both students and high schools.

March 8 -- Edward W. Stepnick of the General Accounting Office described some difficulties found in administration of NDEA student loans.

Allen D. Marshall, president of United Student Aid Funds, a non-profit loan organization for college students, said he saw "no necessity" for the provision to insure loans of up to $1,500 annually to students, and that such a guarantee might put non-federal loan guarantee plans out of business. Marshall suggested that if the loan program were retained, it be put on a standby basis, "as a last resort if state and non-profit private guarantee programs prove insufficient."

March 9 -- A panel of officials from six universities described difficulties they had encountered in collecting repayments of NDEA loans from former students. They said the number of students who were delinquent ranged from 7 percent at the University of Maryland to 32 percent at Howard University.

March 10 -- Gerald M. Torkelson, representing the National Education Assn.'s Department of Audiovisual Instruction, urged amendment of the bill to provide for research relating to educational media and training of educational media personnel similar to provisions relating to college libraries. Torkelson said funds had been made available under the National Defense Education Act to increase the use of educational media in elementary and secondary schools, but not in institutions of higher learning, where "the teachers of tomorrow" were being taught.

Library of Congress National Catalog

William S. Dix of the Assn. of Research Libraries endorsed HR 3220 but suggested an amendment to establish a central cataloging agency to acquire, catalog and distribute books to other libraries. Dix said the Library of Congress was already "meeting over half of the need" and was "in fact already a national bibliographic center," but that its cataloging and distribution system "must be perfected." Dix estimated the first-year cost of establishing a comprehensive cataloging agency at not more than $5 million. (The proposal later was added to the bill.)

Archie McNeal of the American Library Assn. supported the Administration bill. He urged one amendment to authorize funds for library materials for use in university extension and continuing education courses.

The Administration bill was endorsed by spokesmen for the American Book Publishers Council and the American Textbook Publishers Institute.

March 12 -- Homer D. Babbidge, representing the American Council on Education and the Assn. of American Colleges, said aid to "developing institutions," which was limited to four-year colleges, should be expanded to include "two-year community and junior colleges."

Walter J. Tribbey, president of the United Business Schools Assn., said the bill's student loan provisions represented "the first national, broadly based recognition of the need for assistance to students who are not 'college bound' (but) who seek one or two years of vocationally oriented terminal training." Tribbey requested that the program of grants and contracts to support university extension and continuing education programs be "extended to include all types of post-high school institutions" and that the provisions for aid to "developing institutions" be "expanded to include institutions that offer less than a bachelor's degree." (Aid to students in post-high school technical and business schools later was provided in HR 7743. See story p. 309.)

March 16 -- Elbert K. Fretwell Jr., president of the Assn. for Higher Education joined Babbidge in urging assistance to developing two-year junior and community colleges.

Fred H. Harrington of the National Assn. of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges endorsed the bill.

(In an interview, the president of the Association supported a "limited federal scholarship program" but felt that direct aid to colleges and universities was more effective than scholarships.)

George O. McClary, president of the American School Counselor Assn., supported the bill. He said the student assistance provisions would be particularly valuable in solving problems of low-income families. He asked that the aid be made available to students attending "business, trade or other technical or vocational schools, or junior colleges," in addition to four-year colleges.

AFL-CIO Seeks Bigger Scholarships

March 17 -- Andrew J. Biemiller, director of legislation for the AFL-CIO, said higher education was "becoming more and more of a necessity for a youth," but that "the price tag on such an education keeps it out of reach for the overwhelming majority of our youth," Biemiller suggested several changes in the Administration bill, including an increase in the maximum scholarship allowance from $800 to $1,000; an increase from $70 million to $100 million in the first-year authorization for the scholarship program; and an increase from $3,000 to $5,000 a year in the maximum income of the scholarship student's family. Biemiller said the $3,000 income figure might define "poverty" under some programs, but that "$5,000 can hardly be considered as anything but 'low income' for the family attempting to put a son or daughter through college."

March 18 -- Keith G. Cone, speaking for the American Bankers Assn., supported provisions of the bill dealing with scholarship grants, work-study assistance and NDEA loans, but opposed establishment of a new program to insure private loans to college students. He acknowledged that existing loan programs did not "satisfy the total demand for student loans," but said a "recent and rapid rise" in state and private loan guarantee programs indicated "that state and private efforts will be able to meet" the demand. He said establishment of a federal program "at this time could seriously impair, perhaps displace, existing state and private guaranty programs...."

Dr. Pauline Tompkins of the American Assn. of Uniersity Women strongly supported the bill.

March 19 -- L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, supported Title II of the bill, whch authorized grants to help institutions of higher education acquire library materials and train library personnel. Mumford also endorsed the amendment suggested by the Assn. of

Research Libraries to appropriate funds to enable the Library of Congress to enlarge its book collecting, cataloging and distribution activities. (See above)

Rexford G. Moon Jr., director of College Scholarship Service for the College Entrance Examination Board, supported the student assistance provisions of the bill. He said that "much of (the) criticism" of the loan collection program under NDEA resulted from "the absence of appropriate criteria" established by previous experience "against which to judge this problem." He said, "seemingly everyone who makes loans sets different criteria as to what constitutes successful loan collection," and that according to press reports, the same data could be interpreted "to indicate delinquency as high as 16 percent and as low as 1.5 percent."

Dr. Charles Chapman, speaking for the American Assn. of Junior Colleges, endorsed the bill but suggested several amendments. He asked that Title III, which authorized a program to strengthen academic programs in smaller four-year colleges, be extended to include junior colleges as well. He also said that "greater flexibility should be allowed an institution" in establishing "packages" of assistance than seemed to be permitted in the bill, which limited student assistance to institutions participating in other student aid programs.

COMMITTEE ACTION

In the Special Education Subcommittee and the full Committee, controversy developed over the federal loan guarantees and the scholarship provisions. The Subcommittee May 18 approved a bill which included scholarships and greatly expanded funds for other programs, but which did not contain the loan guarantee provisions. The guarantee plan had been opposed by the American Bankers Assn. during the hearings, partly because it provided for federal determination of maximum interest rates. Edith Green (D Ore.), Subcommittee chairman, said testimony showed no need for the program.

Federal scholarships, at the Subcommittee level, were approved unanimously. In a break with the past, GOP members supported scholarships, on condition that they did not provide full expenses but required recipients to receive equal amounts from other sources, such as loan funds. But three days after Subcommittee approval, the full Committee May 21 struck out the scholarship provision by a vote of 13-12. The motion was made by John H. Dent (D Pa.).

The Committee, as in the past, was divided on the question of loans versus grants. The prevailing view was that if a college student received federal aid, he should be willing to repay it.

Before completing action on the bill, the Committee restored both the scholarship and the loan guarantee programs with certain modifications. Scholarships ("educational opportunity grants") were to come out of the NDEA student loan fund and go only to students with "exceptional financial needs." Additional funds ($74 million) were authorized for the NDEA loans, so that one-fourth of the fund, the amount available for scholarships, would be $64.4 million in the first year.

Revival of the loan guarantee program reportedly resulted from White House pressure. President Johnson as a Senator had sponsored loan insurance bills. He also was reported as fearing that deleting of such aid would encourage Senate passage of a tax credit plan for middle-income parents paying college tuition. The Committee amended the Administration loan guarantee plan, reducing it from a five- to a three-year program and putting it on a standby basis to be used only if state and private non-profit insurance programs were unavailable. It further encouraged non-federal insurance programs by authorizing advances to the states to help set up their own plans. The Committee retained the Administration proposal for federal subsidy of interest charges on the loans, but increased the amount the Government would pay.

Bill Reported

The Committee July 14 reported a clean bill (HR 9567 -- H Rept 621). The vote was 21-2, with the negative votes cast by two Southern Republicans, Glenn Andrews (Ala.) and Edward J. Gurney (Fla.). In addition to the scholarship and loan insurance features mentioned above, the Committee made the following major changes in the Administration draft bill:

- Added a new title, requested by the colleges, amending the 1963 college aid program by doubling the funds for construction of graduate and undergraduate facilities. The extra $290 million brought the fiscal 1966 total to $580 million. Mrs. Green said facilities were the "most critical need" of higher education.
- Doubled the funds requested for the first year of the university extension program from $25 million to $50 million, and reduced the federal share in the first year from 90 percent to 75 percent.
- Added $5 million to the $65 million requested for library assistance in order to enable the Library of Congress to establish a central cataloging service.
- Deleted the Administration provision extending the NDEA student loan program, which was due to expire in 1968. Mrs. Green said that because of the high delinquency rate on repayment of NDEA loans, the Committee would like to make a detailed study of the program in 1966. The Office of Education reported in 1965 that 2,800 borrowers with loans amounting to $1.4 million had fallen behind in their payments and had not maintained contact with their colleges.
- Amended the definition of institutions that could make NDEA student loans to include one-year post-secondary occupational schools.
- The full Committee restored the 50 percent "forgiveness" (cancellation) of NDEA loans to students who became teachers. The Subcommittee had deleted this provision from the National Defense Education Act. Members of the Subcommittee said that general scholarships were preferable to loan forgiveness for only a select group of students.

Majority Views. The majority said, "In the 10 years from 1954 to 1964 the number of college and university students climbed from 2.4 to 4.8 million -- an increase of 100 percent in one decade. It appears that this accelerated rate of growth will continue into the next decade." The report continued, "Less well known, but equally dramatic, is the increase in the number of colleges and universities. Since the war, the number of institutions of higher education in this country has risen 250 percent, from 866 to approximately 2,300." The majority said, "As existing facilities have become overcrowded and as new institutions have sprung up across the country, academic quality has often been sacrificed for the sake of growth. Inadequate library resources, a lack of qualified teachers, packed classrooms and insufficent scholarship funds characterize many of the nation's colleges and universities. This is a dangerous phenomenon and one that could persist -- the demands for growth continue unslackened."

Minority Views. In minority views, all of the Committee Republicans except Alphonzo Bell (Calif.) and Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.) expressed "reservations" about the bill, saying, "Even by the sometimes bizarre standards of this Committee, the treatment accorded this bill has been wholly unsatisfactory." The minority said that, at a June 24 meeting lasting less than 20 minutes, the Committee's majority adopted without discussion a scholarship plan in lieu of the one earlier rejected by the Committee, reinstated the loan guarantee program previously dropped, and revised it, extended NDEA loans to new categories of institutions ("an idea not previously discussed") and "approved authorizations in excess of $600 million without even having a clean print to examine." The minority said, "It is common knowledge that this unjustified action to approve a bill virtually 'sight unseen' was ordered by the White House.... (We) protest the abject surrender of legislative responsibilities, often made -- as in this case -- in response to demands from the White House (whether originating from the President or not) which border on the irrational." The minority said the provision for federal student loan guarantees was a "completely unnecessary federal intervention" and that tax credits would be "a better method to help meet college expenses." It said that when the bill reached the House floor, "We hope that enough thoughtful Democratic colleagues will conclude that the risk of impairing a great national resource like higher education is more frightening than the risk of offending the President."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 23 -- The House Republican Conference unanimously endorsed a bill to provide tax credits for students, their parents or others paying the costs of higher education. As of June 28, 64 Republicans had introduced such legislation, which the Administration opposed as discriminatory and expensive. (1964 Almanac p. 532)

Major Provisions. As reported to the House HR 9567 authorized $661.5 million (excluding funds for interest subsidies) for higher education, in fiscal 1966 as follows: $50 million for university extension courses in the problems of community and urban life; $70 million in library assistance to purchase books and materials and to train personnel; $30 million to strengthen and raise the quality of teaching at developing four-year colleges; $74 million for the NDEA student loan fund, bringing it to $253,300,000, of which $64.4 million (25 percent of it) would be for scholarships; $17.5 million for advances to states to help them set up loan insurance programs, $1 million plus necessary funds for a federal loan insurance program, and necessary funds to pay the total interest on insured loans while the student was in college and 3 percentage points of interest thereafter (estimate, $42 million in fiscal 1966); $129 million for construction of graduate and undergraduate facilities.

HR 9567 also included a new title, added by the Committee, establishing an Advisory Council, appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, to make recommendations about programs affected by the Act. The report said that for years the Executive Branch had "hundreds of advisory committees and panels" and that "the Committee deems it advisable to have a professional consulting body."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Aug. 26, by a roll-call vote of 368-22, passed an amended version of HR 9567 and sent it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 994)

Before passage, the House adopted six amendments to the bill and rejected three others.

Debate centered on the scholarship issue. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.), second-ranking minority member of the Committee, offered an amendment to delete the scholarship program and use the funds to construct more community colleges. He argued that free and easily accessible junior colleges would be more beneficial to needy students than grants. The amendment was defeated on a 58-88 standing vote. Neal Smith (D Iowa) subsequently tried to insert a formula for repaying the scholarships, and his amendment was defeated by voice vote.

Edith Green (D Ore.), chairman of the Special Education Subcommittee, offered an amendment to the loan guarantee program which was accepted by voice vote. The amendment, which she said was worked out with the Administration and the American Bankers Assn., authorized federal advances (repayable grants) to help set up private as well as state loan insurance programs, deleted the bill's requirement for state matching of advances, and permitted, for two years, payment of interest subsidies on loans which did not meet all federal standards.

Another amendment, offered by John H. Dent (D Pa.) and accepted by voice vote, deleted the authorization of an Advisory Council for the House Committee. Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) said that consultants could be hired any time by permission of the House Administration Committee.

The House also accepted without controversy an amendment by Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) amending the 1963 college construction bill by removing categorical limitations on grants for undergraduate facilities. The amendment deleted language in PL 88-204 that limited the use of construction grants to buildings for science, mathematics, modern languages, engineering or libraries. (The Senate had added these categorical limitations to the 1963 bill.) Quie said, "Efforts for categorical grants ought to cease and whenever possible, leave the the decision to the institution itself."

Debate -- Dent -- "I am in favor of scholarships but I am only in favor of them if they are given out equally to all those who qualify. For us to say that we are helping the one but that the other nine who are in the same condition have to borrow the money is wrong."

Mrs. Green -- "I do not believe there would be a single person in this House who would argue against free education up to the 12th grade. Then in the 17th grade, when a person is doing his graduate work, the Federal Government and this Congress...have been very generous in supplying graduate fellowships. Why are we unwilling to give any grant from the 13th year to the 17th year? Are you going to say you will give $1,000 or $1,100 under the Manpower Development and Retraining Act and $6,000 or $7,000 to a Job Corps enrollee but you will not give $500 in an educational opportunity grant to a high school graduate that has an IQ of 120 or above and comes from a family with a very low income?"

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 26 -- James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Stipulate that educational opportunity grants could not exceed one-half of the total amount of financial aid provided a student by the institution he attended plus that made available by state or private scholarship programs (instead of the limitation in the bill as reported of one-half the amount provided by the institution alone, excluding assistance under work-study programs). Voice vote.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Require subsequent Congressional authorization for funds provided in fiscal years 1967-70 for college work-study programs. The Committee bill authorized appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary." Voice.

Edith Green (D Ore.) -- Substitute new text for Part B of Title IV, the loan insurance program, to (1) authorize advances for private non-profit insurance programs if a state did not have a program by June 30, 1968; (2) provide a two-year program of interest subsidies for students who borrowed under programs that did not meet all federal standards; (3) delete the state matching requirement for federal advances to state loan insurance programs; and make other clarifying changes. Voice.

Quie -- Remove categorical limitations on grants for construction of undergraduate facilities authorized by the 1963 Higher Education Facilities Act. Voice.

John H. Dent (D Pa.) -- Delete Title VI, authorizing an Advisory Council for the House Education and Labor Committee. Voice.

Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D La.) -- Stipulate that no provision of any law should be construed to authorize Government direction over the membership practices or operations of any fraternal organization, private club or religious organization of any educational institution. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 26 -- Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) -- Require state agencies to administer the programs aiding developing institutions. Standing vote, 33-59.

Griffin -- Delete provisions for scholarships and make the $74 million for the scholarship fund available for construction at public community colleges and technical institutes. Standing, 58-88.

Neal Smith (D Iowa) -- Require, and establish a formula for, repayment of scholarship grants. Voice.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 26 -- President Johnson hailed House passage of HR 9567. He said, "More than a million students can benefit in the next year by guaranteed low-interest loans -- a program I have urged for the past 15 years.... More than one hundred thousand students of exceptional promise and great financial need can receive opportunity grants."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Education Subcommittee, Labor and Public Welfare.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 16-June 11 on S 600, the Administration bill introduced Jan. 19 by Wayne Morse (D Ore.), chairman of the Subcommittee. Many of the witnesses were the same as those that appeared on the House side.

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- HEW Secretary Celebrezze said the NDEA student loan program was "under strong pressures, with more than 600,000 students having borrowed approximately $453 million from the National Defense Student Loan funds set up in 1,574 colleges." (For later figures, see p. 294)

Responding to questioning by Committee members about non-repayment of student loans under the National Defense Education Act, Celebrezze replied that the situation was not "as bad as it looks." He pointed out that while approximately $3 million in payments on a total of $18 million was due, only 3 percent of the total was delinquent for more than a year.

March 30 -- Members of a panel representing the American Council on Education endorsed the bill. However, William D. Van Dusen of Wayne State University said that certain provisions of Title IV, which provided programs of student assistance, were "of concern to us." He said the provision limiting participation in the undergraduate scholarship program to institutions participating in the National Defense Student Loan and the college work-study programs would penalize institutions which did not participate but still offered "similar or, in some cases, greater benefits to their students" under private programs. Van Dusen also questioned the provision that the Commissioner of Education prescribe criteria for determining the amount of scholarships provided by the bill. He said that while the issuance of "guidelines" or a "maximum limit on the permissible stipend" would be desirable, the program should be flexible to allow for differences in need created by differences in academic preparation, "circumstances at home," or the "effort and sacrifice a family may be willing to make to support the student's education."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 6 -- Sens. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.), Winston Prouty (R Vt.) and Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.), all members of the Education Subcommittee, introduced an amendment to S 600, providing matching grants to colleges for the acquisition of laboratory and other special equipment. The amendment also authorized funds for workshops to train teachers using the new equipment. Yarborough said leading educators had testified that this aid was necessary and that the program would be similar to equipment aid already provided to elementary and secondary schools under NDEA. This amendment became Title VI of the Committee bill.

JOHNSON REQUESTS AID FOR TEACHERS

President Johnson July 17 asked Congress to enact before adjournment a three-part bill, the Teaching Professions Act of 1965, to help "bring the best of our nation's talent to its schools." In a letter to Congress, which was accompanied by a draft bill, Mr. Johnson proposed (1) creation of a National Teacher Corps, which would enable "teachers with a sense of mission," and students who intended to become teachers, to serve in city slums and areas of rural poverty; (2) a program of fellowships for both students preparing to become teachers and experienced teachers seeking to "enhance their qualifications"; and (3) a program of cost-of-education allowances paid to colleges and universities for each fellowship holder and of grants for developing or strengthening teacher-training courses. The Act would authorize a fiscal 1966 appropriation of $30 million and a maximum of 3,000 fellowships. (For text of letter, see p. 1426.)

In his letter, President Johnson said he had concluded that the bill was "of sufficient urgency to justify action by this session of the Congress. The problems which face us in education do not grow smaller as time goes by; neither should our determination to attack and solve those problems."

The President had said in a July 2 speech to the National Education Assn. with respect to the teacher fellowship program, "And this program will assist teachers -- displaced by the process of school integration -- to acquire the skills that are necessary to permit them to perform new and challenging jobs in a new environment, in a new century. For you and I are both concerned

about the problem of the dismissal of Negro teachers as we move forward.. with the desegregation of the schools in America."

Teacher Corps. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) had proposed a Teacher Corps in testimony Feb. 26 at hearings of the Education Subcommittee on the elementary school bill (S 370). When it was not included in the final version of that bill, he and Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) proposed it as an amendment to the higher education bill.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Sept. 1 reported HR 9567 without opposition (S Rept 673). The amended bill provided specific funds for each year, totaling approximately $4.7 billion over a five-year period. It also included the teacher programs requested by President Johnson July 17, and the college equipment title sponsored by Subcommittee members. (See above)

Majority Views. Discussing the need for major programs authorized by HR 9567, the majority said the purpose of community service programs was to help solve "major community problems" by "fostering innovation and encouraging and enabling institutions of higher education to respond to the demands of the communities they serve." It said the need for student financial assistance "cannot be emphasized too strongly" and was "of fundamental importance in helping to meet current shortages and future needs." Programs to aid teachers, the majority said, were "concerned...with the backbone of American education..."

Supplemental Views. The five Republican Committee members supported HR 9567, and said they were "particularly gratified to note some of the contributions of minority members of the Committee to the bill as finally reported." They said that "where amendments have been accepted, the bill has been considerably strengthened."

Individual Views. Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) said HR 9567 "neglects the crucial fact that a very large proportion of students pay for their postsecondary education either by part-time employment while in college or by assistance from the earnings of their parents." He urged passage of S 12, of which he was cosponsor, which would have provided a tax credit for expenditures on higher education. Dominick said, "Aside from the failure to consider a tax credit approach to higher educational support," HR 9567 was "an excellent approach to the demands placed on colleges and universities by 20th-century society."

Changes from House Bill. As reported by the Senate Committee, HR 9567 differed from the House-passed bill in the following major respects:

Whereas the House bill authorized specific funds only for fiscal 1966, with amounts in later years to be subsequently authorized by Congress, the Senate bill authorized a total of approximately $4.7 billion for fiscal years 1966-70, with specific annual authorizations.

Funds for titles I and II were slightly higher in the House bill.

Title III. Developing Colleges -- The Senate bill included two-year institutions in the group of colleges that could receive grants for development. The House bill did not. The Senate bill also authorized $55 million for these grants in fiscal 1966; the House bill provided $30 million.

Title IV. Student Assistance -- The Senate scholarship plan was similar to the Administration request: a direct authorization of $70 million for scholarships of between $200 and $800, with an extra $200 for students in the upper half of their college class. The House provision tied the program to the NDEA loan fund and permitted colleges to convert up to 25 percent of their annual NDEA funds into scholarships.

The Senate Committee added a new section to Title IV to amend the National Defense Education Act. It tightened the provisions on repayment of student loans, it permitted total loan "forgiveness" (cancellation) for persons who teach in areas with high concentrations of poor families, and it expanded NDEA programs providing aid for schools to buy equipment and for colleges to conduct teacher training institutes. The last two programs, originally limited to the teaching of certain subjects, were broadened to include economics. Civics and industrial arts were also included in the teacher institutes program. Authorizations for both programs were increased by a total of $27,250,000.

Title V. Teacher Programs -- The Senate Committee added a new title establishing a variety of programs designed to improve teaching in public schools, particularly those serving impoverished areas. It authorized $36.1 million in fiscal 1966 and $64.7 million in each of the next four years for a Teacher Corps which would permit 6,000 persons in the first year to teach in poor areas; it authorized 4,500 graduate fellowships in fiscal 1966 (15,000 by fiscal 1970 for elementary and secondary school teachers, with 20 percent reserved for teachers displaced by desegregation and consolidation of schools); and it authorized $5 million a year to help colleges improve their teacher training programs.

Title VI. Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction -- The Committee added another new title, requested by the colleges, for equipment and faculty improvement. It authorized $225 million over a five-year period for purchase of laboratory and other equipment, $2.5 million in fiscal 1966 and increased amounts thereafter for closed circuit television, and $5 million annually for workships for teachers or specialists planning to use educational media equipment.

Title VII. Higher Education Facilities -- Whereas the House bill had amended the 1963 college aid bill to authorize an additional $290 million for construction of undergraduate and graduate facilities, the Senate bill authorized an increase of only $160 million. But the Senate Committee retained a House amendment removing categorical limitations on grants for undergraduate facilities. In 1963 the Senate had insisted that grants be used only for certain subjects.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Sept. 2, by a 79-3 roll-call vote, passed HR 9567 with amendments and sent it to conference with the House. The only negative votes were cast by Sens. John C. Stennis (D Miss.), A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) and James O. Eastland (D Miss.). (For voting, see chart p. 1071)

Before passage, the Senate accepted five amendments to the bill, including one, offered by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), relating to Government control over college fraternal and religious organizations and private clubs. The Dirksen amendment, similar to the Waggonner amendment in the House, was accepted by a roll-call vote of 60-28. The other four amendments were approved by Sen. Morse, floor manager of the bill, and accepted by voice votes.

After Dirksen offered his amendment prohibiting federal control over the practices of fraternities, he accepted a modification, suggested by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), which limited its application to organizations whose facilities were not owned by the university and whose financing was private. The Ervin modification was expected to soften the criticism of civil rights groups. Morse had received a letter from the Washington director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, saying that under the Waggonner amendment "it would be possible to use U.S. Government funds to build and operate racially segregated facilities on university-owned grounds."

Other amendments were offered during debate, including one by Jack Miller (R Iowa) to replace scholarships with loans and one by Vance Hartke (D Ind.) to increase the amount of guaranteed loans, but they were withdrawn at the request of Morse. An amendment by Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) providing tax relief for persons paying college tuition was also withdrawn.

Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) described their new program, the Teacher Corps. Nelson said, "After a three months' intensive training period at a university, the young Teacher Corps interns would go in teams of about five into schools requesting them, led by an experienced teacher." Kennedy said the Teacher Corps idea was based on the success of the substitute schools in Prince Edward County, Va., where classes were taught by skilled teachers from the entire country. Public schools had closed there rather than integrate.

Provisions. As passed by the Senate, the major provisions of HR 9567 were similar to those of the final bill (see p. 294) except that in the Senate version specific sums were authorized for five years rather than three, and the aid to small colleges program and the Teacher Corps were both given a five-year life.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 2 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Stipulate that nothing in the bill authorized federal control over the membership practices or internal operations of any college fraternal organization, private club or religious organization if the facilities of the organization were not owned by the college and its activities were privately financed. Roll-call vote, 60-28.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Excuse repayment of principal, but not of interest, on federally insured loans while the borrower was studying outside the United States or was in the U.S. armed forces or the Peace Corps. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Limit the interest rate on loans for construction of academic facilities under the 1963 Act to 3 percent. Voice.

Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- Permit an institution of higher education which received federal funds for scholarships to use up to 25 percent of such funds in the institution's student loan program. Voice.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Include state agencies among the institutions eligible for federal insurance of direct loans made for educational purposes. Voice.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sept. 2 -- President Johnson praised the Senate approval of the Teacher Corps and fellowships, saying they "will mean much to schools in areas of poverty -- whose students have been the victims not only of impoverished homes but of impoverished schools."

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS TEACHER PROGRAMS

The House Education and Labor Committee Sept. 2 reported a bill (HR 9627 -- H Rept 953) similar to the Administration-requested teacher programs in Title V of the Senate-passed bill. The General Education Subcommittee had held hearings July 7-15 on bills to establish a National Teacher Corps and a teacher fellowship program.

HR 9627 authorized the following appropriations: fellowships -- fiscal 1966, $40 million; fiscal 1967, $160 million; fiscal 1968, $275 million; National Teacher Corps -- fiscal 1966, $10 million; fiscal 1967, $13 million; fiscal 1968, $13 million.

The Committee said HR 9627 "would meet the great need for additional teachers with higher levels of teacher education and the equally compelling need for improved quality teacher education." No minority views were filed.

Conference

The House and Senate Oct. 20 adopted the conference report on HR 9567 (H Rept 1178) and sent the bill to the White House.

House approval came on a 313-63 roll-call vote after a Republican motion to send the bill back to conference for deletion of the Teacher Corps section was defeated by a 152-226 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1020)

Senate action was by voice vote, without opposition.

HR 9567 contained eight titles, authorizing for fiscal 1966 $804,350,000 plus an estimated $42 million in interest subsidies on insured loans for college students. Most of the programs in the bill were authorized for five years with specific funds authorized for three, but the Teacher Corps was given only a two-year life and the title authorizing aid to impoverished small colleges covered only one year. (This program was cut in conference because of Senate insistence that aid be given to two-year as well as four-year colleges.)

House Republican conferees refused to sign the conference report on the Higher Education Act because it included the Teacher Corps; they promised a floor fight.

In debate on the conference report Oct. 20, Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) asserted that "a federally selected, federally trained and federally assigned corps of teachers would give federal officials a powerful additional lever of control and direct influence over local schools." Albert H. Quie (R Minn.), charging that the proposal had been rushed through the Education Committee, warned Members, "you are being asked to buy a pig in a poke." Quie offered the motion to delete the program.

Replying to the Republican charges, Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) said "no school district will receive a single (Corps) teacher unless that school district requests such teachers" and districts will have "absolute, exclusive authority to assign the teachers within their systems, to determine the subject matter they will teach," and to fire them if they want. A Corps of 6,000 was cited as the goal.

Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) said there was "great need" for the Corps "because of the unfortunate displacement of many Negro teachers" thrown out of jobs

by the desegregation and consolidation of schools. (The bill's provision for graduate fellowships was aimed partly at increasing Negro teachers' educational qualifications.)

On the 152-226 roll-call vote that in effect upheld the Teacher Corps, Republicans voted 111-7 to delete the Corps while a majority of Northern and Southern Democrats opposed the motion, 41-219.

COMPROMISES REACHED

The final bill was similar in most major respects to the Senate bill. House conferees accepted, with minor changes, new titles added by the Senate providing the Teacher Corps, fellowships for teachers and programs to improve college instruction. The Senate provision for direct scholarships (not tied to the NDEA loan fund) was also included, but under the House designation of "educational opportunity grants." Funds were voted for three years, a compromise between five in the Senate bill, and one in the House bill.

Title I. Conferees deleted a Senate amendment reserving 20 percent of university extension funds for experimental projects.

Title II. They retained a Senate provision requiring that colleges match one dollar for every three federal dollars for special purpose library grants.

Title III. The House bill provided $30 million in the first year to improve small four-year colleges; the Senate authorized $55 million for both junior and four-year colleges. The final version followed the Senate language, but reserved 78 percent of the funds for four-year and 22 percent for two-year colleges. Because of the controversy over junior colleges, only a one-year authorization was made.

Title IV. Conferees accepted the Senate scholarship program of $70 million annually, but they dropped a Senate provision giving preference to students beginning their first year of college or transferring from two-year to four-year colleges. They included a House stipulation that no grant should be more than half the total financial aid provided to the student, but if a student was in the upper half of his class, he could receive an additional $200 over the regular $800 limit (a Senate amendment). A Senate provision permitting 15 percent of a state's allotment to be used for a state scholarship program was dropped.

Conferees accepted Senate NDEA amendments on repayment of loans, cancellation of loans to teachers in impoverished areas, and new categories for equipment and teacher training programs.

Title V. The Teacher Corps and teacher fellowship programs were accepted without major change. Conferees followed the intent of the Senate provision by saying they expected that "up to 20 percent of the fellowships will be awarded to persons...displaced" by the desegregation of schools. The separate $5 million authorization for teacher training was omitted, and the program was combined with the fellowship program.

Title VI. Programs to improve college instruction, added by the Senate, were approved by conferees without major change.

Title VII. As in the House bill, funds for construction of college facilities were doubled from $290 million to $580 million in fiscal 1966, $230 million for undergraduate, and $60 million for graduate facilities.

Title VIII. In the general provisions, the conference report stated that the Government should not control the activities of any fraternal organization or club "financed exclusively by funds derived from private sources and whose facilities are not owned by such institution." (The word "exclusively" was added by conferees to the Senate amendment.)

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL

President Johnson Nov. 8 signed the Higher Education Act of 1965 into law (PL 89-329). The ceremony was held at Southwest Texas State College in San Marcos, from which Mr. Johnson graduated in 1930. In his remarks he said that of the 2.7 million who were graduated from high school in 1965, there were 1.3 million who did not go to college that fall. The President said, "This bill... would provide scholarships and loans and work opportunities to 1 million of that 1.3 million that did not get to go on to college.... In the next school year alone, 140,000 young men and women will be enrolled in college who, but for the provisions of this bill, would have never gone past high school."

APPROPRIATIONS

The day after clearing the conference report on HR 9567, Congress passed a general supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588) providing funds to begin the programs authorized in the Act.

The supplemental bill carried $160 million of the $274 million requested by the Administration for college aid. Although the Senate voted funds for the new Teacher Corps, the money was dropped in conference with the House. (See story p. 182)

The following table shows fiscal 1966 funds authorized in the Higher Education Act, the supplemental appropriations requested by the Administration and the funds approved by Congress in HR 11588 as enacted.

	(in millions)		
	Authorized	Requested	Granted
Community Services	$ 25	$ 15	$ 10
College Libraries	70	2.5*	0
Developing Colleges	55	0*	5
Scholarships	70	70	60
Loan Insurance	17.5	10	10
Interest subsidies	42**	0	0
Work-study	69	69	40
NDEA changes	27.2	0*	0
Teacher programs	76.1	0	20
College instruction	43.5	15	15
College facilities	290	0*	0
Unallocated		92.5*	
TOTAL	$785.3†	$274.0	$160

The request for $92.5 million was not specifically allocated but was expected to be divided among these programs.

****The Act did not authorize a specific sum for interest subsidies but the estimated first-year cost was $42 million.***

†*Does not include $60 million transferred from the antipoverty program and $1 million to start the student loan insurance fund.*

DISASTER AREA SCHOOL AID

HR 9022 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 587) July 1, 1965.
- Passed by the House on a 305-37 roll-call vote Aug. 30. (See p. 994)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 783) Sept. 28.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Oct. 1.
- House by voice vote agreed to Senate amendments with an amendment Oct. 13.
- Senate by voice vote agreed to House amendment Oct. 15.

PL 89-313 -- Signed into law Nov. 1.

Congress enacted an uncontroversial bill, the School Disaster Aid Act, providing federal aid for construction and temporary operation of public schools damaged by a major disaster. The disaster aid came in the form of amendments to the impacted areas laws of 1950 which provided funds to communities "impacted" by federal installations. A second amendment authorized continued aid to six impacted school districts which had planned construction but were scheduled to lose their federal funds following a Nov. 19, 1964, announcement that nearby military bases would be closed. A third amendment to the impacted areas laws made school agencies in large cities eligible for federal aid if 3 percent of their students had parents who lived or worked on federal property, rather than 6 percent as required under existing law. This change was expected to bring a number of large cities under the impacted areas program.

The bill also amended the elementary -- secondary school aid bill (PL 89-10) which had been enacted earlier in the year as an amendment to the impacted areas law. HR 9022 authorized a minimum of $75,000 to each state for the administration of PL 89-10 and authorized grants to schools for handicapped children which were operated or financed by the state on a non-school district basis. PL 89-10, as passed, provided funds only for schools operated on a local school district basis.

The cost of the final bill was estimated at about $40 million in fiscal 1966, half of which was to go to schools for the handicapped.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 9022 amended the impacted areas laws as follows (provisions relating to construction were amendments to PL 81-815; those concerned with operations were amendments to PL 81-874):

School Disaster Aid. Authorized the U.S. Office of Education to provide financial aid, in the form of grants or repayable advances, to repair or rebuild public elementary and secondary schools damaged or destroyed by a federally recognized major disaster. Limited the aid to the difference between the cost of repair and the amount state, local and other federal agencies could provide. Pending an appropriation for disaster aid, the Office could use funds appropriated under PL 81-815 for construction in federally impacted school districts.

Stipulated the disaster must have occurred between Aug. 30, 1965, and July 1, 1967.

Authorized additional federal funds to help operate school programs for up to five years in each case at a level of education equivalent to that maintained during the last fiscal year preceding the disaster. Provided that the amounts allocated for the second, third and fourth fiscal years would be based on a graduated 75-50-25 percentage of the first appropriation.

Permitted use of operational funds to purchase equipment and materials, including textbooks, and to lease temporarily needed school facilities. Pending a disaster appropriation, funds for continuing a school program could be drawn from appropriations made under PL 81-874 for operating school programs in federally impacted areas.

Permitted private school students to attend classes in public institutions until their facilities were back in operation.

(The cost of the disaster aid provisions was estimated at $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 annually.)

Base Closings. Authorized continued school construction funds under PL 81-815 for certain impacted school districts which, except for the closing of nearby military bases announced Nov. 19, 1964, would have been eligible. (The total cost for six districts affected was about $295,000.)

Impacted Area Eligibility. Provided that all school agencies were eligible for federal aid to school operations if 3 percent of their students were federally connected (thus eliminating the current 6-percent requirement for local school agencies whose enrollment exceeded 35,000 pupils). (The cost for the 12 large city school districts likely to be affected was estimated to be $18.6 million in fiscal 1966.)

Authorized the Commissioner of Education to waive the requirement in existing law (PL 815) that school districts contain at least 20 federally connected students to be eligible for PL 815 funds for school construction in impacted areas.

Low-Income Families. Amended Title II of PL 81-874 as follows (Title II was added to existing law by the enactment in April 1965 of President Johnson's proposals for aid to elementary and secondary schools, PL 89-10; Title II provided federal aid to areas which had large concentrations of low-income families. See story p. 275):

- Authorized grants under PL 89-10 to state-operated and state-supported schools which provided, on a non-school district basis, free education for handicapped children. (Estimated fiscal 1966 costs: $20-25 million.)
- Authorized annual payments of at least $75,000 to a state and $25,000 to a U.S. territory for administering the provisions of PL 89-10. (Estimated fiscal 1966 costs: $700,000.)

Background

The impacted areas laws, enacted by Congress in 1950, were designed to aid school districts financially burdened ("impacted") by the presence of tax-free federal installations. Under the laws, the Government pays part of the cost of constructing (PL 81-815) and operating (PL 81-874) schools on behalf of the children whose parents either work or live on federal property, with a consequent loss in local taxes. (Another section of the same program, covering children of parents who both live and work on federal property, is permanent law.) The popular impacted areas program affects 315 Congressional districts, and in fiscal 1966 provided them an estimated $279,555,000. (1964 Almanac p. 261)

In 1964 both laws were extended for two years, through June 30, 1966. In 1965 the elementary-secondary school aid bill (PL 89-10) extended PL 81-874, the operation program, for two additional years and amended it to provide extensive federal assistance ($1 billion in fiscal 1966) to school districts "impacted" by children from low-income families. (See story p. 275)

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, General Education Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 18-26 on a variety of bills providing federal aid to school districts in major disaster areas and helping school districts affected by military base closings. The Subcommittee June 15 approved a clean bill (HR 9022), introduced by William D. Ford (D Mich.), which combined both purposes.

ACTION -- The full Committee July 1 reported HR 9022 (H Rept 587) with no opposition. The bill amended the two impacted areas laws to: (1) provide federal grants for construction and operation of public elementary and high schools in areas affected by major disasters; (2) continue aid for school construction already planned in six school districts whose aid would otherwise be withdrawn as a result of the Defense Secretary's Nov. 19, 1964, announcement closing certain military bases (1964 Almanac p. 160); and (3) make school agencies in large cities eligible for impacted areas aid if 3 percent of their students were federally connected, instead of 6 percent as currently required.

Majority Views. The report said that pending specific appropriations for disaster aid, funds for construction could be taken from appropriations made under PL 81-815, and funds for operations from PL 81-874 appropriations. Eligible districts could receive school operation help for five years, with a 25-percent reduction in each of the second, third and fourth years that aid was provided. Private school students were permitted to attend these classes until their schools were back in operation. The estimated cost of the two programs was $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 annually.

The Committee said the provision of the bill to provide funds for school districts that had suffered military base closings would affect school districts in Lincoln, Neb.; Sun Prairie, Wis.; Waco, Texas (two school districts); Amarillo, Texas; and Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont. It said the total cost of the provision would be $295,465.

The Committee said that elimination of the special eligibility requirement under PL 81-874, that local educational agencies whose enrollment exceeded 35,000 pupils must have at least 6 percent federally connected students, would make the requirement 3 percent for agencies of any size. It said the estimated cost of the change would be $9.6 million for 11 school agencies, not counting New York City, or $18.6 million for 12 agencies, counting New York City, a borderline case. The other cities that could be affected were: Atlanta, Ga.; Dade County, Fla.; Boston, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Va.; Memphis, Tenn.; Los Angeles, Calif.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Texas; and Kansas City, Mo.

As of Nov. 23, none of these cities had yet been designated as eligible under the 3-percent provision. An Administration spokesman said there might be 20 cities eligible when all requests were filed. Funds would be granted retroactively to the start of the school year.

21-Day Rule

When the Rules Committee failed to clear HR 9022 for debate, the House Aug. 24 by voice vote, with no opposition, adopted a special rule for debate (H Res 480). It was filed by Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), chairman of the Education and Labor Committee. This technique, known as the 21-day rule, may be used when the Rules Committee takes no action on a bill that has been before it for 21 days. (See story p. 585) When Powell was aked why the special rule was used, he said it was "solely because of the emergency" need for the bill, with schools needing to prepare their budgets for the coming school year.

Powell filed H Res 480 July 15 along with three other resolutions to bring up bills pending before the Rules Committee under the 21-day rule. In general, the Rules Committee was acting slowly on bills from the Education and Labor Committee. The 21-day rule was first used on the bill to repeal right-to-work laws, also reported from Powell's Committee.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Aug. 30 passed HR 9022 by a roll-call vote of 305-37 and sent it to the Senate. There were no amendments to the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 994)

HR 9022 had widespread support on the House floor. Explaining the disaster provisions, Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) said that "when a disaster strikes a community, it strikes to the very root of the financial resources of schools -- the property on which local communities throughout the nation obtain their school revenues." While local agencies and the Government's disaster organization, the Office of Emergency Planning, can provide emergency services, Perkins said, it takes years to rebuild the property tax base. The OEP has authority to do only temporary repair work on schools and no authority to help finance school operations. Under HR 9022, he said, the Office of Education estimated that its aid to a disaster-stricken school need extend for only two years in most cases and would average about $1.5 million a year for the entire disaster program.

William H. Ayres (R Ohio) supported the provisions to make cities with 3 percent of their children federally connected eligible for impacted area aid. He said it was unjust to set the 3-percent rate for school districts with less than 35,000 pupils while requiring a 6-percent rate for larger districts. In cities, he said, "the costs tend to be higher and the problems more complicated, and it is inexcusable that they should suffer any discrimination in the allocation of federal aid to schools."

PROVISIONS -- For major provisions of the House-passed bill, see the Committee story above.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Sept. 28 reported HR 9022 (S Rept 783) with amendments. The cost of the Committee bill in fiscal 1966 was estimated at more than $35 million.

Changes in House Bill. The Senate Committee made Aug. 30, 1965, rather than the date of enactment, the effective date of the bill in order to include areas affected by the September 1965 hurricanes. The Committee amended the construction program for disaster-stricken schools to enable the Commissioner of Education to make repayable advances to school districts. The House bill provided only grants. (Continued on next page)

Another amendment authorized the Commissioner of Education to waive the requirement in existing law (PL 81-815) that school districts contain at least 20 federally connected children to be eligible for PL 815 funds for school construction.

The Committee amended Title II of PL 81-874 as follows (Title II was added to existing law by the enactment in April 1965 of President Johnson's proposals for aid to elementary and secondary schools, PL 89-10; Title II provided federal aid to areas which had large concentrations of low-income families. See story p. 275):

- Authorized grants under PL 89-10 to state-operated public schools which provided, on a non-school district basis, free education for handicapped children. Schools for the handicapped that were operated by the state were not included under the provisions of PL 89-10. As a result, only schools for the handicapped operated on a local school district basis were eligible for federal grants. Institutions for the handicapped with the largest enrollments were operated on a state rather than local basis. This program was estimated to cost $15,000,000-$25,000,000 a year.
- Authorized annual payments of at least $75,000 to a state and $25,000 to a U.S. territory for administering the provisions of PL 89-10. (Existing law limited grants to a state for administrative expenses to one percent of the state's total Title II allocations.)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Oct. 1 passed HR 9022 by voice vote.

During debate, J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) said that the amendment providing a minimum of $75,000 to each state to administer the new elementary and secondary education bill was "extremely important" to small states. He said it ensured that 14 states would have no less than that minimum figure to "carry out the enormous amount of planning and oversight which these new...programs will require."

Before passage of the bill, the Senate rejected by voice vote an amendment by Frank E. Moss (D Utah) to permit school agencies not to repay any overpayments of PL 81-874 funds for school operation in "impacted" areas which they had received prior to the bill's enactment. Moss said it was "unfair and completely unrealistic to ask a school district anywhere in the country to return to the Federal Government moneys allocated to it." The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in a statement, said the amendment would be "extremely difficult to administer and would seem to establish an undesirable precedent" which could encourage school districts to be "extra liberal or optimistic in their estimates of federally connected children...." The amendment would have relieved the Box Elder County School District in Utah from returning $28,819.29 to the U.S. Office of Education, Moss said.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Oct. 1 -- Frank E. Moss (D Utah) -- Permit a local educational agency which received overpayments of PL 81-874 funds before enactment of HR 9022 not to repay the overpayments. Voice.

Final Action

The House Oct. 13 by voice vote agreed to the Senate amendments but added new language to the Senate provision on schools for handicapped children. The Senate language, which allowed PL 89-10 funds to go to free schools for the handicapped which were directly operated by a state agency, was altered to permit funds to go to free schools for the handicapped which received state financial aid. The House addition was designed to accommodate states which provide public funds to private institutions.

The Senate Oct. 15 by voice vote concurred in the House change and sent the bill to the White House.

President Johnson Nov. 1 signed HR 9022, the School Disaster Aid Act (PL 89-313), into law. He congratulated Rep. William D. Ford (D Mich.) who, he said, "as a freshman member of the House of Representatives, was the original sponsor of HR 9022." Mr. Johnson added that the entire impacted areas program was being reviewed in the light of a recent study made by Stanford University. Congress called for a study of the program in the 1964 education bill. (1964 Almanac p. 261)

IMPACTED AREAS AMENDMENTS

The President July 21 signed a bill (HR 5874 -- PL 89-77) authorizing three Administration-requested amendments to the impacted areas laws (PLs 81-815 and 81-874). The major provisions of HR 5874:

- Amended PL 81-815 to authorize construction of school facilities on federal property in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam or the Virgin Islands to meet the needs of children of federally employed parents not residing on federal property if no local agency could provide suitable free education and if English was not the primary language of instruction in the local schools. Existing law permitted school construction only for children of parents residing on federal property.
- Amended PL 81-874 to authorize employment of teachers in impacted-areas schools in the United States without regard to the employment statutes covering other federal employees.
- Deleted from PL 81-874 a provision added by the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL 89-10) which prevented duplication of payments to schools under Title I (based on the number of federally connected children) and Title II (based on the number of children from low-income families). The amendment enabled schools on Indian reservations (federal property) to receive aid under both impacted areas and low-income family programs, if their family incomes met Title II specifications (earning less than $2,000 a year). The Department of Health, Education and Welfare said that Indians would have been the only group affected by the bar to double-coverage.

BACKGROUND -- As reported March 11 (H Rept 164) by the House Education and Labor Committee and passed March 15 by the House, HR 5874 contained only the construction provision. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 9 reported the bill (S Rept 311) after adding the employment provision and repealing the payment duplication provision at the request of the Health, Education and Welfare Department. The Senate report said new construction was necessary, particularly in Puerto Rico, to accommodate rising numbers of children not living on federal property who were eligible under PL 81-874 to attend federal schools. It said the costs would be less than $2 million initially and $100,000 annually "for the next several years."

The Senate June 11 passed the amended bill, and the House July 6 agreed to the Senate amendments.

VOCATIONAL LOAN INSURANCE

HR 7743 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 308) May 6, 1965.
- Passed by the House by a 300-0 roll-call vote June 21. (See p. 972)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 758) Sept. 21.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 28.
- House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote Oct. 8.

PL 89-287 -- Signed into law Oct. 22.

Congress in 1965 enacted an Administration-backed bill providing insured loans and federal interest subsidies for students in post-secondary business, trade, technical and other vocational schools. The bill was designed to encourage state and private efforts to insure loans for students in public and private vocational schools and to provide federal insurance if no local programs were available. In addition, it authorized direct federal loans for post-secondary vocational students who could not otherwise obtain loans at reasonable interest rates. The plan was identical to the college loan insurance feature of the higher education bill. (See story, p. 294)

In its major provisions, HR 7743 authorized $1,875,000 for advance payments to enable states and non-profit organizations to set up loan insurance programs; established a federal student loan insurance fund from which the Commissioner of Education could insure up to $75 million in any one year in new loans by certain state, private non-profit or commercial institutions if they did not have reasonable access to a state or non-profit insurance program; and authorized partial federal payment of interest on loans for students from families with adjusted income of less than $15,000 annually. The bill also authorized $1 million for direct federal loans to eligible students who were unable to obtain local loans at reasonable rates of interest (6 percent). Students could receive up to $1,000 a year for two years.

The vocational loan insurance proposal was originally part of the Administration's higher education bill (HR 9567), but was treated separately. As first introduced, it set up a federal insurance fund and authorized interest subsidies, but did not include advances to the states or a program of direct loans. The House Committee struck out the federal interest subsidies and added the direct loan provision, and the House unanimously approved this version.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee rewrote the bill to conform to the college loan insurance provisions of the higher education bill. The Committee bill changed the emphasis of the legislation by authorizing advances to state and non-profit groups to help them set up their own loan insurance programs. The federal program was put on a standby basis, to be activated only if other plans did not meet the requirements of the bill. The Senate Committee also added the federal interest subsidy which had been deleted in the House. This version of the bill passed the Senate and was accepted by the House.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, the National Vocational Loan Insurance Act of 1965:

Declared the purpose of the Act was to encourage state and private non-profit institutions to establish loan insurance programs for post-secondary vocational students, to provide federal loan insurance for students who do not have access to an adequate local program, and to pay part of the interest on federal, state or private loans covered by the Act.

Insured Loans. Authorized the Commissioner of Education to make repayable advances to establish or strengthen state or private non-profit student loan insurance programs. Set a $1,875,000 authorization for the advances through fiscal 1968.

Provided that funds be allotted among the states in proportion to their population aged 18 through 22, but that each state would receive a minimum of $10,000.

Required that to be eligible for advances and federal interest subsidies, state or private loan insurance must cover 90 percent of the unpaid principal, must insure loans of $1,000 per year at no more than 6-percent interest on the unpaid principal, with repayment not to begin until nine months (but no later than one year) after the student completes his study, and must cover at least two years of academic study. Permitted prepayment without penalty.

Established a federal student loan insurance fund, with an original allotment of $250,000, and more as needed, for insuring loans by state, private non-profit, or commercial institutions that do not have reasonable access to insurance programs.

Permitted federal insurance of $75 million in loans in any one year of the three-year program -- fiscal years 1966-68.

Permitted 100-percent federal insurance of principal at a premium of one-fourth of 1 percent.

Set as conditions for federal insurance of a loan: a loan in any year cannot exceed $1,000, and the aggregate of loans for a student cannot exceed $2,000; students must carry at least half of a full time workload; loans are made without requirement of security; loans are to be repaid over a 6- to 9-year period beginning 9 to 12 months after the student ceases the minimum required academic study (with exceptions for those in the armed forces or Peace Corps) and annual repayments must be at least $360; maximum interest rates cannot exceed 6 percent annually on the unpaid principal except in exceptional circumstances, where they can be 7 percent.

Defined "eligible institution" for which a student could obtain an insured loan as an accredited post-secondary business, trade, technical or vocational school, private or public, and not confined to non-profit; required that the school must have been in existence for two years, or specially accredited by the Commissioner.

Interest Subsidies. For students from families with adjusted annual income of less than $15,000 who have received loans insured under the Act, or eligible state loans, authorized the Commissioner to pay all interest charges prior to beginning of the repayment period and 3 percent on the unpaid principal thereafter.

Direct Loans. Permitted the Commissioner to make direct loans to eligible students unable to obtain loans at the rate of interest prescribed by the Commissioner for the geographical area. Provided that the direct loans should conform as nearly as practicable to the terms and conditions of insured loans. Authorized $1 million a year for direct loans for fiscals 1966-70.

Other Provisions. Permitted federal credit unions to use 5 percent of their assets to make insured loans to student members.

(Continued on next page)

Directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish an Advisory Council on Insured Loans to Vocational Students, including members of state loan insurance programs, lending institutions and colleges.

Background

REFERENCE -- Vocational Schools, NDEA (1963 Almanac p. 201)

The Federal Government provides grants to the states for a variety of vocational education programs. Prior to 1963, training in occupations such as farming and home economics was stressed. In 1963 Congress, responding to President Kennedy's requests, greatly expanded these programs and also provided new vocational aid for developing industrial and technical skills. The bill authorized $731 million over a five-year period, the majority of which was allotted to programs for youths.

Other vocational education assistance is provided under the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, the Public Welfare Act, the Public Welfare Amendments of 1963, the Trade Expansion Act and the vocational training program for Indians. None of this legislation provides loans for students attending vocational schools.

House

The vocational loan insurance proposal (HR 6468), originally included in the Administration's 1965 higher education bill (HR 9567), was introduced separately March 18 by Rep. John H. Dent (D Pa.).

The Select Subcommittee on Education of the Education and Labor Committee held hearings April 5-7 on HR 6468, during which the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the National Assn. of Trade and Technical Schools, the United Business Schools Assn. and the American Vocational Assn. testified for the bill.

The bill, as introduced, authorized the Government to insure loans made by state or private institutions to vocational students. The amount of new loans was not to exceed $15 million for the first and second years, and $30 million in subsequent years. It authorized federal subsidies on interest payments.

The Subcommittee amended the bill to: increase the amount of new loans which could be insured to $75 million; authorize direct federal loans for students unable to borrow locally at a reasonable rate of interest; and establish eligibility criteria for institutions providing the vocational training (they could be private or public). The Subcommittee deleted the federal subsidies on interest.

The full Committee May 6 reported a clean bill (HR 7743 -- H Rept 308) containing the Subcommittee amendments. The bill provided $250,000 and more if necessary for the insurance fund to cover $75 million in loans, and authorized $1 million for the direct loan program.

Majority Views. The report noted that less than half of the nation's youth went to college and that students in post-high school vocational education had been largely neglected. The report said, "The student who attends this school is usually one who knows exactly what he wants as regards education.... There is nothing inferior or substandard about this desire; it is, in fact, more strongly motivated than are most other educational goals."

FLOOR ACTION. The House June 21 passed HR 7743 by a 300-0 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate. There were no amendments to the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 972) Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) said the bill would not only help solve the unemployment problem by improving workers' skills, but also would help solve the problem of over-crowded colleges by enabling students who do not belong in colleges to obtain the type of training they need.

John H. Dent (D Pa.), sponsor of the bill, said that there were approximately one million students currently enrolled in vocational schools. He said that the public expenditure for each student attending a public institution was $900, and that HR 7743 would save the Government money by "fostering attendance in private as well as public institutions."

Senate

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Sept. 21 reported an amended version of HR 7743 (S Rept 758). The report said that loan insurance programs should be the same for vocational and college students. The bill was amended to make it as similar as possible to the loan insurance program of the higher education bill.

The Committee changed the emphasis of the insurance program by placing primary responsibility on the states. The federal program was placed on a standby basis, only to be activated if local programs failed to meet requirements. Furthermore, in order to assist state and private non-profit loan insurance programs, the amended bill authorized federal advances to state and non-profit groups to aid in establishing new loan insurance programs. (Currently only one state, New York, had a loan insurance program which included vocational students.) The bill authorized $1,875,000 for the advances.

The second major amendment restored the federal interest subsidy which the House Committee had deleted. The amendment authorized federal payment of all interest on insured loans while the student was studying and 3 percent interest on the unpaid principal thereafter for families with an adjusted income of not over $15,000 a year. Families with higher incomes would be eligible for insured loans, but would pay the total interest. The Committee also reduced the limit on a student's annual loan from $1,500 to $1,000 and his total loan outstanding from $3,000 to $2,000. The maximum interest rate was set at 6 percent, except in certain circumstances when it could be 7 percent.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate Sept. 28 passed HR 7743 by voice vote and returned it to the House.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said that unlike other legislation designed to provide job training, such as the Job Corps program and the Manpower Development and Training Act, HR 7743 was primarily for people from middle-income backgrounds and not for the poor.

PROVISIONS -- The Senate-passed bill was identical to the final version. (See p. 309)

The House Oct. 8 agreed to the Senate amendments by voice vote and sent the bill to the President.

In signing the bill into law (PL 89-287) Oct. 22, President Johnson said, "The $1,875,000 allotted to the states for insured loan programs under this Act will make possible almost $19 million in loans. We estimate that in the first year as many as 25,000 young people -- receiving grants of up to $1,000 -- will enjoy its benefits."

SENATE HOLDS HEARINGS ON BIRTH CONTROL

Congress in 1965 for the first time turned its attention to the controversial issue of birth control, acknowledging the recent wide public awareness of population problems. The Congressional hearings were intended to pave the way for an open dialogue on the problems posed by the worldwide population explosion and on the possible responsibility of governments to hold down population expansion.

Extensive hearings by the Senate Government Operations' Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures were intended to gather information about and focus attention on the subject of birth control. The hearings related to legislation introduced in the Senate by Subcommittee Chairman Ernest Gruening (D Alaska). The bill (S 1676) proposed establishment of Offices for Population Problems in the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to collect and disseminate, upon request, information on family planning programs and population growth. S 1676 also called for a White House Conference on Population, to be preceded by state conferences. The bill would not impose any federal controls on population matters.

The hearings covered family planning as it related, in the United States and abroad, to poverty, health, educational needs, quality of life, responsible parenthood, broken homes, national economy, natural resources and crime and juvenile delinquency.

President Johnson added his support to the public dialogue. In several speeches he urged the nations of the world to seek answers to the "profound challenge" of the "explosion in world population."

The Roman Catholic church also expressed concern that world population would outstrip food production but its position in opposition to artificial birth control methods did not change. At the Senate hearings the spokesman for the U.S. Catholic hierarchy condemned all government support of birth control programs.

Background

Recent statistical studies predicted explosive population growth rates. The United Nations Population Commission in 1965 predicted that world population could, at the current rate of growth, more than double by the year 2000 -- rising from 3.3 billion to 7.4 billion. The Commission estimated that in 1964 world population had increased by 2.1 percent, the largest increase in history. In the less-developed countries, the increase was approximately 2.5 percent, a rate which, if it remained constant, would double the population every 28 years.

The Population Reference Bureau in 1965 estimated that U.S. population, currently at 194.5 million and growing at a 1.5-percent rate annually, would reach 245 million by 1980 and 338 million by the year 2000. A May 1965 report by the National Academy of Sciences on "The Growth of U.S. Population" contrasted the U.S. family in the 1930s and the 1950s. "By the 1930s, the spread of family limitation in the American population had reached the point where, on the average, women were bearing only a little more than two children," the report said. By the 1950s, the average family size had increased by 50 percent, to more than three children per family. The report assigned two reasons for this increase: a preference, among couples who plan their families, for moderate-size instead of small families; and "the lack of effective limitation of family size among the underprivileged, relatively impoverished and less-educated Americans" of all races.

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

In 1965 Mr. Johnson became the first President to indicate that federal support of population control was under consideration. In his Jan. 4 State of the Union Message he said, "I will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population and the growing scarcity of world resources." He went further in a June 25 speech marking the 20th anniversary of the United Nations, when he appealed to the UN to "face forthrightly the multiplying problems of our multiplying populations and seek the answers to this most profound challenge to the future of the world. Let us act on the fact that less than $5 invested in population control is worth $100 invested in economic growth."

In an Aug. 30 letter to UN Secretary General U Thant, the President pledged the Government's support of the Second United Nations World Population Conference, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Mr. Johnson supported conference efforts "to achieve a better world through bringing into balance the world's resources and the world's population."

The President's position was buttressed by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who conceded a change of position on birth control in 1965.

In 1959, President Eisenhower had said that he could "not imagine anything more emphatically a subject that is not a proper political or governmental activity or function or responsibility." However, in a June 18, 1965, letter to Sen. Gruening, Gen. Eisenhower said that the population problem had "serious portents" at home and abroad and "if we now ignore the plight of those unborn generations which, because of our unreadiness to take corrective action in controlling population growth, will be denied any expectations beyond abject poverty and suffering, then history will rightly condemn us."

President Kennedy, the first Catholic U.S. President, had said in 1963 that Government-sponsored studies in reproductive biology were "important" and information on the subject should "be made available to the world so that everyone can make their own judgment...."

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Before 1965 the Federal Government participated in birth control programs on an indirect basis. Federal funds and technical assistance, both at home and abroad, went for research and training in demography and reproductive biology rather than for information on birth control and actual provision of contraceptive materials. During 1965, the Government took a more active, though largely indirect, role in domestic family planning programs, notably through the federal antipoverty program. At the same time, the Interior Department became the first federal agency to offer birth control advice and services.

(Continued on next page)

Foreign Assistance. In 1965, as in past years, the Agency for International Development (AID) helped foreign countries in demographic research and techniques (such as census taking). AID also responded to requests for assistance in surveys on social attitudes, including attitudes on family planning, and suggested possible sources of information, such as the United Nations or private agencies, on means for dealing with population problems. According to an AID spokesman, numerous AID missions abroad in 1965 had an official who, among other duties, was responsible for "population activities" such as surveys on population growth related to economic problems.

Dr. Philip R. Lee, director of health in the AID Office of Technical Cooperation and Research, March 11 stressed that AID "does not advocate family planning or any method of family planning.... Requests in this field...will continue to be considered only if made or approved by appropriate host government authorities.... We are prepared to entertain requests for technical assistance (and)...for commodity assistance (office equipment, etc.). The AID will not consider requests for contraceptive devices or equipment for manufacturing contraceptives." In March AID granted $45,000 to the Jamaica Planning Assn. to buy vehicles and other equipment for a birth control education campaign.

Actual provision of contraceptive materials and information to foreign countries continued in 1965 to come mainly from private sources, such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation, which comprised 38 national member organizations including the United States, and the Population Council, supported by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, and other philanthropic organizations.

U.S. Surgeon General Luther L. Terry, head of the Public Health Service, May 12 urged the World Health Organization, a UN agency, to adopt "a clearcut policy" on birth control. "The United States believes it is of utmost importance that WHO proceed as rapidly as feasible...in devising programs related to the health and medical aspects of population growth," Terry said. The organization May 21 agreed to conduct "studies on medical aspects of sterility and fertility control methods" and to supply "technical advice" on reproduction to member countries requesting it, but not to engage in "operational activities."

Domestic Programs. The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), as part of its "war on poverty" campaign, indicated willingness early in 1965 to provide funds for local birth control projects if recommended by local organizations and approved by general community consensus. By the end of November 1965, the OEO had approved 17 grants for family planning services -- 11 grants totaling approximately $500,000 for services established as part of local community action programs and six grants for services set up as component parts of OEO-funded health programs. Funds were used for information campaigns, mobile clinics and medical supplies (including contraceptives). OEO policy stipulated that projects must: assist married women only; include information on all types of birth control, consistent with a person's conscience and religious feelings; and provide services on a strictly voluntary and unconditional basis.

The OEO officially rejected Sept. 21, 1965, a $50,000 application from Milwaukee, Wis., for funds to operate birth control clinics in the area. Roman Catholic officials, headed by Archbishop William E. Cousins, opposed the proposed family planning projects, which were to have been run by the local chapter of the Planned Parenthood Assn.

The Department of the Interior June 19 announced that three departmental agencies would offer guidance on family planning and birth control to certain groups under the Department's jurisdiction. The groups included American Indians on reservations, natives of the Pacific Trust Territory and Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska. Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall said physicians employed by the Office of Territories would offer the services, consistent with "the patient's culture and conscience."

The Health, Education and Welfare Department also participated in support of local birth control services through grants to state and city hospitals and clinics. Such family planning services generally operated as part of maternal and child care programs. Katherine B. Oettinger, head of the Children's Bureau in HEW, said that birth control services should be available to all parents as a matter of "right." Mrs. Oettinger said "the conviction has grown that education and instruction in effective family planning should be an essential component of both the health and welfare agencies responsible for the payment of health services for dependent families." She said HEW was the appropriate federal agency to carry forward research, training and service programs in family planning.

In August 1965, HEW's Public Health Service announced that Princeton University, under a $377,238 contract with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, would conduct a national survey of the family planning practices of married American women. A grant from the Institute also helped establish a Division of Population Dynamics at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene to train doctors, scientists and social workers to deal with problems of "excessive population growth."

The Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which is one of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and NIH's Division of Research Facilities and Resources are the main sources of federal grants for research and training in reproductive biology. Individual projects often relate to aspects of birth control.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

State and local governments, through their health departments and hospitals, entered the birth control field long before the Federal Government. Many made a practice of referring patients to local clinics of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. In the 1940s they began to set up public birth control services. Their efforts were aimed primarily at promoting family planning among welfare recipients and low-income families.

By the end of 1963, according to Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, president of the Planned Parenthood Federation, there were 21 states, mostly in the South, offering some publicly financed birth control help to low-income families. In 1964, the number rose to 35. Since mid-1963, the number of local health departments with family-planning services rose from 18 to 716, according to Dr. Leslie Corsa Jr., chairman of the Committee on Population and Public Health of the American Public Health Assn. However, Guttmacher said May 8 that despite expansion of local birth control services, "nine of 10 poor women

in this country were still without medical family-planning service."

Between January and July 1965, 11 states -- California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Colorado, Kansas, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Florida and Ohio -- had either repealed anti-birth control laws, which prohibited either selling, dispensing, advertising or possessing contraceptives and/or information about them, or had set up family planning services.

Supreme Court Ruling. In a 7-2 ruling June 7, the Supreme Court struck down an 1879 Connecticut law which prohibited the use of, and distribution of information on, contraceptive devices. The case arose when Estelle T. Griswold, executive director of the Planned Parenthood League of Connecticut, offered birth control counselling to married couples in a deliberate effort to test the validity of the law. She was convicted and fined $100.

In Griswold v. Connecticut, the Court held the state law to be unconstitutional and in violation of the right to privacy of married couples. Speaking for the majority, Justice William O. Douglas said the 1st Amendment had a "penumbra where privacy is protected from governmental intrusion."

Constitutional lawyers were uncertain about the decision's effect on other state birth control laws because it dealt only with use of and distribution of information on contraceptive devices and did not pass on the legality of laws prohibiting the manufacture or sale of contraceptives.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES

In its May report the National Academy of Sciences said a 1960 sample survey of American couples showed that 95 percent favored the idea of family planning and 86 percent used, or expected to use, contraceptives. Among Catholic couples, the survey found, 80 percent intended to plan the size or spacing of their families. The lowest use and knowledge of contraceptives was found among the least educated. Among couples who tried to limit the size of their families, however, some 20 percent were unsuccessful, the survey found.

Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic church approves of family planning, but only by continence; it prohibits the use of mechanical or chemical means of birth control. A papal commission charged with re-examining this position was reported late in 1965 to have been unable to reach agreement. This was underlined when Pope Paul VI, in his Oct. 4 speech to the United Nations, urged the member nations to ensure an abundance of food in the world "and not to favor an artificial control of birth, which would be irrational...."

The possibility of a relaxation of this position in the future, however, was seen by some interpreters of language included in the Ecumenical Council's Dec. 7 pastoral constitution on "The Church in the Modern World." In a section on marriage and the family, the church document placed equal values on conjugal love and family welfare as on the procreation of children, and in defining "responsible parenthood" it declared that parents should consider their capacity to care for and educate their children.

In the United States the Catholic clergy continued to oppose repeal of state laws against contraceptive devices and spoke out strongly against government involvement in birth control. In an Aug. 29 sermon, the Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, said government had "no business...intruding in the private lives of citizens" with programs of birth control information and services. The prelate said federal involvement in birth control "opens the door to influencing the free decisions of its citizens." Criticizing population control programs as "negative," he urged concentration on programs of job training, industrial decentralization and better use of space.

The Rt. Rev. John C. Knott, director of the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Sept. 28 denounced the "devastating ills" incident to the use of birth control pills. Father Knott said the rhythm system was the best method of birth control and was "just as effective as the pill." He reported that more than 50 family planning centers had been set up under Catholic auspices to disseminate knowledge of the rhythm system.

Birth Control Lobby. U.S. birth control groups early in 1965 formed the Population Crisis Committee to carry out lobbying activities while the long-established organizations continued their education work in behalf of birth control. The Committee's legislative purpose was given on its lobby registration form as, "support of bills and appropriations encouraging wider federal participation in research, training and operational programs to deal with the population crisis."

Ex-Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y. 1959-65) April 20 became national chairman of the Population Crisis Committee and registered under the Lobbying Act. In November he was elected to the New York state court of appeals and was succeeded as national chairman by William H. Draper Jr. In 1959 Draper, as head of a Presidential advisory committee on the military foreign assistance program, recommended that the Government aid foreign countries which requested assistance in dealing with rapid growth of their populations.

Senate Hearings

The Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures of the Senate Government Operations Committee held hearings from June 23-Sept. 22 on a bill (S 1676) to establish Offices for Population Problems in the Departments of State and Health, Education and Welfare.

S 1676 was introduced April 1 by Subcommittee Chairman Ernest Gruening (D Alaska), a graduate of Harvard Medical School, though never a practicing doctor, and a longtime supporter of birth control. By the time the hearings recessed in September, S 1676 had 12 cosponsors, including Roman Catholic Philip A. Hart (D Mich.).

PROVISIONS -- S 1676 proposed the following:

Create in the State Department an Office for Population Affairs to be supervised by an Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs appointed by the President. The Assistant Secretary would devise and recommend to the Secretary of State areas in all countries in which the Government could exchange or make available information, education and research on international population matters, such as demography and medical aspects of population growth.

Create in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare an Office for Population Affairs supervised by an Assistant Secretary for Health, Medical Services, and Population Affairs appointed by the President. The Assistant Secretary would be authorized to collect and

disseminate in the United States data and information on domestic population growth and family planning programs. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Department to make "policy determinations" in the field of family planning and population growth and to cooperate with public and private institutions, groups or individuals in carrying out programs in this field.

Direct the President to convene a White House Conference on Population in January 1967 to develop recommendations for further research and actions related to population problems.

Authorize states to apply for up to $15,000 in funds for conducting state conferences on population prior to the White House Conference.

House Bills. Six bills identical to Gruening's were introduced in the House. They were referred to the House Government Operations Committee, which took no action on them in 1965.

Rep. James H. Scheuer (D N.Y.) May 25 introduced bills (HR 8440, HR 8451) which he said would repeal "archaic federal laws" which restrict the importation, interstate transportation and transportation through the mails of contraceptive devices, information and advertisements. No action was taken on them.

Testimony

June 22 -- In an opening statement, Subcommittee Chairman Gruening explained that what he wished to do was "to help our nation and all other nations determine the extent of the population problem, to inaugurate meaningful programs, and to provide man with the technical, medical and sociological knowledge for implementing self-determined policies." He concluded that "our approach at federal, state and local levels must be positive, not permissive."

Gruening read to the Subcommittee a June 18 letter from former President Eisenhower, who said he had reversed his position of 10 years before and now favored Government action on population control. Gen. Eisenhower said he had joined former President Truman as co-chairman of the honorary sponsors of Planned Parenthood -- World Population "in order to demonstrate my recognition of the urgency of the entire problem and the alarming consequences that are certain to follow its neglect." He urged Congress to authorize the Government to cooperate with private organizations in programs for "slowing down and finally stabilizing the growth in the world's population."

Rep. Paul H. Todd Jr. (D Mich.), sponsor of a House bill (HR 7072) similar to Gruening's, called the Subcommittee hearing "a landmark in history" because it was the first time the Senate "has felt able to discuss its proper responsibility in meeting the population crisis." "Nothing this Congress talks about has a greater potential for increasing human happiness," he said.

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.), sponsor of the House companion (HR 7073) to Gruening's bill, said the world was confronted with a "population revolution, diluting the effects of economic progress, creating new problems of housing, food, welfare, education, and employment." He said he had received an "overwhelmingly favorable" response to his advocacy of federal population control legislation.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), a longtime advocate of birth control legislation, said his position was "largely ignored" by constituents, despite a large Catholic population in his state. Clark suggested that the federal agencies which should deal with population problems were the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D Utah), a co-sponsor of Gruening's bill, said that "to postpone action in this vital area of human procreation is to invite, indeed even to push, disaster onto the shoulders of those who follow us. Inaction of this generation might well force future generations to live and respond as animals caught in a labyrinth of too many numbers in too little space with too few resources to sustain life with dignity."

Rep. D. R. (Bill) Matthews (D Fla.) stressed the need for population control throughout the world to meet the problems of providing sufficient food and an adequate standard of living. Matthews said that in Florida, 49 out of 67 counties offered family planning services through health departments. He urged the Federal Government to take a "more active role in gathering and disseminating to all interested parties...the latest information and opinions regarding...population control."

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), a co-sponsor of S 1676, emphasized the "tremendous problems" in Latin America, which had an "extremely rapid population growth" of 2.5 percent a year. This added more than 5 million people to the population each year, he said. S 1676, Yarborough stated, would "arm the Federal Government with the forces to go out and meet this threat head on."

June 23 -- Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.), co-sponsor of S 1676 and a member of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, told the Subcommittee that there were many women, mothers of illegitimate children, on relief in the District who did not understand conception. Tydings said it was "essential that we give all segments of our society the opportunity to exercise birth control." "In our society," he added, "there is no effective solution to the crime and delinquency problem which does not include prevention of the births of unwanted children."

Rep. James H. Scheuer (D N.Y.) said recent polls showed that "an overwhelming majority of Americans of all religious persuasions are in favor of the distribution of birth control information."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE REPORT

Dr. Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences, said that for several years scientists had been urging broader knowledge of population control and family planning. The May report on Growth of U.S. Population issued by the Academy recommended increased research and medical training on improved methods for controlling fertility and said family planning "should be an integral part" of public health and welfare programs and individual medical care. It recommended that the Federal Government, possibly through a designated high official, take the lead in promoting such programs.

June 29 -- William H. Draper Jr., a vice chairman of Planned Parenthood -- World Population, said that unless the population growth rate were slowed, "our children will suffer grave consequences and our grandchildren may well find life on this planet intolerable." He recommended that birth control facilities be established in every tax-supported hospital and health clinic in the United States, and that foreign aid activities "stress much more than now the problems caused by excessive rates of population growth."

Dr. John Rock, a Catholic gynecologist, a developer of the birth control pill, and the author of "The Time Has Come," a book calling on Catholics to accept various birth control methods, called Gruening's bill "an essential first step toward the efficient integration of our vast and as yet but haphazardly activated healthful resources." Asked whether he expected the Catholic church to change its position on birth control, Rock said he had "complete confidence in my church" taking eventual action. "They're in the habit of moving slowly," he added.

George B. Kistiakowsky, former special assistant to President Eisenhower for science and technology, said war would be "inevitable" unless the population problem were solved. He endorsed Gruening's bill.

July 9 -- Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, former President of Colombia and a former Secretary General of the Organization of American States, described the population growth rate in Latin America as "beyond manageable proportions...breeding misery, revolutionary pressures, famine, and many potentially disastrous problems in proportions that exceed our imagination even in the age of thermonuclear war." Any legislation, he said, "that seeks to develop practical approaches to population control is beneficial" and the results and practical applications of demographic studies "should be made available to any nation that asks for assistance in this matter."

July 21 -- Chairman Gruening read a letter from Saul D. Alinsky, noted organizer of slum-dwellers' action groups, which described S 1676 as "the most far-reaching and constructive in terms of our foreign policy and the future welfare of the United States."

Former Senator Kenneth B. Keating, currently chairman of the Population Crisis Committee, supported the objectives of S 1676 but stressed that family planning should be coordinated with and supervised by other health services. "The time has come," he said, "for our Government to stop treating population issues and family planning like the unwanted stepchildren of medical practice. The time has come to establish a full-fledged program with federal support." Keating urged establishment of a Bureau of Family Development and Planning Services under the Assistant Surgeon General "as a vital part" of the Public Health Service. Information and teaching of birth control methods would thus be subject to skilled medical supervision.

Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D Mich.), a Negro and sponsor of a House bill similar to S 1676, stated that availability of birth control information was "vital if we are to stop the breakdown of the Negro family structure." Conyers said that poverty-stricken Negro families often found it impossible to stay together "when there are more children than the parents can properly support and supervise."

George J. Hecht, chairman of the American Parents Committee Inc., publisher of Parents' Magazine, attributed the large growth rate in the United States to a "social attitude" which made a family of four children or more a "status symbol in many well-to-do communities." Hecht urged that the Federal Government's antipoverty program work to motivate the poor to have "no more than two or three children."

John B. Martin, chairman of the Republican party in Michigan and legal counsel to the Planned Parenthood Assn. of Kent County, Mich., emphasized that lack of family planning know-how led to the birth of emotionally rejected children, "the stuff of which juvenile delinquents are made," and to an increasing number of illegitimate births and criminal or self-induced abortions. Martin urged public health facilities to follow the example of the Michigan Health Department which, since December 1964, had furnished advice and assistance to all clients requesting it, married or not. The Department also authorized welfare workers to initiate family planning discussions among welfare recipients.

Representing the Unitarian Universalist Assn., Dr. Gertrude S. Friedman told the Subcommittee that the Assn. since 1930 had advocated the "moral necessity" of providing all parents with access to birth control information and in recent years had initiated family planning programs abroad. Dr. Friedman said the Assn. "would endorse almost any step leading to further government activity in the population area."

Mrs. Gladys A. Tillett, U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, said the Government should make information about family planning "freely available."

July 28 -- Chester Bowles, Ambassador to India, said that India was "ready to move" on a federal birth control program. The population growth rate, Bowles said, could be reduced from 2.4 percent to the Indian Government's goal of 1 percent in perhaps 15 years, now that India had the device (the intrauterine loop), the means and "the people generally are for it."

John D. Rockefeller III, chairman of the board of the Population Council, Inc., stressed that the population problem in the United States expressed itself not so much in terms of hunger and want but in terms of the "quality of life which should be afforded to all citizens." He said that U.S. population pressures diluted efforts to provide better hospitals, schools, housing, recreation and cultural opportunities.

TESTIMONY OF INTERIOR SECRETARY

Aug. 10 -- Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall testified that if the population growth continued at the present rate, "most of the crucial problems that now confront the human race will simply become insoluble." Udall discussed how the expanding population was related to natural resources and to a "desirable environment." (In July his Department initiated a birth control information program.)

Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, told the Subcommittee that an estimated 4.5 million women in poor families did not have freedom of choice in planning their families because they were denied birth control advice. Dr. Guttmacher also estimated that 1 million illegal abortions were performed each year in the United States and that most cases involved married women who "feel the family unit cannot sustain another child."

Aug. 11 -- Dr. Murray Grant, the District of Columbia health director, told the Subcommittee that although the District's voluntary family planning program had not been able to keep up with requests for assistance, the program had been successful in winning public acceptance.

Aug. 17 -- Dr. Andre E. Hellegers, associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Johns Hopkins University, and a Catholic, said that birth control "methods which are acceptable to Catholics...are poorly taught in medical school, if at all, poorly understood by physicians, if at all, and until such time as this is corrected... Catholics could not be completely served in accordance with the dictates of their conscience."

(Continued on next page)

Aug. 18 -- Dr. Leslie Corsa Jr., chairman of the Committee on Population and Public Health of the American Public Health Assn., said there was widespread public acceptance of birth control throughout the United States. He said the number of local health departments with family planning services had risen from 18 to 716 since mid-1963.

Aug. 24 -- William B. Ball, general counsel to the Pennsylvania Catholic Conference, condemned all Government support of birth control programs. Ball testified that he was speaking with the endorsement of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the official agency in the United States of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Ball said the Catholic Church feared that a Government role in the promotion of birth control programs would pose a threat to civil liberty. "If the power and prestige of Government is placed behind programs aimed at providing birth control services to the poor, coercion necessarily results, and violations of human privacy become inevitable," he said.

Rev. Dexter L. Hanley, Jesuit law professor at Georgetown University, said he could support a Government program to distribute birth control information as long as it permitted "each citizen a fully free moral choice" and still maintain his basic moral position as a Catholic.

Aug. 31 -- Former director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons James V. Bennett supported the bill because, he said, it would open the way for research on the relationship between crime trends and overpopulation. "Let's face the fact," he said, that "a little knowledgeable and sympathetic birth control advice to the parents" of unwanted children turned juvenile delinquents "would have been far more effective as a crime deterrent than any penal sanction we could devise."

Dr. Mary S. Calderone, former medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and director of the Sex Information and Education Council, stressed that governmental agencies concerned should not think of population control in terms of "numbers," but in terms of individuals themselves, and not in terms of family "limitation" but planning for the family.

Sen. Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.) stated the Government "clearly" was not doing enough to promote population control. Public health officials, Simpson said, should "fully utilize the devices and information that are now available." There was a "direct relationship between poverty and high birth rates," he said and added, "No religious group opposes family planning or planned parenthood" but only disagrees on an acceptable method.

METHODIST BISHOP SUPPORTS BILL

Sept. 8 -- Chairman Gruening read an Aug. 27 telegram from Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord supporting S 1676 and asking to testify when hearings resumed in 1966.

Clifford C. Nelson, president of the American Assembly of Columbia University, said, "The time is ripe for the full attention it deserves." He said he believed that the "American people are ahead of many of their institutions, including their government," on the matter of birth control. Nelson also reported a "resounding success" at the Pan-American Assembly on Population, which was held in Colombia in August 1965 and was attended by "virtually" all Latin American countries except Cuba. He said the Assembly had recommended that all American governments "make family planning services accessible to the people who desire them and educate the people to their availability."

Sept. 15 -- A Sept. 8 letter to Gruening from the legislative director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said that the population question "deserves serious consideration, and needs to be brought to the attention of the public."

Harold O. Swank, director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, said it was "imperative" to launch immediately coordinated federal, state and local government programs of family planning aid to the poor and disadvantaged. Swank said that persons administering welfare programs "had to take the leadership in helping the poor on our rolls to contain the sizes of their families" and that tax money must be used in this area "if we are to have any success at all in eliminating poverty."

Wallace Kuralt, director of the public welfare department in Mecklenburg County, N.C., said there was a need to educate families on birth control before they became overburdened and trapped in a cycle of dependence on public welfare. "Our homemakers have been knocking on doors in poor areas and asking if they want to know about spacing children. No one has slammed a door yet," he said.

Sept. 22 -- Bernard Berelson, vice president of the Population Council, New York City, cited findings that: (1) married couples wanted fewer children than they would have; and if all couples were able to do what they said they wanted to do, "this would mean a decline of, say, 10 points in the birthrate of the typical developing country"; (2) about one-half to three-fourths of people in the developing world wanted no more children; (3) "substantial proportions" of married couples approved of family planning in principle and wanted the Government to carry out family planning programs; and (4) by the time parents have had three or four children, especially if one of them was a son, over two-thirds wanted no more children.

The solution to the population problem "rests mainly on the people in this room," Berelson told the Subcommittee members. He added that the first International Conference on Family Planning Programs, held in August 1965 in Geneva, was a "historic milestone in birth control progress."

Dr. Irene B. Taeuber, senior research demographer in Princeton University's Office of Population Research, called the year 1965 "a notable one" which marked the transition from viewing population growth "with awe and a sense of doom" to viewing it as a "difficult but soluble problem." Dr. Taeuber said that studies "in country after country" indicated that families wished for children "but only those (children) for whom they can provide adequate living, school and economic future." Increasing numbers of governments recognized the economic and welfare problems involved, she said.

Oscar Harkavy, director of the population program of the Ford Foundation, said a five-point reduction in birthrates in the next four years was a "reasonable" goal in countries with combined public and private family planning programs. The Ford Foundation had spent $45.5 million on population work overseas, he reported.

Dr. Jack Lippes, a Buffalo, N.Y., gynecologist who developed the intrauterine device ("Lippes Loop") to prevent conception, reported that the government programs in Korea, the Republic of China, Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey and India used his device.

LITTLE ACTION TAKEN ON CONSUMER LEGISLATION

Congress in 1965 took little action on consumer legislation bearing on prices, business malpractices and frauds. Administration-endorsed "truth in lending" and "truth in packaging" proposals did not clear either chamber; nor did a wide variety of proposals for the creation of special councils and study groups on consumer interests clear either chamber.

A bill extending the National Food Marketing Commission another year was passed by Congress, however, and some administrative actions benefitting consumers were taken by federal regulatory agencies.

Although Mr. Johnson did not submit a special consumer message to Congress in 1965, as he had the previous year, he did endorse the concept of "truth in lending" and "truth in packaging" legislation in his Jan. 28, 1965, Economic Report. But some observers said the President did not convey to Congress any sense of urgency for passage of these measures, for fear -- it was alleged -- of provoking business community hostility.

Although Congress did little on bills to help force down consumer prices and give consumers better product information and clearer bases for choice between products, it did act on related proposals in the field of consumer product safety, notably control of harmful barbiturates, amphetamines and counterfeit drugs. It also passed legislation dealing with pesticide research, cigarette health labeling and automobile exhaust.

Action on specific measures in 1965 is outlined below.

Background. President Kennedy focused attention on consumer problems in a March 14, 1962, message to Congress calling for a wide range of legislation and administrative actions to aid the consumer. The Kennedy Administration July 18, 1962, also established a President's Consumer Advisory Council of 12 persons which, on Oct. 8, 1963, submitted a list of recommendations for consumer legislation. President Johnson followed up these actions with a Feb. 5, 1964, message on consumer legislation and with the appointment Jan. 3, 1964, of a President's Committee on Consumer Interests, composed of representatives of federal agencies and members of the Consumer Advisory Council set up by Mr. Kennedy in 1962. Mr. Johnson named Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson as his Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs and said she would chair the new Committee on Consumer Interests.

During the 1962, 1963 and 1964 sessions of Congress, some actions were taken by Congress approving consumer legislation. But a substantial portion of the recommendations made by the Consumer Advisory Council and Presidents Kennedy and Johnson failed to be enacted. (For summary of action, see 1962 Almanac p. 392; 1963 Almanac p. 214; 1964 Almanac p. 255.)

ACTIONS TAKEN IN 1965

Food Marketing Commission. The President May 15 signed an Administration-backed bill (HR 5702 -- PL 89-20) extending for one year, to July 1, 1966, the scheduled date of the final report of the National Food Marketing Commission. The Commission was created in 1964 to study, among other things, the reasons why retail prices of farm goods were so much higher than the prices received by farmers. (See p. 131)

Barbiturates, Amphetamines. Congress passed legislation (HR 2 -- PL 89-74) that complied with President Johnson's Jan. 7 request for stronger controls over the illegal sale of barbiturates, amphetamines, other psychotoxic drugs and counterfeit drugs. (See p. 352)

Pesticide Research. Funds for Interior Department research into the effect of pesticides on fish and wildlife were increased from an authorization of $2,565,000 a year to $3.2 million for fiscal 1966 and $5 million a year for the following two years in an Administration-backed bill (S 1623 -- PL 89-232). (See p. 137)

Cigarettes, Health Labeling. Congress passed a mild cigarette health labeling bill (S 559 -- PL 89-92). But most consumer spokesmen considered the bill a victory for the cigarette industry because the measure forestalled the imposition of far stronger administrative regulations. (See p. 344)

Excise Tax Cut. President Johnson, in an Oct. 15 message to the President's Consumer Advisory Council, said the 1965 excise-tax cut bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44) was a major boon to consumers. (See p. 835)

Automobile Exhaust. The President Oct. 20 signed a bill (S 306 -- PL 89-272) authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set standards limiting air pollution from automobile exhaust. (See p. 780)

Administrative Actions. Auto Safety -- In an administrative action, the General Services Administration Jan. 26 published a list of 17 auto safety devices to be required on new cars purchased by the GSA. The action was taken under a 1964 law. The requirements included seat belts, padded dashboards, impact-absorbing steering wheels, recessed steering columns, and similar features. (1964 Almanac p. 273; this volume, p. 391)

New FTC Division -- The Federal Trade Commission Oct. 14 announced the creation of a new Federal-State Relations Division to "develop programs of effective cooperation between the FTC and agencies of the 50 states responsible for enforcing state antitrust, deceptive practice and consumer protection laws." In another action, the FTC July 19 set up an office of consumer complaints (the first) in the District of Columbia to handle consumer complaints in that locality.

Presidential Remarks -- In his Oct. 15 message to the President's Consumer Advisory Council, President Johnson said he would "continue to support the Congress in its move toward more adequate consumer legislation.... Greater truth in packaging will help protect consumers. More disclosure of facts in lending will help consumers to more easily compare costs of credit and thereby help avoid the personal tragedy of being overburdened with debt." Mr. Johnson said one goal of the Consumer Advisory Council should be to improve consumer education in the nation's schools. He listed the following major administrative actions helping consumers since the Council was established in 1962:

- The Office of Economic Opportunity, administrator of the 1964 anti-poverty law (1964 Almanac p. 208), had made 17 grants totaling $893,000 for consumer education programs.
- "The Federal Power Commission not only stemmed the rising cost of natural gas, it retroactively reduced rates." Over $650 million had already been refunded, "and

there is now an annual reduction of $130 million in natural gas costs to the consumer." Mr. Johnson was referring to rebates ordered by the FPC in a series of cases from late 1961 to early 1965 involving the rates charged by interstate gas pipeline companies. (See p. 895 for an additional important natural gas ruling in August 1965.)

Moreover, the 1964 National Power Survey had shown that "by 1980, as much as $11 billion a year can be saved in the cost of electricity for Americans." (1964 Almanac p. 495)

● Reductions in air fares ordered by the Civil Aeronautics Board would eventually save over $50 million a year for consumers.

MEASURES NOT ENACTED IN 1965

"Truth in Lending." In his Jan. 28 Economic Report, the President endorsed the concept of "truth in lending" legislation (requiring a full statement of interest charges on loans). But there was no 1965 action whatever in either the House or Senate Banking and Currency Committees on "truth in lending" bills (S 2275, HR 111, HR 155, HR 8332) introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Reps. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.), Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.), William F. Ryan (D N.Y.) and others. (For Economic Report text, see p. 1359)

"Truth in Packaging." There were Senate hearings, but no action. (See hearings, below, for details.)

Automobile Safety. Aside from the automobile exhaust legislation and the GSA safety-device requirements for automobiles described above, there was no favorable action in 1965 on bills to improve automobile safety. The Senate Commerce and Senate Government Operations Committees held hearings on several automobile safety measures, but none were reported. These were: S 1643, relating to tire safety; S 2231, authorizing a National Highway Traffic Safety Center to conduct research on highway safety; S 1251, permitting the Federal Government to impose requirements for safety devices on all cars sold in interstate commerce; and S 2162, authorizing $5 million for the GSA to design and build test automobiles incorporating safety features. (For hearings, see p. 391)

Moreover, an amendment by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) to make part of the federal excise tax cut on cars contingent on installation of safety devices was dropped in the House-Senate conference on the excise tax bill (HR 8371). (See story p. 835)

Non-Prescription Drugs. In his Jan. 7 health message, President Johnson asked Congress to amend the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 in order to impose stronger federal regulation over "non-prescription drugs, medical devices, cosmetics and food." However, the Administration never sent a draft bill on this subject to Congress and there was no action. Nor was there action on bills (HR 1235, S 2350), covering the same subject, introduced by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.) and Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.). (For health message, see p. 1383)

"Quality Stabilization." The 1965 version (S 1484, HR 7841) of the perennial fair-trade bill, permitting manufacturers to fix retail price minimums on their goods, was opposed by the President's Consumer Advisory Council as anti-consumer, and received no action.

Consumer Councils. A number of bills were introduced in both chambers in 1965 proposing to establish either an independent governmental agency for consumers or a joint Senate-House committee to deal with consumer problems. Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) and Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D N.Y.) Feb. 9 introduced companion bills (S 1052, HR 4652) to establish a permanent Office of Consumers as an independent federal agency to represent consumer interests within the Government and before the courts. Three resolutions (H Con Res 28, H Con Res 58, H J Res 27) were introduced in the House to establish a joint Senate-House committee on consumers. Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) introduced a bill (HR 48) to place the House Banking and Currency Committee in charge of consumer interests. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) introduced a bill (S 84) to establish a select Senate committee on consumers. None of the above measures won favorable action.

Trading Stamps. Rep. Lester L. Wolff (D N.Y.), on his own initiative, held five days of meetings from July to September on the impact of trading stamps on consumer prices. Food chain spokesmen appeared at the meetings, held in federal buildings in New York and Washington, D.C., but trading stamp representatives refused to appear. No legislation resulted.

"Truth In Packaging" Hearings

The Senate Commerce Committee held intermittent hearings from April 28 to May 18 on an Administration-backed bill (S 985), sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), to curb deceptive packaging. The President in his Jan. 28 Economic Report endorsed the concept of "truth in packaging" which was the main objective of S 985, and Administration witnesses at the hearings testified for S 985 (with proposed amendments). But some observers said President Johnson did not indicate to Congress any real urgency for passage of the measure, for fear of antagonizing the business community.

Following the hearings, the Commerce Committee took no action on S 985. The Committee, according to reports received by Congressional Quarterly, was divided 9-9 (D 9-3; R 0-6). Those in favor of reporting were said to be Sens. Magnuson (D Wash.), Pastore (D R.I.), Lausche (D Ohio), Bartlett (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.), Hart (D Mich.), Cannon (D Nev.) and Neuberger (D Ore.). Those opposed or undecided reportedly were Sens. Cotton (R N.H.), Morton (R Ky.), Scott (R Pa.), Prouty (R Vt.), Pearson (R Kan.), Dominick (R Colo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Brewster (D Md.) and Bass (D Tenn.).

There was no House action on related House bills (HR 7493, 7534, 7600, 7619, 8475).

BACKGROUND

1961-62. The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee held hearings in 1961-62 on deceptive packaging, and Hart introduced a bill in 1962 (S 3754) to curb the practice. President Kennedy mentioned deceptive packaging in his March 14, 1962, consumer message. But there was no further action. (1962 Almanac p. 392-94)

1963. The Subcommittee held hearings in 1963 on a similar Hart bill (S 387) and approved it June 13, 1963, by a 5-3 vote. The bill was endorsed by the President's Consumer Advisory Council in its Oct. 8, 1963, consumer legislation recommendations. There was no further action in 1963. (1963 Almanac p. 509)

1964. In 1964, President Johnson endorsed the idea of federal "truth in packaging" legislation in his Feb. 5 consumer message to Congress. However, the only action on S 387 before the 88th Congress expired was the issuance of a report Nov. 11, 1964, by the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

Subcommittee Report -- In its Nov. 11, 1964, report, the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee majority said S 387 would permit the Food and Drug Administration (for foods, drugs, medical devices and cosmetics) or the Federal Trade Commission (for other products) to prohibit deceptive illustrations on packages and "cents-off" and "economy-size" designations; to establish standards for the location and size of quantity statements; and to bar other deceptive packaging practices. The majority said the bill would classify as restraint of trade "unfair, confusing or deceptive methods of packaging and labeling (which) have made it extremely difficult or impossible for buyers to compare prices."

Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) opposed S 387 in individual views. Dirksen said it was "contrary to the true concept of antitrust" and would reduce competition, lead to standardization, cause higher prices and reduce Government income "through greater (tax) deductions caused by increased manufacturing costs." He said "a variety of interests" opposed the bill. Hruska said S 387 "replaces judicial flexibility with administrative rigidity" and "it replaces the will and wisdom of the people with....inefficient Government planning."

1965 COMMITTEE HEARINGS

In 1965, Hart again introduced a "truth in packaging" bill (S 985), and President Johnson in his Jan. 28 Economic Report endorsed the concept of "truth in packaging" legislation.

After S 985 was introduced in the Senate, a dispute developed over which Senate committee should consider the bill. Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) argued that S 985 should be sent to the Judiciary Committee, which had considered the earlier bill, because it had "antitrust characteristics." Hart said that S 985 should be sent to the Commerce Committee because it would not "amend the antitrust laws in any respect" but had "to do with standards for labeling and packaging of goods in interstate commerce." By voice vote, the Senate Feb. 19 agreed to refer S 985 to the Commerce Committee.

Major Provisions. S 985 authorized the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration to issue regulations to: require prominent statements of net quantity on packages and reasonable standards for weights, quantities, sizes, shapes and dimensions of packaging for retail commodities, on a product-by-product basis; and to prohibt any statement on a package or label offering a product at less than the customary retail price (such as "cents-off" promotion) and deceptive pictures on packages.

Controversial Provisions. The provision of S 985 which received the most opposition from witnesses representing the packaging, food and grocery industries was section 3(c), which would have the effect of granting to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (in effect, to the Food and Drug Administration) and the Federal Trade Commission discretionary authority to set product-by-product standards for weight, measures, packaging sizes, definitions of a "serving" of a food product and information on the ingredients or composition of a product. The purpose of the regulations would be "to establish or preserve fair competition between or among competing products by enabling consumers to make a rational comparison with respect to price and other factors, or to prevent the deception of consumers." Before either agency could set such standards, it would have to make a finding of need and provide for a hearing and appeal.

Many witnesses also objected to a provision which prohibited manufacturers from placing labels on packages employing "cents-off" advertising on package labels. The bill forbid manufacturer's labeling which implied that the product was being offered for "retail sale at a price lower than the ordinary or customary retail price." But it did permit the retail seller to offer commodities at special retail prices.

TESTIMONY -- April 28 -- Mrs. Esther Peterson, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, said the 1964 regional conferences held by the President's Committee on Consumer Interests had indicated "wide support...for some action to end the particular difficulties which buyers encounter because of some types of packaging and labeling." She said that although some firms had voluntarily improved their packaging and labeling, legislation was needed to help "maintain the ground rules which enable the best practices of a free competitive market to flourish." Mrs. Peterson suggested that the Committee amend S 985 to make the "cents-off" provision discretionary rather than mandatory "to eliminate the abusive cents-off promotions while allowing legitimate cents-off promotions to continue." She also suggested that the Committee consider ways to permit businesses to obtain clearance of new packages and labels prior to release and to make the Government's decision "binding unless and until the applicant obtains a reversal after a formal hearing procedure."

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, strongly supported S 985 but suggested the following changes in the bill: addition of criminal penalties for violations, elimination of the "trade secrets" exemption from contents requirements for cosmetics or requirement that ingredients potentially harmful to purchasers be noted on cosmetic labels, and a broadening of the label provision to cover material used to advertise or promote sales of products.

D. Beryl Manischewitz, chairman of the Marketing Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that S 985 was not necessary because similar provisions were contained in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act. He said in light of present laws the new legislation would "create vast confusion" and also "inhibit packaging innovations... (and) efforts to educate and inform consumers," and be difficult to administer "in any evenhanded manner."

April 29 -- Paul Rand Dixon, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, endorsed S 985 but asked that the FTC be given sole responsibility for policing packaging and labeling practices under the bill. Dixon said the FTC had "long experience in the prevention of unfair and deceptive practices, and in the administration of the consumer labeling laws requiring helpful disclosures informative to the purchasing public.... We are dealing here not with matters of fraud or danger to health or safety but simply with selling practices that are deceptive or confusing."

Max Banzhaf, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, opposed the bill and said it would "seriously harm American consumers rather than protect or help them."

Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America Inc., said his organization opposed S 985

because "present laws...already provide adequate protection to the public"; the grocery industry voluntarily complys with current laws; and the bill would "materially increase the cost of production." Willis said a recent national survey, conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, N.J., had indicated that "the majority of consumers in this country are now satisfied with the packages and labeling information."

April 30 -- John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce, expressed support for S 985, but suggested several changes similar to those proposed by Mrs. Peterson. Connor called for modification of the "cents-off" provision to provide a "flexible administrative authority which would be directed to the prevention of abuses and deception," and also an "advance clearance procedure" for approval of new packages and labels. He suggested clarification of the bill's language to state that consideration would be given to any standards regarding weight and quality issued by the Secretary of Commerce which were relevant to the bill's regulations. Connor also expressed the wish that the Committee report would make clear that a provision prohibiting the establishment of standards for commodities in amounts of less than two ounces was intended "to deny authority to establish standards of weight and measure for commodities offered in amounts less than two ounces rather than to forbid producers and distributors to package and sell commodities in quantities less than two ounces."

Albert N. Halverstadt, vice president for advertising of the Procter & Gamble Co., testified in opposition to S 985 which he said would result in higher prices and less value to consumers.

Harrison F. Dunning, president of Scott Paper Co., also opposed the bill for similar reasons.

May 3 -- Representatives of United Biscuit Co., and the Kellogg Co. opposed S 985.

Lee S. Bickmore, president of National Biscuit Co., said the bill would "not be in the best interests of consumers," and would increase costs to manufacturers "which would weigh more heavily against small manufacturers than large ones," and cause prices to rise.

May 4 -- Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO, gave a strong endorsement of S 985.

W. B. Murphy, president of Campbell Soup Co., said the bill would "substitute a form of centralized and rigid government control over the present system which prohibits any deception or abuse but otherwise allows free play for individual ingenuity and initiative."

May 5 -- R. L. Chaney, executive director of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, said his organization opposed the provisions permitting the FDA and FTC to set packaging and other standards for products "because they are wholly unnecessary to protect against deception...., are not administratively feasible...., would penalize rather than benefit consumers...(and) would work unnecessary hardship on package users and package manufacturers."

Ernest Giddings, legislative representative of the National Retired Teachers Assn. and the American Assn. of Retired Persons, endorsed S 985.

May 6 -- Genevieve Blatt, Pennsylvania Secretary of Internal Affairs, said S 985 would give the consumer protection which "will go much further" than the states can "effectively or legally go."

Fred J. Greiner, chairman of the Dairy Industry Committee, opposed the bill.

Edward Brown Williams, counsel for the National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers, said the Association had already taken steps to aid consumers by issuing in 1963 a manual on labeling practices which made suggestions which "go well beyond legal requirements in order to encourage informative labeling to familiarize purchasers with the frozen product and the manner of its use." Williams said the product standards section would grant "a power to standardize containers and the weights and quantities of their contents -- qualitative and quantitative standardization" which would "outlaw or curb nonprice competition."

Lloyd E. Skinner, president of the National Small Business Assn., argued that the bill "would put federal bureaucracy in complete control of the size, the weight, the pictorial matter and the copy on every food package."

May 7 -- Edwin W. Rawlings, president of General Mills Inc., said, "The provisions of this bill will tend to impose upon our industry a standardization, uniformity and drabness which neither our general public nor I... would consider desirable."

May 17 -- Blue Carstenson, a spokesman for the National Farmers Union, testified in favor of S 985, which he said would "help curb some but not all the excesses and frauds now being carried out within the food industry." Carstenson said, "The same giants and generals of the food industry which are squeezing out the family farmer by unethical practices are also gouging the consumer."

Theodore R. Gamble, president of the Pet Milk Co., said if enacted S 985 would be to the "distinct disadvantage" of the consumer. Opposing any package standardization, he said, "consumers want different packaging because it adds interest and variety to their shopping and because it has values to them over and above the mere containment of a product." Gamble said his company would be willing "to risk a substantial investment in a new product only if we are reasonably confident that we can enter the market with a sufficiently superior product and superior packaging so that we can compete successfully and earn a satisfactory return on our investment." He said the pre-market clearance procedure for new packages necessitated by the bill would involve "far too great" a risk to the competitive advantage of a new product. Gamble said existing laws against deceptive marketing practices were "adequate" and instead of new legislation more funds and personnel should be provided to insure adequate enforcement of existing law.

Robert Fay, of the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association Inc., testified, "Our very existence on the packaging scene is contingent upon the opportunities of designing and producing boxes of unique shape, appealing design, and affording at the same time the protection necessary to the packaged product....Any type of standardization or restrictions as to design or individuality would conceivably destroy our market."

Ellen-Ann Dunham, vice president of General Foods Corp., said, "One of the great weaknesses of S 985...is that it assumes that the homemaker shops by price alone, or that, if she doesn't, she should. There would surely not be 8,000 different items on the shelves of the average supermarket if there were not enough consumers who prefer each of them for reasons other than price per ounce."

Douglas Fraser, member of the executive board, United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), endorsed S 985 as "a modest, first step toward protecting millions of American consumers who are today the unsuspecting victims of costly deception in labeling and packaging."

CONGRESS ACHIEVES SUBSTANTIAL HEALTH RECORD IN 1965

The record of Congress in 1965, President Johnson said Oct. 22, "is impressive in every field -- and monumental in the field of health."

Signifying the priority he attached to health legislation, the President sent his health proposals to Congress Jan. 7 -- preceding all other messages except the traditional State of the Union report. The message said that "our first concern must be to assure that the advance of medical knowledge leaves none behind. We can -- and we must -- strive now to assure the availability of and accessibility to the best health care for all Americans, regardless of age or geography or economic status." The President added that "our advances, thus far, have been most dramatic in the field of health knowledge. We are challenged now to give attention to advances in the field of health care -- and this is the emphasis of the recommendations I am placing before you." (For text, see p. 1383)

The President's message consisted of five parts:
-- removing barriers to health care,
-- strengthening the nation's health facilities and services,
-- manpower for health services,
-- health research and research facilities,
-- health grants and protection measures.

Topping the list of recommendations, as well as the list of achievements, was the medical-care-for-the-aged program to be financed under the Social Security system -- a plan sought and denied for 20 years prior to 1965. The "medicare" bill also carried additional aged health care programs not proposed by the President, and a wide range of child health care programs, most of which were requested by Mr. Johnson.

In addition, the message included a variety of proposals, sought previously but denied, which were enacted in 1965: scholarships for needy medical and dental students, grants for initial staffing of community mental health centers, and the first overhaul of the vocational rehabilitation program since 1954.

There were also some new proposals. The President asked authority to launch a nationwide attack on heart disease, cancer and stroke -- the major killers in the United States -- in regions throughout the country. And he asked Congress to enlarge the federal effort to control the illicit distribution and use of psychotoxic drugs. Congress responded favorably.

Finally, there were proposals for extensions, and often substantial expansions, of existing programs -- vaccination of pre-school children against childhood diseases, health care services for domestic migratory workers, grants to encourage cures for mental retardation, programs under the Health Research Facilities Act and the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (including scholarships), and grants for general and special health programs. All these were enacted.

Only a few requested programs failed of enactment: new requirements for labeling of hazardous substances and for pre-marketing examination of the safety of cosmetics and therapeutic devices; an increased federal share for specialized national or regional research facilities; funds to increase the modernization of older hospitals; direct loans and loan guarantees for constructing and equipping group practice facilities; and a variety of pesticide control measures.

Congress generally acted favorably on requests for funding both old and new health programs. In a few cases -- notably the National Institutes of Health -- the budgeted amounts were increased by Congress. (NIH funds exceeded $1 billion, for the first time, in fiscal 1966.) In other cases, most cuts were minimal.

Over-all health appropriations reached an all-time high. Among major programs funded at a higher level in fiscal 1966 than in fiscal 1965 were several which Congress expanded in 1965 -- drug control activities, vocational rehabilitation, communicable disease prevention, air and water pollution control, mental health and retardation prevention activities, and new programs for prevention of heart disease, cancer and stroke. (For comparisons of funds, see box p. 322)

Health Message Requests

Medical Care for the Aged. The President requested a hospital insurance program for the aged, financed under the Social Security system, which would: provide protection against the costs of hospital and post-hospital extended care, home nursing services and outpatient diagnostic services; provide similar protection to those not covered by Social Security through payment of the costs from the administrative budget; and clearly indicate that the plan would not interfere with the patient's complete freedom to select his doctor or hospital.

In PL 89-97, Congress granted these requests, as well as a variety of measures not mentioned in the message but included in the Administration draft bill, and a number of additional programs added on the initiative of Congress. (See story p. 236)

Children's Health. In addition to requesting the medical care program for the aged, Mr. Johnson proposed a wide range of programs primarily to promote the health of children, with particular emphasis on the needy and disabled. He specifically asked Congress to increase authorizations for maternal and child health and crippled children's services, earmark funds for project grants to provide health screening and diagnosis for children of pre-school age, provide for treatment and follow-up care services for disabled children and youth, provide funds to help defray the operational costs of university-affiliated mental retardation clinical centers, provide for training of personnel to operate medical facilities for children, and permit specific federal participation under the public assistance program in paying costs of medical and dental care for children in medically needy families.

In PL 89-97, Congress granted these requests and, in addition, extended the existing Medical Assistance for the Aged program to needy dependent children currently under the Aid to Dependent Children program and, if states agreed, to needy children who did not qualify for public assistance; and authorized funds for grants for research on emotional illness in children. (See story p. 236)

Also at the request of the President, Congress in PL 89-109 extended for three years and enlarged two other

Major HEW Health Funds

Following is a breakdown of funds appropriated for fiscal 1965 and 1966 for the major health activities of the Health, Education and Welfare Department: (For details of all health appropriations, see stories p. 161, 166, 182 and 1964 Almanac p. 175, 181)

	Fiscal 1965	Fiscal 1966
Food and Drug Administration	$ 51,245,000	$ 58,799,000
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	146,397,000	191,890,000
Public Health Service		
Chronic diseases and health of aged	53,908,000	83,088,000
Communicable diseases	29,974,000	40,497,000
Community health	28,230,000	82,182,000
Tuberculosis control	10,932,000	15,666,000
Venereal disease control	10,105,000	10,392,000
Nursing services and resources	21,660,000	19,575,000
Hospital construction	245,907,000	303,304,000
Health educational facilities construction	110,782,000	90,599,000
Environmental engineering and sanitation	9,170,000	13,842,000
Environmental health sciences	9,380,000	15,983,000
Air pollution control	20,995,000	26,662,000
Radiological health	19,720,000	21,044,000
Water supply and pollution control	35,126,000	45,142,000
Sewage plant construction	90,000,000	141,000,000
Hospitals and medical care	55,064,000	58,210,000
National Institutes of Health		
General research and services	164,190,000	60,469,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	--	127,188,000
Biologics standards	4,969,000	6,806,000
Child Health and Human Development	42,696,000	55,024,000
Cancer Institute	148,970,000	163,768,000
Institute of Mental Health	188,273,000	232,669,000
Heart Institute	125,171,000	141,462,000
Institute of Dental Research	20,190,000	23,677,000
Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases	113,344,000	123,203,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	70,100,000	77,987,000
Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness	88,089,000	101,153,000
Community mental health centers construction	35,000,000	50,000,000
Health research facilities construction	58,000,000	56,000,000
Regional medical programs	--	25,000,000
TOTAL, major activities	$2,007,560,000	$2,462,281,000

programs benefitting children. One was the program of grants for vaccination of pre-school children against polio, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, which was expanded to include vaccination against measles. The other was the program of grants for family health services and clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their children. (See story p. 331)

Regional Medical Programs. The President asked Congress to authorize a new five-year program of project grants to develop multipurpose regional medical complexes for an all-out attack on heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases. The complexes were to be affiliated with medical schools, teaching hospitals and medical centers, be supported by diagnostic services in community hospitals, provide diagnosis and treatment of patients, together with research and teaching in a coordinated system, and permit clinical trial of advanced techniques and drugs.

The program authorized by Congress, in PL 89-239, was more cautious than the attack requested by the President. Over three years, the Act authorized funds to encourage establishment of a limited number of regional cooperative arrangements among existing facilities, to fight these diseases. The arrangements were to serve as demonstration models which Congress could study during the three years as it determined what further steps would be taken. (See story p. 324)

Vocational Rehabilitation. In order to provide vocational rehabilitation services for "at least 200,000" each year, Mr. Johnson requested authority for project grants to help the states expand their services, special federal matching so as to provide services to a greater number of mentally retarded and seriously disabled individuals, and programs for construction and modernization of workshops and rehabilitation centers.

In PL 89-333, Congress authorized these programs and every other provision of the Administration's draft bill. (See story p. 337)

Mental Health, Retardation. President Johnson repeated a request, denied President Kennedy in 1963, for a program of grants for the initial costs of personnel at community mental health centers offering comprehensive services. Congress granted the request in PL 89-105. (See story p. 329)

The President also requested, and was granted in PL 89-97, extension for two additional years of federal grants to states for planning and initiation of programs to combat mental retardation. (See story p. 236)

Health Manpower. The President requested amendments to the 1963 Health Professions Educational Assistance Act to: authorize formula grants to help cover basic operating costs of health profession schools to permit them to significantly expand their capacities and the quality of their educational programs; authorize project grants to enable the schools to experiment and demonstrate new and improved educational methods; and authorize a new program of scholarships for medical and dental students who would otherwise not be able to enter or complete such training. In addition to extending the basic Act, Congress in PL 89-290 granted these requests for new authorities. (See story p. 333)

Health Research Facilities. The President requested a five-year extension of the Health Research Facilities Act and an increase in the federal share for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character. Congress extended the Act for three years in PL 89-115, but it denied the specialized facilities request,

largely because the regional medical centers bill was under separate consideration. (See story p. 342)

Community Health. In order to permit a thorough study of the existing programs of general and special purpose health grants, the President requested a one-year extension of both. Congress consented in PL 89-109. (See story p. 331)

Health Facilities Modernization. Mr. Johnson renewed requests denied President Kennedy in 1963 for funds for increased hospital modernization and for expansion of the number and quality of nursing homes. In PL 89-156, Congress denied the hospital modernization request because it had no authority to provide the funds, but it appropriated the nursing-home funds. (See story p. 161)

Consumer Health Protection. The President asked and was granted (PL 89-74) expansion of federal controls over abuses of psychotoxic drugs and authority for the Food and Drug Administration to seize counterfeit drugs at their source. (See story p. 352)

His other requests -- to require adequate labeling of hazardous substances and to require the FDA to examine the safety of cosmetics and therapeutic devices before they were marketed -- were not followed by submission of a draft bill and received no action.

Group Practice Facilities. Renewing a request made annually since 1962, the President asked for authority to provide direct loans and loan guarantees to assist voluntary associations in the construction and equipping of facilities for comprehensive group practice. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings but took no further action.

Environmental Health. In his Health Message, the President promised to outline proposals to deal with environmental pollution. The proposals came in his Feb. 8 Message on Natural Beauty and dealt with air pollution and pesticide controls.

The only Congressional action on air pollution control was approval of a non-Administration bill (PL 89-272) directing the Government to establish standards to control exhaust from new motor vehicles and engines. (See story p. 780)

Congress enacted legislation (PL 89-232) to raise the ceiling on funds for pesticides research (but not eliminate it, as the President requested), but it took little or no action on other Presidential requests for pesticide controls. (See story p. 137)

Other Actions

Cigarette Labeling. Although the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health warned in 1964 that "cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance...to warrant appropriate remedial action," the President offered no guidelines for Congressional action in 1965. Congress approved a bill (PL 89-92) which required a health-hazard warning on cigarette packages, but it also prohibited other warning requirements and prohibited for three years any requirement that cigarette advertising include a similar warning. (See story p. 344)

Veterans Hospitals, Nursing. Congress succeeded in drastically modifying Administration plans to close 11 Veterans Administration hospitals as an economy move. After Congressional disapproval was made known, the VA agreed to close only six. (See story p. 395)

In other actions on veterans health care, Congress provided statutory authority (PL 89-311) for the VA Administrator to establish and operate not less than 125,000 hospital beds and made it clear that the 4,000 nursing-care beds which he was already authorized to establish must be in addition to the 125,000 hospital beds. (See story p. 399)

Birth Control. Lengthy hearings were held by the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures on a bill (S 1676), sponsored by Sen. Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) and 11 cosponsors, to establish an Office of Population Problems in the Health, Education and Welfare Department and a similar office in the State Department. No further action was taken. (See story p. 311)

Animal Welfare. The House Agriculture and Forestry Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains held hearings Sept. 2 on a bill (HR 9743), by Joseph Y. Resnick (D N.Y.), to make it unlawful for medical and research laboratories to buy pets from unlicensed dealers and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to set standards governing the handling and transportation of pets by dealers.

White House Conference

President Johnson invited 850 health specialists to a Nov. 3-4, 1965, White House Conference on Health. Major preliminary recommendations:

Health Professions Education. Find new methods to develop medical manpower. Establish pilot projects in hospitals and universities to explore and demonstrate solutions to health problems and to serve as centers for community education and continuing education of health personnel. Subjects should include: (1) providing incentives to attract personnel, especially the under-privileged; (2) analyzing needs for health personnel and then tailoring education programs to meet them; (3) developing guidelines for financing services provided by medical schools, such as free care for indigents, with a view toward making support of "education for health manpower... an integral part of the cost of health care"; (4) expanding use of physician assistants (human and electronic).

Health Care. Assure dissemination of the results of health research. Require every medical school to plan for delivery of health care services, using the community as a laboratory for research and demonstration of comprehensive health care. Encourage group practice, to stabilize costs without curtailing services. Expand health insurance to cover comprehensive care wherever needed -- "at the hospital, outpatient clinic, office or home."

Health Protection. Eliminate additional waterborne, foodborne, animal and communicable diseases, including those caused by open dumps, junkyards and solid wastes. Provide for surveillance and testing of drugs before merchandising. Prevent fatalities and injuries in industrial and residential accidents. Improve driver training, set higher driver licensing standards, improve highway design and build more crashworthy vehicles with restraining devices, stronger door locks and safer steering assembly and interior surfaces. Prevent "alcohol-related" fatalities. Prevent (rather than cure) mental illness. Increase commitment of public and private resources to providing family planning services, as a routine part of medical practice, for those who desire them.

REGIONAL HEART, CANCER, STROKE PROGRAMS APPROVED

S 596 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 368) June 24, 1965.

● Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 28. (For roll-call vote on tabling of amendment, see p. 1053)

HR 3140 -- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 963) Sept. 8.

S 596 -- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote Sept. 24.

● Senate by voice vote agreed to House amendments Sept. 29.

PL 89-239 -- Signed into law Oct. 6.

S 596, the Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke Amendments of 1965, authorized a new three-year program of federal grants to encourage and aid localities in planning and establishing regional medical programs throughout the country for a specialized attack on heart disease, cancer, stroke and related diseases. The bill authorized appropriations totaling $340 million over fiscal years 1966-68.

The legislation was an initial step to implement President Johnson's 1965 Health Message statement that "our advances, thus far, have been most dramatic in the field of health knowledge. We are challenged now to give attention to advances in the field of health care."

The regional medical programs contemplated by S 596 were intended to serve as a framework for dissemination of the most advanced medical knowledge throughout the country to practicing physicians and their patients who were suffering from heart disease, cancer and stroke -- the major killers in the United States. The programs were to provide for research and training and for demonstrations of patient care related to the research and training.

The broad aim of the legislation was eventually to save lives by providing higher-quality diagnosis and care for heart, cancer and stroke patients. The immediate objectives of the bill were (1) to improve the nation's health manpower by training new specialists in heart, cancer and stroke problems and by providing for continuing education of medical personnel; (2) and to upgrade heart, cancer and stroke health facilities by encouraging renovations and replacement of obsolete equipment.

The federal grants authorized in S 596 were to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of local planning for establishment of coordinated arrangements -- among existing local institutions (medical schools, research institutions, hospitals) -- for research, training and patient-care demonstrations in the fields of heart disease, cancer and stroke. Once the plans for such regional medical programs were drawn up, additional federal grants would be available for actual establishment and operation of the regional programs, including grants covering up to 90 percent of the costs of alteration, major repair, remodeling and renovation of existing buildings and replacement of built-in equipment.

JOHNSON PROPOSALS MODIFIED. The final bill was a modified version of legislation proposed by President Johnson to implement recommendations of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke. The Commission concluded that "by bringing to all the people the full benefit of what is now known of prevention, detection, treatment and cure, we could save each year a number of lives equal to the population of a major city."

The Commission recommended establishment of 450 "stations" across the country to provide such services as screening, diagnosis and outpatient care and training of physicians, and 60 regional medical centers for more complex research and treatment of patients. The cost of the five-year program recommended by the Commission was $2.94 billion.

The Administration draft bill did not include the "stations." Instead, it proposed grants for planning and establishment of an unspecified number of regional medical "complexes" affiliated with medical schools, hospitals and medical centers, to provide for diagnosis and treatment of patients along with research and training. The grants could be used for construction of new facilities if necessary to achieve a coordinated program. The bill proposed a five-year federal grant program. Total contemplated authorizations for grants were not stated directly in the bill, but had previously been estimated by the Public Health Service at $1,150,000,000 over the five-year period ($50 million the first year, $100 million the second, $200 million the third, and $400 million each the fourth and fifth years).

The Senate version of S 596 was similar to the Administration bill except that it limited authorizations to $650 million over four years (fiscal 1966-69) and eliminated authority for the construction of wholly new facilities. The House (and final) version further limited the program, providing authorizations over three years (fiscal 1966-68) totaling $340 million (about the same amount as for the first three years of the Administration and Senate proposals), and making certain other changes which gave the final legislation the character more of a pilot program than of a permanent long-range program. In contrast to the original Administration proposal, which had envisioned a large-scale construction program, the final bill was designed primarily to encourage a start on local planning of regional medical programs and to get pilot projects underway, so that at the end of three years Congress could study the results and determine whether to go ahead with a broader type of program, such as proposed by the Commission and the Administration. The final bill was expected to cover about 25 projects during the first three years.

In the General Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 11588), Congress provided $25 million to start the grants authorized by S 596. Earlier, in a bill providing supplemental 1966 funds for health programs (HR 10586), Congress appropriated $42,920,000 to implement recommendations of the President's Commission that could be carried out under existing authorizations. (See stories, p. 182, 166)

AMA POSITION. The most significant opposition to establishment of the regional medical complexes came from the American Medical Assn. and resulted in the extensive amendments which reduced the scope of the legislation.

At its June 20-24 national convention, the AMA adopted a resolution opposing those portions of the report of the President's Commission which proposed creation of the regional medical centers. The resolution said

"immense strides" had been made under "existing patterns of research and medical practice."

Late in August, after the Senate had passed S 596, the AMA requested President Johnson to defer action on the bill until 1966 "because the likelihood of its passage was jeopardizing AMA's attempts" to cooperate with the Health, Education and Welfare Department in implementing the newly enacted medical care for the aged bill (PL 89-97), which the AMA had also opposed. (See story p. 236)

The President refused to delay the bill. However, he directed the new HEW Secretary, John W. Gardner, to work with an AMA committee to develop amendments to make the bill less objectionable to the AMA. Subsequently, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee adopted numerous amendments which became part of the final bill. Several were amendments worked out at meetings between the HEW and AMA spokesmen. Others were added by the Committee on its own, or suggested by other groups. Although the Administration did not like all the changes, it accepted them as the price of getting the legislation enacted. The AMA Sept. 2 said it could still not support the bill, but the changes "certainly make the bill much less objectionable."

The House Committee, in adding a provision which strengthened a Senate-inserted ban on construction of wholly new facilities, said the provision was designed to make absolutely clear that the bill was not intended to finance a massive federal construction program of medical complexes, but only to help existing local hospitals, medical schools, etc., to coordinate their efforts. The Committee said the ban on wholly new construction resulted from the fact that "many persons (particularly the AMA, CQ learned) have expressed...the fear that this program may involve, ultimately, construction of large federal facilities scattered throughout the United States, staffed with federal employees, thereby downgrading local hospitals and local medical facilities."

PROVISIONS

As signed into law S 596:

Declared that the purposes of the legislation were: to encourage and assist, through grants, in the establishment of regional cooperative arrangements among medical schools, research institutions and hospitals for research and training (including continuing education) and related demonstrations of patient care in the fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke and related diseases; to enable the medical profession and medical institutions to make available to their patients the latest advances in the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases; to improve generally the health manpower and facilities available to the nation; and to accomplish these ends without interfering with existing patterns of methods of financing patient care or professional practice or with administration of hospitals, and to accomplish them in cooperation with practicing physicians, medical center officials, hospital administrators and representatives from appropriate voluntary health agencies.

Authorized the Surgeon General to make grants, on the basis of applications from local groups, to assist public and nonprofit private universities, medical schools, research institutions and other public and nonprofit private institutions and agencies in planning, conducting feasibility studies and operating pilot projects for the establishment of regional medical programs to implement the purposes of the Act. Directed that the grants could cover up to 100 percent of the costs of planning and could cover up to 90 percent of the costs of construction or providing built-in equipment (see definition, below).

Stipulated that the grants would not be used to pay the cost of hospital, medical or other care of patients except when such care was incident to research, demonstration or training activities. Stipulated that no patient would be furnished such care unless he had been referred to the facility by a practicing physician.

Authorized a total of $340 million over fiscal years 1966-68 for the grants, broken down as follows: $50 million in fiscal 1966, $90 million in fiscal 1967 and $200 million in fiscal 1968.

Defined a regional medical program as a cooperative arrangement among a group of public or nonprofit private institutions or agencies engaged in research, training, diagnosis and treatment relating to heart disease, cancer, stroke and, at the option of the applicant for the grant, related disease or diseases. (The definition was designed to emphasize that the new regional medical programs would be limited in scope and intended primarily to facilitate arrangements among existing institutions.) Stipulated that the group must meet these requirements: be situated in a geographic area composed of any part or parts of one or more states which the Surgeon General determined was appropriate; consist of one or more medical centers, one or more clinical research centers and one or more hospitals; and have in effect cooperative arrangements among its component units which the Surgeon General determined would effectively carry out the purposes of the Act.

Defined a medical center as a medical school or other medical institution involved in postgraduate medical training and one or more hospitals affiliated with the school for teaching, research and demonstration purposes.

Defined a clinical research center as an institution (or part of an institution) whose primary function was research, training of specialists and demonstrations, and which provided specialized, high-quality diagnostic and treatment services for inpatients and outpatients.

Defined a hospital to include a general, tuberculosis or other type of hospital or another health facility in which local capability for diagnosis and treatment was supported and augmented by the program established under the Act.

Defined a nonprofit institution or agency as one owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations whose net earnings did not inure, or could not lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Defined construction as alteration, major repair, remodeling and renovation of existing buildings (including initial equipment of the buildings) and replacement of obsolete, built-in equipment of existing buildings (thereby prohibiting any new construction during the three years of the program authorized by the bill).

Established a 13-member National Advisory Council on Regional Medical Programs, chaired by the Surgeon General, to advise and assist the Surgeon General in preparation of regulations and policy for the programs and to review and make recommendations on applications for grants. Required that the members be leaders in the fields of the fundamental sciences, the medical sciences or public affairs and stipulated that at least two members must be practicing physicians, and at least one must be

outstanding in the study, diagnosis or treatment of heart disease, one in cancer and one in stroke. Authorized appointment of the members for staggered four-year terms by the Surgeon General, subject to the approval of the Secretary.

Required the Surgeon General, after consultation with the Council, to prescribe general regulations for approving grant applications and for coordination of programs assisted by the grants.

Stipulated that planning grants could be made only on approval of applications by the Surgeon General on the recommendation of the Advisory Council and that an application could be approved only if it contained or was supported by reasonable assurances that: the federal funds would be used only for the purposes for which they were paid; the applicant would comply with fiscal control and accounting procedures prescribed by the Surgeon General; the applicant would make reports and keep records required by the Surgeon General; and that the applicant had designated a local advisory group to assist in implementing the plan which had a membership that included practicing physicians, medical center officials, hospital administrators, representatives from appropriate medical societies and voluntary health agencies, representatives of other organizations, institutions and agencies concerned with activities under the program, and members of the public familiar with the need for the services provided under the program.

Stipulated that grants for establishment and operation of the programs could be made only on approval of applications by the Surgeon General on the recommendation of the Advisory Council. Provided that an application could be approved only if approval was recommended by the local advisory group and if the application contained or was supported by reasonable assurances that: federal funds would be used only for the purposes for which they were paid and would not supplant funds otherwise available for establishment or operation of the regional medical program for which the grant was made; the applicant would provide for fiscal control and accounting procedures prescribed by the Surgeon General; the applicant would make reports and keep records required by the Surgeon General; and laborers or mechanics employed for construction financed under the Act would be paid prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act.

Directed the Surgeon General to establish and maintain on a current basis a list of facilities in the United States equipped and staffed to provide the most advanced methods and techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, cancer or stroke, along with other information including the availability of advanced specialty training in such facilities, and to make the list and information readily available to licensed practitioners and others. Directed him to consult from time to time with interested national professional organizations in order to make the information most useful.

Required the Surgeon General, by June 30, 1967, to submit to the HEW Secretary for transmission to the President and then to Congress a report on activities under the program along with recommendations for its extension or modification.

Required grant recipients to keep records prescribed by the Surgeon General and authorized the HEW Secretary and the U.S. Comptroller General to audit and examine the records.

Background

President's Commission. President Johnson March 7, 1964, announced establishment of a 28-member Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke, headed by Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, chairman of the Department of Surgery at Baylor University College of Medicine in Houston, Texas. The President said he had asked the Commission "to recommend steps that can be taken to reduce the burden and incidence of these diseases."

The Commission's report, made public Dec. 9, 1964, said the Commission "recognizes that there is a gap between discovery and application of health knowledge. It recognizes that medical miracles are in many instances available only to the fortunate few who can get to the unique medical institution or specialist who can perform that miracle. The report declares that these benefits should and must be available to people where and when they need them."

The Commission recommended creation of 450 "stations" throughout the country (150 for heart disease, 200 for cancer, 100 for strokes) to provide such services as screening of cases, diagnosis, emergency and outpatient care, training of physicians and health education of the public. For more involved treatment, the Commission recommended establishment of 60 regional centers for research and treatment (25 for heart disease, 20 for cancer, 15 for strokes). It recommended federal payment of 100 percent of the costs of any construction necessary to establish the centers, as well as an unspecified part of the operating costs.

Johnson Requests. Based on these recommendations, President Johnson in his Jan. 7, 1965, Health Message recommended legislation authorizing a five-year "program of project grants to develop multi-purpose regional medical complexes for an all-out attack on heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases." (For text, see p. 1383)

The Administration draft bill was introduced (HR 3140, S 596) Jan. 19 by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) and Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.). The bill authorized the Surgeon General to make grants for (1) planning the development of regional medical complexes for research and treatment of heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases which he determined to be of major significance to the nation's health, and (2) establishment and operation of the complexes, including construction and equipment of related facilities. The bill authorized $50 million in fiscal 1966 and did not specify any amounts for the following four fiscal years, but Administration sources said a total federal outlay of $1,150,000,000 previously was estimated over the five-year period. The bill permitted federal payment of 100 percent of the costs of planning, but limited federal participation to 90 percent of the costs on construction.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 9-10 on S 596.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 9 -- HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze said the complexes would bring together "the worlds of medical practice, medical research and medical training, region by region across the nation" with three principal benefits: "full and efficient application of existing health manpower and facilities to critical problems associated with heart disease, cancer and stroke"; devel-

opment, where needed, of new manpower and facilities "for the most advanced patient care and research in these fields"; and "the upgrading of all medical services" because each component of the network "would serve as a point of transmission of the latest developments in scientific medicine." He emphasized that the bill would not permit use of federal funds for physicians' fees or any type of patients' expenses.

Dr. Edward W. Dempsey, Special Assistant to the HEW Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs, said the legislation was necessary because "the three faces of medicine -- teaching, research and patient care -- must coalesce into one image if the full potential of each is to be realized."

Dr. Murray M. Copeland, president of the American Cancer Society, said the legislation should: provide methods of strengthening the existing National Cancer Institute programs; place sole emphasis on conquering heart disease, cancer and stroke "until the parameters of the present recommended program are established and progress in the control of the three great killers is apparent"; include all existing major medical facilities in the complexes, including non-medical-school-connected categorical hospitals and tumor institutes; give priority to providing new personnel; and permit the Centers to provide for prevention, as well as treatment of cancer, including establishment of smoking control clinics.

Marion B. Folsom, director of Eastman Kodak Co. and former HEW Secretary (1955-58), said there was "a real need for better community-wide planning of all health facilities and services." He suggested that the bill should specifically provide for inclusion of state and local health departments in the local councils which would supervise the program, and indicate that the 10 percent local contribution required for construction grants was intended "as a minimum and that greater local contribution is contemplated in most cases."

Spokesmen for the Assn. of American Medical Colleges and the American Heart Assn. testified in favor of S 596. Statements in support of S 596 were submitted by the American Hospital Assn., the American Dental Assn. and the American Public Health Assn.

Bill Reported

The Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 24 reported an amended version of S 596 (S Rept 368). The only major amendments changed the appropriations authorizations to a total of $650 million over the four fiscal years 1966-69, and barred construction of wholly new facilities.

Majority Views. The Committee said the Surgeon General had advised it that if the bill were enacted, the National Institutes of Health would be responsible for administration of the program. The Committee noted "with satisfaction that it is the general policy of (HEW) that the results of federally financed research...be made widely, promptly and freely available to the scientific community and to the public by publication and by royalty free licensing or dedication of inventions made in the course of such research." It said, however, that it would "pay close attention to any developments which might necessitate additional legislation to safeguard the rights of the public to widespread low-cost availability of medical innovations developed through Government expenditures."

Individual Views. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) said the "bill would be greatly improved by the inclusion of a requirement that the results of research which is financed by public funds authorized under this Act be made freely available to the general public."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 28 passed S 596 by voice vote without floor amendments, authorizing $50 million in fiscal 1966, $100 million in 1967, $200 million in 1968 and $300 million in 1969 -- a total of $650 million.

Before passing the bill, the Senate adopted by a 55-36 roll-call vote a motion by John O. Pastore (D R.I.) to table (kill) a proposed amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) to limit the Government's freedom to waive patent rights on inventions and processes developed through research financed by funds provided in S 596. The amendment would have prohibited the expenditure of any money under the bill for research or development activity unless the expenditure was based on the condition that the results of the work "would be freely available to the public." Under certain conditions, a person who had contributed to the work could obtain an exclusive patent on the resulting product or process for up to three years. (For voting, see chart p. 1053)

There was no opposition expressed to S 596. The entire debate centered on the Long amendment. Under existing Health, Education and Welfare Department policy, the results of research financed by HEW were made available generally to the scientific community and the public, but HEW could retain title to an invention and grant exclusive commercial rights to it without charging a fee. Other agencies which financed research through grants or contracts established their own policies. Beginning in 1960, Long had offered amendments to various bills to protect the Government's investment in research on products developed under federal grants or contracts.

Long June 25 contended that "perhaps it is justifiable for companies to receive product patents on products developed by their own research, but what we are talking about today is handing over of the exclusive rights to private contractors on processes and products which are developed with public funds." He aimed his attack primarily at drug manufacturers, saying that "the difference between having drugs developed so that they are immediately available to the public and letting them be sold under a patent monopoly when the Government has paid for the entire research results in a difference in price of about 30 to one." This kind of "price gouging by the drug monopolies is scandalous even when they spend their own funds on research to develop the products," he said, but "it is beyond all standards of decency and morality when the money for the research comes from the Government." Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) June 28 added that "in the case of new cancer discoveries, many lives might be lost by the delay in announcing a new discovery. The obtaining of monopolistic patent rights is always a cause of long delay."

Long contended that "when a new research program is started, that is the time to say whether the patents shall be private patents or not." He charged that obtaining a uniform policy of federal retention of patent rights would be impossible because "both large political parties depend for financial support upon people connected with big business and such people are numerous in both parties .... Under those circumstances we shall not be able to pass a law because there will be too many friends of those people voting on their side."

Pastore and many other opponents of the Long amendment voiced support for its objectives, but said piecemeal amendments on patent policies were undesirable and should be held in abeyance, because the Senate Government Operations Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee had started hearings on patent issues and was expected to report out legislation establishing a uniform Government-wide patent policy. (The Subcommittee held hearings in 1965, but took no further action. See story, p. 887)

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 28 -- Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Limit the waiver of patent rights on inventions and processes developed through research financed by funds provided in the bill. Tabled, 55-36 roll-call vote.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 20-23, 27-30 on HR 3140. In addition to the witnesses heard earlier in the Senate hearings, the Committee received AMA testimony:

July 27 -- Dr. James Z. Appel, president of the AMA, said the AMA "simply cannot agree that patients are deprived of the latest and best medical care because of a serious lag between the discovery and application of the advances of medical research. Nor can we agree that this legislation will provide the practicing physician with any opportunity to enhance his professional skills not now available to him." He said coordinated arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, cancer and stroke were already in existence, and the practice of referring patients to medical centers had been "operating for many, many years."

Appel listed these other basic objections to HR 3140: there was insufficient manpower to meet the needs of the proposed medical complexes; the creation of the complexes would "discourage physicians from locating in suburban or rural areas"; the bill would not "improve communication of new diagnostic and therapeutic discoveries to the practicing physician"; the complexes would have "an adverse effect on hospitals which do not become a part of the medical complex"; establishment of the complexes would have "a detrimental effect on those medical schools which are not given a leadership role in the complex"; enactment of the bill "could overburden the physical capabilities of available medical manpower and facilities, particularly when it is considered that this new experiment would be added to another new broad program -- medicare"; and even without HR 3140, "the present system of distribution of medical care, medical education and research is attacking heart disease, cancer and stroke."

ACTION -- The Committee Sept. 8 reported HR 3140 (H Rept 963) after adding numerous amendments, several of which had been worked out in meetings between the Administration and AMA spokesmen and were designed to reduce AMA objections. (For details of negotiations, see "AMA Position," p. 324.)

Changes in Senate Bill. Major differences between the Committee bill and the Senate-passed S 596:

- In order to "emphasize the local nature" of the program, "its limited scope, and the fact that (its) primary thrust will be to facilitate arrangements among existing institutions," the Committee substituted the phrase "regional medical programs" for the Senate's "regional medical complexes."
- The Committee strengthened the Senate provision barring grants for construction of wholly new buildings. It did, however, permit alteration, major repair, remodeling and renovation of existing buildings and replacement of obsolete, built-in equipment in existing buildings. It said the Administration had specifically requested that it retain authority for new construction, but the lack of authority would "create no serious problems" for the first three years of the program, after which the Committee would review the need.
- The Committee limited the program to combatting heart disease, cancer, stroke and "related diseases" instead of "other major diseases," as in the Senate bill.
- Instead of the Senate's $650 million over four years, the Committee authorized $340 million over three.
- To assure that the conventional role of the practicing physician would not be impaired under the bill, the Committee stipulated that patients would receive treatment at facilities only if referred by a practicing physician; that local advisory groups which the bill required as a prerequisite for approval of a grant application would include practicing physicians; and that at least two of the members of the National Advisory Council must be practicing physicians.

Committee Views. The Committee said its version of the bill would "still carry out the basic objectives of the introduced legislation (but)...without interferring with the patterns, or the methods of financing, of patient care or professional practice or with the administration of hospitals."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 24 passed HR 3140 by voice vote with two minor amendments. It then substituted the provisions of HR 3140 for those of S 596 as passed by the Senate, and passed the amended Senate bill by voice vote.

Floor manager Oren Harris (D Ark.) indicated that the bill as passed by the House was acceptable to the Administration, despite the changes from the original Administration recommendations. Harris said the three-year authorization would provide for about 25 programs, which were "supposed to be pilot projects in order to demonstrate throughout the country...what can be done, so that similar programs will be encouraged." He said sufficient planning had already taken place to make possible establishment "in the fairly near future" of programs in Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 24 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Require grant recipients to keep records prescribed by the Surgeon General and authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and the U.S. Comptroller General to audit and examine the records. Voice vote.

Richard C. White (D Texas) -- In the definition of a medical center, include a medical school "or other medical institution involved in postgraduate medical training." Voice.

FINAL ACTION. The Senate Sept. 29 by voice vote concurred in the House amendments, clearing S 596 for the President's signature.

FUNDS PROVIDED FOR STAFFING MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

HR 2985 -- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 248) April 15, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 389-0 roll-call vote May 4. (See p. 958)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 366) June 24.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 28.
- Conference report (H Rept 678) agreed to by voice vote of the Senate July 26 and by a 414-0 roll-call vote of the House July 27. (See p. 982)

PL 89-105 -- Signed into law Aug. 4.

HR 2985, the Administration-endorsed Community Mental Health Centers Act Amendments of 1965, authorized a new seven-year (fiscal 1966-72) program of grants to public or nonprofit private organizations or agencies to help pay the initial costs of professional and technical personnel at community mental health centers. The grants were to be available during the first 51 months of operation of a new center or of new services in existing centers. They could cover a portion of the staffing costs ranging from 75 percent during the first 15 months to 30 percent in the final 12 months. After the end of the 51 months, the full staffing costs were to be borne by the local community.

The staffing grants were sought by President Johnson in his Jan. 7 Health Message. A similar program had been sought by President Kennedy in 1963 as part of the Community Mental Health Centers Act (PL 88-164), but Congress denied his request.

The bill made specific authorizations of $19.5 million in fiscal 1966, $24 million in fiscal 1967 and $30 million in fiscal 1968 for initial staffing grants to eligible centers. After fiscal 1968, no additional centers could receive staffing grants, but those centers which had received grants during the first three years would be eligible to receive follow-up grants to cover staffing during the remainder of the full 51 months. The bill authorized appropriation of whatever amounts were necessary during fiscal 1967-72 to finance the follow-up grants. The estimated total cost of all the initial and follow-up grants from fiscal 1966-72 was $224,175,000.

Explaining why Congress had approved the staffing grants in 1965 although it had denied them in 1963, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said experience since 1963 had indicated that the community mental health centers covered by the 1963 legislation could not get underway properly without financial aid for staffing from the Federal Government.

In addition to authorizing the staffing grants, HR 2985 extended for three years, with increased authorizations, existing programs (1) for training of teachers of mentally retarded and other handicapped children; and (2) for otherwise improving educational opportunities for these children through grants for research and demonstration projects.

Congress in HR 11588, the General Fiscal 1966 Supplemental Appropriations bill, appropriated the full $19.5 million requested for the staffing grants. Funds for the two handicapped children programs amended by HR 2985 were provided, up to the full amounts authorized for fiscal 1966, in the regular appropriations bill for the Health, Education and Welfare Department (HR 7765) and in HR 11588. (See stories p. 161, 182)

Commenting on the bill Jan. 19, 1966, Rep. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) said that many members of the National Assn. for Mental Health had been "in direct touch with their Congressmen" in a "highly effective" campaign to obtain passage of HR 2985.

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, HR 2985 contained the following provisions:

Mental Health Staffing. Amended the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 (PL 88-164) to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants for the compensation of professional and technical personnel in community mental health centers.

Limited the grants to the first 51 months of operation of a new center or of new services in existing centers; and to 75 percent of staffing costs in the first 15 months, 60 percent in the subsequent 12 months, 45 percent in the next 12 months and 30 percent in the following 12 months.

Directed the Secretary, in making the grants, to take into account the relative health and financial needs and the populations of the states.

Provided that grants be made only upon application by public or nonprofit private agencies or organizations, and in accordance with specified criteria.

Directed the Secretary, after consultation with the National Advisory Mental Health Council, to prescribe regulations for the determination and approval of grants.

Limited grants after June 30, 1968, to facilities which had received an initial grant on or before that date.

Authorized appropriations of $19.5 million in fiscal 1966, $24 million in fiscal 1967, and $30 million in fiscal 1968 for initial grants under the program, and of such sums as were necessary for fiscal years 1967-72 for grants to centers which had previously received initial grants.

Teacher Training. Amended PL 88-164 to extend from fiscal 1966 through fiscal 1969 the program of grants to states and higher education institutions for training teachers of mentally retarded and other handicapped children. Authorized $29.5 million in fiscal 1967, $34 million in fiscal 1968 and $37.5 million in fiscal 1969 (in addition to the existing authorization of $19.5 million for fiscal 1966).

Expanded the existing definition of a state to include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, Guam and American Samoa.

Education of Children. Amended PL 88-164 to extend from fiscal 1966 through fiscal 1969 the program of grants to states and public and private colleges and universities for research and demonstration projects to improve educational opportunities for handicapped children.

Increased the existing fiscal 1966 authorization for this program from $2 million to $6 million and authorized $9 million in fiscal 1967, $12 million in fiscal 1968 and $14 million in fiscal 1969.

Amended PL 88-164 to authorize the Commissioner of Education to make grants to institutions of higher edu-

cation for the construction, equipping and operation of a facility for research and demonstration in the field of education of handicapped children. (No decision as to the site or design of this facility had been reached through Feb. 1, 1966.)

Special Fund. Established in the Treasury a special account without fiscal year limitation into which the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare could pay sums set aside for certain grants and from which he could make payments of the grants as needed.

Background

1963 Legislation. In 1963, Congress enacted legislation (PL 88-164) authorizing federal grants to help states and localities construct community mental health and retardation facilities. A section providing federal assistance in staffing community mental health centers was included in the Senate version of the bill but was deleted in the House and final versions. (1963 Almanac p. 222)

PL 88-164 also authorized, through fiscal 1966, a program of federal grants to states and institutions of higher learning for training teachers of mentally retarded and other handicapped children, with a $19.5-million authorization in fiscal 1966. In addition, it authorized, through fiscal 1966, a program of $2 million a year in grants to states and public and private colleges and universities for research and demonstration projects to improve educational opportunities for handicapped children.

1965 Johnson Requests. In his Jan. 7, 1965, Health Message, President Johnson requested a five-year program of grants for the initial staffing costs for personnel at community mental health centers. In his Jan. 12, 1965, Education Message, the President requested extension and expansion of the teacher training grant program. (For texts, see p. 1383, 1374)

Administration Bills. The Administration proposals were embodied in two draft bills:

- HR 2985 (S 513) authorized whatever sums were necessary in fiscal 1966 and subsequent years for grants to cover staffing costs of community mental health centers, with the grants limited to the first 51 months of a center's operation. The matching requirements were the same as in the final bill. After fiscal 1970, grants could only be made to facilities which had already received initial grants before that date.
- HR 6881 extended the teacher training program for handicapped children through fiscal 1971 and authorized an additional $5 million for fiscal 1966 (for a $24.5 million total) and whatever amounts were needed for the grants in the following five fiscal years. It also extended through fiscal 1971 the program of grants for research and demonstration projects to improve educational opportunities for handicapped children and authorized whatever sums were necessary for the grants. Finally, it established a special fund in the Treasury for HEW grant money.

Hill Bill. Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) March 8 introduced his own bill (S 1400), which was later accepted by the Administration, covering the same two programs as HR 6881. S 1400 extended the teacher training program through fiscal 1971 and authorized an additional $5 million for fiscal 1966 plus $29.5 million in fiscal 1967, $34 million in fiscal 1968, $37.5 million in fiscal 1969, and $40 million each in fiscal 1970 and 1971.

The bill also extended through fiscal 1971 the program of grants for research and demonstration projects. It increased the fiscal 1966 authorization from $2 million to $6 million and authorized $9 million in fiscal 1967, $12 million in fiscal 1968, $14 million in fiscal 1969, $17 million in fiscal 1970 and $22 million in fiscal 1971. It also authorized grants for a facility for research and demonstration in the field of education of handicapped children and established a special HEW grant fund in the Treasury.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 2-5 on HR 2985 and other Administration health bills. Highlights:

March 2 -- HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze said initial construction grants for community mental health centers had been highly successful in stimulating community mental health programs, but "staffing grants are urgently needed to provide the initial stimulus which is necessary if a great many states and communities are to establish and maintain community mental health centers." He emphasized that the grants would cover a center's staffing costs only for the first few years.

March 3 -- A spokesman for the National Assn. of State Mental Health Program Directors supported HR 2985. An American Medical Assn. spokesman, however, suggested that "if the community cannot, or will not, support the program from its beginning years, it is not likely to do so later."

Bill Reported

The Committee April 15 reported HR 2985 (H Rept 248), dealing only with mental health center staffing, with amendments which placed specific dollar limits on initial-grant appropriations for fiscal 1966-68 (1966, $19.5 million; 1967, $24 million; 1968, $30 million); which authorized follow-up grants for staffing in fiscal 1967-1969; and which limited grants after fiscal 1968 (instead of 1970) to facilities which had received a grant on or before that date.

Committee Views. The Committee said that at the time of passage of PL 88-164, "it was not clear that the problems of funds for initial staffing would represent a critical factor in getting (community mental health) centers underway." It said that "questions on the critical need for staffing grants have been answered by subsequent experience. Federal funds are necessary to enable communities to provide desperately needed services while permanent sources of financial support are developed."

The Committee said it did not intend that the Federal Government would assume "the traditional responsibility of the states in this field." It said the principal non-federal sources of support would be community taxes and voluntary funds, state funds and patient fees.

The Committee said it was estimated that "during fiscal 1966 approximately 65 centers will receive staffing grants."

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 4 passed HR 2985 without floor amendments by a 389-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 958)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 17 on HR 2985 and S 1400. Statements in support of the legislation were submitted by the American Psychiatric Assn., American Psychological Assn., National Assn. of Retarded Children, Council on Exceptional Children, American Federation of Teachers, Alexander Graham Bell Assn., American Foundation for the Blind, Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, National Assn. for Mental Health and American Speech and Hearing Society.

Bill Reported

The Committee June 24 reported HR 2985 (S Rept 366), with amendments which (1) changed the House's staffing provisions to authorize follow-up grants through fiscal 1972 (instead of only through 1969); and (2) added the provisions of S 1400, the Hill bill, authorizing funds for the two programs involving education of the handicapped (see above for provisions).

Committee Views. The report said that authorizing the grants for continued staffing through fiscal 1972 rather than 1969 would permit appropriation of funds to finance the full 51 months of support provided for in the bill. It said that to meet the special needs of handicapped children, about 300,000 special education teachers would be needed by 1970 and there were currently only 60,000. "To provide the teachers required to meet this shortage by 1970," the Committee said, "it would be necessary to train a minimum of 52,000 of them in each of the next five years." In support of expanding research and demonstration grants, the Committee said that "at the present time there is little objective evidence concerning the most effective methods for meeting the needs of handicapped children and youth. Research is necessary to describe and define the intellectual, emotional, social and physical needs of these children." The Committee said construction of a facility for such research "will bring about a systematic attack on major problems which are now being approached by isolated researchers on a piecemeal basis." It suggested that the facility be located "in or near a metropolitan center where reasonably large numbers of handicapped children are available for study."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 28 passed HR 2985 by voice vote with the committee amendments.

Conference

● REPORT -- The conference report (H Rept 678) was filed July 23. The final bill was the same as the Senate version with these exceptions: (1) funds for teacher training were authorized only through fiscal 1969 and the existing $19.5 million authorization for fiscal 1966 was retained, and (2) funds for the grants for research and demonstration projects were authorized only through fiscal 1969.

● ACTION -- The Senate July 26 by voice vote and the House July 27 by a 414-0 roll-call vote agreed to the conference report and sent HR 2985 to the President. (For House vote, see chart p. 982)

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMS

S 510 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 117) March 10, 1965.

● Passed by the Senate by voice vote March 11.

HR 2986 -- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 249) April 15.

S 510 -- Passed by the House by voice vote after HR 2986 had been passed by a 347-0 roll-call vote May 3. (See p. 958)

● Conference report (H Rept 676) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate July 26 and the House July 27.

PL 89-109 -- Signed into law Aug. 5.

S 510, the Administration-requested Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965, extended the life of four federal health grant programs.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, S 510:

Immunization Grants. Extended for three years, through June 30, 1968, the existing program (PL 87-868) of grants to the states and local communities to buy vaccine to immunize children against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Added to the diseases covered, measles and any other infectious diseases which the Surgeon General decided represented a major public health problem. Authorized appropriations of $11 million in each of the fiscal years 1966-68. Permitted use of the grants for purchase of vaccines for all preschool age children (rather than only for children under five).

Migratory Workers Health Services. Extended for three years, through June 30, 1968, the existing program (PL 87-692) of grants to public and nonprofit private agencies for health services to domestic migrant workers. Authorized $7 million in fiscal 1966, $8 million in fiscal 1967 and $9 million in fiscal 1968. Included hospital care for migrant workers and their families among the other benefits financed with federal aid under the program.

Public Health Grants. Extended for one year, through June 30, 1967, the existing program (PL 87-395) of matching grants to the states to provide general public health services. Within the existing over-all $50 million annual authorization, increased from $2.5 million to $5 million the appropriations authorization for grants to schools of public health.

Community Health Services. Extended for one year, through June 30, 1966, the existing program (PL 87-395) of grants to states, local communities and nonprofit private organizations for studies, experiments and demonstration of new methods of out-of-hospital care.

Total New Authorizations. For all four programs, added a total of $117 million in appropriations authorizations over fiscal 1966-68, as follows (in millions of dollars by fiscal year):

	1966	1967	1968
Immunizations	$11	$11	$11
Migrants Health	7	8	9
Public Health	*1*	50	--
Community Health	*1*	10	--
Total	$18	$79	$20

1 Previously authorized

(Continued on next page)

BACKGROUND. President Johnson requested the extensions in his Jan. 7 Health Message. (For text, see p. 1383)

The President's requests were embodied in a draft bill (HR 2986, S 510) which extended and amended existing health programs as follows:

- PL 87-868, enacted in 1962, authorized grants to the states and local communities, through fiscal 1965, to buy vaccine to immunize all children under five years of age against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (1962 Almanac p. 221). HR 2986 (S 510) extended the program through June 30, 1970, with no fixed limit on the annual appropriations for the program (the 1964-65 authorization had been $11 million a year); included all preschool children; and added to the disease categories measles and any other infectious diseases that the Surgeon General found represented a major public health problem.
- PL 87-692, enacted in 1962, authorized $3 million annually in fiscal 1963-65 for grants to public and nonprofit agencies for health services to domestic migrant workers (1962 Almanac p. 124). HR 2986 (S 510) extended the program through June 30, 1970, with no fixed limit on annual appropriations.
- PL 87-395, enacted in 1961, raised to $50 million annually through fiscal 1966 an existing program of matching grants to the states to provide general public health services including mental health, radiological health, health services for the chronically ill or the aged and dental public health services. Within the $50 million, $2.5 million could be used for grants to schools of public health. (1961 Almanac p. 201) HR 2986 (S 510) extended the program for one year, to June 30, 1967, with a $50 million authorization for the year.
- PL 87-395 also authorized $10 million annually through fiscal 1966 in federal grants to states, local communities and nonprofit organizations for studies, experiments and demonstration of new methods of out-of-hospital care, particularly for chronically ill or aged persons. S 510 extended the program for one year, to June 30, 1967, with a $10 million authorization for the year.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 27 on S 510. Supporting the bill were spokesmen for the Health, Education and Welfare Department, the Assn. of Schools of Public Health, the American Public Health Assn., the State and Territorial Health Officers Assn., the American Dental Assn. and the American Assn. of Dental Schools.

ACTION -- March 10 reported S 510 (S Rept 117) with amendments. As reported S 510: (1) extended the vaccination program through fiscal 1970, with the new preschool and infectious disease provisions, but set a ceiling of $8 million annually on authorizations; (2) extended the migrant worker program through fiscal 1970, but added hospital care and set ceilings of $7 million in fiscal 1966, $8 million in fiscal 1967, $9 million in fiscal 1968 and $10 million in each of fiscal years 1969 and 1970; (3) extended the $50 million annual public health grant program to June 30, 1967, and also increased from $2.5 million to $5 million the authorization for grants to schools of public health (within the existing over-all ceiling of $50 million); and (4) extended the $10 million annual community health grant program to June 30, 1967.

Committee Views. The Committee said that between 1962, when the vaccination program was initiated, and 1964, "the number of cases of polio was reduced from 910 to 121; diphtheria from 444 to 306; and tetanus from 322 to 271," and this progress justified extension of the program for five more years. It said that since 1962, an effective measles vaccine had been developed, and it was worthwhile to include measles under the program because the number of deaths from measles was higher than that from any of the other diseases covered. As for the migratory health services, the Committee said the Dec. 31, 1964, termination of the Mexican farm labor program would increase the demand for additional domestic migratory workers, which in turn would increase the demand for health services for them. (See story p. 132)

The Committee said the general public health and community health grant programs had been extended for only one year, as requested, because major studies were being carried out by the Assn. of State and Territorial Health Officers and National Commission on Community Health Services which might lead to proposals for revision of the two programs.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate March 11 passed S 510 by voice vote without amendments.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 2-5 on HR 2986, others.

ACTION -- April 15 reported HR 2986 (H Rept 249) with amendments which (1) extended the vaccination program, with the new preschool and infectious disease provisions, but limited the extension to three years (fiscal 1966-68) and set an $11 million annual ceiling; (2) extended the migrant health program (without adding hospital care), but only for three years (1966-68) and only at $3 million a year; (3) extended the general public health grants for one year (to June 30, 1967) at $50 million, as requested; (4) and extended the $10 million annual community health grants for one year (to June 30, 1967), as requested, while retaining the existing $2.5 million limit on grants to public health schools.

FLOOR ACTION. The House May 3 passed HR 2986 by a 347-0 roll call. Then, by voice vote, the House substituted the language of HR 2986 for that of S 510 and passed S 510. (For voting, see chart p. 958)

Conference

- REPORT -- The conference report (H Rept 676), filed July 23, (1) accepted the House provision extending the vaccination program for three (instead of five) years at $11 million each year; (2) agreed to the House's extension of the migrant workers health program for three (instead of five) years but accepted the Senate's authorization of $7 million, $8 million and $9 million in fiscal years 1966-68; and (3) agreed to the Senate's increase from $2.5 million to $5 million annually in the authorization for public health schools.
- ACTION -- The Senate July 26 and the House July 27 agreed to the conference report by voice votes.

MEDICAL PROFESSIONS TRAINING AID

HR 3141 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 781) Aug. 12, 1965.

- Passed by the House on a 340-47 roll-call vote Sept. 1. (See p. 994)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 789) Sept. 28.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 30.
- House, by voice vote, agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 11.

PL 89-290 -- Signed into law Oct. 22.

At the request of President Johnson, Congress in 1965 enacted amendments to the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, extending two old programs and establishing two new programs to aid schools and students of medicine, dentistry and other specified health fields. The legislation, like the original 1963 Act, was designed to increase the number of students in these professions as well as improve the quality of their education.

The bill (HR 3141) authorized a new four-year program of scholarships for students of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy and podiatry, and established a new four-year program of "improvement grants" to professional schools to help pay their basic operating expenses and improve teaching. It extended (fiscal 1967-69) and expanded existing programs of student loans and federal construction grants to help schools increase their student capacity.

The final bill, similar in its major provisions to the Administration request, provided specific authorizations of $480 million for construction grants; $76.5 million for loans to students and institutions; $200 million for improvement grants; nearly $27 million for scholarships; and $4 million for operation, review and record-keeping.

President Johnson, in his Jan. 7 health message to Congress, outlined the need for the legislation, saying that, "In all sectors of health care, the need for trained personnel continues to outstrip the supply.... To begin to meet the nation's health needs, the number of new physicians graduated each year must increase at least 50 percent by 1975, and the output of new dentists by 100 percent."

Emphasizing the need for scholarships, the President Oct. 22 said, "Forty-nine percent of medical students come from families with annual incomes of $10,000 or more; almost 30 percent come from families making $15,000 or more per year." The President added, "More than four out of five students in science receive grants to assist their study, yet less than one-third of American medical students receive such aid. The needy student, looking toward the long years of financial hardship in obtaining a medical education, frequently turns to graduate study in science simply because the opportunities for financial assistance are greater."

President Johnson said the improvement grants were needed because many existing schools could not meet their operating costs and that many had "borne heavy financial burdens at the expense of academic standards." "Today at least 10 medical schools are too poorly financed to continue providing acceptable education without assistance; at least three dental schools are on probationary status, in danger of losing their accreditation. Two schools of optometry also face loss of accreditation," he said.

The new improvement grants program, providing $200 million over a four-year period to help professional schools cover their operating costs, was the only program which provoked opposition. It was opposed by the American Medical Assn. and the Republican Policy Committee in the House, the latter charging that it was "outright federal subsidy" for almost any school, instead of the "selective assistance" provided in the past. During floor debate in the House, Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) attempted to strike out the improvement grants, but the motion was defeated on a 21-69 standing vote. There were no further efforts to delete the provision.

Provisions

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 3141 amended the 1963 Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (PL 88-129) as follows:

Quality Improvement Grants. Authorized a new four-year program of grants, beginning in fiscal 1966, to assist non-profit schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry and podiatry in improving the quality of their educational programs. Authorized $200 million as follows: $20 million in fiscal 1966, $40 million in fiscal 1967, $60 million in fiscal 1968 and $80 million in fiscal 1969.

Authorized part of these funds for basic improvement grants. Limited the grants for each school in fiscal 1966 to $12,500 plus $250 times the number of full-time students, and in fiscal 1967-69 to $25,000 plus $500 times the number of full-time students. Prohibited grants to a school unless its application contained reasonable assurances that, during the period for which it would receive grants, the first-year enrollment of full-time students would exceed the highest first-year enrollment at the school during the period July 1, 1960, through July 1, 1965, by at least 2-1/2 percent or by five students, whichever was greater. Permitted the Surgeon General to waive this requirement if it would so crowd the school's physical facilities as to impair the quality of training.

Authorized use of the additional funds not required for basic improvement grants for special improvement grants. Stipulated that grants to any school for special improvements could not exceed $100,000 in fiscal 1966, $200,000 in fiscal 1967, $300,000 in fiscal 1968 and $400,000 in fiscal 1969.

Provided that, to receive a special improvement grant, a school would guarantee to expend non-federal funds equal to the average amount spent during the previous three years; and required that the grant be recommended by the National Advisory Council created by the bill.

Established in the Public Health Service a 12-member National Advisory Council on Medical, Dental, Optometric and Podiatric Education to advise the Surgeon General on policy and administration of the two new programs -- scholarships and improvement grants.

(Continued on next page)

Scholarships. Authorized a new four-year program of scholarship grants to schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy and podiatry.

Limited the total scholarship grants to any school to $2,000 times one-tenth the number of full-time: first-year students in fiscal 1966; first-and second-year students in fiscal 1967; first-, second- and third-year students in fiscal 1968; and total students in fiscal 1969. Authorized sufficient grants in fiscal 1970-72 to enable a school to continue scholarships to students receiving them prior to fiscal 1970.

Authorized the scholarships for first-year students in fiscal 1966, first- and second-year students in fiscal 1967, first-, second- and third-year students in fiscal 1968 and first-, second-, third- and fourth-year students in fiscal 1969.

Directed that the scholarships be awarded to students from low-income families who otherwise could not pursue the course of study. Stipulated that a scholarship could cover the portion of a student's tuition, fees, books, equipment and living expenses which his school determined he needed, but not more than $2,500.

Construction Grants. Extended for three years, through fiscal 1969, the existing program of federal grants for construction and rehabilitation of teaching facilities for training physicians, pharmacists, optometrists, podiatrists, professional public health personnel or dentists.

Authorized $480 million for the grants over fiscal 1967-69 but stipulated that not more than $160 million would be available for grants before July 1, 1967, and not more than $320 million would be available before July 1, 1968.

Student Loans. Extended for three years, through fiscal 1969, the existing program of loans for students of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy or optometry and allowed it to be phased out in the following three fiscal years. Made eligible for the loans, in addition, full-time students of podiatry, pharmacy and surgical chiropody.

Increased the maximum amount of a loan from $2,000 to $2,500 per student each year.

Authorized $25 million in each of fiscal years 1967-69 and such sums as were necessary in fiscal 1970-72 for completing the loan program.

Authorized forgiveness of up to 50 percent (10 percent annually) of student loans (plus accrued interest) for medical, dental, or optometric students subsequently practicing in an area certified as having a shortage of health personnel under regulations drawn up by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Provided that the interest rate on the first loan received under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act or the Nurse Training Act of 1964 (PL 88-581) would apply in the case of all subsequent loans made to the student.

Authorized up to $1.5 million to enable the Surgeon General to make loans to schools to establish loan funds.

Nurse Training Amendments. Amended the Nurse Training Act to provide that nursing schools would be eligible for grants for expansion and improvement and for assistance to nursing students if they were, as under existing law, approved or accredited by a recognized body approved by the Commissioner of Education (currently, only the National League for Nurses was so recognized) or were accredited directly by the Commissioner of Education.

Background

REFERENCE -- Medical Training Aid (1963 Almanac p. 216); Optometry Students' Aid (1964 Almanac p. 267); Nurse Training Act (1964 Almanac p. 244).

Congress in 1963, at the request of President Kennedy, enacted the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (PL 88-129). Similar programs to expand teaching facilities and enlarge enrollments in the nation's medical and related professional schools had been before Congress every year since 1951, but had never cleared both chambers.

The 1963 Act authorized $175 million over a three-year period (fiscal 1964-66) in matching grants for constructing and rehabilitating facilities at schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry, nursing and public health. (The Nurse Training Act of 1964, which provided separate programs for nurses and nursing schools, removed nursing schools from eligibility under the 1963 Act. See 1964 Almanac p. 244)

The 1963 Act also authorized $30.7 million over the same three years in loans (up to $2,000 per student per year) for students of medicine, dentistry and osteopathy, and sufficient funds in the following three years to enable the students receiving help to complete their education. Repayment of loans was to begin three years after completion of full-time study, an advantage over the one-year requirement in the graduate loan provisions of the National Defense Education Act. (See 1958 Almanac p. 213) President Kennedy in his 1962 health request had asked for scholarships for medical students, but the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee substituted loans, and in his 1963 request the President dropped the scholarship recommendation in favor of loans. Both loans and scholarships were opposed by the powerful American Medical Assn. lobby.

In 1964 Congress amended the Act to include optometry students in the loan program. President Johnson signed the bill into law (PL 88-654) in spite of the opposition of the Budget Bureau and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. They opposed the bill because of the "relatively lower cost of education to optometry students" compared to medical and dental students.

Loan Forgiveness. Originally included in the 1963 bill was a provision authorizing "forgiveness" (cancellation) of up to 50 percent of student loans for physicians, dentists and osteopaths who practiced in an area in which there was a certified shortage of health personnel. The bill called for cancellation of 10 percent of a loan plus accrued interest for each year of practice in a shortage area, for up to five years. The provision, which was supported by the HEW Department, was deleted on the House floor. It was then passed separately by the Senate Dec. 9, but rejected by the House Sept. 3, 1964, on a 140-161 roll-call vote. (1963 Almanac p. 221, 1964 Almanac p. 241)

Early in 1965, the Senate Jan. 28 passed a new loan forgiveness bill (S 576) by voice vote. Bill sponsor Norris Cotton (R N.H.) said there were 99 U.S. counties "today in which not a single doctor lives or practices medicine," and a recent HEW study had found that "there were three times as many doctors per 1,000 people in metropolitan counties" as there were in isolated rural areas. S 576 was subsequently included in HR 3141.

PRESIDENT'S REQUESTS

In 1965 Mr. Johnson, in his health message, requested a new five-year program of grants ($20 million in fiscal 1966 and such sums as were necessary thereafter) to help schools of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy cover their operating costs. The operating grants were divided into two categories: "basic improvement grants," allotted to a school on the basis of the number of students in the school; and "special improvement grants" to enable schools to improve their courses and teaching methods. Both programs were designed to raise the quality of education at the schools, as well as to help them expand.

The President also requested a new five-year program of scholarships for medical and dental students, particularly those from low-income families. The Administration draft bill (HR 3141) authorized for each eligible school by 1969 $2,000 times one-tenth the number of full-time students. A student could receive up to $2,500 per year, the same amount other graduate students can receive under the National Science Foundation and NDEA (National Defense Education Act) fellowship programs.

Other provisions of the draft bill extended for five years (fiscal 1967-71) and authorized necessary funds for the construction and student loan programs authorized by the 1963 Act (PL 88-129), and increased the maximum amount of a student loan from $2,000 to $2,500 (the same as the NDEA graduate loan). HR 3141 also created in the Public Health Service a National Advisory Council on Medical and Dental Education to advise the Surgeon General on the implementation of the new scholarship and improvement grants programs. In addition, HR 3141 authorized up to $2.5 million for loans to schools to help finance deposits required at institutions which establish student loan funds. The 1963 Act had authorized loans for deposits, but set no ceiling on them.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Aug. 12 reported (H Rept 781) an amended version of HR 3141, the Administration bill, which had been introduced Jan. 19 by Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the Committee. The Committee June 8 and 9 held hearings on the bill.

The reported bill was different from the draft bill only in detail. It included the new scholarship and improvement grants programs, but authorized them for four (fiscal 1966-69) instead of five years. The construction and loan programs were extended for three (fiscal 1967-69) instead of five years. The Committee also authorized exact amounts where the Administration bill had not been specific: $200 million over four years for improvement grants; $480 million over three years for construction; and $25 million annually for loans. Other provisions of the Committee bill tightened eligibility requirements for the improvement grants, and expanded the loan, scholarship and improvement grants programs to include other areas of medical training.

Majority Views. The Committee report said that in 1963 there were approximately 149 physicians for every 100,000 Americans, and, in order to maintain that ratio, medical schools would have to increase the number of graduates from 7,500 to 11,000 per year by 1975. The report said that construction funds provided under the 1963 Act during fiscal 1964 and 1965 had created a total of 2,279 new first-year places in eligible schools. According to Public Health Service estimates, the new bill, providing $160 million annually in construction funds, would create in the next three years 6,000 new first-year places, including 2,000 for medical students and 1,200 for dental students.

HR 3141 increased student loan funds from $10.2 million in fiscal 1965 and $15.4 million in fiscal 1966 to $25 million annually. The report said that in fiscal 1965 nearly one-fourth (10,577 out of 48,273) of all the students in the eligible schools received loans under the program, but that more funds were needed to satisfy the demand.

The Committee said that the improvement grants would not only aid schools in bad financial straits but, by supporting new teaching methods, would also serve to restore the balance between teaching and research at many educational institutions. This balance, it said, had been disturbed "because of the impact...of federal research programs."

The report said that because of the high cost of medical education -- $20,000 to $30,000 over an 8- to 12-year post-high school period -- a disproportionate number of students was drawn from high-income families. It said that whereas 81 percent of students in the life sciences received scholarships (partly through the federal NDEA and NSF programs) with the average grant being $2,700, less than one-third of the medical students received scholarships, and the average grant was $760. Only 15 percent of dental students received scholarships and these averaged $425.

Changes in Administration Bill. In addition to the changes in length of authorization and amount of funds mentioned above, the Committee: extended the scholarship and basic improvement grants, both of which were limited to schools and students of medicine, dentistry and osteopathy, to optometry; extended the loan program to students of pharmacy and podiatry; required that a school, to be eligible for basic improvement grants, expand its first-year enrollment by 2-1/2 percent or by 5 students, whichever was greater; stipulated that no special improvement grants should be awarded to a school unless recommended by the National Advisory Council set up by the bill, and unless the school spent non federal funds equal to the average amount spent during the previous three years; and reduced the ceiling on federal loans to finance deposits on institutional student loan funds from $2.5 million to $1.5 million. The Committee also loosened nursing school accreditation requirements by allowing nursing schools that were part of a college or junior college to be accredited by a state agency. Under the 1964 Nurse Training Act, the Commissioner of Education was responsible for accreditation and chose a professional organization to carry it out. The Administration opposed this amendment.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 31 -- The Republican Policy Committee adopted a statement supporting extension of the construction and student loan programs, but opposing the new basic and special improvement grants. The statement said, "For the first time, the Federal Government may assume the responsibility for providing a portion of the operating funds of every school of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and optometry in this country.... This is a dramatic shift from the present program of selective assistance to one of outright federal

subsidy. Furthermore, there is no participation or coordination by a state agency. All payments flow from the Surgeon General to the recipient school. Certainly these grants are significantly different from the brick and mortar grants and the specific grants that have until now constituted the federal assistance to higher education."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 1 passed HR 3141 by a roll-call vote of 340-47 and sent it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 994)

Before passage the House rejected two attempts to remove key sections of the bill. By voice vote, it rejected an amendment by Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) to delete the new program of improvement grants, and on a 21-69 standing vote it rejected a proposal by Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) to eliminate the scholarships. The House also rejected, by voice vote, an amendment by William T. Cahill (R N.J.) to establish a national commission to set forth criteria for recipients of scholarships.

The House accepted by voice vote an amendment by Quie to require that the scholarships be awarded only to students who would be unable to pursue their education without federal aid. Also by voice vote, it accepted an amendment by James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) permitting "forgiveness" (cancellation) of up to 50 percent (10 percent annually) of student loans for students subsequently practicing in an area in which there was a certified shortage of health personnel. A similar loan forgiveness proposal was defeated by the House in 1964, but again passed the Senate in 1965. (See Background, above)

In proposing to eliminate the scholarships, Jones said that anyone wanting to enter the medical professions would be willing and able to repay a loan, and to offer a scholarship would destroy "initiative and self-respect." Quie and Cahill did not object to scholarships as such, but felt the bill should establish criteria for recipients.

The improvement grants were attacked by Quie because they established "a new precedent" in providing funds for current operating expenses of schools which should be studied separately by Congress.

Although no effort was made on the floor to remove the nurse-training school accreditation provision, it was bitterly attacked during two days of debate. Under existing law, a school had to be accredited by a body designated by the Commissioner of Education; the bill allowed state agencies to accredit nursing schools which were part of colleges and junior colleges. The effect of the amendments was to clear the way for accreditation of junior college nursing programs which could then receive construction and student loan grants. Glenn Cunningham (R Neb.) Sept. 1 said, "a state agency is not equipped or qualified to accredit a school of nursing, a highly technical school." He said "informed professional medical groups" believe the change would weaken "nationwide efforts...to strengthen and improve the quality of nurse training."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 3141 was similar in major respects to the final bill. (See p. 333)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 1 -- Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Require that scholarships be awarded only to students from low-income families who could not pursue the course of study without financial aid. Voice vote.

James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) -- Permit forgiveness of up to 50 percent of student loans (plus accrued interest) for students subsequently practicing in an area with a shortage of health personnel. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sept. 1 -- Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Delete provisions authorizing grants for improvement of health training programs. Voice vote.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Delete provisions authorizing scholarships. Standing, 21-69.

William T. Cahill (R N.J.) -- Establish a national commission to establish standards for scholarship recipients and require that the recipients subsequently practice in areas of personnel shortage. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Sept. 28 unanimously reported (S Rept 789) an amended version of HR 3141. The Committee had held hearings on the bill Sept. 8.

There were no major changes in HR 3141. The Committee amendments: (1) modified the House requirement that in order to qualify for an improvement grant a school must give reasonable assurances that its first-year enrollment would increase, to permit the Surgeon General to waive the requirement if it would result in a decrease in the level of the quality of training; (2) authorized improvement grants to schools of podiatry (in addition to other schools mentioned in the House bill); (3) made students of pharmacy and podiatry eligible for scholarships; (4) added to the House's provision for forgiveness of portions of student loans for students subsequently practicing in shortage areas designated by state health authorities, a requirement that the areas conform to regulations prescribed by the HEW Secretary; (5) extended the loan forgiveness to optometrists; (6) substituted for the House's nurse-training school accreditation provision, language permitting designation of a recognized body or bodies approved by the Commissioner of Education as the accrediting agent or permitting the Secretary to accredit a program himself for the purposes of the Act; (7) to simplify administration, provided that the interest rate on the first loan received under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act or the Nurse Training Act would apply in the case of all subsequent loans made to the student.

In a Sept. 8 letter to the Committee, the Department of HEW supported the House version of HR 3141 but urged changes that were implemented by the Committee's first, fourth, sixth and seventh amendments.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Sept. 30 passed HR 3141 by voice vote and returned it to the House. There were no floor amendments to the bill.

PROVISIONS -- The provisions of the Senate-passed bill were identical to those of the final version.

FINAL ACTION. The House Oct. 11 agreed by voice vote to the Senate amendments on HR 3141. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

In signing the bill into law (PL 89-290) Oct. 22, President Johnson outlined the shortages in the health professions, and said that HR 3141 would "spur the attack on these serious shortages."

EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AUTHORIZED

HR 8310 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 432) May 28, 1965.

- Passed by the House by voice vote July 29.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 806) Sept. 30.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Oct. 1.
- Conference report (H Rept 1204) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate Oct. 21 and the House Oct. 22.

PL 89-333 -- Signed into law Nov. 8.

HR 8310, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965, made the first major changes since 1954 in the 45-year-old federal-state vocational rehabilitation program for the general civilian population. The amendments were intended to produce a dramatic increase -- from 120,000 to 200,000 -- in the number of physically and mentally handicapped individuals who would be rehabilitated annually and permitted to pursue a useful and gainful vocation. The bill was also designed to improve the quality of services provided and to encourage rehabilitation of new groups of disabled persons, with particular new emphasis on the mentally retarded and severely handicapped.

The main approach of the bill was the enlargement -- both in dollar amounts and in scope -- of several existing federal grant programs for vocational rehabilitation, and the creation of several wholly new grant programs as well. The major new activities for which the bill provided financing were: development of new rehabilitation methods and of new or expanded services for the severely handicapped; special programs to increase the number of persons rehabilitated; planning for development of programs aimed at making services available to all handicapped individuals in a state by 1975; training and traineeships for rehabilitation personnel in a variety of new fields and for longer periods of study; construction of workshops and facilities; initial costs of staffing rehabilitation facilities; determination of future state needs and planning to meet them; training in occupational skills and allowances for trainees; and projects to analyze and improve the professional services of workshops. In addition, the bill specifically permitted rehabilitation services for extended periods of time for mentally retarded or other handicapped individuals if necessary to determine their rehabilitation potentials.

HR 8310 was a modified version of legislation requested by President Johnson in his Jan. 7 Health Message. As enacted, it contained every major provision of the Administration draft bill. In addition, however, it included a number of new financing provisions added by the House which, in general, eased state matching requirements, set dollar ceilings on most of the existing and new programs, and provided spending authorizations only for fiscal years 1966-68. The existing programs had been permanent since 1958, with spending limited only through the Congressional appropriations process and by the states' abilities to match federal funds. The Administration had proposed to limit most of its new grant programs to five years (through fiscal 1970) but had set no appropriations ceilings.

HR 8310 authorized a vast enlargement of federal spending for vocational rehabilitation. Federal expenditures for the vocational rehabilitation program in fiscal 1965 totaled $137 million. HR 8310 authorized federal spending of $388.25 million in fiscal 1966, $477.25 million in fiscal 1967 and $549.25 million in fiscal 1968, for a total of $1,414,750,000 over the three-year period. State and local matching contributions would push over-all expenditures substantially higher. In addition, HR 8310 authorized $1.5 million over fiscal 1966-68 for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

As in the past, members of both parties in both chambers expressed strong support for the vocational rehabilitation program.

The total funds authorized by HR 8310 were divided as follows, by fiscal year, in millions of dollars:

	1966	1967	1968
Grants for Services	$300.0	$350.0	$400.0
Grants for Innovations	5.0	7.0	9.0
Special Projects	80.0	104.0	117.0
Workshop Construction, Staffing	1.5	7.0	9.0
Workshop Improvement	1.5	9.0	14.0
Architectural Barriers Commission	0.25	0.25	0.25
Information, Research	*	*	*
TOTAL, Rehabilitation	$388.25	$477.25	$549.25
President's Committee	$0.5	$0.5	$0.5

**Such sums as necessary.*

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, HR 8310 amended the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as follows:

Grants for Services. Replaced the existing open-end authorization for grants to the states for vocational rehabilitation services with a specific authorization of appropriations for the grants in fiscal 1966-68. Authorized $300 million in fiscal 1966, $350 million in fiscal 1967 and $400 million in fiscal 1968.

Retained the existing formula for allotments to a state on the basis of its population and the square of its allotment percentage (based on per capita income) in relation to the total population and allotment percentages of all the states.

Stipulated that no state's allotment under the formula could be less than its fiscal 1965 allotment.

Grants for Innovation of Services. Replaced the existing open-end authorization for grants to states for extension and improvement of existing projects with a specific authorization of appropriations for grants to states in fiscal 1966-68 to cover part of the costs of projects under the state plan which (1) provided for development of methods which were new in the state for providing services for handicapped individuals or (2) were specially designed for development of new or expanded vocational rehabilitation services for groups of handicapped individuals with catastrophic or particularly severe disabilities.

Provided for allotments to a state on the basis of its population in relation to the population of all the states. Stipulated that no state's allotment could be less than $5,000.

Permitted payments for any approved project for up to five years after it was started. Limited the federal share of the cost of the project to 90 percent in the first three years and 75 percent in the following two years.

(Continued on next page)

Authorized $5 million in fiscal 1966, $7 million in fiscal 1967 and $9 million in fiscal 1968 for these grants.

Special Projects. For expanded programs of grants (enumerated below) to states and public and nonprofit organizations and agencies for special vocational rehabilitation projects, authorized $80 million in fiscal 1966, $104 million in fiscal 1967 and $117 million in fiscal 1968. These included the previously authorized grants to cover part of the cost of projects for research, demonstrations, training and traineeships and projects for establishment of special facilities and services which the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare determined would make a substantial contribution to solution of vocational rehabilitation problems common to all or several states.

In addition to the grants for these purposes, authorized use of the grants for paying part of the cost of planning, preparing for and initiating special programs to expand vocational rehabilitation services which the Secretary determined would yield a substantial increase in the number of persons vocationally rehabilitated.

In addition, authorized use of the grants to pay up to $100,000 per state per fiscal year for the full cost of planning for development of a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program in the state aimed at making services available to all handicapped individuals in the state by July 1, 1975.

Expanded the definition of training and traineeships for which grants could be made under existing law to include those in physical medicine and rehabilitation, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech pathology and audiology, rehabilitation nursing, rehabilitation social work, prosthetics and orthotics, rehabilitation psychology, rehabilitation counseling, recreation for the ill and handicapped and other specialized fields contributing to vocational rehabilitation. Authorized the grants for up to four years of study (instead of two).

Workshop Construction, Staffing. Authorized a new program of grants, on the basis of applications approved by the Secretary, to pay part of the costs of construction of public and nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation facilities. Required that an application for a construction grant: (1) contain or be supported by reasonable assurances that the project would be used as a workshop or rehabilitation facility for at least 10 years after construction was completed and that sufficient funds would be available to meet the non-federal share and to run the facility; (2) be accompanied by plans complying with minimum construction, equipment and safety standards established by the Secretary; (3) be approved by the appropriate state agency; and (4) contain or be supported by reasonable assurances that laborers or mechanics employed for construction would be paid prevailing wages in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

Permitted the states to adopt as the federal share of the grants (1) a flat 50 percent, (2) a percentage between one-third and two-thirds based on the state's per capita income level or (3) a variable percentage based on economic differences in regions of the state.

Authorized a new program of grants to pay the initial costs of compensation of professional and technical personnel at any workshop or rehabilitation facility constructed after enactment of the bill (whether constructed with federal aid or not). Limited the grants to 75 percent of staffing costs in the first 15 months, 60 percent in the subsequent 12 months, 45 percent in the next 12 months and 30 percent in the following 12 months.

Authorized a new program of grants to states to meet part of the cost of determining a state's needs for workshops and rehabilitation facilities, and to public and nonprofit agencies, institutions or organizations for planning such facilities and the services they would provide.

For all three sets of grants, authorized $1.5 million in fiscal 1966, $7 million in fiscal 1967 and $9 million in fiscal 1968. Made the funds available for construction projects approved or initial staffing grants made before July 1, 1970.

Workshop Improvement. Authorized a new program of grants, between July 1, 1966, and June 30, 1971, to states and public and nonprofit organizations and agencies to pay 90 percent of the costs of projects for providing training services to handicapped individuals in public or nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation facilities. As part of the training services, authorized payment of allowances to trainees for up to two years of up to $25 a week plus $10 for each dependent, up to a maximum of $65.

Authorized a new program of grants, during fiscal 1966-70, to workshops to cover part of the costs of projects to analyze, improve and increase their professional services and other operations affecting their capacity to provide employment and services to the handicapped.

For the two workshop improvement grant programs described immediately above, authorized appropriation of $1.5 million in fiscal 1966, $9 million in fiscal 1967 and $14 million in fiscal 1968.

Authorized the Secretary to provide technical assistance to workshops, either directly or by contract.

Established in the HEW Department a 12-member National Policy and Performance Council to advise the Secretary and make recommendations on workshop improvement policies.

Definitions. Amended the existing definition of vocational rehabilitation services to include reader services for the blind and interpreter services for the deaf; to delete a requirement that most services be provided only to people in need of economic assistance; and to permit not only acquisition of vending stands and initial stocks for businesses operated by the handicapped, but also provision of management services and supervision by a state agency.

Further amended the definition to permit services for up to 18 months for a mentally retarded individual and for six months for an individual with any other disability if the Secretary determined services for these lengths of time were necessary to ascertain the individual's rehabilitation potential.

Defined the term federal share as 75 percent (unless a different percentage was specified), beginning in fiscal 1967, following a transitional period in fiscal 1966 during which the federal share would be equal to a state's fiscal 1965 federal share plus half the difference between that figure and 75 percent.

Throughout the Act, removed the term "physically" where it preceded the work "handicapped."

Miscellaneous. Expanded existing provisions for state supervision and administration of vocational rehabilitation plans to permit states to designate for those purposes either a state vocational, educational or rehabilitation agency (as in existing law) or a state education agency or other agency which included two or more organizational units administering one or more of the major public education, public health, public welfare or labor programs of the state.

Authorized such sums as were necessary for the Secretary to conduct -- directly or by contract -- research,

studies, investigations and demonstrations on the abilities and capacities of handicapped individuals and development of their potentialities and their use in gainful and suitable employment, and to operate an information service to make available information on rehabilitation resources.

Authorized the Secretary to waive existing requirements that state plans be in effect in all political subdivisions of a state, if he determined the waiver would promote rehabilitation of larger numbers of people or of individuals with particular types of disabilities.

Established in HEW a National Commission on Architectural Barriers to Rehabilitation of the Handicapped to study existing problems and make proposals for achieving ready access to and full use of facilities in buildings by the handicapped. Required the Commission to submit to the Secretary, the President and Congress by Jan. 1, 1968, a final report and recommendations. Authorized appropriation of $250,000 in each of fiscal years 1966-68 for the Commission.

Increased from $400,000 to $500,000 the existing authorization for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Background

REFERENCES -- Vocational Rehabilitation (1954 Almanac p. 213; Congress and the Nation p. 1216).

Efforts of the Federal Government to aid in rehabilitation of handicapped civilians through grants to the states began with the passage of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920 (PL 66-236). Until 1943, services were confined chiefly to occupational training and counseling programs. Congress in 1943 (PL 78-113) broadened the program to permit state rehabilitation agencies to provide to handicapped persons limited medical and vocational diagnoses to determine their rehabilitation potential, hospitalization for limited periods, corrective surgery, training supplies and tools and equipment. Congress in 1954 authorized further expansion of the program (PL 83-565).

President Kennedy in 1963 and President Johnson in 1964 requested changes in the program but Congress took no action on the proposals. In his Jan. 7, 1965, Health Message Mr. Johnson again requested additional expansion of the program. He said the existing program was rehabilitating about 120,000 persons a year (compared with 55,000 in 1954), and the goal of expanded programs should be at least 200,000. An Administration draft bill was introduced (HR 6476, S 1525).

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 13, 14, 28 and 30 on HR 6476. Testimony was similar to that presented in Senate hearings (see below).

ACTION -- May 28 reported a clean bill (HR 8310 -- H Rept 432) in place of the Administration bill. HR 8310 contained all the programs proposed in HR 6476 but made the following basic changes, most of which resulted in increased federal costs:

Made the federal share of all basic grants to the states for services 75 percent instead of a variable percentage (50 to 70 percent) for services to previously eligible persons and 75 percent only for expanded services for the severely disabled and mentally retarded. The result was an increased federal cost for all basic grants. The Administration's objective had been to provide a special incentive to states, through a higher federal share, to provide expanded services to determine the rehabilitation potentials of the mentally and severely disabled. These groups often did not receive services under the existing basic grant program because rehabilitation potentials had to be determined in a single diagnostic session. Although the Committee denied the special incentive of a higher federal share, it specifically permitted extended diagnostic period for these groups.

Also changed the formula for allotments to states under the above basic grant program, resulting in a smaller portion of the total funds for low-income states.

Authorized a new program of grants to states for developing new rehabilitation methods or for new or expanded services (including evaluations of rehabilitation potential) for groups with catastrophic or particularly severe handicaps. (The Administration proposal had provided a similar new grant program, but primarily for improved evaluation of rehabilitation potential of the severe handicapped.)

Permitted use of staffing grants for initial staffing of all workshops built after enactment of the bill, rather than solely for workshops constructed with the bill's construction grants.

Provided only 50 percent grants for workshops construction, instead of a variable formula.

Made the federal share of the costs of training servcies 90 percent instead of 75 percent. (90 percent was the federal share of training under the Manpower Development and Training Act. See story p. 000).

Limited authorizations for appropriations for most programs to three years (fiscal 1966-68) and set specific dollar limits (which were retained in the final bill).

FLOOR ACTION. The House July 29 passed HR 8310 by voice vote without floor amendments and without any opposition expressed.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HELD HEARINGS - March 29-30 on S 1525.

TESTIMONY -- March 29 -- Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for Legislation, said HEW had "given this bill high priority and I hope this committee will find it possible to do the same." He said the provision improving rehabilitation evaluations for the severely disabled was essential because "many disabled people have such severe handicaps, or have so many complications surrounding their disability, that immediate prediction (of their potential capabilities) is impossible." He said because much construction of rehabilitation facilites had been carried out under the Hill-Burton hospital construction program, "it has been directed primarily to meeting the needs for medical types of facilities," while "there has remained a continuing and largely unmet need for vocational types of rehabilitation centers and for modern workshops" which the proposed amendments would meet.

March 30 -- A.P. Jarrell, president of the National Rehabilitation Assn., "enthusiastically" endorsed S 1525.

Dr. Howard A. Rusk, chairman of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation at the New York University Medical Center, recommended speedy enactment of the bill. He "strongly" supported the proposed amendment to allow extended rehabilitation evaluation

services for the severely disabled. He said existing law required rehabilitation counselors to decide on the basis of a brief examination "whether or not the person will be able to get and hold a job at some time in the future when the rehabilitation program has been completed." He said that "because of this, large numbers of severely disabled people who might be helped must be turned away by the state vocational rehabilitation agencies before they even begin a program of rehabilitation services." He said new workshops and rehabilitation centers were "an urgent unmet need." Rusk strongly endorsed establishment of a National Commission on Architectural Barriers to Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.

Irvin P. Schloss, spokesman for the American Foundation for the Blind, endorsed the bill and recommended amendments to increase the federal share of the cost of services to 100 percent for the most severely disabled and at least 75 percent for others.

Mrs. Fitzhugh W. Boggs, representing the National Assn. for Retarded Children Inc., supported S 1525 and suggested amendments to permit federal payment of 90 percent of training services; delete the word "physically" before the term "handicapped individual" in both the old and new legislation; and permit staffing assistance in all workshops, whether federally financed or not.

Bill Reported. The Committee Sept. 30 reported HR 8310 (S Rept 806), amended to replace the House version with the provisions of the Administration bill with minor changes.

In separate views to the report, GOP Sens. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and George Murphy (Calif.) supported the House version as "generally...superior." They said the House's revised state allotment formula was "more just and wise," and the increased federal share was necessary to bring the program in line with related manpower programs and to enable all states to participate in view of their "increasing difficulties in meeting their share . . .under the existing formula."

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate Oct. 1 passed HR 8310 by voice vote without floor amendments.

Conference

● REPORT - The conference report (H Rept 1204) was filed Oct. 21. The provisions of the conference version were identical to those of the House bill with only a few exceptions. The major exception was that under the basic existing grant program, the bill retained the current allotment formula which placed more weight on a state's per capita income than did the House version. This benefitted low-income states. In other decisions, conferees adopted the Senate's variable matching formula for workshop construction grants instead of the House's 50 percent; and the House version of a new program of aid for those with catastrophic or particularly severe illness.

In adopting the House's provision allowing use of grants for initial staffing of all workshops and facilities constructed after enactment of the bill, the conferees said it "might be appropriate" to give preference to facilities constructed with assistance under the Act where funds were insufficient to staff all new facilities.

● ACTION -- The Senate Oct. 21 and the House Oct. 22 adopted the conference report by voice votes.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

HR 3157 -- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 379) May 26, 1965.
- Passed by the House by a 323-0 roll-call vote June 7. (See p. 966).
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 645) Aug. 25.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by an 88-0 roll-call vote Sept. 1. (See p. 1070)

HR 10874 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 976) Sept. 10.
- Passed by the House by voice vote Sept. 14.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 15.

PL 89-212 -- Signed into law Sept. 29.

Congress in 1965 passed an Administration-accepted bill (HR 10874) amending tax and other provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act. HR 10874 was enacted in place of a similar but Administration-opposed bill (HR 3157) passed earlier in the session by the House and Senate in different forms.

Major Provisions. As signed by the President, HR 10874, effective Jan. 1, 1966, raised the maximum creditable and taxable compensation (wage) base for the Railroad Retirement System from $450 to $550 a month. The effect was to place the Railroad Retirement System's wage base at the same $6,600-a-year level as had been set for the Social Security System by the medical care-Social Security bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) approved earlier in 1965. (See p. 236) The higher wage base would result in higher revenues for the Railroad Retirement System.

HR 10874 also reduced the railroad retirement tax rate for employers and employees from 7-1/4 percent each to 6-1/4 percent each during the period Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1965, in order to soften the immediate tax burden resulting from the increase in the taxable wage base. However, the bill provided that the tax rate would later be restored to 7-1/4 percent by annual increases of one-quarter of 1 percent -- the first to become effective Jan. 1, 1966, the last Jan. 1, 1969.

One eventual effect of the increase in the maximum creditable and taxable compensation base for the Railroad Retirement System would be to increase monthly retirement benefits, which are calculated on the basis of monthly creditable earnings.

HR 10874 also extended to railroad employees, beginning in 1966, the right to count tips totalling over $20 a month as wages for the purpose of calculating employee tax payments and Railroad Retirement System benefits (thus yielding a higher retirement benefit). Only the employee would pay the taxes on such tips, not the employer. (Similar rights were granted for non-railroad employees in the 1965 Social Security amendments.)

Finally, HR 10874 permitted the spouse of a retired railroad employee to receive, simultaneously, both the spouse's retirement annuity, and also Social Security or railroad retirement benefits earned in his or her own right, without a reduction in the spouse's annuity. Under the previous law, the spouse of a retired railroad worker received a monthly annuity equal to 50 percent of the retired husband's or wife's annuity, up to a maximum of $69.90. However, this annuity was reduced by amounts equal to payments of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits earned by the spouse. A bill to change this provision was passed by the House in 1964, but died upon adjournment of the 88th Congress. (1964 Almanac p. 240)

Highlights of Action. Except for the provision revising railroad retirement tax rates, HR 10874 was identical to the Senate-passed version of HR 3157. As originally passed by the House, HR 3157 had included only the provisions relating to the wife's annuities. However, the Senate, following enactment of the Social Security amendments (PL 89-97), attached to the House-passed HR 3157 the provision increasing the taxable compensation base, as well as the provision allowing railroad employees to count tips as wages for retirement purposes. Senate action on the compensation-base provision was taken despite objections that it was unconstitutional for the Senate to attach a revenue provision to a nonrevenue bill. Because of House insistence that any revenue measure should originate in the House, HR 3157 was dropped and HR 10874, which included the railroad employee-backed temporary reduction in the retirement tax rate, was then introduced and passed by both chambers.

The net financial effect of 10874 was to increase the annual actuarial deficit of the railroad retirement fund from approximately $20 million to $29.5 million. (See explanation in Senate and House Committee action.)

Action on HR 3157

HOUSE COMMITTEE. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 26 reported HR 3157 (H Rept 379), to permit the spouse of a railroad employee to receive without reduction both his or her retirement annuity as a spouse, and also Social Security and railroad retirement benefits earned in his or her own right. (Widows and retirees already had this right.) The bill benefitted nearly 41,000 spouses (the vast majority women).

In letters to the Committee, the Railroad Retirement Board and the Budget Bureau opposed the bill, principally because it would add $14 million a year to the current annual $20-million actuarial deficit of the railroad retirement fund.

HOUSE FLOOR ACTION. The House June 7 passed HR 3157 by a 323-0 roll-call vote without floor amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 966)

SENATE COMMITTEE. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 25 reported HR 3157 (S Rept 645), amended. The Committee version retained the House provision relating to spouse annuities, but included a new provision raising the maximum creditable and taxable compensation (wage) base for the railroad retirement system from $450 to $550 a month, the same level set for the Social Security System by PL 89-97, signed into law July 30.

The Committee said the principal reason for increasing the wage base was to make it coincide with or exceed the level set for the Social Security System, otherwise the railroad retirement fund would incur an additional annual actuarial deficit of approximately $28 million (not counting the $14-million additional deficit which would result from enactment of the spouse annuity provisions of HR 3157). This additional deficit would occur, the report said, due to financial interchange and other links between the Railroad Retirement System and Social Security System. (See explanation, below) Another reason for the revision, the report added, was that, under a provision of the Social Security amendments bill (PL 89-97), if the wage bases did not coincide, administration of the hospital insurance provisions of PL 89-97 for railroad beneficiaries would fall to the Health, Education and Welfare Department, rather than to the Railroad Retirement Board.

Note: The Railroad Retirement Act provided that, if a railroad worker died or reached retirement age with less than 10 years of service, his railroad retirement credits would be transferred to the Social Security System and treated for retirement and survivor benefit eligibility purposes as if they had been earned in employment covered by that system. To make this linkage financially sound, the Social Security System and Railroad Retirement System were required by law to undertake an annual financial interchange, designed to put the Social Security Trust fund in the same financial position it would occupy if railroad employee taxes and benefits were covered by the Social Security System instead of by a separate Railroad Retirement System. This required annual calculation of the amount of taxes that would be collected and benefits that would be paid by Social Security System if it covered railroad employment. According to the Committee, the maintenance of a proper and equitable financial interchange relationship between the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Systems required the taxable wage bases to be the same for both systems.

The Committee said its proposed increase in the railroad retirement wage base would keep the annual actuarial deficit on the railroad retirement fund at an acceptable $24 million, compared with $20 million at present. The Committee explained that, as a result of various factors, the annual costs of the Railroad Retirement System would rise substantially beginning in 1966. The costs would rise (on an annual level-payment basis) $14 million through increased payments under the spouse's provision of HR 3147; $1 million as a result of certain costs connected with the hospital-insurance-for-the-aged provisions of the Social Security bill (PL 89-97) applicable to railroad workers; and still another $28 million because of increases in certain railroad retirement benefits which were automatically required to be made to keep pace with Social Security benefit increases provided in PL 89-97. (Under the Railroad Retirement Act, beneficiaries were required to be paid benefits no less than 110 percent of what they would have received if covered by the Social Security System. As a result when Social Security benefits were raised by PL 89-97, the Railroad Retirement Board automatically was required to raise some of its own benefits.) Finally, increases in the wage base in HR 3147 would result in eventual benefit increases for an estimated 487,000 railroad workers, at an annual actuarial cost of $48 million.

The sum of all the above increases, added to the existing $20 million annual actuarial deficit, would have produced an annual actuarial deficit exceeding $100 million. However, the increased wage base provided by HR 3157 not only would block the potential $28 million loss under the financial interchange with the Social Security System, but would also increase net revenues $87 million a year, offsetting nearly all the increased costs and leaving an annual actuarial deficit of only $24 million.

The bill was opposed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the Budget Bureau, principally because it would still add to the deficit of the railroad retirement fund. Both, however, said that if any bill were passed, it should include the wage base increase and thus help reduce the actuarial deficit. The bill as reported was opposed by the Assn. of American Railroads and supported by the Railway Labor Executives Assn.

SENATE FLOOR ACTION. The Senate Sept. 1 passed HR 3157 by an 88-0 roll-call vote, after adopting the com-

mittee amendment increasing the wage base. (For voting, see chart p. 1070)

When the amendment was brought up for consideration, however, Russell B. Long (D La.) made a point of order, objecting that it was unconstitutional because it was a tax provision on a nonrevenue bill and did not originate in the House. To support his position, Long referred to Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution, which states: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House...; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." Claiborne Pell (D R.I.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.), on the other hand, argued that the phrase "all bills for raising revenue" applied only to bills "that levy taxes in the strict sense of the word, and...not bills for other purposes which may incidentally create revenue." They cited several Supreme Court decisions supporting their position. The Senate by a 41-44 roll-call vote refused to sustain Long's point of order. The committee amendment then was adopted by a voice vote.

Prior to final passage, the Senate adopted by voice vote an amendment by Vance Hartke (D Ind.) to allow railroad employees to count tips as wages for retirement benefit purposes. Hartke said his amendment would afford railroad employees the same treatment currently afforded tip employees under Social Security.

Action on HR 10874

HOUSE COMMITTEE. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Sept. 10 reported HR 10874 (H Rept 976), which included the provisions of the Senate version of HR 3157, and added a new one temporarily reducing from 7-1/4 to 6-1/4 percent the railroad retirement tax.

The Committee held one day of hearings on HR 10874 Sept. 8. Railroad Retirement Board Chairman Howard H. Habermeyer said that the Board now supported HR 10874 because the good features in the new bill outweighed the bad. Similarly, the Assn. of American Railroads, which had opposed the Senate version of HR 3157 because it would have increased retirement taxes, supported HR 10874 due to inclusion of the revised tax-rate provision. The Budget Bureau also removed its opposition to the bill.

According to a Committee aide, HR 10874 would generate enough additional revenue to keep the annual retirement fund deficit at a "tolerable" $29.5 million.

HOUSE FLOOR ACTION. The House Sept. 14 passed HR 10874 by voice vote. The House the same day also adopted by voice vote a resolution (H Res 578) returning HR 3157 to the Senate on the ground it "contravenes" the House's constitutional privilege to initiate tax measures.

During brief debate, Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said, "It is well known that...any provision for a tax should initiate in the House of Representatives." Upon introducing HR 10874 Sept. 3, Harris also had indicated that many railroad workers objected to the Senate version of HR 3157 because it increased the taxable compensation base without providing relief from the initial additional tax burden imposed.

SENATE FLOOR ACTION. The Senate Sept. 15 passed HR 10874 by voice vote, clearing the bill for the President's signature. The bill went directly to the floor; the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee took no action on the new measure.

During debate, Morse and Pell said Senate acceptance of HR 10874 did not imply that the Senate had acted unconstitutionally in attaching to HR 3157 a provision "incidentally" raising revenue.

HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

HR 2984 -- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 247) April 15, 1965.
- Passed by the House on a 333-4 roll-call vote May 10. (See p. 960)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 367) June 24.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 28.
- Conference report (H Rept 677) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate July 26 and the House July 27.

PL 89-115 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

The Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965, (HR 2984--PL 89-115) extended and expanded the existing program of matching grants for construction of health research facilities at medical schools, universities, hospitals and other institutions. The existing program, with a $50 million annual authorization, was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal 1966. HR 2984 authorized appropriations for construction totaling $280 million in fiscal 1967-69.

In addition, the bill provided a three-year (fiscal 1966-68) authorization for the Public Health Service to enter into research contracts. Since 1957, the PHS had received temporary research contract authority from language inserted in annual appropriations bills: HR 2984 wrote this authority into the basic PHS organic Act. No limit was set on funds, which were expected to increase to $94 million in fiscal 1966.

Finally, HR 2984 authorized appointment of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare. Another was authorized later in the year in the Water Quality Act of 1965 (PL 89-234), bringing the total to seven. Funds to permit the four new appointments were appropriated in the General Fiscal 1966 Supplemental Appropriations bill (PL 89-309). (See stories p. 182, 743)

Expansion of the health research facilities construction program was requested by President Johnson in his Jan. 7 Health Message. He also asked special authority to construct and operate specialized national or regional health research facilities, but this was denied by the House and in the conference version of HR 2984.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 2984:

Amended the Public Health Service Act to extend the existing program for construction of health research facilities for three years, from fiscal 1967 through fiscal 1969, and authorize appropriations totaling $280 million for grants for the program.

Authorized the Public Health Service to enter into contracts for research during fiscal 1966-68.

Authorized the President to appoint three additional Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare (for a total of six). Abolished the existing office of Special Assistant to the Secretary of HEW for Health and Medical Affairs.

BACKGROUND. The Health Research Facilities Act (PL 84-835) became law in 1956, under a $30 million annual authorization. Congress in 1961 extended the Act until June 30, 1966, and increased the authorization to $50 million a year (PL 87-395). (1961 Almanac p. 202)

In his Jan. 7, 1965, Health Message President Johnson requested extension of the Act for five years and authority to provide for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character. (For text of message, see p. 1383) The Administration's draft bill (S 512-HR 2984) extended the Act for five years and authorized the Surgeon General to provide for construction and operation of specialized regional or national research facilities; permanently authorized the PHS to enter into contracts for research; and provided for three new Assistant Secretaries of HEW.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 2-5 on HR 2984 and other Administration health bills. Highlights of testimony on HR 2984:

March 2 -- Edward W. Dempsey, Special Assistant to the HEW Secretary, said HR 2984 would assure that construction of health research facilities kept up with expanded research programs. He said additional authority was needed for construction of facilities "beyond the scope, capability or function of individual institutions," such as facilities for studies of aging, toxicology and pharmacology, and facilities which "could serve as a research resource for a number of institutions within a region." He said the bill would provide broad research contract authority essential in permitting HEW to "make broad use of the competency of industry in expanding research and development in emerging new areas important to our health programs."

March 3 -- Dr. James Z. Appel, president-elect of the American Medical Assn., supported the Health Research Facilities Act and its increased authorization. However, he questioned the advisability of a new program of specialized regional or national facilities for health research. He said "the country will best be served through the utilization of the experience and knowledge of institutions which are currently engaged in medical research," and there was "no reason for beginning a new program which would require many months or years and large sums of money, and which would compete for scarce skilled research manpower."

Bill Reported. The Committee April 15 reported HR 2984 (H Rept 247) with amendments which (1) limited extension of the construction program to three years and $280 million; (2) limited the PHS contract authority to three years and set a $43 million annual limit on the amount of the contracts; and (3) deleted authority for construction and operation of regional or national research facilities.

The Committee said it had placed the limits on PHS contract authority because of "some criticism of the research contract mechanism" used by PHS. It cited a conclusion of the Wooldridge Committee, in its report made public March 19, that "a substantial fraction of the contract work on the program was of lower scientific quality and showed evidence of inadequate central supervision." (For details on Wooldridge Committee report, see story p. 161)

FLOOR ACTION. The House May 10 passed HR 2984 by a 333-4 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 960)

During brief debate on the bill, Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, noted that the $43 million ceiling on PHS research contract authority was based on inaccurate information. He said one part of PHS, the National Institutes of Health, entered into contracts totaling $46.3 million in fiscal 1964 and expected to increase the total to $60 million in 1965. For the entire Public Health Service, contracts in 1964 totaled $57.4 million and were expected to exceed $90 million in fiscal 1966. Harris said the bill's limit would be changed when more information became available.

There was little opposition to the bill. Voting against it were H.R. Gross (R Iowa), James B. Utt (R Calif.), Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D La.) and Prentiss Walker (R Miss.).

AMENDMENT REJECTED

May 10 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete the provision authorizing three additional Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare. Voice vote.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 27 on S 512. Representatives of the American Assn. of Medical Colleges, the Assn. of Schools of Public Health, the American Dental Assn. and the American Assn. of Dental Schools supported the bill.

ACTION -- June 24 reported HR 2984 (S Rept 367), amended to include the Administration bill's provisions for regional and national research facilities and unlimited contract authority for PHS.

The Committee said the regional and national facilities authorized in the bill would meet "urgent" research needs "which are beyond the scope or capability of individual non-federal institutions." It suggested that among the "high priority" needs to be filled by the facilities would be research on aging, on toxicology and pharmacology and on dental diseases. The Committee said it had removed the House's limitations on PHS contract authority because they "would have the very serious effect of preventing the most productive pursuit of some of the exciting prospects for the application of scientific knowledge to the reduction of human death and suffering," and would "practically eliminate further involvement of industrial firms" in health-related programs. It said HEW had advised the Committee that $79 million in fiscal 1965 and $94 million in fiscal 1966 would be obligated by the PHS through negotiated contracts.

In individual views, Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) said the bill "would be greatly improved by the inclusion of a requirement that the results of research which is financed by public funds authorized under this Act be made freely available to the general public."

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate June 28 passed HR 2984, with the Committee amendments, by voice vote and sent it to conference with the House.

Conference

The conference report (H Rept 677), filed July 23, dropped the Senate provision authorizing the Surgeon General to provide for construction and operation of specialized regional or national research facilities. On the provisions for PHS research contract authority, conferees retained the House's three-year limitation on the authority and the Senate's unlimited fund authorization.

The report was adopted by voice votes of the Senate July 26 and the House July 27.

HEALTH WARNING REQUIRED ON CIGARETTE PACKS

S 559 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 195) May 19, 1965.

HR 3014 -- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 449) June 8.

S 559 -- Passed by the Senate on a 72-5 roll-call vote June 16. (See p. 1050)

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote June 22.
- Conference report (H Rept 586) agreed to by voice vote of the Senate July 6 and by a 286-103 roll-call vote of the House July 13. (See p. 978)

PL 89-92 -- Signed into law July 27.

S 559, the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act, required that as of Jan. 1, 1966, all cigarette packages and cartons sold in the United States and its possessions must bear the following statement: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health." The bill applied to imported as well as domestically produced cigarettes.

The bill was Congress's response to the conclusion of the Jan. 11, 1964, Surgeon General's report on smoking and health that cigarette smoking was "a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action."

Although it required a health-hazard warning on cigarette labels, S 559 specifically prohibited until July 1, 1969, any requirement by any government agency, whether federal, state or local, that cigarette advertising include a similar statement. It also prohibited any government agency from imposing any health labeling requirement other than that contained in S 559.

While the new health-hazard warning on cigarette packages was the first ever required by Congress, spokesmen for some major health and consumer organizations actually considered S 559 a victory for the cigarette industry because the bill superseded far stricter health warning regulations promulgated in 1964 by the Federal Trade Commission. The FTC regulations, which were nullified by S 559, would have required that as of July 1, 1965, both cigarette packages and cigarette advertising on radio, television, newspapers and other media carry a health-hazard warning.

The industry had threatened court suits challenging the FTC's authority to issue such regulations, but in the meantime it took its case to Congress. In S 559, the industry was granted exactly what it sought from Congress: a uniform federal labeling requirement which precluded a multiplicity of similar requirements by federal, state or local bodies and was not expected to have a serious effect on sales, and provided protection for four years at least from any advertising requirements, which clearly would have been more harmful to the industry economically.

The industry's success was due in part to the failure of the President to make any personal endorsement of the proposed FTC regulations or any similar strong regulatory proposals, and to the failure of the pertinent Executive agencies to agree on a suitable, uniform formula for action.

But it was also the result of an effective lobbying campaign which deemphasized the possible connection between smoking and illness and, instead, attempted to win the support of individual Congressmen by pointing up the alleged economic and ideological dangers of the proposed FTC advertising regulations. Industry spokesmen stressed the lack of scientific evidence for the conclusion that smoking was a major cause of disease; raised the possibility that the FTC regulations could set a precedent for other regulatory actions by the Government in other fields; and emphasized the potential economic impact of the regulations not only on the entire tobacco industry but on the advertising industry and others heavily dependent on advertising revenues, and on governments at all levels which obtained revenues from tobacco taxes.

The news and broadcasting industries, which received nearly $260 million in advertising revenues from tobacco companies in 1964, supported the tobacco industry's position in opposition to the FTC advertising regulations. Their argument was that free speech would be violated. But some observers charged their real fear was loss of advertising revenues. According to several sources, pressure from the broadcasting and news industries had a substantial influence on the votes of some Congressmen dependent on the news media in their election campaigns.

Also bolstering the industry's cause was its voluntary imposition of a ban on certain types of cigarette advertising that might encourage young people to smoke or contain health claims not supported by valid scientific data. The code took effect Jan. 1, 1965.

In passing S 559, the House and Senate were essentially in agreement on the provisions of the bill. The major difference between the two versions was that the House permanently prohibited any requirement for a health-hazard warning in cigarette advertising, while the Senate banned it for only three years. The final version compromised on a four-year ban.

President Johnson signed the bill into law July 27. He made no statement. White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers read an announcement saying the bill made "a real contribution to the efforts to bring to the attention of all smokers and potential smokers the scientific and medical data indicating the health hazards in cigarette smoking." Moyers said that after considering both the bill and the reports of his advisers, the President had decided that "the benefits of the bill far outweighed any deficiencies or disadvantages." Moyers did not indicate whether the President looked with favor or disfavor on the nullification of the FTC regulations. Several Members of Congress had asked him to veto the bill as too weak.

The FTC July 28 announced it had cancelled its regulations requiring a health-hazard warning in cigarette labeling and advertising. It said, however, that during the four-year moratorium on advertising regulations, it would continue to monitor cigarette advertising and promotion and take any action consistent with the provisions of S 559 to prohibit any advertising which it deemed unfair or deceptive.

The only other action taken by Congress in this field in 1965 was appropriation of funds to establish a National Clearinghouse on Smoking and Health in the Public Health Service. Congress had denied the funds in 1964. In 1965, in the bill providing funds for the PHS (HR 7765), it voted the full $2 million requested. (See story, p. 161)

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry formally established the Clearinghouse Sept. 29. He said it would continue research currently underway on the behavioral aspects of smoking, and would undertake new functions including collection and distribution of all available materials on the subject, consultation with other federal agencies and private professional organizations, and additional behavioral studies designed to determine methods of helping people resist pressures to smoke.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, S 559, the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act:

Declared that the policy of Congress was to establish a federal program on smoking and health whereby the public would be "adequately informed" of the possible health hazards of cigarette smoking, and commerce and the national economy would not be impeded by diverse cigarette labeling and advertising regulations.

Required that as of Jan. 1, 1966, all cigarette packages, cartons and containers for sale in the United States bear the following statement: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health," to be located in a "conspicuous place" on every package and appear in "conspicuous and legible type" in contrast with other printed matter on the package.

Stipulated that no other statements on smoking and health could be required on cigarette packages and that, until July 1, 1969, no statement on smoking and health could be required in the advertising of cigarettes labeled in conformity with the Act's provisions.

Stipulated that except as otherwise provided in the Act, nothing in the Act could be construed to limit, restrict, expand or otherwise affect the authority of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to unfair or deceptive acts or practices in cigarette advertising, nor to affirm or deny the FTC's holding that it had the authority to issue trade regulation rules or to require an affirmative statement in any cigarette advertising.

Required submission to Congress within 18 months after the effective date of the Act and annually thereafter of reports (1) from the Health, Education and Welfare Department on current information on the health consequences of smoking and recommendations for legislation and (2) from the FTC on the effectiveness of cigarette labeling, current practices of cigarette advertising and recommendations for legislation.

Imposed a fine of $10,000 on anyone violating the provisions and provided that the Attorney General would enforce the Act.

Background

REFERENCE -- Smoking Linked to Disease; Government Action Delayed (1964 Almanac p. 246).

The U.S. Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health Jan. 11, 1964, issued a detailed report on tobacco smoking and health which indicated a probable causal relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer and a variety of other diseases. The report concluded that "cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action." The question of what constituted "appropriate" action was not resolved in 1964.

On June 24, 1964, the FTC, acting under provisions of the 1914 Federal Trade Commission Act and the 1938 Wheeler-Lea amendments, which gave the FTC general authority to prohibit unfair and deceptive trade practices, including false and misleading product advertising, announced a rule "for the prevention of unfair or deceptive advertising and labeling of cigarettes in relation to the health hazards of smoking." It required that cigarette packages bear a warning of the health hazards of smoking, as of Jan. 1, 1965, and that cigarette advertising bear a similar warning as of July 1, 1965, unless the tobacco industry's advertising was reformed voluntarily in the interim. (For discussion of FTC regulatory powers over advertising, see Congress and the Nation, p. 1177).

The FTC ruling was the focal point of the ensuing dispute, which led to a delay of any administrative or legislative action until 1965. The tobacco industry, as well as several Members of Congress, challenged the FTC's authority to promulgate such regulations. The industry immediately made plans to challenge the authority in the courts, which could have delayed implementation of the rules for several years. On April 27, 1964, the industry announced that as of Jan. 1, 1965, its advertising would be covered by a voluntary Cigarette Advertising Code designed to eliminate advertising which aimed specifically at youth or which made health claims. The broadcasting industry also amended its codes to specify that neither advertising nor programming was to depict smoking as promoting health or as necessary or desirable for young people. Other industries likely to feel the impact of a loss of advertising voiced concern.

The views of the industry and others were presented during intermittent hearings of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in 1964, but no further action was taken in either chamber during the year. Finally, the FTC Sept. 3 agreed to a request of Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) to postpone the effective date of the labeling requirement until July 1, 1965, when the advertising requirement was to take effect, in order to permit Congress to consider alternatives.

It was clear by the end of 1964 that Congressional action could take any of three basic forms:

- No legislation at all. In the absence of any legislation, the FTC regulations would go into effect (if unchallenged in the courts), and there was the additional possibility of a variety of regulations -- possibly more stringent than those of the FTC and certainly more bothersome to the industry if they varied from state to state or locality to locality -- by state and local bodies. Because of the industry's position, this approach was never a serious possibility.
- Legislation specifically authorizing the FTC (or another federal agency) to promulgate regulations affecting cigarette labeling and/or advertising. This approach was opposed not only by the industry and its supporters in Congress, but by the traditional foes of federal regulatory powers over private industry.
- Legislation requiring a single uniform health-hazard warning on cigarette labels (the warning might even strengthen the industry's case in later court suits by individual smokers) precluding imposition of any other labeling requirements at any level, and barring the FTC or any other agency (federal, state or local) from establishing additional requirements for health-hazard warnings in advertising. This was the approach favored by the industry (see below).

LOBBYING CAMPAIGN ON BILL

A united effort of the normally competitive major cigarette producers to obtain a common goal culminated in

enactment of S 559 in precisely the form recommended by the industry. By playing down -- or placing in doubt -- the health issue and playing up the economic impact of the FTC regulations, the voluntary actions already taken by the industry, and the possibility that the FTC regulations might set a precedent for similar federal regulations affecting other industries, the tobacco strategists gained broad enough support to enact their bill.

Because the regulations could affect nearly every district in the South, virtually all Southern Members of Congress supported the industry position. In addition, the industry cause was embraced by conservatives -- mostly Republicans -- who objected to stringent federal regulation of private industry. The importance of tobacco taxes as sources of revenue in most states influenced the positions of other Members. And the potential impact of the advertising regulations on the incomes of the advertising, broadcasting and news industries, whose support was vital each election year, brought additional supporters.

Finally, President Johnson's failure to take a position on the issue and the lack of unanimity in the Executive Branch on an effective approach to the problem were powerful aids to the industry's cause.

The only major organizational effort to fight the industry came from the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, composed of public and private health groups including the American Assn. for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; American Assn. of School Administrators; American Cancer Society; American College Health Assn.; American Dental Assn.; American Heart Assn.; American Pharmaceutical Assn.; American Public Health Assn.; American School Health Assn.; Assn. of State and Territorial Health Officers; Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Assn.; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; National Tuberculosis Assn.; U.S. Children's Bureau; U.S. Office of Education; and U.S. Public Health Service. Notably absent was the American Medical Assn.

Industry Campaign. The tobacco industry had anticipated both the Surgeon General's report and the FTC regulations before they came. Late in 1963, the six largest cigarette producers (American Tobacco Co., Brown & Williamson, Liggett & Myers, Philip Morris, P. Lorillard and R. J. Reynolds) retained lawyers from several top Washington law firms. Beginning early in 1964, the lawyers met constantly with representatives of the companies. This was the committee which performed behind-the-scenes functions such as writing testimony, drafting bills and amendments and generally presenting the industry's point of view -- sometimes in person, sometimes on paper.

Also early in 1964, the industry chose former Congressman Earle C. Clements (D Ky. -- House 1945-48; Senate 1950-57) to conduct and supervise its overt lobbying activities. In addition to his experience as a legislator (he was Senate Democratic Whip under Lyndon B. Johnson during the 1953-56 sessions), Clements had the respect and friendship of many current Members of both chambers. It reportedly was Clements who engineered the over-all strategy of the industry.

When the FTC announced its June 24, 1964, regulations, the industry was ready. It had two choices: it could challenge the FTC's authority to promulgate such regulations in the courts or it could take the matter to Congress and ask for legislation to overturn or modify the ruling (leaving open the possibility of future court challenges if Congress ever allowed the FTC rules to take effect). It chose the latter approach.

The next step was to plan the strategy. The industry decided that its basic strategy would be to accept a labeling requirement in return for protection against advertising requirements.

In preparation for the presentation of its case to Congress, the industry April 27, 1964, announced that it was imposing its own voluntary cigarette Advertising Code. It also made clear that it would fight the FTC ruling in the courts if Congress allowed the ruling to take effect.

Legislative Goals. Although intermittent hearings were held in 1964 by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the real legislative battle occurred in 1965. The first and most crucial points of attack were the two legislative committees handling labeling and advertising legislation -- the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee, whose recommendations were highly likely to be accepted by the membership at large.

The industry was represented by a single spokesman: Bowman Gray, chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Gray pointed to evidence of the industry's concern over the possible connection between smoking and health. In 1954, he said, most of the cigarette manufacturers and representatives of organizations of tobacco growers had formed the Tobacco Industry Research Committee (later re-named the Council for Tobacco Research, U.S.A.) to finance research on tobacco and health. Grants totaling $7 million had been made by the Council, in addition to grants made by individual companies for similar purposes. Also, he said, in January 1964 the industry pledged $10 million to the American Medical Assn.'s Education and Research Foundation for research into the possible association between smoking and health. Further, he reminded Congress that the industry had voluntarily agreed to regulate its own advertising. Finally, he stressed the economic importance of tobacco and warned against measures which could disrupt this vital industry. He concluded that no governmental action was necessary or desirable to warn against alleged health hazards of smoking.

However, he said, if any action were taken, it should be taken by Congress and no one else. In this case, he said, the industry would prefer legislation which: (1) made clear that the legislation preempted the field, so that states and federal agencies could not impose conflicting regulations; (2) required a warning on cigarette package labels, but one phrased in a "fair and factual manner" and which reflected "the lack of definitive clinical and laboratory scientific evidence of the relationship between smoking and health"; (3) required that no federal, state or local authority could impose a requirement for a warning in advertising for cigarettes packaged in conformity with the legislation's labeling provisions; (4) contained no requirement for a statement of the quantity of any ingredient (nicotine, tar, etc.) on the label; and (5) countermanded the proposed FTC regulations. The final provisions of S 559 complied with all of these proposals.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 22-April 5 on S 559, S 547.

S 559 was introduced Jan. 15 by Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.). The bill required that all cigarette packages bear prominently, in conspicuous and legible type, this statement: "Warning: Continual Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health." Cigarette packages were also to state the average tar and nicotine yields per cigarette. The bill prohibited imposition of any other warning requirements by any federal, state or local authority (thus in effect preempting all the FTC requirements -- advertising as well as labeling). Failure to comply with the bill's provisions was declared a misdemeanor, and enforcement was left to the Attorney General.

S 547 was introduced Jan. 15 by Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.). Instead of preempting the FTC's authority, the bill specifically gave the FTC the authority it had assumed it already possessed to set advertising and labeling standards. It stipulated that the requirements set by the FTC must include a regulation that each cigarette package bear a label which stated: "Caution -- Habitual Smoking Is Injurious to Health" and which set forth the cigarettes' average yield of each "incriminated agent" -- each substance determined by the FTC to contribute to the medical hazards of smoking. In addition, the bill required that all cigarette advertisements carry the same warning required on cigarette labels and that the industry provide for elimination of advertising which tended to make smoking appeal to children. Any advertising which failed to comply was to be deemed a false advertisement of drugs by the FTC. The bill specifically contained a Congressional finding that "the unrestricted promotion and advertising of cigarettes in interstate commerce, in the light of the conclusive evidence that cigarette smoking is injurious to health, constitutes a grave threat to the public welfare."

TESTIMONY -- March 22 -- Surgeon General Luther L. Terry endorsed the concept of cigarette label and advertising warnings because they "could materially increase public awareness of the health hazard by providing concrete evidence of governmental concern" and they "would prevent the consumer from being led to the belief that the product is safe." However, he said S 559's provision for Justice Department enforcement of such provisions would "create difficulties" because manufacturers "would have no assurance, such as a regulatory agency could provide, that its proposed label statement would be considered to comply with the bill's mandate as to prominence, location and layout of the label on the package." Terry said it would be "preferable to leave formulation of the precise warning required to administrative regulation," in order to make allowance for possible technical improvements which might "result in a safer cigarette" justifying "a reduced warning or perhaps even its omission." Terry also suggested that legislation should include "specific authority...to prohibit or regulate the use of statements that either negate the warning or...might give the consumer the misleading impression that a given cigarette is safer than others." He said any statement of contents should be in accordance with standardized regulations and should present meaningful information to the consumer to allow him "to make an intelligent choice." Terry recommended that legislation, instead of setting forth specific components which must be disclosed on the label, should provide regulatory authority to "decide which particular components of cigarette smoke should be discussed on the label,...the analytical methods to be used,...(and) the manner in which the information is presented to the consumer." He recommended that the Health, Education and Welfare Department be given authority to enforce labeling regulations and that the FTC "continue" to exercise authority over cigarette advertising.

Dr. Leroy E. Burney, former Surgeon General (1956-61), represented the American Public Health Assn. He said the APHA in 1963 adopted a resolution which recommended educational measures to deal with the smoking problem, continued voluntary efforts to control cigarette advertising -- particularly that directed at young people, and programs in schools and communities designed to deter young people from smoking and to encourage adults to stop or reduce their smoking. Dr. Morton L. Levin, also representing the APHA, said labeling required in the bills would be "an effective, less costly, although partial substitute" for a broad public education program on smoking.

Dr. Harold S. Diehl, vice chairman of the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, said that the Committee "apparently faces a basic issue as to whether in a democratic capitalistic society human health can be given precedence over financial gain...."

Dr. Louis N. Katz, spokesman for the American Heart Assn., supported S 547, with the required warning statement changed to read: "Caution: Habitual Cigarette Smoking Frequently Constitutes a Serious Hazard to Health." He also supported the labeling requirements and other provisions of S 559 but regretted "the absence of cigarette advertising requirements in this bill."

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), who co-sponsored S 559, said he was "not wedded to any one approach," but Congress "should without delay pass effective legislation to deal with the cigarette labeling and advertising problem."

Mrs. Neuberger said her bill was "clearly a compromise" between no controls and legislation banning cigarettes, but "I believe in the ability of the American people to make intelligent decisions when given all the facts." She said that by requiring that each package disclose the average tar and nicotine contents, the bill "attempts to stimulate competition among the cigarette producers to reduce the levels of these incriminating agents."

March 23 -- Dr. Thomas Carlile, spokesman for the American Cancer Society, strongly supported legislation to require warnings in cigarette advertising and labeling because the public should realize that "the overwhelming body of evidence makes it clear that heavy cigarette smoking is a most dangerous personal habit." Carlile strongly opposed any measures "that would directly or indirectly prevent the Federal Trade Commission from acting to protect the public by the supervision of advertising."

Requirements for health warnings were also endorsed by spokesmen for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the National Tuberculosis Assn.

March 24 -- Bowman Gray, chairman of the board of the Reynolds Tobacco Co., testified for the Tobacco Institute Inc., which represented nine tobacco companies producing nearly all cigarettes in the United States: American Tobacco, Brown & Williamson, Larus & Brother, Liggett & Myers, P. Lorillard, Philip Morris, R. J. Reynolds, Stephano Brothers and United States Tobacco. He said these manufacturers "do not believe that a caution notice is necessary either on cigarette packages or in advertising." However, he said, if Congress felt such a notice on packages "would serve a useful purpose," any legislation "should make absolutely clear that the Congressional statute preempts the field." Even if a labeling requirement were enacted, he said, a warning should not be

required in advertising. In addition, Gray said there was "no legitimate reason for" any requirement for a statement of tar and nicotine yields on packages. He said "it would be wrong for the Government to take a step which would lead the public to believe that the reduction or absence of a particular ingredient in cigarette smoke has health significance when conclusive scientific proof of that fact is lacking." He said the FTC's existing warning requirement was "unwise, unwarranted, and is not a fair factual statement of the present state of scientific knowledge."

Statistical Proof Disputed

Dr. Thomas H. Burford, professor of thoracic surgery at Washington University, St. Louis, said there was "a large volume of good scientific evidence which tends to refute the rather hastily accepted premise that cigarette smoking is causally related" to lung cancer. As long as "the cause of cancer is unknown," he said, "it would seem only reasonable that to raise an alarm about cigarette smoking is unwarranted."

Dr. K. Alexander Brownlee, associate professor of statistics at the University of Chicago, presented evidence to demonstrate that "the existing statistical evidence" was not "sufficient to justify any scientific conclusion that cigarette smoking causes cancer."

Dr. Thomas J. Moran, pathologist from Danville, Va., said "the cause or causes of lung cancer, as all human cancer, has not yet been scientifically established, and research into its causation along all possible avenues of approach is urgently needed."

March 25 -- Dr. Louis H. Clerf, professor emeritus of laryngology and broncho-esophagology at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, said the report's findings of a probable cause between cigarette smoking and lung cancer had "overshadowed all other possible causes and probably has influenced many research studies." He said "there is only a statistical relationship between cancer of the lung and cigarette smoking.... Additional research is necessary."

Dr. William B. Ober, director of laboratories at Knickerbocker Hospital, New York City, and assistant professor of pathology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, said "I do not feel that the evidence which has been accumulated to date has anything more than a limited statistical value to indicate that excessive smoking may have a statistical association with lung cancer." He pointed out that to say that a large proportion of lung cancer patients "have been heavy cigarette smokers for 20 or 30 years or longer...is quite a different matter (from saying) that a large proportion of those people who smoke heavily will develop cancer of the lung." He said the "only really scientific statement one can make at the present time is that no one really knows what causes lung cancer."

Dr. John H. Mayer, head of the division of thoracic surgery at Kansas City general hospital, said it was "unfair and premature" to draw a conclusion that there was a causal relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, and "serious consideration needs to be given to such possible factors as viruses, hormones, air pollution and perhaps to other things not presently even being considered."

Dr. Henry I. Russek, consultant in cardiovascular disease at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y., said that "statistical findings linking the tobacco habit to coronary disease afford no proof of a causal relationship since excessive smoking, like overeating and failure to obtain adequate exercise, is often an undeniable manifestation of psychological stress."

Drs. Joseph H. Ogura, Alden H. Miller, George A. Sisson and Harold G. Tabb, all professors of otolaryngology, said in a joint statement that "the attempt to assign causal significance to any one factor that appears with high frequency in case histories is not the way to make a scientific determination of the cause of a disease as complex as cancer." "Our present knowledge," they said, "would indicate that it is premature to incriminate any of the present suspects" as a cause of cancer of the larynx.

Dr. Alvis E. Greer, former president of the American College of Chest Physicians and managing director of the Greer Clinic in Houston, Texas, stated "without equivocation that the cause of cancer of the lung will not be found by the present tendency toward concentration on one particular suspect." He said it was "illogical to embrace the theory that smoking is the cause of lung cancer and to ignore such other possible factors as environment, heredity, immunology, the effects of chronic respiratory infections, hormonal influences and viral infections."

Testimony by FTC Chairman

March 29 -- FTC Chairman Paul Rand Dixon made it clear that in the absence of legislation specifically forbidding it, the FTC would enforce both its advertising and labeling requirements. But he said that cigarette manufacturers had already threatened to fight the regulations in court, and without specific legislative permission for such enforcement, it might take four years of court fights to settle the question. He urged that any law passed "should neither preclude nor preempt the Commission's authority under existing law with respect to cigarette advertising and thereby leave such advertising unregulated." He said, "Cigarette advertising, not labeling, has been the principal sales method employed in the marketing of cigarettes." Warned by Committee members that the advertising requirement could wreck cigarette advertising, he replied, "I have more faith in the ingenuity of American businessmen."

April 1 -- Six witnesses challenged the finding of the Surgeon General's 1964 report on Smoking and Health that there was a probable cause between cigarette smoking and cancer and other diseases. They included a professor of surgery, a private consultant on medical research, a medical director of a heart hospital and medical center, two university pathologists and Darrell Huff, author of the book, "How to Lie with Statistics."

April 2 -- Fourteen doctors testified that additional research was necessary to establish a causal relationship between cigarette smoking and various diseases. The doctors were Dr. Raymond J. Barrett, clinical assistant professor of surgery at Wayne State University; Dr. Hiram Langston, clinical professor of surgery, University of Illinois; Dr. Sheldon C. Sommers, associate professor of pathology at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Jack M. Farris, associate clinical professor of surgery, University of California in Los Angeles; Dr. Ian MacDonald, clinical professor of surgery at the University of Southern California; Dr. Sherman Kaplan, chairman of the department of medicine at Mt. Sinai Hospital, Miami Beach; Dr. Milton B. Rosenblatt, associate clinical professor of medicine at New York Medical College; Dr. Harry S.N. Greene, chairman of the pathology department at the Yale University school of

medicine; Dr. R. H. Rigdon, professor of pathology at the University of Texas in Galveston; Dr. Israel Rappaport, consultant to the chest service of Bellevue Hospital, New York City; Dr. Sigmund L. Wilens, consultant in pathology from New York City; Dr. Henry Easton McMahon, lecturer in cardiology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School; Dr. Henry Garland, clinical professor of radiology, University of California Medical School; and Dr. Ferdinand C. Helwig, clinical professor of pathology and oncology at the University of Kansas School of Medicine.

Robert C. Hockett, testifying on behalf of the Council for Tobacco Research, an organization supported by representatives of tobacco manufacturers, growers and warehousemen, suggested that "in the absence of corroboratory clinical and experimental evidence, judgments that cigarette smoking is a major factor contributing importantly to mortality would seem to go beyond the realm of scientific conclusions, and to contain a considerable element of guess and gamble."

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) suggested that "the FTC is without authority to promulgate a rule such as it has proposed with respect to cigarettes." In past instances, he said, Congress had "found that it was necessary to grant the FTC specific authority to promulgate trade regulation rules." He said Congress "should halt this claim of authority by the FTC by preemption, at least until it determines whether it desires to give the FTC a broad authority which...would not be limited to cigarettes but could be extended to any other product."

Bill Reported

The Commerce Committee May 19 unanimously reported S 559, amended (S Rept 195).

Major Provisions. S 559 required that all cigarette packages bear the following statement prominently on the front or back: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health." The bill also stipulated: that no other statement could be required on packages and that, for three years, no statement relating to smoking and health could be required in advertising of cigarettes labeled in accordance with the Act's provisions; imposed a fine of up to $100,000 on anyone violating the provisions; required the FTC, in cooperation with HEW, to transmit to Congress within 18 months and annually thereafter a report on the effectiveness of cigarette labeling, current information on the health consequences of smoking, current practices of cigarette advertising, and recommendations for legislation; and left enforcement to the Attorney General.

Committee Views. The Committee said it was "satisfied that the public interest requires the inclusion of a fair and factual cautionary statement on every cigarette package," but that "it was the Committee's unanimous judgment that no warning in cigarette advertising should be required pending the showing" that the warning on packages, the voluntary advertising code of the tobacco industry and various smoking education campaigns had failed to alert the public "to the potential hazard from smoking."

Concerning the findings of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee, the report said, "While there remain a substantial number of individual physicians and scientists -- the Commerce Committee received testimony from 39 of them -- who do not believe that it has been demonstrated scientifically that smoking causes lung cancer or other diseases, no prominent medical or scientific body undertaking a systematic review of the evidence has reached conclusions opposed to those of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee".

On the need for a warning, it said that despite the widespread distribution of the Surgeon General's report, "too many Americans, particularly teen-agers, are unaware of the extent of the potential hazard in smoking and...these people will not be convinced until the Federal Government, upon which they have come to rely for cautionary labeling of hazardous substances, takes affirmative action which manifests its concern."

The report said the bill precluded warning requirements by other authorities in order to avoid "chaotic marketing conditions and consumer confusion" which might result from "a multiplicity" of state and local labeling regulations. The Committee dropped a provision which would have required cigarette packages to list the nicotine and tar content of cigarettes because it was not clear what ingredients of cigarettes were actually harmful.

Supplementary Views. Mrs. Neuberger supported S 559 but said the "impact on the public...would be greater if what Congress really wants to do -- decrease cigarette consumption -- was specifically spelled out," as in her bill (S 547). She proposed a one-year moratorium on a federal requirement for a warning in advertising, instead of the three-year moratorium, and also opposed the provision for preemption of health hazard warning requirements in advertising by state and local governments, "the traditional guardians of public health." Mrs. Neuberger also recommended that "regulatory authority be provided to decide which particular components of cigarette smoke should be disclosed on the label."

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) said the bill should provide that when the Surgeon General had determined the harmful ingredients of cigarettes, package labels should be required to show the content of such ingredients.

Agency Views. In letters to the Committee, contained in the report, the Agriculture Department said it had stepped up research to identify the damaging components of cigarette smoke; the Commerce Department suggested that legislative action be put off pending "some indication of the effectiveness" of the action proposed by the FTC and the tobacco industry; the FTC recommended that the label be required to state that cigarette smoking "is" hazardous to health, not "may be" hazardous, said the moratorium action should be set at six months or one year, and stated that "cigarette advertising, not labeling, has been the principal sales method employed in the marketing of cigarettes...."; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said it should regulate labeling and the FTC should be empowered to regulate advertising.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 16 passed S 559, by a 72-5 roll-call vote, and sent it to the House. (For voting, see chart p. 1050)

Before passing S 559, the Senate defeated two strengthening amendments by Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.). One, rejected by a 29-49 roll call, would have pro-

vided a one-year moratorium on advertising warnings in place of the bill's three-year ban. The other, defeated by a standing vote, would have: applied the three-year moratorium only to the FTC, thus permitting other agencies or state or local governments to prescribe their own requirements; required a statement on packages and cartons of harmful components in cigarettes; barred statements on packages or accompanying literature (such as advertising displays) which negated these statements; and changed the required warning to read: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking Is Hazardous to Health."

Most of the debate on S 559 concerned the three-year moratorium. Proponents of the ban said the labeling rule would be a "first step" in protecting the nation's health. They said that during the three-year moratorium, an effort would be made to formulate regulations less harmful to the industry than the FTC advertising regulation. Ross Bass (D Tenn.) said it was "entirely punitive to make any company which advertises its products contradict its views as shown in the advertising." Sam J. Ervin (D N.C.) said the moratorium was "reasonable" in view of the importance of tobacco to the United States: 750,000 families in 21 states grew tobacco; 550 factories employing 96,000 people manufactured tobacco products; 300,000 people had invested $3 billion in tobacco factories; and federal, state and local governments collected more than $3.2 billion in tobacco excise taxes.

In support of shortening the moratorium to one year, Frank E. Moss (D Utah) said it would be "reprehensible of the Government...to refuse to act...for as long as three years and at the same time preclude state and local authorities from taking the action they feel is necessary to protect the public welfare." Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) said the "only reason" there was opposition to the amendment was "that the cigarette lobby is a very strong lobby."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 16 -- Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Prohibit for one year (rather than for three years) any requirement that cigarette advertising contain a health warning. Roll-call vote, 29-49.

Neuberger -- Make the advertising-requirement moratorium applicable only to the FTC; require a statement of harmful substances on packages; change the package warning to read: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking Is Hazardous to Health." Standing.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 6-May 4 on three bills.

HR 3014, introduced by Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas), and HR 4007, introduced by Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.), made it unlawful to manufacture, import or package for domestic sale or distribution any cigarettes which failed to bear the following label on each container: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health." The bills barred the Federal Trade Commission or other agencies from requiring any health hazard statement or other warning in cigarette advertising when the advertised cigarettes had been packaged in conformity with the bill's labeling provisions. HR 4244, introduced by Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), required that cigarette packages carry the nicotine and tar content of the cigarettes on the package and the statement, "Warning -- Contents May Be Dangerous to Health."

TESTIMONY -- The bulk of the testimony was similar to that heard in the Senate hearings.

During a three-day appearance April 6-8, FTC Chairman Dixon said the Commission had the authority to regulate both cigarette labeling and advertising and was taking "appropriate...action" to require a health warning on cigarette packages and advertising, effective July 1. Dixon said there was "a consensus of medical and scientific opinion that cigarette smoking is a significant cause of certain grave diseases and contributes substantially to mortality from those diseases and to the over-all death rate." He said the FTC found "that the methods by which cigarettes have been and are being sold to the consuming public -- by means of labeling, and advertising, which fail to disclose the health hazards of cigarette smoking -- are deceptive and unfair to consumers -- especially children and teenagers, among whom cigarette smoking is very widespread -- under settled legal principles governing truth and fairness in advertising." He opposed legislation which would "single out cigarettes and exempt them from any requirement that advertising must disclose the danger attendant to their use." Dixon added, "The principal means of promoting the sale of cigarettes is advertising, not labeling."

Bill Reported

HR 3014 was approved 23-8 and reported with amendments June 8 (H Rept 449) by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Changes from Senate Bill. On most points, HR 3014 was similar to the measure passed by the Senate. The major difference was that the House version permanently banned the Federal Trade Commission and other agencies from requiring that cigarette advertising include health warnings. The Senate measure prevented such action for a three-year period. Other respects in which the bills differed were as follows:

The Senate bill required the health warning in "conspicuous and legible type" on the front or back panel, whereas the House measure stipulated that the wording could be carried on side panels in lettering slightly bigger than typewriter point (10-point type for packages, 12-point for cartons).

The House bill included additional language expressing Congressional findings and policy on cigarettes and health.

The Senate version imposed criminal penalties up to $100,000 in fines for violation, whereas the House version carried a maximum penalty of $10,000 in fines. The Senate measure also contained a provision, not in the House bill, which directed the FTC, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to transmit to Congress annual reports on the effectiveness of cigarette labeling, current information on the health consequences of smoking, current practices of cigarette advertising, and recommendations for legislation.

Minority Views. Rep. John E. Moss (D Calif.) "strongly opposed" the features of the bill which "preclude the imposition of more stringent labeling requirements or the imposition of health warnings in advertisements." He said "the endorsement of this legislation puts the Federal Government in the position of saying that

cigarette smoking constitutes a serious health hazard, but that traditional guardians of public health, the state and local authorities, cannot act to protect their citizens if they believe a warning statement in cigarette advertising would do so." The labeling requirement, he said, "does little to act as a remedy to curb the cigarette health hazard.... A more realistic and responsible approach... would be to warn the nonsmoking consumer of the health hazard before the product is purchased -- rather than remind the individual who already smokes and after he has the product in his possession, that it may be harmful to his health." He suggested that "we must first concern ourselves with public health and welfare, not legislate to the whims of a special interest."

FLOOR ACTION

The House July 22 passed HR 3014 by voice vote, with a minor amendment. Before passage, a motion by Donald Rumsfeld (R Ill.) to recommit (kill) the bill was rejected by voice vote.

The House then substituted the provisions of HR 3014 for those of S 559 as passed by the Senate, passed the amended S 559 by voice vote, and sent it to conference with the Senate.

The House rejected three amendments designed to strengthen the controls in the bill. (See below)

Debate on HR 3014 centered on the bill's provision to prohibit state or federal agencies from requiring advertising warnings or package warnings other than the one specified. Proponents of the ban said the bill provided an "adequate" caution statement to smokers. Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and floor manager of the bill, asserted that city- and state-enacted warning requirements would make the job of labeling "impossible" for manufacturers. Walter Rogers (D Texas), who sponsored HR 3014, said that failure to include the ban could give the FTC the power to "write the death penalty" for the U.S. tobacco industry.

In support of deleting the ban, Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) questioned whether the "simple words of caution" in the warning statement "may have any result because of the tremendous advertising campaign which may be put on." Such an advertising drive, Roosevelt indicated, would actually mean those words would be "overlooked or minimized" in a manner which would "fool the public." Charles S. Joelson (D N.J.) said the warning measures provided by the bill would "have as much effect as to put a label on heroin warning that heroin may be habit forming."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

June 22 -- Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) -- Specify the overseas possessions of the United States which would be covered by the bill. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 22 -- Lionel Van Deerlin (D Calif.) -- Require the caution warning to appear on one of the two largest panels of cigarette packages rather than a side panel. Voice vote.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Delete language in the bill which prohibited any requirement of a package warning other than that in the bill and which entirely prohibited any requirement of a caution warning in cigarette advertising. Standing, 102-107; teller, 91-146.

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- Require cigarette packages to carry a statement of the total nicotine and tar content of the cigarettes in the package. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- The conference report on S 559 was filed July 1 (H Rept 586). On the major House-Senate difference -- the length of the moratorium on advertising requirements -- conferees provided a 4-year ban in place of the Senate's three-year moratorium and the House's permanent ban. In resolving other differences, the conferees accepted the House's declaration of policy, agreed on a compromise requirement on the size and location of the label warning, accepted the House's $10,000 fine for violations instead of the Senate's $100,000 fine, and revised the Senate's requirements for reports from the FTC and HEW Department.

ACTION -- The Senate July 6 by voice vote and the House July 13 by a 286-103 roll-call vote (R 116-15; ND 87-85; SD 83-3) adopted the conference report and sent S 559 to the President. (For voting, see chart p. 978)

Sen. Magnuson July 6 explained that "legal scholars may disagree as to the present authority of" the FTC to require health hazard warnings in advertising, "but there can be no disagreement that at the close of the (moratorium) period...the FTC will emerge with its full present powers to do what it then deems necessary to protect the nation's consumers."

Opponents in the House July 13 staged a last-ditch effort to defeat the measure. Moss said it failed to serve "a single legitimate public need." He said Congress had "a very solemn responsibility...to the (4,000) young men and women of the United States (who) start smoking each and every day" to see that they were alerted through advertising warnings. He objected that the bill "stripped every other agency, every other jurisdiction, federal, state and local, of the right to do that which we are too timid to do."

Veto Urged. In a July 16 letter, Sens. Joseph Clark (D Pa.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) and Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) and Reps. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), Richard Bolling (D Mo.), John E. Moss (D Calif.) and Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.) unsuccessfully urged a veto of S 559. The letter said S 559, "instead of protecting the health of the American people, protects only the cigarette industry." It said the "cigarette industry itself" admitted that the labeling requirement "will have little or no effect on the rate of consumption of cigarettes," and the "essential feature of the bill is the postponement by four years" of the FTC ruling affecting cigarette advertising. Any doubts about the relationship between cigarette smoking and health, they said, could be "amply explored during the four years that FTC Chairman Dixon has estimated it will take to litigate the validity of the FTC's rule. Delaying the beginning of such litigation until July 1, 1969, which this bill will do, means that it might be eight years before an FTC rule could acquire the force of law." A veto was also urged by private groups, including the Americans for Democratic Action.

Bill Signed. The President signed the bill July 27 without comment. (For remarks of his press secretary, see p. 344)

CONGRESS VOTES CONTROLS ON BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINES

HR 2 -- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 130) March 2, 1965.

- Passed, amended, by the House by a 402-0 roll-call vote March 10. (See p. 942)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 337) June 21.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 23.
- House by voice vote agreed to Senate amendments July 8.

PL 89-74 -- Signed into law July 15.

Congress in 1965 enacted an Administration-backed bill (HR 2) expanding federal controls over depressant and stimulant drugs. The bill was intended to reduce illegal distribution and use of barbiturates, amphetamines and other drugs affecting the central nervous system or producing hallucinogenic effects.

Under existing law, it was already illegal to sell barbiturates and amphetamines at retail without a prescription. HR 2 strengthened and broadened this prohibition by setting up, in effect, a permissible "chain of distribution," beginning with the manufacturer, and making it illegal for anyone not in the chain to possess the drugs except for his own use or that of members of his household or his pets. The bill also made it unnecessary for the Government to prove that the drugs had moved in interstate commerce before it could seize illegal supplies or proceed against violators. In addition, it increased the record-keeping required of manufacturers and distributors (including both drug wholesalers and retail pharmacists), strengthened the powers of federal inspectors and enforcement agents, and limited prescription refills. Although the new controls in the bill applied specifically only to barbiturates and amphetamines, the bill permitted the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to bring under the new controls by administrative regulation any other drugs which he found to have the same effects.

HR 2 was similar to, but stronger than, a bill (S 2628) which was passed by the Senate in 1964, but which received no hearings by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

In addition to imposing sharper controls on barbiturates and amphetamines, HR 2 also strengthened federal prohibitions against the counterfeiting of trademarked, brand-name or any other drugs.

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, HR 2, the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, amended the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as follows:

Declared that the additional regulation of depressant and stimulant drugs was required regardless of whether the drugs moved in interstate or intrastate commerce.

Defined depressant or stimulant drugs as barbiturates, amphetamines or any substances determined and designated by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to be habit forming or to have potential for abuse because of their stimulant or depressant effect on the central nervous system or their hallucinogenic effect.

Prohibited the manufacture, compounding or processing of any depressant or stimulant drug except by: manufacturers, compounders and processors registered with the Health, Education and Welfare Department and otherwise qualified under local laws who engaged solely in legitimate activities spelled out in the bill; suppliers of these persons; wholesale druggists registered with the Department, pharmacies, hospitals, clinics and public health agencies operating in conformity with local laws regulating the practice of pharmacy and medicine; practitioners licensed to prescribe or administer such drugs; persons using the drugs in research, teaching or chemical analysis and not for sale; employees of these persons or organizations acting in the course of their employment; and government employees acting in the course of their official duties.

Prohibited the selling, delivery or disposal of any depressant or stimulant drug except by those named above or by a common or contract carrier or warehouseman acting in the course of his employment.

Prohibited to all other persons possession of these drugs except for use by the possessor for himself or a member of his household or for administration to an animal owned by him or by a member of his household. Stipulated that in any criminal prosecution for possession in violation of the Act, the Government bore the burden of proof that the possession did not come within these exceptions.

Required those manufacturing, compounding, processing, selling, delivering or otherwise disposing of any such drug (except licensed practitioners -- see below) to prepare and keep for three years a record of all stocks of each such drug on hand. Required those manufacturing, compounding or processing such drugs to prepare and keep for three years a record of the kind and quantity of each drug prepared. Required those selling, delivering or otherwise disposing of the drugs to prepare and keep for three years a record of the kind and quantity of each drug received, sold or delivered, the name and address of the person receiving it, and the person's registration number, if any, assigned by the Government. Stipulated that no separate records or set forms for any of the records were required as long as records containing the required information were available.

Directed that every person required to keep these records permit an inspector designated by the HEW Secretary to have access to and copy the records, at reasonable times. Permitted the inspector to inspect, at reasonable times, any facility in which a drug was held, manufactured, compounded, processed, sold, delivered or otherwise disposed of, and to inventory stock and obtain drug samples, giving the owner a receipt describing the sample obtained. Exempted from inspection all financial, sales, pricing, personnel or research data.

Exempted from the record-keeping and inspection requirements licensed practitioners (who by law may prescribe or administer depressant or stimulant drugs in their professional practice). The exemption would not apply if the practitioner regularly dispensed the drugs to patients and charged for them.

Prohibited filling or refilling of prescriptions for depressant or stimulant drugs more than six months after the date of issuance and prohibited refilling of such prescriptions more than five times, unless the practitioner issuing the prescription renewed it in writing or orally if it was promptly reduced to writing and filed by the phar-

macist filling it. Made the prohibitions applicable to prescriptions issued before or after the Act's effective date.

Permitted the Secretary to exempt a drug from application of the requirements when he determined they were not necessary for the protection of the public health. Required him to exempt any depressant or stimulant drug which under the Act (1) could be sold over the counter without a prescription or (2) included one or more substances not producing a depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system or a hallucinogenic effect if these substances were present in such concentration as to prevent the substances producing such effects from becoming habit forming or from having a potential for abuse because of their effect on the central nervous system or their hallucinogenic effect.

Permitted the Secretary to appoint advisory committees of experts to advise him on such exemptions and on which drugs, not specifically named in the Act, should be classified as depressants, stimulants or hallucinogens and thus made subject to the Act by administrative action.

Required any persons wholesaling, jobbing or distributing any depressant or stimulant drug to register with the HEW Secretary their names, places of business and all establishments where they operate. Under existing law, any person so registered was subject to inspection by the Food and Drug Administration and must be inspected at least once every two years. Existing law also required persons (with certain exceptions) manufacturing, compounding or otherwise preparing drugs to register with the Secretary. HR 2 required these persons who were manufacturing or preparing depressant or stimulant drugs to indicate this fact on their registrations. (Note: The registration requirement did not apply to retail druggists, doctors, nurses, researchers or teachers.)

Permitted seizure and condemnation of any drug involved in a prohibited act under the bill, any counterfeit drug, or any container or equipment used in their manufacture.

Provided that any persons over 18 years of age who disposed of drugs covered by the bill (by selling, delivering, etc.) to anyone under 21 was subject to imprisonment of not more than two years and/or a fine of up to $5,000 for the first conviction and imprisonment of not more than six years and/or a fine of up to $15,000 for subsequent convictions. (The existing Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act provided more lenient penalties for persons violating other specified parts of the Act.)

Authorized an inspector or investigator designated by the HEW Secretary to examine or investigate depressant or stimulant drugs or counterfeit drugs to: carry firearms; serve search and arrest warrants; execute seizure; make arrests without a warrant if the offense was committed in his presence or, in the case of a felony, if he had probable cause to believe the person had committed such an offense; and make seizures even before obtaining a court order or instituting legal seizure proceedings.

Made it a federal crime to forcibly assault, resist or interfere with any HEW employee conducting an investigation or inspection under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Made the two sections above effective on enactment of the bill.

Strengthened existing controls over counterfeit drugs (which could be deemed misbranded and seized) by no longer requiring the Government to prove that the drugs moved in interstate commerce and by authorizing the seizure and condemnation of equipment used in the manufacture of the drugs. Defined counterfeit drugs as drugs which, or the containers or labeling of which, bore the identifying mark of a drug manufacturer, processor, packer or distributor other than the person or persons who in fact manufactured, processed, packed or distributed it.

Asserted there was no intent to exclude state laws on drugs unless there were a direct conflict with the federal law, and no intent to prevent enforcement of state criminal laws on drugs covered by the bill.

Made most provisions effective on the first day of the seventh month following the month of enactment (Feb. 1, 1966).

Background

REFERENCE -- 1964 Almanac p. 253.

The Senate in 1964 by voice vote passed a bill (S 2628) requiring manufacturers and others (except physicians) receiving or dispensing "psycho-toxic" drugs to register with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and to keep complete records of the quantities of the drugs they handled and make these records available to food and drug inspectors. The bill applied to drugs in intrastate as well as interstate traffic, and gave federal drug officials power to bring under the laws other drugs, in addition to barbiturates and amphetamines, that were found to have similar effects on a person. S 2628 was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in 1964, but no hearings were held.

S 2628 was based in part on the recommendations of the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse, released Jan. 25, 1964, by President Johnson.

Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Jan. 4, 1965, introduced HR 2, which was similar in most respects to S 2628. But HR 2 also specifically prohibited the counterfeiting of drugs.

President Johnson Jan. 7, 1965, in a special health message to Congress, called for legislation to bring barbiturates, amphetamines and other "psycho-toxic" drugs under more effective controls. Mr. Johnson said, "Narcotics are not alone among the hazardous, habit-forming drugs subject to improper use. Barbiturates, amphetamines and other drugs have harmful effects when improperly used. Widespread traffic resulting from inadequate controls over the manufacture, distribution and sale of these drugs is creating a growing problem which must be met. We must also counter the threat from counterfeit drugs." Mr. Johnson repeated these requests in his March 8 crime message. (For texts, see p. 1383, 1394.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 27-Feb. 10 on HR 2.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 27 -- George P. Larrick, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, said HR 2 went "a long way" toward meeting the need for "improved controls over the distribution" of depressant and stimulant drugs. He said that while most such drugs "are valuable therapeutic agents," their misuse had contributed to "the rising toll of deaths on our highways, juvenile delinquency, violent and bizarre crimes, suicides and other antisocial behavior." Larrick said that if the

bill were enacted, the FDA intended to see that "other types of drugs capable of causing...ill effects," such as tranquilizers, were covered by regulation. He said application of the bill to intrastate drug commerce was necessary because of a "conflict" in the courts over accepting testimony as proof of interstate commerce in the absence of other evidence.

Druggists' Objections

Ralph R. Rooke, speaking for the National Assn. of Retail Druggists, endorsed the "principle and purpose" of HR 2, but registered "vigorous objection to the bill's authorizing FDA agents to inspect, among other business and professional records, the pharmacist's prescription files." This authority, he said, would discriminate against pharmacists while exempting physicians and would "broadly duplicate state drug enforcement activity."

Jan. 28 -- Dr. Henry Brill testified that the American Medical Assn. "generally supports the enactment of HR 2," but said the legislation should be restricted initially to barbiturates and amphetamines, which he said were the only two drugs "for which any significant misuse is shown." The definition of "depressant or stimulant drugs," he said, should be expanded to specify drugs having a potential for abuse "leading to adverse effect on the public health...."

Drug Manufacturers' Views

Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., also said the definition of drugs subject to added controls was "too broadly drawn and might be used to bring under the act many drugs which should not be so treated." He said a drug should not come under the bill "until there has been substantial actual abuse constituting a public health and safety problem."

J. Curtis Nottingham, president of the American Pharmaceutical Assn., said his only reservation about HR 2 was "whether pharmacists should be included within its scope at all." He said that physicians were "rightly" exempted, and that he hoped Congress had "similar faith in the integrity of practitioners of pharmacy...."

Feb. 2 -- Dr. Lawrence Peters of McNeil Laboratories named six additional drugs which he recommended for inclusion under the controls proposed for barbiturates and amphetamines. He said the six were "competitive" with barbiturates, were prescribed for the same medical purposes and had a "substantiated record of abuse and as great a potential for abuse" as barbiturate products. However, he said, the products would not be automatically covered by HR 2 as it was written.

Feb. 5 -- Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R N.J.), sponsor of a bill (HR 3416) identical to HR 2, said the legislation would "plug up these big holes in the regulatory scheme of things by means of which the illicit drug trade has been allowed to flourish...." She said one reason the problem had become so severe was "the ridiculously easy direct purchase of wholesale quantities of the drugs by unlicensed, unregistered distributors." Mrs. Dwyer pointed out that the bill would not automatically regulate non-barbiturates and non-amphetamines which had similar properties and effects and were "known to be subject to the same abuse and to be equally dangerous." She said she hoped the Committee would amend the measure to make "all stimulant and depressant drugs which are substantially involved in drug abuse...subject to the bill's provisions in the same way and at the same time."

CBS Experiment

Feb. 9 -- Jay McMullen, a television producer for the Columbia Broadcasting System, described a four-month experiment undertaken in 1964, in which he established a fictitious company and ordered barbiturates and amphetamines from 19 drug firms. McMullen said he had received deliveries on 47 percent of the orders from companies in eight states, and that the drugs, for which he had paid $600, were worth an estimated $250,000 to $500,000 in the illicit drug trade.

Dr. V.D. Mattia, executive vice president of Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., a pharmaceutical manufacturer, supported HR 2 but said that legislation alone would "not eliminate drug abuse." However, he said the bill would do much to cut off the sources of illicit drug trade. Mattia favored amending the bill along lines suggested by Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., to control only drugs which had been abused, instead of all with a potential for abuse. He said there was "no basis to determine potential for abuse. ..."

Feb. 10 -- Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.) said that HR 2 would go far toward stopping "illegal traffic in non-narcotic drugs which are frequent substitutes for narcotics...." However, she said that an omnibus bill (HR 1235) she had introduced to rewrite the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 contained stronger provisions than HR 2 "on control of the dangerous and habit-forming depressant and stimulant drugs...." She urged the Committee to expand the scope of its hearings "to include all phases of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act requiring improvement and amendment." These, she concluded, would include provisions, such as ones in HR 1235, to initiate or tighten controls over therapeutic devices, cosmetics, dietary foods and deceptive labeling and packaging.

Bill Reported

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 2 unanimously reported HR 2 (H Rept 130) with amendments. Major amendments made by the Committee included the addition of (1) provisions restricting prescription refills; (2) provisions (requested by the Department of HEW) giving Food and Drug Administration inspectors new powers of arrest and seizure in cases involving drugs covered by the bill; (3) provisions applying the record-keeping and inspection requirements to doctors who dispensed the drugs regularly and charged for them; and (4) provisions (requested by the Department of HEW) permitting seizure not only of illegally produced drugs, but of the machinery used in their manufacture.

Majority Views. The Committee said that testimony at the hearings had indicated that "over 9 billion barbiturate and amphetamine tablets are produced annually in the United States, of which it is estimated that over 50 percent, or 4-1/2 billion tablets, are distributed through illicit channels." The Committee said drug abuse was "closely bound up with juvenile delinquency. It also contributed to the rising crime rate in the United States. Misuse of these drugs has contributed to the rising hazards of accidents on the highways."

The Committee said there had been "little voluntary control activity on the part of those involved in the manu-

facture and distribution of these drugs to prevent or curtail this illicit traffic." It said legislation was necessary "in order to deal with the substantial illicit traffic in barbiturates and amphetamines in the United States."

FLOOR ACTION

The House March 10 passed HR 2 by a 402-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 942)

Two minor amendments were adopted. (See below)

Harris March 9 praised the drug industry for its production of "miracle" drugs but added that "one problem that faces us is the fact that many of these new drugs have ...side effects. There are some people who take drugs because of their side effects -- because of the way the drug affects their minds as well as their bodies." He said the problem "arises, in large measure, out of the fact that these drugs are so freely available," either because they are obtained through illicit channels or because they are manufactured illicitly in the first place. He emphasized that "we do not...intend by this legislation to hamper or curtail in any way the proper use of these drugs in the practice of medicine.... What we are trying to do is to keep these drugs available only for legitimate medical uses."

He added that in most cases the records and inspection requirements would place "no extra burden" on anyone. He said 85 percent of the pharmacists already kept records, and "they can keep those records or they can keep separate records under this bill, just so they keep accurate records."

Harris said the bill had been supported in testimony by the American Medical Assn., the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., the National Assn. of Retail Druggists, the American Pharmaceutical Assn. and the American Trucking Assn.

The only dissent registered in two days of discussion came March 10 from John Bell Williams (D Miss.), who supported the bill but opposed a provision under which physicians who regularly dispensed the drugs were made subject to the reporting and inspection requirements.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

March 10 -- Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Make clear that the bill would not operate to the exclusion of state drug laws. Voice vote.

Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.) -- Revise a section imposing special penalties on anyone selling drugs to a minor so as to define minor as a person under 21, instead of a person under 18. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- June 21 reported HR 2 (S Rept 337) with amendments. There were no hearings.

One amendment stipulated that in any criminal prosecution for possession of a depressant or stimulant drug by an individual, in violation of the Act, the Government would bear the burden of proof that the person did not possess the drug for himself, a member of his household or an animal belonging to the household.

A second amendment made it clear that in identifying drugs subject to the Act's provisions, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare could (but was not required to) appoint an advisory committee to assist him.

A third deleted a House provision which excluded from the bill's coverage peyote (mescaline), but only when used in connection with ceremonies of a bona fide religious organization. The Committee said it would leave determinations on peyote to the Secretary.

In March 12 and April 12 letters to the Committee, the HEW Department "wholeheartedly" endorsed HR 2.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 23 passed HR 2 by voice vote and returned it to the House after approving by voice vote the amendments added by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

In brief discussion of the bill, Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) said widespread use of stimulant and depressant drugs, particularly by teen-agers, represented "a new dimension of the drug problem in this country. For many decades, we have struggled with the so-called hard narcotics menace. The opium derivative heroin...has always been prevalent in our city slum areas that for centuries have attracted all manner of vice and crime, but the use of all these narcotics rarely penetrated into the more stable neighborhoods. Today, the dangerous drugs are popular among people in all walks of life, ranging from truck drivers to students to suburban housewives," with the "greatest impacts in the ranks of our teen-age population."

In addition, Dodd said, "these new drugs...appear to possess certain properties that make them even more dangerous and harmful than opiates...the amphetamines often used in combination with barbiturates have been hidden accomplices in tragic acts of violence, in accidents and in suicides."

Final Action

The House July 8 agreed by voice vote to the Senate amendments to HR 2, sending the bill to the President.

During brief discussion July 8, Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), sponsor of HR 2, explained that the Senate's "burden of proof" amendment was "consistent with our intent in passing the bill." In supporting the second amendment he said that the House provision which required appointment of an advisory committee if requested by an interested party "could have been utilized to delay the effectiveness of orders issued by the Secretary." Explaining why the provision on use of peyote was deleted, Harris inserted in the Congressional Record a July 2 letter from the Food and Drug Administration which said that if the North American Church could establish that it was "a bona fide religious organization and that peyote has bona fide use in the sacrament of the church," sacramental use of the drug was protected by "the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom."

President Signs Bill

President Johnson, signing the bill July 15, said that "at least one-half the annual production of certain useful drugs is being diverted to criminal traffic.... We know all too well that racketeers in this field are making easy victims of many of our finest young people. The Congress hopes, and I hope, that this Act will put a stop to such vicious business."

Dr. Austin Smith of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn. July 15 hailed final enactment of HR 2 and said that enactment of complementary state laws, coupled with strong enforcement at all levels and cooperation among police groups, would be helpful.

AGENCY FOR THE ELDERLY

HR 3708 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 145) March 9, 1965.
- Passed by the House on a 395-1 roll-call vote March 31. (See p. 946)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 247) May 26.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 27.
- Senate amendments agreed to by voice vote of the House July 6.

PL 89-73 -- Signed into law July 14.

Congress in 1965 enacted the Older Americans Act (HR 3708), establishing an Administration on Aging in the Health, Education and Welfare Department and authorizing a five-year program designed to coordinate federal activities related to the elderly and to improve and expand programs for the aging on both the federal and state level. The new agency replaced the HEW Office of Aging which was under the jurisdiction of the HEW Commissioner of Welfare.

The bill also authorized federal grants totaling $17.5 million in fiscal 1966 and 1967 to states and to public and private non-profit organizations for developing programs for the elderly.

HR 3708 was opposed by only one Member of the House, Dave Martin (R Neb.). The Senate passed it, with minor amendments, by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 3708:

Created an Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, directed by a Commissioner on Aging appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Administration would serve as a clearinghouse for information on problems of the aged, assist the HEW Secretary on matters concerning the aging, administer grants under the Act, provide technical assistance to state and local governments, develop and arrange for research and demonstration programs, prepare educational materials and statistics on aging and "stimulate more effective use of" existing programs for the aging.

Authorized appropriations of $5 million for fiscal 1966 and $8 million for fiscal 1967 for grants to states for community planning and coordination of programs for the aged, establishing or expanding programs and training of specialized personnel to carry out the programs. Appropriations for fiscal 1968-70 would have to be authorized later by Congress. No funds could be used for construction in establishing or expanding programs, except for "minor alterations and repairs." States would receive specified allotments plus grants based on a state's population of persons 65 or older.

Authorized appropriations of $1.5 million for fiscal 1966 and $3 million for fiscal 1967 for grants or contracts with public or private non-profit organizations and agencies for study, development, demonstration and evaluation projects related to the needs of the elderly and for specialized training of persons to carry out the programs for the aged. Appropriations for fiscal 1968-70 would have to be authorized later by Congress.

Prohibited grants to or contracts with organizations in any state which had designated a state agency to administer projects under the Act unless the HEW Secretary had consulted with the state agency.

Created a 16-member Advisory Committee on Older Americans, with the Commissioner on Aging as chairman and other members from outside the Government, to advise the HEW Secretary on matters involving the aging.

Background

A White House Conference on Aging in 1961 recommended a federal coordinating agency to deal with problems of the elderly. In 1962 President Kennedy set up a President's Council on Aging to carry out the proposal. (1962 Almanac p. 196) On Feb. 21, 1963, he sent Congress a "Special Message on Aiding Our Senior Citizens." It was the first Presidential Message dealing exclusively with programs for the aged. In it President Kennedy requested enactment of a new Senior Citizens Act and proposed that federal funds be provided to develop services for the elderly, train personnel and build recreation centers. (1963 Almanac p. 990)

The House Education and Labor Select Subcommittee on Education held hearings on the President's bill (HR 7957) in 1963. The Committee in 1964 reported a revised bill (HR 10088), but it was not cleared by the House Rules Committee for floor action. (1964 Almanac p. 229)

The Senate special Committee on Aging submitted a report (S Rept 124) March 16, 1965, on "Developments in Aging, 1963 and 1964." The Committee said the problem of income for the elderly was becoming more serious because of "a trend toward a smaller percentage of the over-65 population in the nation's work force and a longer life expectancy for this age group." The majority recommended that the U.S. Employment Service expand its services for older workers, that Congress provide grants for experimental projects aimed at increasing employment for the aged and that earnings limitations on old-age assistance recipients be liberalized. The Committee recommended legislation to protect the elderly from frauds and proposed federal grants for states and local governments, schools and non-profit organizations to construct centers and develop programs for the aged.

The Committee majority recommended a Social Security medical care program and expansion of the Kerr-Mills program. Views signed by all of the Committee's seven minority members except Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) called for changes in the Kerr-Mills program to encourage greater participation by states and "careful" consideration by Congress of medical care proposals that would provide for voluntary, state-administered plans. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Committee chairman, indicated his opposition to a medical care program under Social Security.

House, Senate Action

The Older Americans Act of 1965 (HR 3708) was introduced in the House by John E. Fogarty (D R.I.). Fogarty also had introduced the two earlier bills. The House Education and Labor Committee reported HR 3708 March 9. The Committee's report (H Rept 145) said that both the Select Subcommittee on Education and the full Committee gave the bill "overwhelming bipartisan approval."

Dave Martin (R Neb.) cast the only House vote against HR 3708 on the 395-1 roll-call vote passing the bill March 31. (For voting, see chart p. 946) A member of the Select Subcommittee on Education, Martin said no hearings were held, the Subcommittee considered the bill

for only "five minutes" and the full Committee gave it "very little consideration." He said the bill covered "the entire waterfront" and in "future years" would cost "billions of dollars."

John H. Dent (D Pa.), floor manager of HR 3708, said 10 percent of the nation's population was 65 or older and that it was "time to acknowledge the existence of these good citizens with an agency, not associated with welfare, ...with the authority and ability to speak on all matters of interest to the aged."

Several Republicans spoke in favor of the bill. They included Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), chairman of the House Republican Conference. He said that a separate agency for the aged, not under the Commissioner of Welfare, was "needed now."

Amendments proposed by Paul Findley (R Ill.) and accepted by voice vote required, when proposed projects were to be administered by a single state agency, state approval of the projects before grants could be made to public and private non-profit organizations and agencies.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported HR 3708 with minor amendments May 26 (S Rept 247) and the Senate passed the bill May 27 by voice vote without debate. The Senate amendments substituted language requiring only consultation with the state agency, rather than approval, before grants could be made to non-profit organizations.

The House July 6 agreed by voice vote to the Senate amendments, clearing the bill for the President's signature.

Later Developments

In signing the bill into law (PL 89-73) July 14 President Johnson referred to it as the "Fogarty-McNamara Bill." (Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), a member and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Aging, reported HR 3708 to the Senate on behalf of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.) President Johnson said, "Under this program every state and every community can move toward a coordinated program of services and opportunities for our older citizens. We revere them; we extend them our affection; we respect them. We have been talking about it for years. Now we are doing something about it. It is a fait accompli."

President Johnson Oct. 1 named William D. Bechill, executive secretary of the California Citizens Advisory Committee on Aging, as HEW Commissioner on Aging. He was confirmed by the Senate Oct. 22.

An announcement by the HEW Department that the Administration on Aging had become operational was criticized by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) on the Senate floor Oct. 13. Morse quoted the announcement as saying that the new agency "supersedes and will expand the work of the Office of Aging." He said the statement "is completely at odds with the Congressional intent in establishing the Administration on Aging," which was to deal with "problems and services to the aged that have nothing to do with old-age assistance" -- the function of the superseded Office of Aging. Morse said "older Americans did not want the principal agency dealing with their needs to be a welfare agency." He called for "fresh approaches and fresh faces," not "welfare-oriented" bureaucrats to staff the new agency.

The Select Subcommittee on Labor of the House Education and Labor Committee held hearings Aug. 25-Sept. 2 to consider the problem of job discrimination on the basis of age. Testifying Aug. 25, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz cited losses not only to individuals but to the national economy caused by discrimination against older workers and stated the need for a public policy on old-age problems in employment. Mrs. Colleen Boland, president of the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses, Local 550 (AFL-CIO), complained Sept. 2 about the insistence of some airlines that a 32-year-old stewardess is too old for the job and thus should be fired -- a policy apparently based on the assumption that a stewardess of that age was no longer attractive to male passengers.

SCHOOL AID FOR THE DEAF

Congress in 1965 enacted legislation to establish a National Technical Institute for the Deaf and to expand the federal loan service of educational media for the deaf.

Institute for the Deaf. An Administration-backed bill, HR 7031, authorized the establishment of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. The bill was passed by voice votes of the House May 17 and the Senate May 26. The Institute was to be a residential facility for post-secondary technical training and education, aimed at preparing deaf persons for successful employment. It was to complement Gallaudet College, a liberal arts college for the deaf in Washington, D.C., which is partially financed by the Federal Government. HR 7031 directed any institution of higher education interested in establishing the Institute to submit a plan, and authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to enter into an agreement with one of these institutions to establish and operate the Institute.

In signing HR 7031 into law (PL 89-36) June 8, President Johnson said, "This institution will help to meet the needs of hundreds of deaf young people, both students and adults, who want to be and can be trained for various technical occupations and placed in very useful careers."

It was estimated the costs for the Institute during the first four years would be between $12 and $13 million, with operating costs thereafter totaling about $2 million annually. An initial appropriation of $420,000 was made for the program.

Media for the Deaf. Congress enacted a bill (S 2232 -- PL 89-258) to expand the existing federal loan service of captioned films for the deaf to include in the service all educational media such as auditory training materials and equipment, educational television with captions, and other teaching tools. The bill also permitted distribution of such media to parents of deaf children and others directly involved in the advancement of the deaf, or actual or potential employers of the deaf, as well as to the deaf themselves.

S 2232, passed by the Senate Aug. 31 and by the House Oct. 5, increased the existing $1.5 million annual appropriations authorization to $3 million in each of fiscal years 1966-67, $5 million annually in fiscal 1968-69 and $7 million annually in fiscal 1970 and thereafter. S 2232 also established a 12-member National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf to study methods and problems of educating the deaf and to make recommendations for legislative and administrative actions.

In the general supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588) Congress earmarked $100,000 of college aid funds for the Advisory Committee and $100,000 for a National Conference on Education of the Deaf, to be held in 1966.

MAJOR HOUSING LEGISLATION ENACTED

HR 7984 -- Reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 365) May 21, 1965.

S 2213 -- Reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 378) June 28.

HR 7984 -- Passed, amended, by a 245-169 roll-call vote of the House June 30. (See p. 974)

- Passed, amended, by a 54-30 roll-call vote of the Senate July 15. (See p. 1059)
- Conference report (H Rept 679) adopted by voice vote of the Senate July 26 and by a 251-168 roll-call vote of the House July 27. (See p. 982)

PL 89-117 -- Signed into law Aug. 10.

Congress in 1965 passed the most far-reaching housing and urban development legislation since the landmark Housing Act of 1949.

Designed to provide a comprehensive plan of federal assistance over the four-year period of 1966-69, HR 7984 authorized an estimated $7.8 billion to fund a variety of new housing and urban development programs and to extend and broaden existing ones. One major new undertaking was an Administration proposal for federal rent supplements for families or individuals unable to afford standard private housing within their own incomes.

In addition to the omnibus bill, Congress, in separate legislation, authorized the establishment of a Department of Housing and Urban Development. (See p. 382) In all, President Johnson obtained the bulk of his housing requests in 1965.

A major impetus for both measures came from the increasing demands for better planned and more attractive cities, orderly urban development and adequate housing for low-income and impoverished individuals. President Johnson in his "Great Society" speech of May 22, 1964, had accorded urban development the role of one of the "three places where we begin to build the Great Society," (see box). In addition, many major existing housing programs were scheduled to expire in 1965.

The bill authorized major new federal efforts to provide good housing for the poor in other than traditional public housing. The major program was rent supplements; it was expected to encourage many private non-profit groups to develop housing for low-income individuals who otherwise might seek public housing space. In addition, another provision of the bill authorized the use of federal funds to place low-income individuals in existing private housing at costs comparable to those for providing public housing. This was a modified Republican proposal.

The Administration's rent supplements proposal was the most publicized--and the most controversial--feature of the bill. President Johnson called the proposal "the most crucial new instrument in our effort to improve the American city."

Under the provision, an individual was to pay 25 percent of his income for rent in private, non-profit housing and the Government was to pay the balance.

Who would be eligible to receive supplements was a major element in the controversy over the program. Eligibility standards underwent a basic change before the bill became law. The Administration originally proposed that the supplements be made available to persons with income too high to permit them to live in public housing but too low for them to pay rents necessary to obtain good private housing. The proposal specifically excluded persons eligible for public housing. The final bill, however, made eligible for supplements only persons who were also eligible for public housing. In addition, the final bill--as well as the Administration proposals--required a recipient to be either 62 years of age or older, physically handicapped, displaced by governmental action (highway construction, etc.) or living in "substandard housing." (See box p. 361)

The Administration agreed to the change in eligibility standards when it appeared that its original proposals were headed for defeat. The supplements concept had encountered immediate and sharp criticism from both Republicans and Democrats. In spite of the changes, a Republican move in the House to kill the supplements section was rejected by a narrow 202-208 roll-call vote. In the Senate, a GOP - sponsored amendment to delete the program was defeated by seven votes. Later in the year, opponents of the program succeeded in blocking a supplemental appropriation to get the supplements program underway, although it was generally believed that the funds would be forthcoming the following year. (See p. 182 and box p. 381)

Housing officials figured that the supplements plan would stimulate the construction of 375,000 units of privately owned housing by 1969. This would compare with only 590,000 units of public housing constructed since that program's enactment in 1937 (HR 7984 authorized construction of an additional 240,000 public housing units during fiscal 1966 to 1969).

The controversy over rent supplements obscured the wide support that much of HR 7984 commanded in Congress. Any large controversies that might have developed over other major programs in the bill were sidetracked by the rent supplements debate.

The bill, in addition to the Administration proposals, embodied several GOP-sponsored programs, including low down-payment federal insurance of home mortgages for veterans, the leasing of existing housing for public housing use, and reduction of interest rates on various housing loan programs from their market-produced level to a flat 3 percent.

One major Administration proposal which was not enacted was federal assistance to promote the development of entire new towns and new communities. The new towns proposal, which had been requested and turned down in 1964, again encountered opposition from many groups and support from virtually none.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The provisions of HR 7984 covered a wide spectrum of housing and urban development programs ranging from rent supplements to rural housing. (For details, see next section.) In its major provisions, HR 7984:

- Established a new program of rent supplements to low-income families who could not obtain standard housing within their own incomes.
- Extended or increased the funding of numerous housing programs, including ones for moderate-income families, low-rent public housing and direct loans for housing for the elderly. Broadened the public housing program to permit increased use of existing housing which, together with new construction, would provide an additional 60,000 units per year over a four-year period.
- Established a new program of Federal Housing Administration insurance of commercial loans for land development in neighborhoods and subdivisions.
- Authorized a new program of FHA insurance of low down-payment mortgages for veterans who had not already received Veterans Administration (VA) benefits.
- Extended existing FHA home mortgage insurance programs for four years, through Oct. 1, 1969.
- Extended the urban renewal program for four years, through Oct. 1, 1969, and provided an additional $2.9 billion authority for grants.
- Authorized expanded urban renewal code enforcement and rehabilitation activities in order to minimize demolition and clearance in these areas.
- Provided grants to low-income homeowners in urban renewal areas to help them repair their homes.
- Established uniform land acquisition procedures to be followed in connection with the acquisition of land by eminent domain under federally assisted urban development programs.
- Increased the authorization for college housing loans by $300 million a year over the following four years.
- Authorized a new program of matching grants to local public bodies for the construction of basic public water and sewer facilities.
- Authorized grants for up to two-thirds of the cost (three-quarters in some cases) of constructing neighborhood facilities, including health, recreational and community centers.
- Increased grants for open-space land acquisition and provided a new program of grants to provide open space for parks and playgrounds in built-up urban areas.
- Authorized grants to local public bodies to provide programs of urban beautification and improvement.
- Established a new program of insured housing loans for rural areas and broadened an existing loan program to allow persons in any age group to buy previously occupied dwellings, farm service buildings and adequate farm land. (Under existing law, such loans could be made only to elderly persons.)

Provisions

As signed into law, HR 7984, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, contained the following provisions:

Title I: Special Provisions for Disadvantaged Persons. The first title of the bill provided for rent supplement payments to low-income families, provided a four-year extension -- to Oct. 1, 1969 -- of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage insurance programs for low- and moderate- income persons, authorized a 3-percent interest rate ceiling on the FHA below-market interest rate insurance program, provided rehabilitation grants for owners of substandard housing in urban renewal areas, authorized special programs to aid persons adversely affected by the closing of federal installations and broadened the scope of certain housing programs.

Rent Supplements. Authorized the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) to make rent supplement payments on behalf of individuals or families who were unable to obtain adequate private housing for rents which were equal to or less than one-quarter of their incomes. Authorized the payments for persons who were determined, under procedures established by the HHFA Administrator, to have incomes less than the maximum amount of income that a person may have and still be eligible for public housing in the area in which he lives. In addition, eligibility was limited to persons who were either

'Great Society' Speech

Following is an excerpt from President Johnson's May 22, 1964, "Great Society" speech at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor: (For complete text, see 1964 Almanac p. 874.)

...Many of you will live to see the day, perhaps 50 years from now, when there will be 400 million Americans; four-fifths of them in urban areas. In the remainder of this century urban population will double, city land will double, and we will have to build homes, highways and facilities equal to all those built since this country was first settled. So in the next 40 years we must rebuild the entire urban United States.

Aristotle said, "Men come together in cities in order to live, but they remain together in order to live the good life."

It is harder and harder to live the good life in American cities today. The catalogue of ills is long: There is decay of the centers and the despoiling of the suburbs. There is not enough housing for our people or transportation for our traffic. Open land is vanishing and old landmarks are violated. Worst of all, expansion is eroding the precious and time-honored values of community with neighbors and communion with nature. The loss of these values breeds loneliness and boredom and indifference. Our society will never be great until our cities are great. Today the frontier of imagination and innovation is inside those cities, and not beyond their borders. New experiments are already going on. It will be the task of your generation to make the American city a place where future generations will come, not only to live but to live the good life.

physically handicapped, elderly (62 or older), displaced by Government action, occupying "substandard housing," or occupants or former occupants of housing in a locality determined by the Small Business Administration, subsequent to April 1, 1965, to have been affected by a natural disaster.

Limited the amount of any payment to the difference between 25 percent of the occupant's income and the fair market rental charge for his dwelling. (The payment would be made to the housing owner on behalf of the occupant. As the income of the occupant rose, the supplement payment would decline until he could pay the entire rent; when this occurred, the occupant could continue to live in the same unit without a supplement.)

Stipulated that payments would be made only with respect to housing built by private non-profit or limited-dividend corporations or by cooperatives with the assistance of FHA-insured market interest rate mortgages.

In addition, for the purposes of an experimental program, provided up to 10 percent of total rent supplement funds for payments on behalf of eligible tenants in housing projects financed (1) by FHA-insured, below-market interest rate loans for low- and moderate-income families and displaced families, (2) by FHA-insured loans for housing for the elderly and (3) by FHA direct loans for housing for the elderly. In the case of the FHA direct loans, payments could be made only for persons living in existing housing (future construction would not qualify for the supplements program) and would be limited to 20 percent of the dwelling units in an existing project; no similar restriction was provided for other new or existing housing under the experimental-program section. Earmarked one-half of the funds provided by the 10-percent wording for housing built with below-market interest rate loans and one-half for the other two types of housing.

Prohibited payments with respect to projects whose operating costs were greater than those of similar housing in the community.

Authorized the HHFA Administrator to enter into 40-year contracts with housing owners for the purpose of rent supplement payments.

Authorized project owners to select occupants subject to qualifications established by the HHFA, or a public or private agency designated by HHFA, concerning the criteria for eligibility. Authorized occupants to obtain options to purchase rented housing at specified prices when landlords determined the probability of future increases in occupants' incomes.

Directed the HHFA Administrator to establish criteria for determining the continued eligibility of participants in the program. Specifically required the Administrator to provide for recertification of participants' incomes, with the exception of the elderly, at two-year intervals, or more frequently as the Administrator desired.

Limited rent supplement contracts to $30 million for fiscal 1966, and an additional $35 million in fiscal 1967, $40 million in fiscal 1968, and $45 million in fiscal 1969. (The HHFA program contemplated construction of 375,000 units of privately owned housing by the end of fiscal 1969.)

FHA Loan Programs for Low- and Moderate- income Persons and Displaced Persons. Continued for four years, to Oct. 1, 1969, FHA authority to insure mortgages under these programs.

Established an interest rate ceiling on loan assistance under the FHA below-market interest rate program at the lower of either 3 percent or the existing statutory rate formula, which currently produced a rate of 3-7/8 to 4 percent. (Under this program enacted in 1961, non-profit organizations, cooperatives and public agencies could borrow money from commercial sources, such as banks, at interest rates below those generally prevailing in the housing market. The loans were insured by the FHA. The Federal National Mortgage Assn. (FNMA) then would buy the mortgage from the bank or other lender which normally would agree to the sale in order to avoid tying up funds in low-interest loans. The net effect of the procedure was that FNMA advanced money at low interest rates for construction of housing for this program.)

Pooling of Mortgages for Sale. Amended a section of the Housing Act of 1964 which authorized the FNMA to sell to private investors participations in a trust secured by a pool of mortgage loans held by the FNMA, as follows: in order to encourage inclusion in the pool of mortgages bearing below-market interest rates, the bill authorized appropriations to make up the difference to the FNMA between outlays on participations in a pool and receipts from below-market-rate mortgages. (Appropriations were necessary because mortgage loans that were put into the pool needed to bear interest rates high enough to produce an income that could be used to pay the interest of the participation certificates. As a result, no below-market-rate mortgages had been included in the pool. The sale of participations was designed to draw funds of private investors -- rather than Treasury funds -- to finance Government mortgage holdings.)

Use of Vacant Units. Authorized local housing authorities to lease vacant units in existing private housing for one- to three-year periods for occupancy by low-income families at rents no higher than those that could be charged for newly constructed public housing units. Limited such leasing to 10 percent of the units in any single structure unless HHFA determined that the limit in a given case should not apply. Made the program's application in a given locality contingent upon the approval of local governing bodies.

Public Housing for the Handicapped. Amended existing housing law to provide equal treatment of handicapped families and elderly families for low-rent housing purposes by extending to handicapped families all of the special provisions in the law (such as increased room cost limits and special $120 annual contributions per unit for occupied dwelling units) which were currently available to the elderly.

Housing for the Elderly and Handicapped. Increased to $500 million the existing $350 million appropriations authorization ceiling on the program of direct loans to provide housing for the elderly or handicapped, limited the interest rate on such loans to 3 percent (rather than the 3-3/4 - 4 percent that was currently in effect).

Rehabilitation Grants. Authorized grants of up to $1,500 for costs of repairs and improvements of homes in urban renewal areas; specified that a recipient could earn no more than $3,000 annually. Provided smaller grants for homeowners whose incomes exceeded $3,000.

Controversial Rent Supplements Retained in Bill

The most publicized feature of the 1965 housing bill -- and also the most controversial -- was a modified Administration proposal of rent supplements to individuals and families who could not obtain standard private housing within their own incomes. The following is a description of how the program was intended to operate and a summary of the issues that arose during Congressional consideration of the plan.

OPERATION. Eligibility Requirements. Rent supplement payments were to be made only on behalf of individuals or families whose incomes were low enough to make them eligible for public housing. (The income limit varied throughout the country.) Administrative regulations specified that total assets and net worth had to be under $2,000 (or $5,000 in the case of the elderly). In addition, eligibility under the law was limited to individuals who were either physically handicapped, elderly (62 years of age or older), displaced or expected to be displaced by governmental action (code enforcement, highway construction, etc.), or occupants of housing in an area affected by a natural disaster.

Amount of Payment. The amount of any supplement payment was limited to the difference between 25 percent of the applicant's income (which he would pay for rent) and the fair market rental charge for his dwelling. The actual payment was to be made to the housing owner on behalf of the occupant. As the income of the occupant rose, the supplement payment was to decline until he could pay the entire rent; when this occurred, the occupant could continue to live in the same unit without a supplement.

Project Eligibility. Payments were permitted only with respect to new or extensively rehabilitated housing projects sponsored by private non-profit or limited-dividend corporations or by housing cooperatives. Housing project owners were to obtain private, federally insured loans for construction and were to select the tenants.

Types of Structures. Any type of residential structure was eligible for supplement tenants, but safeguards were provided to insure that they were of "modest design" and cost.

Increase in Income. Required each tenant (except the elderly) to report any increase in income so that there might be a corresponding decrease in the rent supplement payment.

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL. In the form originally proposed by the Administration, the rent supplements program provided assistance to persons of moderate and low income, but specifically excluded persons who earned so little that they qualified for public housing. Housing officials said that they hoped to assist what they called "middle-income" families with an "income gap" between public and private housing. By this they meant families or individuals with incomes too high to permit them to live in public housing but too low for them to afford good private housing. Additional eligibility tests were provided, such as age, physical handicap and occupancy of substandard housing. Under the Administration proposal, the occupant was to pay 20 percent of his income for rent (or 25 percent in the case of a lease with option-to-purchase) and the Government was to pay whatever additional amount was required for the dwelling unit.

During Congressional hearings on the bill, it became apparent that the proposal had to be drastically modified if it were to be salvaged at all. The powerful public housing lobby, represented by the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, criticized the plan as "administratively cumbersome and socially indefensible." The goal of providing adequate housing for moderate-income families, the association said, could be achieved at lower cost through combined private and public housing developments, federal financing of rehabilitated housing, and traditional public housing. Numerous other civic, labor and business groups asserted that it would be indefensible to subsidize moderate-income housing while a large backlog of low-income families still sought Government aid.

Changes in Plan. Important modifications were made in the Administration plan (primarily the eligibility requirements) before the proposal became law. First, in the House Banking and Currency Committee, eligibility was extended to cover persons who could not obtain standard private housing at rents equal to or less than one-fourth of their income (and also could meet the age and other qualifications noted above). Later (on the House floor and in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee) the proposal was further modified to permit supplements to be paid only on behalf of persons whose income level qualified them for public housing occupancy (and who met the other qualifications). This requirement was enacted. Thus, the person who was made eligible for rent supplements under the final bill was the same person specifically excluded from the original Administration proposal.

Criticism Continued. Even after the modifications that were included in the final bill, opponents of supplements continued to criticize the "gigantic cost" of the rental payments and charged that the program was designed to disrupt the social patterns of the nation. One critic, Sen. John G. Tower (R Texas), said that a major objective of the program was to create "socio-economic integration" which he said would "get low-income, middle-income and high-income groups all living together." (Tower denied that his statement had racial implications.) Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N. Y.) said the program was "a social planner's dream disguised in housing terminology (by) giving the Housing Administrator a blank check to federalize American residential patterns and subsidize forced economic integration."

Funds Denied. Under renewed criticism, led by Republicans, funds to put the program into operation in fiscal 1966 were denied by Congress at the end of the session. Critics said the Federal Housing Administration, in proposed rent supplement regulations, provided higher income limits for eligibility than was intended by the authorizing legislation. (See p. 182, 381)

Federal Installations Closings. Provided a moratorium of up to one year on payments of principal, and in some cases, interest, on FHA-insured loans when homeowners were unemployed as the result of the closing of a federal installation.

Authorized the Secretary of Defense to acquire properties for FHA disposal when persons unemployed by the closing of federal installations certified that they were unable to sell their homes on reasonable terms.

Title II. FHA Insurance Operations. Extended FHA loan insurance activities for four years, through Oct. 1, 1969, and authorized the following program:

Mortgage Insurance on Land Development Loans. Authorized FHA insurance of private loans for land acquisition and site development. The maximum FHA insured mortgage could (1) cover up to 75 percent of the estimated value of the developed land or (2) 50 percent of the land value before development plus 90 percent of the cost of the site development, whichever was less. Limited the maximum mortgage for a single land undertaking to $10 million. Eligible costs were the acquisition of the land and its improvement with water and sewer facilities, roads, streets, sidewalks, storm drainage facilities and other similar site work.

Permitted either a public sewer system or an adequately regulated private one on land developed under FHA assistance.

Downpayment Requirement. Reduced the downpayment that a person must make on a home valued between $20,000 and $30,000 where the purchase is financed with a mortgage insured under the regular FHA home mortgage insurance program, as follows: required that the payment on that part of the value of insured property which exceeded $20,000 be 20 percent, in place of the existing 25 percent.

Veterans Loans. Established a special FHA home mortgage insurance program for veterans who had not already received benefits under the VA program. Permitted no down payment on the first $15,000 of such insured loan, 10-percent down on the amount between $15,000 and $20,000 and 15 percent on the amount between $20,000 and $30,000, the existing statutory limitation for FHA loan insurance. Limited participation to veterans who had served tours of 90 days or more (or were certified by the Secretary of Defense as having performed extra-hazardous service).

Loans in High-Cost Areas. Authorized the Federal Housing Commissioner to raise the existing ceiling of $10,000 on FHA-insurable home improvement loans by up to 45 percent in high-cost areas.

Mortgages for Servicemen. Increased the maximum amount of a mortgage for a member of the Armed Forces which the FHA would insure from $20,000 to $30,000. Provided for a minimum down payment on such loans as follows: 3 percent on the first $15,000; 10 percent on the amount between $15,000 and $20,000 and 15 percent on the amount between $20,000 and $30,000.

Optional Cash Payment of FHA Insurance Benefits. Authorized the Housing Commissioner at his discretion to pay benefits derived from FHA programs either in cash or in debentures (negotiable, interest-bearing notes) and to borrow from the Treasury for payments as he deemed necessary.

FHA Urban Renewal Housing Programs. Raised the maximum amount of mortgage insurance which a non-occupant mortgagor in an urban renewal area could receive for rehabilitation, purchase or construction for rental purposes of a 1- to 11-family home or other property from 85 percent of the loan amount an owner-occupant could receive to 93 percent of that amount.

Authorized the HHFA Administrator to permit such non-dwelling facilities as he deemed desirable and consistent to be included in FHA-insured multi-family rental housing projects located in urban renewal areas.

Title III. Urban Renewal. Continued the federal urban renewal programs for four years by authorizing an additional $2.9 billion for renewal grants, as follows: $675 million upon enactment, $725 million in fiscal 1967 and $750 million each in fiscal 1968 and fiscal 1969.

Directed the Housing Administrator to study and report to the President and Congress on housing and building laws, codes, standards and regulations, zoning and land-use laws, codes and regulations, and federal, state and local tax policies.

General Neighborhood Renewal Plans. Authorized the inclusion of non-renewal areas with "specially related problems" in community development plans so that renewal programs could deal with unfragmented neighborhoods. Provided that all projects in the plan area be initiated in eight years.

Demolition Grants. Authorized grants of up to two-thirds of cost for demolition of unsafe structures in urban renewal areas or other areas which had workable programs and met specified conditions.

Code Enforcement and Rehabilitation. Stipulated that code enforcement and rehabilitation projects (aimed at minimizing the need for demolition and clearance in urban renewal areas) receive a minimum of 10 percent of the aggregate of (1) the $2.9 billion capital grant authority of HR 7984 and subsequent legislation and (2) the authorization for low-interest-rate rehabilitation loans under the Housing Act of 1964.

Doubled the existing $50 million appropriations authorization ceiling provided in the Housing Act of 1964 for rehabilitation loans. Provided for termination of the program on Oct. 1, 1969.

Authorized grants to cities, other municipalities, and counties for programs of concentrated code enforcement in deteriorated or deteriorating areas (rather than only in urban renewal areas, as provided in existing law); grants could be for up to two-thirds of cost, or three-fourths of cost in the case of cities of less than 50,000 population.

Local Grants-in-Aid. Included numerous provisions relating to specific urban renewal projects in various cities throughout the country.

Historic Structures. Authorized an urban renewal project to include the cost of relocating historic structures within the project area.

Workable Program Requirement. Amended the Housing Act of 1949 to require that each workable program for community improvement be sufficiently extensive and detailed to prove the need for a proposed urban renewal project and to demonstrate that the project was in accord with the workable program.

Stipulated that the workable program requirement would be applicable to an Indian tribe, band or nation only to the extent that it had legal jurisdiction and power to carry out the requirement.

Non-Residential Projects. Stipulated that up to 35 percent of the bill's new capital grant authorization for urban renewal activities could be used for projects which were predominantly non-residential both before and after

renewal. Stipulated that the existing 30-percent limitation on such projects would remain in force for amounts previously available for such projects but still unused.

Lease Guarantees for Small Businesses. Amended the Small Business Investment Act to authorize the Small Business Administration (SBA) to guarantee payment of rentals under leases entered into by small business concerns displaced by federal or federally aided urban renewal, highway or other construction projects and concerns eligible for loans under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Limited the SBA fee for the guarantee to 2-1/2 percent of minimum annual guaranteed rental. Established a revolving fund for this program with initial capital of $5 million from SBA's general fund and increased the authorization to the general fund by a like amount.

Other Provisions. Amended the Housing Act of 1954 to authorize the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency to undertake renewal projects in areas which were not residential or predominantly residential.

Expanded and implemented guidelines of existing law regarding relocation assistance programs for persons displaced by urban renewal.

Made economically depressed areas (designated as urban redevelopment areas under the Area Redevelopment Act or similar legislation subsequently enacted) with populations of 150,000 or more eligible for capital grants of three-fourths of the cost of urban renewal projects. (Existing law provided for grants of up to two-thirds of the cost of projects in such redevelopment areas, but up to three-fourths of the cost if the areas had a population of less than 150,000. The provision applied retroactively to Providence, R.I., and could apply to other areas in the future.)

Title IV. Compensation of Condemnees. Established uniform land acquisition procedures to be followed in connection with the acquisition of land by eminent domain under the following federally assisted urban development programs: urban renewal, public housing, urban mass transportation, public facility loans, open-space land, basic public works, neighborhood facilities and advance acquisition of land. The uniform procedures required an applicant to make every reasonable effort to acquire property by negotiated purchase before resorting to eminent domain and provided safeguards for the owners of real property against unfair treatment under eminent domain proceedings.

Title V. Low-Rent Public Housing. Extended the low-rent public housing program for four years, to Oct. 1, 1969, and increased the authorization for contracts for this program by $47 million annually during fiscal 1966-69 (the existing authorized total was $366,250,000) in order to provide an estimated 60,000 units per year over the four-year period. (Housing officials said they expected the 60,000 total to include about 35,000 units in new construction, 15,000 units from purchase and--if necessary--rehabilitation of existing housing, and 10,000 units leased from owners for low-rent use.)

Greater Use of Existing Housing. Authorized amortization periods of less than 40 years on public housing indebtedness in order to facilitate the purchase or leasing of older housing for use as low-rent public housing.

Reallocation of Units. Authorized the reallocation of housing units not placed under construction within five years from the date they were reserved for a state, without regard to limits on the amount of units which may be placed under contract in any one state.

Sale of Federally Owned Projects. Authorized the Public Housing Administration (PHA) to sell a federally owned public housing project to a non-profit local group, as well as to a local public housing agency, provided that such project would remain in use as low-rent housing.

Per Room Limitations. Increased the limitations on the cost of construction of low-rent public housing from $2,000 to $2,400 for regular units, from $3,000 to $3,500 for units constructed in Alaska or for the elderly and from $3,500 to $4,000 for units in Alaska for the elderly.

Rental Gap. Exempted disaster victims (as defined under the rent supplements program, above) from a requirement that there be a 20-percent gap between upper rental limits for admission to public housing and lowest private rents.

Purchase by Tenants. Permitted tenants to purchase detached, semi-detached or row public housing units.

Title VI. College Housing. Extended the college housing loan program for four years, through fiscal 1969. (The existing authorization for the program totaled $2,875,000,000 and was increased by $300 million annually; the $300 million annual increase was to continue during the four-year extension.)

Established an interest rate ceiling on such loans at the lower of either 3 percent or the existing statutory interest rate formula (which currently provided an actual rate of about 3-3/4 - 4 percent). (This encouraged state universities to use the federal program for the first time, since the 3-percent interest rate was lower than that usually paid on state bond issues.)

Stipulated that new colleges were eligible for loans when they provided assurance that they would offer the baccalaureate degree within a reasonable period of time.

Broadened coverage of the loan program to include vocational and technical institutions administered by fully accredited, degree-granting, four-year universities and colleges.

Title VII. Community Facilities. Authorized the HHFA Administrator to make grants to local public bodies and agencies to finance up to 50 percent of the cost of projects to provide basic water facilities (including storage, purification, treatment and distribution) and sewer facilities (other than for "treatment works" eligible for federal aid under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) in communities of any size. Authorized grants for 90 percent of the cost for a sewer facility in communities under 10,000 population which had an unemployment rate 100 percent above the national average for the preceding year and in which there was no adequate facility serving "a substantial portion" of the community's inhabitants. Stipulated that before a grant could be approved for a sewer facility, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would be required to certify that any waste material carried by such facilities would be "adequately treated" (in accordance with applicable federal, state, interstate and local standards) before it was discharged into any public waterway. (The grants could be used to construct, expand, enlarge and improve basic public water and sewer facilities, but were not intended for ordinary repair and maintenance expenses of existing systems.)

Authorized the HHFA Administrator to make grants to local public bodies and agencies to finance up to two-thirds of the cost of neighborhood health and recreation centers and similar community services (grants could be for up to 75 percent of the cost in the case of a project located in a "redevelopment area" as designated in the Area Redevelopment Act or a supplementary act. Re-

quired such a project to: (1) provide health, recreational, social or similar community services (including a community action program under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964), (2) be consistent with community development planning and (3) be located near a "significant portion" of the area's low- or moderate-income residents.

Authorized grants to local public bodies and agencies to assist in the acquisition of land for future construction of public works or facilities; the grant could cover the total amount of reasonable interest charges for five years.

Authorized appropriations for fiscal years 1966-69, as follows: $200 million a year for water and sewer grants; $50 million a year for neighborhood facilities; and $25 million a year for advance acquisition of land.

Title VIII. Federal National Mortgage Assn. Increased by $1,625,000,000 the amount of special assistance the President could authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) to commit for purchases of FHA-insured mortgages financing housing for low- and moderate-income families, for housing activities in urban renewal areas, for housing for the elderly and for other special types of housing, as follows: $100 million in fiscal 1966; $450 million in fiscal 1967; $550 million in fiscal 1968; and $525 million in fiscal 1969.

Provided certain exemptions of FHA below-market interest rate mortgages covering low- or moderate-income housing from the statutory $17,500 limit on the amount of a mortgage that could be purchased by FNMA under its special assistance function.

Authorized FNMA to purchase mortgages covering residential property offered by other federal agencies and other obligations offered by HHFA; provided further authority for FNMA in its fiduciary capacity to deal in any HHFA obligations.

Title IX. Open-Space Land and Urban Beautification and Improvement. Authorized the HHFA Administrator to enter into contracts totaling up to $310 million ($75 million under existing law) for grants to states and localities under Title VII of the 1961 Housing Act to acquire land in and around urban centers to create "open-space" areas for recreational, conservation, scenic and historic purposes. Limited the share of the total amount which could be used for the open-space program in built-up areas (see below) to $64 million and for urban beautification (see below) to $36 million.

Provided that the maximum grant for acquisition of open-space land would be 50 percent of the total cost (existing law allowed up to 20 percent).

Open Space in Built-Up Areas. Authorized the HHFA Administrator to enter into contracts for grants to states and localities to help finance the acquisition of developed land in built-up urban areas which would be cleared and used as permanent open-space land (parks, squares, playgrounds, pedestrian malls, etc.); grants could not exceed 50 percent of the cost of land acquisition and necessary demolition and removal of developments on the sites.

Urban Beautification. Authorized the HHFA Administrator to enter into contracts for grants to states and localities for local landscaping, park improvement and other urban beautification and improvement; grants could not exceed 50 percent of the amount by which the community's activities under the program during any fiscal year exceeded its usual expenditures for comparable activities, except that up to $5 million of the amount authorized for the section (see above) could be used to make grants for up to 90 percent of the cost of demonstration projects of "special value," as determined by the Administrator.

Other Provisions. Limited open-space grants to situations in which they were needed to carry out a unified or officially coordinated program which was part of a comprehensive urban development plan (existing law required that there be comprehensive planning to which the proposed land use is important).

Permitted up to $50,000 of the funds available for grants under the title for undertaking and publishing open-space surveys and other studies in connection with activities under the title.

Title X. Rural Housing. Authorized the Farmers' Home Administration to make loans to persons in any age group to buy previously occupied dwellings, farm service buildings and adequate farm land. (Under existing law, such loans could be made only to elderly persons).

Established a new loan program which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make and to insure loans for rural home improvement with maximum interest rates of: (1) 5 percent to persons of low- and moderate-incomes and (2) a level comparable to the rates and service charges applicable to loans insured by the FHA to persons of higher incomes. Limited the total amount of loans that could be made or insured in the low- and moderate-income bracket to a total of $300 million annually, but placed no limit on the amount of loans or loan insurance for persons of higher income.

Defined a rural area for purposes of the loan program as a place which was not part of or associated with an urban area and which had: (1) a population not in excess of 2,500; or (2) a population between 2,500 and 5,500, if rural in character.

Increased from $10 million to $50 million the authorization for grants to non-profit sponsors to provide low-rent housing for domestic farm labor.

Extended authorizations for rural housing programs for four years, to Oct. 1, 1969.

Title XI. Miscellaneous. Required the Housing Administrator to report to Congress annually on housing programs under the jurisdiction of the HHFA.

Increased appropriations authorizations on the following existing programs: urban planning grants, from $105 million to $230 million; federal-state urban affairs training programs, from $10 million to $30 million; public works planning advances, from $20 million to $70 million; and low-income housing demonstration grants from $10 million to $15 million.

Authorized loans to private non-profit corporations to finance the construction of water purification, storage and distribution systems and sewer systems for rural areas and small communities.

Authorized savings and loan associations to make loans on the security of buildings to be used as college dormitories, fraternity or sorority houses or for residential purposes by the staffs of community hospitals.

Repealed a provision of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 (PL 88-365) which required that facilities and equipment used under the program be U.S. manufactured.

Directed the HHFA Administrator to study and report to Congress within one year of the bill's enactment on (1) methods of reducing loss to homeowners whose property depreciates because of proximity to airports and (2) methods of housing construction which would diminish the effect of aircraft noise within such homes.

Authorized federal savings and loan associations to make up to 1 percent of their assets available for overseas housing loans guaranteed under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (Existing law limited participation primarily to national and state banks.)

Background

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 274; 1961 Almanac p. 188; Congress and the Nation p. 459.

Modern U. S. housing programs, initiated in the 1930s, had two main purposes, one economic, one social. Home construction was a key factor in the economy of the nation. As World War II drew to a close, economic planners saw the pent-up demand for housing, which had been neglected during the war, as a major means of absorbing the labor force to be released from military service and defense industry. Later, home building was considered an important element in seeking the goal of full employment and in combatting recessions. More recently its use as a weapon against poverty has been stressed. Equally important in recent years has been the emphasis on rehabilitation of urban areas, which have been caught in the pressures of rising population, increased congestion and the flight of the wealthier and better educated groups to the suburbs.

Home construction, including maintenance and repairs, accounts for more than 5 percent of the Gross National Product.

It has been generally agreed, since New Deal days, that the Federal Government has some responsibilities in the housing field -- to stimulate the economy, help communities combat slums and assist special groups, such as veterans, the poor, the elderly, farmers, minority groups, etc., to obtain decent homes in wholesome neighborhoods. (See 1949 housing policy statement box, p. 367.)

But at no time in the postwar years did housing units assisted by the Federal Government through insurance or subsidy amount to more than half of the total number of units constructed. From 1945 through 1962, about 19,991,000 non-farm housing units were started. Of these,

Description of Major Federal Housing Agencies

The Department of Housing and Urban Development was created Sept. 9, 1965, under PL 89-174, with responsibility for the principal housing, home finance and community development functions of the Federal Government. HUD essentially was a transformation of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA), and its constitutent parts, to a Cabinet-level department. Initially, HUD continued to operate with virtually no change in personnel or organization from the HHFA, pending the appointment of a Secretary in 1966. With the appointment, the only major change expected was the transfer of over-all supervision and coordination of constituent agencies from the Office of the HHFA Administrator to an Office of the Secretary.

HHFA, as created on July 27, 1947, under Reorganization Plan No. 3, consisted of an Office of the Administrator and five operating units or agencies -- the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration, the Federal National Mortgage Assn., the Community Facilities Administration and the Urban Renewal Administration. The first three had their own authority in law and the powers of each were invested in a commissioner or, in the case of FNMA, a board of directors. The CFA and the URA, however, were created administratively by the HHFA as part of that agency. The powers of these two units legally were held by the HHFA Administrator.

The divisions carry on the following functions:

- Office of the HHFA Administrator -- Besides supervising and coordinating the constituent parts of the Agency, the Administrator must approve community programs for the prevention and elimination of slums and blight conditions in order to establish a community's eligibility for federal urban renewal assistance, dispose of certain federally owned housing properties and supervise certain disaster and relief activities relating to housing.
- Federal Housing Administration -- The FHA was created by the National Housing Act of 1934 in order to encourage the improvement of housing standards, to provide a system of mortgage insurance and help stabilize the mortgage market. It insures approved private lenders against loss on mortgage loans made for property improvement, land development, cooperative housing projects, one- to four-family sales housing units, rental projects, armed services housing, and the construction or rehabilitation of housing in urban renewal areas.
- Public Housing Administration -- PHA was created July 27, 1947, to administer the low-rent public housing program authorized by the 1937 Housing Act.
- Federal National Mortgage Assn. -- FNMA was originally chartered on Feb. 10, 1938, and is authorized to conduct secondary market operations by buying Government-insured or guaranteed mortgages where and when investment funds are in short supply and by selling such mortgages where and when investment capital is readily available. FNMA also has special assistance functions to support selected types of home mortgages pending establishment of their marketability and in order to prevent a decline in mortgage-lending and home-building activities.
- Community Facilities Administration -- The CFA was established Dec. 23, 1954, and provides technical and financial assistance to public bodies and to non-profit organizations in planning, financing and constructing community facilities, such as college housing; sewer, water and other public works; advance planning for public facilities; housing for the elderly; and certain school construction.
- Urban Renewal Administration -- The URA was established Dec. 23, 1954, and administers the federal program of slum clearance and urban renewal, the urban planning assistance program and the program for developing improved techniques for preventing and eliminating urban blight.
- Other Programs -- Other federal activities in housing include: the Veterans Administration's loan guarantee and direct loan programs, the farm housing programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, and the activities of the Federal Savings and Loan System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. and the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

12,113,000 were conventional, 4,583,000 were insured by the Federal Housing Administration, 2,607,000 were guaranteed by the Veterans Administration, about 70,000 were aided by direct Government loans and 618,000 were public housing.

The postwar landmark in housing legislation was the Housing Act of 1949. It pronounced a national housing policy, provided for an annual housing census, revived and broadened the public housing program, established the controversial urban renewal program and established a large rural housing program. In later years, the 1949 Act was amended to meet new and special needs, such as aid for college housing (1950), sales housing for the elderly (1956) and rental housing for the elderly (1959). Special aid for public works in small communities was provided for in 1955. The 1961 Housing Act initiated programs for aid to middle-income housing, mass transportation and urban "open spaces" and substantially expanded existing programs to reduce urban blight and congestion and to improve housing for low-income groups.

Although the 1964 omnibus housing bill was called "bare-bones" and considered one which merely extended most housing programs into 1965, it included most of the Administration's proposals and a substantial part of the funds requested. It contained four important new programs: $10 million for construction of low-cost rental housing for domestic farm workers; $10 million in 50-50 matching grants to train local urban development administrators; $1.5 million over three years for graduate training fellowships in city planning and $50 million for low-interest loans to property owners in urban renewal areas to help rehabilitate their property and thereby avoid total demolition and reconstruction (a Republican proposal). The 1964 measure also provided for more ready capital by authorizing the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to pool its mortgages and sell interests in the pool to private investors. In addition, the 1964 bill added handicapped persons to the direct-loan, FHA insurance and public housing programs available to the elderly.

HOUSING MESSAGE

President Johnson March 2 sent to Congress his 1965 housing and urban development message -- "Message on the Cities" -- in which he stressed the need to prepare land for new cities and expanding metropolitan areas and to rehabilitate existing urban areas. Observing that the U. S. population would double in the next four decades, the President said "it is as if we had 40 years to rebuild the entire United States." (For text, see p. 1400)

Highlights of the message and the outcome of the requests it embodied:

New Department. The President again asked for creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development. This had been unsuccessfully sought by Mr. Johnson and President Kennedy since 1961. The proposed new department would "consist of all the present programs of HHFA (Housing and Home Finance Agency). In addition it would be primarily responsible for federal participation in metropolitan area thinking and planning." The Department was authorized under PL 89-174. (See p. 382)

Rent Supplements. In a major departure from previous housing proposals, the President called for a program of rent supplements for low-and moderate-income families and individuals. To be eligible for a rent supplement, the income of the individual (or family) had to be too low to obtain standard private housing, but too high to make him eligible for public housing. In addition, an individual or family had to meet one of the following qualifications: have been displaced by governmental action (such as code enforcement, urban renewal, public housing projects, highway construction); be 62 years of age or older; be physically handicapped; or occupy "substandard housing." The individual or family receiving a supplement was to pay either 20 or 25 percent of his income for rent (20 percent if he was just renting or 25 percent if he was renting with an option to buy the dwelling unit); the Federal Government was to pay whatever additional amount was required to rent the dwelling unit.

Use of the rental subsidy, the President said, "will make it unnecessary for the Government to assist and even require the segregation by income level which detracts from the variety and quality of urban life. In the long run this may prove the most effective instrument of our new housing policy." Should the program work as well as expected, the President added, "it should be possible to phase out most of our existing programs of low-interest loans."

The supplements program, modified to limit payments only to persons whose income was low enough to qualify them for public housing, was included in HR 7984. Operating funds for the program in fiscal 1966, however, were denied.

Urban Sprawl, New Towns, Community Facilities. To prepare for orderly urban growth, the President proposed:

- Federal assistance to promote the development of entire new towns, new communities and new subdivisions. The "new towns" package contained two separate provisions: Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance for loans to private builders to finance acquisition and development of land, and federal loans to states for land development and subsequent sale of the developed land to private builders. The new towns proposals were rejected by House and Senate Committees, but the final bill provided FHA mortgage insurance for private developers of neighborhoods and subdivisions.
- A program of matching grants to local governments for basic water and sewer facilities "contingent on comprehensive areawide planning for future growth." The request was enacted in HR 7984.
- Federal grants to cover interest charges for five years on loans obtained by local public bodies for advance acquisition of land needed for public buildings and facilities. All were included in HR 7984.

Training for Urban Skills. The President proposed establishment of an Institute of Urban Development as part of the new Department of Housing and Urban Development. Presumably the Institute would administer several urban training programs previously instituted by or recommended by the Administration, such as the programs authorized (but never funded) in the 1964 Housing Act providing matching grants to states for special training programs in community development and grants for graduate fellowships in urban planning. (1964 Almanac p. 274) Legislative enactment of the proposal was not needed. It was expected that the Institute would be created during 1966 in the reorganization of agencies comprising the new Department.

Rehabilitation Assistance. In an effort to compensate for some of the criticism of the "federal bulldozer" image of urban renewal and yet press rehabilitation of older parts of cities, the President called

Housing Policy

"The Congress hereby declares that the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of its people require housing production and related community development sufficient to remedy the serious housing shortage, the elimination of sub-standard and other inadequate housing through the clearance of slums and blighted areas, and the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family, thus contributing to the development and redevelopment of communities and to the advancement of the growth, wealth and security of the Nation."

Housing Act of 1949

for combined use of urban renewal funds and public housing funds to rehabilitate existing housing (rather than tearing it down in urban renewal and public housing programs). The request was included in HR 7984.

Neighborhood Facilities. In a move designed to "meet the individual's most pressing needs and provide places for recreation and for meeting with neighbors," the President recommended a new program of matching grants to help governments build multipurpose neighborhood centers for health, recreation and similar community services. This was included in HR 7984.

Urban Beautification. The President called for a broadening of the open-space land program authorized by the Housing Act of 1961 to provide grants to assist local bodies in acquiring and clearing land in and around urban centers for creation of small parks and squares, malls and playgrounds. (Assistance under the existing open-space program was limited to acquisition of lands that were primarily undeveloped). Mr. Johnson also proposed a new program of special grants to states and localities for local landscaping, park improvement and other urban beautification and improvement. Both proposals were included in HR 7984.

Community Renewal Programs. To encourage cities to develop "long range programs which take into account human as well as construction needs," the President proposed that every city of 50,000 or more develop a "Community Renewal Program" as a condition for federal urban renewal assistance. "These programs," the President said, "will provide an orderly schedule and pattern for development of areas of blight and decay -- combining social and educational services with the planning of physical construction." No action was taken on the request.

Existing Programs. The President also called for extension, and in some cases expansion, of numerous existing housing and urban development programs, including FHA insurance activities, urban renewal, low-rent public housing, below-market interest rate mortgage assistance on housing loans for moderate-income families and other activities. The President did not specify the new operating levels in his message, however, and they were first outlined in the Administration omnibus housing bill, introduced in both the House and Senate March 4. Major proposals included:

Urban Renewal. Authorization of an additional $2.9 billion for urban renewal grants, as follows: $675 million upon enactment, $725 million in fiscal 1967, and $750 million in each of the fiscal years 1968 and 1969. The request was included in HR 7984.

Public Housing. An increase of an annual $47 million over fiscal years 1966-69 in contractual authority for low-rent public housing projects. Housing authorities said the increased ceiling would provide an additional 60,000 units a year, including 35,000 new units and 25,000 units to be purchased from private homeowners for low-income use. This was included in HR 7984.

Moderate-Income Housing. A four-year continuation, at the rate of 40,000 new units per year, of the program of FHA below-market interest rate mortgage insurance on housing loans for moderate-income families. This was included in HR 7984.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 25 - April 7 on HR 5840, the Administration omnibus housing bill (HR 7984, the bill enacted, was a revised bill that was introduced later), and on HR 6501, an omnibus Republican bill.

TESTIMONY -- March 25 -- Robert C. Weaver, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, presented a detailed description of the Administration bill and outlined Administration views on major proposals.

Rent Supplements. Calling the rent supplements program a "vital part" of the proposed act, Weaver said the supplements would provide "decent" housing for families in the income gap between public housing and adequate private housing. He said about four million families fit this category, of which "almost half are elderly or handicapped, and the others all live in substandard housing. There are also an estimated 300,000 families who will be displaced from their homes by governmental action over the next four years, and many of them will be in this income range."

The Administrator estimated that the supplements would "enable the resources and initiative of private enterprise over the next four years to finance more than 500,000 dwelling units geared to the needs of lower income families."

In the questioning that followed Weaver's prepared testimony, Republican members of the Subcommittee contended that the supplements would be available to numerous people in the $5,000 to $8,000 income range.

Rehabilitation Grants. The success of urban renewal rehabilitation projects, Weaver said, "requires bringing all the property in the area up to standard... Grants to permit the homeowner to do the job himself would help avoid public acquisition and minimize displacement of families." Weaver said the grants would be limited to hardship cases, "generally to avoid displacement of homeowners who have no other means of financing repairs and improvements which must be made to their homes."

New Towns. Weaver said that "the rapid rate at which we are consuming urban land" -- one million acres in 1964 alone--had resulted in "sharply climbing land costs and waste and ugliness from disorderly urban sprawl." He warned that "in the few decades left in this century, we will double our urban population, double our city land, and do as much building as we have done since the first colonists arrived on our shores."

Weaver said that the availability of federal land development mortgage insurance would enable developers "to provide a more steady supply of improved building

sites in an orderly and more economical manner. It should also open up cheaper outlying land for well-planned development and help combat the rapid rise of prices for homebuilding sites." The land development area, Weaver noted, could vary in size from a small, well-developed neighborhood to an entire new community. "In the latter case," the Administrator said, "we may expect some additional benefits such as cheaper initial land costs, a better balance of varied housing and other land uses, and reduced traffic."

Weaver said the second feature of the "new towns" package, federal loans to states for land development and subsequent sale of the developed land to private builders, would enable state governments to "become instrumental in fostering comprehensive planning of new areas expected to be populated within the foreseeable future."

Community Renewal Programs. Such programs prepared in the past by planning authorities in larger cities, Weaver said, had "definitely proved their worth, both for urban renewal and other related city functions." The Administrator added that success of local urban renewal efforts was becoming increasingly dependent upon coordination among projects, which he said was one of the central purposes of a community renewal program. Weaver also said that such programs would be "particularly helpful in coordinating urban renewal with residential development, especially where rehabilitation is feasible."

Low-Rent Public Housing. Authority to amortize public housing indebtedness over periods shorter than the present 40 years, Weaver said, "would provide additional flexibility... needed to facilitate the purchase or leasing of older housing" at lower costs than new construction. The use of previously occupied housing, the Administrator said, "would be particularly useful in areas where there are substantial vacancies in privately owned housing, especially for large families."

Water and Sewer Grants. The proposed grants for basic water and sewer facilities, Weaver said, "would stimulate a substantial increase in local expenditures for... facilities needed for growth and would contribute to the development of efficient areawide systems which are consistent with local comprehensive planning."

Neighborhood Centers. "Much of the costs of ill health, juvenile delinquency, dependency, and the problems of old age," Weaver asserted, "can be avoided by preventive measures that could be provided by an adequate program of community services which are urgently needed but are too often unavailable." Priority for grants, he said, would be given to applications for projects that "would benefit members of low-income families or otherwise further the objectives of a 'community action program' approved by the Office of Economic Opportunity."

Advance Acquisition of Land. "Advance acquisition," Weaver declared, "can avoid the waste of demolishing buildings that otherwise might be constructed...and can avoid relocating the occupants from their homes or disrupting their businesses. In addition, knowledge of the location of proposed future works can enable private developers and builders to make adjustments in their construction plans and schedules which lead to more orderly growth and development of the entire area."

Open-Space Land Acquisition. Weaver said the current open-space program was limited to assisting in the acquisition of lands that were primarily underdeveloped, a fact which had "tended to limit....the program to outlying areas of cities and their suburbs." He said less than 15 percent of the lands acquired under the program had been located in built-up parts of metropolitan areas. Weaver said the new authority to acquire developed lands for conversion to parks, squares and malls would "assist in relieving the congestion, noise, drabness and unbroken monotony of asphalt and brick characteristic of the business and midtown sections of so many of our cities."

Urban Beautification and Improvement. Weaver said the new program was "designed to help communities to become more desirable and pleasant places in which to live, work, play and rear a family." The programs, locally planned, would have to "represent significant and effective efforts, involving all available public and private resources, for the beautification and improvement of open-space and other public land in the community" and would have to be important to the community's development plan. He said a community would be able to get federal assistance for a variety of measures, including park development; mall, square and waterfront area improvement; activities "on behalf of the arts," and development of pedestrian malls in streets closed to traffic.

Weaver said a community would be encouraged to undertake other beautification efforts on its own, such as the regulation of signs and utility wires, "zoning to prevent auto graveyards in inappropriate areas, and school programs to foster pride in maintaining and improving the appearance of the community."

Of the proposed demonstration grants, Weaver said they could "play a major role in developing new and imaginative approaches" to urban beautification and "help avoid costly mistakes by other communities."

March 26 -- Dwight D. Townsend, director of the Washington office, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., said that the Administration bill was "important not just for those who will occupy the housing built, but for all who live in cities, as their welfare is affected by the housing... and by the over-all development of the cities."

While endorsing the program of rent subsidies embodied in the bill, Townsend said the existing Federal Housing Administration (FHA) program of below-market interest rate loans to meet the needs of moderate-income families should not "be phased out in favor of the rent supplement program...Instead we recommend that it be expanded and improved. We believe that there is a need for both a below-market interest program and a rent supplement program."

RURAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Howard Bertsch, administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, outlined the rural housing provisions of HR 5840 and said their enactment would be "a major step toward helping achieve the goal of giving families in rural America parity of opportunity in housing."

"The most significant new feature" embodied in the rural housing provisions of HR 5840, Bertsch said, was the authorization of insured housing loans to persons wishing to build homes in rural areas. This provision, he said, "would enable funding a rural housing program of reasonable dimensions and accelerating the rate at which the quality of housing on our farms and in our small towns and villages can be improved."

Another "important new authority" provided by HR 5840, Bertsch said, would permit the Farmers Home Administration to make loans to families in any age group to buy previously occupied dwellings, farm service buildings, and adequate farm land. Under existing law, families

other than senior citizens could obtain loans only for new construction or repair of buildings they already owned. This, Bertsch said, would enable families in rural areas to acquire homes and essential facilities "at considerably less cost than would be involved if they were to build a new home."

Other rural housing provisions outlined by Bertsch would: (1) authorize sales of insured housing loans at discounts to private investors, if necessary, and require any losses from discount sales to be made up annually by appropriation; (2) amend the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) Charter Act to make insured rural housing loans eligible for purchase by the FNMA under its secondary market operations; (3) authorize the FNMA to buy insured rural housing loans from the Farmers Home Administration as part of that agency's management and liquidation function. Bertsch said the discount sale of loans to private investors was necessary because "insured housing loans under the proposed terms might not always be saleable to private investors at par." The provisions extending FNMA authority, Bertsch said, would improve the "saleability" of insured rural housing loans.

URBAN RENEWAL, PUBLIC HOUSING

March 29 -- Nathaniel S. Keith, president of the National Housing Conference, criticized as inadequate the proposed $2.9 billion increase in urban renewal grants over the next four years provided by HR 5840 and the annual increase of $47 million in obligational authority for new public housing. The urban renewal outlay, Keith said, should be increased to $6 billion and the annual housing grants doubled to provide for 125,000 new units a year rather than the projected 60,000.

John W. Edelman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, also urged that a minimum of 125,000 new public housing units be built each year over a four-year period. Edelman also said that the Council considered rent subsidies "a valuable and essential tool and method of meeting current housing needs" for the elderly.

Edelman further asserted that "housing projects for the elderly as far as possible should be built in such a way as not to cause a kind of segregated situation for the older persons living in these accommodations.... Most of the tenants in such projects are still physically and mentally alive and...more frequently need and desire a normal community environment and the possibility of contacts with age groups other than their own."

RENT SUPPLEMENTS, "NEW TOWNS" CRITICIZED

March 30 -- Ira S. Robbins, president of the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, called the rental supplements proposal "administratively cumbersome and socially indefensible." The goal of providing adequate housing for middle-income families, Robbins said, could be achieved at lower cost through combined private and public housing developments and through federal financing of rehabilitated housing.

Robbins also criticized the provisions of the bill which authorized federal assistance to encourage development of new communities and complete "new towns." The new towns, Robbins asserted, would merely create greater problems by luring middle-income families from the central city, allowing it to deteriorate.

April 1 -- Philadelphia Mayor James H. Tate, representing the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said in praising the Administration bill that poor housing had been a cause of the rioting that had broken out in his city during the summer of 1964.

Rent Supplements Positions

During hearings on the President's omnibus housing bill before Housing Subcommittees of the House and Senate, representatives of the following major labor, agricultural, construction, banking and civic organizations testified on the Administration's rental supplements proposal. Among the groups favoring the concept of supplements, few endorsed the original, Administration plan. Some called for a broadening of the provision to cover a wider range of income groups, and others for a restriction of the program to persons whose income was low enough to qualify for public housing.

Groups in favor of supplements:
American Bankers Assn.
AFL - CIO
Apartment Assn. of America
Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard University
Mortgage Bankers Assn. of America
National Assn. of Home Builders
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Council on the Aging
National Council of Senior Citizens
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers

Groups opposed:
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Assn.

In Philadelphia alone, Tate said, there were 100,000 families who qualified for public housing on the basis of income but could not be accommodated because of limited facilities.

Ehney A. Camp Jr., executive vice president and treasurer of Liberty National Life Insurance Co., Birmingham, Ala., testifying on behalf of the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Association of America, said that the life insurance industry was opposed to the bill's provisions for "new towns" and for Agriculture Department loans and insurance for rural housing.

Insurance men had "grave doubts," Camp said, as to whether the "new towns" provisions would accomplish their professed objective of encouraging "better land use and community planning." Camp contended that there was "too much danger that insured loans for the purchase of land on the scale indicated here would lead to speculation and sharply rising land prices."

April 2 -- S. Ross Greenwood, a spokesman for the American Bankers Association, said the extension of FHA mortgage insurance on private loans to land developers as provided by the Administration bill "would be especially useful to many builders who are willing to undertake the construction of...subdivisions, but who could not do so without an insurance program." Greenwood said, however, the Bankers' Assn. opposed extension of the mortgage insurance for "extensive new developments which alludes to the development of new towns. Although such a development may if properly conceived and executed be in the public interest, the present proposal leaves a great area of major policy to the discretion of the Housing Administration." Greenwood said that HR 5840 did not sufficiently "spell out the dimensions of this program."

(Continued on next page)

Edward W. Kiley, Rural Areas Development Specialist of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, said the rural housing loan program authorized by HR 5840 was necessary to stem the record of "consistent out-migration which has been the pattern (in rural America) for the last 20 years."

Philip C. Jackson, Jr., a spokesman for the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, endorsed "the idea of rent supplements if they are restricted to the low-income group, and if they are paid regardless of whether they cover new or existing units so long as the units are standard and the total rental is a fair market rental." Assistance to the middle-income group, Jackson said, "should be limited to the more effective utilization of the FHA-insured loan programs."

Russell I. Thackrey, a spokesman for the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, called for reduced interest charges on college housing loans in order to keep "college charges from rising so much that students are priced out of higher education unless they receive individual aids of various kinds." The current interest rate of 3.75 percent on such loans, Thackrey said, should be reduced at least to 3 percent, if not lower.

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who did not attend the hearings, submitted a statement calling for expansion of the rental subsidy proposal to cover existing housing. "By limiting this rent supplement program to proposed construction," Brown said, "its implementation would be delayed for a minimum period of two to two and one-half years to allow time for FHA processing and the required period of construction. Further, there exists in many of the communities of the nation suitable, vacant, standard housing that could be immediately utilized for the benefit of the vast numbers eligible under this section."

April 5 -- James Q. Wilson, director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, urged "careful study" of the "new towns" provisions. "If the Congress is satisfied that these new communities will increase opportunities for disadvantaged families," he said, "then a federal subsidy -- and credit assistance is a federal subsidy -- may be appropriate. If Congress is not satisfied on that score, then I see little reason why the subsidy should be given."

April 6 -- Robert P. Gerholz, a spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, contended that HR 5840 greatly increased "the dependence of local governments on federal subsidies and decisions." Gerholz proposed that the bill be amended "so as to encourage stronger local government and to strengthen rather than weaken the private competitive economic system." The Chamber, Gerholz said, particularly recommended that Congress "carefully examine the findings from some of the significant studies of the impact of the current federal subsidy programs, and then assess the usefulness of these programs for solving problems of community development and renewal."

April 7 -- John E. Krout, chairman of the Mortgage Committee of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, urged a limited experimental approach to the rental supplements program until it had proved itself effective.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Housing Subcommittee May 7 approved, by a 10-1 vote, a revised version of the Administration's housing bill. The negative vote was cast by James Harvey (R Mich.). Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) introduced the amended bill as HR 7984. Identical bills (HR 7985, HR 7986) were introduced by Housing Subcommittee Chairman William A. Barrett (D Pa.) and ranking minority member Willam B. Widnall (R N. J.).

The full Banking and Currency Committee May 19 ordered HR 7984 reported by a vote of 26-7. All the negative votes were cast by Republicans. The Committee made no changes in the bill as approved by the Subcommittee.

Changes from Administration Bill. Following are the major changes made by the Subcommittee:

Rent Supplements. The Administration proposal was modified to permit rent supplements to be paid on behalf of a broader group of people than was possible under the Administration's draft bill. Under the committee proposal, an individual or a family was made eligible for a supplement if he or it was unable to obtain standard private housing at a rent which was equal to or less than one-fourth of his or its income. As in the Administration bill, an individual or family also had to be either displaced by governmental action, at least 62 years old, physically handicapped or occupying substandard housing. The primary effect of the committee change was to make low-income persons who were eligible for public housing also eligible for rent supplements. Persons who could obtain public housing were specifically excluded from supplement aid by the Administration's draft bill.

In addition, the Committee required any person receiving supplement aid to pay 25 percent of his income toward the rent of his dwelling unit; the Administration bill set the amount at 20 or 25 percent depending on whether he was just renting or renting with an option to purchase.

New Towns. The proposal for federal loans to states for land development and subsequent sale of the developed land to private builders was dropped. In addition, the Subcommittee limited FHA land development mortgage insurance to neighborhoods and subdivisions, lowered the ceiling on the amount of mortgages that could be insured in any one project from $25 million to $12.5 million and eliminated the proposal for $500 million in authority for the FNMA to purchase land development mortgages secured by new towns and new communities.

Water and Sewer Facilities. The proposal for grants to growing communities to cover 40 percent of projects for basic water and sewer facilities was broadened to cover all communities and the federal share was raised to 50 percent.

The Subcommittee added provisions for:

- Special FHA home mortgage insurance for veterans who had not already received a GI home loan. The single-family residence loans would cover 100 percent (no down-payment) of the first $20,000 and 85 percent of any additional amount up to a total mortgage of $30,000.
- A 3-percent interest rate on three programs -- direct housing loans for the elderly, insured mortgage loans at below-market interest rates for low- and moderate-income families and displaced families, and college housing loans -- providing in effect a 1-percent cut in the

interest on these programs.

- Public housing authorities to lease existing private housing and make it available to low-income families at normal public housing charges. This was a modification of a GOP "rent certificate" plan under which families eligible for public housing could rent private housing and pay for it with certificates redeemable from public housing authorities.
- Uniform land acquisition procedures to be followed in connection with the acquisition of land by eminent domain under HHFA development programs.

GOP Proposals. A number of the Subcommittee amendments -- principally the authority to lease existing private housing for public housing use and the veterans' loan program -- were adapted from a Republican housing bill (HR 6501) introduced by Widnall.

Committee Report

The Committee May 21 reported the clean bill (HR 7984 -- H Rept 365).

Majority Views. The report said the provisions of HR 7984, "taken in concert...will make possible an accelerated attack on the problems of urban blight, a substantial improvement in housing conditions, in both urban and rural communities, and more orderly growth of cities and communities of all sizes.

Noting that President Johnson's March 2 Housing Message had emphasized rent supplements as "the most crucial new instrument" in urban development, the report said that the supplements program would provide "decent, safe and sanitary housing" for numerous families otherwise unable to afford it. The bill authorized $50 million for the first year of the program, plus annual step-ups of $50 million in fiscal 1967-1969, when the authorization would total $200 million a year. The rent supplement funds would be used primarily to finance construction of new moderate-income housing, but could be used for rehabilitation of existing housing.

The report said the bill's provisions authorizing public housing authorities to take out one- to three-year leases on existing private housing, for rental on a subsidized basis to low-income families in lieu of public housing, would provide "a very valuable supplement to the basic program of new construction" of public housing. This program would permit the poor -- particularly large families -- to make use of vacant housing rather than "continue to live in slum conditions." (The bill also authorized $47 million a year for four years to provide an estimated 60,000 additional units of public housing a year.)

The bill's authority for housing rehabilitation grants, not in excess of $1,500, to families with incomes of no more than $2,000 who were homeowners in urban renewal areas, would "help reduce the displacement of longtime residents" of the areas whose relocation might present problems of adjustment as well as greater expense to the Government, the report said.

The report said that the "new towns" mortgage insurance provision had been dropped because there was "considerable controversy over the plan and experts differ." The Housing Subcommittee would take up the proposal again later in 1965, it said. (It did not, however.) The report added that elimination of the new towns proposal reduced the cost of HR 7984 by $500 million by eliminating the need for that much additional special assistance authority under the Federal National Mortgage Assn. (FNMA). This left the proposed increase in the FNMA authority at $1,625,000,000, spread out over four years as follows: $100 million on enactment, $450 million on July 1, 1966, $550 million on July 1, 1967, and $525 million on July 1, 1968. The Administration had asked for $2.3 billion.

Minority Views. The report contained a statement of minority views, signed by eight of the Committee's 11 Republicans: Fino (N.Y.), Harvey (Mich.), Brock (Tenn.), Talcott (Calif.), Clawson (Calif.), Johnson (Pa.), Stanton (Ohio) and Mize (Kan.). Fino voted to report the bill, but signed the minority views, because of opposition to the rent subsidy. Dwyer (N.J.), Halpern (N.Y.) and Widnall (N. J.) voted for the bill and did not sign the minority views.

The minority views focused on only one aspect of the omnibus bill -- rent subsidy proposal, which was termed "a wide-open, socialistic subsidy formula" and a threat to "the incentive of the American family to improve its living accommodations by its own effort."

The minority said the lack of firm guidelines in the law meant that many middle-class families would be eligible for supplements. The minority statement contained a table showing income ceilings for eligible families that would set for various cities under the supplements program. The figures ranged from $6,450 to $8,900 annual income and were for residents of cities located primarily in the Eastern part of the nation. (The statement said the table was submitted to the Committee by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, but an HHFA official later denied that the agency had prepared the figures.) The statement said that these ceilings were "purely discretionary" with the administrator of HHFA and "substantially" breached the median national family income ($6,249) in the case of large families.

The statement also contended that the rent supplements, described by Weaver during testimony as an "experimental" program, would actually extend to the year 2008 and cost $8 billion. This, the statement said, was because the bill authorized the housing administrator to enter into 40-year contracts with approved housing owners to pay supplements not exceeding $50 million prior to July 1, 1966, and an additional $50 million on July 1 in each of the next three years. Thus by fiscal 1969, the minority said, 40-year contracts totaling $200 million a year could be outstanding.

The statement also criticized the means test set up by the bill to determine eligibility for supplements. Noting the administrative difficulties of sending official inspectors to check on the means of applicants, the statement said private citizens in the neighborhoods of persons subject to tests would be cast in the role of "informers." In support of its contention, the Committee minority quoted Weaver as telling the Committee that "friends and neighbors" would be "the best investigators that you have in these projects."

Individual Views. Florence P. Dwyer (R N. J.) filed a statement asserting that HR 7984, "in so many ways a model of bipartisan cooperation," had been "seriously marred" by retention of the Administration's plan. "Although we succeeded in lowering the income limits so that truly low-income families might be eligible," she said, "the proposed program continues essentially to be a subsidy for middle-income families including those well above median income level."

W. E. Brock III (R Tenn.) and Albert W. Johnson (R Pa.) criticized the reduction to 3 percent of interest

rates on the FHA below-market interest rate loan program and on loans for the elderly and college housing, but noted that their criticism had "nothing to do with the merit of the programs concerned."

Burt L. Talcott (R Calif.) said the rent supplements program would "more nearly and more quickly socialize housing than the King-Anderson bill would socialize medical care." The "primary motivation" for supplements, Talcott contended, had been removed by committee approval of a 4-year extension of the FHA below-market mortgage insurance program at a new, lower rate of 3 percent. This, he indicated, effectively covered the housing needs of moderate-income families. FHA insurance of land development in subdivisions, as provided by the bill, "played into the hands of the land speculator," he said.

Chester L. Mize (R Kan.) said two provisions of the bill, rent supplements and public housing, proposed benefits for only "1-1/2 percent of the country's families," while accounting for "50 to 60 percent of the bill's cost."

Rebuttal of GOP Claims. The Democratic majority on the House Banking and Currency Committee June 11 issued a point-by-point rebuttal to the minority's statement on rent supplements. The committee print, captioned "Correction of Misleading and False Statements..." said the figures supplied in the minority report concerning the income limits for large families under the rent supplement program were not prepared by the HHFA. It said, "In almost every city the present income limit would be $6,000 or less," and noted that large families (seven or more persons) were unusual.

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 30, by a 245-169 roll-call vote, passed HR 7984 with amendments and sent the measure to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 974)

HR 7984 was passed only after supporters of the bill altered the Administration's rent supplements formula and after a Republican attempt to kill the entire supplements plan was defeated by six votes.

The compromise proposal on the rent section, which was sponsored by Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D Ga.), limited the payment of supplements to persons whose incomes were low enough to make them eligible for public housing. (Public housing eligibility standards varied throughout the nation.) The committee bill covered these persons as well as persons with a somewhat higher income. Stephens' amendment was adopted first by a 190-159 teller vote and later by a 240-179 roll-call vote. Under the provision, an eligible person would pay for rent an amount equal to 25 percent of his income and the government's supplement would cover the remainder.

Although Stephens' amendment carried by large margins, the Republicans tried again just before passage to kill the proposal and nearly succeeded. James Harvey (R Mich.) moved to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to delete the rent supplement section and, in addition, a provision for home improvement grants to homeowners in urban renewal areas. The motion was rejected by a 202-208 roll-call vote.

Voting for passage of the bill were 26 Republicans and 219 Democrats. Opposed were 109 Republicans and 60 Democrats, 52 of them from Southern states. The eight Northern Democrats who voted against the measure were Morris and Walker (N.M.), Hull, Jones and Ichord (Mo.), Baring (Nev.), Pike (N.Y.) and Foley (Wash.).

Voting in favor of recommittal were 130 Republicans and 72 Democrats. Fifty-one of the Democrats favoring recommittal were from Southern states. Opposing the motion were 204 Democrats and four Republicans -- Halpern, Horton, Lindsay and Reid, all from New York.

Retaining the rent supplement provision in the bill -- even in the modified form finally approved -- was one of the most difficult struggles for House Democratic leaders in the 89th Congress. Prior to the voting, there were widespread reports that the supplement program as reported from committee without the public-housing limitation faced certain defeat from a concerted attack by Republicans and numerous Democrats. The likelihood of defeat was the reason that the bill's supporters agreed to modify the controversial rent supplement concept.

However, the narrow six-vote margin by which that provision was retained, and the several days of extremely vigorous and at times acrimonious debate over that and a few other sections, tended to conceal the considerable support the bill in general commanded in the House. An indication of this was seen in Republican voting on the recommittal and passage votes. Even though Republicans led the assault on the rent supplement plan and also voted heavily against passage, a number of GOP members chose to vote for the bill once the supplement issue was disposed of. Thus, in addition to Halpern, Horton, Lindsay and Reid -- who voted for passage but against recommittal -- the following Republicans voted for passage after also voting for recommittal: Ellsworth (Kan.), Mathias (Md.), Bates, Keith and Morse (Mass.), Cleveland (N.H.), Cahill, Dwyer and Widnall (N.J.), Wydler and Fino (N.Y.), Mosher (Ohio), Corbett, Fulton, McDade, Saylor, Schweiker and Watkins (Pa.), Quillen (Tenn.), Stafford (Vt.) and O'Konski (Wis.). One Republican, Kunkel (Pa.), who voted for passage did not vote on the recommittal motion.

DEBATE

A heated three-day debate on HR 7984 began June 28 when Republican opponents of the bill demanded a roll-call vote on the open rule under which the measure was brought to the floor. The rule was adopted by a 230-115 roll-call vote.

Rent Supplements Debate. Opponents of the supplements program criticized the "gigantic cost" of the rental payments and contended that the plan was designed to change social patterns of the nation. Paul Fino (R N.Y.) June 28 said the program sought to "impose federal controls over middle-income housing." Fino said the measure was without "safeguards to prevent the housing administrator from moving the poorest people into the best housing." Harvey June 28 said that no other piece of legislation to come before the 89th Congress was "so regressive in its social impact, for in no other legislation do we authorize the expenditure of so much to help those who truly need it so little." Jackson E. Betts (R Ohio) June 29 called the proposal "one of the most far-reaching and dangerous plans to come before the House in a generation." Betts added that the supplements were "foreign to American concepts" and went "to the root of private ownership -- killing the incentive of the American family to improve its living accommodations by its own efforts."

Proponents of the supplements argued that the program was an important "third alternative" to public housing and slums. Wright Patman (D Texas), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, June 28 called the bill "landmark legislation" which was closely tied in with the effort to "root out poverty." William A. Barrett (D Pa.), chairman of the Housing Subcommittee, said June 28 that the rent supplements would "greatly increase the supply of standard housing at reasonable rentals by using the initiative and resources of private enterprise." Proponents of the rent supplement proposal said that Bureau of the Census figures showed that more than three-fourths of the nation's lowest income families currently paid 35 percent or more of their incomes for rent. They said that the incomes of public housing occupants average about $4,000.

One of the most vituperative exchanges between Democratic backers and GOP opponents of supplements came June 29 when Republicans attacked the Banking and Currency Committee print rebutting GOP criticisms of the supplements program in the minority report on HR 7984. Leading the assault on the print, which the Committee had never voted to have published, Harvey argued that the document was "unauthorized," "scurrilous," and did nothing to counter the GOP charges. (Housing Subcommittee Chairman Barrett earlier in debate said that he had taken full responsibility for the print.) Patman retorted that the rebuttal was needed to reply to Republicans who claimed that the Democrats "are absurd, that we are ridiculous and that we support and foster socialism."

Republican opponents of the supplements continued to assault the program even after the House accepted the Stephens amendment to make the income eligibility requirements conform with those for public housing. Fino criticized the introduction of the amendment "at the last minute without any consultation with the minority." Fino added that the amendment had been prompted by the "fear of defeat" which had "gripped the majority."

Other Amendments. After voting to alter the rental supplements program, the House adopted numerous other amendments. Most significant among them was a proposal by John C. Kunkel (R Pa.) to aid homeowners who were unemployed by the closing of federal installations. The amendment placed a moratorium on FHA-insured loan payments of such persons and authorized the Secretary of Defense to acquire properties for FHA disposal when such homeowners certified that they were unable to sell their properties on reasonable terms. Many of the other amendments adopted by the House were directed to urban development problems of cities in the districts of the Members who introduced them. Just prior to passage, the House also rejected several amendments.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7984 embodied essentially the same provisions as the original Administration bill. The only major differences were these: federal assistance to developers of "new towns" was deleted; rent supplements were modified to apply only to low-income families; and public housing authorities were authorized to lease existing housing and make it available to low-income families at normal public housing charges. (See committee action, p. 370, and amendments accepted, below.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 30 -- Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D Ga.) -- Limit rent supplement payments under the bill to persons who were eligible under existing income standards for public housing; reduce the appropriations authorized for supplements and provide recipients of supplements with the opportunity to obtain options to purchase their homes. Teller vote, 190-159, roll-call vote, 240-179.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Bring savings and loan associations in the District of Columbia under regulations of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with regard to establishment of a branch or the movement of an office. Voice vote.

William S. Moorhead (D Pa.) -- Authorize grant-in-aid credit for land acquisition, demolition and relocation expenses for a Wilkes-Barre, Pa. urban renewal project undertaken in conjunction with an expansion of campus facilities at Wilkes College. Voice.

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- Broaden coverage of wage requirements in the bill for projects financed by FHA-insured mortgages to include laborers and mechanics employed by land developers who had received FHA assistance under HR 7984. Voice.

William A. Barrett (D Pa.) -- Broaden prevailing federal wage requirements on FHA-assisted projects to include laborers employed by non-profit corporations in the construction of housing financed by FHA-insured market interest rate loans. Voice.

John J. Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) -- Authorize the housing authority of the city of Macon, Ga., to transfer to the local urban renewal department a tract of land acquired for public housing. Voice.

Joseph M. McDade (R Pa.) -- Authorize assistance to cities which must extract underlying coal deposits from redevelopment areas in order to control underground mine fires. The amendment (designed to aid Carbondale, Pa.) directed renewal projects receiving royalties on the removal and sale of such coal deposits to credit the royalties as a local grant-in-aid made by the city. Voice.

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) -- Stipulate that expenses incurred by the city of Denver, Colo., for a proposed cultural and convention center to be built adjacent to an urban renewal project should be counted as a grant-in-aid toward the renewal project. Voice.

John C. Kunkel (R Pa.) -- Provide a moratorium on payments of principal and, in some cases, interest on FHA-insured loans when homeowners were unemployed as the result of the closing of a federal installation; authorize the Secretary of Defense to acquire properties for FHA disposal when persons unemployed because of the closing of federal installations certified that they were unable to sell their homes on reasonable terms. Voice.

G. Elliott Hagan (D Ga.) -- Authorize the housing authority of the city of Savannah, Ga. to donate a parcel of land from an urban renewal project for its private non-profit development as a monument to the service of a Polish count, Count Pulaski, in the American Revolution. Voice.

Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) -- Define the "rural areas" eligible for assistance under the Farmer's Home Administration non-farm rural loan program as any non-urban area having a population of 5,500 or less. Voice.

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- Require public bodies and agencies seeking grants for basic water and sewer facilities provided by the bill to first obtain certification by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

that any waste material carried by such facilities would be "adequately treated" (in accordance with applicable federal, state and local standards) before it was discharged into any public waterway. Voice.

Bert Bandstra (D Iowa) -- Designate local expenditures by the city of Ottumwa, Iowa, in connection with flood control work as a local grant-in-aid to the Marina Gateway urban renewal project. Voice.

Robert B. Duncan (D Ore.) -- Authorize FHA mortgate insurance for refinancing existing housing for the elderly or handicapped when the Federal Housing Commissioner determined that such refinancing was necessary or desirable. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 30 -- Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.) -- Stipulate that rent supplements could be paid with respect to accommodations for the elderly financed through the use of federal funds. Voice vote.

Farbstein -- Restrict loans and capital grants for rental or cooperative housing in urban renewal projects to occupancy by low- and moderate-income families, as determined by local housing authorities. (The amendment exempted loan and grant applications filed before the bill's enactment). Voice.

Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio) -- Delete language in the bill establishing an interest rate ceiling on college housing loans at the lower of 3 percent or the existing statutory interest rate formula (which currently provided an actual rate of about 3-3/4 percent). Voice.

Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) -- Delete language in the bill authorizing the Federal Housing Commissioner to borrow from the Treasury in order to honor FHA insurance obligations in cash. Standing vote, 37-92.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Add language to the bill to make clear that state-regulated, investor-owned enterprises, as well as public utilities, could be contracted with to provide water and sewer services to land developed under the FHA-insured loan program established by the bill. Voice.

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Prohibit public acquisition of privately owned buildings or structures within an urban renewal area if the owner agreed to make timely improvements or modifications to comply with the approved project plan; authorize reimbursement of full moving costs, and in some cases, additional payments for business loss, to business concerns or non-profit organizations displaced by urban renewal; require local urban renewal agencies to certify to the Federal Housing Administrator that standards used in choosing an urban renewal area were in accordance with local codes and regulations. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 29 - April 9 on the Administration's omnibus housing bill (S 1354), and 15 other bills relating to housing and urban development (S 2213, a clean bill reported to the Senate, was introduced later).

TESTIMONY -- March 30 -- Thomas C. Mann, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, testified in support of a section of S 1354 to repeal a "buy American" provision of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. (Section 9 (c) of the 1964 Act required that contractors "shall use only such manufactured articles as have been manufactured in the United States" in performing work for which loans or grants were made under the Act.) Mann said Section 9 (c) conflicted with the Administration's policy of reducing trade barriers.

Sen Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), a member of the Subcommittee, contended that developers might be able to make disproportionately large profits out of new towns which could be developed as a result of federal assistance authorized by the bill. FHA Commissioner Philip N. Brownstein asserted that detailed cost certification would be required for each development project, ensuring that developers could not make windfall profits.

April 2 -- Boris Shiskin, secretary of the AFL-CIO housing committee, said that the rent supplements program, while an aid to persons caught in the income gap between public housing and decent private accommodations, was not a "complete solution" to the problem of housing the disadvantaged. In addition to supplements, Shiskin called for an expansion of the FHA-insured below-market interest rate loan program (under which housing builders may secure FHA-insured loans from commercial banks and other sources with interest charges lower than rates generally in effect in the housing market) for construction of projects that would house families whose incomes were too high for public housing but too low to provide adequate private housing. Among Shiskin's proposals were: (1) establishment of a maximum interest rate of 3 percent for loans granted under the program (the existing level was about 3-7/8 percent); (2) authority to permit local housing officials to act as sponsors of housing constructed under the program; (3) an extension of eligibility for such housing to persons of all ages (existing law limited eligibility to the elderly and handicapped).

Perry E. Willits, president of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), said the rent supplements program would enable private homebuilders to marshal resources "for the first time...on a broad front to build for families of lower income." Willits urged that the supplements be applied to rehabilitated housing as well as new apartments.

The NAHB spokesman said, however, that his organization was "flatly and unalterably opposed" to the "new towns" proposal. This, he said, would "inject Government deeply, irrevocably and inevitably on an expanding scale, into the business of land development", in which he said private industry was functioning effectively.

MAYORS' TESTIMONY

April 5 -- Richard J. Daley, Mayor of Chicago, testifying on behalf of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, contended that some of the bill's provisions "seek highly desirable objectives but are either unnecessary, premature, or...should be conducted on an experimental basis." Rather than provide "a host of new and untried programs," Daley called for "greater assistance in three areas -- more funding for urban renewal, a flexible and wider-spread rehabilitation program, and a balanced

program of metropolitan development."

The Chicago mayor proposed that: (1) the bill's provision calling for annual construction of 60,000 new low-rent public housing units be expanded to provide for an annual increase of 125,000 units; (2) the capital grant provided for this purpose be doubled to provide $1.5 billion; (3) the federal share of costs of urban renewal projects be increased from two-thirds to three-fourths; (4) the $2,000 annual income ceiling on families eligible for rehabilitation grants be raised to $3,000.

April 6 -- Baltimore Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, speaking on behalf of the Conference of Mayors, expressed "enthusiasm" for the Administration housing and urban renewal program but called for enlarged federal grants for urban renewal. Because of inadequate federal financing, McKeldin said, "some cities have not been able to push ahead at a rate consistent with their pressing needs for renewal and their capabilities for doing so." McKeldin suggested that the additional $2.9 billion capital grants authorization for urban renewal over the next four years be expanded to $6 billion.

NAREB, CNTP TESTIMONY

April 7 -- Ed Mendenhall, a spokesman for the National Association of Real Estate Boards, criticized the rent supplements program by contending that its adoption would eventually mean that supplements would have to be extended to "treat equitably all families whose housing costs exceed 20 percent of family income." That, Mendenhall said, "includes at least 40 percent of all families."

Robert E. Scott, a director of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, contended that S 1354 was "silent on the need for reform in the urban renewal program notwithstanding the controversies which have been generated by its critics." "...Where an urban renewal project involves predominantly non-residential or non-public re-use," Scott asserted, "the financial assistance should be on a loan rather than a grant basis. This would redirect the urban renewal program to its basic objective of upgrading the housing standards of the American people." Non-residential or downtown renewal, Scott added, "should be financed ultimately through local revenues which would be available because of increased income from redeveloped areas."

COUNTIES, CITIES, FARMERS

April 8 -- Eugene H. Nickerson said in behalf of the National Assn. of Counties that the bill's unrestricted authorization of urban planning grants provided "the means by which counties can build strong planning departments, which are inevitable requirements for multi-county regional cooperation."

Nickerson also endorsed the measure's provision for additional federal assistance to local governments for water and sewer system construction.

April 9 -- James W. Kelley Jr., Mayor of East Orange, N. J., representing the National League of Cities, said that the increased obligational authority of $2.9 billion for urban renewal grants over the next four years should be raised to $6 billion.

Blue Carstenson, a director of the National Farmers Union, recommended that "a minimum of at least one billion dollars be made available for the next four years as a sort of revolving fund out of which Farmers Home Administration can make direct housing loans when necessary." Repayments, Carstenson said, would make additional appropriations unnecessary by the end of four years.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Subcommittee Action. The Housing Subcommittee June 4 approved by voice vote a draft bill similar in most respects to S 1354. The principal change was the deletion of the Administration's proposal to assist developers of "new towns." In specific actions on the new towns package, the Subcommittee took these actions:

- Dropped the proposal for federal loans to states for land development and subsequent sale of the developed land to private builders.
- Limited FHA land development mortgage insurance to developers of neighborhoods and subdivisions.
- Reduced the ceiling on the amount of mortgages that could be insured in any one project from $25 million to $10 million.
- Eliminated the proposal for $500 million in authority for the Federal National Mortgage Assn. (FNMA) to purchase land development mortgages secured by new towns and communities.

Committee Action, Bill Introduced. The full Banking and Currency Committee June 24 approved the subcommittee bill by a 10-4 vote after making several changes in the measure (see below).

Voting for approval were 9 of the 10 committee Democrats and one Republican, John G. Tower (Texas). Committee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) joined the other three committee Republicans -- Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), Strom Thurmond (S. C.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa) -- in opposing the bill. The committee bill (S 2213) was introduced June 28 by Housing Subcommittee Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.).

In addition to approving the subcommittee changes on new towns, the full Committee made the following changes in the Administration's housing proposals:

Rent Supplements. The rent supplements program was altered by restricting payments to projects in behalf of persons whose income was low enough to qualify for public housing, as in the House bill. The revised provision retained the categories of eligible persons set by the Administration (physically handicapped, occupying substandard housing, etc.), but added lower-income persons whose homes were destroyed or extensively damaged by a natural disaster. The supplements were to cover the difference between a person's rent and 25 percent of his income. The Committee set aside 10 percent of the appropriations for rent supplements for an experimental program involving rental supplements covering housing built with the aid of the federal below-market interest rate housing loan program and the federal housing-for-the-elderly programs.

Other. The Committee provided the following major additions to the Administration's proposals:

- A 3-percent interest ceiling on direct housing loans for the elderly and handicapped and on FHA-insured below-market interest rate mortgage loans for low- and moderate-income families and displaced families. This provided, in effect, a 1-percent cut in interest charges.
- A moratorium on payments of principal and, in some cases, interest, on FHA-insured loans when homeowners were unemployed as the result of the closing of a federal installation.

(Continued on next page)

● Authority for the Secretary of Defense to acquire properties for FHA disposal when persons unemployed because of the closing of federal installations certified that they were unable to sell their homes on reasonable terms.

Committee Report

The Committee June 28 reported the clean bill (S 2213 -- S Rept 378).

Majority Views. The report said the provisions of S 2213, taken together, signified an "all encompassing effort" to improve the nation's housing conditions and promote urban development.

Noting a "pressing need" for new programs in addition to the "basic tool" of low-rent public housing, the report said the rent supplements program established by the bill constituted a "dynamic and much-needed means of meeting the housing needs of lower-income families."

Eligibility requirements for supplements, the report said, provided "safeguards" which assured that the program would "help only those families truly in need of assistance." Periodic recertifications of income, the report added, assured that "such assistance would be given only so long as the need continued to exist..." In every case, the report asserted, housing provided under the program would be "low in cost" and "modest in design."

The report said the Committee had approved the full increase of $2.9 billion in urban renewal capital grants requested by the Administration because of a "widespread acceptance that the program is an effective tool for the rebuilding and preservation of cities..." The report traced the expansion of federal urban renewal programs from a level of 253 projects in 86 communities during fiscal 1953 to a high of 1,783 projects in 806 localities during fiscal 1965.

The report said that the "new towns" mortgage insurance provision had been rejected "after very careful consideration and deliberation." The remaining authority for land development mortgage insurance for subdivisions would, the report said, "encourage the provision of a large supply of properly planned and improved residential building sites" and "open up cheaper suburban land for planned economic and marketable development... to combat the rapid rise of prices for homebuilding sites."

The report also said that an administrative interpretation of the college housing loan program had made it necessary to add language to the bill "to make it clear" that new colleges were eligible for loans if they provided assurance that they would offer a baccalaureate degree within a reasonable time after completion of projected housing or facilities. Existing law, the report said, had been intended to cover new institutions, but the HHFA had not financed any new colleges in the 15 years that it had held authority to do so.

Minority Views. The report contained a statement of minority views, signed by the four Republican members of the Committee -- Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), John G. Tower (Texas), Strom Thurmond (S. C.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa).

The minority said that the bill embodied "new and enlarged urban programs bulging with money and power, designed to step up the pace of creeping federalism." The statement contended that "in every instance of federal financial participation" in urban activities, the bill gave the federal housing administrator the power to "call the signals ...usurping the previously inherent right, duty and responsibility of the locally elected officials."

The rent supplements program provided by the bill was criticized as a "radical change" from historic public housing which "should move more slowly and be more carefully tested than is possible under this bill...." The minority said they hoped that if the program was approved by the Senate, safeguards would be written in to halt the use of authority to enter into 40-year contracts under the program "in the event there are indications that the program will not produce the intended results."

The minority criticized the urban renewal program for enabling cities to enjoy large tax profits on redeveloped land at federal expense. The statement also asserted that the urban renewal program had failed to provide effective relocation of persons displaced from their homes by renewal projects.

Individual Views. Committee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) filed a statement opposing the bill's provisions for rent supplements, additional public housing and a 3-percent interest ceiling on direct loans for elderly housing and on FHA-insured below-market interest rate loans. The supplements, Robertson said, would "breed and foster reliance on the Government and discourage private initiative."

Tower, who signed the minority views, filed a statement in which he said that he had voted for approval of the bill "primarily because of several meritorious programs" (such as housing for the elderly and handicapped, urban renewal, public housing and FHA mortgage loan insurance operations) and to give the Senate an opportunity to consider the measure.

Thurmond submitted a statement in which he criticized the bill's provision to require the housing administrator to adopt uniform procedures for acceptance of materials and products found to be "technically suitable" for use in structures approved for FHA-insured mortgages and loans. Thurmond said the provision might "open the door to the FHA accepting substandard items that might be classified as "technically suitable."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 15, by a 54-30 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of HR 7984. (For voting, see chart p. 1059)

Prior to passage, the Senate by voice vote substituted the provisions of its own bill, S 2213, for those of HR 7984 as passed by the House. Senate action sent the measure to conference.

As in the House, the central issue in Senate debate on the bill was the rent supplements. An amendment by John G. Tower (R Texas) to delete the program was rejected July 15 by a 40-47 roll-call vote.

The Senate the day before had cleared the way for the vote on rent supplements by rejecting by voice vote an amendment by Jack Miller (R Iowa) to stipulate that income from all sources should be considered in the income eligibility requirements for participation in the program. The supplements plan limited coverage to persons eligible for public housing, as did the House bill.

Following rejection of the Tower amendment, the Senate defeated an attempt to restrict the supplements program by sharply limiting the funds authorized to carry it out. As reported, S 2213 provided that payments could not exceed $50 million a year prior to July 1, 1966 (fiscal 1966), with the ceiling increased by $50 million in each of fiscal 1967, 1968 and 1969. An amendment by

Tower would have cut these figures to $10 million in 1966 with a $10 million increase in each of the following three years. It was rejected by a 38-49 roll-call vote. Following that action, Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) proposed an amendment which limited that rent supplements authorization to $30 million in fiscal 1966, with increases of $35 million in fiscal 1967, $40 million in fiscal 1968, and $45 million in fiscal 1969. The amendment was accepted by a 79-6 roll-call. The amounts in Muskie's amendment were the same as those contained in the House bill.

The Senate July 15 also adopted by voice vote a modified amendment by Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) to broaden prevailing federal wage requirements on certain projects assisted by the Federal Housing Administration to cover new programs authorized by S 2213. Kuchel said its intent was the same as a similar provision in the House bill. An attempt the previous day by Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) to confine the scope of the Kuchel amendment to residential dwellings for the use of 12 or more families was rejected by a 35-51 roll-call vote. On July 15, Kuchel revised his own amendment to make it apply only to dwellings for 12 or more families.

Thirty-three amendments to the bill were accepted during the two days of debate.

DEBATE -- Positions voiced by Senators on the rent supplements closely followed party lines. Republican opponents charged that the plan was a step toward socialism. Democratic proponents replied that the supplements were less socialistic than public housing, which enjoyed substantial Republican support. The supplements, proponents said, would cost less than public housing and would enable the Government to collect taxes on homes occupied under the program. They argued that public housing provided no tax revenues.

Tower July 15 said the supplements program was a "powerful incentive for a person to discontinue being a homeowner and become a renter on a public dole." One of the major objectives of the program, Tower contended, was "to create socio-economic integration" which he said would "get low-income, middle-income and high-income groups all living together." Tower denied that his statement had racial implications.

Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) July 14 called the supplements program a "bold new experiment in providing new housing for poor families." Mondale said that the program was necessary because "obstructionists" who interfered with site development had prevented local housing authorities from building the number of units authorized by previous legislation. Mondale added that "many of these same people are opposing rent supplements."

Opposition to the Kuchel amendment, which broadened prevailing federal wage standards on FHA-assisted projects, centered on a contention that project developers might refuse FHA assistance so as to avoid paying the higher wages. Bennett July 14 said acceptance of the Kuchel proposal might "reduce the use of FHA guarantees to zero." Kuchel replied that the prevailing wage statutes, whose coverage was extended under his amendment, would only "require the payment of wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality." "That," Kuchel said, "...is sound public policy."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7984 embodied the same major provisions as the version approved by the House. For specific differences, see conference action, (p. 379).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 14 -- William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Broaden the definition of "displaced persons" eligible for public housing to include those persons whose homes had been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a natural disaster. Voice vote.

John G. Tower (R Texas) -- Require the Federal Housing Administrator to report to Congress on or before Jan. 1, 1968, on operations under the bill's provision for Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage insurance for loans to private subdivision developers. Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Stipulate that expenses incurred by the city of Denver, Colo., for a proposed cultural and convention center to be built adjacent to an urban renewal project would be counted as a local contribution toward the renewal project. Voice.

Tower -- Require the Housing Administrator to report to Congress on or before Jan. 1, 1968, on operations under the bill's programs of federal grants for basic water and sewer facilities, neighborhood facilities and advance acquisition of land. Voice.

Claiborne Pell (D R.I.) -- John O. Pastore (D R.I.)-- Provide that advance federal payments under specified laws for planning of public works projects would not have to be repaid if construction of a project was undertaken with money from the Public Works Acceleration Act of 1962. Voice.

Pell-Pastore -- Make depressed areas with populations greater than 150,000 eligible for capital grants of three-fourths the cost of urban renewal projects. (Existing law provided for grants of two-thirds the cost of projects.) Voice.

Fred R. Harris (D Okla.) - A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Authorize the Housing Administrator to exempt certain Indian housing authorities from the preparation of workable programs for community development which are required in conjunction with requests for federal aid for urban renewal projects. Voice.

Alan Bible (D Nev.)-Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.) -- Make funds expended by the city of Reno, Nev., for certain school construction eligible for credit as a local grant-in-aid to an urban renewal project disrupted by the rerouting or federally aided highway. Voice.

Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- Exempt FHA below-market interest rate mortgages covering low- or moderate-income housing from the statutory $17,500 limit on the amount of a mortgage that could be purchased by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) under its special assistance function. Voice.

Kennedy -- Authorize the Federal Housing Commissioner to raise the current ceiling of $10,000 on FHA-insurable home improvement loans and rehabilitation loans by up to 45 percent in high cost areas. Voice.

Kennedy -- Include in a locality's share of the project cost for an urban renewal or public housing development, any payments required by state or local law for relocation of families displaced by the project. Voice.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Stipulate that rent supplements could not be paid with respect to housing whose operation costs were greater than those of similar housing in the community. Voice.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Add language to ensure that certain student cooperative associations were able to obtain college housing loans. Voice.

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Kuchel -- Permit urban renewal assistance under certain circumstances even though cities had previously received federal loans, grants or assistance for renewal of the same area. (The wording of the amendment limited its effect to the city of San Francisco, which had been unable to receive renewal assistance for a blighted, wartime housing area because the city's purchase of the area from the Federal Government at cost had been considered a grant). Voice.

Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Make certain expenditures for the purchase of land and buildings by a hospital foundation in Michigan City, Ind., eligible for consideration as a local grant-in-aid to a community facilities project. Voice.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Authorize cities which must extract underground coal deposits from redevelopment areas in order to control underground mine fires to use the value of the coal in connection with the project. The amendment (designed to aid Carbondale, Pa.) specified that renewal projects receiving royalties on the removal and sale of such coal deposits could credit the royalties as a local grant-in-aid made by the city. Voice.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Add language resolving a legal technicality delaying the Hobo Jungle Urban Renewal project in Texarkana, Ark. Voice.

Tower -- Direct the Housing Administrator to undertake a study of the existing low-rent public housing program with a view to strengthening the program or establishing an alternative approach stressing an increased role for private enterprise; authorize necessary funds and direct the Housing Administrator to report his findings and recommendations to the President for submission to Congress within two years of the appropriation. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Authorize federal savings and loan associations to make up to 1 percent of their assets available for overseas housing loans guaranteed under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (Existing law limited participation essentially to national and state banks.) Voice.

Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) -- Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.) -- Permit cities which elect to receive three-fourths of the direct urban renewal project expenses (rather than two-thirds of the total cost of a project) to include in their reimbursable expenses the costs of certain planning staff services. (The amendment was intended to assist the city of Baltimore, one of the few cities which used the three-fourths formula.) Voice.

Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Provide financial assistance to assure preservation of historical structures through relocation of the structure in an urban renewal area. Voice.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)-Tower -- Correct a technical error in existing law by stipulating that federal credit unions could participate in the home improvement loan program established by the National Housing Act. Voice.

July 15 -- Harris -- Extend the college housing loan program to cover residential vocational schools which were publicly supported and administered by a fully accredited, degree-granting, four-year college or university. Voice.

Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) -- Reduce the authorization for rent supplements from $50 million in fiscal 1966 and an additional $50 million in each of the next three fiscal years to $30 million in fiscal 1966, and additional amounts as follows: $35 million in fiscal 1967, $40 million in fiscal 1968, and $45 million in fiscal 1969. Roll-call, 79-6.

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) -- Count certain school expenditures made by the city of Chester, Pa., as local grants-in-aid for federally assisted urban renewal projects. Voice.

Kuchel -- Broaden prevailing federal wage requirements on FHA-assisted projects to cover programs established by S 2213. Voice.

Tower -- Require the Housing Administrator to report to Congress on or before Jan. 1 of each year on operations under the bill's rent supplements program. (The amendment deleted a provision requiring the Housing Administrator to submit only one report -- by Jan. 1, 1968.) Voice.

Tower -- as modified by Sparkman -- Establish a special FHA home mortgage insurance program for veterans who had not already received a GI loan; stipulate that the single-family residence loans were to cover 100 percent (no down payment) of the first $15,000 and 90 percent of any additional amount up to existing FHA maximum of $30,000; limit eligibility to veterans who had served for 90 days or more after Sept. 16, 1940. (The original Tower amendment provided for FHA coverage of 100 percent of the first $20,000 and 85 percent of any additional amount. Also, under the original amendment, pre-World War II veterans were eligible for the loan program). Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Amend the Housing Act of 1964 to increase from a flat $50 million to $100 million per fiscal year the authorization for housing rehabilitation grants in urban renewal areas. Voice.

Javits -- Direct the Housing Administrator to study and report to Congress within one year of the bill's enactment on: (1) methods of reducing loss to homeowners whose property depreciates because of proximity to airports and (2) methods of housing construction which would diminish the effect of aircraft noise within such homes. Voice.

Muskie -- Reduce the downpayment that a person must make on a home valued between $20,000 and $30,000 (where the purchase was financed under a regular FHA insured mortgage) from 25 to 15 percent of the excess of the property's value over $20,000. Voice.

Miller-Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Preclude federal urban renewal assistance for acquisition, disposition or demolition of buildings other than ones of substandard quality. The amendment defined "substandard" as any building which can not be improved or modified for integration into the local renewal plan or whose owner is not financially able to make timely improvements or modifications. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Direct the Housing Commissioner to study possible means of improving the FHA program for the insurance of mortgages on multi-family housing and report his findings and recommendations to Congress on or before Jan. 1, 1966. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 14 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Stipulate that income from all sources should be included in the income eligibility requirements for participation in the rent supplements program established by the bill. Voice vote.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Modify an amendment by Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- see above -- broadening the prevailing federal wage requirements on projects assisted by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to cover programs established by the bill. The modification

confined the scope of the Kuchel amendment to residential dwellings for the use of 12 or more families. Roll-call vote, 35-51.

July 15 -- John G. Tower (R Texas) -- Delete language in the bill providing a program of rent supplements to low-income families. Roll-call 40-47.

Tower -- Reduce the authorization for rent supplements from $50 million in fiscal 1966, and an additional $50 million in each of the next three fiscal years to $10 million in fiscal 1966 and an additional $10 million in each of the following three years. Roll-call, 38-49.

Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Limit federal urban renewal assistance for construction of parking lots in certain cities to the amount that cannot be recovered through parking fees. Voice.

Conference

The Senate July 26 by voice vote and the House July 27 by a 251-168 roll call approved the conference report (H Rept 679) on HR 7984 and cleared the measure for the President's signature. (For voting, see chart p. 982).

Cost of the bill, to be allocated over a four-year period, was estimated at $7.8 billion by housing officials. The officials said that approximately 60 percent of the funds authorized for the measure represented outright grants, while the remaining 40 percent was earmarked for interest-bearing loans.

Prior to Senate approval of the conference report, John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), floor manager of the bill, called HR 7984 "one of the most comprehensive housing bills ever written by the Congress." In the House, William A. Barrett (D Pa.), chief sponsor of the bill, said the measure "should help us reach the goal of decent housing for every American family." In both House and Senate, the only significant opposition to the conference report was directed to the rent supplements plan.

The Senate version of HR 7984 carried an authorization of $7.5 billion for housing programs, while the House bill authorized $6 billion. The wide difference in authorization between the two bills was attributable to two factors:

A number of new programs and a broadening of existing ones provided under the Senate bill but not under the House measure;

Certain dollar ceilings that were placed on authorizations for programs by the Senate bill but were left open-ended by the House measure and were consequently not counted in the cost estimate of the House version.

The conference committee agreed to virtually all the new programs established by the Senate, with only a few minor modifications, and to several other new programs authorized only under the House measure. These actions increased the cost of the final bill to approximately $300 million more than under the Senate version.

The conference report was filed July 23. On major differences between the House and Senate versions of HR 7984, conferees took the following actions:

RENT SUPPLEMENTS

Experimental Program. Accepted the Senate's experimental program to provide up to 10 percent of total rent supplement funds for payments for eligible tenants in housing projects financed (1) by Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insured, below-market interest rate mortgage loans for low- and moderate-income families and displaced families, (2) by FHA-insured mortgage loans for housing for the elderly and (3) by FHA direct loans for housing for the elderly. Confined the scope of the program to existing housing units and earmarked one-half of the funds provided by the 10-percent wording for housing built with below-market interest rate loans and one-half for the other two types of housing. The conference report said the earmarking was done to ensure equitable allocation of funds between projects.

Operating Costs Limit. Agreed to a Senate provision, not in the House bill, which barred the payment of rent supplements for housing which had operating costs greater than those of similar housing in the community.

Extension of Eligibility. Accepted Senate language, not contained in the House bill, broadening the definition of "displaced persons" eligible for rent supplements to include persons whose homes had been extensively damaged or destroyed in a disaster area after April 1, 1965.

FHA PROGRAMS

Mortgage Insurance on Land Development Loans. Agreed to the Senate's $10 million ceiling on the aggregate amount of outstanding mortgages for a single land undertaking assisted by FHA under the provision. The House measure authorized a ceiling of $12.5 billion.

Water and Sewer Facilities. Agreed to Senate language permitting either a public sewer system or an adequately regulated private one on land developed under FHA assistance. The House bill required a public water and sewer system, but allowed for a private system under highly restricted conditions.

Home Improvement Loans in High-Cost Areas. Accepted a Senate provision, not in the House bill, authorizing the Federal Housing Commissioner to raise the current ceiling of $10,000 on FHA-insured home improvement loans by up to 45 percent in high-cost areas.

Optional Cash Payment of FHA Benefits. Agreed to a House provision authorizing the Housing Commissioner in his discretion to pay benefits derived under FHA insurance programs either in cash or in debentures (a negotiable interest-bearing note) and to borrow from the Treasury for the cash payments as he deemed necessary. The Senate bill authorized cash payments of benefits but did not provide for Treasury borrowing.

Veterans Loans. Agreed to a Senate provision stipulating the following down payments on a special FHA mortgage insurance program established under both bills for veterans who had served for 90 days or more: no down payment on the first $15,000; 10 percent between $15,000 and $20,000; and 15 percent between $20,000 and the ceiling of $30,000. Deleted Senate language, however, limiting participation to veterans whose tours of duty had ended on or after Sept. 16, 1940.

Refinancing of Housing for the Elderly. Rejected a House provision authorizing FHA mortgage insurance for refinancing existing housing for the elderly or handicapped. The Senate bill did not contain the provision.

(Continued on next page)

Downpayment Requirement. Modified Senate language that reduced the downpayment that a person must make on a home valued between $20,000 and $30,000 where the purchase was financed under a regular FHA-insured mortgage. The conferees cut the downpayment on the value of the home above $20,000 from 25 percent to 20 percent. The Senate had cut the downpayment to 15 percent. The House bill did not contain the provision.

Mortgage Moratorium. Accepted Senate language limiting to one year a moratorium period on payments under FHA or Veterans Administration mortgages in the case of a mortgagor who is unemployed by the closing of a federal installation. The House bill provided a moratorium period of up to three years.

URBAN RENEWAL

Community Development Plans. Agreed to a Senate provision permitting inclusion of non-renewal areas in community development plans when such areas had "specially related problems" and stipulating that all projects in the area should be initiated within an eight-year period of the plan's formulation. The House provision permitted the plans to cover any adjoining area and stipulated that all projects in the plan area should be completed in 10 years.

Demolition Costs. Accepted a Senate provision, not in the House bill, to authorize grants to local authorities of up to two-thirds the cost of demolition of unsafe structures in urban renewal areas or other areas which had workable programs and met specified conditions.

Code Enforcement. Adopted a Senate provision, not in the House bill, authorizing grants for housing code enforcement by local governments for use in deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods (existing law provided grants for this purpose in urban renewal project areas).

Rehabilitation Loans. Accepted Senate language doubling the $50,000,000-per-year ceiling on rehabilitation loans and terminating the program on Oct. 1, 1969. The House bill provided the same termination date, but removed the ceiling on the loans.

Parking Facilities. Rejected a House provision, not in the Senate bill, which limited federal urban renewal assistance for construction of parking lots in certain cities to the amount that could not be recovered through parking fees.

Local Grants-in-Aid. Agreed to Senate provisions, not in the House bill, relating to specific urban renewal projects in numerous cities throughout the country.

PUBLIC HOUSING

Sale of Projects. Accepted a Senate provision, not in the House bill, permitting the Public Housing Administration (PHA) to sell a federally owned public housing project to a non-profit local group (as well as a local public housing agency) and requiring that the sale be for continued use as low-rent housing.

Rental Gap. Adopted Senate language exempting displaced families from the requirement of a 20-percent gap between the upper rental units for public housing and lowest private rents. A similar House provision eliminated the 20-percent gap altogether.

Purchase by Tenants. Accepted Senate language, not in the House bill, permitting tenants to purchase certain public housing units under specified terms and conditions. The original provision applied to detached, semi-detached or row-housing units, but was confined to the first two types under the conference substitute.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Compensation of Condemnees. Agreed, with minor modifications, to House provisions, not in the Senate bill, establishing uniform procedures to be followed in connection with acquisition of land by eminent domain under certain federally sponsored development programs.

College Housing. Accepted Senate provisions, not in the House bill (1) to make clear that new colleges were eligible for loans when they provided the assurance that they would offer the baccalaureate degree within a reasonable period of time and (2) to extend eligibility to technical and vocational institutions which were operated by fully accredited, degree granting, four-year colleges or institutions and provided housing for all or part of their students.

Agreed to a House provision, not in the Senate bill, establishing an interest rate ceiling on college housing loans at the lower of either 3 percent or the existing statutory interest rate formula (which at the time of conference provided an actual rate of about 3 3/4 percent).

Rehabilitation Grants on Deteriorated Housing. Agreed to a Senate provision establishing an income ceiling of $3,000 for eligibility for a program authorizing grants of up to $1,500 for costs of repairs and improvement of homes in urban renewal areas. Smaller grants were permitted for persons with incomes above $3,000. The House bill authorized grants up to $1,500 for homeowners with incomes of $2,000 or less and provided for smaller grants to homeowners whose incomes exceeded $2,000.

Use of Vacant Housing. Adopted a House provision to lease up to 10 percent of vacant units in an existing private structure for one-to three-year occupancy by low-income families at normal public housing charges. Made the program contingent, however, upon the approval of local governing bodies.

Community Facilities. Agreed to Senate provisions, not in the House bill (1) authorizing grants of up to 90 percent of the cost for sewer facilities in small communities where no such facility existed and where unemployment was high; (2) specifying that grants for sewers could not include treatment facilities which were eligible for assistance under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; (3) and authorizing grants to local public bodies and agencies to assist in the acquisition of land for future construction of public works and facilities.

Also agreed to a Senate provision fixing dollar amounts on authorizations for water and sewer grant programs provided by the Senate bill (including the sewer provision above and other provisions which were the same in Senate and House bills). Modified the provision, however, to increase the fiscal 1966 authorization from $100 million to $200 million -- the same ceiling as provided over each of the three fiscal years 1967-69. The House

bill did not fix a dollar amount on the water and sewer grant programs.

Open-Space Land and Urban Beautification. Agreed to Senate provisions which authorized grants providing higher percentages of the costs of open-space projects and urban beautification programs than authorized under the House bill.

In other conference action, the managers of the bill:

Adopted numerous Senate amendments, some with minor modifications, establishing new housing and urban development programs, broadening the scope of existing ones and placing a dollar ceiling on programs that had been given open-ended authorizations under the House bill.

Rejected certain House provisions, primarily relating to rural housing.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL

In signing the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (PL 89-117), President Johnson Aug. 10 called the bill a housing "breakthrough" paralleled in recent years only by the Housing Act of 1949. "And in years to come," the President added, "I believe this Act will become known as the most valuable housing legislation in our history.... There is embodied in this legislation that generosity of vision, that breadth of approach, that magnitude of effort, with which we must meet all of our challenges here in America."

APPROPRIATIONS

Housing and Home Finance Agency funds approved during the first session of the 89th Congress were appropriated in three bills.

- The second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1965 (HR 7091 - PL 89-16) provided $48.5 million to finance various programs. The appropriation included $30 million for urban renewal, $10,180,000 for rehabilitation loans for homeowners in urban renewal areas and $8,320,000 for public housing. Administration-requested funds for a new training program in community development and for urban planning fellowships were not appropriated. (See p. 227)
- The independent offices appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 7997 - PL 89-128) provided $1,038,861,200 in funds for the HHFA. Major appropriations provided by the bill were $438,675,000 for urban renewal, $260 million for urban mass transportation grants, and $220 million for public housing. Denied again were Administration-requested funds for the training program in community development and for urban planning fellowships. (See p. 154)
- The general supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 11588 - PL 89-309) provided the first major funding of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (PL 89-117). Major outlays provided by the bill included $1.4 billion for urban renewal, $100 million for grants for construction or improvement of basic water and sewer facilities, $50 million for direct housing loans for the elderly and handicapped, $26,975,000 for open-space land grants, $12 million for grants to assist local public bodies and agencies in financing neighborhood facilities and $8,162,000 for urban planning grants. Administration-requested contract authority and operating funds for the rent supplements program were not provided. (See box and story p. 182)

Rent Supplement Funds Denied

Under a renewed assault on rent supplements by Republicans and dissident Democrats, operating funds to get the program underway during fiscal 1966 were denied during consideration of a supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309) approved on the eve of adjournment. (See p. 182)

Objections to funding the program were based on a contention that draft regulations prepared by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) overstepped the bounds of the original provision by increasing income limits for eligibility.

The appropriation for the program first came under fire in the House Oct. 14, when James Harvey (R Mich.) contended that the regulations would permit families with assets of as much as $25,000 to be eligible for subsidized housing. Supporters of the program vigorously disputed Harvey's calculations, but were unprepared for a statistical rebuttal. The House subsequently, by a 185-162 roll-call vote, approved a Harvey amendment to delete the $6 million in contractual authority for supplements and $180,000 in supplement payments approved by the Appropriations Committee. (The authorization level for fiscal 1966 was $30 million in contractual authority and $900,000 in payments.)

Following the House defeat on supplements, Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver said the maximum amount of permissible assets that could be calculated under the regulations was in the range of $15,000 to $16,000, and this only in the case of large or elderly families in high-cost areas of the nation. In any event, Weaver said, the regulations would be rewritten and lower asset limitations would be formulated.

Although the Senate later restored $12 million in contractual authority for supplements and $360,000 for supplement payments, House-Senate conferees on the measure dropped the entire provision. Conferees, in their report (H Rept 1198), said their action would provide more time "to develop sound plans and criteria which can be reviewed when funds are sought early in 1966."

LBJ, GOP ON RENT SUPPLEMENTS

President Johnson Oct. 23, in a message accompanying the annual HHFA report to Congress, said he would resubmit his request for rent supplement funds and contractual authority in 1966. Mr. Johnson criticized "the old voices of doubt and misunderstanding" which he said were responsible for preventing the appropriation of funds in 1965.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) Oct. 25 said that when Mr. Johnson "charged that false allegations defeated his rent subsidy program, he pointed his finger of accusation at one of his own--the federal housing agency." Ford said the HHFA issued regulations which "ripped away the false label of so-called low-income housing" placed on the program. The House GOP leader added that the rent supplement proposal would be "the major 1966 issue" and that "Republicans welcome the opportunity to debate this issue in every precinct of the nation."

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING APPROVED

HR 6927 -- Reported, amended, by House Government Operations Committee (H Rept 337) May 11, 1965.

● Passed, amended, by the House by a 217-184 roll-call vote June 16. (See p. 970)

S 1599 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Government Operations Committee (S Rept 536) Aug. 2.

HR 6927 -- Passed, amended, by the Senate by a 57-33 roll-call vote Aug. 11. (See p. 1064)

● Conference report (H Rept 884) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate Aug. 30 and the House Aug. 31.

PL 89-174 -- Signed into law Sept. 9.

Congress in 1965 enacted legislation requested by President Johnson creating a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It was the first Cabinet-level department established since the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created in 1953.

Both President Kennedy and President Johnson each year from 1961 to 1964 unsuccessfully proposed creation of a housing department. HUD as established by PL 89-174 was essentially the same as the departments proposed earlier by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson.

The bill was opposed by a majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats on both Senate and House roll calls. It was supported by numerous housing organizations.

PL 89-174 provided for the establishment of HUD under a Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, appointed by the President with Senate confirmation. The Secretary was given all the powers, functions and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) and its components. The HHFA consisted of an Office of the Administrator and five operating units: the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Public Housing Administration (PHA), the Federal National Mortgage Assn. (FNMA) -- all three of which had specific authorization in law -- and the Community Facilities Administration and the Urban Renewal Administration -- both of which were administratively created within the HHFA without specific legal authorization. (For a description of the activities of each unit, see p. 365) PL 89-174 transferred the FHA as an entity to HUD.

The legislation basically upgraded the existing HHFA (established in 1947) to Cabinet-level status. The new agency was not to administer all federal programs relating to cities and urban problems, although one section of PL 89-174 required a study of the functions of other agencies to determine if any should be transferred to HUD. Supporters of the legislation said PL 89-174 did not change in any substantive way the existing functions and powers of federal housing officials. Opponents said this was only technically true; they argued that a new Cabinet-level department was bound to seek new powers.

PL 89-174 did not attempt to define an urban area or to place a limitation on the size of communities which could benefit from any program handled by HUD, thus bringing both small towns and villages as well as large cities within the agency's scope.

HUD became the 11th Cabinet-level department at midnight Nov. 8, under a provision of the bill ordering it created no later than 60 days following the President's approval of the legislation. President Johnson, however, postponed HUD's actual establishment until a special study group completed a report on the Government's role in solving urban problems. On Jan. 13, 1966, he appointed HHFA Administrator Robert C. Weaver as Secretary of HUD.

There was one major difference between the House and Senate versions of the bill. The House version transferred the functions of the FHA to the Secretary and designated an Assistant Secretary to administer programs relating to the private mortgage market. The Senate version allowed the FHA to retain its separate identity in HUD under a commissioner appointed by the President and functioning under the supervision of the Secretary. Like the House version, the Senate bill also designated an Assistant Secretary to handle private mortgage market programs. The final bill retained the FHA as a separate entity in HUD under a Federal Housing Commissioner who also was designated an Assistant Secretary.

Provisions

As signed by the President, HR 6927, the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act:

Declared that the welfare of the nation required, as a matter of national purpose, sound development of its communities and metropolitan areas. Found that establishment of an executive department was desirable to carry out such a purpose. Said such a department should assist the President in achieving maximum coordination and the best administration of federal programs affecting urban communities; encourage the solution of problems of housing, urban development and mass transportation through state, local and private action; encourage "maximum contributions that may be made by vigorous private home building and mortgage lending institutions" to housing and urban development; and provide for full and appropriate consideration of the needs and interests of the nation's communities.

Established a Department of Housing and Urban Development, and provided that it would be headed by a Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, appointed by the President with Senate confirmation.

Defined the Secretary's capacity as an adviser to the President with respect to federal programs and activities relating to housing and urban development.

Authorized an Under Secretary, four Assistant Secretaries and a General Counsel, all of whom would be appointed by the President with Senate confirmation; also authorized an Assistant Secretary for Administration, who would be appointed by the Secretary with approval of the President.

Transferred to the Secretary all the functions, powers and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Assn.

Provided for retention of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) as a separate entity within the new Department. Provided that the FHA would be headed by a Federal Housing Commissioner who would also be an Assistant Secretary. Designated the Commissioner, in addition to his duties as Assistant Secretary and head of the FHA, to

administer all other departmental programs relating to the private mortgage market.

Authorized a Director of Urban Program Coordination, designated by the Secretary, to coordinate programs of various agencies of the Government which have "a major impact on community development." Stipulated that the Director, subject to the direction of the Secretary, would establish and maintain close liaison with the federal departments and agencies concerned and would consult with state, local and regional officials and consider their recommendations with respect to such programs.

Authorized the Secretary to provide technical assistance and information to aid state and local governments and to encourage coordinated planning by state and local governments. Authorized him to hold informal public hearings on federal and state development programs.

Directed the Secretary to encourage private enterprise to assume a maximum role in housing and urban development and to achieve the "fullest cooperation" with private enterprise in meeting departmental objectives.

Required the President to undertake a study of functions in other federal agencies that might be transferred to the new Department and to make recommendations to Congress. Stipulated that the outdoor recreation functions of the Department of the Interior could not be transferred or geographically limited without Congressional approval.

Authorized the Secretary to establish a working capital fund for operating various common administrative services in the Department. Provided that the fund would be financed through appropriations and charges against the agencies and offices in the Department for which services were performed.

Stipulated that the act would take effect 60 days from the date of enactment unless the President chose to put it into effect earlier by executive order.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1961 Almanac p. 367; 1962 Almanac p. 380; 1963 Almanac p. 81, 392; 1964 Almanac p. 77, 425, 879.

In 1961, President Kennedy proposed legislation to create a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. He promised to make HHFA Administrator Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, Secretary of the new Department. The bill was reported in both the House and the Senate, but in the Senate a leadership headcount found almost solid Southern Democratic and Republican opposition, ensuring defeat; as a result, the bill was not brought to a vote. In the House, the Rules Committee delayed the bill and in January 1962 -- by a 6-9 vote -- refused to grant a rule for floor action, thus in effect killing the bill.

In response, President Kennedy, using his authority under the Reorganization Act of 1949, submitted Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1962, proposing to create the Department. The Reorganization Act provided that the plan would take effect in 60 days unless opposed by a majority vote of either the House or the Senate. The House Feb. 21, 1962, rejected the reorganization plan when it adopted a resolution of disapproval by a 264-150 roll-call vote.

(The Reorganization Act of 1949 expired on June 1, 1963. In 1964, Congress extended the Act through June 1, 1965, but only after amending it to prohibit the President from creating a new executive department through use of a reorganization plan. The addition of the provision generally was believed to be a reaction to Mr. Kennedy's 1962 use of the law. In 1965, Congress again extended the 1949 Act, along with the restrictive 1964 provision, through Dec. 31, 1968. (See p. 657)

President Kennedy in his 1963 Budget Message and President Johnson in his 1964 omnibus housing and Budget Messages called for legislation to create a new department of housing, but their requests received no action.

In a "Message on the Cities," President Johnson March 2, 1965, called for a Department of Housing and Urban Development "to give greater force and effectiveness to our effort in the cities." (See text p. 1400)

He said, "This new Department will provide a focal point for thought and innovation and imagination about the problems of our cities...it will work to strengthen the constructive relationships between nation, state and city -- the creative federalism -- which is essential to progress. This partnership will demand the leadership of mayors, Governors and state legislatures."

Overwhelming pressures are being "visited upon cities already in distress," President Johnson said. "We have over nine million homes, most of them in cities, which are run down or deteriorating; over four million do not have running water or even plumbing. Many of our central cities are in need of major surgery to overcome decay. New suburban sprawl reaches out into the countryside, as the process of urbanization consumes a million acres a year. The old, the poor, the discriminated against are increasingly concentrated in central city ghettos, while others move to the suburbs, leaving the central city to battle against immense odds.

"Physical decay, from obsolescent schools to polluted water and air, helps breed social decay. It casts a pall of ugliness and despair on the spirits of the people. And this is reflected in rising crime rates, school dropouts, delinquency and social disorganization."

Bills Introduced. The Administration's draft bill was introduced in the House (HR 6654) March 23 by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.). An identical bill (HR 6927), which was the measure considered by the House, was introduced March 30 by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.). In the Senate, the draft legislation was introduced (S 1599) on March 25 by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.).

The draft bill was identical in major respects to legislation submitted by the Administration in the 87th and 88th Congresses.

Except for the few provisions added by the Senate or the House, the Administration bill was essentially the same as the final bill (above). It provided for a Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development headed by a Secretary appointed by the President with Senate confirmation. The HHFA and its components were transferred to the new agency. However, the Administration draft bill did not transfer the FHA as an entity to HUD or specifically designate an official to head FHA. The draft bill transferred the functions of the FHA to the Secretary and the Secretary would have provided administration of its functions as he wished.

House

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 5 and 6 on HR 6654, HR 6927 and related bills. *(Continued on next page)*

TESTIMONY -- During the hearings (and in statements submitted to the Subcommittee), various organizations favored enactment of legislation to establish a housing department, including the following: the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, the National Assn. of Counties, the National Assn. of Home Builders, the National Housing Conference, the American Institute of Planners, the American Institute of Architects, the AFL-CIO and the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks. Among the organizations opposing enactment were the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Mortgage Bankers Assn. (The Mortgage Bankers organization was primarily concerned about the future status of the FHA. See Senate testimony, p. 386.)

April 5 -- Bernard L. Boutin, executive vice president of the National Assn. of Home Builders said his organization was "in hearty accord" with the proposal. Boutin recommended, however, that the bill be amended to provide that an Assistant Secretary be designated to administer, "under the supervision of the Secretary, programs of the Department which deal with the private mortgage market."

Elmer B. Staats, Deputy Director of the Budget Bureau, said the reorganization of existing agencies "would in no way alter or modify the basic laws applicable to the programs administered by them, nor would there be any break in the continuity of these programs."

Staats said there were three principal advantages to be gained from establishing a Department:

1) It would give "long overdue recognition to the importance of these governmental functions to the nation's economy and the welfare of its people."

2) It would provide "maximum assistance" to the President in coordinating federal housing activities and would provide a federal "focal point" for assistance to state and local governments and to business.

3) It would "provide authority for the more effective direction and coordination of the closely interrelated programs of the HHFA."

April 6 -- John C. Williamson, representing the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, contended that "a Cabinet-rank department...would at best generate a cold war among the departments of the Executive Branch as it sought to envelop within its jurisdiction all the programs geared to the needs and aspirations of the urban community."

BILL REPORTED

The House Government Operations Committee May 11 favorably reported HR 6927 by a vote of 20-8 (H Rept 337).

The Committee adopted only one amendment to the bill. It designated one of the four Assistant Secretaries of the new Department to administer, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, department programs relating to the private mortgage market.

Majority Views. The report said the time was "ripe" for establishment of the Department, because 70 percent of U.S. population now lived in urban centers. It quoted with approval President Johnson's statement, in his request for a Department of Housing and Urban Development, that urban problems were "already in the front rank of national concern and interest. They deserve to be in the front rank of Government as well."

The report said the bill did not "put into the new Department any agencies or existing programs not already in the Housing and Home Finance Agency." However, it said, "Departmental status would make possible a coordination of these programs which does not now exist. It would clarify jumbled lines of authority within the Housing and Home Finance Agency, knitting together its programs with better cohesion and giving the whole a better unity of purpose and objectives."

The report said the current magnitude of HHFA's financial transactions was "comparable to that of any of the existing departments of Government (except Defense)," providing "further justification for raising the status of the agency" to Cabinet level.

Minority Views. A Committee minority of seven Republicans filed a statement opposing creation of the new Department. Signing the statement were Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), Delbert L. Latta (Ohio), William L. Dickinson (Ala.), John N. Erlenborn (Ill.), Howard H. Callaway (Ga.), and Edward J. Gurney (Fla.).

Noting that the Committee during the 85th through 89th Congresses had been submitted "scores of bills to create 22 separate Cabinet level Departments," the statement called HR 6927 "another manifestation of the perennial urge to classify problems as having outstripped the capacity of state and local governments and to create new federal Departments to solve them." The statement added that there was "no magic in the establishment of a new bureaucracy...that will in itself help anybody solve local problems."

The statement contended that: (1) the proposed act provided no new functions; (2) the bill should have provided for the continuation of the FHA; (3) a mere "one-third of the Federal Government's housing activities" were covered by the new Department under the bill; (4) it would be "difficult to prove" that independent agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency and HHFA had been "unable to discharge their important functions simply because the heads of those agencies did not enjoy Cabinet rank"; (5) housing programs were not a federal activity of "indefinite duration" and should not be "frozen into the governmental structure" by the creation of a Cabinet-level department; (6) enactment of the bill would be the first time that a Cabinet post had been established "to serve people on the basis of where they live." The President and his Cabinet, the statement asserted, "serve all the people -- urban and rural.... All of our executive departments are created on a functional basis and are concerned with all the people."

Separate Views. Four Committee Republicans outlined in separate views an approach which provided for the establishment of an Office of Community Development in the Executive Office of the President, in lieu of the creation of a new department as provided by HR 6927. The statement was signed by Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), Frank J. Horton (N.Y.) and Donald Rumsfeld (Ill.).

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 16 passed HR 6927 by a 217-184 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 970)

Prior to passage, the House rejected, by a 141-259 roll-call vote, a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Government Operations with instructions to report back a Republican substitute (HR 8822). The substitute measure would have established an Office of Urban Affairs and Community Development in the Executive Office of the President.

At a news conference the next day, President Johnson said that he was especially gratified by House approval of HR 6927. He said, "The vote in the House was impressive and decisive, and exceeded our expectations. I believe it reflects the realization throughout the land that our cities constitute the decisive challenge of these last decades of the 20th century."

The passage vote on HR 6927 was largely along party lines. Voting in favor of HUD were 208 Democrats and 9 Republicans: Cahill (N.J.), Fino (N.Y.), Halpern (N.Y.), Horton (N.Y.), Lindsay (N.Y.), Minshall (Ohio), O'Konski (Wis.), Reid (N.Y.) and Tupper (Maine). Opposing the measure were 118 Republicans and 66 Democrats -- 56 of them from Southern states.

Democratic Members from Southern states voted 38-56 against the bill. But in 1962, Southern Democrats in the House opposed President Kennedy's proposed Department by an even larger majority, 13-93.

All of the 181 Northern Democrats voting on the recommittal were opposed to the motion. They were joined by 73 Southern Democrats and 5 Republicans: Halpern, Lindsay, Reid (N.Y.), O'Konski and Roudebush (Ind.). Voting in favor of recommittal were 122 Republicans and 19 Democrats.

In 1962, Mr. Kennedy's proposed department was disapproved by the House on a roll-call vote. One Republican, Minshall (Ohio) and 21 Democrats changed their votes from opposition to the 1962 proposal to support for HR 6927. The Democrats shifting positions were Udall (Ariz.), Mills (Ark.), Trimble (Ark.), Morrison (La.), Thompson (La.), Willis (La.), Jones (Mo.), Jarman (Okla.), Steed (Okla.), Everett (Tenn.), Evins (Tenn.), Beckworth (Texas), Brooks (Texas), Patman (Texas), Purcell (Texas), Thompson (Texas), Young (Texas), Downing (Va.), Hardy (Va.), Jennings (Va.) and Kastenmeier (Wis.). However, the following Members voted for the 1962 proposal and against the 1965 bill: Baldwin (R Calif.), Mailliard (R Calif.), Shipley (D Ill.), Mathias (R Md.), Randall (D Mo.) and Dwyer (R N.J.).

Prior to passage, the House by voice vote adopted an amendment by the Committee on Government Operations to designate an Assistant Secretary to administer departmental programs relating to the private mortgage market.

Rejected, by a 65-91 standing vote, was a Republican amendment, sponsored by Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.), to replace HR 6927 with HR 8822. The amendment was the same as the recommittal motion which followed later. A Republican-sponsored amendment to establish a Department of the Federal Housing Administration under a Presidentially appointed Federal Housing Commissioner responsible to the new Housing Secretary was defeated by standing vote, 74-99, and teller vote, 101-153. Also defeated, by voice vote, was an amendment to change the name of the proposed Department to the Department of Urban and Suburban Development.

DEBATE -- Democratic proponents of HR 6927 argued that the new Department was needed to "give proper recognition to the importance of urban problems in the social and economic advancement of our nation." A Cabinet-level authority for urban affairs would be increasingly important, they said, because population specialists were predicting that the present urban concentration of 70 percent of U.S. population would rise to 80 percent by the year 2000.

Republican opponents of the bill argued that the new Department would only give "status to the new Secretary and bureaucracy to be created," but not service, economy, or efficiency.

The thrust of debate on the measure, however, came on the Republican attempt to substitute HR 8822 for the Administration bill. Republicans asserted that the substitute would promote "economy and usefulness" by providing coordination of all Government programs having an impact on urban areas, regardless of the department or agency which administered a particular program. Democratic opponents of the GOP substitute replied that under HR 8822 the "overburdened" local official seeking aid or advice of urban authorities in Washington "would have to make the rounds...he already makes plus one additional, unnecessary and superfluous stop at the White House."

John N. Erlenborn (R Ill.), sponsor of the amendment to place FHA under a Presidentially appointed Federal Housing Commissioner responsible to the new Housing Secretary, asserted that transfer of the agency to the new Department should be made in an "independent way in order to protect the integrity of the FHA."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 6927 was basically the same as the provisions of the final bill (above) except for the provision retaining the FHA as a separate entity within the new Department, which was added in the Senate. The House bill also did not contain several less important provisions, added later by the Senate, dealing with coordinating machinery, transfer of functions, designation of community and private enterprise. (See Senate and Conference, below)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 16 -- Florence P. Dwyer (R N.J.) -- Substitute for HR 6927 a Republican-supported bill (HR 8822) providing for the establishment of an Office of Urban Affairs and Community Development in the Executive Office of the President rather than the Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development provided in HR 6927. Standing vote, 65-91.

John N. Erlenborn (R Ill.) -- Delete language transferring the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to the new Department and substitute new language establishing a Department of FHA and vesting the functions, duties and powers of the FHA with a Presidentially appointed Federal Housing Commissioner under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Standing vote, 74-99, and teller vote, 101-153.

John W. Wydler (R N.Y.) -- Change the title of the proposed Department to the Department of Urban and Suburban Development. Voice vote.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Executive Reorganization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 31, April 1 and 2, May 19 on S 1599 and companion bills. Testimony was similar to that presented before the House subcommittee.

TESTIMONY -- March 31 -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) contended that "city people too, need an advocate in Washington." Pointing out that farmers, who now constitute only 7 percent of the population, have had a Cabinet-level department for 100 years, Clark said "it is not right that 150 million urban residents of the country are denied at least equal representation."

Robert F. Wagner, mayor of New York City, said in a prepared statement that he found no validity in the argument that creation of the new Department would result in a loss of states' rights and local prerogatives.

April 1 -- Boston Mayor John F. Collins said he hoped the new department would be created "this year." Collins said he did not want to see the new Department delayed while Congress studied possible creation of a department which would include more agencies than specified under the bill.

April 2 -- Matt Trigg, a spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation, contended that "the secretary of the new department would become in effect Mr. Mayor of all the municipalities of the United States." Planning, financing, and development of municipalities, Trigg said, was "primarily a private and local responsibility."

Nathaniel S. Keith, president of the National Housing Conference, said the bill would provide the framework for efficient administration of a number of broad new programs to be required for the future.

May 19 -- C.C. Cameron, president of the Mortgage Bankers Assn. of America, said that although his organization doubted the need for HUD, the association was primarily concerned about the future independence of the FHA. It urged that the Administration bill be amended to retain the FHA as a separate entity within the new Department and to have the FHA headed by a commissioner appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate.

BILL REPORTED

The full Committee Aug. 2 reported S 1599 with amendments (S Rept 536). The only significant difference in S 1599 and HR 6927 was that the House version did not contain language directing the President to undertake a study of functions in other agencies which might be transferred to the new Department.

S 1599 was approved by the Committee July 30 by a vote of 9-4. Voting against approval were the Committee's Chairman, John L. McClellan (D Ark.), and three Republicans -- Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) and Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.).

The Committee adopted a number of amendments to the Administration bill, including:

- One, by Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), to require that an Assistant Secretary in the new Department be designated to administer departmental programs relating to the private mortgage market.
- One, by Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), to require the President to undertake a study of functions in other federal agencies that might be transferred to the new Department, and make recommendations to Congress. (The amendment stipulated, however, that the outdoor recreation functions of the Department of the Interior could not be transferred or geographically limited without Congressional approval.)
- Amendments setting up machinery to coordinate federal-state community development programs and machinery to coordinate programs of the various federal agencies which have a major impact on community development.

Majority Views. The report said that administration "at the highest levels of Government" was necessary to solve the "enormous and complex problems" that would arise under the impact of a projected doubling of U.S. urban population by the year 2000.

Cabinet status, the report said, was necessary to give "proper weight" to housing and urban development interests among the over-all interests of the Federal Government. The report asserted that Cabinet rank would give the new Secretary "powerful influence" enabling him "to exercise leadership at the direction of the President in coordinating federal activities affecting housing and urban development."

Designation of one of the four Assistant Secretaries to administer current FHA and FNMA programs, the report added, was necessary to ensure that these "extremely important programs" were administered "at an appropriately high level."

The report said the Budget Bureau had concluded that the new Department should be limited to the functions currently associated with HHFA because, while there were other Government agencies and functions related to urban development, the relationship was not clear enough to justify their transfer or the urban and non-urban functions could not be separated. The report said, however, that the Committee was interested in seeing the transfer to the new Department of functions dealing with the improvement of the physical environment of urban areas.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 11 by a 57-33 roll-call vote passed an amended version of HR 6927. (For voting, see chart p. 1064)

Prior to passage, the Senate substituted the provisions of its own bill (S 1599) for those of HR 6927 as passed by the House June 16.

President Johnson later in the day praised the bipartisan support given the bill. The President said that he intended to "see that this Department serves all the people of our nation" and promised it would be "administered for the benefit of all the people

The House and Senate versions of the measure differed in several respects, but there was only one major variation. The Senate bill allowed the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to retain its separate identity in the new Department under a commissioner appointed by the President and functioning "under the supervision and direction" of the Secretary of the Department. This provision was a floor amendment proposed by John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and accepted by the Senate Aug. 10 by voice vote. (The House, before it passed the bill in June, rejected a similar provision by a 74-99 standing vote and 101-153 teller vote. The House bill contained language providing for the designation of one of the Department's assistant secretaries to administer departmental programs relating to the private mortgage market. An identical provision was in S 1599 and remained in the bill as it passed the Senate despite the acceptance of Sparkman's amendment.)

The Sparkman amendment was strongly supported by homebuilders and mortgage bankers, who reportedly feared that the role of the FHA might be downgraded in a large new Cabinet-level department.

Voting for passage of HR 6927 were 10 Republicans and 47 Democrats. Opposing passage were 19 Republicans and 14 Democrats, 12 of them from Southern states. The only Northern Democrats opposing the bill were Alan Bible (Nev.) and Frank J. Lausche (Ohio).

A perfunctory two-day debate on the measure centered on a contention by opponents of the bill that establishment of the Department would mean an upward spiraling of costs on housing and urban development programs

and an "encroachment" on state and local powers. Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) Aug. 10 contended that establishment of the proposed Department was a further step in the "proliferation" of federal agencies and employees and predicted that "escalation" of its duties would follow its establishment. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), the bill's sponsor, said Aug. 10 that the measure would not provide for any new federal programs and might actually diminish expenditures through "better coordination and tighter executive control." Ribicoff added that department-level administration was necessary to solve complex problems which would arise under a projected doubling of U.S. urban population by the year 2000.

Bills Compared. In addition to the FHA provision, the Senate version differed from the House bill in these primary respects:

Established within the Department an Office of Urban Program Coordination to coordinate programs of various agencies of the Government which have "a major impact on community development." Stipulated that the office would be headed by a director appointed by the Secretary.

Required the President to undertake a study of functions in other federal agencies that might be transferred to the new Department and to make recommendations to Congress. Stipulated that the outdoor recreation functions of the Department of the Interior could not be transferred or geographically limited without Congressional approval.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 10 -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Direct the Secretary, at a state Governor's request, to hold an informal public hearing in any community within the state in which any departmental assistance programs were proposed to be or were being administered. Voice vote.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Add language to the bill specifically providing for the retention of the FHA in the new Department and providing that the FHA would be headed by a Federal Housing Commissioner, appointed by the President with Senate confirmation and functioning under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Department. Voice.

Aug. 11 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Substitute the term "community" for certain references in the bill to "urban" development programs. Voice.

Conference Report

House and Senate conferees filed a report (H Rept 884) Aug. 11. On variations between the House and Senate versions of the bill, conferees took the following actions:

Federal Housing Administration. Agreed to compromise language retaining the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) as a separate entity in the new Department under a Federal Housing Commissioner who was also an Assistant Secretary. The compromise provision designated the Commissioner, in addition to his duties as an Assistant Secretary and head of the FHA, to administer, under supervision and direction of the Secretary, all other department programs relating to the private mortgage market. A spokesman for the conference committee told CQ Aug. 30 that the thrust of the compromise was to give the FHA a higher status than was provided by either the House or Senate. The Senate bill designated an Assistant Secretary to administer departmental programs relating to the private mortgage market but vested direction of the FHA in a lower-ranking official -- a Federal Housing Commissioner appointed by the President with Senate confirmation. The House had originally rejected wording similar to the Senate's.

Coordinating Machinery. Agreed to a compromise provision requiring the Secretary to consult and cooperate with state governors and state agencies and to hold, at his discretion, informal public hearings regarding federal and state urban development programs. A Senate floor amendment had required the Secretary, at a state governor's request, to hold hearings in any community in the state in which any departmental assistance programs were proposed to be or were being administered. The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

Agreed to compromise language establishing within the Department the position of Director of Urban Program Coordination. Provided that the Director would coordinate programs of various agencies of the Government which have a "major impact on community development." In agreeing to the compromise, the conferees dropped a Senate provision establishing an Office of Urban Program Coordination with the same responsibilities as vested in the Director under the compromise language. The House bill made no similar provision.

Further Transfer of Functions. Accepted a Senate provision, not in the House bill, requiring the President to undertake a study of functions in other federal agencies that might be transferred to the new Department and to make recommendations to Congress.

Designation of Community. Agreed to a Senate floor amendment inserting the word "community" or substituting it for "urban" at various points in the House bill.

Private Enterprise. Agreed to a Senate provision, not in the House bill, directing the Secretary to encourage private enterprise to assume a maximum role in housing and urban development and to develop the "fullest cooperation" with private enterprise in achieving departmental objectives. Also accepted Senate language including similar wording in the statement of purpose.

FINAL ACTION

The Senate Aug. 30 and the House Aug. 31 by voice votes and without debate adopted the conference report (H Rept 884). The actions cleared the measure for the President's signature.

Bill Signed. President Johnson signed HR 6927 on Sept. 9. He said, "In the next 35 years, we must literally build a second America -- putting in place as many houses, schools, apartments, parks and offices as we have built through all the time since the Pilgrims arrived on these shores.... It is not enough for us to erect towers of stone and glass, or to lay out vast suburbs of order and conformity. We must seek, and we must find the ways to preserve and to perpetuate in the city the individuality, the human dignity, the respect for individual rights, the devotion for individual responsibility that has been part of the American character and the strength of the American system.... Unless we seize the opportunities available now, the fears some have of a nightmare society could materialize. Unless we match our imagination and our courage to our affluence, we could fail both our past and our posterity."

HOUSE PASSES SMALL COAL MINE SAFETY BILL

HR 3584 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 181) March 17, 1965.
● Passed, amended, by the House June 1 by a 336-42 roll-call vote. (See p. 964)

Congress in 1965 again failed to enact legislation which would extend the mandatory federal inspection and safety requirements of the 1952 Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to previously exempt small coal mines (mines regularly employing 14 or fewer persons underground). The bill (HR 3584), which was the major legislative goal of the United Mine Workers of America, was passed by the House June 1, but was still pending before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee when the session ended.

Although similar bills had been reported in the past, none was granted a rule for consideration on the House floor. When efforts were made to bring them up under suspension of the rules, a procedure requiring a two-thirds majority for passage, they were defeated. The House Education and Labor Committee reported HR 3584 March 17. On April 15 Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) introduced a rule (H Res 341) providing for House debate. Under the "21-day" rule adopted by the House Jan. 4, if the Rules Committee failed to act favorably on Powell's resolution, or a similar one, the Speaker could recognize a motion to call up the bill for debate if he wished. (See story, p. 585)

On May 19 the Rules Committee granted a rule for House debate on HR 3584. (Informed sources said that the legislation's difficulties in the Rules Committee stemmed from the opposition of Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) and small coal mine operators in his state. In floor debate June 1, Smith said he opposed the bill but "I believe the time has come when it is healthy to have a vote" on it.)

Background

The 1952 Federal Coal Mine Safety Act authorized federal inspectors to close mines employing more than 14 workers underground in which there was imminent danger of explosion, fire, inundation or accidents on the lifts. Where violations of safety regulations for matters such as roof supports, permissible equipment and ventilation were found, the inspector was authorized to direct the mine operator to correct the deficiency within a certain period of time and to close the mine if this was not done.

A 1961 mine safety measure (HR 5741) similar to the 1965 bill was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee, but the Rules Committee refused to grant it a rule for House debate. (1961 Almanac p. 206)

In 1963, following two serious mine disasters, similar legislation (HR 9000) was reported by the Committee, but again failed to receive a rule. (1963 Almanac p. 241) An attempt Aug. 17, 1964, to circumvent the Rules Committee by passing the bill under the suspension-of-rules procedure failed to get the two-thirds majority vote necessary for passage under this procedure. It received a majority vote on a 202-151 roll call. (1964 Almanac p. 287)

Opposition to the legislation stemmed from two sources: (1) conservative Congressmen who believed that state inspection laws were adequate; and (2) small mine operators who contended that federal controls would force them to buy new equipment whose expense would put them out of business. Small mine operators, largely non-union, also argued that the low number of accidents in small mines made federal controls unnecessary.

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, General Subcommittee on Labor.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 10 on coal mine safety bills. Although they contended that extensive hearings held in 1963 provided all the data needed to justify Committee action, Chairman Powell and Rep. John H. Dent (D Pa.), the sponsor of HR 3584, agreed to hold hearings requested by Committee Republicans Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.), Dave Martin (Neb.), and Alphonzo Bell (Calif.) to consider new testimony.

Witnesses representing small mine lessors, operators and the state of Virginia testified, as well as Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Rep. W. Pat Jennings (D Va.). Jennings was sponsor of a bill (HR 317) to remove the 14-employee exemption only if a federal district court decided that the state safety law was not a "substantially equivalent law." His bill was supported by the National Independent Coal Operators Assn.

ACTION -- The Committee March 17 reported HR 3584 (H Rept 181), amended. The report said the primary purpose of the bill was to "reduce casualties in all coal mines to the maximum extent feasible" and to attain this goal by augmenting, rather than duplicating, state efforts, with a "minimum burden" upon operators.

Supplemental Views. Reps. Goodell, Martin and Bell said Committee amendments which recognized the differing operations of small and large mines produced a bill "which is far better designed to achieve the primary goal of mine safety" than any previous measure. They referred to the requirement that small mine operators and workers be represented on the Coal Mine Safety Board of Review and to an amendment to be offered on the floor by Rep. Jennings, requiring the Secretary of Interior to hold conferences to inform small mine operators of the enforcement provisions of the Act.

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 1 passed HR 3584 by a roll-call vote of 336-42 and sent the bill to the Senate with amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 964)

Supporters of HR 3584 estimated that the bill would extend coverage of the 1952 Act to about 7,000 small mines employing about 35,000 miners. Estimates of the costs of compliance by the small miners varied. Dave Martin (R Neb.), an opponent of the bill, said that "some of the cost of the mechanical equipment that would be required by the small operators...would be as much as $40,000 to $50,000."

James Roosevelt (D Calif.), a supporter and the floor manager of the bill, said that "in nearly every instance" the "cost of these improvements to save life would...be minimal, and by minimal we mean a couple of hundred dollars." Under the bill, the small mines were given a six-month grace period before they became subject to compliance with safety factors not involving an immediate threat of an accident.

Figures on the number of actual coal mine deaths in recent years were also the subject of controversy, with opponents suggesting that the number of small-mine deaths did not warrant extension of the safety legislation to those mines. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) cited figures showing that the number of deaths in all mines had fallen from "five figures" before enactment of safety legislation to a preliminary figure of 240 in 1964. Roosevelt added, however, that the fatality rate in small mines was still higher than that in large mines covered under the existing Act.

Before passage the House accepted by voice vote an amendment by W. Pat Jennings (D Va.) requiring that after enactment of the bill the Secretary of Interior must take specified steps to familiarize those affected with its provisions.

During debate, bill supporters pointed to what they called the inconsistency of the existing exemption of small mines from safety requirements. Melvin Price (D Ill.) asked, "By what stretch of the imagination can we say that it is illegal to kill or maim men in mines employing more than 14 men by passing laws to protect them and yet, at the same time, legalize killing and maiming men in small mines by denying them the same protection accorded to their more fortunate fellow miners employed in the...large mines?" John H. Dent (D Pa.) said that in 1964, "imminent danger was reported in 23 percent" of the small mines, but "less than 2 percent of the reported dangers were corrected -- because there was no federal law that would enforce the correction." Urging enactment of uniform safety requirements for all mines, Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) said, "I know that the competition in the coal industry is savage and without compassion. Every conceivable means of reducing costs is practiced, and the first place where the cost of mining is cut is in safety practices."

In opposition, Alphonzo Bell (R Calif.) said there were three reasons for retaining the small-mine exemption: (1) small mines "were never intended to be reached by this Act," (2) there was "no indication that the safety record of (small) mines would be improved by the removal of the exemption," and (3) there was "strong evidence that an unqualified extension of the Act to cover (small) mines would only serve to increase the economic burden on an already marginally profitable industry." Martin said "the only segment of our economy directly interested in coal mining who want this legislation passed are the United Coal Miners.... Most of the (small) mines and the small operators are not unionized. Their production is a sizable percentage of the total production of coal in the United States. It is quite easy to see why the United Coal Miners would like to see these (small) mines closed down. It would, therefore, increase the production of the (large) mines, most of which are organized by the United Coal Miners." (He was referring to the United Mine Workers union.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 3584:

Extended the mandatory federal inspection and safety requirements of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to previously exempt small mines -- those regularly employing less than 15 persons underground. The authority to close mines where accidents were imminent was to take effect upon enactment of the bill but on safety violations not involving immediate danger, the small mines were given six months to meet federal standards.

In provisions affecting all mines, HR 3584:

Permitted closing of mines when inspectors found an "unwarrantable failure" by operators to comply within 90 days with orders to remedy safety violations that could lead to accidents.

Authorized federal grants of $500,000 annually, to be matched by the states, for coal mine safety education programs.

Strengthened provisions for federal-state cooperation on safety enforcement.

Ordered an Interior Department study of the sufficiency of federal coal mine safety standards and a report to Congress within one year.

Raised the membership of the Coal Mine Safety Board of Review from three to five members, with representatives of large and small mine operators and workers as members and, as before, a mining engineer as chairman.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 1 -- W. Pat Jennings (D Va.) -- Require the Secretary of Interior to hold conferences to inform small mine operators and workers, as well as other interested parties, of the enforcement provisions of the Act and the safety code. Voice vote.

John H. Dent (D Pa.) -- Specify that attendance by representatives of the owners and operators would meet the requirements under the Jennings amendment. Voice.

Votes by Coal District Representatives

Passage of the mine safety bill was one of two major legislative goals of the United Mine Workers in 1965. The other was the deletion of the Dickey-Lincoln School hydroelectric project from the omnibus Flood Control, River and Harbor Act (S 2300). On the latter issue the UMW, which opposes hydroelectric power projects such as Dickey-Lincoln for fear of reduced use of coal in power generation, won a temporary victory in the House Sept. 22, but lost when the project was put back into the final bill. (See story p. 751)

The UMW strongly favored the mine safety bill. Since passage of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act in 1952, the union had exerted extensive legislative effort to amend the law to remove the exemption of small mines. It argued that the Act discriminated against employees in small mines, and that state mining departments were frequently "reluctant" to enforce state safety laws, because their jobs depend on political appointments.

As an indication of the union's pressures for the bill, a staff member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported that the Committee had received "thousands of letters, possibly," from members of the UMW in support of HR 3584.

Industry spokesmen referred to HR 3584 as "selfish legislation" in that it would benefit the UMW and a few large coal companies but would put small mines out of business. They asserted that since all mines are subject to inspection by state mining authorities, federal inspection would result in a duplication of effort. Moreover, they contended that the federal Bureau of Mines was dominated and influenced by the UMW.

The votes of Representatives from what the UMW Journal identified as the 76 House districts where coal is mined or important are given below:

1. S 2300. Flood Control, River and Harbor Act of 1965. Frank M. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to delete the $227 million Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River in Maine and instead authorize a survey of alterna-

tive methods of providing power. Adopted Sept. 22, 207-185. Coal district Representatives voted 44-26 (D 20-25; R 24-1) to accept the amendment. A "yea" was a vote supporting the United Mine Workers position, but opposing the position of President Johnson. (See chart p. 1006)

2. HR 3584. Coal Mine Safety Bill. Passed June 1, 336-42. Coal district Representatives voted 60-10 (D 42-5; R 18-5) for passage. A "yea" was a vote supporting the United Mine Workers position. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	1.	2.
Alabama		
5 Selden (D)	Y	N
6 Buchanan (R)	Y	N
7 Martin (R)	Y	N
Alaska		
AL Rivers (D)	Y	Y
Arkansas		
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y
Colorado		
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N
3 Evans (D)	N	‡
2 McVicker (D)	N	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N	Y
Illinois		
21 Gray (D)	Y	Y
24 Price (D)	N	Y
19 Schisler (D)	N	Y
23 Shipley (D)	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	‡
18 Michel (R)	Y	‡
15 Reid (R)	Y	Y
Indiana		
8 Denton (D)	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y
6 Roudebush (R)	Y	Y
Iowa		
4 Bandstra (D)	N	N
6 Greigg (D)	N	Y
5 Smith (D)	N	Y
Kansas		
5 Skubitz (R)	Y	Y
Kentucky		
2 Natcher (D)	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield (D)	N	Y
5 Carter (R)	N	N
Maryland		
AL Sickles (D)	N	Y
6 Mathias (R)	Y	?
Missouri		
6 Hull (D)	N	Y
4 Randall (D)	Y	Y
Montana		
1 Olsen (D)	N	Y
2 Battin (R)	Y	Y
New Mexico		
AL Morris (D)	N	N
AL Walker (D)	N	Y
North Dakota		
2 Redlin (D)	N	Y
North Dakota (Cont.)		
1 Andrews (R)	Y	Y
Ohio		
18 Hays (D)	Y	Y
10 Moeller (D)	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y
AL Sweeney (D)	N	Y
17 Ashbrook (R)	Y	Y
16 Bow (R)	✓	Y
Oklahoma		
3 Albert (D)	N	Y
2 Edmondson (D)	N	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y
Pennsylvania		
25 Clark (D)	Y	Y
21 Dent (D)	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	Y
20 Holland (D)	?	Y
14 Moorhead (D)	Y	Y
26 Morgan (D)	Y	Y
6 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y
15 Rooney (D)	Y	Y
18 Corbett (R)	Y	Y
27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y
23 Johnson (R)	Y	Y
10 McDade (R)	Y	?
22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y
12 Whalley (R)	Y	Y
Tennessee		
4 Evins (D)	N	?
3 Brock (R)	Y	N
2 Duncan (R)	Y	N
1 Quillen (R)	Y	Y
Utah		
2 King (D)	N	Y
1 Burton (R)	✓	Y
Virginia		
9 Jennings (D)	Y	N
6 Poff (R)	Y	Y
Washington		
6 Hicks (D)	X	Y
4 May (R)	Y	Y
West Virginia		
4 Hechler (D)	N	Y
5 Kee (D)	N	Y
3 Slack (D)	Y	Y
2 Staggers (D)	?	Y
1 Moore (R)	Y	Y
Wyoming		
AL Roncalio (D)	✓	Y

Key

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer poll.
‡ Announced For.

Senate

The Senate Subcommittee on Labor of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee held hearings June 14 and 21 on HR 3584.

Those testifying in favor of HR 3584 included Sens. Frank E. Moss (D Utah) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), as well as representatives from the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines, and the Mine Workers union.

Presenting testimony against HR 3584 were Sens. John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton (both R Ky.) and representatives of independent mine operators and state inspection agencies.

The Subcommittee sent HR 3584 to the full Committee Sept. 21 but no further action was taken on it before Congress adjourned for the year.

METALLIC MINE SAFETY ACT

HR 8989 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 606) July 8, 1965.

● Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote Sept. 2.

An Administration-backed bill (HR 8989), extending federal health and safety regulations to include mining and milling operations in the metal and nonmetallic mineral industries failed of enactment in 1965. The bill passed the House Sept. 2 and was sent to the Senate, where it remained in committee at the end of the session.

The bill excepted from its coverage coal and lignite mining (most of which was already covered under existing law) and petroleum and other materials extracted in liquid form unless extraction required employment of workers underground. Enforcement was left to the Secretary of the Interior, but he could delegate enforcement powers to any state which submitted an acceptable mine safety plan.

The bill was a major legislative goal of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (Ind.). The union was unsuccessful in seeking inclusion of smelters and refineries in the bill.

Background

Existing mine safety legislation applied only to coal (and lignite) mines employing more than 14 workers underground. (See preceding story)

In 1961 Congress passed legislation (PL 87-300) directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study and report to Congress on existing health and safety standards in metal and nonmetallic (other than coal and lignite) mines. (1961 Almanac p. 206)

A special Mine Safety Board Nov. 13, 1963, submitted a report which concluded that "in the face of 10,000 lost-time injuries and more than 200 deaths in a single year (1962), it would be difficult to ignore the need for positive action.... The present structure of state-laws coverage and enforcement is clearly inadequate...."

The Interior Department March 29, 1965, submitted a draft bill based on the Board's recommendations, which was introduced March 31 (HR 6961) by Rep. James G.

O'Hara (D Mich.). HR 8989 was a clean bill embodying amendments recommended by the House Select Labor Subcommittee.

House

During May 3-7 hearings by the House Education and Labor Select Subcommittee on Labor, Administration and union representatives testified in favor of extending federal health and safety standards to include metal and nonmetallic mining. Those opposed included representatives of employer's associations, the American Mining Congress and state mine safety directors, who took the position that state laws were adequate and additional federal controls unnecessary.

Bill Reported. The Committee July 8 reported HR 8989 (H Rept 606) as a clean bill replacing the Administration bill. The major change was to permit states to enforce the safety standards, providing they submitted and properly administered plans approved by the Secretary of Interior. The report said the Committee made this change in enforcement at the request of mine operators. It said the bill invited "every state to examine its present mine health and safety program, if any, and then act in a responsible fashion to remedy deficiencies in it."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 2 passed HR 8989, amended, by voice vote and sent the bill to the Senate. The amendments, accepted en bloc, reinforced state powers under the bill. They were worked out by the bill's sponsor, Rep. O'Hara, and Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which has jurisdiction over mining matters. The most important amendment permitted judicial review of the Secretary's decision denying or withdrawing his approval of a state plan.

O'Hara said the sponsors anticipated "that most, if not all -- and probably all -- of the states will avail themselves of the option of presenting a state plan that provides comparable safeguards in operating their own mining safety program."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.), supporting the bill, said he was "at a loss to understand why" the mine operators and American Mining Congress were "so unalterably opposed to this legislation."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8989:

Directed the Secretary of Interior to develop and enforce health and safety standards for mining of metal and nonmetallic substances, in consultation with advisory committees composed of representatives of mine workers, operators, state officials and the public. The regulations would also cover milling operations.

Permitted the Secretary to allow enforcement and inspection by a state if it provided for: statewide administration by a single state agency, standards which would be "substantially as effective" as the federal standards, annual inspection and protection of the public from abandoned mines.

In states without an approved plan, empowered the Secretary to issue an order closing a mine, except to persons repairing it, if inspection revealed conditions that could cause death or injury before they could be eliminated. For less crucial dangers, a reasonable time to remedy them could be set.

Granted judicial review to state appeals from an order by the Secretary denying or withdrawing approval of a state safety and inspection plan.

Required all mine operators to submit to the Secretary reports of accidents, injuries, occupational diseases and related data at least annually.

Directed the Secretary to expand mine safety education and training programs for operators and workers.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Sept. 2 -- James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) -- Provide for judicial review of the Secretary's decision to deny or withdraw approval of a state plan; set standards for employment of federal mine inspectors; and make certain sections of the bill relating to state plans effective one year after publication of safety standards by the Secretary or 90 days following a regular session of a state legislature, if it came later. Voice vote.

AUTOMOBILE SAFETY

Congress in 1965 showed increasing interest in the subject of traffic safety.

The Senate Commerce Committee held hearings on a bill (S 1643) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to require tire manufacturers to follow certain safety and performance standards in the manufacture of tires, and the Senate Government Operations Executive Reorganization Subcommittee held hearings on the Federal Government's role in promoting greater traffic safety. Subcommittee Chairman Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) unsuccessfully attempted to amend the excise tax reduction bill (HR 8371) to make repeal of the 4-percent automobile excise tax contingent upon the installation in all automobiles of the safety and pollution control equipment specified by the General Services Administration (GSA). (See story, p. 965)

The GSA Jan. 16, 1965, published in the Federal Register a list of 16 safety features which would be required on all 1967 model motor vehicles purchased by the Government, plus a requirement for pollution control of exhausts from these cars. The devices included front and rear seat belts, padded dash panels and sunvisors, recessed instrument panels, impact-absorbing steering wheels, back-up lights, safety glass, dual brake systems and automotive exhaust controls. (1964 Almanac p. 273) The regulations were revised in June 1965.

Congress in 1965 also enacted a bill (S 306 -- PL 89-272) amending the Clean Air Act of 1963 to direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to prescribe standards limiting the emission of air pollutants from new motor vehicles. California in July 1965 adopted its own set of restrictions under a law similar to PL 89-272 but covering old as well as new cars. (See story, p. 780)

Tire Safety Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 27, June 7 on a bill (S 1643) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to require tire manufacturers to follow certain safety and performance standards in the manufacture of tires.

S 1643 was introduced April 1 by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.). In introducing the bill Nelson warned that the "tire manufacturing and marketing industries today contain the seeds of a national scandal." He said no "accu-

rate information" on tire safety existed and the consumer "has no way of appraising existing hazy and contradictory information." Nelson asserted that "tire production was dominated by the automobile industry, which has a great incentive to reduce unit costs in every possible way." This, he said, "discourages both the production and the purchase of really high quality tires, which many motorists should be using."

S 1643 authorized the Secretary of Commerce to establish "regulations prescribing minimum safety and performance standards and a grading and labeling system for motor vehicle tires." Violators of these regulations would be subject to fine and/or imprisonment.

The Committee also had under consideration two other bills. One (S 2231) was introduced June 30 by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), chairman of the Executive Reorganization Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee. The bill proposed a National Highway Traffic Safety Center in the Department of Commerce to conduct research into highway traffic safety, to provide grants to public and private agencies for similar research, and to make grants to the states to help them carry out programs to improve highway safety and to educate drivers.

The second bill (S 1251), introduced Feb. 23 by Nelson, authorized the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe safety standards for all automobiles sold in interstate commerce. The standards would cover the same features already required by the GSA for all motor vehicles purchased by the Government beginning with the 1967 models (see above).

TESTIMONY -- May 27 -- Dewitt Whitman of the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission, testified that, "Traditionally, states have had the primary responsibility" for regulating the use of highways. He said that 38 states had adopted "Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact" legislation to "ensure adoption of uniform standards for new or improved automotive safety equipment." Whitman asserted that in these states "uniform regulation of tires, and eventually of all items of vehicle safety equipment, is in sight." (After enactment in 1958 of a law (PL 85-684) permitting state compacts on highway traffic safety, the Western Interstate Committee on Highway Policy Problems and the Western Governors' Conference took the lead in sponsoring the Safety Compact. The Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission by the end of 1965 had 44 states and the District of Columbia as members and had promulgated tire safety standards which four states had adopted.)

Allan Bratman, president of the Market Tire Co., said the marketing of automobile tires in the "Washington metropolitan area and throughout the nation represents a pattern of abuses which is unparalleled." He asserted that "minimum safety standards alone will not terminate deception in the retail marketing of tires," and that the provision in S 1643 directing the Secretary of Commerce to promulgate a grading and labeling system was "clearly in the public interest."

Winston W. Marsh, executive vice president of the National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., Inc., admitted the need for "minimum performance standards" in the manufacture of tires but said that "grade labeling" would be an "impairment" to "free enterprise."

June 7 -- Heinz A. Abersfeller, commissioner of the Federal Supply Service in the General Services Administration (GSA), endorsed the grading and labeling proposals, saying that under current conditions, the consumer had no way of knowing exactly what he was buying.

Henry H. Wakeland, an automotive consultant, criticized the Equipment Safety Compact which Dewitt Whitman had supported (see above). He said that the Compact had "been used to confuse and impede" legislation in New York and legislation in other states; and concluded that, "In the long run we believe the Compact will tend to dampen state legislative initiative."

Harry C. McCreary, chairman of the McCreary Tire and Rubber Co., stressed the need for compulsory periodic vehicle inspection (including tires) in all 50 states. He said "thousands of tires are running right at this moment which are not only a menace to their owners, but which are also a menace to every other driver traveling the same highway."

Ross R. Ormsby, president of the Rubber Manufacturers Assn., also emphasized the importance of state tire inspection laws but added that "an oversimplified system of grading and labeling would...encourage manufacturers to conform closely to the established grades by eliminating product differences." This, he said, "would rob the consumer of his wide range of choice, and... would tend to stultify the industry's initiative in research and its spirit of innovation and product improvement, which have brought tires to their present high level of safe, dependable service for every type of need and for every pocketbook."

New Bill Presented

Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) Oct. 19 introduced a revised version of S 1643. The new measure (S 2669), known as the Tire Safety Act of 1966, took into consideration the testimony given on S 1643. Magnuson said the hearings and letters received by the Committee on the subject presented evidence that an "unusual number of tires" appeared to be failing at low mileages, and that "consumer and dealer confusion abounds" because "no comprehensive basic standard existed."

Magnuson said S 2669 provided for the immediate adoption of the minimum tire safety standards promulgated Oct. 10 by the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission. The bill also authorized a five-year research and development program to develop more comprehensive safety standards, retreading standards, and a grading system for tires.

Car Manufacturers Reply to Nelson

In June Sen. Nelson wrote to the four major automobile manufacturers (General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors) questioning them on tire safety. Discussing the replies to his letter, Nelson said July 13 that the manufacturers stated that tires on new cars were designed to carry "average or typical loads," but that in the case of a fully loaded vehicle, the motorist was expected to "overinflate his tires to increase the carrying capacity." Nelson said this was a "shocking situation" which warranted immediate correction by the automobile manufacturers.

Traffic Safety Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Executive Reorganization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 13, 14, 15 and 21 to hear automobile manufacturers testify on traffic safety. The Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), had under consideration a bill (S 2162), introduced June 21 by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.), to authorize the GSA to spend $5 million to design, build and test prototype automobiles incorporating safety features.

At preliminary hearings March 22-26 on the efforts of federal agencies in promoting and improving highway traffic safety, witnesses included representatives from GSA, HEW, the Post Office Department and the President's Committee on Traffic, which was established in 1960 to promote local and state safety programs and was headed by William Randolph Hearst Jr.

TESTIMONY -- July 13 -- Ribicoff, in an opening statement, said "Public interest in traffic safety...is at a new all-time peak." He said that during 1965, in addition to the promulgation of GSA standards for federal automobiles beginning with the 1967 model year, New York had established an Automotive Safety Board with authority to build a prototype safe car; the Illinois House of Representatives had approved a bill requiring the GSA safety standards for all state-owned cars; and Maryland had promulgated tire safety standards. But, Ribicoff said, "It is apparent that we have little if any national policy regarding traffic safety -- especially as it relates to the private automobile. All other forms of passenger-carrying vehicles must satisfy certain federal safety requirements, except the private auto." He cited the need for driver performance standards, safer highways and a better "idea of exactly how safe or dangerous our cars really are." He said, "It is absurd and tragic when you consider that special messages calling for the expenditure of billions of dollars are sent to Congress to fight the three leading causes of death -- heart attack, cancer, and stroke -- but a report on the fourth leading cause of death, traffic accidents, still has not been made public" by the Government.

General Motors Testimony

Frederic G. Donner, chairman of the board of General Motors Corp., told the Subcommittee that in the engineering, development, and testing of GM automobiles, the most important consideration was safety and that General Motors was "moving ahead" in this area. He disclosed that the corporation was making a $1,000,000 grant to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) over the next four years for a "long-range, in-depth analysis of all facets of the safety problem -- the car, the road, the driver and their various interactions." He went on to say that the current lack of uniformity in reporting accidents and the tendency to combine accident records into "gross averages" made it difficult to analyze the cause of accidents, and that the M.I.T. study would constitute a badly needed "systems engineering approach" to the highway safety problem.

Donner, however, asserted that the installment of safety features as standard equipment depended to a large degree on public acceptance. He said: "If we were to force on people the things they are not prepared to buy, we would face a customer revolt." "For these reasons," he stated, "the improvement of our automobiles -- in the safety as well as in other areas -- has been evolutionary."

James Roche, president of General Motors, said the 1966 models of GM cars would have as standard equipment 13 of the 16 safety items specified by the General Services Administration for Government vehicles. As to mandatory exhaust control (also specified by the GSA), he said the "economic advisability" of such an expensive program on a national basis was questionable since it had not been proven that such a system was needed in many areas of the country.

Roche stated that safer automobiles alone could "not be viewed as a panacea" for the highway safety problem. He said, "It is vital that extensive efforts be concentrated on the correction of road, driver, and vehicle maintenance deficiencies. The state and local governments have the major responsibility in this area, particularly with respect to sound traffic laws and their enforcement, mandatory motor vehicle safety inspection, improved standards of driver licensing, expanded driver education programs, and the provision of good roads and streets."

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) criticized the GM officials for lack of concern with the problem of automobile safety. Citing a Cornell University study indicating that the doors of GM cars were more prone to come off during a collision than the doors of competitive makes, Kennedy said he was "shocked" that the GM officials were not familiar with the study, adding that their lack of familiarity didn't indicate "a very high priority for traffic safety."

Kennedy also ridiculed as inadequate the proposed $1,000,000 grant to M.I.T. to study the problems of traffic safety in view of GM's profit margin, which Donner said was about $1.7 billion annually. Kennedy suggested that if the company spent just one percent of this on traffic safety it would mean an expenditure of $17 million. (GM July 17 issued a statement estimating that the company spent $193 million in 1964 on programs related to safety, durability, and reliability of their cars. Of this total, the company estimated that $124 million was spent on safety alone.)

July 14 -- Harry E. Chesebrough, representing the Chrysler Corporation, proposed that the Government establish and finance a center for intensive study of causes of traffic accidents. He said that such a center could be a great help in the effort to determine the effectiveness of proposed injury-reducing features of cars.

Ribicoff brought out the fact that certain 1965 Chryslers, Dodges and Plymouth Furys had been sold with steering mechanisms that could break away from their moorings unless rewelded.

Chesebrough asserted that Chrysler had immediately taken corrective action and had notified its dealers, but he admitted that owners of the defective cars had not been notified, although the company had the serial numbers of the suspect cars.

Kennedy said he was "shocked" that Chrysler had not notified the owners of the defective cars, adding that the company could have no knowledge of how many accidents the cars in question may have caused. Kennedy also said he could not understand why the idea of a collapsible steering column, recommended by the Cornell Crash Injury Research Program a decade ago, had not been implemented.

Drivers Blamed for Most Accidents

July 15 -- Roy Abernethy, president of American Motors Corp., stressed the role of the driver in traffic accidents. Referring to a recent statement of the National Safety Council which said that nine out of ten accidents were due to improper driving, Abernethy said, "All indications point to driver attitude as the most significant factor in accidents."

Abernethy also mentioned the lack of uniformity in traffic laws and the "laxity" in licensing procedures as

factors in accidents. He said accidents could be reduced through more effective enforcement of existing laws and that the laws themselves needed "further study and improvement."

As to the proposed safety features specified by GSA, Abernethy expressed doubt over the effectiveness of shoulder belts and said it was dubious whether a collapsible steering column would be "beneficial in a collision involving a car traveling at 60 miles an hour."

July 21 -- Arjay Miller, president of the Ford Motor Co., said that the company's 1966 models would include 14 of the 16 safety items required by GSA but that exhaust control, GSA's 17th requirement, would be installed only on cars sold in California. He said it was the company's belief that "safety sells cars."

Miller estimated that Ford was spending about $138 million annually on automotive safety and said the company in 1965 would spend an additional $2 million on "service campaigns" to make improvements with possible safety implications on cars already built.

The Ford president called for the use of computers to attack traffic safety problems. He said computers could help in obtaining a "multi-objective analysis" of all the factors involved in highway and traffic transportation.

Miller pointed out, as had other witnesses, that the driver, the highway, and the extent of law enforcement were factors, as well as the car, in traffic safety.

In an additional statement, Miller said, among other things, that Ford was "doubling" its financial commitment to its Automotive Safety Center to expand its work in safety and was proposing to the Automobile Manufacturers Association "increased industry cooperation on safety research," with particular emphasis on mitigating the severity of injuries suffered in crashes.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES

S 597 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 756) Sept. 20, 1965.

HR 3142 -- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1026) Sept. 20.

S 597 -- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 22.

● Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Oct. 1 after HR 3142 was passed by a 296-3 roll-call vote. (See p. 1014)

● House amendments agreed to by voice vote of the Senate Oct. 12.

PL 89-291 -- Signed into law Oct. 22.

Congress in 1965 enacted a bill (S 597) authorizing $105 million for a four-year program of federal matching grants to build medical library facilities and a five-year program of grants to expand medical library services, establish regional medical libraries and provide other assistance.

The Administration-backed legislation, which met with almost no opposition in Congress, provided funds for the matching grant program over the fiscal 1966-70 period to cope with the tremendous expansion of knowledge in the field of medical science. The legislation was designed to furnish space, facilities and trained personnel to deal with the massive body of published information and to advance new methods of collecting and disseminating material needed by health professionals.

S 597, as enacted, contained the provisions of a substituted House bill (HR 3142) which differed from the original Senate bill mainly in the amounts authorized. Instead of the Senate's $117.5 million total, the House and the final bill authorized $105 million, cutting the Senate's library construction grants by $10 million and other programs by $2.5 million. The only votes against the bill were cast by Reps. Paul Findley (R Ill.), Charles M. Teague (R Calif.) and John Bell Williams (D Miss.).

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, the Medical Library Assistance Act (S 597):

Required the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine (which is part of the Public Health Service) to advise the Surgeon General in preparing regulations and in policy matters arising in administration of the Act. Required Board approval of an application for a grant for construction of a medical library facility before the grant could be made.

Defined "sciences related to health" to include medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, public health, and fundamental and applied sciences related to these fields.

Construction of Facilities. Authorized $40 million -- $10 million annually in fiscal 1967-70 -- for grants to aid construction or improvement of non-profit medical library facilities. Authorized the Surgeon General to award grants for up to 75 percent of the construction costs. Required that the library be intended for use as a medical library facility for at least 20 years, that sufficient matching funds be available for construction and operating costs, and that contractors pay prevailing wages as determined by the Davis-Bacon Act.

Training in Medical Library Sciences. Authorized $5 million -- $1 million annually in fiscal 1966-70 -- for grants to individuals and non-profit institutions for training and retraining in medical library science and in the field of communication of information.

Special Scientific Projects. Authorized $2.5 million -- $500,000 annually in fiscal 1966-70 -- for assistance, through fellowships to physicians and scientists, in the compilation of existing and the creation of original contributions relating to advancements in sciences related to health.

Research and Development. Authorized $15 million -- $3 million annually in fiscal 1966-70 -- for grants or contracts for research and investigations in medical library science and related activities, and for the development of new techniques, systems and equipment for processing, storing, retrieving and distributing information pertaining to health sciences.

Improving and Expanding Basic Resources. Authorized $15 million -- $3 million annually in fiscal 1966-70 -- for grants of money and materials to non-profit medical libraries and related scientific communication organizations to expand and improve their basic medical library or related resources (books, catalogues, duplicating equipment, film projectors, etc.). Provided that no grant in a single year could exceed $200,000.

Establishment of Regional Medical Libraries. Authorized $12.5 million -- $2.5 million annually in fiscal 1966-70 -- for grants to enable existing non-profit medical libraries to serve as regional medical libraries for the geographic areas in which they are located.

National Library of Medicine Regional Branches. Authorized $10 million -- $2 million annually in fiscal 1966-70 -- for the establishment, as a branch of the National Library, of a regional medical library in locations where no existing library could be feasibly developed into a regional library.

Support of Biomedical Scientific Publications. Authorized $5 million -- $1 million annually in fiscal 1966-70 -- for grants or contracts for up to three years to non-profit institutions of higher education or individual scientists to support non-profit biomedical scientific publications and the compilation of reviews, abstracts, handbooks, indexes and related matter pertaining to scientific works and development.

Background

The National Library of Medicine, at Bethesda, Md., is the nation's largest medical library. It began as an Army medical library in 1836, became the Armed Forces Medical Library in 1952, and was transferred in 1956 to the Public Health Service as the National Library of Medicine. It serves the needs of other libraries, usually with photo-duplicated copies of documents, and generally collects, disseminates, and exchanges information important to medicine and public health.

Support for the Bill

Legislation to expand the resources and authorities of the National Library of Medicine was recommended by the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke in December 1964.

At House and Senate hearings in 1965 the legislation was supported by the American Medical and Dental Assns., the Assn. of American Medical Colleges, medical and other library associations and numerous universities and other groups.

In an April 21 letter to Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), sponsor of S 597 and chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Anthony J. Celebrezze, then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, "strongly" recommended enactment of the bill. "The plight of the nation's medical libraries is critical," Celebrezze wrote. Citing increased demands for medical information, he said, "Medical libraries are cramped for space, critically deficient in trained manpower, deplorably inadequate in resources and desperately in need of new methods for handling the growing medical literature."

The Budget Bureau, however, in a May 21 letter to Sen. Hill, raised some objections to the bill, particularly questioning the need for regional branches of the National Library of Medicine. The letter said the Office of Science and Technology (attached to the Executive Office of the President) was making a study of new techniques to improve the handling of scientific information and for this reason the Bureau recommended that the construction grants not begin until fiscal 1967. Both the Senate and House Committees, accordingly, amended the original bills to defer authorization of the construction grants until fiscal 1967.

In signing the bill into law (PL 89-291) Oct. 22 President Johnson said, "The nation's medical libraries are a vital link between medical education, practice and research. Yet in past years we have given too little attention to the problems of collecting and sharing scientific knowledge. This measure provides long-needed support for our medical libraries.... Its results, ultimately, will be not only an increase in the growth and spread of scientific knowledge, but a gain in health and well-being of the American people."

HOSPITAL CLOSINGS

Congress in 1965 forced the Johnson Administration to reduce the scope of proposed shutdowns of Public Health Service hospitals and of Veterans Administration hospitals and related veterans' facilities.

The Administration claimed that the planned closings were not intended to reduce the level of services provided by the Government, but simply to consolidate services and thus bring about savings of money. But Congressional protests eventually led the Administration to compromise. Where it had originally proposed closing 11 VA hospitals, 4 domiciliary homes (old soldiers' homes) and 16 VA regional benefit offices, the Administration finally agreed to close only 6 of the 11 hospitals, only 2 of the 4 domiciliaries and only 9 of the 16 regional benefit offices. Where it had originally proposed to close 7 (out of a total of 12) PHS general hospitals, the Administration finally agreed to close only 2 of the 7 immediately, leaving 2 for restudy and the other 3 open.

Despite the closings, both the VA and PHS retained substantial hospital capacity. On June 30, 1965, before any of the VA installations were closed, there were 168 VA hospitals with 118,896 beds available for use. Six months later, on Dec. 31, 1965, after the closings had been made and other changes had taken place, there were 165 VA hospitals with 116,857 beds available for use. Over the same six-month period, as a result of the closings, the number of VA domiciliaries dropped from 18 to 16, and the number of VA regional benefit offices from 66 to 57. The total of PHS general hospitals dropped from 12 to 10 as a result of the closings.

In a related action later in 1965, Congress in the disability compensation bill (HR 168) gave statutory authority to a 125,000 limit -- set by President Eisenhower administratively in 1959 -- on the number of beds in VA hospitals, and specified that the 125,000 hospital beds should be in addition to 4,000 nursing-care beds authorized in 1964. Some supporters of this provision interpreted it as intended to push the Administration into constructing enough new hospital facilities to increase its total beds to 125,000 in the very near future. But the House Veterans' Affairs Committee said the objective was not to force any immediate increase in the number of beds to 125,000, but rather to make clear by statute that the 4,000 nursing-care beds authorized in 1964 were not intended to be included in the 125,000 hospital bed limitation, and that the latter applied to hospital beds only, not nursing-care beds -- in case the matter should arise in the future. The Committee said the Budget Bureau had contended that the 125,000 limit included both hospital and nursing beds. The HR 168 provision made clear that this was not so.

Details of the major actions:

VA Closings

Closings Announced. The VA Jan. 12 announced that it planned to close 11 VA hospitals, 4 domiciliaries, and 16 regional offices throughout the country, with all the closings completed by June 30, in a move to save an estimated $23.5 million a year.

The VA said the hospitals to be closed were selected on the basis of low patient demand, staffing problems, and outmoded structures. It said the functions of the regional offices would be transferred to the nearest VA facility, and all hospital employees would be offered jobs elsewhere.

(Continued on next page)

VA Administrator William J. Driver (whose nomination had then not yet been confirmed) said the order was in keeping with the "time-tested policy of locating and operating hospitals in close proximity and association with medical schools." (None of the facilities to be closed was adjacent to a medical school.)

He said that the medical program of the VA employed approximately 4 percent of the nation's physicians and 15,000 of the nation's nurses. In addition, he said it was the largest single employer of persons in several medically oriented professions, and contained almost 8 percent of the nation's hospital beds.

Driver said the closings would actually provide better medical care for veterans on a national basis by relocating beds from areas where they were not being used to areas which had insufficient beds.

Closings Criticized. The VA announcement brought vigorous protests from Members of Congress. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Jan. 13 called the plan to close the facilities "an appalling, backward and insensitive act," and received support in these views from Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) Jan. 15 said the closings would "leave a hiatus in large areas where sick or impaired veterans will have to be transported a considerable distance."

Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) Jan. 22 introduced a resolution (S Res 38) urging the President to postpone closing of the VA hospitals (which were the major focus of Congressional protest; the domiciliary and regional benefit office closings received much less attention) until Congress had studied the matter. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) Jan. 26 introduced a resolution (S Con Res 13) calling upon the Administration, in effect, to increase the ceiling upon the total number of veterans' hospital beds -- set at 125,000 by President Eisenhower in 1959 by administrative action -- to 130,000 beds. (For action, see below)

The VA closing proposals were defended by some Congressmen. Rep. W. R. Poage (D Texas), for example, said in a Feb. 1 floor speech that much of the criticism of the VA closure move was "unjust" and based on "unsound or inaccurate information." Poage said he had "first-hand knowledge" of benefits gained from the December 1963 consolidation of the VA's Dallas regional office with the regional office in Waco, Texas.

Hearings Held. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee held hearings on the closing proposals Jan. 22-28. Registering strong protests to Congress were representatives of the National Commanders of the American Legion, AMVETS, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., Disabled American Veterans, and the American Federation of Federal Employees (AFL-CIO).

Hearings were also held Feb. 18-23 by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. Reps. Joseph Y. Resnick (D N.Y.) and Ray Roberts (D Texas) criticized the proposed closings as discriminating against rural areas.

The Budget Bureau and VA defended the proposals, saying they would improve rather than diminish veterans' care.

Driver Confirmation Delayed. One result of the dispute over the VA closings was a brief delay in the confirmation of William J. Driver as VA Administrator. President Johnson Dec. 26, 1964, had announced he would nominate Driver to the job, making him the first VA career official (he was then Deputy Administrator) to be named to the post on a regular, long-term basis (a few had served on an interim basis).

As a result of the VA closing controversy, Senate action on the nomination, initially scheduled for Jan. 15, 1965, was deferred. However, on Jan. 26 Sen. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) withdrew his announced intention to oppose confirmation, (but later changed his mind and voted against Driver), and Mansfield said he was "not opposed to this nomination." Their move was reportedly prompted by Driver's announcement, the day before, that emergency and hardship cases would be accepted in VA hospitals until the final closing date.

Driver Confirmed -- The Senate Feb. 2 confirmed Driver as VA Administrator by a 75-7 roll-call vote. Before approving Driver, the Senate rejected, by a 23-58 roll call, a motion by Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) to postpone consideration of Driver until March 1. (For voting, see chart p. 1025)

Voting against confirmation were Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Metcalf, Joseph M. Montoya (D N.M.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Prouty.

The action followed two days of heated criticism of the VA's closing plans. Majority Leader Mansfield, one of the most outspoken critics of the VA closings, drew a distinction between the issues of closing hospitals and confirming Driver. Mansfield Feb. 1 called Driver an "able and conscientious public servant" and said he would vote for confirmation "without reservation." Many other opponents of the closings made similar remarks.

Mansfield and other critics of the closings Feb. 2 said their opposition to the VA plans would continue. Mansfield said that "one of the avenues open" was action by the Senate Appropriations Committee to prevent the closings. He said that he had discussed the problem "informally" with Sen. Warren Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee handling VA appropriations.

Blocking Actions Taken. Mansfield's Feb. 2 remarks were followed, over the next several months, by a series of legislative actions. Details:

CCC Funds Bill Provision -- The Senate Feb. 3, by a standing vote, added to an agricultural funds bill (H J Res 234) an amendment by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) which prohibited the VA from going ahead with the proposed closings. Mundt said his aim was to delay the closings until Congress could review the situation. Mansfield supported the amendment. No one spoke in opposition. However, Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said the amendment was out of order because it was legislation on a subject not covered in the appropriations bill. Mundt made a motion that the rules be suspended so that the amendment could be considered. The Senate, by a standing vote, approved the motion, which required a two-thirds majority.

The House-Senate conferees Feb. 9 deleted the Senate amendment after some Administration officials told conference leaders that action on closing the facilities would be held up until July 1, 1965, to give Congress time to study the proposed changes.

The conference agreement collapsed after the President, learning of the matter, rejected the move to delay the closings. Mr. Johnson Feb. 10 told conference leaders

that to delay the closings until July 1 would be too late for him to make plans for the next fiscal year. However, he agreed to delay the closings until May 1, a proposal which the conferees accepted and made a provision of the final bill.

During consideration of the conference report on H J Res 234 Feb. 10, both chambers took separate votes on the May 1 deadline provision, the House approving it by a 157-72 standing vote and the Senate approving it by a 62-9 (D 52-0; R 10-9) roll call. (See story, p. 190, and roll call, p. 1027.)

Two Actions Dropped -- One result of the complaints and actions described above was an April 3 decision by the President to appoint a special study group to re-examine the proposed closing. As a result, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee April 6 put aside consideration of proposals to order the closings delayed until June 30, and while the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee unanimously approved a similar proposal April 7, it went no further.

VA Funds Bill Provision -- The House May 11 by voice vote adopted an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriations bill (HR 7997) which added $23.5 million to the total of VA funds for fiscal 1966 already in the bill. The additional $23.5 million, which had not been requested by the Administration or recommended by the Appropriations Committee, was the amount needed to operate the disputed VA hospitals, domiciliaries and regional benefit offices in fiscal 1966. House Veterans' Affairs Committee Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas), who sponsored the amendment, said that the funds should be made available pending the final decision as to whether to close all or some of the facilities. Teague said that without the added $23.5 million, there would be no money to keep the disputed facilities open beyond June 30 (the end of the current fiscal year), even if the Administration changed its mind. (By the time HR 7997 reached the Senate floor in July, the controversy over the VA facilities had been ended by a decision to keep about half of them open. The Senate therefore reduced the $23.5 million to the amount needed to keep open only those agreed to by the compromise -- approximately $14.6 million for the hospitals and domiciliaries, and $2.6 million for VA regional benefit offices. The Senate's figures were retained in the final version of the bill as signed into law Aug. 16. (See story, p. 154.)

Senate Adopts Resolution -- The Senate June 4 by voice vote adopted Sen. Clinton P. Anderson's (D N.M.) resolution (S Con Res 13) expressing the sense of Congress that the ceiling on total beds in veterans' hospitals, administratively set at 125,000 by President Eisenhower in 1959, be raised to 130,000. The resolution had been reported unanimously (S Rept 270) June 1 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and was approved by the Senate "in view of the present need for additional bed capacity."

The House took no action on S Con Res 13.

In debate, Anderson said the Jan. 12 closure order necessitated an increase in the bed limitation because the 125,000 limit prevented construction of new hospitals and beds before the old ones were vacated. In addition, he said, the limitation should be raised because needs for VA beds were always increasing, and the VA had had a waiting list of 12,558 on Dec. 31, 1964. (The total waiting lists for all hospitals on Nov. 30, 1965, was 10,281.)

Joseph M. Montoya (D N.M.) said, "To be perfectly frank about it, the chief purpose of this bill is to make sure that all areas of this nation which are now served by (VA) hospitals will continue to be so served in the future." Anderson said the facilities singled out Jan. 12 for closings were "selected more or less on a computer basis instead of taking into consideration the human element." He said Senators "especially objected to the fact that Members of Congress were not consulted and given an opportunity to discuss these closings and make some presentation to the Department before the order went out." (One of the hospitals scheduled for closing and ultimately closed was in Anderson's state -- at Fort Bayard, N.M.)

House Disapproval Bill Reported -- The House Veterans' Affairs Committee June 8 reported a bill (HR 202 -- H Rept 450) affecting both the closings of VA facilities and the limitation on VA hospital beds. It provided that (1) the Committee must give specific prior approval to VA construction or acquisition of a hospital or old soldiers home costing over $100,000 and to VA alteration of existing facilities costing over $500,000; (2) the VA could alter an existing facility costing between $200,000 and $500,000 after filing a prospectus with the Committee if the Committee did not disapprove within 60 days; (3) no existing VA hospital or old soldiers home could be closed without specific Committee approval. In addition, HR 202 authorized the VA Administrator to establish and operate at least 125,000 beds in VA hospitals and 17,000 in old soldiers homes, in addition to 4,000 already authorized for nursing care for veterans -- for a total statutory authorization of 146,000 beds. (The only existing statutory authority was for the 4,000 nursing-care beds. See 1964 Almanac p. 284)

In a March 31 letter to the Committee, the VA recommended "strongly against" the bill and said the Budget Bureau had advised that it would not be in accord with the President's program. Its comments concerned only the closing and alteration requirements and did not mention the bed limitations. The letter said the Justice Department had advised that the closure prohibition would be "an invasion of the constitutional principle of separation of Executive and Legislative powers," and that other provisions would "seriously impair" systematic long-range planning which the VA found necessary if it was to operate effectively.

The bill never reached the House floor.

Study Group Named. The Congressional criticism described above led President Johnson April 3 to announce appointment of a special advisory committee to study the VA closure proposals and report to him by June 1 "on the merits of continuing these facilities in full operation or closing them." At an April 1 press conference, he said that the hearings and some of the testimony of representatives of the areas where hospitals were closed "raised doubts in my mind whether we were 100 percent right."

Closing Order Revised. In a partial concession to Congressional opposition, President Johnson June 8 followed recommendations of the special advisory committee and ordered the VA to close only 6 of the 11 hospitals, 2 of the 4 domiciliary homes, and only 9 of the 16 regional benefit offices. (These closings were actually completed by the end of August.) *(Continued on next page)*

Hospitals, Domiciliaries Affected. Following is a list of the hospitals and old soldiers homes affected by the June 8 order, followed by the name and party of the Representatives and Senators from the areas affected.

Hospitals closed: Sunmount, Tupper Lake, N.Y. -- Rep. McEwen (R), Sens. Javits (R) and Kennedy (D); Dwight, Ill. -- Rep. Arends (R), Sens. Dirksen (R) and Douglas (D); Rutland Heights, Mass. -- Rep. Philbin (D), Sens. Kennedy (D) and Saltonstall (R); Fort Bayard, N.M. -- Reps. Morris and Walker (both D, elected at large), Sens. Anderson (D) and Montoya (D); Broadview Heights, Ohio -- Rep. Minshall (R), Sens. Lausche (D) and Young (D); McKinney, Texas -- Rep. Roberts (D), Sens. Yarborough (D) and Tower (R).

Old soldiers homes closed: Thomasville, Ga. -- Rep. O'Neal (D), Sens. Russell (D) and Talmadge (D); Clinton, Iowa -- Rep. Culver (D), Sens. Hickenlooper (R) and Miller (R).

Hospitals remaining open: Lincoln, Neb. -- Rep. Callan (D), Sens. Curtis (R) and Hruska (R); Grand Junction, Colo. -- Rep. Aspinall (D), Sens. Allott (R) and Dominick (R); Miles City, Mont. -- Rep. Battin (R), Sens. Mansfield (D) and Metcalf (D); Castle Point, N.Y. -- Rep. Resnick (D), Sens. Javits (R) and Kennedy (D); Bath, N.Y. -- Rep. Goodell (R), Sens. Javits (R) and Kennedy (D).

Old soldiers homes remaining open: White City, Ore. -- Rep. Duncan (D), Sens. Morse (D) and Neuberger (D); and Bath, N.Y., Rep. Goodell (R) and Sens. Kennedy (D) and Javits (R).

Of the eight facilities closed, six were authorized by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to be transferred to the individual states for use as state hospitals. The Broadview Heights hospital in Cleveland was to be used as a diagnostic, training and educational facility for the mentally retarded. The Dwight, Ill. hospital became a facility for the mentally retarded also. The Fort Bayard hospital in New Mexico was designated as a home for the indigent aged. The hospital in Sunmount, N.Y., and the domiciliary home in Thomasville, Ga., both became state mental hospitals, and the Rutland Heights, Mass. hospital was to be used for patients with chronic and other diseases.

The other two facilities were retained for federal use: the McKinney, Texas, hospital became an Office of Economic Opportunity Job Corps site, and the domiciliary home in Clinton, Iowa, was awaiting clearance from HEW for Job Corps usage.

Note: Although six VA hospitals were shut down in 1965, as described above, construction was completed in 1965 on two wholly new VA hospitals (not replacements) -- in Atlanta, Ga., and Charleston, S.C. In addition, locations were approved for eventual construction of three wholly new hospitals -- Columbia, Mo.; Long Island N.Y.; and Chicago (South-side), Ill. All were scheduled for completion in fiscal 1966. Several replacement hospitals were also completed.

Regional Offices Closed. Following is a list of the nine VA regional benefit offices closed Aug. 31, 1965, followed by the location of the office to which the work of the shutdown office was transferred: Albany, N.Y. - Brooklyn, N.Y.; Syracuse, N.Y. - Buffalo, N.Y.; Manhattan and Brooklyn, N.Y., consolidated: Wilkes-Barre, Pa. - Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio - Cleveland, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo., - St. Louis, Mo.; Shreveport, La. - New Orleans, La.; Lubbock, Texas - Waco, Texas; San Antonio, Texas - Houston, Texas.

PHS Closings

Closings Proposed. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare Jan. 19, 1965, announced that seven of the 12 existing Public Health Service general hospitals -- in Chicago, Memphis, Savannah, Boston, Galveston, Norfolk and Detroit -- would be closed by 1969 for economy reasons. The remaining five PHS general hospitals would be kept open and enlarged. The plan for closing the hospitals called for transferring care of merchant seamen (the main group served by PHS general hospitals) to Veterans Administration hospitals. Merchant seamen were to be given priority in VA hospitals over veterans with non-service-connected disabilities and the VA would be granted authority to build additional facilities earmarked for the care of merchant seamen.

Protests. The proposed PHS general hospital closings brought protests from various sources.

Comptroller General Joseph Campbell June 7, in a written opinion to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, said that any action "which would subordinate statutory beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration to beneficiaries of other agencies and constitute a relinquishment of the Veterans' Administration's primary responsibility" would not be proper under existing legislation.

In other actions, the House Government Operations Committee June 23 and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee July 12 issued reports (H Rept 544, H Rept 610) criticizing the planned closings of the seven PHS general hospitals. The Government Operations Committee report (H Rept 544) stated that HEW had initially opposed the closing of the seven hospitals (advocated since the late 1950s by the Budget Bureau) but had been forced to back down when President Johnson agreed with the Budget Bureau. The report was critical of both HEW and the Budget Bureau for alleged lack of objectivity in studies they had made into the PHS hospital situation. It recommended that the hospital closings be reconsidered, with "particular attention being given to the situations in Boston, Galveston and Norfolk."

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee report (H Rept 610) said the plans to close the PHS hospitals were made without "adequate study" of the impact. It said, "The Committee is firmly of the opinion that the quality and level of care to be rendered to PHS beneficiaries must not be diminished or demeaned by budgetary privation."

In a related development, the Senate Commerce Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee June 11 held hearings on a bill (S 1917) to prohibit the transfer of responsibility for care of merchant seamen from the PHS to any other governmental agency such as the VA and to prohibit the closing of any PHS hospital without consent of the "appropriate" Congressional committees. The full Committee took no action on the bill.

Plan Revised. HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze July 6 announced that instead of being closed, the Boston, Norfolk and Galveston PHS general hospitals would be kept open. He said the Detroit and Savannah hospitals' status would be restudied. (No decision on whether to close these hospitals had been made as of Feb. 1, 1966.) However, the Chicago and Memphis PHS general hospitals were officially closed July 1, as previously planned.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION

HR 168 -- Reported, amended, by House Veterans' Affairs Committee (H Rept 782) Aug. 12, 1965.
- Passed by the House on a 348-0 roll-call vote Sept. 7. (See p. 996)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 861) Oct. 11.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Oct. 15.
- Conference report (H Rept 1201) agreed to Oct. 21 by voice votes of the House and Senate.

PL 89-311 -- Signed into law Oct. 31.

Congress in 1965 provided "cost-of-living" increases averaging 10 percent in the rates of monthly compensation payable by the Veterans' Administration to veterans with service-connected disabilities and their dependents. The bill also eased eligibility requirements for monthly payments for certain categories of veterans' children attending school after the age of 18, and raised the monthly payment amount for one group of such children.

The first-year cost of all the increases in monthly benefits in HR 168 was estimated at $176 million. Of the total, approximately $136 million was for the increases in basic monthly compensation, which were payable to 1.8 million veterans with wartime service-connected disabilities and 145,000 veterans with peacetime service-connected disabilities; $11.5 million was for the increases in monthly dependents' benefits, which would be received by approximately 300,000 of the above veterans to help support their dependents; and $28.5 million was for the cost of the provisions relating to children over 18 attending school. The Administration supported the benefit increases, but sought a less costly package.

Hospital Bed Dispute. The final bill also contained several minor provisions (see below for details), one of which caused the only major controversy on the bill. The provision, inserted by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee and opposed by the Administration, gave statutory authority to a 125,000-bed limit -- set by President Eisenhower administratively in 1959 -- on the number of beds in VA hospitals. It also specified that the 125,000-bed limit did not include 4,000 veterans' nursing-care beds authorized by Congress in 1964. (The actual number of beds available for use in VA hospitals was 116,857 as of Dec. 31, 1965; the 125,000 figure was merely a ceiling.)

It was the contention of the Budget Bureau prior to passage of HR 168 that the 4,000 nursing-care beds were intended to be included within the 125,000-bed ceiling set in 1959. The House Veterans' Affairs Committee, to correct this "erroneous" interpretation, decided to add to HR 168 a provision stating explicitly that the 125,000-bed ceiling was sanctioned by law, and that the 4,000 nursing-care beds were not to be included in the 125,000 ceiling.

The Budget Bureau, arguing against this provision, appeared to take the view that it really was designed to pressure the Administration to increase the actual number of operable beds in VA hospitals from the current level of approximately 116,000 to the 125,000 ceiling figure as rapidly as possible. Some supporters of the provision also gave it that interpretation, prompted, in part, by a related dispute over Administration proposals to close certain little-used VA hospitals and shift the patients to the remaining hospitals. (See story p. 395) The Bureau said that any such rapid increase in the number of VA hospital beds was "neither necessary or desirable." It said a ceiling of 125,000 beds, including the 4,000 nursing beds, would be adequate to take care of current needs. The major problem, the Bureau said, was not insufficient beds, but maldistribution.

The Bureau added that the medical care provisions for the aged in the Social Security amendments of 1965 (see p. 236) would reduce applications for VA hospital care, since some needy veterans would be able to receive their hospital care elsewhere under the Social Security provisions.

The House Veterans' Affairs Committee claimed, however, that the purpose of the hospital bed provision had never really been to force any immediate increase in VA hospital beds to 125,000 over the wishes of the President. It pointed out that the provision authorized the VA Administrator to have in operation 125,000 hospital beds "subject to the approval of the President." The objective, the Committee said, was simply to make clear by statute that the 4,000 nursing-care beds were not to be included in the 125,000 hospital-bed limitation, in case the question arose at some future time when the VA was nearly reaching the limit.

Dropped in the Senate, the hospital bed provision was restored in conference. Referring to this provision, President Johnson, in signing the bill, said rapid increases in the number of beds were not "practical" but the Administration would continue its program of hospital modernization. The VA subsequently said that, of the 4,000 nursing-care beds authorized in 1964, 1,559 had been activated; the figure would reach 2,000 by June 30, 1966, and the entire 4,000 would be activated by June 30, 1967.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 168:

Authorized increases averaging 10 percent in the rates of monthly compensation payable to veterans with service-connected disabilities. (Although the increases made by this provision averaged 10 percent, they actually ranged from 5 percent for the least disabled to 20 percent for the most disabled, with the greatest increases for those who were 50-percent or more disabled. In dollar terms, the increases ranged from $1 a month for a service-disabled veteran whose disability was rated as 10-percent disabling for work purposes, to $50 for one whose disability was rated as 100 percent for work purposes and $75 or $85 for one who, in addition to having disabilities rated as 100 percent, also had suffered specified anatomical losses or combinations of disabilities. Under the new benefit scale set by HR 168, total monthly compensation would range from $21 for a veteran rated 10-percent disabled to $300 for one rated 100-percent disabled and up to $600 for those with additional specified anatomical losses and combinations of disabilities. Corresponding figures under the old scale were $20, $250 and $525. Payments for dependents and for aid-and-attendance would be in addition to the above basic rates.)

Authorized a flat 10-percent, across-the-board increase in the rates of monthly compensation payable for dependents of veterans with service-connected disabilities. (Note: Under an existing provision of law which was not changed by HR 168, a service-disabled veteran was eligible for the monthly compensation for his dependents only if he were rated 50-percent disabled or more.)

Increased the disability compensation rates for blind veterans also suffering from total deafness.

Provided that a veteran with total service-connected deafness of one ear, who also suffered from total deafness

of the other ear from non-service-connected causes, should be paid compensation at the same rate as applicable in cases where deafness in both ears was service-connected. (This meant a higher rate.)

Provided that monthly benefits for a dependent child attending school would continue until the child reached his 23rd birthday, instead of stopping when the child reached his 21st. Applied this change in the age limit to all categories of children for whom such benefits were paid -- whether under the service-connected disability compensation system, the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) System, the death compensation system, the pension system or the death pension system. (Note: Under existing law, the VA made monthly support payments for a minor unmarried child of a living veteran who was receiving service-connected disability compensation or non-service-connected pension, or of a deceased veteran whose family was eligible for DIC, death compensation or death pension. The payments normally ceased when the child reached his 18th birthday but could continue to the 21st birthday if the child were attending school; the age limit was now increased to the 23rd birthday.

For one category of children attending school described in the above paragraph -- namely, the child of a living service-disabled veteran -- increased the basic monthly dependent child's payment from $16 a month to $40 a month during the period while the child was attending school between his 18th and 23rd birthdays.

Permitted all holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor to receive the $100 monthly pension currently awarded only to medal holders who were at least 40 years old.

Extended the provisions of the 1944 Veterans Preference Act (giving preference in federal employment to veterans) to persons who were injured or became ill when reporting for military service.

Authorized the U.S. Attorney General to defend any malpractice suit brought against a physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, paramedical (for example, medical and dental technicians, nursing assistants and therapists) or other supporting personnel in the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery as a result of carrying out their duties for the VA. Provided that the Government would pay the cost of such a claim if the case were lost in court.

Repealed an existing law which prohibited more than 10 percent of federal grants appropriated for construction of state nursing-care beds for veterans from going to any one state.

Provided that funds would be allocated to states to construct nursing-care beds on a ratio of one-and-a-half beds for each 1,000 veterans residing in the state, instead of the existing ratio of one-half bed per 1,000 veterans.

Authorized the VA Administrator, subject to the approval of the President, to establish and operate 125,000 hospital beds in VA hospitals. Specified that the construction of 4,000 nursing-care beds authorized in 1964 would be in addition to these hospital beds.

BACKGROUND. Monthly compensation rates for all categories of veterans with service-connected disabilities (disabilities suffered while in service) were last increased in 1962; rates for their dependents, in 1957. (For stories on these and other veterans' bills, see 1957 Almanac p. 669; 1962 Almanac p. 218; 1963 Almanac p. 244-46; 1964 Almanac p. 284-85; "Congress and the Nation," p. 1335.)

The Veterans Administration in 1965 favored disability compensation and dependents' benefit increases, but preferred a bill (HR 171), which was not acted upon, that gave proportionately greater increases to veterans with severe disabilities than did HR 168. The VA said HR 171 would better take into account the fact that totally disabled veterans had few work opportunities, whereas those with 10-90 percent disabilities were finding progressively greater work opportunities. The cost of increases for service-disabled veterans alone (not including dependents' increases) under HR 171 was $91 million the first year, compared with $136 million for the same group under HR 168.

HOUSE COMMITTEE. The House Veterans' Affairs Committee Aug. 12 reported HR 168 (H Rept 782) with substantially the same provisions as ultimately enacted into law, but containing two provisions later dropped in conference. One made it easier for the parent of a veteran who died of service-connected causes to receive monthly Dependency and Indemnity Compensation payments, by easing the income (need) test for such parents. The other gave the head of the VA office in Europe the diplomatic status of attache, and broadened the office's authority and functions.

HOUSE FLOOR ACTION. The House passed HR 168, without floor amendments, Sept. 7 by a 348-0 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 996)

SENATE COMMITTEE. The Senate Finance Committee Oct. 11 reported HR 168 (S Rept 861). The only Committee changes deleted House provisions relating to: the DIC income test for parents (deferred for further study); extension of the Veterans' Preference Act to those injured while reporting for service; the VA European office (the State Department said it preferred to make the office head an attache by administrative designation); malpractice suits against VA medical personnel (deferred for further study); the 125,000-bed ceiling (deleted at the request of Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D Texas, because the "apparently mandatory language" might be interpreted as requiring an increase in the actual number of hospital beds.) The Committee added a Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment to exclude increases in Social Security payments under 1965 legislation (see p. 236) from being counted as income in determining a veteran's need for a non-service-connected pension. Otherwise, the Committee said, some veterans might lose their pensions or have them reduced. Similar amendments were offered unsuccessfully by Jack Miller (R Iowa) during debate on the Social Security bill and on a war orphans' education bill (HR 227). The Curtis amendment was dropped in conference on HR 168. It was not enacted elsewhere.

SENATE FLOOR ACTION. The Senate passed HR 168 Oct. 15 by voice vote, without floor amendments.

CONFERENCE. The conference report, filed Oct. 21 (H Rept 1201), restored the House provisions on the Veterans' Preference Act, malpractice suits, the 125,000-hospital bed limitation, but not the House provisions on parents' income limitations for DIC eligibility or on the VA European office. It dropped the Curtis amendment. The conference report was agreed to Oct. 21 by voice votes of the House and Senate.

COLD WAR VETERANS' BILL PASSED BY SENATE

S 9 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 269) June 1, 1965.
● Passed by a 69-17 roll-call vote of the Senate July 19. (See p. 1060)

The Senate in 1965, for the second time since 1959, passed a "Cold War GI Bill" opposed by the incumbent Administration. The House Veterans' Affairs Committee held hearings on the measure (S 9) and, when the session adjourned, enactment of the bill seemed likely in 1966 in view of the growing U.S. involvement in the war in Viet Nam.

S 9 authorized educational, vocational training and housing assistance to veterans who served in the armed forces between Jan. 31, 1955, when the Korean War GI Bill benefits expired, and July 1, 1967, the date of expiration of the current draft law. Because officially the United States was not at war during this period, those serving were dubbed "Cold War GIs." An estimated 5.5 million such veterans were to be covered by S 9 at a cost of between $325 and $400 million annually. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), was supported by most veterans' lobbies. It was similar to measures passed by the Senate in 1959 and reported to the Senate in 1961 and 1963.

The Johnson Administration, as had all Administrations since the Korean War era, opposed the bill in 1965, citing as reasons for its opposition the cost of the program and the fact that readjustment benefits were traditionally reserved for those who were subject to combat situations. The Administration also said S 9's benefits would overlap those made available to veterans, as well as to nonveterans, under such programs as the 1965 Housing Act (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117) and the 1965 Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329). (See stories p. 358, 294) The Defense Department opposed the education sections of S 9 on the grounds that they would discourage servicemen from re-enlisting.

President Johnson Jan. 12, 1966, in his State of the Union Message, however, departed from the traditional Administration opposition to such legislation when he said, "Let us fulfill and improve the great health and education programs of last year, extending special opportunities to those who risk their lives in our armed forces." The President's endorsement, however, did not cover as broad a range of benefits as S 9 provided.

In 1965, most of the controversy over readjustment benefits centered on the proposal to extend such benefits to veterans who served in peacetime. Republicans, both in committee and on the floor of the Senate, attempted to limit the bill to combat veterans. An amendment by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), which would have broadened the benefits provided in S 9 but limited them to persons serving in areas of hostilities, was rejected on a 26-52 roll-call vote. Roughly similar proposals by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), in committee, and Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.), on the floor, also were defeated.

The rationale behind the extension of benefits to peacetime veterans, as stated by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in reporting S 9, was that "never before in our history has the United States had such a continued period of compulsory military service during an era of relative peace."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act (S 9) contained the following major provisions:

Made eligible for benefits under the Act any veteran who served on active duty in the armed forces between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, for more than 180 days and was not dishonorably discharged, or for less than 180 days if he was discharged for a service-connected disability.

Entitled each eligible veteran to education or training for a period of 1-1/2 times the duration of his service between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967, up to a maximum of 36 months. Provided that a veteran on active duty beyond July 1, 1967, would have his benefits calculated to the date of his discharge. Required that education and training begin within three years after discharge or enactment of the bill, whichever was later, and end within eight years after discharge or enactment of the bill, whichever was later.

Authorized the Veterans Administration to make monthly payments to eligible veterans for education or vocational training. Authorized maximum payments to those enrolled in full-time education programs of $110 a month if single and $135-$160 a month if they had dependents. Reduced the allowances for less than full-time courses and for on-the-job, on-the-farm and apprenticeship training.

Included as eligible educational institutions public and private elementary, secondary, vocational and business schools, including correspondence schools, and colleges, universities and professional schools.

Made veterans meeting the above requirements for educational benefits also eligible for VA guaranteed and direct loans for purchase of homes, farmlands, livestock and farm machinery, but not businesses.

Authorized the VA to guarantee 60 percent, up to a limit of $7,500, on home loans made by private lenders and 50 percent, up to a limit of $4,000, on non-residential real estate loans. Interest rates would correspond to those on Korean War veterans' loans (maximum rate of 5.25 percent annually) and the maximum maturity would be 30 years (farm real estate, 40 years).

Provided for direct loans of up to $15,000 for veterans in small towns and rural areas where loans from private lenders were not available.

Required payment to the VA of a fee of not more than one-half of 1 percent of the total loan amount by those receiving loan guarantees and direct loans.

Set June 30, 1977, as the cutoff date for loan guarantees and direct loans.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Cold War GI Bill" (1963 Almanac p. 213; 1961 Almanac p. 207); Veterans' Benefits, 1945-64 (Congress and the Nation, p. 1335).

The Second World War began a new era in federal benefits for veterans. Both the scope and the volume of benefits expanded enormously, and the Veterans Administration was, throughout most of the postwar era, the second or third highest spending federal agency.

The expansion resulted in part from the fact that there were so many World War II veterans. Some

16,535,000 persons were in the armed forces during World War II, more than in all other U.S. wars combined, including Korea, and the number of in-service deaths in World War II, 406,000, was the highest of any war.

In a series of laws passed from 1940-1944, Congress extended to World War II veterans the traditional, basic veterans' benefits to which veterans of previous wars, and in some cases peacetime veterans, were already entitled.

The four most important of these benefits were (1) monthly disability compensation payments for veterans who had suffered disabilities in service (service-connected disabilities), and death compensation for the survivors of persons who had died in service or later of service-connected causes; (2) free hospital, medical and domiciliary care for veterans with service-connected disabilities; (3) pensions for war veterans who, although not injured in service, subsequently became needy and incapable of work, and for needy survivors of war veterans who had died of causes not related to their service; and (4) low-cost Government life insurance (National Service Life Insurance).

The extension of the traditional, basic benefits to the huge World War II veteran-population (and later, in 1951, to Korean War veterans) was enough in itself to enlarge greatly the federal veterans' programs. Thus, appropriations for compensation and pensions in 1940, the last prewar year, were $429 million. In 1946, the first postwar year, the figure had risen to over $1.2 billion; and by 1964 (when Korean War veterans also were receiving benefits) the amount was in the neighborhood of $4 billion. Similarly, medical-hospital expenditures and facilities had to be substantially increased. In 1940, an average daily patient load in VA hospitals was 52,409. By 1945, when there were 97 VA hospitals, the load had risen to 64,317. By 1964, the number of hospitals had risen to 168 and the average daily patient load to 110,159. (For 1965 developments, see story p. 395)

Earlier Readjustments Benefits

Another factor that brought about expansion of VA activities and expenditures was the initiation of a wholly new (or almost wholly new) type of benefits -- "readjustment benefits."

The purpose of readjustment benefits was to help the veteran, even if he was not disabled or destitute, to make an easy and successful transition back to civilian life, and to make up for education, business and other opportunities lost while in service. The idea of readjustment assistance had limited precedents in the vocational rehabilitation program in the 1920s for service-disabled World War I veterans, in various veterans' preference laws or regulations relating to federal employment, and in bonus payments made in the past to war veterans.

But it was not until the Second World War period that Congress, at the urging of President Roosevelt (and with the strong endorsement of the veterans' organizations), created a substantial system of readjustment benefits. Like the basic, traditional benefits, most of the readjustment benefits were later extended to veterans of the Korean War as well as the Second World War, and a few (but only a few) were extended to peacetime veterans as well.

The first readjustment benefit was contained in the Selective Service Act of 1940, which required draftees to be given their old jobs back again after discharge. In 1943 Congress provided free vocational rehabilitation, with generous living allowances for the trainee, for service-disabled World War II veterans. In 1944 there were three important enactments -- the Veterans' Preference Act (preferred status for veterans in civil service employment), the Mustering-Out Pay Act (up to $300 mustering-out pay for World War II veterans), and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, popularly known as the "GI Bill of Rights."

World War II, Korean War Benefits. The GI Bill was by far the most important readjustment benefit law. It provided the World War II veteran with a battery of readjustment aids, most of which, it should be noted, also helped to stimulate the economy against a possible postwar slump and served useful social purposes like improving the nation's educational level and providing better housing.

The GI Bill contained four major benefits for World War II veterans: (1) the right to special job-placement services from the United States Employment Service; (2) the right to up to four years of college training (or similar training) at Government expense, with the Government paying for living allowances as well as costs of tuition, books and fees; (3) the right to up to 52 weeks of unemployment insurance at a maximum of $20 a week; (4) the right to obtain VA-guaranteed loans for the purpose of buying a home, farm or business.

Millions of World War II veterans took advantage of the GI Bill and other readjustment benefits available to them. Despite some difficulties in administration of some of the programs, readjustment benefits proved so popular, and were considered so successful by Congress, that similar benefits were provided for Korean War veterans. A 1950 law made Korean War veterans eligible for vocational rehabilitation benefits, and the 1952 Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act ("Korean GI Bill of Rights") provided job-placement, education, unemployment insurance, home-loan and mustering-out-pay benefits similar to those voted in 1944 for World II veterans.

Indeed, the readjustment benefits were so popular that some of them were extended to veterans of peacetime service. After a few early amendments, the re-employment rights granted in the 1940 Selective Service Act applied to all persons who served in the armed services in wartime or peacetime. The veterans' civil service preference from its inception applied to war veterans generally and also to peacetime veterans who had service-connected disabilities. Unemployment benefits were extended to peacetime veterans in 1958 and vocational

Educational Training by War Veterans

According to VA figures, of 15,432,000 World War II veterans, 7,800,000 took training under the GI Bill, or just over 50 percent. Of 5,714,000 Korean War veterans, 2,390,700 took training (42 percent). Of the World War II training group, 29 percent took college-level courses. For Korean veterans, the college percentage increased to 51 percent.

	World War II	Korean War
College level	2,200,000	1,213,400
High school level	3,500,000	860,300
On-farm training	700,000	94,500
On-the-job training	1,400,000	222,500

rehabilitation rights to peacetime service-disabled veterans in 1962.

In short, by the 1960s peacetime veterans were eligible for the major benefits accorded to World War II and Korean War veterans except for educational training and home, farm and business loans. In 1959 the Senate passed a bill, opposed by the Eisenhower Administration, to grant such benefits to Cold War GIs. The House did not act on it. A similar bill was reported to the Senate in 1961 and debated in 1962 but laid aside. Again in 1963 a peacetime veterans' bill was reported but received no floor action.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 8 - March 9 on S 9, a bill introduced by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), authorizing readjustment benefits to veterans who served in the armed forces between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967.

TESTIMONY -- S 9 was opposed by the Veterans Administration, the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. In a Feb. 26 letter to the Committee, the VA said veterans education benefits should be "limited to situations where wartime service sharply disrupted career planning and called for special Government aid to ease the transition from wartime service back to civilian life." The VA also said that enactment of the President's higher education legislation would benefit all veterans as well as nonveterans. The Defense Department, also in a Feb. 26 letter, opposed the education sections of the bill because "programs of education and vocational assistance encourage personnel to leave military service immediately after accruing the maximum benefits which can be gained. This results in a serious handicap to the armed forces in their efforts to attract and retain qualified personnel on a career basis."

Organizations which gave S 9 general support during Senate hearings included the American Legion, American Veterans Committee, AFL-CIO, National Assn. of Homebuilders, Fleet Reserve Assn., National Farmers Union, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, AMVETS, National Education Assn. and the Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.

BILL REPORTED

Committee Views. The Committee report said young people entering the armed services since the Korean War "have been called upon to make the personal sacrifices associated with military service; yet they have been denied the readjustment aids so vitally needed to help them catch up with those of their contemporaries who were not asked to serve but who instead continued the more lucrative and comfortable pursuits of civil life." It said events "during the past four years have increased markedly the need for a readjustment program for cold war veterans.... The Veterans Administration estimates that by 1970, there will be almost 6 million persons who will have served on active duty in the military for an extended period of time after Jan. 31, 1955." In the event of "a worsening situation in Viet Nam or another crisis such as occurred over Cuba, or a prolonged period of active military engagement in the Dominican Republic, we can expect that number to be even greater, with a stepped-up draft or necessarily extended tours of active duty for reservists," the report said.

The Committee noted that S 9 was less liberal than the programs for war veterans in that it required more than 180 days' active service, instead of 90 days, did not provide business loans, and set a fee on other loans so that cold war veterans "themselves would pay for losses under their program."

Minority Views. All five Republican members of the Committee signed minority views opposing the bill. They supported instead an amendment offered by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), to limit benefits to veterans who had served in areas of hostilities. "The facts of a consistent opposition by both Democratic and Republican Administrations and the demonstrated reluctance of the Congress to act can only impel the conclusion that if a grateful nation is to extend veterans benefits to the post-Korean conflict GI, such legislation should not include literally peacetime service," the Republican Committee members said. "It should...only encompass those who have been subjected to the hazards of war...." Pointing out that the Javits substitute "would cost only a fraction" of what S 9 would cost, they stressed that "our opposition is not founded on this high cost alone, but we do emphasize that this money could better be expended in the national interest in furthering higher education opportunities." The Republicans said they supported "equal inclusion of peacetime veterans" in any higher education legislation that might be reported.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 19 passed S 9 by a 69-17 roll-call vote and sent it to the House (For voting, see chart p. 1060)

The educational benefits in the bill were estimated by the Veterans Administration to cost about $1.9 billion in the first five years. Costs of the home and farm loans were considered minimal because S 9 required the veterans to pay a loan guarantee fee, thereby making that program nearly self-financing.

Throughout debate July 16 and 19, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), the floor manager, emphasized that S 9 was not "a bonus bill" for veterans who had served in particularly dangerous areas, but a "readjustment" bill "to help the veteran of military service readjust to civilian life." He pointed out that the costs of providing similar benefits to veterans of World War II and the Korean War had been more than recouped in the form of increased tax collections because they had increased the employability and earnings of the veterans who received the benefits.

Yarborough and other proponents contended that to distinguish between wartime and peacetime service could not be justified because veterans of either type of service had made sacrifices not made by their nonveteran contemporaries.

Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) said that despite the compulsory draft law, "barely half our young men serve as much as a day." He said draft law standards guaranteed that those who did serve were "in the upper half of the nation physically and mentally" and yet they served "because they have less money than others" who could afford to go to college and obtain a deferment which often became permanent. On top of this discriminatory draft law, he said, the men who did serve were allowed "to suffer greater unemployment and work at lower-paying jobs than those who do not serve." *(Continued on next page)*

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said the White House told him that "it strongly supported" the opposition to S 9 voiced by Administration officials.

GOP Amendments Opposed. Before passing the bill, the Senate rejected three amendments designed to earmark assistance to more specific groups. Yarborough strongly opposed all three.

The first was offered by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and was rejected by a 36-52 roll call. It would have made benefits applicable only to those who had served in areas of hostilities designated by the President and would have added most of the benefits provided in the earlier GI bills such as pensions, life insurance policies, business loans and mustering-out pay. The second, proposed by Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.), was rejected by a 31-53 roll call. It would have provided readjustment benefits only to veterans on active duty in Southeast Asia between Jan. 1, 1961, and a termination date set by the President or Congress. The third amendment was offered by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and was rejected by a roll-call vote of 20-66. It would have substituted for S 9's education and training grants a system of low-interest loans repayable over 12 years.

Saltonstall said his amendment would "grant benefits to those to whom they are due -- that is, to those serving in areas of hostilities." Yarborough said those voting for the amendment would be saying to non-combat veterans that "they did not do enough for their country because they were not shot at." Kennedy (N.Y.) suggested that the fact that the President would have to designate "areas of danger raises all kinds of serious foreign policy implications."

Dominick suggested that his amendment applying the benefits only to those serving in Southeast Asia would avoid these implications. Yarborough objected that the Dominick proposal would be "much more restrictive" and would "apply to less than 10 percent of those who were in the armed services."

Cooper, in arguing for his amendment, said that loans would "demand a greater incentive on the part of the veteran." Yarborough retorted that even with the grants, a veteran would have to raise additional money on his own to put himself through college, and "if a man had sufficient credit on which he can borrow money to go to college, he would not have to go to Viet Nam."

House

COMMITTEE -- Veterans' Affairs.

HELD HEARINGS -- Aug. 31 - Sept. 15 on S 9 and a variety of other Cold War GI bills. With minor variations, the same arguments advanced during Senate hearings were given.

The Committee took no action on S 9 in 1965.

On Oct. 2, Veterans Administrator William J. Driver said that the VA in 1966 would probably recommend "that cold war veterans be given benefits comparable to World War II and Korean veterans." Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Texas), chairman of the House Committee, Dec. 14 predicted that a Cold War GI bill would pass the House by the end of February 1966.

Other Housing and Educational Benefits

Housing. The 1965 Housing and Urban Development Act (PL 89-117) contained a provision which established a special FHA home mortgage insurance program for veterans who had not already received benefits under the VA programs. The Act required no down payment on the first $15,000 of an insured loan, 10 percent down on the amount between $15,000 and $20,000 and 15 percent down on the amount between $20,000 and $30,000, the existing statutory limitation of FHA loan insurance. It limited participation to veterans who had served on active duty 90 days or more or were certified by the Secretary of Defense as having performed extra-hazardous service. (See story p. 358)

Although the Housing Act permitted larger amounts to be covered by mortgage insurance than S 9 provided for either guaranteed or direct home loans, it made no provision for the purchase of farmlands, livestock, and farm machinery.

Higher Education. Veterans, as well as nonveterans, were eligible to compete for federal scholarships under the 1965 Higher Education Act (PL 89-329). The Act provided undergraduate "educational opportunity grants" for students of "exceptional financial need" and granted interest subsidies on college loans to students from middle-income families. Unlike S 9, the Act required that scholarship recipients show a need for aid and it did not provide grants for apprenticeship, on-the-job and on-the-farm training programs. (See story p. 294)

Vocational Rehabilitation. The President in August signed an Administration-backed bill (HR 208 --PL 89-138) extending the period during which seriously disabled World War II and Korean War veterans were eligible for vocational rehabilitation training and education. The bill was designed to afford seriously disabled veterans whose progressing diseases or illnesses prevented adequate rehabilitation within the general period allowed for training (nine years from date of discharge) an additional 10 years, until June 30, 1975, to continue their training. A similar exception currently existed for blinded veterans. Under the veterans' vocational rehabilitation program enacted in 1943 (PL 78-16) as amended, disabled World War II and Korean War veterans were required to complete their vocational training by June 30, 1965. HR 208 was estimated to cost $1.4 million in fiscal 1966 and about $16 million for the first five fiscal years.

HR 208 was passed by voice votes of the House June 14 and the Senate Aug. 12.

Also signed by the President Aug. 26 was a bill (HR 206 -- PL 89-137) to provide a cost-of-living increase in subsistence allowances for disabled veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation training. The increase was designed to reflect a 30-percent increase in the cost of living since subsistence allowances were last fixed April 1, 1948. HR 206 raised allowances from a range of $75 - $102 a month to $95 - $175. The VA had recommended only a 20-percent increase because other veterans' benefits, also received by vocational trainees, were increased during recent years. HR 206 was estimated to cost $2.2 million in fiscal 1966 and about $8.1 million in the first five fiscal years.

It was passed by voice votes of the House June 14 and the Senate Aug. 12.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAM FUNDS DOUBLED

HR 8283 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 428) May 27, 1965.

- Passed by the House on a 245-158 roll-call vote July 22. (See p. 980)
- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 599) Aug. 13.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 61-29 roll-call vote Aug. 19. (See p. 1067)
- Conference report (H Rept 1001) recommitted by the House on a 209-180 roll-call vote Sept. 15. (See p. 1002)
- Conference report (H Rept 1061) agreed to by voice vote of the House Sept. 23 and by a 46-22 roll-call vote of the Senate Sept. 24. (See p. 1076)

PL 89-253 -- Signed into law Oct. 9.

The "war on poverty" that President Johnson launched in 1964 suffered from guerilla counter-warfare, divided political leadership and administrative confusion typical of military campaigns, yet received a doubled appropriation from Congress in 1965 -- $1.5 billion.

Thanks largely to Northern Democratic gains in the 1964 elections, the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965 (HR 8283 -- PL 89-253) passed the House by twice the margin by which the original Economic Opportunity Act was approved in 1964: votes of 245-158 in 1965, compared to 226-185 the year before. Republicans remained bitterly opposed to the program; fewer than 25 GOP House Members voted for either the 1964 or 1965 bill. Southern Democrats were cool toward the program, claiming that it benefitted mostly Northern urban areas.

The 1964 Act passed the House, most observers believed, mainly because it made concessions to the Southern, conservative, states' rights viewpoint. In 1965 Northerners had enough votes to whittle down the chief concession made to Southerners in 1964 -- the veto right given Governors who disapproved of proposed Job Corps, community action, work-training, adult basic education and volunteer (VISTA) programs in their states. The House version of HR 8283 permitted the poverty program director to overrule a Governor's veto of projects in three of the five programs: community action, work-training and adult education. The Senate, by a one-vote margin, voted to repeal the veto entirely on these programs, though, like the House, it left untouched the veto power on Job Corps and volunteer projects. Although House-Senate conferees on the bill accepted the Senate's repeal, House Republicans and Southern Democrats overturned that decision and sent the bill back to conference with instructions to reinsert the House's limited veto provisions. In that form the bill was enacted. The veto had been used by several Southern Governors and one Western Republican to kill proposed community action or work-training programs. (See next page)

Another Southern proposal accepted by the program's sponsors in 1964 was repealed in 1965. This was a requirement that Job Corps enrollees and any individuals receiving antipoverty payments sign an affidavit disclaiming support of any organization favoring violent overthrow of the Government. An effort to retain this requirement in the antipoverty law lost on the House floor in 1965 on a 79-113 teller vote.

Funds Authorized. Both the House and Senate versions of HR 8283 authorized more than the President had requested for the fiscal 1966 antipoverty program. The final, compromise figure of $1,785,000,000 authorized $285 million more than the requests for Title I and II programs, but the sum ultimately appropriated was exactly the $1.5 billion sought by the Administration. As requested by the President, HR 8283 extended by one year the date on which financing by the Federal Government was due to drop from 90 percent to 50 percent of most projects' costs, with the states or localities assuming the other 50 percent. The bill moved the deadline to Aug. 20, 1967 -- three years from the date the antipoverty law was first enacted.

The amount of antipoverty funds obligated in fiscal 1965 and the appropriations recommended by President Johnson in his Budget for fiscal 1966, and subsequently appropriated in HR 11588 -- PL 89-309, are shown below in millions of dollars:

Program	Fiscal 1965 Obligations	Fiscal 1966 Funds
Title I:		
Job Corps	$183.0	$ 235.0
Work-Training	132.1	255.0
Work-Study	55.1	60.0
Title I Subtotal	$370.2	$ 550.0
Title II:		
Community Action	$237.2	$ 685.0
Adult Basic Education	4.5	30.0
Title II Subtotal	$241.6*	$ 715.0
Title III:		
Migrant Farm Workers	$ 15.0	$ 20.0
Rural Areas	25.7	35.0
Title III Subtotal	$ 40.6*	$ 55.0
Title V:		
Work Experience	$112.0	$ 150.0
Title VI:		
VISTA	$ 3.0	$ 17.5
Administration	6.4	12.5
Title VI Subtotal	$ 9.4	$ 30.0
GRAND TOTAL	$773.8	$1,500.0

**May not add to total because of rounding of figures.*

SOURCE: HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT 1162.

Criticisms Voiced. While HR 8283 was under attack in Congress by conservatives, Republicans and Governors anxious to retain their veto power, administration of the program by R. Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, was under equally bitter attack by militant urban groups and the mayors of a number of cities. Early in the year Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) of the House Education and Labor Committee sided with the militant groups in protesting that Shriver was not doing enough to get representatives of the poor on antipoverty planning boards. Taking the opposite tack, some mayors contended he was encouraging militants to "fight City Hall." (See summary of criticisms of the program, p. 408.)

Acknowledging that a program of such scope was bound to have "difficulties," President Johnson said at an April 27 news conference, "I don't know of any na-

tional program in peacetime that has reached so many people so fast and so effectively." While Shriver was criticized for remaining as head of both the poverty office and the Peace Corps, President Johnson kept him on in both jobs through 1965. (For Shriver's comments, see p. 491) Early in 1966 Shriver resigned as director of the Peace Corps.

Controversy on Governors' Veto

The Governor's veto power was exercised five times in 1965. Gov. Donald S. Russell (D S.C.), later to become a U.S. Senator, vetoed a community action program because he did not want South Carolina to participate in a nine-state program of the Council of the Southern Mountains. Gov. John B. Connally (D Texas) vetoed a proposed Neighborhood Youth Corps (work-training) grant to the Texas Farmers Union amounting to about $400,000. Gov. Tim R. Babcock (R Mont.) vetoed a $550,000 work-training program for rural youths sponsored by the Montana Farmers Union. Gov. Haydon Burns (D Fla.) vetoed an application for Operation Head Start funds (under the community action program) by the Florida Council on Human Relations. And Gov. George C. Wallace (D Ala.) vetoed an OEO grant of $66,349 to the biracial Birmingham Area Committee for Development to set up an office and hire a staff for a community action program. The Birmingham Committee was headed by C.H. Erskine Smith, who termed the Governor's veto a "political" reaction to events in 1963, when Smith and others had organized a successful campaign to change Birmingham's form of government. Wallace asserted his veto was based on the Birmingham Committee not being broadly representative of Jefferson County, of which the city is a part.

A majority of Governors from both parties showed support for retaining the veto power in the law. Over 30 Governors protested the House Education and Labor Committee's tentative decision May 13 to repeal the veto power over community action and Neighborhood Youth Corps programs. (See p. 413) Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) May 17 called the veto curb "unwise" and said it would "open up another serious avenue through which federal and local officials can bypass state governments." Gov. Grant Sawyer (D Nev.), chairman of the 1965 Governors Conference, said July 25 that the antipoverty program "could be the greatest boondoggle" in history without proper administration. He strongly opposed House limitation of the veto power.

The controversy over the gubernatorial veto power took on added political significance when Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) Aug. 3 charged Gov. Connally with trying to "defeat and destroy" the antipoverty program in Texas. Yarborough accused Connally of deliberately delaying and in certain cases vetoing Texas Neighborhood Youth Corps projects where enrollees were to be paid $1.25 an hour, while rushing through projects that paid only $1 an hour. "This abuse of power must stop," Yarborough said. Connally Aug. 4 said, "No Governor in any state in this nation has spent as much time as I have on this program trying to assure its success. I have no apologies to make." Connally said he had vetoed a project sponsored by the state Farmers Union because the union was "quasi-political." The farm organization denied this.

In the Senate, Yarborough worked vigorously to repeal the veto power. He was supported by the National Farmers Union and Americans for Democratic Action. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Whip Russell B. Long (D La.) supported Yarborough's efforts although the Administration did not take a public stand on the issue. The Administration's antipoverty bill (HR 7048) submitted in April retained the veto as authorized in the 1964 Act.

Provisions of 1965 Law

As signed by the President, HR 8283 amended the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as follows (titles in bold face refer to the titles of the 1964 Act):

Extended the antipoverty program through fiscal 1968, authorized fiscal 1966 appropriations on a title-by-title basis (with amounts for 1967 and 1968 to be authorized later) and made the following changes in the program:

Title I. Job Corps. Required the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) Director to issue regulations to prevent Job Corps programs which would displace employed workers or interfere with existing contracts for services.

Prohibited payments to any individual or organization "solely" as compensation for referring to the OEO any candidates for Job Corps enrollment.

Authorized enrollment of Cuban refugees in Job Corps programs.

Deleted a provision of the 1964 Act which required Job Corps enrollees to sign an affidavit saying they did not believe in or support any organization advocating the violent overthrow of the Government. Retained a requirement that Job Corps enrollees take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and exempted Cuban refugees who were Job Corps enrollees from taking the oath.

Provided that, retroactive to January 1, 1965, Job Corps enrollees who were absent from their assigned post but were taking part in activities authorized or supervised by the Job Corps could receive the benefits of the Federal Employees Compensation Act in case of injury or death.

Limited to male enrollees the requirement that 40 percent of Job Corps enrollees be assigned to Youth Conservation Corps camps for work in conserving natural resources and developing recreational areas.

Work-Training Programs. Authorized enrollment of Cuban refugees in work-training (called Neighborhood Youth Corps) programs.

Extended for one year -- through Aug. 20, 1967 -- the existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of work-training programs instead of 50 percent federal-50 percent state sharing of costs; required the 50 percent state contribution thereafter.

Authorized the OEO director to override a Governor's veto of proposed work-training programs.

Work-study Programs. Extended for one year -- through Aug. 20, 1967 -- the existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of college work-study programs instead of 75-percent federal, 25-percent state sharing of costs; required the 25-percent state contribution thereafter.

Authorized appropriations of $700 million in fiscal 1966 for all programs under Title I.

(The Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329), enacted Nov. 8, transferred the work-study program from OEO to the U.S. Commissioner of Education and also transferred $60 million of the fiscal 1966 authorization for Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act to the Office of Education. The President had requested transfer of the work-study program. For story on the Higher Education Act, see p. 294.)

Title II. Urban and Rural Community Action Programs. Required "reasonable" public access to information about community action programs, including "reasonable" provision for public hearings, and "reasonable" public access to the books and records of agencies administering community action programs.

Provided that community action programs could include but were "not limited to" the activities specifically listed in the 1964 Act.

Authorized federal grants for community action projects to assist chronically unemployed poor adults through participation in community betterment, beautification or conservation, development and similar programs on federal, state and local lands.

Extended for one year -- through Aug. 20, 1967 -- existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of a community action program instead of 50 percent federal-50 percent state sharing of costs; required the 50 percent state contribution thereafter.

Authorized federal officials to permit certain poor communities -- such as those in rural areas -- to reduce their local poverty efforts in situations where maintenance of these efforts, as required under the 1964 Act, would result in "unnecessary hardship...."

Required the OEO director to consult with state agencies on the development, conduct and administration of community action programs.

Authorized the OEO director to override a Governor's veto of a proposed community action program.

Required that the OEO notify the official community action agency in a locality and the Governor of the state of any application for community action funds which the OEO received from a private, nonprofit agency in the locality; required the notification to be made within five days of receipt of the application.

Authorized the OEO to make community action grants to or contracts directly with a private nonprofit agency if "good cause" had been shown for doing so. (This provision entitled private, nonprofit agencies not participating in an official, "umbrella" community action program to receive federal funds separately from the official program.)

Adult Basic Education. Extended for one year -- through fiscal 1967 -- the existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of adult basic education programs instead of 50 percent federal-50 percent state sharing of costs; required the 50 percent state contribution in fiscal 1968.

Authorized the OEO director to override a Governor's veto of proposed adult basic education programs.

Authorized use of up to 5 percent of the funds appropriated or allocated to the adult basic education program for training teachers to participate in the program.

Needy Children. Deleted from existing law language which required welfare agencies to provide information about needy children in connection with the OEO-administered, nationwide voluntary assistance program for needy children. (This provision recognized that, in some states, the distribution to the public by welfare agencies of names and other information about welfare recipients and needy persons was contrary to established legal or policy restrictions.)

Authorized appropriations of $850 million in fiscal 1966 for all programs under Title II.

Title III. Farmers and Migrant Workers Programs. Authorized the OEO to make loans to cooperatives serving low-income, rural families in processing and marketing dairy or edible farm products. (The bill thus made clear that "processing" was not "manufacturing"; loans to cooperatives for the latter activity were prohibited under the 1964 Act.)

Authorized the OEO to make grants, loans and loan guarantees for programs assisting the special needs of migrant and seasonally employed agricultural workers in housing, education, sanitation and child day-care.

Limited such federal grants, loans and guarantees to programs undertaken by states or local public agencies, private nonprofit organizations and cooperatives (thus excluding programs undertaken by an individual or growers' association).

Extended the program of indemnity payments to dairy farmers from Jan. 31, 1965, through June 30, 1966.

Authorized appropriations of $55 million in fiscal 1966 for all programs under Title III.

Title IV. No changes were made in this title of the 1964 Act.

Title V. Work Experience Programs. Provided that farm workers with less than $1,200 net annual family income would be considered "unemployed" and thus eligible to participate in the pilot work-experience programs to help unemployed fathers obtain employment.

Authorized appropriations of $150 million in fiscal 1966 for Title V programs.

Title VI. Volunteers in Service of America (VISTA). Authorized assignment of VISTA volunteers generally to any local program or activity which received, or was authorized to receive, federal assistance under the 1964 Act. (Existing law limited VISTA assignments to programs under Titles I and II.)

Required that VISTA volunteers take an oath of allegiance to the United States, identical to the oath required of Job Corps enrollees.

Increased the wage base for VISTA volunteers so that death or disability benefits would be determined on the basis of a GS-7, rather than the lower GS-2, salary (in order to provide for the needs of adult volunteers who had family obligations).

Authorized appropriations of $30 million in fiscal 1966 for Title VI programs (VISTA).

Administration and Coordination. Increased the National Advisory Council membership from 14 to 20 members, plus the OEO director.

Expressed the "intent of Congress" that wherever feasible the special problems of the elderly poor should be considered in the federal antipoverty program.

Deleted a provision of the 1964 Act which required any individual receiving a payment under any section of the Act to sign an affidavit saying he did not believe in or support any organization advocating the violent overthrow of the Government.

Stipulated that not more than 10 percent of the funds allocated to one title of the Act could be transferred to another title, and that such a transfer could not result in more than a 10-percent increase in the funds originally allocated to the recipient title.

Required that the benefits of the Act be distributed "equitably" between residents of rural and urban areas.

Amended the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to authorize a moratorium of up to three years on the repayment of student loans granted under the 1958 Act to persons who were serving as VISTA volunteers; provided that in the case of loans outstanding on the date of enactment of HR 8283, the institution providing the loan would have to give its approval of a moratorium.

(Continued on next page)

Charges Against Antipoverty Program Range From Paternalism...

Following were the major criticisms directed at the Administration's war on poverty program.

Community Action Programs. One of the principal aims of the 1964 law was to stimulate "urban and rural communities to mobilize their resources to combat poverty through community action programs." The law directed that a community action program must be conducted or coordinated "by a public or private non-profit agency (other than a political party) or a combination thereof"; must provide services or assistance of sufficient scope "to give promise of progress toward elimination of poverty...."; and must be "developed, conducted and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of the areas and members of the groups served."

The phrase "maximum feasible participation" of persons from poverty areas led to a number of criticisms of community action organizations from spokesmen of the poor (their right to speak for the poor often was challenged by other groups).

In a number of cities, social action agencies and neighborhood coordinating groups claimed that city community action boards excluded representatives of the poor, and, particularly in the South, excluded Negroes from taking part in community action planning. The groups charged that community action agencies were controlled by city hall officials who feared that the poor and Negro groups would challenge the established political leadership. Some critics contended that the planning boards were controlled by established, long ineffective, welfare agencies not interested in giving the poor a political voice, and by "ward heelers" and social workers primarily interested in prospects of higher salaries through federally financed programs.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor director, June 28 called the Administration's antipoverty program inadequate -- "an extension of white welfare paternalism." "We must rescue the antipoverty program from the social work profession and from the politicians who want merely a sterile and ineffective program that will mean little or nothing for the Negro community," Hill said. "We must shed the illusion that this is a war on poverty -- it is merely a BB shot against it. A real war on poverty would require fundamental alterations in our national economy and the mobilization of a significant portion of the national income for this purpose. NAACP favors a real war on poverty, not a symbolic encounter."

However, during its convention June 28-July 3, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People supported the antipoverty program in general and called for appropriation in fiscal 1966 of at least the amount of funds requested by President Johnson.

Opponents replying to charges of racial discrimination contended "militant" Negro groups were attempting to "take over" antipoverty programs to gain political power.

City officials claimed militant action groups were trying to "blackjack" their way into city antipoverty programs. They contended the poor were adequately represented on community action planning boards through welfare agencies who understood the needs of the poor and through city hall officials supposedly elected by the poor, and that the poor themselves were too inarticulate and inexperienced in administrative matters to be effective board members.

Critics of local activist groups also charged the groups with "viciously" competing among each other and city hall to gain control of federal antipoverty funds. Los Angeles Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, a conservative Democrat, May 29 charged that "mayors all over the United States are being harassed by agitation promoted by Sargent Shriver's speeches urging those he calls 'poor' to insist upon control of local poverty programs."

Conference of Mayors. At the annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, May 29-June 2 in St. Louis, Mo., Yorty and San Francisco Mayor John F. Shelley (both former Democratic Members of Congress) presented a draft resolution highly critical of OEO. They accused the OEO of "fostering class struggle" and "creating tensions" among the poor by insisting on greater participation of the poor in planning community action programs. This policy, they said, failed "to recognize the legal and moral responsibilities of local officials who are accountable to the taxpayers for expenditures of local funds."

In the resolutions committee of the Conference, the Shelley-Yorty statement was supported by Syracuse, N.Y., Mayor William F. Walsh (R), St. Petersburg, Fla., Mayor Herman W. Goldner (R) and Ogden, Utah, Mayor Merle E. Allen (D). Walsh said the poor in Syracuse were "being urged to storm City Hall" by militant antipoverty leaders.

The Shelley-Yorty resolution was tabled in committee in favor of a meeting between a group of mayors and Vice President Humphrey, the Administration's top liaison man with the country's mayors.

Troubles In Los Angeles. The recriminations between Shriver and Yorty for lack of progress in setting up an antipoverty program in Los Angeles came to a head in August after the riots in the Watts section of the city. (See p. 566)

Yorty Aug. 17 charged, in a telegram to Sen. George Murphy (R Calif.), that OEO's objections to the local antipoverty program in Los Angeles constituted "a reckless effort to incite the poor for political reasons" and was a factor in precipitating the Watts riot. The Mayor said the delay in approving funds resulted from "strong-arm tactics" and pressures from the Los Angeles Democratic delegation in the House of Representatives. (Yorty defeated Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) in the April 1965 mayoralty race and was reportedly interested in running against Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) in 1966.)

At a news conference Aug. 18, Shriver called Yorty's allegations "intemperate and unfortunate" and "untrue." Shriver said that Los Angeles was the "only major city in the United States" which had failed to organize an acceptable central antipoverty organization. He charged that in Los Angeles "a few local officials have made it extremely difficult for the private agencies, minority groups and the poor to join in the war on poverty."

. . . To Political Pork Barrel and Undermining City Hall

Chicago, New York Programs. Other cities which had trouble meeting OEO prerequisites for federal anti-poverty funds were New York and Chicago. In Chicago, Mayor Richard J. Daley's (D) community action agency clashed head-on with privately sponsored welfare organizations who claimed the Chicago antipoverty roster read "like a fund-raising committee for the Democratic party." In New York City, Rep. Powell charged, Mayor Robert F. Wagner's (D) community action agency was "in violation of the law" because it did not fairly represent the poor or independent welfare groups.

A Harlem antipoverty program called HARYOU-ACT, which operated independently of New York's official, community-wide antipoverty agency and was administered by former Powell aide Livingston Wingate, was dogged by controversy. The OEO in October held up funds to HARYOU-ACT because of "deficiencies in record-keeping." Wingate Oct. 6 conceded that OEO funds to HARYOU-ACT had been commingled with other funds received by the Harlem program but defended the commingling as necessary to get emergency crash programs off the ground. He denied any fiscal mismanagement in the organization.

Salaries. Powell spearheaded criticism of salary levels of officials in local community action organizations, calling them "excessively high." Shriver contended that administrative salaries reflected the complexity of the job, quality of the man employed and the local pay level. Shriver May 1 submitted a report to Congress giving a tabulation of local directors' salaries, which averaged $16,325 annually. Shriver said, "The record is clear. In fact...reports from the four (House Education and Labor) Committee task forces uniformly stated that they discovered no indications of excessive salaries." Earlier, Shriver cited an instance where a community had raised $6,000 to add to a program director's salary.

Job Corps Centers. Local objections to Job Corps centers also presented problems. There were riots among enrollees at several camps, and friction in some instances between Job Corps members and townspeople of the communities in which the centers were located. Private contractors running Job Corps vocational centers were charged with poor administration. Critics also pointed to the difficulties of placing Job Corps "graduates" in jobs. Shriver Aug. 7 said, "We never guaranteed people a job on graduation from this program. But we will do everything we can to help them." Sloppy and politically motivated recruiting and screening methods were held responsible by critics for a 13 percent Job Corps drop-out rate.

Other Changes. Other major criticisms were leveled against the alleged "urban bias" of federal anti-poverty funding, the "slow flow" of funds from OEO, the complicated and "frustrating" applications for funds, the "splintered" and "conflicting" directives by various departments administering antipoverty programs under the Act and "incorrect" or lack of statistics about poverty standards and other matters relating to poverty.

REPUBLICAN CRITICISM

In minority views included in the House Education and Labor Committee report on the 1965 bill, seven Republican members of the Committee roundly criticized the poverty program. They asserted:

"The community action program..,has been turned into a political pork barrel by big city machines whose only interest in the poor is to exploit them.

"The entire Act is the least coordinated, most confused tangle in recent memory, and this has been made even worse by removing the last vestige of state authority -- giving the Director of OEO the power to override the Governor's veto.

"The Office of Economic Opportunity, under a part-time poverty czar (Shriver), is an administrative shambles in which a fantastic number of highly paid, casually selected amateurs frantically attempt to patch together programs that will reflect a favorable image to Congress and the public."

Under the Heading, "The Chairman's View -- 'Great Fiestas of Political Patronage'," the minority quoted excerpts from Chairman Adam C. Powell's (D N.Y.) opening statement at hearings on the program:

"In far too many communities, giant fiestas of political patronage have been encouraged....

"Compounding this political felony has been a debilitating friction between the state and local poverty programs with resulting tug-of-wars over who is going to control what. ...

"Salaries are excessively high and in some instances unreasonable and wildly unrealistic. ...

"There has been an obvious failure to carry out a most important objective -- that of involving the poor in the war on poverty. ...

"There has been an overemphasis on planning and a dismal deemphasis of action programs."

Three Republican Senators on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee charged that the poverty program was "mired in trouble." OEO's administrative structure, they said, "is a nightmare of bureaucratic bungling. It runs from a part-time Director at the top to an extravagant oversupply of highly paid administrators and finally to a vast muddle of poorly organized fieldworkers."

In their minority views the three Senators said there was a "failure to coordinate federal actions with state, local and private programs" and many reports that OEO was "bypassing either local governments or the poor in establishing local programs."

"Governors have stated on many occasions," the minority report said, "that threatened use of the veto power is their only means of getting the poverty czars to consult with state antipoverty agencies before going ahead with programs." They said the Democratic-inspired effort to remove the Governors' veto power was "one more slash at the authority" of state governments.

Background on Poverty Program

REFERENCE -- President's "War on Poverty" Approved. (1964 Almanac p. 208)

The Economic Opportunity Act was enacted Aug. 20, 1964 (PL 88-452). The Act authorized, for fiscal 1965 through 1967, 10 separate programs under the supervision of the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Key sections of the Act authorized the OEO to operate (1) a Job Corps to provide work experience and training to youths in conservation camps and urban and rural residential training centers; (2) a community action program under which the Federal Government would financially and technically assist a variety of "human development" efforts drawn up at the local level; and (3) a program similar to the Peace Corps, called Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).

The OEO also was directed to distribute funds to federal agencies to operate a variety of programs authorized under the Act: work-training programs administered through the Labor Department to employ youths locally; work-study programs through the Health, Education and Welfare Department to employ college students; adult basic education through the HEW Department; special rural antipoverty programs through the Agriculture Department; migrant labor programs through the HEW and Agriculture Departments; small business loans for job training and employment through the Small Business Administration; and community work and training projects for welfare recipients through the HEW Department.

The Act authorized appropriations of $947.5 million for fiscal 1965. It permitted federal aid under the community action program to private, nonprofit antipoverty organizations, whether or not they participated in a general communitywide poverty program; permitted Governors to veto proposed Job Corps centers, worktraining projects, community action programs, adult basic education programs and assignment of VISTA volunteers to their states; and authorized 90 percent federal financing of work-training, work-study, community action and adult education programs through mid-1966 and 50 percent participation thereafter, except for work-study programs which would be on a 75-percent federal, 25-percent local cost sharing basis after mid-1966.

Status of Program

An OEO summary, released Jan. 25, 1966, gave the status of OEO-administered antipoverty programs 16 months after enactment of the "war on poverty," as follows:

Title I. Job Corps. Eighty-nine Job Corps centers were in operation, including 73 conservation centers and eight men's and six women's urban training centers. The centers included 17,669 enrollees. The OEO spent $174,818,555 in fiscal 1965 for Job Corps programs and had obligated $74,190,289 for fiscal 1966. Total cost to the OEO was $251,008,844.

Work-Training Programs. There were 642 work-training programs (designated Neighborhood Youth Corps programs) approved in fiscal 1965 for 278,426 participants at a cost of $127,742,109. For fiscal 1966, 823 projects had been approved for 239,442 participants at a cost of $161,542,267.

Work-Study Programs. The OEO spent $56,569,690 for college work-study programs. In the spring of 1965, OEO granted $12 million to 648 institutions to assist 38,015 students. During the summer, $20 million went to 783 institutions for 40,761 students. In the fall, $24,569,690 went to 1,120 institutions to help 107,525 students.

Title II. Urban and Rural Community Action Programs. A total of 1,914 community action program grants had been made at a cost of $335,197,035. There were 902 grantees, who reached 1,035 of 3,315 counties in the United States. The grantees included 644 active community action agencies, plus 130 state-level and 125 university recipients.

The Administration announced March 27, 1965, that the Federal Government would pay up to 100 percent of the cost of setting up community action programs in the nation's 182 poorest communities. The 182 counties (including Indian reservations) had an average annual per capita income of less than $750.

Twenty-one Special Programs grants were made under the community action program to public and private groups to assist migratory workers. These grants totaled $11,171,992.

The following new programs were set up in 1965 under the community action phase of the antipoverty program:

Project Head Start. A nationwide effort, called Project Head Start, was launched in July and August to assist pre-school children from deprived families to enter kindergarten or first grade in September 1965. Project Head Start offered health services, social services (i.e., child-care counseling for parents) and prelearning experiences to enrollees. Community action agencies, colleges, schools and other local government or private, nonprofit organizations ran the local Head Start programs, on a 90-percent federal, 10-percent local cost-sharing basis.

Originally aimed at enrolling 100,000 needy children from 300 communities at a cost of $17 million, Project Head Start went far beyond its goals. The summer program enrolled 561,359 children in 11,068 centers at a cost of $85,446,976 to OEO. Some 53,269 professional persons, plus 186,431 volunteers, including parents of enrolled children, participated.

President Johnson Aug. 31 announced a three-part extension of Project Head Start. Under the expanded program, year-round centers were to be established for children three years old and older; summer classes would be continued for those not participating in the year-round sessions; and "follow-through programs," including special classes, field trips and home visits, would be included for children limited to summer sessions.

Upward Bound. Project "Upward Bound" was launched June 16 to prepare talented, poverty-stricken youths for college. The program gave youths who were unable to qualify for college because of psychological, physical and social conditions of poverty special training which qualified them for a higher education. During the summer of 1965, 18 colleges participated in the program, assisting 2,061 students. A fall program was established with 9 colleges and 1,636 students participating. Total OEO cost of Upward Bound amounted to $3,301,044.

Legal Services. In the spring of 1965, the OEO began a program of federally financed Neighborhood Legal Service centers to provide free legal counsel on civil matters in the nation's slum areas. According to the January OEO program summary, there were 29 legal aid projects established in 23 communities at a cost to OEO of $3,127,217. Legal aid services were established in cities including Washington, D.C., Syracuse, N.Y., Los

Angeles, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Oakland, Calif., St. Louis, Buffalo, N.Y., and also in a western Kansas rural area.

Under the legal services program, community action agencies employed lawyers to work in slum neighborhoods. The neighborhood lawyers generally used antipoverty social workers to reach clients.

During the National Conference on Law and Poverty held, under OEO and Justice Department sponsorship, in Washington, D.C., June 23-25, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach suggested revisions in the legal profession's code of ethics to provide equal justice to the poor. Despite the historic precept against lawyers' seeking out clients, the Attorney General said, the profession had a responsibility to seek out people in need of legal services. He also proposed "a system of legal first-aid, a new, broad involvement of lay advocates for the poor -- human beings from all professions, committed to helping the poor stand up for themselves."

Lewis F. Powell Jr., president of the American Bar Assn., June 25 endorsed the Government's legal aid program: "Our profession, long committed to working with local governments in providing legal aid, must extend a like cooperation to the Federal Government." He noted that the impact on professional canons and on established legal procedures of OEO plans to reach the poor with legal advice remained to be worked out. The National Aid and Defenders Assn. also agreed to cooperate with OEO-financed legal aid services.

Foster Grandparents. Twenty-two Foster Grandparent projects had been approved at a cost to OEO of $2.8 million. President Johnson Aug. 28 announced the new Foster Grandparent program, for which he said $41 million would be allocated to employ and train 18,200 elderly poor persons in work caring for neglected and mentally retarded children and bedridden sick persons. The programs were operated by community agencies and institutions, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Criticism grew in 1965 that the Government's antipoverty program was too "youth-oriented" and neglectful of the elderly poor. The Senate Special Committee on Aging held hearings beginning June 15 on the charges. Committee Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.) June 16 claimed that the nation's older citizens were a "forgotten front" on the Administration's war on poverty.

Shriver June 14 announced creation in the OEO of a 19-member Task Force on Programs for the Older Poor. The task force was to "study ways in which 5.2 million Americans over 65 can be helped by the war on poverty." "We have made a good start on major programs for youth," Shriver said, "but we will not win the war on poverty until we advance on all fronts, including the broad front that includes the elderly." One of every three persons 65 or older was poor, Shriver said.

Adult Basic Education. Forty-three state adult basic education plans were approved under Title II at a cost of $18,299,061.

Title III. Farmers and Migrant Workers Programs. Approximately 18,475 rural loans to individuals had been granted, totaling $31,230,965. Rural loans to cooperatives totaled 277, at a cost of $4,206,241.

Title IV. Employment and Investment Incentives. The Small Business Administration had granted 908 loans to needy small businessmen, mostly in retail and service establishments. Loans totaled $10,933,919. Loans had also been made to 25 states and the District of Columbia to set up 36 Small Business Development Centers in 35 communities. The SBDCs operated to screen and process all applications for SBA loans under the antipoverty program.

Title V. Work Experience Programs. Work experience programs providing training for unemployed heads of family included 164 fiscal 1965 projects approved for 88,700 participants and 55 fiscal 1966 projects for 19,962 participants. The total cost was $151,085,000.

Title VI. Volunteers in Service to America. A total of 1,661 VISTA volunteers were in the field and 413 in training. The OEO had obligated $8,913,051 to the program. Among the VISTA volunteers in the field were 328 serving in migrants' programs; 215 on Indian reservations; 212 in rural community development projects; 261 in Appalachian rural community development projects; 110 in mental health and retardation programs; 47 in Job Corps programs; and 486 in urban community development projects.

Information Center. Shriver Sept. 23 announced creation of an OEO Information Center to collect and compute all data about -- and necessary for coordinating -- the antipoverty program. The Center included a computer complex, a communications center, a library and a reference and inquiry section. Establishment of the Information Center was specifically authorized under Title VI of the 1964 Act.

President's Request for Funds

President Johnson Feb. 17 sent letters to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House asking that Congress appropriate $1.5 billion for the Administration's antipoverty program for fiscal 1966. The request was almost double the $800 million that Congress appropriated for the program for fiscal 1965.

The President also requested Congress to extend for 10 months, to June 30, 1967, the period during which the Federal Government could provide up to 90-percent matching funds for poverty projects. "If we do not do this," the President said, "then many communities, especially those in rural or isolated areas and which lack the resources to get underway quickly, will be unable to qualify before the cutoff date." Under provisions of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act, the federal matching ratio was scheduled to drop to 50 percent for most of the programs.

Mr. Johnson also asked that administration of the work-study program be transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education in the Health, Education and Welfare Department. This same request had been made in the President's education message Jan. 12. (For text, see p. 1374)

The President's letter reviewed the program's accomplishments and outlook and said the nation could not afford "to waste the valuable resources of human skill and energy which we are now beginning to tap."

Mr. Johnson did not detail how the $1.5 billion would be spent. (For his Budget requests, see p. 405)

The Administration's antipoverty bill (HR 7048) was introduced April 1 in the House by Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and the Committee's Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Poverty War Program. An identical bill (S 1759) was introduced in the Senate April 19 by Pat McNamara (D Mich.), chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Poverty of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

(Continued on next page)

House Hearings on Poverty

The Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Poverty War Program, a special unit of the House Education and Labor Committee, held hearings on HR 7048 April 12-15, 29 and 30. Members of the Subcommittee were Democrats Powell (Subcommittee chairman), John Brademas (Ind.), Hugh L. Carey (N.Y.), Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.), Sam M. Gibbons (Fla.) and William D. Ford (Mich.), and Republicans Albert H. Quie (Minn.), Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.) and Alphonzo Bell (Calif.).

TESTIMONY -- April 12 -- Powell said that the "war on poverty" administered through the OEO had degenerated in many cities into "giant fiestas of political patronage." He said reports by four study groups sent by the Subcommittee to 11 cities indicated that the following problems existed: local political infighting to control antipoverty funds, "excessively high" salaries for program officials, "dismal de-emphasis" on action programs, exclusion in the South of Negroes from program boards and failure to involve poor persons in the planning stages of projects.

Powell said he would seek to double the $1.5 billion authorization sought by the President.

R. Sargent Shriver Jr., Director of OEO, answered Powell's charges by saying that the antipoverty programs were "prudent, practical, focused and patriotic." Shriver conceded that in many communities "poverty has become popular politics" but "if the fight for control reflects the views of the poor themselves or of representative community groups, it responds to the intent of Congress." Shriver stated that administrative salaries reflected complexity of the job, quality of the man and the local pay level. He cited an instance where a community had raised $6,000 to add to a program director's salary.

April 13 -- Rev. Lynward Stevenson, director of the privately sponsored social service Woodlawn Organization of Chicago, stated that in Chicago, "There is no war on poverty...there is only more of the ancient, galling war against the poor." Stevenson charged that the Chicago antipoverty council roster read like a "fund-raising committee for the Democratic party."

Dr. Denton J. Brooks Jr., director of the federally financed Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, said that the Woodlawn Organization had tried to "blackjack its way" into the Chicago program.

April 14 -- Dr. Brooks termed Rev. Stevenson's charges "irresponsible, without proof or fact...an attempt to get national publicity."

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) defended Brooks but added that the poverty program "has never been in greater danger with Congress...if this kind of struggle continues."

Rev. Paul Younger, director of the Protestant Ministry to Poverty of Cleveland, charged that Cleveland's official antipoverty committee had overlooked the poor in making up its membership. His statement was echoed by three persons from poor areas of Cleveland who accompanied him.

C.O. Emmerich, executive director of the Atlanta-Fulton County (Ga.) Economic Opportunity Authority, said the poor as well as the well-to-do had been enlisted in planning antipoverty work in his area. He added there had been no trouble with integrated programs.

New York City Situation

April 15 -- New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), defending his appointed Antipoverty Operations Board, said "not a single member" of the Board or staff had "been named to his or her position on the basis of any political consideration." Wagner said the city, and not the Federal Government, should run the city's program, though the Government should "lay down standards of performance."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 6 -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), ranking minority member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, released a minority staff report on New York City's antipoverty program. In an accompanying letter to Sen. McNamara, Javits said he requested the inquiry because of the concern over the "political wrangles...(which) could demean and undermine the whole antipoverty program." The report focused on New York City's alleged failure to utilize and give a primary role to local, neighborhood coordinating groups. The report cited as the cause for this failure "the cloak of secrecy which the Antipoverty Operations Board has thrown around the development of its program application under the Act." The "abrupt repudiation" by the Board of an "indigenous planning group" had created a "climate of distrust," according to the report.

The report recommended that OEO expand its guidelines for community action programs so that the roles of neighborhood and private social welfare organizations were precisely defined "in order to achieve the self-help goal of the Act." The report also recommended that OEO provide a direct channel of appeal for aggrieved local groups that city authorities refused to deal with.

May 11 -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, called for establishment of a "special, impartial, select committee" of Congress to "explore" the antipoverty program on a federal, state and local level. He said the program was "too vital and valuable to become a football of political animosity and personal pique."

Powell May 12 criticized Celler's proposal, saying the two programs Celler signaled out as needing investigation -- in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant in New York City -- were "being run by and for black people." Powell said, "It comes at a very untimely moment, when Congress, particularly Rep. Celler's own Judiciary Committee, is considering extending voting rights for Negroes in the South, that (Celler) would lead an attack on Negroes in the North."

Powell Drops Amendments

At a May 12 news conference, Powell said a May 12 letter to him from Shriver was a "satisfactory" answer to Powell's charges that the poor were being excluded from community action planning boards. Powell said he would drop his demands for amendments to the 1964 Act requiring 30-percent participation of the poor on local planning boards and administration of 40 percent of antipoverty projects by private agencies. (Powell was reported as unlikely to get support from his Committee for his proposed ratios.)

Answering Powell, Shriver May 17 said the policies outlined in his May 12 letter to Powell had always been OEO policies. The letter stated that local community

agencies were required to have a "substantial and effective representation" of the residents of the areas and members of the groups to be served. The letter also stated that OEO would make grants directly to independent, single-purpose agencies under certain conditions and that OEO would not permit community action agencies to develop into "bureaucratic monopolies."

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION

The House Committee May 13 agreed on an amended version of HR 7048 by a 21-10 party-line vote, with Ogden R. Reid (R N.Y.) the single Republican voting in favor of the bill. A major amendment, offered by John Brademas (D Ind.), repealed entirely the state Governor's power to veto proposed Neighborhood Youth Corps, community action and adult basic education programs. The Committee agreed to Brademas' amendment the day after Alabama Gov. Wallace vetoed an OEO grant to a Birmingham antipoverty committee. (See p. 406) A House Committee member May 13 said there "hadn't been much interest in changing the veto provision until...(Wallace) used it."

However, the Committee May 20 restored a limited gubernatorial veto power after numerous Governors from both parties protested repeal of the veto. The new Committee amendment allowed the OEO director, after reconsidering a project, to override a Governor's veto. (A Governor was still allowed absolute veto power over establishment of Job Corps centers and assignment of VISTA volunteers to his state.) The Committee did not write guidelines into the bill for the director to use in reviewing a veto. However, the Committee said in a news release that the intention of the amendment was to nullify vetoes that were "arbitrary, influenced by political considerations or based on racial prejudice."

A clean bill (HR 8283) embodying the Committee's changes was introduced May 20 by Committee member Sam M. Gibbons (D Fla.). The Committee bill was similar to the Administration bill in most respects, but differed in the following major provisions:

- HR 8283 authorized fiscal 1966 title-by-title appropriations totaling $1,895,000,000 -- almost $400 million more than the Administration request. Increases were $275 million for youth projects, $150 million for adult work-experience programs and $15 million for rural programs; cuts of $35 million for community action programs and $13 million from VISTA were made.
- HR 8283 also provided that farm workers with less than $1,200 net annual family income would be considered "unemployed," and thus eligible for pilot work-experience programs; made a Governor's veto subject to review by the OEO director; and extended the antipoverty program an additional year, through fiscal 1968 (funds, however, were authorized only through fiscal 1966).

BILL REPORTED

The Committee May 27 reported HR 8283 (H Rept 428) with minority views by Republicans Ayres (Ohio), Griffin (Mich.), Quie (Minn.), Goodell (N.Y.), Bell (Calif.), Andrews (Ala.) and Gurney (Fla.).

The majority report on HR 8283 said, "The program as a whole appears to be soundly conceived and...the administration of it is being well and faithfully carried out." The war on poverty, "scarcely 10 months old, has been well begun.... Surely never in peacetime history has such a large and complex program gotten underway in such a short period of time."

The minority report, signed by 7 of the 10 Republican Committee members, said, "The entire Act is the least coordinated, most confused tangle in recent memory. It is our considered judgment that the entire poverty program (or those parts of it administered directly by OEO) is in danger of collapse...."

Additional views were submitted by James H. Scheuer (D N.Y.), who said, "Unemployment...is surely the prime threat to the integrity of the war on poverty." Scheuer urged a combined federal welfare and tax reform program and the establishment of a Presidential Commission on National Goals to ascertain national economic goals.

The majority and minority reports differed on these specific parts of the antipoverty program:

Community Action. The majority report said the program was making "substantial progress" but the Committee was "concerned" with charges that areas and groups to be served by community action were not being represented in the planning stages. "It is indeed vital," the report said, "that the persons who are the objects of this program be treated less as clients or cases and more as partners."

The minority report said the program had been turned into a "political pork barrel by big city machines whose only interest in the poor is to exploit them." The report, noting that Powell gave up his demand for amending the Act after receiving Shriver's May 12 letter, commented, "Presto chango -- no changes need be made now in the Act; we have encountered the newest wrinkle in Great Society Government: legislation by letter."

Job Corps. The majority report said the Job Corps program had made "an impressive beginning," but cautioned against too much reliance on establishment of camps and not enough on preparing the corpsmen for jobs. The report also said failure to establish Job Corps centers for women was a "great disappointment."

The minority report charged that Shriver, by initiating a Job Corps recruiting campaign before sufficient camps were in operation, had caused a rush of applicants that had to be turned down, "further battering the shattered self-image of often-rejected youth." The report added, "It is a thoughtless act to commit 54,000 more of these vulnerable young people to camps and centers until the results of this experiment can be analyzed." The minority report also said that because there had been no evaluation of the over-all antipoverty program, "there is no evidence to justify the doubling -- or any increase at all -- of existing authorizations."

Veto Power. The majority opinion called the proposed review of Governors' vetoes by the OEO director an "apt compromise. It permits the legitimate exercise of power by the Governor with respect to programs going on within his state." The report said, "The veto power can, and is, being used coercively" and said an absolute veto power gave Governors "more power of control over a federally assisted program than the Governors enjoy with respect to state action of their own governments."

The minority report said, "This nonsense fools no one.... The power of the Governors has diminished...so that now it is near the vanishing point." The Republicans called the proposal a "shortsighted action on behalf of naked federal power." Their report also urged that local antipoverty plans be submitted to the state for approval before submission to the Federal Government.

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RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 28 -- Rep. Gibbons said the Republicans were "irresponsible" in their report. "That was no legislative report," he said. "It was political press agentry at the taxpayers' expense." Gibbons said three Republicans had not signed the GOP report, "apparently because they were repulsed by it."

GOP Probe

A Repubiican Task Force on Economic Opportunity, led by Rep. Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen (R N.J.), held hearings June 8-10, 15-17 on the antipoverty program. Frelinghuysen June 8 said Republicans had set up their own inquiry because of a "truly lamentable lack of information about the billion-dollar" program. Frelinghuysen charged that the House Committee's majority had "abruptly" terminated hearings on HR 8283 after an "inadequate" consideration of the program.

At the conclusion of the task force hearings June 17, Frelinghuysen called for a "full-scale budgetary analysis" of the war on poverty. He stated the program was an "administrative shambles" and "is in deep trouble in many areas."

House Floor Action

The House July 22, by a 245-158 roll-call vote, passed HR 8283 with amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 980) As sent to the Senate, the bill authorized title-by-title appropriations of $1,895,000,000 in fiscal 1966, almost $400 million more than the Administration request for $1.5 billion and more than double the $800 million appropriated in fiscal 1965 for war on poverty activities.

The bill passed over strong opposition from Republicans, while Southern Democrats divided almost evenly: R 24-110; D 221-48 (ND 176-2; SD 45-46).

During the three days of debate preceding passage, Republicans attempted unsuccessfully to retain Governors' absolute power to veto work-training, community action and adult education projects. The House July 22 defeated two Republican amendments to retain the absolute veto privilege: an amendment by William H. Ayres (R Ohio) to delete the section of HR 8283 which allowed the OEO director to override a Governor's veto was initially adopted by a standing vote of 110-97 and then rejected by a 150-155 teller vote; later, a motion by Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) to recommit the bill to the Committee with instructions to delete the section eliminating the absolute veto and to reduce the fiscal 1966 authorization to $947.5 million, the same amount authorized in fiscal 1965, was defeated by a 178-227 roll-call vote.

The House rejected numerous other amendments. One which provoked particularly acrimonious exchanges was proposed by John Bell Williams (D Miss.). It would have retained in the law a requirement that individuals receiving federal payments under the Act sign an affidavit saying they did not believe in or support any organization advocating the overthrow of the Government. The amendment was rejected by a 79-113 teller vote. In 1964 Williams had successfully put the affidavit provision into the Act by a 144-112 teller vote.

An amendment by Quie, which was rejected by voice vote, would have prohibited the OEO director from holding another Government position. The amendment was designed to prevent Shriver from also heading the Peace Corps.

The House also rejected numerous Republican attempts to reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization to the fiscal 1965 level and to transfer certain programs under the Act from the OEO to the federal agencies administering the programs. (See Amendments Rejected, below)

The House accepted with no debate three amendments to HR 8283, two of which were designed to keep the public and local antipoverty officials, respectively, informed on the community action phase of the program. (See Amendments Accepted, below)

Debate on Poverty Program

The three-day debate on the legislation opened with Republican denunciation of the administration and operation, at national and local levels, of the antipoverty program. Quie called the program a "mess" and an "administrative shambles" which, he said, the bill did "nothing to clean up." The "main point" of the bill, Quie charged, was to double the money available for OEO, thus allowing "twice the money with which to make mistakes."

Ayres called the program "an attempt to romance the poor" and a "conglomeration of old ideas wrapped together with a bright antipoverty label" whose enactment into law had been a "great aid to the Administration" during the 1964 election campaign. Much of the Republican attack also dealt with reported dropouts from the Job Corps and reports of fighting, drinking and other abuses by Job Corps enrollees.

Democratic proponents, however, stressed what Sam M. Gibbons (D Fla.), floor manager of the bill, called the "sound, constructive" basis of the program and the "real miracles" which he said had been accomplished in the program's first nine months.

Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.), one of the chief supporters of the 1964 Act, said that achievements to date were "nothing but encouraging."

Hugh L. Carey (D N.Y.) said that the "few isolated defects are miniscule in proportion to the magnitude of our undertaking." John S. Monagan (D Conn.) contended the program was "necessarily...tentative and experimental.... We must be tolerant...."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8283:

Extended the antipoverty program through fiscal 1968, amended the program and authorized fiscal 1966 title-by-title appropriations, as follows:

Title I. Job Corps. Deleted a provision of the 1964 Act which required Job Corps enrollees to sign an affidavit saying they did not believe in or support any organization advocating the violent overthrow of the Government. (The bill retained a provision of the Act requiring Job Corps enrollees to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.)

Limited to male enrollees the requirement that 40 percent of Job Corps enrollees be assigned to Youth Conservation Corps camps for work in conserving natural resources and developing recreational areas.

Authorized participation of Cuban refugees in Job Corps programs.

Work-Training. Extended for one year -- through Aug. 20, 1967 -- the existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of work-training programs instead of

requiring 50 percent state contributions; required the higher state contributions thereafter.

Authorized participation of Cuban refugees in work-training programs.

Authorized the director of the OEO to override a Governor's veto of proposed work-training programs.

Work-Study Programs. Extended for one year -- through Aug. 20, 1967 -- the existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of college work-study programs instead of requiring 75 percent state contributions; required the higher state contribution thereafter.

Authorized appropriations of $825 million in fiscal 1966 for all programs authorized under Title I.

Title II. Urban and Rural Community Action Programs.

Required "reasonable" public access to the books and records of agencies administering a community action program.

Authorized the OEO director to override a Governor's veto of a proposed community action program.

Authorized federal officials to permit certain poor communities -- such as those in rural areas -- to reduce their local poverty efforts in situations where the maintenance of these efforts, as required under the 1964 Act, would result in "unnecessary hardship...."

Extended for one year -- through Aug. 20, 1967 -- existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of a community action program instead of requiring 50 percent state contributions; required the larger state contribution thereafter.

Required that the OEO inform local community action agencies of applications it received for Title II funds from private nonprofit agencies in the locality.

Adult Basic Education. Authorized use of up to 5 percent of the funds appropriated or allocated to the adult basic education program for training teachers to participate in the program.

Extended for one year -- through fiscal 1967 -- the existing authority for 90 percent federal financing of the adult basic education program instead of requiring 50 percent state contributions; required the higher state contribution in fiscal 1968.

Authorized the OEO director to override a Governor's veto of proposed adult basic education programs.

Voluntary Assistance for Needy Children. Deleted the voluntary assistance program for needy children. (The program was designed to provide a national information and coordination center through which persons could obtain information on needy children whom they wanted to help through gifts and donations. An April 1965 OEO report said no method had been found to establish such a program on a national scale and that legal policy often prohibited releasing information concerning particular relief recipients.)

Authorized appropriations of $680 million in fiscal 1966 for all programs authorized under Title II.

Title III. Farmer and Migrant Workers Programs. Authorized the Government to make loans to cooperatives serving low-income rural families in processing and marketing dairy or edible farm products. (The bill thus made clear that "processing" was not "manufacturing"; loans to cooperatives for the latter activity were prohibited under the 1964 Act.)

Authorized the OEO to make federal grants, loans and loan guarantees for programs assisting the special needs of migrant and seasonally employed agricultural workers in housing, education, sanitation and child care.

Limited such federal grants, guarantees and loans to programs undertaken by a state or local public agencies, private nonprofit organizations and cooperatives (thus excluding programs undertaken by an individual or a growers' association).

Authorized appropriations of $70 million in fiscal 1966 for programs authorized under Title III.

Title V. Work Experience Programs. Provided that farm workers with less than $1,200 net annual family income would be considered "unemployed" and thus eligible to participate in the pilot work-experience programs to help unemployed fathers obtain employment.

Authorized appropriations of $300 million for programs authorized under Title V.

Title VI. Volunteers in Service to America. Authorized assignment of VISTA volunteers generally to any local program or activity which received, or was authorized to receive, federal assistance under the 1964 Act (existing law limited assignment to programs under Titles I and II).

Required that VISTA volunteers take an oath of allegiance to the United States, identical to the oath required of Job Corps enrollees.

Increased the wage base for VISTA volunteers so that death or disability benefits would be determined on the basis of a GS-7, rather than the lower GS-2, salary (in order to provide for the needs of adult volunteers who had family obligations).

Amended the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to authorize a moratorium of up to three years on the repayment of student loans granted under the 1958 Act to persons who served as VISTA volunteers.

Increased the National Advisory Council membership from 14 to 20 members, plus the OEO Director.

Authorized appropriations of $20 million in fiscal 1966 for the programs in Title VI.

Deleted a provision of the 1964 Act which required any individual receiving a payment under any section of the Act to sign an affidavit saying he did not believe in or support any organization advocating the violent overthrow of the Government.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 21 -- Sam. M. Gibbons (D Fla.) -- Allow Cuban refugees who entered the United States as non-immigrants or parolees to participate in Job Corps and neighborhood youth programs. Standing vote, 89-28.

Odgen R. Reid (R N.Y.) -- Provide for "reasonable" public access to the books and records of agencies administering community action programs. Voice vote.

July 22 -- Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) -- Require the Office of Economic Opportunity to inform local community action agencies of applications for federal aid which the OEO receives from private nonprofit agencies in the area of the local agencies. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 21 -- Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Provide for (1) local establishment of community action boards; and (2) designation by a state of a community action agency to approve local community action programs before the program was granted federal funds. Voice.

William F. Ryan (D N.Y.) -- Provide for selecting members to policy-making community action boards through elections. Voice.

John H. Buchanan (R Ala.) -- Prohibit federal grants to churches or other religious organizations for community action programs. Voice.

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July 22 -- William H. Ayres (R Ohio) -- Delete a section which allowed the OEO director to override a state Governor's veto of certain federally aided antipoverty projects. First adopted by a 110-97 standing vote; then defeated on a 150-155 teller vote.

Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) -- Permit Governors to veto proposed federal contracts, loans, agreements, grants or other assistance to colleges and universities under the Act. Voice.

Glenn Andrews (R Ala.) -- Prohibit allocation of federal funds to any community action program in which persons were questioned about their political affiliation or there was use of the funds for other political activities. Voice.

Frelinghuysen -- Permit Governors to veto a part of a proposed community action program without disapproving the whole program. Voice.

Quie -- Authorize federally financed education programs for pre-school children in state education agencies. Voice.

Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) -- Prohibit the use of Armed Forces personnel in the antipoverty program. Voice.

Quie -- Prohibit the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity from holding any other Government post. Voice.

Richard L. Roudebush (R Ind.) -- Prohibit use of Veterans Administration hospitals and facilities to treat Job Corps enrollees. Standing, 43-71; teller, 61-113.

Gubser -- Provide that military departments be reimbursed for the entire cost of making its personnel available to the antipoverty program, including the cost of medical care and retirement benefits. Voice.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- Delete a section which eliminated a requirement in the 1964 Act that individuals receiving federal payments under the antipoverty program sign an affidavit saying they did not believe in or support an organization advocating the violent overthrow of the Government. Standing, 54-77; teller, 79-113.

Edward J. Gurney (R Fla.) -- Authorize appropriations of $412.5 million in fiscal 1966 for Job Corps, work-study and work-training programs under Title I, the same amount authorized for fiscal 1965. Voice.

Alphonzo Bell (R Calif.) -- Authorize appropriations of $340 million in fiscal 1966 for community action programs under Title II, the same amount authorized for fiscal 1965. Voice.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Amend Ichord amendment (below) to specify that the statutory minimum wage standard would be either the national law or the state law, whichever was higher. Voice.

Richard H. Ichord (D Mo.) -- Limit the wages of enrollees in work-training programs to the locally prevailing or statutory minimum wage rates. Voice.

Mark Andrews (R N.D.) -- Limit administrative and salary expenditures for the antipoverty program to 10 percent of the program's appropriations. Voice.

Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) -- Authorize appropriations of $150 million in fiscal 1966 for work-experience programs, the same amount authorized for fiscal 1965. Voice.

Goodell -- Authorize appropriations of $10 million in fiscal 1966 for VISTA and administrative expenses, the same amount authorized for fiscal 1965. Voice.

Quie -- Authorize appropriations of $35 million in fiscal 1966 for rural antipoverty programs, the same amount authorized for fiscal 1965. Voice.

Quie -- Transfer college work-study programs under Title I from the OEO to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Voice. (This was done later in the Higher Education Act (PL 89-329).

Quie -- Transfer work-training programs under Title I from the OEO to the Department of Labor. Voice.

Quie -- Transfer rural antipoverty programs under Title III from the OEO to the Department of Agriculture. Voice.

Goodell -- Transfer the adult work-experience programs under Title V to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Voice.

Goodell -- Transfer employment and investment incentive programs under Title IV to the Small Business Administration. Voice.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Prohibit use of funds authorized for Job Corps programs for wages higher than locally prevailing wage rates. Standing, 76-119.

Senate Committee Action

A Select Subcommittee on Poverty of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 28-29 held hearings on the Administration bill (S 1759), introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.). Testimony was given by representatives of independent neighborhood and community organizations combatting poverty, all of whom claimed the poor were being excluded from official community action planning boards. The Subcommittee included all members of the full Committee except Lister Hill (D Ala.), the Committee Chairman.

The full Committee "marked up" the bill and Aug. 6 ordered it reported. The vote was 13-2, with Republicans Peter H. Dominick (Colo.) and Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.) opposed. The bill was reported to the Senate Aug. 13 (S Rept 599) with minority, additional and individual views.

The Senate Committee bill differed from the House-approved bill in the following respects:

Governor's Veto. The Committee adopted an amendment, sponsored by Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), to repeal entirely a state Governor's veto power over locally proposed work-training programs (otherwise called Neighborhood Youth Corps programs), community action programs and adult basic education programs. The House version of the bill retained the gubernatorial veto power over these programs but permitted the OEO director to override the veto. Both the House and the Senate Committee bills retained a Governor's absolute veto power over establishment of Job Corps programs and assignment of VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) volunteers in their state.

Community Action Programs. The Committee adopted numerous amendments relating to the community action phase of the antipoverty program. The Committee authorized a new program of federal grants for projects employing chronically unemployed poor adults in community betterment or conservation programs, and adopted an amendment by Fannin to specify that consumer education, debt counseling and family planning could be included in federally aided community action programs. The Committee also authorized community action projects designed, through self-help, to rehabilitate substandard housing and provide the skills needed for housing rehabilitation. Three amendments proposed by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) were adopted to: (1) reaffirm an OEO policy which allowed neighborhood community action groups or private nonprofit agencies

not participating in citywide "umbrella" organizations to apply directly to the OEO for funds; (2) require "feasible" public access to information, including "reasonable" opportunity for public hearings at the request of local community groups; and (3) require "continuous consultation" by federal officials with state antipoverty authorities to ensure state participation in the planning and administration of community action programs.

Advisory Council. The Committee adopted an amendment by Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) to reconstitute the existing National Advisory Council as an organization separate from the OEO. The proposed new agency, called the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, was authorized to review and recommend changes for the antipoverty program and was required to report directly to the President, rather than to the OEO director.

Funds. The Committee authorized appropriations of $1.65 billion in fiscal 1966 for the antipoverty program -- a reduction of $245 million in House-approved funds and an increase of $150 million over the Administration request for $1.5 billion. The extra $150 million was earmarked for community action projects employing unemployed poor adults (see above).

Other Changes. The Committee bill also: (1) extended the provisions of the 1939 Hatch Act (restricting political activities by federal employees) to cover employees of private community action agencies receiving federally funded salaries, and VISTA volunteers (employees of public agencies were already under the Hatch Act); (2) provided an intent-of-Congress that the special problems of the elderly poor be considered in the development, conduct and administration of antipoverty programs; (3) exempted Cuban refugees enrolled in Job Corps programs from taking the oath of allegiance to the United States required under HR 8283 of all other Job Corps enrollees; (4) extended the dairy farmers indemnity payments program from Jan. 31, 1965, through June 30, 1966; and (5) stipulated that no more than 10 percent of the funds allocated to one title of the Act could be transferred to another title.

Majority Views. The majority report said that nine months (since the beginning of the antipoverty program in October 1964) was "hardly sufficient to permit meaningful evaluation of...any major new federal program, least of all one which directly embraces nearly a dozen distinct component programs, which contemplates an unusual measure of coordination among federal departments...having historically, and sometimes jealously guarded, missions, and which is directed at improving the capacity of some 35 million people to help themselves...."

Minority Views. Minority views signed by Dominick, George Murphy (R Calif.) and Fannin said the bill could "only serve to increase the existing weaknesses" of the war on poverty, which they called a "nightmare of bureaucratic bungling."

The minority stated the Economic Opportunity Act would "continue to be a political and administrative monstrosity" unless the program was "exposed to the light of day," was "better coordinated with the multi-billion dollar efforts against poverty by other federal, state, local and private organizations," and unless the Governor's veto was reinstated.

Additional Views. Additional views signed by Javits, Prouty, Dominick, Murphy and Fannin urged the Administration "to meet the challenge of fighting poverty with its full resources by relieving the present director of one of his two important full-time directorships, that of the Peace Corps."

Individual Views. Individual views filed by Prouty charged that the war on poverty had exhibited "classic examples of administrative bungling, haphazard waste, shoddy coordination, bureaucratic secrecy, excessively high salaries, heavy handled dictation, ugly politics and - worst of all - botched opportunity."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 19, by a 61-29 roll-call vote, passed HR 8283 with a few major changes. (For voting, see charts p. 1066, 1067) As sent to conference with the House, HR 8283 authorized appropriations of $1,650,000,000 in fiscal 1966 -- $150 million more than the Administration request and $245 million less than the amount approved by the House.

The bill passed over strong Republican opposition and considerable opposition from Southern Democrats: R 9-20; D 52-9 (ND 41-1; SD 11-8).

During four days of heated debate preceding passage, Republicans made seven unsuccessful attempts to retain all or part of the Governor's veto power. Their efforts were defeated by narrow margins, in two cases on a tie vote. Most Southern Democrats supported the GOP amendments, reviving the once-powerful conservative coalition in which the two groups voted together against a majority of Northern Democrats. However, the coalition could not muster enough votes for victory on the veto issue.

On Aug. 17 and 18, the Senate rejected the following amendments dealing with a Governor's veto:

- By a 23-67 roll-call vote, an amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to permit a Governor to veto certain antipoverty programs, but to allow the OEO director to override the veto if there first were public hearings on the issue. The amendment was similar to the House language, with an additional provision for public hearings. Javits said the hearings would ensure "that the matter will be put in the public domain." The bill's floor manager, Pat McNamara (D Mich.), argued that public hearings would add "further delay and confusion" to a situation in which Governors could use "the threat of veto and delaying tactics" to obstruct the antipoverty program.
- By a 45-45 roll-call vote, an amendment by Paul J. Fannin (R Ariz.) to delete the section of the bill which removed from the 1964 Act the language authorizing the Governor's veto, thereby retaining the veto in the law. Following this vote, the Senate took two close procedural votes on the Fannin amendment, one of which produced the first vote cast by Hubert H. Humphrey as Vice President. By a 44-45 roll-call vote, the Senate rejected a motion by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to table a motion by Russell B. Long (D La.) to reconsider the vote rejecting Fannin's amendment. The Senate then rejected Long's motion by a 45-45 roll call. On this, Humphrey cast a negative vote, making the outcome 45-46; his vote, however, was not needed for defeat of the motion. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) asked why "did the President (of the Senate) vote when it was not necessary?" Humphrey replied, "The chair just wanted to vote." (The Fannin amendment to reinstate the veto would have carried, 46-45, except that Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.) withheld his "yea" vote and agreed to pair with Sen. Frank Church (D Idaho), who was absent and opposed the veto power.)

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● By a 44-47 roll-call vote, an amendment by Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) which allowed a state legislature to divest a Governor of any future veto power. Prouty contended that such a provision would set "an important safeguard" against the abuse of veto power. Javits claimed Prouty's amendment lacked "flexibility" and could result in a "monumental struggle" between state legislatures and Governors.

● By a 43-44 roll-call vote, an amendment by Prouty retaining the language of the 1964 Act authorizing a Governor's veto power, but limiting to 20 days the time allowed for a Governor to veto a proposed program. (Under existing law, a Governor had 30 days in which to veto a program.)

● By a 43-43 roll-call vote, an amendment by Prouty retaining a Governor's veto power until the end of fiscal 1966, when it would be repealed. Prouty said his amendment would permit a Governor "a brief grace period to exert some influence in shaping the untested and potentially explosive" programs proposed by the OEO, until the OEO had gained "extensive experience" with the programs.

● By a 42-43 roll-call vote, an amendment by Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) retaining a Governor's veto over proposed community action programs. Dominick said these programs were "the focus of infection" in the antipoverty activities.

On Aug. 19, after another Prouty veto amendment was defeated, the Senate rejected, by a 42-49 roll-call vote, an amendment by Dominick which would have allowed Governors to veto an antipoverty program sponsored by a private individual or organization. Dominick claimed there would "not only be scandals, but also chaos in administering a program" which was privately sponsored but not coordinated with other state efforts.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), sponsor of the committee amendment that removed the gubernatorial veto power, said Dominick's amendment was unnecessary because the bill provided "plenty of protection" and "safeguards" to avoid conflict. Yarborough said reinstatement of the gubernatorial veto would put "politics back in the bill" and lead to a "stripped" and "emasculated" program.

However, the Senate Aug. 19 accepted one Republican compromise effort to give Governors a voice in local antipoverty affairs. The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by Javits providing for OEO hearings on a Governor's objection to a proposed work-training or community action program in his state. Javits said his amendment would "lend dignity and respect to deeply held objections to denying the Governors veto power." Yarborough supported Javits' amendment, which he said would "cause more cooperation and less friction between public officials at all levels."

In debate on the veto power Aug. 17, Sen. McNamara said the "arbitrary" use of the veto could "kill meritorious programs," the mere "threat" of a veto could be used "to alter programs to suit the taste of the state Governor," and the veto power over locally initiated programs was "without precedent in any federal program where federal assistance is given to a local community."

Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.) charged that gubernatorial use of the veto could put incompetent people into power, that Governors "could conceivably sabotage a program and then point to it as a failure of the Administration" and that since funds for local programs were on a 10-percent local, 90-percent federal basis it was "none of the Governor's business how the program should be administered."

Before the passage vote, Minority Leader Dirksen called the antipoverty program the "greatest boondoggle since bread and circuses in the days of the ancient Roman Empire, when the republic fell." Dirksen described the program as "the very acme of waste and extravagance and unorganization and disorganization...a colossal disgrace, and, in some cases, an absolute fraud upon the taxpayers of this country." "We are on a binge," Dirksen said, "It can't last."

PROVISIONS -- Following are the major provisions of the Senate bill which either were not in the House-passed bill or were included in different form. (Unless otherwise noted, the House bill contained no similar provision.)

Title I. Job Corps. Exempted Cuban refugees enrolled in Job Corps programs from taking the oath of allegiance to the United States required under HR 8283 of all other Job Corps enrollees.

Prohibited Job Corps programs which would displace employed workers or interfere with existing contracts for services.

Prohibited payments to any individual or organization for referring to the OEO any candidates for Job Corps enrollment.

Work Training. Repealed the existing authority of state Governors to veto work-training (Neighborhood Youth Corps) programs. (The House version of HR 8283 permitted the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to override a Governor's veto of these programs.)

Required the OEO director to make "reasonable" provision for informal hearings concerning a Governor's objection to a proposed work-training program.

Authorized $535 million in fiscal 1966 for all programs under Title I -- a cut of $290 million in House-approved funds.

Title II. Urban and Rural Community Action Programs. Provided that consumer credit education, debt counseling and family planning could be included in community action programs.

Authorized federal grants for community action projects to assist chronically unemployed poor adults through participation in community betterment or conservation programs on federal, state and local lands.

Authorized federal grants for community action projects designed, through self-help, to rehabilitate substandard housing and provide the skills needed for housing rehabilitation.

Required "feasible" public access to information on community action programs, including "reasonable" opportunity for public hearings at the request of community groups. (This provision modified and expanded a House requirement that community action agencies allow "reasonable" public access to their books and records.)

Required the OEO director to make "reasonable" provision for informal hearings concerning a state Governor's objection to any proposed community action programs, except programs involving contracts, loans or grants to institutions of higher education. (Existing law already prohibited a Governor from vetoing those community action programs involving contracts or grants to universities and colleges.)

Repealed a state Governor's veto over proposed community action programs.

Required the OEO to notify a state's Governor and the official community action agency in a locality of any application for community action funds which the OEO received from a private nonprofit agency in the locality; required the notification to be made within five days of receipt of the application. (The House bill required such a notification be made only to the official agency.)

Provided that procedures for state participation in community action programs include "continuing consultation" with appropriate states on the development, conduct and administration of all such programs.

Authorized the OEO director to make community action grants or contracts directly to (or with) a private nonprofit agency. (This provision was intended to allow private nonprofit agencies not participating in a local "umbrella" community action program to receive grants separately from the local program.)

Extended the provisions of the 1939 Hatch Act (restricting political activities by federal employees) to cover employees of private community action agencies receiving federally funded salaries.

Retained language provided in existing law (which was eliminated in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee) which authorized a nationwide voluntary assistance program for needy children; did not retain the existing-law language which required that social welfare agencies provide information about such children. (The House bill eliminated the whole program, in part because the distribution to the public by welfare agencies of names and other information about needy children was contrary, in some states, to established legal or policy restrictions.)

Adult Basic Education. Repealed a state Governor's veto power, provided in existing law, over adult basic education programs.

Required the OEO director to make "reasonable" provision for informal hearings concerning a Governor's objection to a proposed adult basic education program.

Authorized appropriations of $880 million in fiscal 1966 for all programs under Title II -- an increase of $200 million in House-approved funds. Earmarked $150 million for projects to benefit chronically unemployed poor adults.

Title III. Farmers and Migrant Workers Programs. Extended the program of indemnity payments to dairy farmers from Jan. 31, 1965, through June 30, 1966. (The House bill allowed the program to expire Jan. 31, 1965.)

Authorized appropriations of $55 million for programs under Title III -- a $15 million cut in House-approved funds.

Title V. Work Experience Programs. Authorized appropriations of $150 million in fiscal 1966 for programs under Title V -- $150 million less than the amount approved in the House.

Title VI. Administration and Coordination. Extended the provisions of the 1939 Hatch Act (restricting political activities by federal employees) to VISTA volunteers.

Provided for establishment of a National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity composed of 21 members appointed by the President with the OEO director serving as an ex officio member. Required the Council to review the administration and operation of the anti-poverty program and make an annual report to the President of its findings and recommendations for change. (This provision would replace the existing National Advisory Council which was established within the OEO with the OEO director serving as chairman.)

Stipulated the intent of Congress that wherever "feasible" the special problems of the elderly poor would be considered in the development, conduct and administration of antipoverty programs.

Provided for establishment in the OEO of a Task Force on Programs for the Elderly Poor, composed of 19 members appointed by and reporting to the OEO director, to study the needs of the elderly poor and possible programs to assist them.

Stipulated that no more than 10 percent of the funds allocated to one title of the Act could be transferred to another title, and that such a transfer of funds could result in no more than a 10-percent increase in the funds originally allocated to the recipient title.

Required that the benefits under the Act be distributed "equitably" between residents of rural and urban areas.

Authorized appropriations of $30 million in fiscal 1966 for all programs under Title VI -- an increase of $10 million in House-approved funds.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 17 -- Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.) -- Prohibit any Job Corps program which would displace employed workers or interfere with existing contracts for services. Voice vote.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Require the Office of Economic Opportunity to notify a Governor of any application for community action funds which the OEO received from a private nonprofit agency in a community in which there already existed a community action agency; required the notification to be made within five days of receipt of the application. Standing.

Aug. 19 -- Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- Prohibit payments to an individual or organization for referring candidates for Job Corps enrollment to the OEO. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Retain in existing law a voluntary assistance program for needy children, but without the existing requirement that social welfare agencies provide information about such children (which they frequently are prohibited from disclosing by laws or policy restrictions). Roll call, 49-40.

George McGovern (D S.D.) -- Require that benefits of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act be distributed equitably between residents of rural and urban areas. Voice.

Javits -- Require that reasonable provision be made by the OEO for informal hearings on a state Governor's objection to proposed work-training and community action programs. Voice.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Provide for establishment in the OEO of a Task Force on Programs for the Elderly Poor to study the needs of and programs for the aging poor. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 17 -- Dominick -- Reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1.65 billion to $1,097,500,000. Roll call, 40-51.

Paul J. Fannin (R Ariz.) -- (Proposed as a substitute for pending Javits amendment, below) Delete from the bill the section which eliminated the Governors' veto power over certain federal anti-poverty programs. Roll call, 45-45.

Prouty -- (Substitute for pending Javits amendment, below) Permit a state legislature to divest a Governor of his veto power over certain anti-poverty programs. Roll call, 44-47.

Javits -- Allow federal officials to override a Governor's veto of certain federal anti-poverty activities if

there was an opportunity for public hearings first. Roll call, 23-67.

Aug. 18 -- Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1.65 billion to the fiscal 1965 level of $947.5 million, and establish a joint Congressional committee to study the federal anti-poverty program. Roll call, 39-48.

Javits -- Prohibit the OEO director from holding another Government position of equivalent rank. Roll call, 30-59.

Prouty -- Allow a Governor 20 days in which to veto a proposed anti-poverty program (instead of the 30 days allowed under existing law). Roll call, 43-44.

Prouty -- Retain a Governor's veto power over certain programs until the end of fiscal 1966. Roll call, 43-43.

Dominick -- Retain the Governor's veto power over community action programs. Roll call, 42-43.

Aug. 19 -- Prouty -- Allow a Governor to veto certain anti-poverty projects which would: (1) pay salaries larger than the annual salary of the highest state welfare official; (2) permit "political exploitation of the poor"; (3) deny the poor "adequate participation" in project planning; (4) deny the poor effective representation on community advisory or governing boards; (5) permit a person convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude to be employed by an agency administering a community action program; and (6) create "great social unrest or disturbances of the peace." Roll call, 44-48.

Dominick -- Allow a Governor to veto proposed community action programs sponsored by private organizations. Roll call, 42-49.

Prouty -- Transfer six programs under the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act from the OEO to the federal agencies currently administering the six programs. Roll call, 35-58.

Prouty -- Eliminate language in the bill and a $150 million authorization providing special programs for the chronically unemployed poor. Roll call, 41-47.

Conference

House and Senate conferees Sept. 14 filed a report on HR 8283 (H Rept 1001) authorizing appropriations of $1,785,000,000 to finance federal antipoverty activities in fiscal 1966. This was $285 million over the President's request.

Conferees accepted the Senate language which repealed entirely a Governor's veto power over Neighborhood Youth Corps, community action and adult basic education programs.

In other major decisions, conferees dropped Senate language which: specifically authorized grants for family planning, consumer credit education, debt counseling and housing rehabilitation; which extended provisions of the 1939 Hatch Act to cover employees of private community action agencies and VISTA volunteers (the Civil Service Commission said the provision would cover too many persons in private life); and the provision for an OEO Task Force on Programs for the Elderly Poor. Conferees accepted a House provision increasing the existing National Advisory Council membership, instead of a Senate provision establishing an advisory council independent of the OEO.

Conferees agreed on compromise figures for fiscal 1966 authorizations for Titles I and II (exceeding the Budget requests by $150 million and $135 million, respectively) and accepted Senate-approved authorization figures for Titles III, V and VI. (See final provisions, p. 406)

HOUSE RECOMMITTAL

The House Sept. 15 by a 209-180 roll-call vote sent HR 8283 back to the conference committee with instructions that House conferees insist on the House provision which allowed a limited gubernatorial veto power over Neighborhood Youth Corps, community action and adult basic education programs. Other parts of the bill were not in dispute.

The recommittal motion was offered by William H. Ayres (R Ohio). He said that 37 Governors had contacted Gov. William W. Scranton (R Pa.) who was coordinating efforts to reinstate the Governor's veto power, to assure him of their support for retaining the power.

Adoption of the recommittal motion was a victory for Republicans, who voted unanimously in favor of it and were supported by a majority of Southern Democrats (R 127-0; ND 17-160; SD 65-20). (See chart p. 1002)

House and Senate conferees Sept. 22 met and approved the House version of the veto in place of the Senate's outright ban. In H Rept 1061, conferees said they expected the OEO director to establish procedures to bring about state participation in community action programs which would include provision for informal hearings requested by a Governor or "other interested parties."

FINAL ACTION

The poverty bill was cleared for President Johnson's signature when the House Sept. 23 by voice vote, and the Senate Sept. 24 by a 46-22 roll-call vote, adopted the revised conference report. Before Senate adoption of the report, Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) called the veto provision so limited as to be "almost meaningless." Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) said it provided a "completely anomalous situation" in which "an executive, appointive official can overrule the elected Governor of a state on activities within that Governor's state." (For voting, see chart p. 1076)

However, Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said he "honestly" believed that "we have come as close to a consensus as is possible. The Governor is entitled to such opportunity and such authority (to veto) and, I think, within reason, we have retained it."

APPROPRIATIONS VOTED

Congress Oct. 21 cleared a supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309) appropriating $1.5 billion in fiscal 1966 for the antipoverty program. The House had appropriated $1.5 billion and the Senate $1,510 billion. (See breakdown of figures, p. 405)

In its report on HR 11588, the House Appropriations Committee commended the OEO for its "remarkable ability" to get the "complex, multifaceted program moving expeditiously and in an efficient manner."

The final appropriations bill retained Senate language which (1) extended the availability of funds for certain antipoverty projects from the one-year period provided in the House-approved bill to two years and (2) stipulated that none of the antipoverty funds appropriated by HR 11588 could be made available for any grant until the OEO director had certified the recipient's ability to administer the proposed program and the recipient had agreed that the General Accounting Office should have access to records which pertained exclusively to the grant.

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MAJOR REVISION OF AID PROGRAM REJECTED

S 1837 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 170) April 28, 1965.

HR 7750 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 321) May 7.

- Passed by a 249-148 roll-call vote of the House May 25. (See p. 962)
- Passed, amended, by a 68-20 roll-call vote of the Senate June 14. (See p. 1047)
- Conference report (H Rept 811) agreed to by a 244-150 roll-call vote of the House Aug. 19 (see p. 990) and by a 67-27 roll-call vote of the Senate Aug. 24 (see p. 1068).

PL 89-171 -- Signed into law Sept. 6.

A major dispute over the future and the structure of U.S. foreign aid developed during Congressional consideration in 1965 of the annual aid authorization legislation. Reflecting increasing dissatisfaction with the program, the Senate bill required major restructuring of foreign aid by 1968. The House, however, balked at this directive. The result was a postponement of the issue; no basic changes in foreign aid were made in 1965.

All the fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation -- both authorization and appropriations -- also was unique because, for the second consecutive year, Congress made small reductions in the Administration's requests following years of annual major surgery on the Executive's proposals. As enacted, HR 7750 authorized appropriations of $3,360,000,000 in fiscal 1966, just $99,470,000 less than the total appropriations requested by President Johnson. Although this cut was somewhat larger than the reduction made the previous year, it still was extraordinarily small compared to most of the aid program's history.

The reduction in the actual appropriations also was small. The total appropriation enacted was 6.9 percent under the President's requests. Previously, the smallest cut was a 7.6 percent reduction in the fiscal 1965 bill passed in 1964. (For appropriations action, see p. 441)

The central foreign aid issue in 1965 was not the size of the program but whether or not Congress should take definite steps in the authorization legislation to force a major reworking of U.S. aid.

Enactment of the authorization bill was delayed for two months by the basic disagreement between the Senate and the House over the future of the progam. The dispute was over whether -- as in the Senate bill -- to authorize funds for two years and require an end to the foreign aid program as currently constituted, or whether -- as in the House version -- to authorize a one-year program without reference to possible changes in foreign aid. But both bills continued the basic existing foreign aid program through fiscal 1966 (and through 1967 in the case of the Senate). The big difference was that the Senate wanted to find a new approach beginning in fiscal 1968 and, in effect, proposed a first step by putting the entire aid authorization on a two-year basis. Although the House prevailed (through the adamant insistence of its conferees), Senate backers of aid reform believed that groundwork had been laid for serious consideration of a new program and hoped that the Administration would recommend a revamping in 1966. President Johnson in 1965 sought only a normal one-year extension of the program.

The reform issue did not emerge unannounced in 1965. Suggestions to revamp the aid program were made on and off over the previous decade (and many changes were made), but in 1965 the issue focused sufficiently to have explicit expression in a bill that passed a chamber of Congress. But the issue was focused only to the extent that many people believed that after two decades of foreign aid, the time to make far-reaching changes had arrived. The Senate bill specified simply that the current program had to conclude at the end of fiscal 1967. It requested the President to submit new proposals in 1966 and suggested guidelines for him to consider in preparing his recommendations. The bill also created a Foreign Aid Planning Committee to advise the President and to make its own independent study with recommendations to follow. All of these provisions were dropped from the final bill. Debate on the issue did not indicate that the backers of reform had a clear idea of how the new aid program should be constructed after the old one was ended, although some ideas -- such as the multiyear authorization of the Senate bill -- did emerge. However, there were some basically differing opinions.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was a principal figure in the group urging aid reforms. He sought to separate economic and military aid into individual bills, to have multiyear authorizations and to channel more aid through international organizations. Fulbright at first said he would not manage the bill in 1965 unless the Administration revised the aid program, but later changed his mind, in part, he said, because no one else wanted the job either. Another outspoken critic was Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) who had taken the aid program to task in previous years. Morse sponsored the section in the bill terminating the program in two years, but he strongly disagreed with proposals on multiyear authorization and increased use of multilateral aid. Morse argued that these proposals would abdicate Congressional responsibility over continuing review of the aid program.

Provisions

As signed into law, PL 89-171, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1965, amended the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) as follows (for summary of authorization figures, see box on next page):

Expressed the sense of Congress that in furnishing economic assistance, excess personal property should be used wherever practicable in place of purchase of new items. Also expressed the sense of Congress that economic assistance should be complemented by furnishing, under other Acts, of surplus agricultural commodities and by disposal of excess property.

Also expressed the sense of Congress that assistance under this or any other Act to any foreign country which permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property within that country, should be terminated and not resumed until the President had determined that appropriate

measures had been taken by such country to prevent a recurrence of such damage or destruction.

Development Assistance. Authorized $210 million for development grants.

Authorized the President, after consideration of the extent of additional participation by other countries, to make available, on such terms and conditions as he determined, up to 15 percent of development loan funds to the International Development Assn., the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Finance Corp.

Requested the President to seek and take appropriate action, in cooperation and consultation with African and other interested nations and with international development organizations, to further and assist in the advancement of African regional development institutions, including the African Development Bank, to promote economic development.

Authorized $7 million for American schools and hospitals abroad during fiscal 1966.

Restricted assistance to American hospitals abroad to those serving as centers of medical education and research (but not of treatment, as under previous law).

Investment Guarantees. Raised the limit on the total face amount of specific risk guarantees that could be outstanding at any one time from $2.5 billion to $5 billion.

Extended authority to issue extended risk guarantees from June 30, 1966, to June 30, 1967, and removed the existing limits of $25 million on the size of loan investment guarantees and $10 million on other guarantees (equity investments) which could be issued.

Removed the 20-year limit on U.S. guarantees of loan investments abroad by Americans (the existing limit of 20-year guarantees for equity investments was not changed).

Limited to $175 million the amount of extended risk guarantees that could be used for purposes other than housing (thereby assuring at least $125 million for housing).

Authorized the use of fee income from investment guarantees to pay the costs of investigating and adjusting claims under guarantees.

Broadened the definition of U.S. investors eligible to receive guarantees to include foreign corporations, partnerships or other associations owned by more than one U.S. citizen, corporation, partnership or other association.

Broadened a sense-of-Congress provision on Latin American housing projects. Specified that in order to stimulate private home ownership and to assist in development of stable economies in Latin America, the President should use the existing housing guarantee authority to assist: in the development of self-liquidating pilot housing projects (the same as in existing law); in the development of institutions engaged in Alliance for Progress programs including cooperatives, free labor unions, savings and loan-type institutions and other private enterprise programs engaged directly or indirectly in Latin America in the financing of home mortgages; the construction of homes for lower-income persons and families; the increased mobilization of savings; and the improvement of housing conditions in Latin America. To accomplish these purposes, authorized the President to issue guarantees to eligible U.S. investors, assuring against loss of loan investments in: (1) pilot or demonstration private housing projects in Latin America of types similar to those insured by the Federal Housing Administration (as authorized under existing law); (2) Latin American credit institutions which financed home mortgages; (3) Latin American housing projects for lower-income families and persons; (4) projects which would promote the development of institutions important to the success of the Alliance for Progress, such as free labor unions, cooperatives and other private enterprise programs; or (5) housing projects for which at least 25 percent of the financing was made available within Latin America and which, to the maximum extent practicable, had a maximum unit cost of $6,500.

Increased from $250 million to $400 million the total face amount of Latin American housing guarantees that could be outstanding at any one time, and extended the authority to issue such guarantees to June 30, 1967.

Alliance for Progress. (Congress in 1962 authorized $600 million for each of fiscal years 1963-66.)

Earmarked $75 million of the Alliance funds for grants in fiscal 1966.

International Organizations and Programs. Authorized $144,755,000 for international organizations and programs in fiscal 1966.

Limited U.S. contributions during fiscal 1966 to the United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to $15.2 million.

Supporting Assistance. Authorized an appropriation of $369,200,000 for fiscal 1966.

Contingency Fund. Authorized $50 million for the President's contingency fund for fiscal 1966.

In addition to the regular contingency fund authorization, authorized for use in Southeast Asia such sums

Foreign Aid Funds, Fiscal 1966[1]

	Approp. Request	Final Author.[6]	Final Approp.
Development Assistance			
Development loans	$ 780,250[2]	$ (780,250)	$ 618,225
Development grants	210,000	210,000	202,355
U.S. schools and hospitals abroad	7,000	7,000	7,000
Alliance for Progress		(580,125)[8]	
Loans	495,125[3]		435,125
Grants	85,000	*75,000*[8]	75,000
International organizations	145,555	144,755	144,755
Supporting Assistance	369,200	369,200	369,200
Contingency Fund	50,000	50,000	50,000
Special authorization for Southeast Asia[4]	89,000	89,000	89,000
Military Assistance	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Administrative Expenses			
AID	55,240	54,240	54,240
State Department	3,100[5]	(3,100)	3,100
Existing Authority	----	(1,363,475)	
New Authority	----	2,094,195	
TOTAL	$3,459,470	$3,360,000[7]	$3,218,000

1 In thousands of dollars.
2 Congress in 1961 authorized $1.5 billion for each of fiscal years 1963-66. Of this amount, an appropriation of $780,250,000 was requested for 1966.
3 Congress in 1962 authorized $600 million for each of fiscal years 1963-66.
4 Special authorization under the Contingency Fund for aid to Southeast Asia, requested by the President June1. Of the total $89 million requested and authorized, $80 million was for supporting assistance and $9 million technical cooperation and development grants.
5 Funds already authorized under continuing authorizations.
6 The amounts enclosed in parentheses are authorizations enacted by Congress in previous years. See footnotes 2, 3 and 5.
7 Total does not equal sum of figures because of provision in bill arbitrarily limiting total fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization to $3.36 billion. The sum of the figures is $3,457,670,000.
8 This is the total amount (also given in the first column, but as two figures) requested for appropriation. The $75,000,000 figure, in italics, is a limitation on the amount of the Alliance for Progress appropriation that may be used for grants; it is part of the $580,125,000 authorization and is not added separately into the totals at the bottom of the column.

as were necessary in fiscal 1966, not to exceed $89 million, for economic and military assistance.

Military Assistance. Authorized appropriations of $1,170,000,000 for military assistance in fiscal 1966.

Permitted the United States to contribute to multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction of international facilities in the United States, as well as in foreign countries.

Specified that the establishment of civic action programs was an objective of military assistance (in addition to other objectives already specified by law). Permitted assistance to be furnished for the purpose of aiding foreign military forces (or the voluntary efforts of U.S. forces) in constructing public works and in engaging in other activities helpful to the economic and social development of friendly nations.

Expressed the sense of Congress that foreign military forces should not be established or maintained solely for civic action activities, that civic action activities should not detract significantly from the primary military mission of the military forces and that such activities should be coordinated with and form part of a nation's total economic development effort.

Provided that nonexcess defense articles could be sold at the standard price in effect at the time they were offered for sale (rather than at the time of delivery).

Authorized the President, in entering into sales agreements with foreign countries and international organizations, to fix prices to be paid by the purchasers when he determined such action to be in the national interest. Stipulated that, to the maximum extent possible, prices fixed under any such sales agreements should be sufficient to reimburse the United States for the cost of the defense articles or services ordered.

Specified that funds available under the military assistance program for financing military sales should be used to reimburse the Defense Department in the amount by which the price paid by the United States to the supplier exceeded the sales price, unless the President determined that the continued production of the article sold was advantageous to the U.S. armed forces. (The purpose of this section and the immediately preceding provision was to enable both the United States and the purchasing country or international organization to know the price of defense articles or services when a sales agreement is signed.)

Directed the President to submit to Congress a detailed report concerning any fixed-price sales agreement under which the aggregate cost to the United States exceeded the amount required to be paid by the purchaser.

Provided that U.S. dollar repayments of funds made available for military assistance -- including dollar proceeds derived from the sale of foreign currency, repayments to any U.S. agency or program, receipts from the disposition of evidences of indebtedness, charges or interest collected, and payments by purchasers which exceeded the amounts required by fixed-price contracts -- would be credited to a separate fund account (instead of to the current applicable appropriation, as previously provided) and made available until expended solely for financing sales and guarantees, including the overhead costs.

Extended through fiscal 1966 the special authority of the President, if he determined it to be vital to the security of the United States, to order defense articles from the stocks of the Defense Department and defense services for use in providing military assistance, subject to subsequent reimbursement therefor. Extended through fiscal 1966 the existing $300 million limitation on the value of such orders.

Authorized the use of $25 million of military aid funds for assistance on a cost-sharing basis to an inter-American military force under control of the Organization of American States. (The funds were subject to an existing limitation of $55 million in each fiscal year on the value of grant programs of defense articles for the American Republics. The provision replaced existing language permitting "a part" of the funds to be used "for assistance in implementing a feasible plan for regional defense.") Provided that the cost of defense articles supplied for use of the Inter-American Peace Force in the Dominican Republic should not be charged against the existing $55 million limitation.

Provided that to the maximum extent feasible, military assistance should be furnished to American Republics in accordance with joint plans (including those related to internal security problems) approved by the OAS. Directed the President to submit semi-annual reports to the Speaker of the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the implementation of this provision.

Continued through fiscal 1966 the existing limitation of $25 million on the value of military grant assistance to African countries.

General Provisions. Stipulated that funds realized as a result of any failure of a transaction financed under authority of the economic assistance portion of the program to conform to the requirements of the Act, or to any applicable rules, regulations or contracts, should revert to the respective appropriation, fund or account used to finance such transaction or currently available for the same general purpose.

Stipulated that funds realized by the United States Government from the sale, transfer or disposal of defense articles returned to the Government by a recipient country or international organization as no longer required should be credited to the respective appropriation, fund or account used to procure such articles, or to the appropriation, fund or account currently available for the same general purpose.

Deleted the provision in existing law that any act of Congress appropriating funds to carry out U.S. operations abroad automatically permitted the utilization of U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies. Instead, directed the President to take all appropriate steps to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, U.S.-owned foreign currencies were utilized in lieu of dollars. Provided that dollar funds made available pursuant to the Act should not be expended for goods and services when U.S.-owned foreign currencies were available, unless the administrative official approving the voucher certified as to the reason for the use of dollars in each case.

Stipulated that where assistance was to be furnished to a recipient country on a basis which would result in the accrual of foreign currency proceeds to the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury should issue regulations requiring that agreements relating to such assistance include provisions for the receipt of interest income on the foreign currency proceeds deposited in authorized depositories. Authorized the Secretary to waive the requirement for receipt of interest income whenever he determined receipt of such income not to be in the national interest, provided that he or his dele-

gate promptly reported to Congress on each such determination and the reasons therefor.

Amended as follows the existing provision that no U.S. court should decline, because of the "act of state" doctrine, to make a determination on the merits of, or to apply principles of international law in, a case in which an act of a foreign state was alleged to be contrary to international law: (1) made clear that the provision did not prevent banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions from using the "act of state" doctrine as a defense to multiple liability upon any contract, deposit or insurance policy in any case where such liability had been taken over or expropriated by a foreign state and (2) deleted the provision in existing law limiting application of the provision to cases begun prior to Jan. 1, 1966, in effect making it permanent law.

Extended from Dec. 31, 1965, to Dec. 31, 1966, the deadline for ending assistance to any less-developed country which had failed to enter an agreement with the President to institute an investment guarantee program against inconvertibility, expropriation or confiscation.

Stipulated that "in view of the aggression of North Viet Nam," the President "shall consider" denying assistance under the Act to any country which had failed to take appropriate steps, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1965, (1) to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting to North Viet Nam (a) any items of economic assistance, (b) any items defined by the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 as arms, ammunition and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value or items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war or (c) any other equipment, materials or commodities; and (2) to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting any equipment, materials or commodities from North Viet Nam.

Stipulated that in determining whether or not to furnish assistance under the Act, consideration shall be given to excluding assistance to any country which seized or imposed any penalty or sanction against a U.S. fishing vessel on account of its fishing activities in international waters. Provided that this provision should not apply in any case governed by international agreement to which the United States was a party.

Administrative Provisions. Stipulated that wherever practicable, especially in the case of smaller programs, assistance under the Act should be administered, under the direction of the chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission, by the principal economic officer of the mission in the case of economic assistance and the senior military officer in the case of military assistance.

Stipulated that except as provided under the provisions for military assistance, no provision of the Act should be construed to prohibit the sale, exchange or guarantee of a sale of defense articles or defense services to any friendly country or international organization if the President had found that assisting such country or organization would strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

Authorized $54,240,000 for AID's administrative expenses in fiscal 1966.

Miscellaneous Provisions. Stipulated that the aggregate of the amounts authorized for fiscal 1966 should not exceed $3,360,000,000.

In addition, the bill amended the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480) to stipulate that no sales of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currency (Title I sales) could be made to the United Arab Republic unless the President determined such sales to be essential to the national interest of the United States, and that no such sale should be based on the requirements of the UAR for more than one fiscal year. Also directed the President to keep the Senate Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees and the Speaker of the House fully and currently informed with respect to Title I sales to the UAR.

Background

REFERENCES -- Survey of U.S. Aid Since 1945 (1956 Almanac p. 432); Mutual Security Acts (1957 Almanac p. 601, 1958 Almanac p. 183, 1959 Almanac p. 178, 1960 Almanac p. 166, 1961 Almanac p. 293, 1962 Almanac p. 301, 1963 Almanac p. 255, 1964 Almanac p. 296); The Evolution of Foreign Aid: 1945-46 (Congress and the Nation p. 160).

President Johnson Jan. 14, 1965, sent to Congress his foreign aid message for fiscal 1966, accompanied by a draft bill. The President requested $3,380,370,000, the lowest initial request since the foreign aid program began. The total included $2,210,370,000 for economic assistance and $1,170,000,000 for military aid. On April 22, Mr. Johnson reduced his request for authorization of funds for international organizations and programs by $9.9 million, to $145,555,000. On June 1, the President requested authorization of an additional $89 million for use in Southeast Asia -- $80 million for supporting assistance and $9 million for technical cooperation and development grants -- bringing his final total request to $3,459,470,000. (For texts of the messages, see p. 1397, 1425)

The final request was $57,230,000 less than had been asked by President Johnson for fiscal 1965, a figure that had been described by the President as a "barebones" request. The 7.6 percent cut made in the fiscal 1965 authorization request had been the lowest percentage cut to date.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MESSAGES

In opening his Jan. 14 message, President Johnson said the United States "must do more than meet the immediate threat to free world security" represented by the "allies" of Communism: "tyranny, poverty, ignorance and disease."

Mr. Johnson said, "Foreign assistance programs reach beyond today's crisis, to offer:

"Strength to those who would be free;

"Hope for those who would otherwise despair;

"Progress for those who would help themselves."

The President said the program he was requesting "is selective and concentrated; emphasizes self-help and the fastest possible termination of dependence on aid; provides an increasing role for private enterprise; improves multilateral coordination of development aid; reflects continuing improvement in management."

Mr. Johnson said, "This is a minimum request, the smallest in the history of the foreign aid program." However, he asked special standby authority "for use if necessary in Viet Nam only," and added, "If, during the year, situations should arise which require additional amounts of U.S. assistance to advance vital U.S. interests,

I shall not hesitate to inform the Congress and request additional funds."

Mr. Johnson said that the Agency for International Development (AID) had made "great progress in reducing the effect of economic assistance on our balance of payments. The bulk of our assistance -- well over 80 percent -- now takes the form of U.S. goods and services, not dollars. Dollar payments abroad have sharply declined. In 1960, the dollar drain to other countries which resulted from the aid program measured over $1 billion. This year and next the drain is expected to be less than $500 million. Moreover, a significant part of this is offset by interest and repayment of past United States loan assistance."

In his June 1 message requesting an additional $89 million for Southeast Asian development, Mr. Johnson said that "we are offering our hand and our abundance to those who seek to build a brighter future. The effort to create more progressive societies cannot wait for an ideal moment. It cannot wait until peace has been finally secured. We must move ahead now. I know of no more urgent task ahead."

The President said the additional money sought would be used to accelerate development of the Mekong River basin; to provide power lines, some electrification projects, various types of studies (such as flood control) and improved medical services; to train people for the construction of roads, dams and other small-scale village projects; to finance increasing imports in iron and steel, cement, chemicals, drugs and other items; and to supplement an existing agricultural development program.

Legislation Submitted

The draft bill submitted to Congress by President Johnson included requests for funds for specific programs which were in most instances lower than those made the previous year.

Among the President's requests were $780 million for development loans, down from the $922 million requested, but higher than the $773.7 million provided in 1964; $369.2 million for supporting assistance (budget support), down from the $405 million requested and the $401 million provided in 1964; $50 million for the contingency fund, down from the $150 million requested and the $99.2 million provided in 1964; $7 million for American schools and hospitals abroad, down from the $18 million requested and the $16.8 million provided in 1964. The $210 million requested for technical cooperation (grants) was close to the 1964 figure. For military assistance, the President requested $1,170,000,000. He had asked for, and received, $1,055,000,000 in 1964. (See box for total requests, p. 423)

In addition to the requests for definite funds, the President requested a standby authority for appropriation of further funds if needed in Viet Nam. The funds would be for military assistance or supporting assistance. The President requested an open-ended authority — with no ceiling on the appropriation that might be requested later.

The President also asked Congress to raise the ceilings on the amounts of obligations that might be outstanding under the various investment guarantee programs: specific risks — war, expropriation, inconvertibility of funds, extended risks — various commercial risks; and Latin American housing projects. Further, he said that he would request a special tax credit for companies investing in underdeveloped areas. (The tax credit was to be formulated by the Treasury Department and introduced as a separate bill, but was never submitted to Congress. Congress failed to act on similar requests in 1963 and 1964.) Also, as a separate measure, the President urged authorization of $750 million over three years for a U.S. contribution to a new special operations fund of the Inter-American Development Bank. The new fund would largely replace the Social Progress Trust Fund which had been included in the aid bill in previous years. This was approved. (See story p. 492)

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 4-April 7 on the Administration draft bill to authorize foreign assistance funds for fiscal 1966.

Opening the hearings, Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) said the bill was a revision prepared by the Administration at his request. He said the original draft bill had provided for separation of the economic and military programs. Morgan said the two programs should not be separated because they had the same basic objective -- "to prevent war and to maintain our security" -- and that Congress should look at the foreign aid program "as a whole in order to know its cost and judge its accomplishments." Morgan said the revised draft bill provided for amendment of existing law "without disturbing its structure."

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 4 -- David E. Bell, administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID), testified that "for the immediate years ahead, the United States faces a world that is shifting, restless, turbulent, uncertain and, on some occasions and in some instances, painfully hostile. There is now, perhaps, somewhat less likelihood of a direct military confrontation of the two big powers, but there is an increasing, and no less dangerous, threat to the security and freedom of the new and less-developed countries from the Communist world." Since this indirect threat affected U.S. security, Bell continued, the nation's "fundamental interests" are "engaged and involved in what happens in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Our own national security requires us to contribute to the strength and independence of the peoples of the less-developed areas. It is important to our own economic progress to help expand the economies of the developing countries, thus opening opportunities for larger trade and productive investment. Our own self-respect requires us...to devote some portion of our wealth to the less fortunate elsewhere."

Bell said the total request of $3,380,370,000 for fiscal 1966 was "the smallest request in the history of the aid program." He said that "almost three-fourths" of the $1,170,000,000 for military assistance would be used to provide military equipment and training for "the 11 countries in the arc stretching from Greece and Turkey to Taiwan and Korea," which maintained 3.5 million men in arms and constituted "a major share of the defenses of the Free World against aggression and subversion."

Bell said the funds for supporting assistance ($369 million) and the Contingency Fund ($50 million) were used "primarily in countries where security considerations predominate." He said that nearly 90 percent of these funds were earmarked for Viet Nam, Laos, Korea and Jordan. Bell noted that in 1960 over $1 billion was

used for supporting assistance. He said, "Supporting assistance has been ended altogether in some 13 countries where sufficient progress has been made" to permit the shift to long-term development assistance.

Bell said $1.67 billion was requested for development loans and grants for technical assistance. He said about two-thirds of this development aid would go to seven countries -- India, Pakistan, Turkey, Nigeria, Tunisia, Brazil and Chile -- which had major self-help programs underway. He stressed that "development assistance leads to permanent progress...and the earliest possible termination of economic assistance." Bell observed that U.S. economic assistance had been ended in 26 countries.

Bell emphasized the extent to which U.S. foreign aid was part of "a broad international effort." He said that in calendar 1963, U.S. bilateral aid "was for the first time slightly less than half of the assistance received by less-developed countries. Bilateral aid from other advanced countries was about one third of the total, and aid through multilateral agencies, of which the U.S. share is normally less than half, represented 17 percent of the total." Bell said U.S. policy was to "support the channeling of more aid through multilateral agencies, as rapidly as other advanced countries will do so on an equitable basis of cost-sharing."

Feb. 10 -- G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said that Africa was "a continent whose difficulties are making it vulnerable to Communist subversion, a continent urgently in need of support from its friends." He said that despite "the many and sometimes excruciating problems Africa is experiencing," most African countries were advancing in the areas of production, health and education.

Feb. 16 -- Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said that the "notable gains" made in recent years under the Alliance for Progress "are beginnings. Problems remain." He listed population growth, "galloping inflation," increased food production and greater private investment as among the major problems.

March 11 -- Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara testified in executive session on the military foreign aid program. An unclassified version of his testimony was released to the public. McNamara said $50 million previously allocated for economic aid to South Viet Nam would be transferred to the military aid program in that country due to increased costs of the war. McNamara said that during fiscal 1965, U.S. aid to South Viet Nam was about $700 million, divided evenly between economic and military aid and the expenses of the U.S. security forces. He said that in the new budget, the Administration was requesting an additional $170 million "for the special combat needs in Viet Nam and Laos," above amounts previously allocated to those countries for military assistance. The totals for military assistance to Viet Nam and Laos were not given. McNamara warned that additional assistance for the two countries might become necessary. (See defense appropriations bill, p. 168)

McNamara said military assistance to Latin America would contribute to the Alliance for Progress "by helping create an environment free from fear of lawlessness, banditry and insurgency. Such freedom is a prerequisite to economic and social progress. It is also our purpose to provide only that amount and kind of military assistance which will exert a desirable influence on the Latin American military and contribute to the stability of constitutional governments."

COMMITTEE ACTION

The House Foreign Affairs Committee May 7 reported a clean bill (HR 7750 -- H Rept 321) authorizing appropriation of $2,004,195,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. Together with previously authorized sums for development loans and the Alliance for Progress, the bill permitted a total appropriation of $3,367,670,000 for fiscal 1966. This was only $12.7 million less than President Johnson's original request, with cuts made in funds for international organizations and programs (reduced $10.7 million to $144,755,000) and for AID administrative expenses (reduced $2 million to $53,240,000).

In addition, the bill included the "blank-check" authorization sought by the President for military and economic aid to Viet Nam, permitting appropriation "for use in Southeast Asia (of) such sums as may be necessary" if the President "determines such use to be important to the national interest." The bill also prohibited aid to any countries failing to prevent ships or aircraft under their registry from transporting goods to or from North Viet Nam.

Majority Views. The Committee made clear its whole-hearted disagreement with proposals for terminating the aid program in two years and naming a commission to recommend a new approach. "We cannot agree that it would be desirable, or possible, to terminate the program in the near future. Nor do we believe that it is advisable to establish a commission, no matter how distinguished its membership, to undertake still another survey of foreign aid.... That no new approach has been developed as the result of any of these (earlier) inquiries indicates the complexity of the problems faced rather than a lack of perception or analytical ability. The Committee believes, therefore, that the basic structure of our foreign aid program is sound and should not be drastically revised....

"It has concluded that the military supporting assistance and economic portions of the program are interdependent.... They cannot be divided without the prospect of some harm being done the over-all program and our foreign policy."

The majority report also undertook to answer charges leveled against the aid program by the minority (see below) and disseminated by the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee and other critics. The size of the "pipeline" of unspent funds (estimated as $6.2 billion on June 30) "is not unreasonable," the majority said; the great bulk of this money was already obligated and would be spent in due course when deliveries were made. The majority also concluded that "foreign aid is not a significant factor either in our balance-of-payments difficulties or in the decline in our gold supply," since more than 80 percent of the funds were spent in the United States; the net effect of economic aid alone was estimated at $250 million on the debit side.

Minority Views. Five Republicans -- Reps. E. Ross Adair (Ind.), H.R. Gross (Iowa), E.Y. Berry (S.D.), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.) and Vernon W. Thomson (Wis.) -- signed a lengthy critique in which they asserted that "a crescendo of protest" by the American public had reached such proportions that "the end of foreign aid in its present form is plainly in sight." Among their points

were these: the President's "barebones" request of $3.4 billion misrepresented the full extent of foreign aid, since another $2.5 billion was proposed for the "Food for Peace" and other assistance programs; in agreeing to the standby authorization for Viet Nam, the Committee "has abdicated its responsibility in the most critical area of the world today"; by revising the definition of "civic action projects" under the military aid programs, the Committee had given the military "the green light to engage in its own economic assistance programs." The minority asserted that foreign aid "has not halted either the expansion of Communism or the drift of many aid recipient nations toward Communist ideologies,...has not improved the image of America in the eyes of the aid recipient nations,...(and) has not improved the stability of government."

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 25, by a 249-148 roll-call vote, passed the fiscal 1966 foreign aid authorization bill (HR 7750) authorizing $2,004,195,000 in new obligational authority. This sum, coupled with carry-over foreign aid authority, permitted a total appropriation of $3,367,-670,000 for fiscal 1966. (For voting, see chart p. 962)

Before passage, the House by a 178-219 roll-call vote defeated a recommittal motion designed to cut the authorization and rejected eight amendments to the bill. The recommittal motion was supported by 62 Democrats and 116 Republicans, and opposed by 205 Democrats and 14 Republicans. On the final vote, the bill was supported by 205 Democrats and 44 Republicans, and opposed by 62 Democrats and 86 Republicans. A majority of Southern Democrats voted against the bill.

The action marked the first time in the history of the foreign aid program that the House had passed the authorization bill virtually without amendment. One technical amendment was adopted to correct a clerical drafting error.

Debate on HR 7750 was mild compared with that on foreign aid authorization bills in recent years. The House consumed only about 3½ hours of the four hours permitted for debate under the rule on the measure. The maximum four hours was less than permitted in previous years.

The recommittal motion, made by E. Ross Adair (R Ind.), would have reduced funds for development loans by $130,958,000, to $649,292,000. It also would have stipulated that labor unions participating in Latin American housing programs had to be "non-Communist dominated" as well as "free."

These proposed changes had been included in separate amendments to the bill which had been rejected by earlier votes. The reduction in development loan funds, proposed as an amendment by Adair, had been rejected by voice vote. Adair said the $130,958,000 figure represented the amount of funds expected to be in the "pipeline" as of June 30, 1965, for the United Arab Republic, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia, Algeria, Ghana and the Congo (Brazzaville). He said "if we are to make any reduction in the dollar value of this bill, if we are to say to certain countries which have repeatedly flaunted us and our assistance, that we resent their attitudes, then here is the way to do it." Adair said adoption of his amendment would "indicate our strong feelings with respect to those nations that turn from us and in the direction of Communism, or turn from us and in the direction of other great powers."

Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said adoption of Adair's amendment "would be a very severe cut. It would damage the program." Morgan said development loans were "a program that is paid back in hard dollars," and that most of the money went to "countries around the world who are making real progress...." He said the amendment would "penalize countries with whom we have firm loan agreements, with whom we have signed contracts...."

The amendment to require that labor unions participating in Latin American housing projects be non-Communist, offered by William C. Cramer (R Fla.), was rejected by a 52-80 standing vote, then by a 72-122 teller vote. Under the provision in the bill, unions in the United States could participate in such projects by, among other things, lending money, under Government guarantees against default, to affiliated unions in Latin America which could, in turn, finance housing projects for their members and other purchasers. (While such arrangements were permitted under existing law, the provision was intended to encourage these programs.) Cramer said "the record is replete with evidence of Communist attempts to infiltrate, to take charge of, to take over certain labor union movements in Latin America." He said "we certainly should not permit funds to be made available to any union that is dominated by the Communists," and that his amendment would make the law clear "so there would be no question about it."

The amendment was opposed by Cornelius E. Gallagher (D N.J.). He said the bill already required that labor unions be "free," and that "if a union is Communist-dominated it cannot possibly be a free labor union. The language of the amendment is redundant, it is surplusage, and it is not necessary."

The House rejected two other amendments to reduce the funds authorization. One, by H.R. Gross (R Iowa), would have reduced the over-all authorization for economic assistance by $1 billion. It was rejected by voice vote. Gross said there were "so many faucets in this program of foreign aid that...we must go to the main stem, to the main valve and twist that down a little bit if we are ever going to phase out this program." He said, "If we phase this program out," other countries could "take over and establish foreign aid monopolies. Let them take over the business of dishing out their cash to foreigners all over the world."

In reply, Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) said that if the aid program were sick, "we should try to cure (it)." He said that Gross appeared to be suggesting "not to operate on the patient but to shoot him."

The other amendment dealing with funds, proposed by Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), was also rejected by voice vote. It would have reduced from $450 million to $425 million the authorization limitation for guarantees for Latin American housing projects. Fino said the $25 million "could be used to support the veterans' facilities that the President wants to close, as he says, for reasons of economy."

Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.) replied that Fino's amendment "would not do what he believes it would do, because under this particular section, what we are talking about is a limit or ceiling on the issuance of guarantees, and this has nothing to do with the appropriation of money."

The House also rejected, by a 58-133 teller vote, an amendment by Cramer expressing the sense of Congress that so long as Cuba was "exporting Communism to any other country," it was against the national interest

of the United States to furnish assistance to Cuba or to any other country which furnished assistance to Cuba. Cramer asked, "Is there any question about the evidence that Communism is being exported from Cuba today and that American boys are dying as a result of it?" He said there were "all sorts of loopholes in the present trade policy," and that his amendment would "put the Congress on record as saying we want no more Dominican Republics emanating from Castro's Cuban Communist headquarters."

Gallagher opposed the amendment as "completely unnecessary." He said the law "already prohibits aid to the government of Cuba or to any country that is aiding Cuba," and that the sense of Congress amendment "is indeed far weaker than the present law...." Gallagher said the law "is adequately administered," and that the only countries that had "supplied Castro were Yugoslavia to some extent, and Canada to some extent, France and the United Kingdom.... They do not get aid from the United States."

DEBATE -- May 24 -- Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) -- "We must face the fact that any new, all-purpose, waste-proof, foolproof and low-cost model of a foreign aid program is not yet on the drawing boards.... I am not ready to concede that the foreign aid program as now organized and operated is obsolete and ready for the junkyard.... Let us not concentrate so hard on the deficiencies of foreign aid that we overlook what it is doing for us."

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- "Once again we are engaged in our annual 'minuet on foreign aid.'... When it is all over, we will have voted for another year of an international Appalachia program.... Those of us who over the years have fought for foreign aid are suffering from combat fatigue...because the program has grown confused and disordered. First things seem to come first except in foreign aid where first things come second or third, or maybe not at all."

Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D N.Y.) -- "Among other things, foreign aid is the mechanism by which this country seeks to guide...revolutionary movements in what we believe to be a democratic direction...nothing less than the extensive commitment I suggest -- $6, $7, or $8 billion a year -- seems to me to have any real chance of yielding the peaceful progress we seek. The minimum program currently before the House...is a holding operation at best."

Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) -- "...some Members close their minds to obvious deficiencies in this program and very blindly support all sections of it...this year's foreign aid bill is a greater insult to the intelligence of the American public than any one of its predecessors. The public is not being told the truth about the philosophical inconsistencies or administrative defects of the program."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7750:

Expressed the sense of Congress that any assistance to a foreign country that permitted or failed to take adequate measures to prevent damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property in that country should be terminated and not resumed until the President determined that appropriate measures had been taken to prevent further damage or destruction.

Development Assistance. Authorized $210 million for development grants.

Supporting Assistance. Authorized appropriation of $369.2 million in fiscal 1966.

Contingency Funds. Authorized $50 million for the President's contingency fund in fiscal 1966.

Also authorized appropriation for use in Southeast Asia of "such sums as may be necessary" in fiscal 1966 for programs authorized under the economic and military aid programs.

International Organizations and Programs. Authorized $144,755,000 for contributions to 11 international programs.

Limited fiscal 1966 U.S. contributions to the United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees to $15.2 million.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad. Authorized appropriation of $7 million in fiscal 1966.

Restricted assistance to American hospitals abroad to those serving as centers of medical education and research (and not of treatment, as previously provided).

Investment Guarantees. Raised the limit on the volume of specific risk guarantees that could be issued from $2.5 billion to $5 billion.

Earmarked $150 million of the $300 million previously authorized for extended risk guarantees for use solely for housing projects.

Extended authority to issue extended risk guarantees from June 30, 1966, to June 30, 1967, and removed the existing limit of $25 million on the size of loan investment guarantees and $10 million on other guarantees (equity investments) which may be issued.

Removed the 20-year limit on U.S.guarantees of loan investments abroad by Americans (the existing limit of 20-year guarantees for equity investments was not changed).

Authorized the use of fee income from investment guarantees to pay the costs of investigating and adjusting claims under guarantees.

Broadened a provision of existing law intended to promote private home ownership and stable economies in Latin America through U.S. guarantees of investments in housing projects in nations of that region.

Broadened the definition of U.S. investors eligible to receive guarantees to include foreign corporations, partnerships or other associations owned by more than one U.S. citizen, corporation, partnership or other association.

Increased from $250 million to $450 million the total face amount of guarantees that may be issued for Latin American housing investment and continued the authority to issue such guarantees through June 30, 1967.

Administrative Expenses. Authorized $54,240,000 for AID administrative expenses in fiscal 1966.

Military Assistance. Authorized appropriations of $1,170,000,000 for military assistance in fiscal 1966.

Permitted the United States to contribute to multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction of facilities in the United States, as well as in foreign countries.

Specified that the establishment of civic action programs was an objective of military assistance (added to other objectives already in law). Restricted U.S. assistance in civic action objectives to the military forces of less-developed, friendly countries or to the voluntary efforts of U.S. military personnel stationed in such countries, and limited participation in the construction of public works and other activities helpful to economic development.

Expressed the sense of Congress that foreign military forces should not be maintained solely for civic action activities, that civic action activities should not detract significantly from the primary military mission of the military forces and that civic action programs should be coordinated with and form part of a nation's total economic development effort.

Provided that nonexcess defense articles could be sold at the standard price in effect at the time they were offered for sale (rather than at the time of delivery).

Authorized the President, in entering into sales agreements with foreign countries and international organizations, to fix prices to be paid by the purchasers. Specified that, with certain exceptions, funds available under the military assistance program for financing military sales should be used to reimburse the Defense Department in the amount by which the price paid by the United States to the supplier exceeded the sale price.

Provided authority for establishment of a separate fund account, composed of certain specified reimbursements, which could be used to finance military sales and guarantees.

Continued through fiscal 1966 the existing limitation of $25 million on the value of military grant assistance to Africa.

General Provisions. Extended for one year a provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1964 which provided that no U.S. court should refuse, on the ground of the "act of state" doctrine, to examine the validity of acts of foreign states occurring after Jan. 1, 1959, which were alleged to be contrary to international law. (The amendment extended from Jan. 1, 1966, to Jan. 1, 1967, the date before which proceedings had to begin in order to be affected by the 1964 provision. 1964 Almanac p. 296)

Extended from Dec. 31, 1965, to Dec. 31, 1966, the date by which countries receiving assistance had to enter into guarantee agreements with the President for investment guarantees covering the risks of inconvertibility, expropriation or confiscation or face a cutoff of aid.

Stipulated that until the President had determined that North Viet Nam had ceased all efforts to overthrow the government of South Viet Nam, no funds authorized under the Act should be used to furnish assistance to any country which had failed within 60 days of enactment of the bill to take appropriate steps to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting to or from North Viet Nam any equipment, materials or commodities.

Prohibited sales of surplus agricultural products under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) to the United Arab Republic unless the President determined such sales to be essential to the national interest of the United States. Stipulated that no sale should be based on the requirements of the UAR for more than one fiscal year, and directed the President to keep the Senate Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees and the Speaker of the House fully informed with respect to sales made to the UAR under the Act.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 25 -- James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- Express the sense of Congress that no aid should be granted any country which permits, or fails to attempt to prevent, personal injury to, unlawful imprisonment or detention or loss of life of U.S. citizens (as well as damage to U.S. property, which was already specified in the bill). Voice vote.

E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- Reduce the authorization for development loan fund appropriations by $130,958,000. Voice.

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Stipulate that labor unions participating in Latin American housing programs had to be "non-Communist dominated" as well as "free." Standing, 52-80; teller, 72-122.

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- Reduce from $450 million to $425 million the authorization limitation for guarantees for Latin American housing projects. Voice.

Cramer -- Express the sense of Congress that so long as Cuba was "exporting Communism to any other country," it was against the national interest of the United States to furnish assistance to Cuba or to any other country which furnished assistance to Cuba. Teller, 58-133.

Vernon W. Thomson (R Wis.) -- Place foreign aid end-use inspectors and investigators under the direction and control of the Inspector General rather than the mission chief in each country. Voice.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Reduce the over-all authorization for economic assistance by $1 billion. Voice.

Lester L. Wolff (D N.Y.) -- Prohibit sales to the United Arab Republic under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) unless the President determined a sale to be essential to the "national security," rather than "national interest," (as provided in existing law) of the United States. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 9-April 7 on bills to authorize foreign aid funds for fiscal 1966. On March 4, Fulbright had introduced a bill (S 1367) to authorize $846 million for foreign economic aid alone. On March 15, Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) introduced a bill (S 1524), drafted by the Administration, which combined military and economic aid. Noting that the Committee already was considering Fulbright's bill, Morse said, "In my judgment, from the standpoint of foreign policy, President Johnson cannot justify the separation of economic aid from military aid. We are entitled to look at the totality of the package...." Morse, a critic of Administration foreign aid policy, said he would subsequently make known his own proposals for the aid program.

TESTIMONY -- March 9 -- Secretary of State Dean Rusk said foreign aid continued to be "an indispensable arm of our foreign policy in building a society of free nations in a stable world.... It is in our most elementary national self-interest to do what we can in strengthening the prospects for peaceful progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America." Rusk said, "It would be dangerous for our security and tragic for the future of the world if, out of frustration or fatigue, the United States were to turn back when we have come so far down the road."

He praised the Alliance for Progress program and cited Brazil, Chile, Tunisia, Nigeria, India, Taiwan, South Korea, Pakistan and Turkey as examples of countries where U.S. foreign aid had helped bring about "encouraging" developments and "substantial progress."

He stressed the importance of continuing aid to the Congo and South Viet Nam.

Rusk said that recent anti-American actions by the United Arab Republic (Egypt) were "naturally a matter of great concern." He said U.S. economic aid to Egypt was small but that "the troubled state of our relations with the UAR makes even that small program loom large." However, he said that the United States would continue to seek "a basis for continuing a cooperative relationship with the UAR."

Turning to Indonesia, another country with strained relations with the United States, Rusk said that aid to that nation "had dwindled" during the previous two years and that it was "questionable that a basis will exist for further technical assistance in fiscal year 1966."

Rusk said the developing nations had a total external public debt of about $30 billion and that it was "imperative" for the United States to maintain low interest rates on development loans for these countries.

Rusk said foreign aid was "a minor adverse factor" in the balance-of-payments program. He said 85 percent of the economic-aid funds requested for fiscal 1966 would be spent for U.S. goods and services. The net drain from economic aid in fiscal 1964 was about $300 million, compared with almost $1 billion in fiscal 1961, he said.

Rusk agreed with proposals for distributing more aid through multilateral development agreements but said that it was "not necessary to derogate or eliminate our bilateral aid programs." He said bilateral relationships were "excellent" in most cases and that the difficulties with some countries did "not revolve around aid but about far broader and deeper political issues." He said the United States should proceed with a strong bilateral aid program as well as increase aid funds to international agencies and groups where appropriate.

On Fulbright's proposal that the military and economic assistance programs be considered separately, Rusk said that was a matter for Congress to decide.

March 19 -- Joseph Campbell, Comptroller General of the United States, said that during the past year the General Accounting Office had submitted to Congress 26 reports on foreign aid matters, including 13 related to economic assistance. Campbell listed five "problem areas" in which there was "room for substantial improvement in the operation and management of the economic assistance program..." He said they were: "(1) More effective use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies; (2) improved fiscal management of our foreign currencies to obtain interest on the large accumulations; (3) clarification of purpose in relation to country capability to utilize economic assistance furnished; (4) greater use of excess property in lieu of dollar expenditures; and (5) emphasis on individual responsibility and accountability in the management and administration of the program." Campbell said that while "most of these (improvements) could be accomplished within the Executive Branch, we believe that they are matters which the Committee might wish to consider for clarification or reiteration of Congressional intent and purpose...."

COMMITTEE ACTION

In its consideration of the fiscal 1966 foreign aid authorization bill during and following public hearings, the Committee took these actions:

March 30 -- By a 9-to-4 vote, the Committee agreed to retain the one-package approach, on the motion of Morse, thereby rejecting Fulbright's position. Voting with Fulbright against Morse's motion were Sens. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and Russell B. Long (D La.). Next day, Fulbright announced that Sens. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.), who had been absent when the vote was taken, also supported his position.

March 31 -- The Committee agreed to cut the $369.2 million requested for supporting assistance to $350 million and to authorize the President to channel up to 20 percent of development loan funds through the World Bank and its affiliates -- a move toward putting economic assistance on a multilateral rather than bilateral basis, as Fulbright had proposed but the Administration had ignored. Morse announced that he would offer an amendment to terminate the aid program by June 30, 1967, to create a commission to recommend a new program by mid-1966, and to limit the recipients of aid under any new program to 50 countries.

April 1 -- The Committee voted down the President's request for an open-end authorization for additional military aid to Viet Nam, in addition to the amounts included in the fiscal 1966 request of $1,170,000,000 for all military assistance, and agreed to cut that amount by $115 million. At the same time the Committee doubled the $50 million request for contingencies.

April 7 -- Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Under Secretary of State George Ball and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, David E.

Alliance for Progress

President Johnson Aug. 17, commemorating the fourth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress, laid out the "new directions" he said the Alliance should follow. Mr. Johnson called for efforts to:

- Prevent "disastrous changes in the prices of those basic commodities which are the lifeblood of so many of our economies," such as coffee, cocoa and sugar.
- "Draw the economies of Latin America much closer together." Mr. Johnson urged a "breakdown of tariff barriers" and said other barriers between nations could be removed by "building area wide road systems, by developing river basins which cross boundaries, by improving communications...." The President also said he hoped the American nations would consider establishment of a program, "patterned after the European Coal and Steel Community, for the production and trade, on a continual basis, of fertilizer, pesticides and other products that are needed to increase agricultural production."
- Emphasizing "the needs of rural Latin America," Mr. Johnson urged efforts to diversify crops and increase food production and farm income. He said more effort should be directed "toward those things which directly touch the lives of individual human beings -- housing, education, health and food."

The President said a "common thread...runs through the Great Society in my country and the Alliance for Progress in all countries. These are a few -- and only a few -- of the many tasks which lie before us as we...labor to complete the second revolution of the Americas."

Bell, appeared before the Committee to urge reversal of its April 1 actions. Fulbright said their testimony was "very persuasive," while Aiken complained about Administration "pressure tactics."

April 8 -- On the motion of Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), the Committee voted 10-8 to restore the $115 million cut in the military aid authorization. Voting with Smathers were Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Mansfield, Long, Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Symington, Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), and Clifford P. Case (R N.J.). Opposed were Sens. Fulbright, Morse, Clark, Aiken, Frank Church (D Idaho), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Claiborne Pell (D R.I.) and Frank Carlson (R Kan.). Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) was not recorded. Later the Committee also voted, 14-4, to rescind the $50 million increase in contingency funds, which had been linked to the military aid cut. But no move was made to insert the open-end authorization for Viet Nam sought by the President.

April 13 -- The Committee tentatively agreed to Morse's proposals for terminating the aid program in two years and naming a commission to recommend a new approach, and to Fulbright's proposal for a two-year authorization to permit Congress to give fuller attention to the requirements of a successor program. Morse, Fulbright and Hickenlooper were named to draft the exact language.

April 14 -- The Committee completed action on the bill by rejecting Morse's amendment to make an over-all cut of $250 million in the bill, 3-10; agreeing to his amendment to terminate the program in two years and name a study commission, 14-0; and agreeing to Fulbright's amendment (on which he had insisted as a condition for supporting the Morse amendment), 13-2. Mundt and Williams were opposed. The completed bill was then approved, 14-1, with Morse opposed because of the two-year authorization.

The Committee April 28 reported a clean bill (S 1837 -- S Rept 170) authorizing appropriation of $1,988,695,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. Together with previously authorized funds requested by the Administration, this permitted a total appropriation of $3,352,170,000, which was $28.2 million less than the President's original request, and $18.3 million below the request as amended by the President's April 22 reduction of funds for international organizations.

Majority Views. The Committee explained its actions as follows: "There is general agreement that small adjustments in the Administration's proposals could not result in a program which would secure broad public and Congressional support. Moreover, some members feel that the Congress increasingly in recent years has seen its constitutional role in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy relinquished to or usurped by the Executive Branch of the Government, regardless of which political party held power. This trend has resulted in a situation in which support or rejection of Administration policy have seemed the sole alternatives....

"Accompanying and intertwined with this attitude is the feeling among members that the Committee on Foreign Relations increasingly is being forced into the role of a Committee on Foreign Aid...So long as there is so much criticism of the aid program -- whether valid or not -- the Committee is unable to sponsor or approve a long-term authorization for this program, and is unable to break the dreary cycle of full-scale and time-consuming annual reviews..."

For these reasons, the report said, the provisions for terminating the program after two years, providing for a Foreign Aid Planning Committee to recommend a new program, and authorizing funds "during the interim period in which the whole issue is exhaustively studied," were "almost indissolubly connected with respect to the Committee's heavy vote in favor of the bill."

Stating its "emphatic" view that no further aid should go to Indonesia and the United Arab Republic, the Committee added that it "is certainly not prepared to see the United States regarded abroad as a muscle-bound giant unable to act in defense of its citizens, property and national interests." A number of the less-developed nations, the report said, "need to be informed that they have no inherent 'right' to assistance from the United States, and that such aid depends in part on the maintenance of a climate of mutual cooperation and civilized behavior; mob action directed against the United States and condoned by a foreign government obviously disrupts, if it does not completely dispel, such an atmosphere."

Minority Views. In a lengthy dissent, Morse attacked the two-year authorization as an abdication of Congressional responsibility for continuing review of the aid program; challenged the provisions for increased use of multilateral aid channels on similar grounds; scored the military aid program as one that depended "very largely on an obsolescent theory developed a dozen years ago," and deplored "the prospect of my country flooding the world with surplus military equipment" through arms sales approaching $1 billion annually. Morse also appended references to a number of reports by the General Accounting Office to the Committee, alleging instances of waste in the foreign aid program. He concluded: "Because the authorization continues for two years aid programs for an excessive number of countries, because it increases military aid to countries where it will do American interests more harm than good, and because it promotes an increase in funds for international lending agencies sight unseen by Congress, I believe at least half a billion dollars should be cut from this bill for each of the two years."

Provisions. As reported to the Senate, S 1837 authorized appropriation of the following identical sums for fiscal 1966 and 1967: technical cooperation and development grants, $210 million; American schools and hospitals abroad, $7 million; international organizations and programs, $146,455,000; supporting assistance, $350 million; contingency fund, $50 million; military assistance, $1,170,000,000; and AID administrative expenses, $55,240,000. In addition, the bill authorized $600 million in fiscal 1967 funds for the Alliance for Progress -- the same amount already authorized for fiscal 1966 -- and $2.1 million in fiscal 1967 for surveys of investment opportunities for which prior funding remained available in fiscal 1966.

No additional authorization was provided for AID's Development Loan Fund. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 had included a five-year authorization for development loans, ending with $1.5 billion in fiscal 1966. Of that amount, the President requested appropriation of only $780,250,000. As for fiscal 1967, the report noted that unappropriated authorizations totaled almost $1.6 bil-

lion and that "it is likely that at least $700 million of the 1966 authorization will not be appropriated," leaving ample authorization for loan funds.

In addition, the bill:

Added a new title declaring that "no assistance shall be furnished...to any country or area" after June 30, 1967, under terms of the Foreign Assistance Act or Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480); inviting the President to submit proposals by mid-1966 "for such future foreign assistance programs as may be necessary"; asking him to consider four separate categories of aid -- for humanitarian purposes, for development purposes, for political or contingency purposes, and for purposes "that serve the military defense of the United States; establishing a Foreign Aid Planning Committee to consist of four Presidential appointees, four members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and four members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to come up with a final report before Jan. 3, 1967; and authorizing $400,000 for the Committee's expenses.

Added to the policy declaration of the 1961 law a statement urging the U.S. and other free world nations to "place an increasing portion of their assistance programs on a multilateral basis," and another to the effect that aid should be cut off to any country that "permits, or fails to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction by mob action of United States property within such country..."

Authorized the President to make up to 20 percent of development loan funds available to the World Bank and its related agencies, the International Development Assn. and the International Finance Corp., for use on their own terms.

Increased from $2.5 billion to $5 billion the limit on outstanding guaranties to U.S. investors abroad against loss through inconvertibility, expropriation, war, revolution, or insurrection.

Continued, for fiscal 1966 and 1967, the President's authority to draw upon Defense Department stocks for military aid, up to $300 million worth per year, with reimbursement to be made in later years.

ADDITIONAL REQUEST

President Johnson June 1 asked Congress to authorize appropriation of an additional $89 million "for expanded programs of economic and social development in Southeast Asia." The President said the funds would be part of the money "needed to harness the resources of the entire Southeast Asia region for the benefit of all its people." He said, "This must be an international venture. That is why I have asked Mr. Eugene Black to consult with the United Nations Secretary General and the leaders of the poor and advanced nations. Our role will be vital, but we hope that all other industrialized nations, including the Soviet Union, will participate."

Mr. Johnson said the $89 million he was requesting -- $9 million in technical cooperation and development grants and $80 million for supporting assistance -- would be used in South Viet Nam, Thailand and Laos for power projects, improved medical services, road and dam construction, agricultural development and increased imports of "essential goods necessary for a growing civilian economy." (For text of message, see p. 1425)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 14, by a 68-20 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference with the House an amended version of HR 7750, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1965, authorizing appropriations of $3,243,000,000 for foreign aid in each of fiscal years 1966-67. The total amount included the additional $89 million requested by President Johnson June 1 for use in Southeast Asia. (For voting, see charts p. 1045-1048)

The bill also provided for an end of the foreign aid program as currently constituted by June 30, 1967, and requested the President to submit to Congress by July 1, 1966, his recommendations and legislative proposals for a new program. It also established a special committee, composed of Members of Congress and other persons, to advise and assist the President and to make its own recommendations on revision of the aid program.

The Senate began consideration of its own bill (S 1837) June 4 and by June 9 had adopted two amendments and rejected several others.

The Senate June 10, 11 and 14 adopted 11 other amendments to the bill. Then, before passage, the Senate substituted the language of its bill for that of the House-passed measure (HR 7750) and sent that bill to conference.

As passed by the Senate, HR 7750 differed drastically from the House-passed version. The House bill entailed a one-year authorization for fiscal 1966 of $2,004,195,000, which together with sums previously authorized permitted a total appropriation of $3,367,670,000. It contained no authorization for 1967 and no provision to revamp the aid program.

In addition to an amendment adopted by the Senate June 7, which increased the fiscal 1966 authorization by $89 million for use in economic development programs in Southeast Asia, the Senate June 10 adopted an amendment by Claiborne Pell (D R.I.) increasing from $7 million to $9 million the annual authorizations for fiscal 1966-67 for certain American schools abroad. Then, the Senate June 11 adopted an amendment by Wayne Morse (D Ore.), the major critic of the bill, limiting the total authorizations for fiscal 1966 and 1967 to $3,243,000,000. The Senate June 10, 11 and 14 rejected 10 other amendments, nine by Morse and one by Frank Church (D Idaho), to reduce authorizations under the bill.

S 1837 was managed on the floor by Fulbright, despite his previous announcements that he would not serve as floor manager. Fulbright, in a letter to Secretary of State Dean Rusk Oct. 6, 1964, had warned that he would not be floor manager of the foreign aid bill unless the Administration incorporated his ideas for restructuring the aid program. In a Jan. 27, 1965, statement, Fulbright announced his decision not to manage the bill because of the Administration's refusal to submit separate authorization bills for the economic and military aid programs, and to seek other changes which he favored. Fulbright explained his position in a March 4 speech on the Senate floor, in which he said it was "confusing to the Congress, to the American people and to our friends overseas to continue to mix military and economic assistance together." He called the foreign aid program "a hodge podge" and "a conglomeration" of diverse activities, and asked, "How is a Senator or anybody else to know what he is voting for or what he is voting against?"

However, in spite of his announced position, Fulbright June 2 revealed that he had "reluctantly" agreed to manage the bill, in part because he "just couldn't find a sub-

stitute on the (Foreign Relations) Committee to take my place." He said he still believed that the economic and military aid programs should be considered separately, but that because of certain changes in the bill made by the Committee -- such as the two-year deadline for the foreign aid program -- the measure was "a lot better bill now than it was when it came before the Committee."

The Senate took the following actions on amendments to the bill:

Southeast Asia Aid. The additional $89 million requested by President Johnson for Southeast Asia was authorized in an amendment by Fulbright, which was adopted June 7 -- three days after the Senate took up the bill -- by a 42-26 roll-call vote. Fulbright said Mr. Johnson displayed "wisdom and vision" in asking expanded economic aid for South Viet Nam, Thailand and Laos, and that Congress "can demonstrate its own wisdom by providing the additional $89 million requested by the President for social and economic development in Southeast Asia as promptly and enthusiastically as it recently provided an additional $700 million for the conduct of the war in Viet Nam." (See story p. 180)

Fulbright's amendment was opposed by Norris Cotton (R N.H.) because "the appropriation is tied to the foreign aid bill." Cotton said, "If the Administration requires money for the emergency...I wish the request would come separately, because I cannot resist the suspicion that the proposal is buried in the bill as a whip to make us vote for the whole package."

Before adopting Fulbright's amendment, the Senate June 7, by a 22-45 roll call, rejected an amendment by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to transfer $89 million from funds authorized by the bill for military assistance to those for technical cooperation and development grants and supporting assistance. Morse said he had offered the amendment that morning when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee considered the President's supplementary request, but it had been voted down, "although four members voted for it." This apparently referred to a 4-13 vote by which the Committee rejected Morse's motion to postpone indefinitely a decision on the President's request before it rejected, 3-11, his amendment to transfer the funds from the military aid authorization.

Morse said the bill already included "millions of dollars more than should be in it," and that he saw "no justification for the President's using the Viet Nam war as a vehicle for having the bill include an additional $89 million."

Inter-American Military Force. An amendment by Fulbright, earmarking $25 million for assistance to an inter-American military force, was adopted June 8 by a 91-0 roll call. It was similar to a provision adopted by the Senate in 1963 but deleted by Senate-House conferees. (1963 Almanac p. 284)

The amendment authorized the use of $25 million of military aid funds annually for assistance to an inter-American force under OAS control, and stipulated that to the extent feasible, military aid should be furnished to the American republics "only in accordance with joint plans ...approved by the Organization of American States." Before its adoption, Fulbright accepted a modification of the amendment, suggested by Allen J. Ellender (D La.), calling for the assistance to be put "on a cost sharing basis" with other nations.

Fulbright said his amendment would "encourage joint military planning by the OAS, not only in connection with an inter-American force but also in connection with all security problems." He said such planning would "go beyond plans to deal with international subversion and would embrace all kinds of internal security problems -- for example, the banditry problem in Colombia, the mineworkers problem in Bolivia, and so forth."

Petroleum Products, Barter. An amendment proposed by William Proxmire (D Wis.) was rejected June 8 by a 29-60 roll-call vote. It would have prohibited the Agency for International Development from purchasing petroleum products for use in its programs at higher than world competitive prices. It also would have forbid the use of Government funds for the payment of barter agents' commissions in cases in which commodities or defense articles furnished to a recipient country were obtained through the barter of other commodities. Proxmire said the first part of his amendment would "end the international bromide that only fools, affiliates and AID pay posted prices." ("Posted" prices -- so-called because they are posted at oil wells -- are artificially established prices paid between affiliated oil companies. Proxmire said that if the amendment had been in effect in 1964, "AID could have passed a $16.5 million savings along to the hard-pressed American taxpayer."

Explaining the second part of his amendment, Proxmire said there was "a unique situation in relation to paying barter commissions in the AID program." He said the custom was for the seller, not the buyer, to pay barter commissions, and that under the existing situation at AID, "there is every reason to expect and predict that the bartering agents get double commissions this way. They get one from the buyer and one from the seller."

Opposing the first part of the amendment, Russell B. Long (D La.) said AID officials had indicated that the Agency was purchasing oil on a competitive basis in every country except Laos and Viet Nam, where there were "only about three major companies which supply oil in that area." Long said adoption of the amendment would "determine that the price of 99 percent of the oil ought to be based upon the price of 1 percent of it."

Speaking against the second part of the amendment, John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said AID had stated "that the proposal might completely end barter purchases, barter sales (in which) surplus commodities are used in lieu of dollars to buy the products, the commodities that are needed in the AID program...." This, Sparkman said, "would affect our balance of payments disadvantageously."

United Nations Dues. The Senate June 9 rejected by a 27-59 roll call an amendment by Jack Miller (R Iowa) which would have prohibited aid to any country which was more than one year behind in payment of an assessment by the United Nations for regular dues or for peace and security operations, unless the President determined and notified Congress that aid should nevertheless be furnished. Miller said that as a result of the failure of most UN members to pay their dues and assessments, "the United Nations is virtually bankrupt." He said that of 114 UN members, "the United States during fiscal year 1964 furnished aid to 94. Fifty of these nations are delinquent in one or more of their assessments to the United Nations."

Opposing the amendment, Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) said similar proposals had been rejected by the Senate in 1963 and 1964, and that there were "no more compelling arguments for the adoption of the amendment this year...." He said the amendment would "have the

United States unilaterally apply sanctions to countries for nonpayment of United Nations assessments" for one year, while under the UN charter, they were not subject to disciplinary action until after dues were two years overdue. McCarthy said that only one country receiving U.S. aid -- Yemen -- was more than two years behind in paying its UN dues and assessments.

Authorization Limitation. The Senate June 9 also rejected by a 26-63 roll call a group of amendments, which were considered together, by Ernest Gruening (D Alaska). They would have deleted the fiscal 1967 authorizations in the bill, making it conform in that respect to the one-year authorization provided by the House. Gruening said he could not agree "that Congress is performing its duty by admitting that the foreign aid program needs 'policy guidance' from the Congress, while at the same time freeing the foreign aid program from Congressional review for two years." He said his amendment would continue the practice, "heretofore unbroken, of annual reviews of the program and of annual authorizations...."

Morse June 11 proposed authorization cuts. The Senate rejected, on a 26-54 roll call, his amendment to limit the total annual fiscal 1966-67 authorizations to $3 billion. However, soon after the vote, the Senate by a 40-35 roll call accepted another Morse amendment limiting the authorization total for each year to $3,243,000,000, a reduction of $18 million in the amount authorized by the bill for 1966 as it had been amended up to that time. Morse said that he proposed a flat appropriations limitation, with the decision on which programs to cut left to AID officials. On the vote, 16 Republicans joined 24 Democrats in favor and 10 Republicans and 25 Democrats voted in opposition.

Arguing for a reduction in the total authorization, Morse cited reports of the Comptroller General on the foreign aid program which Morse said showed "the shocking waste, inefficiency and the cause of corruption of American foreign aid around the globe," and indicated "that the administration of foreign aid is honeycombed with wastrels." Morse said he was "for good foreign aid, not corrupt foreign aid."

Opposing Morse's efforts to reduce authorizations, Fulbright said that not only did he oppose the reduction itself but that Morse's approach was "a very poor way to attempt to deal with a bill as complex as this one." Fulbright said Morse's amendments would "turn over to the Executive a free rein to cut the program anywhere he wishes to cut it." He said this was a "meat-ax approach," and that if Morse wished to reach a certain total, he should "take so much out of each item."

Development Loans, Multilateral Aid. A proposed amendment by Gruening, rejected June 10 by a 40-46 roll-call vote, would have deleted a provision of the bill broadening the existing authorization for the President to use up to 10 percent of development loan funds for loans to the International Development Assn. (IDA). The provision which would have been deleted by the amendment permitted the use of up to 20 percent of such funds for loans and grants to the IDA, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corp. The amendment also would have deleted a provision urging that the United States and other free world nations place an increasing portion of their aid programs on a multilateral basis.

However, on June 11 the Senate adopted an amendment by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) reducing the proposed 20-percent figure contained in the committee bill to 15 percent. The amendment was adopted by a 42-39 roll call.

Gruening said the provision in S 1837 relating to development loan funds was "a clear-cut attempt to turn over the entire development loan fund -- now under the control of the Congress, loose as that control may be -- to the International Development Assn." He said the provision would allow the transfer of $1.5 billion in five years "away from Congressional control and into international control."

In response, Fulbright replied that Gruening's amendments dealt with "one of the most fundamental policy questions in the entire foreign aid program." He said the real issue was "whether development loans can contribute more effectively to the long-term, broad political purposes of the United States if they are administered bilaterally or multilaterally." Fulbright said the economic development funds went mainly to Africa and Asia, where people were particularly sensitive to nationalism. "When aid is extended on a multilateral basis, these manifestations are muted and diluted," he said. However, Fulbright pointed out that the question might be meaningless because even the existing 10-percent authorization had been "effectively nullified" in the past by Congressional appropriations committees, and "has never been used."

Military Aid. The Senate June 11 rejected an amendment by Frank Church (D Idaho) to reduce the authorization for military aid by $115 million, to $1,055,000,000, which was the amount appropriated for military assistance in fiscal 1965. Church said his amendment was intended to help stop the trend "toward an ever-larger foreign aid expenditure by the United States" and to "avoid new increases in routine military assistance to countries where the existing programs are subject to serious question." For example, he said he opposed increased military assistance to Greece and Turkey, which "have been on the verge of going to war with each other for the past year in the crisis over Cyprus," and to India and Pakistan, which "are now engaged in border skirmishes against each other, and the problem of a serious war between them is very imminent and real." Church said his amendment had been accepted when the bill was being considered by the Foreign Relations Committee, but that "after considerable pressure" from the Johnson Administration, it had been reconsidered and rejected by an 8-10 vote.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) agreed that the Committee had initially accepted the amendment, but said it had later been rejected after testimony by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Under Secretary of State George Ball. Smathers said they had told the Committee that such a reduction in military aid would force the United States "to increase our own military effort sooner or later." Smathers said, "Certainly this is no time for us to say that the world is quieting down.... This is no time for us to say logically that we should decrease our own military forces or the forces of any other friendly nation."

Country-by-Country Reductions. The Senate June 14, by roll-call votes, rejected five amendments by Morse providing percentage reductions in fiscal 1966 in military and economic aid to specific countries. Morse proposed reducing aid to India and Pakistan, and to Greece and

Turkey, first by 75, and then by 90, percent of the amounts specified for each country in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He also proposed reducing aid to Iran, Ethiopia and Jordan by 90 percent of the proposed amounts.

A sixth Morse amendment, also rejected, would have cut the existing limitation on military aid to Latin American nations in fiscal 1966 from $55 to $40 million.

Morse explained that his amendments called for percentage reductions because the specific amounts expected to be extended to individual countries was secret information which could not be publicly revealed. He proposed the reductions for India and Pakistan because U.S. aid "was being undermined by a war effort that threatens and endangers American security interests in that part of the world," and to Greece and Turkey because they "are using our military aid to threaten each other over the Cyprus issue." Morse said his proposed reductions in aid to Iran, Ethiopia and Jordan were "by way of a warning" because of "great waste (which) has existed" in the expenditure of U.S. aid funds in those countries.

Morse's amendments were opposed in debate by John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Fulbright, who argued that it would set a bad precedent to name specific countries. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) also opposed the amendments, saying that while he strongly supported economy in Government, "there comes a time when the reductions reach a point which endangers the very security of our country." He said that nations "on the perimeter of Russia," including India, Pakistan, Greece and Turkey, "must be strong so as to prevent the absorption of those countries by either Russia or Red China."

Alliance for Progress. The Senate June 14, by an 8-78 roll-call vote, rejected a Morse amendment to reduce the annual fiscal 1966-67 authorizations for the Alliance for Progress by $100 million, to $500 million. Morse said he had "great hopes" for the Alliance, but that it "needs appraisal on the part of our Latin American allies themselves." He said, "They have a tendency to feel that the Alliance for Progress appropriations are 'in the bag'...irrespective of what they do or do not do."

Fulbright replied that he agreed "to some of the general statements...about people believing they have a right to this money." However, he said "on the whole, (Morse) has downgraded the performance of Latin American countries far more than they deserve." Fulbright said it was true "that among the 19 or 20 countries there are spots that do not look favorable, but looking at Latin America as a whole, the situation is favorable and improving."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7750 contained the following major provisions:

Limited the total authorization for each of fiscal years 1966-67 under the Act to $3,243,000,000.

Included a sense of Congress provision which strengthened the existing stipulation that assistance "should be complemented" by the use of surplus agricultural commodities and excess Government property, and stated that excess personal property should be used "wherever practicable" in place of newly procured items.

Urged that the United States and other free world nations place an increasing portion of their assistance programs on a multilateral basis.

Expressed the sense of Congress that assistance to any foreign country which permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property within that country be terminated and not be resumed until the President determined that appropriate measures had been taken to prevent a recurrence.

Development Assistance. For development loans, authorized appropriation in fiscal 1967 of unappropriated portions of amounts authorized for fiscal years 1962-66.

For development grants, authorized appropriation of $219 million in fiscal 1966 and $210 million in fiscal 1967.

Extended to June 30, 1967, the existing requirement that at least 50 percent of development loan funds be available for loans made to encourage economic development through private enterprise.

Broadened the existing provision which authorized the President to use up to 10 percent of development loan funds for loans to the International Development Assn. so as to permit the use of up to 15 percent of such funds for loans and grants to the IDA, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corp. Stipulated that such loans or grants could be made only after consideration by the President of the extent of additional participation by other countries.

Stipulated that the voting power of the United States would be exercised to disapprove any proposed loan by the International Development Assn. to any country to which the United States had suspended aid because of a finding by the President that that nation had expropriated U.S.-owned property and had not taken steps to provide compensation.

Requested the President to take appropriate action, in cooperation with African and other interested nations and with international development organizations, to assist in the development of African regional development institutions.

Required annual progress reports by the Development Loan Fund on progress being made under self-help programs.

Supporting Assistance. Authorized appropriations of $430 million in fiscal 1966 and $350 million in fiscal 1967.

Contingency Fund. Authorized $50 million for the President's contingency fund in each of fiscal years 1966-67.

Alliance for Progress. Authorized $600 million in fiscal 1967. Also authorized use for grants, within the total $600 million authorizations for fiscal years 1966-67, of $70 million.

Extended through June 30, 1967, the existing requirement that at least 50 percent of Alliance funds be available for loans to encourage economic development through private enterprise.

Required periodic reports on Alliance "self-help" projects.

International Organizations and Programs. Authorized $146,455,000 in each of fiscal years 1966-67.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad. Authorized appropriation of $9 million in each of fiscal years 1966-67.

Repealed, effective July 1, 1967, the authority for assistance to American-sponsored hospitals abroad.

Investment Guarantees. Broadened the definition of U.S. investors eligible to receive guarantees to include foreign corporations, partnerships or other associations owned by more than one U.S. citizen, corporation, partnership or other association.

Extended the authority to issue extended risk guarantees from June 30, 1966, to June 30, 1968 (instead of to June 30, 1967, as provided by the House).

Broadened a provision of existing law intended to promote private home ownership and stable economies in Latin America through U.S. guarantees of investments in housing projects in nations of that region.

Increased the limit on the total face amount of Latin American housing guarantees which could be outstanding at any one time from $250 million to $350 million, and extended the period during which they could be issued to June 30, 1968.

Surveys of Investment Opportunities. Authorized $2.1 million in fiscal 1967.

Administrative Expenses. Authorized appropriation of $55,240,000 for AID administrative expenses in each of fiscal years 1966-67, and $3,100,000 for State Department administrative expenses in each of fiscal years 1966-67.

Military Assistance. Authorized appropriation of $1,170,000,000 in each of fiscal years 1966-67.

Specified civic action as one of the purposes for which military assistance could be furnished to Latin America.

Provided that nonexcess defense articles could be sold at the standard price in effect at the time they were offered for sale (rather than at the time of delivery).

Stipulated that provisions relating to the administration of military assistance guarantees did not require one U.S. Government agency to pay to another the fees and premiums charged in connection with the issuance of guarantee contracts.

Extended for two years, through June 30, 1967, the existing special authority granted the President to furnish up to $300 million a year in defense articles from Defense Department stocks, as well as defense services, for military assistance purposes, without charge to the current military assistance appropriation, when he determined it to be vital to U.S. security.

Permitted military aid to Africa to be furnished not only for internal security, as provided under existing law, but also for "civic action requirements."

Extended for fiscal years 1966-67 the annual $25 million ceiling on grants of defense articles to African countries.

Authorized the use of $25 million of military aid funds for assistance to an inter-American military force under control of the Organization of American States, and stipulated that to the extent feasible, military aid should be furnished to the American republics "only in accordance with joint plans...approved by the Organization of American States."

General Provisions. Provided that funds realized as the result of the failure of certain transactions to conform to law or to AID regulations, or from the disposal of certain defense articles, should be deposited in the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts instead of being reused or reprogrammed.

Added to the existing requirements preceding an agreement or grant for economic assistance in excess of $100,000, the requirement that within six months prior to the agreement or grant, the chief of the economic assistance mission in the recipient country must certify that the country had the capability to utilize the assistance effectively. Further provided that if the certification could not be made, the assistance could be furnished only upon specific advance approval by the Secretary of State, an undersecretary or an assistant secretary.

Required AID officials, on approving dollar payment vouchers, to certify the reasons for use of dollars rather than local currencies whenever U.S.-owned local currencies were available.

Amended as follows the existing provision that no U.S. court shall decline because of the "act of state" doctrine to make a determination on the merits or to apply principles of international law in a case in which an act of a foreign state was alleged to be contrary to international law: (1) made clear that the provision did not prevent banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions from using the "act of state" doctrine as a defense to multiple liability upon any contract or deposit or insurance policy in any case where such liability had been taken over or expropriated by a foreign state; and (2) deleted the provision in existing law limiting its application to cases begun prior to Jan. 1, 1966, in effect making the provision permanent law.

Extended to June 30, 1967, the date for ending aid to any less-developed country which had failed to enter an agreement with the President to institute an investment guarantee program against incontrovertibility, expropriation or confiscation.

Provided that assistance not exceeding $1 million to any country would be administered, under direction of the Chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission, by the principal economic officer in the case of economic assistance, and by the senior military officer of the mission in the case of military assistance.

Broadened the existing exemption of famine and disaster relief to permit the United States to do whatever was necessary to meet the needs of famine or natural disaster victims during the initial emergency period, including dealing directly with the government involved and furnishing items of more lasting benefit to the country than food, clothing and temporary shelter.

Prohibited aid under the Act, and sales under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to Indonesia or the United Arab Republic whenever the President determined that either country was engaging in or preparing for military action against the United States or any country receiving U.S. aid.

Prohibited aid to any country which extended its jurisdiction for fishing purposes over any area of the high seas beyond that recognized by the United States and which imposed a penalty or sanction against any U.S. fishing vessel in international waters.

Barred aid, including issuance of new investment guarantees, in connection with any project in which U.S. public or private property rights were previously expropriated until the U.S. claims are settled pursuant to a judgment or award.

Future Program. Stipulated that all assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, terminate as of June 30, 1967.

Requested the President to submit to Congress by July 1, 1966, his recommendations and legislative proposals for future foreign aid programs, including and divided into the following separate categories: (1) humanitarian assistance, including grants, loans, contributions and other aid for relief purposes through international organizations or relief agencies or otherwise; (2) development assistance, to be extended only to countries in which progress was being made toward respect for the rule of law, freedom of expression and the press, and

recognition of the importance of individual freedom, initiative and private enterprise, and to be used for economic and social growth to make the recipient countries self-sufficient at the earliest possible date; (3) political or contingency assistance, primarily to advance or protect the mutual interests of the United States and other countries or areas; (4) military assistance, intended to serve the military defense of the United States; and (5) assistance of the type carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) through the use of surplus agricultural commodities.

Stipulated that such proposals should be based on an analysis and estimate of the funds required by the developing nations of the world to close the gap between the economically privileged nations and those striving to achieve a developed economy, including an assessment of the role of economic assistance by the United States and other developed nations.

Stipulated that administration of non-military assistance should be unified, insofar as practicable, under a single agency.

Stipulated that future foreign aid proposals should include recommendations as to the extent to which assistance should be furnished multilaterally or bilaterally and the extent to which it should be extended on a program or project basis.

Created a 16-member Foreign Aid Planning Committee -- with four members appointed by the President, six designated by the Vice President from among Members of the Senate and six designated by the Speaker of the House from among Members of the House -- to advise and assist the President and to make its own independent studies with a view to submitting recommendations to Congress, including a final report due Jan. 3, 1967. Authorized the use of not more than $400,000 of foreign assistance funds by the Committee.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 7 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Increase the fiscal 1966 authorization for technical cooperation and development grants by $9 million and for supporting assistance by $80 million, for use in Southeast Asia. Roll-call vote, 42-26.

June 8 -- Fulbright -- Authorize the use of $25 million of military aid funds for assistance to an inter-American military force under control of the Organization of American States, and stipulate that to the extent feasible, military aid should be furnished to the American republics "only in accordance with joint plans... approved" by the OAS. Roll call, 91-0.

June 10 -- Fred R. Harris (D Okla.) -- Prohibit aid under the Act, and sales under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480), to Indonesia or the United Arab Republic whenever the President determined that either country was engaging in or preparing for aggressive military action against the United States or any country receiving U.S. aid. Roll call, 73-13.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Request the President to take appropriate action, in cooperation with African and other interested nations and with international development organizations, to assist in the creation and advancement of African regional development institutions. Voice.

Claiborne Pell (D R.I.) -- Repeal effective July 1, 1967, rather than July 1, 1966, authority for assistance to certain American hospitals abroad, and increase from $7 million to $9 million the annual fiscal 1966-67 authorizations for certain American schools abroad. Voice.

June 11 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Reduce from 20 to 15 percent the amount of development loan funds that could be used for loans and grants to the International Development Assn., the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corp. (Existing law authorized 10 percent for the IDA; the Committee bill made the figure 20 percent and extended the provision to cover the IBRD and the IFC.) Roll call, 42-39.

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Stipulate that the voting power of the United States be exercised to disapprove any proposed loan by the International Development Assn. to any country to which the United States had suspended aid because of a finding by the President that the nation had expropriated U.S.-owned property and had not taken steps to provide compensation. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Limit the total authorization for each of fiscal years 1966-67 under the Act to $3,243,000,000. Roll call, 40-35.

June 14 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.)-Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- Stipulate that proposals for future foreign aid programs submitted by the President to Congress should be based on an analysis and estimate of the funds required by the developing nations of the world to close the gap between the economically deprived nations and those striving to achieve a developed economy, including an assessment of the role of economic assistance by the United States and other developed nations; and delete the provision that after June 30, 1967, the total number of countries receiving aid, except assistance intended primarily for humanitarian purposes, could not exceed 50. Roll call, 78-1.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Bar aid to any country which extended its jurisdiction for fishing purposes over any area of the high seas beyond that recognized by the United States and which imposed a penalty or sanction against any U.S. fishing vessel in international waters. Roll call, 59-24.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Increase from 12 to 16 the membership of the Foreign Aid Planning Committee established by the bill, and provide that in any future foreign aid program established by Congress, proposals for assistance of the type currently carried on under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 through the use of surplus agricultural commodities would be referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the House Committee on Agriculture. Voice.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Prohibit aid, including issuance of new investment guarantees, in connection with any project in which U.S. public or private property rights were previously expropriated by the country involved until the U.S. claims are settled pursuant to a judgment or award; effective for assistance granted after enactment of the bill. Voice.

Javits -- Require the Development Loan Fund and the Alliance for Progress to file annual reports on progress being made by "self help" programs. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 7 -- Morse -- Transfer $9 million in military aid funds to those funds provided for technical cooperation and development grants, and transfer $80 million in military aid funds to those funds provided for supporting assistance, for use in Southeast Asia. Roll call, 22-45.

June 8 -- William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Prohibit the Agency for International Development from purchasing petroleum products for use in its programs at higher than world competitive prices, and forbid the use of Government funds for the payment of barter agents' commissions in cases in which commodities furnished to a recipient country were obtained through the barter of other commodities. Roll call, 29-60.

June 9 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Prohibit aid to any country more than one year behind in payment of an assessment by the United Nations for regular dues or for peace and security operations, unless the President determined and notified Congress that aid should nevertheless be furnished. Roll call, 27-59.

Gruening -- Delete the fiscal 1967 authorizations provided in the bill. Roll call, 26-63.

June 10 -- Gruening -- Delete language urging the United States and other free world nations to place an increasing portion of their assistance on a multilateral basis and broadening the authority of the President to use 20 percent -- rather than the 10 percent in existing law -- of development loan funds to assist certain international financial organizations. Roll call, 40-46.

Morse -- Reduce by $170 million, to $1 billion, the annual fiscal 1966-67 authorizations for military assistance. Roll call, 22-63.

June 11 -- Morse -- Eliminate language authorizing assistance to foreign military forces for "civic action" programs helpful to economic and social development. Roll call, 10-71.

Frank Church (D Idaho) -- Reduce the fiscal 1966-67 authorizations for military aid by $115 million, to $1,055,000,000. Roll call, 38-43.

Morse -- Limit the total annual authorization for fiscal 1966-67 to $3 billion. Roll call, 26-54.

June 14 -- Morse -- Limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to India and Pakistan to 75 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Roll call, 25-63.

Morse -- Limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to India and Pakistan to 90 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Roll call, 26-58.

Morse -- Limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey to 75 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Roll call, 2-80.

Morse -- Limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey to 90 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Roll call, 6-79.

Morse -- Reduce by $100 million, to $500 million, the annual fiscal 1966-67 authorization for the Alliance for Progress. Roll call, 8-78.

Morse -- Reduce the existing limitation on military aid to Latin American nations in fiscal 1966 from $55 million to $40 million. Roll call, 20-67.

Morse -- Limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to Iran, Ethiopia and Jordan to 90 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Roll call, 15-74.

Conference Deadlock

Following passage of HR 7750 by the Senate, the bill was tied up in the House-Senate conference committee for two months, during which time the conferees met an unprecedented 12 times. Standing as a roadblock to agreement were the related questions of (1) whether to authorize funds for one year (fiscal 1966), as provided in the House version of the bill, or two (fiscal years 1966-67), as voted by the Senate and (2) whether to accept the Senate-passed provision calling for an end to the foreign aid program as currently constituted and establishing a study group to recommend a new program.

Senate and House conferees held their first meeting June 18, and subsequently met June 22, 23, 24 and 28. On June 29, they reportedly reached tentative agreement on a total authorization of $3,360,000,000 for fiscal 1966, but still had failed to come up with a solution of the two major differences. At this point, the conferees' six meetings equaled the record for foreign aid conference negotiations set in 1961.

Further meetings on July 7, 13, 19 and 21 also failed to produce a solution. On Aug. 3, Fulbright requested a meeting of members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with Secretary of State Rusk and AID Administrator Bell in an effort to obtain Administration assistance in finding a solution to the impasse. Fulbright said he had requested the meeting to "see if the Administration has any suggestions -- to see if there is any possibility of any compromise."

Following an Aug. 12 meeting of committee members with Rusk and Bell, the Committee met Aug. 16, and on Aug. 17 broke the deadlock that had been blocking action on HR 7750, agreeing to a one-year, $3,360,000,000 authorization.

The conference report (H Rept 811) was filed Aug. 18. Rep. E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), both conferees, did not sign the report. Both also voted against adoption of the report when it reached their respective chambers.

Major Conference Actions. Senate-House conferees on the foreign aid bill took the following actions on major differences between the bills:

Multilateral Aid-International Organizations. Rejected a Senate provision expressing the sense of Congress that an increasing proportion of U.S. aid be placed on a multilateral basis. Accepted a Senate provision authorizing the President to use up to 15 percent (rather than 10 percent as in existing law) of development loan funds for contributions to the International Development Assn., the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corp. (only the IDA qualified for the 10-percent contribution under the existing law). Rejected a Senate provision requiring the U.S. to use its voting power in the IDA to block any loan by that agency to a nation to which U.S. aid was suspended because of expropriation of American property without compensation.

The conference report noted that the 15-percent contribution section was "permissive only." It said that no use had been made of the authority in the past and that AID officials reported that there were no plans for allocating development loan funds to these international agencies in fiscal 1966.

Limitation on Authorization. Modified a provision in the Senate bill which arbitrarily limited the total authori-

zation to $3,243,000,000. Provided instead a limit of $3,360,000,000.

The Administration's appropriation request totaled $3,459,470,000, $99,470,000 more than finally authorized. However, the amounts specifically authorized in HR 7750 plus the Administration's appropriation requests for several areas (State Department, Alliance for Progress and Development Loans) authorized under previous law technically allowed a maximum appropriation of $3,457,670,000, slightly less than the Administration originally sought in appropriations. Thus, the net effect of the arbitrary $3,360,000,000 limit approved by the conferees was to limit the maximum appropriation to $97,670,000 less than could have been appropriated had the arbitrary limit not been imposed. The conference report said that the Administration had to decide where to cut its appropriation request to bring the request down to the authorization ceiling. (See box p. 423)

Two-Year Authorization, Review of Program. Conferees rejected the Senate provisions authorizing the aid program for two years (fiscal 1966 and 1967, rather than the usual one year), and calling for an end to the program as it was currently constituted in fiscal 1967 and a thorough review by a planning committee that would recommend future actions.

In their statement accompanying the conference report, House conferees said that although they "could not agree to a blanket two-year authorization under present conditions, they were not irrevocably opposed to authorizing foreign aid funds for longer than a year regardless of circumstances. There was general agreement also that many of the shortcomings of the foreign aid program which have evoked public criticism are basic and cannot be corrected merely by improvement in administrative procedures or in the quality of personnel."

The House conferees said that while they could not "bind their colleagues in subsequent sessions of the Congress," they had, in view of the action of the Senate conferees in receding from their position, included an "expression of informal understandings" in their statement to the effect that (1) during consideration of the foreign aid authorization bill in 1966, they would "urge their colleagues to examine with the greatest care such proposals as may be submitted authorizing foreign aid programs for two or more years"; (2) the conferees of both houses "urge the President to inaugurate a review of the foreign aid program as presently constituted, seeking to direct it more effectively toward the solution of the problems of the developing countries"; and (3) the House conferees recognized that "the willingness of the Senate conferees to recede on these provisions represents not an abandonment of the positions taken by the Senate, but an attempt to reach a reasonable compromise."

The conference statement also said: "If two-year authorizations were made, the authorizing committees of the House and Senate might direct their attention in alternate years primarily to a review of aid policies and an evaluation of operations rather than focusing on the programs submitted by the Executive for the year to come." (It was sometimes suggested that members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee opposed multiyear authorizations because the Committee had little else to do, in contrast to its Senate counterpart which had responsibility for treaties and other matters, and because the House Committee members did not have another major committee assignment, in contrast to Senators who -- because of their fewer number -- often served on several major committees.)

African Regional Development. Accepted a Senate provision requesting the President to encourage African regional development. The conference statement noted that "the primary responsibility for free world economic assistance to Africa rests with Europe and that the role of the United States, at most, is that of an interested minority participant."

Housing Guarantees. Modified a House provision, not in the Senate bill, which specified that of $300 million of extended risk guarantees authorized to be issued under existing law, not less than $150 million could be issued only for housing projects throughout the world similar to those insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Conferees limited the amount of extended risk guarantees that could be used for purposes other than housing to $175 million, thus assuring at least $125 million of the $300 million would be available for housing projects similar to those insured by the FHA.

Ceiling on Latin American Housing Guarantees. Agreed to a compromise increasing the ceiling from $250 million to $400 million (House: $450 million; Senate: $350 million) and extending the authority to issue guarantees through June 30, 1967 (House: same; Senate: June 30, 1968).

Alliance for Progress Grants. Specified that not more than $75 million of the $600 million authorized for the Alliance for Progress in fiscal 1966 could be used for technical cooperation grants, with the balance being available for dollar repayable loans (House: $85 million; Senate: $70 million).

Southeast Asia Authorization. Accepted a Senate authorization of $89 million for technical cooperation and development grants and for supporting assistance. (The Administration requested this amount after House action on the bill; the House version authorized appropriation of whatever sums were necessary for economic and military aid to Southeast Asia.)

Latin American Military Aid. Accepted a Senate provision which authorized the use of $25 million of military aid funds for aid to an inter-American military force under the control of the Organization of American States. Added a proviso that the cost of U.S. military goods sent to the Dominican Republic should not be charged against a $55 million ceiling in existing law on the total value of grant programs of defense articles for the American Republics. The conference report said the continuing and unknown cost of inter-American operation in the Dominican Republic might swamp the $55 million ceiling and prevent further bilateral or multilateral aid programs during the fiscal year.

Expropriation. Rejected a Senate floor amendment by Hickenlooper which prohibited aid to any project in a country in which U.S. property rights were previously expropriated. Conferees said that "the issues were much less clear and far more complex and controversial than was at first supposed." They said the "entire subject" could be reviewed later if necessary.

Act of State Doctrine. Accepted the Senate version of amendments to existing law on the act of state doctrine.

Shipping. Accepted modified provisions in the House bill cutting off aid to nations whose ships sent goods to North Viet Nam and in the Senate bill ending assistance to any nation which took certain specified actions in regard to U.S. fishing rights in international waters. The effect of the modifications was to give the President discretion in whether or not to end aid.

PL 480. Modified a Senate floor amendment which prohibited PL 480 "Food for Peace" aid to Indonesia or the United Arab Republic if the nation was attacking or preparing to attack another country receiving U.S. aid. Specified instead that no PL 480 aid could go to the UAR unless the President decided that such assistance was in the national interest; in addition, prohibited a PL 480 sale to the UAR for a period longer than a year at a time.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad. Rejected a Senate floor amendment by Pell dealing with repeal of the authority to aid hospitals and the authorization level for school aid. (The effect was to retain the House provision on schools and hospitals.)

FINAL ACTION

House. The House adopted the conference report Aug. 19 by a 224-150 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 990)

In floor discussion of the conference report, House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) said that while the House conferees had given their assurance that the question of a two-year authorization would receive "a fair go-round next year by the Committee on Foreign Affairs...the Senate did not ask us to commit ourselves to a two-year authorization next year, nor did we make such a commitment." Morgan said he had "an open mind on this matter, but I am not committed to supporting a two-year authorization next year, nor are the other House managers committed."

Senate. The Senate adopted the conference report Aug. 24 by a 67-27 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1068)

Explaining the action of Senate conferees in receding from their insistence on a two-year authorization and provision for establishment of a new foreign aid program, Senate Foreign Relations Commiteee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) Aug. 23 said "it is possible we may have laid the groundwork for more thorough reforms next year." This was so, he said, because of the statement by the House conferees urging House Members to examine future proposals for a two-year or longer authorization "with the greatest care," and the Aug. 12 statement by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in a meeting with the Foreign Relations Committee, that the Administration in 1966 would seek an extension of the "multi-year principle" to "all...authorizations contained in the foreign aid bill." Fulbright said that he hoped that in 1966 "some headway may be made so we may get away from the dreary cycle of one-year aid programs."

Speaking in opposition to the conference report, Wayne Morse (D Ore.) Aug. 24 called it "another retread on the same foreign aid program that has produced little or nothing for American foreign policy in the last five years except stonings, burnings and assaults on American property in many parts of the world." Morse said, "I yield to no one in my support of the theory of foreign aid," but added he believed "it is not in the interest of my country to continue foreign aid on the basis of its present format." Morse also said "the Senate conferees brought back no commitment...that gives the American taxpayer any assurance that the maladministration of foreign aid around the world will be corrected." He said, "The Senate conferees did not get any agreement out of the House conferees.... They gave us some language, but the language spells out no agreement whatsoever."

FOREIGN AID FUNDS

HR 10871 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 955) Sept. 2, 1965.

- Passed by a 239-143 roll-call vote of the House Sept. 8. (See p. 996)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 708) Sept. 13.
- Passed, amended, by a 59-22 roll-call vote of the Senate Sept. 23. (See p. 1076)
- Conference report (H Rept 1103) agreed to Oct. 1 by a 204-124 roll-call vote of the House (see p.1014) and Oct. 5 by a 40-23 roll-call vote of the Senate (see p. 1077).

PL 89-273 -- Signed into law Oct. 20.

Congress in 1965 appropriated $3,218,000,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1966, a figure $142 million below the amount authorized and just $241,470,000 or 6.9 percent below the Administration's revised budget request. The final figure represented the smallest percentage reduction in the President's request in the program's history.

The bill (HR 10871) also provided $714,188,000 for other programs, including $102 million for the Peace Corps and $455,880,000 for the Inter-American Development Bank.

Passage of the bill with the relatively small reductions marked the second consecutive year that the House had rejected attempts by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.), chairman of the House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee, to have the appropriations cut substantially below the amount authorized. In 1964, Passman had been stymied by the influence of Rep. George H. Mahon (D Texas), who had become chairman of the full Appropriations Committee following the death of Clarence Cannon (D Mo.). Cannon had supported Passman's previous efforts to cut foreign aid appropriations bills.

Mahon Jan. 28, 1965, announced a new membership list for the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, which had the effect of formalizing the loss of Passman's former power to bring about large cuts. The Subcommittee ratio was changed from seven Democrats - four Republicans to six Democrats - three Republicans. Dropped from the panel were Reps. George W. Andrews (D Ala.), John J. Flynt Jr. (D Ga.), John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) and William E. Minshall (R Ohio). Remaining on the Subcommittee were Passman, John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), William H. Natcher (D Ky.) and Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.). (Two of the other three previous subcommittee members were not Members of the House in 1965; the third left the Appropriations Committee for another position.) The following new members were added: Julia Butler Hansen (D Wash.), Jeffery Cohelan (D Calif.), Clarence D. Long (D Md.), Garner E. Shriver (R Kan.) and Mark Andrews (R N.D.). In House voting on the Administration's foreign aid request in 1964, Passman, Shriver and Andrews (N.D.) had voted against the President's position, while the other six members of the Subcommittee (as it was reconstituted in 1965) supported the President. By contrast, Administration supporters won a victory in the Subcommittee in 1964 only with the help of Conte and considerable pressure exerted by President Johnson.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 10871 appropriated the following funds for fiscal 1966:

FOREIGN AID

Economic Assistance	
Development Loans	$ 618,225,000
Technical Cooperation and Development Grants	202,355,000
Alliance for Progress	
Loans	435,125,000
Grants	75,000,000
Supporting Assistance	369,200,000
Contingency Fund	50,000,000
Special Contingency Fund for Southeast Asia	89,000,000
International Organizations	144,755,000
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	7,000,000
Administrative Expenses	
AID	54,240,000
State Department	3,100,000
Military Assistance	1,170,000,000
Total, Foreign Aid	$3,218,000,000

OTHER FUNDS

Funds Appropriated to the President	
Peace Corps	$ 102,000,000
Inter-American Development Bank	455,880,000
International Development Assn.	104,000,000
Army Department	
Ryukyu Islands Administration	14,733,000
Health, Education and Welfare	
Cuban Refugee Relief	30,000,000
Department of State	
Migration and Refugee Assistance	7,575,000
	$ 714,188,000

In addition the bill:

Continued the availability of foreign aid funds previously appropriated but not yet obligated -- estimated at an additional $158.3 million.

Provided that any expenditure over $100,000 for procurement of any commodity outside the United States must be reported to Congress, and that the report must state the reasons why any adverse effects upon the U.S. economy of industrial mobilization would not outweigh the economic or other advantages of less costly procurement overseas.

Limited to $12 million the amount of development grant funds available for research.

Stipulated that no assistance could be furnished any country that sold, furnished or permitted ships under its registry to carry to North Viet Nam any strategic items unless the President determined that the withholding of such assistance would be contrary to the national interest of the United States and reported his determination to Congress.

Prohibited assistance to the United Arab Republic and to Indonesia, unless the President determined that the availability of such assistance was "essential" to the U.S. national interest.

Continued legislative provisions enacted by Congress in past years, covering: restrictions on aid to Communist countries and countries shipping economic and strategic items to Cuba, reobligation of funds no longer to be used for a project for which they were previously obligated, opposition to the seating of Communist China in the UN, the payment of back dues of other UN members and a ban on transfer of development funds to the IDA.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Peace Corps. Continued the availability of $12.1 million previously appropriated but not yet obligated as of June 30, 1965, providing the Peace Corps with a total of $114.1 million for operation in 1966. Set a ceiling on administrative expenses of $24.1 million.

Export-Import Bank. Set the Bank's operating budget at $1,190,172,000, including $4,052,000 for administrative expenses.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Intermittently March 30-June 8 on funds for the foreign aid program and other international programs in fiscal 1966. Following completion of

History of Foreign Aid Cuts

Over the years Congress consistently reduced Administration requests for foreign aid in two steps, first by authorizing less money than the Administration sought, and then by appropriating less money than the two chambers had authorized. Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson each protested against the reductions made in their foreign aid programs.

Following are the cuts Congress inflicted on foreign aid requests from the fiscal 1948-49 bill to the fiscal 1966 bill. The table shows that the final fiscal 1964 appropriation of $3 billion constituted the largest percentage cut ever made. The next highest cuts were in funds for fiscal 1958, fiscal 1953 and fiscal 1956. President Johnson's fiscal 1965 and fiscal 1966 bills fared best.

(in billions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Authorization	Appropriation	Percent Cut[1]
1948-49	$7.37	$6.91	$6.45	12.5%
1950	5.68	5.59	4.94	13.0
1951	8.17	7.99	7.49	8.3
1952	8.50	7.58	7.28	14.4
1953	7.92	6.49	6.00	24.2
1954	5.83	5.16	4.53	22.3
1955	3.48	3.05	2.78	20.1
1956	3.53	3.42	2.70	23.5
1957	4.86	4.12	3.77	22.4
1958	3.86	3.39	2.77	28.2
1959	3.94	3.68	3.45	12.4
1960	3.93	3.58	3.23	17.8
1961	4.87	4.69	4.43	9.0
1962	4.77	4.26	3.91	18.0
1963	4.78	4.57	3.90	18.4
1964	4.53	3.60	3.00	33.8
1965	3.52	3.50	3.25	7.6
1966	3.46	3.36	3.22	6.9

1 Appropriation below request

hearings, further action on the bill was delayed pending passage of the foreign aid authorization bill (HR 7750), which was deadlocked by the failure of Senate and House conferees to agree on whether to authorize funds for one or two years, and whether to call for an end to the foreign aid program as currently constituted.

ACTION -- The full Committee Sept. 2 reported HR 10871 (H Rept 955), appropriating $3,285,000,000 for foreign aid and $716,453,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966, and setting the operating budget of the Export-Import Bank at $1,190,172,000.

The Committee explained that the conference report on the foreign aid authorization bill (HR 7750) contained specific authorizations totaling $3,457,670,000, but that a separate provision of the bill arbitrarily limited the total fiscal 1966 authorization fo $3,360,000,000. The Committee said the Executive had subsequently recommended that the arbitrary limitation be met by the following reductions: cutting technical cooperation and development grants from $210 million authorized to $202,355,000 appropriated; cutting Alliance for Progress development loans from $505,125,000 authorized to $470,125,000 appropriated; and cutting foreign aid development loans from $780,250,000 authorized to $725,225,000 appropriated, for a total reduction of $97,670,000.

The Committee made further reductions in funds appropriated for two of these programs. It cut funds for development loans below the Administration's revised request of $725,225,000 to $675,225,000, and those for Alliance for Progress development loans from the revised request of $470,125,000 to $445,125,000. These reductions totaled $75 million below the $3.36 billion authorized by HR 7750.

The Committee also explained that the $455,880,000 appropriated for the Inter-American Development Bank was composed of two elements: (1) $205,880,000, representing one-half the U.S. share of increased callable capital stock of the Bank, which had been authorized in 1964 and half of which had been appropriated in that year (1964 Almanac p. 318, 315); and (2) $250 million, representing the second installment of the U.S. share in the increase of resources of the Bank's Fund for Special Operations. Payment of the U.S. share had been authorized, and the first installment paid, earlier in 1965. (See p. 492)

Minority Views. All Republican members of the House Appropriations Committee except Silvio O. Conte (Mass.) and Howard W. Robison (N.Y.) said they hoped "that a reshaping of this program soon will be implemented." They said that foreign aid "is scattered throughout 10 bills presented to the Congress. Total requests of approximately $7.5 billion for foreign assistance purposes have been submitted." They added that "responsible cuts can be made without endangering United States foreign policy or its commitments to other nations." They said, "The time has come for a major overhauling. This should well be one of the major duties of this 89th Congress."

FLOOR ACTION

The House passed HR 10871 Sept. 8 by a 239-143 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 996)

Before passage, the House by voice vote rejected a recommittal motion with instructions to reduce economic assistance funds by $285 million -- bringing the foreign aid appropriation total down to $3 billion -- and to prohibit aid to any recipient country that engaged in military actions against another recipient country. The restriction was aimed at India and Pakistan as a result of the outbreak of fighting between the two countries. (See box p. 446)

The House by voice votes also rejected an amendment to prevent use of funds by the Agency for International Development for contracts calling for research into AID's organization, operation or personnel practices, and adopted an amendment to prohibit aid to any country which sold, furnished, or permitted ships under its registry to carry strategic goods to North Viet Nam.

Most debate was concerned with the provision in the recommittal motion, which was offered by Frank T. Bow (R Ohio). At the opening of debate on HR 10871, House Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) read a statement from Secretary of State Dean Rusk which said, in part, that the United States had "suspended military aid shipments to both India and Pakistan" and that "the Executive Branch will consult fully with appropriate Members of the Congress about the situation in the subcontinent and the conditions under which military aid might be resumed." Rusk's statement also said that pending enactment of the foreign aid appropriations bill, "the Administration has in general not been making new economic aid loans or grants to aid-receiving nations since the current fiscal year began," and that "the Executive Branch will consult with appropriate Members of Congress on the situation in the subcontinent in connection with making new economic aid loans or grants."

Mahon said that it was "too early to predict the course of events" in the India-Pakistan dispute, and that "the alternative lines of action open to the United States should not at this time be foreclosed by legislative action on the pending bill."

In subsequent debate on the proposed recommittal motion, Mahon said Congress should not "tie the hands of the President at such a critical time." He said that "in providing aid to India and Pakistan we were not blind to the fact that the nearest neighbor to India and Pakistan is Red China. We want Red China to have strong anti-Communist neighbors...should Red China, following the passage of this legislation by the Congress, conclude that, 'Well, we can now again renew our aggression against India because the hands of the President are tied by this Act of Congress,' it would be a horrendous thing...." Mahon added, "The point is that we would jeopardize the security of the United States by opening the door for Red China to attack India while the circumstances are favorable for such an attack."

Proponents of the recommittal amendment argued that it would not prevent aid to India or Pakistan if one of those countries was attacked by Communist China. Bow said that "this is a denial of aid where the countries in the fight have been the recipients of aid." Bow said "if the aggression is from Red China into India or into Pakistan, wherever it may be, there is no prohibition here against aid to the country to resist Communist aggression.... But what we are trying to say to our friends is this: 'You cannot take the foreign aid which we are voting, amounting to millions and millions of dollars, to kill each other'."

However, opponents of Bow's motion disagreed with this interpretation of its effect. House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) said, "If you have the situation where Red China attacks one of two countries that are fighting each other, and you get Red China fighting one,

and you have the two countries fighting each other, both of which have received our aid, (the provision of the recommittal motion) means because Pakistan and India are fighting we cannot give any aid to either one or the other, even though one of them happens to be fighting on the side of Red China while fighting the other."

Otto E. Passman (D La.), chairman of the House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee and in the past a leading critic of the foreign aid program, opposed the provision of the recommittal motion that would have reduced the funds total. Passman said "all this year I have been asking for help on the problem of adjusting the funds required for this foreign aid bill.... I did not get too much encouragement along the way from either side of the aisle.... The proposal now comes a little bit late...."

Explaining his position as floor manager of HR 10871, Passman said that as chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee "it will be my responsibility to defend (the bill) to the fullest extent of my ability. May I say at the outset that I shall defend the bill as a representative of the majority of the Subcommittee and the full Committee. These views are not necessarily my own." Passman said "this is one of the fattest foreign aid bills presented to the Congress in many years. This can be established with facts when you pull together the fragments for a total figure. Foreign assistance has been fragmentized into different accounts, agencies and international organizations."

Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) said that Congress was "at a crossroads for foreign aid. We have traveled a long road to the point where the mere continuation of what has been done in the past is insufficient to meet the problems of the future. We have reached the point where there must be a comprehensive reevaluation of the scope and character of our assistance efforts." But he said he supported the program.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10871 appropriated the following funds for fiscal 1966:

FOREIGN AID

Economic Assistance	
Development Loans	$ 675,225,000
Technical Cooperation and Development Grants	202,355,000
Alliance for Progress	
Loans	445,125,000
Grants	75,000,000
Supporting Assistance	369,200,000
Contingency Fund	50,000,000
Special Contingency Fund for Southeast Asia	89,000,000
International Organizations	144,755,000
American Schoools and Hospitals Abroad	7,000,000
Administrative Expenses	
AID	54,240,000
State Department	3,100,000
Military Assistance	1,170,000,000
Total, Foreign Aid	$3,285,000,000

OTHER FUNDS

Funds Appropriated to the President	
Peace Corps	$ 102,000,000
Inter-American Development Bank	455,880,000
International Development Assn.	104,000,000
Army Department	
Ryukyu Islands Administration	14,733,000
Health, Education and Welfare	
Cuban Refugee Relief	32,265,000
Department of State	
Migration and Refugee Assistance	7,575,000
Total, Other Programs	$ 716,453,000

In addition the bill:

Set as the operating budget of the Export-Import Bank $1,190,172,000, including $4,052,000 for administrative expenses.

Continued the availability of foreign aid funds previously appropriated but not yet obligated -- estimated as an additional $158.3 million.

Continued the availability of $12.1 million of Peace Corps funds previously appropriated but not obligated as of June 30, 1965, providing the Peace Corps with a total of $114.1 million for operation in 1966.

Prohibited the use of funds appropriated for development loans for loans to the International Development Assn. (The Foreign Aid Authorization Act of 1965 and other recent years had authorized the President to make available a specified percent of development loan funds to the IDA and other international development organizations, but subsequent appropriations bills had prohibited such use of development loan funds.)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Sept. 8 -- John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Prohibit aid to any country which sold, furnished or permitted ships under its registry to carry economic or military strategic goods to North Viet Nam (as well as to Cuba). Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Sept. 8 -- Vernon W. Thomson (R Wis.) -- Prohibit the use of funds appropriated for economic assistance by the Agency for International Development for contracts calling for research into AID's organization, operation or personnel practices. Voice vote.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Sept. 8-10 on appropriations for the foreign aid program and other international programs in fiscal 1966.

ACTION -- The Committee Sept. 13 reported an amended version of HR 10871 (S Rept 708) appropriating $3,193,000,000 for foreign aid and $714,188,000 for related agencies in fiscal 1966, and setting the operating budget of the Export-Import Bank at $1,190,172,000.

The Committee made reductions in two programs below the amounts appropriated by the House. It reduced from $445,125,000 to $435,125,000 funds appropriated for Alliance for Progress development loans, and from $675,225,000 to $593,225,000 those appropriated for foreign aid development loans, for a total reduction of $92 million below the amount appropriated by the House.

The Committee said that unexpected carryovers of unobligated funds had occurred in several programs, including Alliance for Progress development loans ($29,686,000 carryover) and foreign aid development loans ($91,292,000 carryover). It said these funds would be

available in fiscal 1966 in addition to newly appropriated amounts.

In another section of the bill, the Committee cut House-approved funds for assistance to refugees in the United States from $32,265,000 to $30 million.

Majority Views. The Committee said the foreign aid program "continues to be an important adjunct of (U.S.) foreign policy and an effective instrument in...providing less-developed nations with technical knowledge and the necessary financial assistance to achieve greater economic growth and governmental stability, increased utilization of national resources and improved living standards."

The Committee explained that it had deleted a House-passed provision prohibiting the use of development loan funds for loans to the International Development Assn., and had provided instead that up to 10 percent of such funds could be made available to the IDA, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Finance Corp. The report said that AID planned to use the authority on a matching basis so that any additional funds contributed by the United States would be matched by an equal contribution from other countries. The report said, "This could prove to be a useful instrument to persuade other donor countries to increase their levels of aid."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate passed HR 10871 Sept. 23 by a 59-22 roll-call vote, sending the bill to conference with the House. As passed by the Senate, the bill appropriated $3,143,000,000 for foreign aid and $714,188,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966, and set the operating budget of the Export-Import Bank at $1,190,172,000. (For voting see chart p. 1075, 1076)

Before passage, the Senate adopted an amendment by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) reducing the foreign aid appropriation by a total of $50 million, and adopted separate amendments by Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) barring aid to Indonesia or the United Arab Republic unless the President determined such aid to be essential to the national interest of the United States. The Senate also rejected seven amendments to the bill, six of which would have reduced appropriations.

Saltonstall's amendment, which was accepted by a 45-35 roll-call vote, reduced funds for technical cooperation and development grants by $20 million, for supporting assistance by $20 million and for international organizations by $10 million. Saltonstall said he had always "supported and been on the generous side concerning foreign aid," but that he believed "we shall have tremendous additional military expenses and responsibilities around the world on an increasing rather than on a decreasing scale...." He said he was confident "that our military assistance to Viet Nam will be greatly increased in addition to the amount provided in the bill," and that reductions should be made in funds appropriated for economic assistance to pay for the increases. Saltonstall said that even with the reductions, funds "would be sufficient to carry out our responsibilities" under the programs where the cuts would be made.

Opposing the amendment, John O. Pastore (D R.I.), floor manager of HR 10871, said that except for 1955, the fiscal 1966 foreign aid request was "the smallest amount ever requested by the Administration in the entire life of the foreign aid program." He said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had already "cut the bill down to the marrow of the bone," and that Saltonstall's amendment would "get into the marrow and destroy the program."

Gruening first proposed an amendment that would have prohibited aid to Indonesia under any circumstances. He said that Indonesian President Achmed Sukarno "has denounced us. He has vilified the United States. He has gotten into bed with Communists. He has burned our libraries.... This amendment would merely withhold all financial aid from him for the next year."

Frank Church (D Idaho) opposed the amendment because there was no way "we can know whether Sukarno will remain as the head of the Indonesian Government. What if a revolt in the palace guard were to overthrow him tomorrow? What if, a month from now, he were to pass on to his reward and some new regime were to take control of Indonesian affairs? If we were to write into the bill and into the law itself a prohibition against the extension of any aid to Indonesia, then we will have blocked the President at the very time when we would no longer want to prohibit the extension of possible assistance to Indonesia."

At the suggestion of Pastore, Gruening modified his amendment to bar aid to Indonesia unless the President determined it to be "essential to the national interest of the United States." This, and an identical amendment relating to the United Arab Republic, were then adopted by voice votes, but an amendment without the modified language cutting off military aid to India and Pakistan was rejected by voice vote.

Three of the rejected amendments to reduce funds were introduced by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and three by Allen J. Ellender (D La.). Morse proposed the following amendments:

- Reduce by $25 million funds for military assistance to Latin American countries. It was rejected by a 41-43 roll-call vote. Morse said such aid "is making hay for the Communists, not for the United States." He said much of the aid was used to create "military oligarchies and a military class throughout Latin America. That military class, in country after country, is keeping down freedom and playing directly into the hands of the Communists." Morse said he favored providing "adequate military aid... to keep down Communist coups. But they do not need the kind or extent of military aid we are sending to Latin America to keep down Communist coups."

Pastore said the proposed $25 million reduction "may be considered small with reference to the $1.17 billion for the entire military assistance program for all nations...(but) the $25 million is one-third of the entire military assistance program for Latin America." He said, "It would be a drastic, dangerous and tragic cut."

- Reduce military aid appropriations by $170 million, to $1 billion, and limit military aid to India, Pakistan, Greece and Turkey to 50 percent of the costs of equipment and training which those countries received during fiscal 1965. It was rejected by a 32-54 roll call.

Morse said his amendment would reduce aid to countries "which have shown that they do not take seriously the admonitions of our military agreements that this equipment is not to be used against nations friendly to the United States."

- Reduce military aid appropriations by $292 million, to $878 million. It was rejected by a 30-56 roll call.

Morse said the amendment would cut military aid funds by 25 percent, and "leave to the discretion of the President the way in which he would apply the reduced amount." Morse said he would be "willing to apply to economic assistance the amount saved...." He said "our military aid is not helping to protect freedom. It is helping to spread Communism in the world. If the $292 million is spent for military assistance, in my judgment it will buy the American people the equivalent of billions (of dollars) of ill will."

Pastore called the proposed reduction "a meat axe cut." He asked, "Why the $292 million figure? Why not make it easier for bookkeeping purposes and make the figure $300 million or $400 million?... Vote against the whole program, if we wish to do so." Pastore said the $1.17 billion figure had been recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and approved by the House and by the Senate Appropriations Committee. He said, "If we cannot take the word of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, if we cannot take the word of the Commander in Chief, whose words are we going to take"?

Ellender introduced amendments to:

● Reduce military aid funds by $100 million, to $1.07 billion. It was rejected by a 35-47 roll call. Ellender said the amount of the reduction "is equal to the amount of the increase proposed in the 1966 Budget for countries not presently engaged in conflict...." He said, "A considerable amount of the increased military aid is going to Taiwan. Why this is so, I just cannot understand.... Strange as it may seem, the (fiscal 1966 Budget) includes increases for Pakistan...and also for Turkey."

Pastore said the proposed reduction would be "a disastrous cut." He said the Senate had rejected the amendment to reduce funds by $292 million, and said, "This is (a cut of) $100 million.... Do not handcuff or handicap foreign aid here. Do not start to make meat axe cuts."

● Reduce appropriations for development loans by $50 million, to $543,225,000. It was rejected by a 29-53 roll call. Ellender said the development loan fund was the portion of the foreign aid program "most prone to further reduction...." He said, "In some of the countries for which development loan funds are requested, the amount of development loan assistance seems to be deliberately understated...usually...in countries which are highly developed and really should not even be on the dole." Ellender said the program was conversely overstated "in those countries where there is a need for development loan funds, a need, I might add, that is not difficult to justify to Congress." Pastore replied that the Senate Appropriations Committee had already cut the appropriation for development loan funds "even below... the House figure on the development loan. I say that we have cut it down to the bare bone. Now we will be getting into the marrow."

● Reduce appropriations for the Contingency Fund by $30 million, to $20 million. It was rejected by an 18-63 roll call.

Ellender said, "This fund was initially established in 1958 to give the President the funds he required to provide help in any economic, political or natural emergency abroad.... It was not to be used for military contingencies." However, Ellender said, the fund had been used

India-Pakistan Conflict

The outbreak of major hostilities between India and Pakistan in 1965 strained relations between those countries and the United States, which had supplied large quantities of food, other economic goods and military equipment to both nations.

At the height of the warfare in September, the United States halted all shipments of military supplies to both countries and, beginning June 30, continued food shipments under PL 480 on a month-to-month basis. However, President Johnson Dec. 9 authorized a speed-up of grain shipments to India under the PL 480 program to help alleviate a threatened famine in that country. The allocation of 1.5 million tons was to cover the allocations of December, January and February. In addition, the President announced a $50 million loan to help India buy fertilizer in the United States.

The dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir had flared intermittently since the partition of the state in 1947, following India's and Pakistan's independence from Britain. Britain transferred power in a manner that permitted the rulers of the princely states that comprised British India to regain control of foreign and defense policies and to continue to exercise domestic powers. Most of these rulers quickly acceded to India or Pakistan as religious majorities, geographical contiguity or economic ties dictated. In Kashmir, with a Hindu ruler and a predominantly Moslem population, the ruler refused to accede to either. Late in 1947, Moslem tribesmen from Pakistan invaded Kashmir to avenge alleged mistreatment of Moslems, an invasion believed to have been encouraged and aided by Pakistan. The Kashmir ruler appealed to India for assistance and troops were sent but only after the ruler acceded to India. Fighting in Kashmir continued for more than a year before a cease-fire agreement was negotiated to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1949. Kashmir remained divided along the cease-fire line thereafter. India was left in control of about two-thirds of the area of Kashmir and Pakistan in control of the other one-third.

On Aug. 7, 1965, India charged that Pakistan had sent armed infiltrators into Indian-held Kashmir to start a guerrilla war. Pakistan replied that India was trying to cover up an internal revolt. Indian forces crossed the cease-fire line Aug. 16 to attack bases and staging areas of the infiltrators. Full-scale Indian-Pakistani hostilities followed.

As fighting continued, the United States and Britain halted all military aid shipments to both nations.

India Sept. 21 and Pakistan Sept. 22 accepted a UN Security Council resolution demanding a cease-fire. The fighting ended Sept. 22. Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan Mohammad Ayub Khan in early January met in Tashkent, in Soviet Central Asia, to discuss the Kashmir dispute. The U.S.S.R. arranged the meeting and Soviet Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin helped achieve agreement. Although the Kashmir dispute was not resolved, the agreement signed Jan. 10 provided that both nations were to withdraw their armed personnel to positions held before Aug. 5. Shastri died early Jan. 11 of a heart attack after signing the agreement.

"in both the military and economic areas." Ellender said another section, section 510(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, "gives the President special authority to use up to $300 million for contingencies that may develop in any particular year should he determine that it is vital to the security of the United States...." He added, "In view of what has been done with the contingency fund over the years, I am firmly convinced that the contingency fund should be minimal...."

Pastore called Ellender's proposal "a genuine handcuff amendment." He said the President was "responsible for the security of the nation" and "for peace in our time." Pastore said the President "cannot foretell where or when the emergency may be. Yet on the floor of the Senate, we are being asked to handcuff the President by reducing this fund from $50 million to $20 million because, it is said, we cannot trust the President to use that fund in case of an emergency."

On the passage vote, J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, responded "present." Fulbright said he did not vote "primarily because of the failure of Congress this year to give the foreign aid program a new philosophy and direction." As on previous occasions, Fulbright said that aid program funds should be authorized on a long-term basis "to permit orderly economic planning" by recipients, that economic and military assistance should be handled in separate legislation, and that "increasing amounts" of U.S. development assistance should be channeled through international organizations. He said that "virtually all of the reforms I thought necessary have been abandoned at least for this year."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 10871 appropriated the following funds for fiscal 1965:

FOREIGN AID

Economic Assistance	
Development Loans	$ 593,225,000
Technical Cooperation and Development Grants	182,355,000
Alliance for Progress	
Loans	435,125,000
Grants	75,000,000
Supporting Assistance	349,200,000
Contingency Fund	50,000,000
Special Contingency Fund for Southeast Asia	89,000,000
International Organizations	134,755,000
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	7,000,000
Administrative Expenses	
AID	54,240,000
State Department	3,100,000
Military Assistance	1,170,000,000
Total, Foreign Aid	$3,143,000,000

OTHER FUNDS

Funds Appropriated to the President	
Peace Corps	$ 102,000,000
Inter-American Development Bank	455,880,000
International Development Assn.	104,000,000
Army Department	
Ryukyu Islands Administration	14,733,000
Health, Education and Welfare	
Cuban Refugee Relief	$ 30,000,000
Department of State	
Migration and Refugee Assistance	7,575,000
Total, Other Programs	$ 714,188,000

In addition the bill:

Set as the operating budget of the Export-Import Bank $1,190,172,000, including $4,052,000 for administrative expenses.

Continued the availability of foreign aid funds previously appropriated but not obligated -- estimated as an additional $158.3 million.

Continued the availability of $12.1 million of Peace Corps funds previously appropriated but not obligated as of June 30, 1965, providing the Peace Corps with a total of $114.1 million for operation in 1966.

Stipulated that up to 10 percent of development loan funds could be made available to the International Development Assn., the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Finance Corp. (AID proposed to make the funds available on a matching basis with other nations to encourage further increases in the resources of these institutions.)

Expressed the sense of Congress that assistance should be denied to any country which failed to take appropriate steps to prevent its ships from transporting strategic items, items of economic assistance or other equipment, materials or commodities to North Viet Nam.

Barred aid to Indonesia or the United Arab Republic unless the President determined aid to either country to be essential to the national interest of the United States.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 23 -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Reduce funds for technical cooperation and development grants by $20 million, for supporting assistance by $20 million and for international organizations and programs by $10 million. Roll-call vote, 45-35.

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Bar aid to the United Arab Republic unless the President determined such aid to be in the national interest. Voice.

Gruening -- Bar aid to Indonesia unless the President determined such aid to be in the national interest. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sept. 23 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Reduce funds for military assistance to Latin American countries by $25 million. Roll-call vote, 41-43.

Morse -- Reduce military assistance appropriations by $170 million, to $1 billion, and limit military aid to India, Pakistan, Greece and Turkey to 50 percent of the cost of equipment and training which those countries received during fiscal 1965. Roll call, 32-54.

Morse -- Reduce military assistance appropriations by $292 million, to $878 million. Roll call, 30-56.

Gruening -- Bar military aid to India or Pakistan. Voice.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Reduce military assistance appropriations by $100 million, to $1.07 billion. Roll call, 35-47.

Ellender -- Reduce funds for development loans by $50 million, to $543,225,000. Roll call, 29-53.

Ellender -- Reduce funds for the President's Contingency Fund by $30 million, to $20 million. Roll call, 18-63.

CONFERENCE REPORT

Senate-House conferees Sept. 30 filed the conference report (H Rept 1103) on HR 10871, appropriating $3,218,000,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. The conference report also contained an appropriation of $714,188,000 for related programs, which was the amount appropriated by the Senate and was $2,265,000 below the amount appropriated by the House.

The conferees accepted the following House-passed foreign aid appropriations figures:

- Technical cooperation and development grants, $202,355,000 (Senate: $182,355,000).
- International organizations and programs, $144,755,000 (Senate: $134,755,000).
- Supporting assistance, $369,200,000 (Senate: $349,200,000).

The conferees accepted the Senate figures of $435,125,000 for Alliance for Progress development loans (instead of the House appropriation of $445,125,000) and $30,000,000 for assistance to Cuban refugees (instead of the $32,265,000 House appropriation), and approved an appropriation of $618,225,000 for development loans (instead of the $675,225,000 voted by the House and $593,225,000 by the Senate).

In other actions, conferees:

- Restored House language prohibiting the transfer of development loan funds to the International Development Assn., the World Bank or the International Finance Corporation, instead of a Senate provision permitting the transfer of up to 10 percent of such funds.
- Deleted House language prohibiting assistance to countries shipping strategic equipment to North Viet Nam, but approved the House provision prohibiting economic assistance to countries which shipped items of economic aid to North Viet Nam. (As in previous foreign aid bills, HR 10871 prohibited aid to countries furnishing or shipping economic or strategic items to Cuba.)
- Prohibited assistance to any country which shipped military goods to North Viet Nam, unless the President determined that withholding of such assistance would be contrary to the national interest and so reported to Congress. (This replaced a Senate provision expressing the sense of Congress that assistance should be denied to any country which failed to take appropriate steps to prevent its ships from transporting goods to North Viet Nam.)
- Let stand Senate provisions prohibiting aid to the United Arab Republic or Indonesia unless the President determined such aid to be essential to the national interest.

FINAL ACTION

The House Oct. 1, by a 204-127 roll-call vote, and the Senate Oct. 5, by a 40-23 roll-call vote, adopted the conference report (H Rept 1103) on HR 10871. (For voting, see charts p. 1014, 1077)

Before adopting the report, the House, by a 164-174 roll-call vote, rejected a motion to recommit the report with instructions that House conferees insist upon disagreement to an amendment relating to aid to countries that shipped strategic goods to North Viet Nam. The motion to recommit the bill, which was offered by Rep. Garner E. Shriver (R Kan.), ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee, would have instructed House conferees to insist upon disagreement to a Senate amendment which deleted House language prohibiting assistance to countries shipping strategic equipment to North Viet Nam, but retained similar language relating to Cuba. As passed by the House, HR 10871 contained separate provisions prohibiting aid to any country which sold, furnished or permitted ships under its registry to ship militarily strategic or economic items to Cuba or to North Viet Nam. The references to North Viet Nam, which had been added by an amendment offered by John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), were deleted by the Senate when it passed the bill. The conferees accepted the Senate's deletion of North Viet Nam in the provision relating to strategic goods, but retained the House's reference in the section relating to economic assistance. A substitute for the deleted section, giving the President discretionary authority to withhold aid, was approved by the conferees.

Supporting Shriver's recommittal motion, Charles E. Chamberlain (R Mich.) said it was intended to provide "that when it comes to shipping to the enemy we give the same identical treatment to North Viet Nam as we are giving to Cuba. Why should we create a double standard here?" Chamberlain pointed out that without the reference to North Viet Nam, the only restrictive language relating to the shipment of strategic items there would be a provision prohibiting aid to countries that shipped such goods unless the President determined that the withholding of assistance to such countries would be contrary to the national interest, and so reported to Congress. Chamberlain said, "This would give the President authority to aid countries that are in fact giving military aid to North Viet Nam if he finds it in the national interest. Why he would want this is beyond me. I cannot conceive a possible situation where free world ships would be carrying military assistance, strategic assistance to North Viet Nam and have the President say that it is in our national interest to give that country aid."

Opposing the recommittal motion, Rooney said it would be "folly to prevent the President from taking action necessary to protect our national interests. He has the facts and he has the responsibility to deal with situations and crises around the world...." Rooney argued that adoption of the motion would prohibit military assistance to Greece, which he said "has suffered a prolonged government crisis. I regret to have to say that the Greeks are simply unable at this time to take the steps necessary to end all shipping to North Viet Nam." Rooney also said the conference report "contains stronger language than what was contained in the authorization legislation. It also contains stronger language than what was contained in the Senate bill. It is not as strong as could be but all legislation is a result of compromise."

Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) also opposed the recommittal motion. He said that its adoption "could in my judgment be interpreted as a vote of no confidence in the President in this matter. This is certainly not the desire of any Members of the House on either side of the aisle." Mahon said, "Cutting off shipping to North Viet Nam is not the only question at stake; as indicated earlier (by Rooney), important relationships with NATO allies vital to our security might well be adversely affected if in our well-intentioned desire to hamstring North Viet Nam in every way possible we should unwisely tie our President's hands."

VIET NAM WAR GROWS, BECOMES MAJOR ISSUE

The war in Viet Nam during 1965 took many turns on many fronts -- military, diplomatic, domestic and foreign -- often without any clear points to mark the turnings. It was clear, though, that between January and December the American military involvement had mushroomed and the war escalated into North Viet Nam; that public pressure for a peaceful settlement of the war and Administration efforts to seek negotiations had increased; and that the war had become the dominant issue facing the nation, overshadowing and threatening President Johnson's domestic legislative achievements. Less clear at the year's end was whether the war would continue to escalate, or whether both sides would decide that "victory" was impossible and would attempt to "decelerate" the combat. Also unclear were America's precise negotiating terms, or whether the governments of either North or South Viet Nam were interested in negotiations. For the first half of the year, governmental chaos in Saigon threatened to undermine any efforts made by the United States to help South Viet Nam, and made it incumbent on the United States to step up its aid to save the situation. To add to the confusion, there was widespread disagreement on who was the dominant enemy force -- China, North Viet Nam, or indigenous South Vietnamese guerillas known as the Viet Cong and represented politically by the National Liberation Front (NLF).

The beginning of 1965 was marked by a serious deterioration of both the political and the military situation in Viet Nam. A six-day battle at Binh Gia, which ended Jan. 2, was described as a "disastrous" defeat for the American-backed South Vietnamese forces, while in Saigon the government was undergoing one of the numerous upheavals that were to last until the accession June 19 of General Nguyen Cao Ky. American forces in Viet Nam at the opening of the year consisted of 23,000 noncombat troops who were serving officially in an "advise and support" capacity, and the Administration retained a hope that a solution to the Vietnamese problem by the South Vietnamese could be found with the United States maintaining a limited role.

The nature of the war markedly changed following a surprise attack Feb. 7 by Viet Cong guerillas on a U.S. military compound at Pleiku, and the U.S. aim to remain in a limited advisory role was rapidly reassessed. U.S. and South Vietnamese bombers immediately retaliated against training and staging areas in North Viet Nam, with the raids coming only a few hours after the arrival of Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in Hanoi, the capital of North Viet Nam. A State Department White Paper released Feb. 27 conceded the failure of the attempt to end the war by restricting the fighting to South Viet Nam and invited the North to choose between peace and an "increasingly destructive" conflict. By the end of February the air strikes against the North had been put on a continuing basis to "force" negotiations, while the United States prepared a buildup of combat forces. With the increased U.S. commitment, policy began to center on a military solution to the war with the United States undertaking the major military burden.

The new "escalation" of the war prompted immediate pressures to halt the widening hostilities. At home, the country was swept by a new phenomenon -- "teach-ins" protesting the American presence in Viet Nam. Internationally, the United Nations and foreign governments took unsuccessful steps to try to bring the participants of the war into negotiations. The Administration appeared reluctant to pursue such proposals and insisted that Hanoi showed no sign of any willingness to negotiate. However, in response to public pressures, President Johnson April 7, in a major policy speech on Southeast Asia at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, stated that the Government was willing to enter into "unconditional discussions" with any of the "governments concerned." This presumably did not include the Viet Cong. The President also offered to contribute $1 billion to a development program for all of Southeast Asia, including North Viet Nam, as soon as "peaceful cooperation" was possible.

Between April and May the American troop buildup continued, while regular army units of the North Vietnamese began to appear in the South. Between May 12 and May 18 the United States called a moratorium on bombing of the North in order to elicit peace feelers from Hanoi, which were not forthcoming. At the end of May the U.S. Government reported the presence of a number of Soviet anti-aircraft missile sites around Hanoi.

The installment of the Ky government June 19 established reasonable governmental stability in the South. On July 28 President Johnson replaced Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor with Henry Cabot Lodge as U.S. Ambassador to South Viet Nam. Following a trip July 14-20 by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Ambassador Lodge to Saigon, the President July 28 announced that U.S. military strength in Viet Nam would be increased "almost immediately" from 75,000 to 125,000. However, Mr. Johnson assured an anxious nation that the increase would be accomplished without call-up of the reserves. American forces in Viet Nam by the end of the year were over 181,000.

The large-scale bombing raids, in both North and South Viet Nam, and the vast increase since the beginning of the year of troop strength in the South, required new outlays for men and materiel. Despite highly vocal criticism of his Viet Nam policy by a small group of Senators, Congress had earlier, on May 6, almost unanimously approved a special Presidential request for $700 million to fund the war (see story p. 180) -- a move which many felt reflected more a desire to get Congressional approval for his policies than an immediate need for the money. On Aug. 4, following McNamara's trip to Saigon and the President's announcement of a further troop buildup, the Administration requested an additional $1.7 billion in appropriations for Viet Nam operations. The defense appropriations bill (HR 9221 -- PL 89-312, see p. 168) containing the amended request was approved unanimously by Congress Sept. 21. Congressional debate was not completely muffled by these tests of support, and criticism continued both from those who wanted greater U.S. involvement in Viet Nam and those who wanted the U.S. to negotiate a withdrawal.

Negotiation Efforts. Throughout the year pressure increasingly mounted from abroad, from Congress and from the public to find a peaceful solution to the war. Demonstrations flared for three days Oct. 15-17 across the nation. In the United States an estimated 70,000 people participated in marches and rallies in over 60 U.S. cities. In addition, the Administration's interest in neg-

otiations was greeted with increased skepticism when the State Department Oct. 14 confirmed that in August 1964, the Johnson Administration had turned down peace talks with North Viet Nam that had been secretly arranged by UN Secretary General U Thant. Citizen protests reached a peak when an estimated 20,000 demonstrators Nov. 27 joined in a non-violent "March on Washington for Peace in Viet Nam."

Meanwhile, it became increasingly apparent that the Administration had stepped up its diplomatic efforts for negotiations and that this effort was being made more public to assuage public criticism. Although greater efforts were shown, it was not clear if the Administration's aims had altered or that its negotiating position had been made sufficiently attractive to appeal to the Communists. The President during the late summer and fall looked first to the United Nations and then to other countries for assistance in approaching Hanoi, and by December the Administration appeared to be making one last "peace offensive" before a further escalation of the war was made. The United States sought an independent and secure South Vietnamese state, while North Viet Nam sought unification of the country and Communist participation in any new government, plus the withdrawal of all foreign forces and bases from Viet Nam. The positions on both sides tended to vary and presumably were subject to negotiation. However, the North tended to distrust American motives and seemed to remain confident that the Communist forces could eventually win without negotiations, through the collapse of U.S. willpower to fight a debilitating war in Asia. As the year ended, a 30-hour Christmas truce which began Dec. 24 had led into a second, and longer, moratorium of the bombing of North Viet Nam which continued into the new year. At the same time numerous top U.S. diplomats were sent to capitals around the world in a massive drive to sell the American position, rally support, and communicate to Hanoi the sincerity of the U.S. desire to settle the war by negotiation. No positive response was heard, however, from any of the parties on the Communist side, and an announced trip to Hanoi of a high-level Soviet delegation led by Aleksander Shelepin, Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, led to speculation that the Soviets were about to increase their aid to North Viet Nam despite hopes in the West that the Soviets would use their influence to try to persuade Hanoi to negotiate a peace.

Meanwhile, a high level Senate fact-finding mission led by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) had returned Dec. 18 from a 35-day tour of Europe and Asia and submitted to the President Dec. 19 a bleak report on the situation in Viet Nam. An essentially similar report, printed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 6, 1966, outlined the basic alternatives for the United States: either disadvantageous negotiations (chances for which, the Senators felt, were slim) or a protracted, large-scale general war on the Asian mainland.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 331; Congress and the Nation p. 52, 91, 130, 136, 138.

American commitments to South Viet Nam date back to the Geneva conference of 1954 which met to negotiate armistice agreements between France and Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam -- the three territories which had made up French Indo-China. Prior to these accords American involvement in the area had consisted of economic aid and military equipment to assist the French. The U.S. Government did not formally subscribe to the Geneva agreements but agreed to support them.

As the French withdrew from Viet Nam, the Americans moved in with large amounts of economic and military aid to support successive Saigon governments against Communist-directed guerillas. President Eisenhower in October 1954, in a letter to the president of South Viet Nam, promised U.S. aid "in developing and maintaining a strong, viable state capable of resisting attempted subversion of aggression through military means." Also in 1954 the United States helped negotiate the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO), which pledged joint action against "armed attack" on any state or territory in the area (South Viet Nam was included in a protocol to the treaty). The Senate approved ratification of the treaty by an 82-1 vote Feb. 1, 1955. (1955 Almanac p. 280)

President Eisenhower sent U.S. military advisers to help train the South Vietnamese army in 1955. By 1961, after some 18 months of increasing activity by the Viet Cong, the number of U.S. military advisers had doubled, to more than 600. In May 1961, during a trip to South Viet Nam, Vice President Johnson promised more U.S. military and economic aid, and May 13 President Kennedy ordered 100 specially trained jungle fighters (Special Forces) to South Viet Nam. In October President Kennedy sent Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, his military adviser, to South Viet Nam to investigate the military situation there and make a personal report. Following Taylor's trip the President Nov. 16 announced the U.S. intention to step up its aid to the Saigon government. The announcement prefaced an influx of American military instructors, helicopter pilots and support personnel. Soon after, the number of "advisers" in Viet Nam had risen to an estimated 1,650 and this number steadily increased until at the end of December 1964 there were approximately 23,000 U.S. troops in Viet Nam.

Prior to 1965 the United States maintained that it was only an indirect participant in the conflict and that the U.S. military personnel in South Viet Nam were there only in an "advise and support" capacity.

In spite of increased U.S. assistance, the political situation and the long-run war effort deteriorated markedly. American efforts to support a stable civilian government which could successfully combat the Viet Cong were continually frustrated. After the assassination of President Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu following a military coup in November 1963, one coup d'etat followed another, each one further weakening the nation's ability to successfully maintain its war effort. At the same time the Viet Cong steadily increased its control in both the rural areas and the cities.

A major turning point came on Aug. 2, 1964, when a U.S. destroyer cruising in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin off North Viet Nam was attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. After strong U.S. protests, PT boats Aug. 4 again attacked U.S. destroyers in the area. President Johnson that night announced that retaliatory air action was being taken against military facilities in the North. This led to an inexorable policy of retaliation by both sides.

Immediately following the Tonkin incident, Congress Aug. 7 overwhelmingly adopted a joint resolution (H J Res 1145 -- PL 88-408), recommended by the President,

affirming support of "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States... to prevent further aggression...(and) to assist any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty requesting assistance...." (1964 Almanac p. 331) The resolution passed on roll-call votes of 414-0 in the House and 88-2 in the Senate, with only Sens. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) opposed. Although the voting on the resolution was not specific endorsement for enlargement of the war, bombing of North Viet Nam and the commitment of large numbers of American ground troops, the Administration did cite it as evidence of support for its policies.

A number of Senators publicly and privately urged the President to place less stress on military measures and to enter into negotiations to end the fighting. The President's speech at Johns Hopkins on April 7, 1965, was, in one respect, his answer to these critics.

Following U.S. retaliation for the Tonkin attack, the Viet Cong concentrated their efforts against U.S. forces and installations in Viet Nam and stepped up their terrorist activities in Saigon. On Nov. 1 the Communists carried out a devastating attack on U.S installations at Bien Hoa, outside Saigon, and on Christmas Eve terrorists bombed a U.S. officers' billet in the heart of the capital city.

1965 Developments

U.S. GOALS

In statements made by the Administration, U.S. goals appeared basically to be the maintenance of U.S. commitments, the halting of Communist aggression, the independence of South Viet Nam and the containment of China. In his State of the Union Message Jan. 4, President Johnson said that the United States was in Viet Nam "first, because a friendly nation has asked us to help against the Communist aggression. Ten years ago our President pledged our help. Three Presidents have supported that pledge. We will not break it now. Second, our own security is tied to the peace of Asia..... To ignore aggression now would only increase the danger of a much larger war. Our goal is peace in Southeast Asia. That will come only when the aggressors leave their neighbors in peace." (For text, see p. 1347)

At a Feb. 4 press conference the President said: "I only want to reassert...our determination to continue our present policy...to try to help the people of Viet Nam help themselves to preserve their freedom."

A Feb. 7 White House statement following the raids on North Viet Nam expressed the hope that the war could be contained and said that the attacks were "appropriate reprisal action...carefully limited...." It added, "The key to the situation remains the cessation of infiltration from North Viet Nam."

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara's annual review of U.S. global defense policy, released Feb. 18, gave the following views: "Unless there is a change in Soviet policy, it still appears doubtful that the Chinese Communists will deliberately initiate any major overt aggression against their neighbors. Although they have long been the more militant of the two major Communist rivals, they have shown great caution when confronted with a determined display of military power....

"A Communist Chinese success in South Viet Nam would be claimed as proof positive that the Chinese Communist position (vis-a-vis the Soviets) was correct and they will have made a giant step forward in the struggle for control of the world Communist movement. Such a success would also greatly increase the prestige of Communist China among the non-aligned nations and strengthen the position of their following everywhere. Thus, the stakes in South Viet Nam are far greater than the loss of one small country to Communism.... All of this is not to say that the loss of South Viet Nam to the Communists would automatically mean the loss of all of Southeast Asia. Yet, we may be certain that as soon as they had established their control over South Viet Nam, the Communists would press their subversive operations in Laos and then in Thailand and we would have to face this same problem all over again in another place or permit them to have all of Southeast Asia by default. Thus, the choice is not simply whether to continue our efforts to keep South Viet Nam free and independent but, rather, whether to continue our struggle to halt Communist expansion in Asia. If the choice is the latter, as I believe it should be, we will be far better off facing the issue in South Viet Nam. The present situation in South Viet Nam is grave but by no means hopeless."

A "White Paper" entitled Aggression From the North," released Feb. 27 by the State Department, stated: "The United States seeks no territory, no military bases, no favored position....If peace can be restored in South Viet Nam, the United States will be ready at once to reduce its military involvement."

At his March 13 news conference the President said: "Our policy is still the same, and that is to any armed attack our forces will reply. To any in Southeast Asia who ask our help in defending their freedom, we are going to give it, and that means we are going to continue to give it."

Johns Hopkins Speech. The clearest Presidential statement of U.S. policy was made by Mr. Johnson in his speech at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, on April 7. He said: "We are there (in Viet Nam) because we have a promise to keep,...we have made a national pledge to help South Viet Nam defend its independence... We are also there to strengthen world order.... To leave Viet Nam to its fate would shake the confidence of people around the globe in the value of an American commitment....The result would be increased unrest and instability, and even wider war."

"We are there," the President continued, "because there are great stakes in the balance. Let no one think for a moment that retreat from Viet Nam would bring an end to the conflict. The battle would be renewed in one country and then another....the appetite of aggression is never satisfied."

"The only path...is the path of peaceful settlement. Such peace demands an independent South Viet Nam -- securely guaranteed and able to shape its own relationships to all others -- free from outside interference -- tied to no alliance -- military base for no other country. These are the essentials of any final settlement." (For text, see p. 1370)

The President offered a $1-billion American investment in a cooperative effort of Southeast Asian countries for economic and social development "in that conflict-torn corner" of the world.

The President's offer, at Johns Hopkins, for "unconditional discussions" was repeated in an address

May 13 to the Assn. of American Editorial Cartoonists, but Mr. Johnson added that "Communist China apparently desires the war to continue whatever the cost to their allies. Their target...is Asia. Their objective...is to erode and to discredit America's ability to help prevent Chinese domination over all of Asia. In this domination they shall never succeed."

President Johnson July 28 said:

"What are our goals in that war-stained land?

"First: We intend to convince the Communists that we cannot be defeated by force of arms or by superior power. They are not easily convinced. In recent months they have greatly increased their fighting forces and their attacks and the number of incidents. I have asked the Commanding General, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, what more he needs to meet this mounting aggression. He has told me. We will meet his needs.

"We do not want an expanding struggle with consequences that no one can perceive, nor will we bluster or bully or flaunt our power, but we will not surrender and we will not retreat, for behind our American pledge lies the determination and resources, I believe, of all of the American nation.

"Second, once the Communists know, as we know, that a violent solution is impossible, then a peaceful solution is inevitable."

There was a general Administration silence during the fall while the President recuperated from major surgery. However, at the outset of his new "peace offensive" President Johnson Dec. 9 made the following remarks to the AFL-CIO which stressed the moral aims of the United States and, hoping for peace, warned of future "hard steps" to be taken if negotiations were not accepted by Hanoi.

"Every day someone asks: 'Why are we in Viet Nam?' And every day I want to answer: Not for economic reasons; we are spending our treasure, not reproducing it, there. And not for reasons of selfish pride; the lives of our sons are too great a price for national vanity. Not for reasons of empire; our own sense of others' rights and the harsh judgments of history on the conquerors do not speak well of either the morality or the logic of imperial ambitions.

"We are there because for all our shortcomings, for all our failings as a nation and a people, we remain fixed on the pursuit of freedom as a deep and moral obligation that will not let us go....

"In the past few days I have reviewed with my top advisers the situation in Viet Nam. We are carefully studying how we can best continue to turn back that aggression. We are all determined to do all that is necessary. At the same time, we are equally determined that every prospect for peace be exhausted before other hard steps are taken."

Economic Development

President Johnson, in his April 7 speech at Johns Hopkins University, pledged American support of an economic program for the development of all Southeast Asia, including North Viet Nam, as soon as peaceful cooperation was possible. This policy commitment in turn led to a promised U.S. contribution to the funding of an Asian Development Bank and the final realization of that organization.

In his speech, Mr. Johnson had proposed that the countries of Southeast Asia associate themselves in a cooperative effort, and that UN Secretary General U Thant initiate a plan for the area. The President then pledged a $1 billion investment in this effort as soon as it was underway -- subject to Congressional approval. At the same time the President invited the U.S.S.R. and other industrial nations to take part in the effort. He also appointed Eugene Black, former president of the World Bank, as head of a U.S. team to inaugurate U.S. participation.

The proposal for a Southeast Asia Development program led to the reversal of U.S. policy toward the Asian Development Bank sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). This bank, to resemble existing regional banks for Africa and Latin America, was discussed and accepted in principle by ECAFE members in December 1963; the United States, however, although it wished the Bank well and said it would cooperate with it, did not plan to become a member. Following the President's April 7 speech, however, Black indicated at an ECAFE meeting of specialists in Bangkok during June that the United States was prepared to fund $200 million of the $1 billion capital needed to set up the new bank, a sum immediately matched by Japan. Black also said that the United States was prepared to grant another $100 million to a Southeast Asia Development Fund administered by the Asian Bank -- provided other countries also contributed to such special funds.

Following the U.S. lead other Asian nations quickly subscribed to the Bank, and the Asian Development Bank was chartered Dec. 4 with Manila, the Philippines, as the Bank's headquarters.

Extension of War Efforts

The U.S. military buildup in Viet Nam in 1965 was rapid. At the end of 1964, the number of U.S. military personnel in Viet Nam was 23,000 and the number of U.S. deaths from hostile action since Jan. 1, 1961, was 239. By the end of 1965, the number of U.S. military personnel in Viet Nam was 181,392, and the number of deaths from hostile action since January 1961 was 1,620. (See box, Defense Appropriations story, p. 168)

U.S. military operations in Viet Nam included both air and ground action in South Viet Nam, and air raids on North Viet Nam and on Communist supply lines in Laos. On the U.S. side, the escalation of the Viet Nam war began following a mortar attack by Viet Cong guerillas on a U.S. military compound at Pleiku, South Viet Nam, Feb. 7. The same day, President Johnson ordered U.S. carrier-based jets to attack military targets in North Viet Nam in retaliation. In the weeks that followed, U.S. raids on North Viet Nam became a regular feature of the war, and air attacks on targets in South Viet Nam were sharply increased.

North Vietnamese terrorism as counter-retaliation also steadily mounted. Terrorists March 30 set off an estimated 250 pounds of explosives in a car parked outside the U.S. embassy in Saigon, killing 20 persons, including 2 Americans, and injuring 175 others -- also

seriously damaging the embassy. (Congress May 7 cleared, without any opposition, an Administration bill (HR 7064 -- PL 89-22) authorizing $1 million for construction of a new U.S. chancery in Saigon. The House passed the bill April 5 on a 378-0 roll-call vote. See chart p. 948.)

By April, U.S. forces in South Viet Nam had grown to 29,000 and a Marine anti-aircraft battalion had been dispatched to protect Danang airfield. In June, the first Army combat troops were landed. By June 3, U.S. forces in South Viet Nam had risen to 51,000.

During the summer, the phase of operations in which Americans served chiefly as advisers to South Vietnamese troops and in defense of bases gave way to the use of large numbers of U.S. troops in "search and destroy" operations. U.S. officials said there was an urgent need to blunt a "monsoon offensive" by the enemy while planes were grounded.

The war in Viet Nam entered a new dimension July 24 with the downing of a U.S. military plane and damage to three others by Soviet surface-to-air missiles. U.S. Air Force jet fighter bombers retaliated July 26 by attacking two of the missile sites 40 miles west of Hanoi.

President Johnson said at a July 28 news conference that U.S. troops in Viet Nam would be increased from 75,000 to 125,000 and that monthly draft calls would be raised from 17,000 to 35,000.

Mr. Johnson said it was not currently "essential" to order reserve units into action. He added, however, that if the situation later warranted reserve call-ups, the matter would be given "careful consideration" and the country would be given "due and adequate notice" before any action was taken.

On Dec. 15 the United States bombed Haiphong, for the first time hitting an industrial center in North Viet Nam.

Saigon Government. As 1965 began, Gen. Nguyen Khanh was in effective control of the civilian government of South Viet Nam following an armed forces purge Dec. 20, 1964. Although the purge left Phan Khac Suu as Chief of State and Tran Van Huong as Premier, the newly formed Military Council with Khanh as its spokesman emerged as the major force in the government. The situation for the following six months was one of governmental chaos with a series of coups, counter-coups and short-lived governments.

On Jan. 18 Premier Huong reshuffled his hitherto civilian cabinet to include four generals, among them Nguyen Cao Ky, the Air Force commander. A week later, the generals ousted Huong but retained a civilian as acting Premier. After an unsuccessful military coup against Khanh, he was ousted Feb. 21 as the head of the armed forces and exiled as a "roving ambassador." On June 14 Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu was proclaimed the chairman of a new military junta known as the National Leadership Committee. The other leading members of the junta were Gen. Ky and Gen. Nguyen Huu Co. On June 19 the junta appointed Ky, aged 34, as Premier. Ky's government, the 10th in 19 months, remained in power through the end of the year.

Following Ky's appointment, President Johnson, in a surprise move, July 28 appointed Henry Cabot Lodge as U.S. Ambassador to South Viet Nam to replace Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor. Taylor had previously replaced Lodge in June 1964 and had had to deal with at least five short-lived and unpopular governments. He had said he wanted only a one-year appointment.

Negotiations

Prior to the end of March the United States appeared to be reluctant to enter into negotiations to end the war in Viet Nam, insisting that no serious signs of interest in talks had been received from the Communists. However, public reaction to the escalation of the war and pressures to solve the conflict by negotiation rather than by military means succeeded in forcing the Administration to reformulate its position on negotiations. Following President Johnson's key policy speech April 7 at Baltimore, the year was marked by a score of peace initiatives culminating in December with a Christmas cease-fire, a second bombing moratorium, and a spectacular "peace offensive."

The U.S. position following the Feb. 7 air strikes against North Viet Nam, given by Government officials Feb. 28, was that the military action was designed to force the Communists to the conference table -- peace through pressure. However, pressure was mounting both at home and abroad against just such a military solution, and it was widely argued that the bombing would only harden North Viet Nam's resolve to win. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson Feb. 23 unsuccessfully approached the Soviet Union to reactivate the British-Soviet co-chairmanship of the Geneva conference that brought about the 1954 accords.

UN Secretary General U Thant Feb. 24 announced that he had approached all the "principal parties" with "concrete ideas and proposals" which included negotiations. White House Press Secretary George E. Reedy Feb. 25 said, however, that the President "was not contemplating any negotiations," and that the U Thant proposal was "not before the President."

Administration conditions for an acceptable end to the war in Viet Nam slowly became clarified during March. A halt to Communist "aggression against their neighbors" was a prime demand. The President stressed the "guarantee" of the independence and security of South Viet Nam and also stated that the United States sought "no more than a return to the essentials" of the Geneva accords. The President's April 7 Johns Hopkins' speech made the clearest exposition of the U.S. position up to that time and it remained the touchstone of later Administration statements. The President for the first time said that the United States was willing to enter into "unconditional discussions" with the "governments concerned" to find a peaceful settlement. The offer was coupled with what was considered to be an added incentive for the North Vietnamese to come to the bargaining table: a joint development plan for all of Southeast Asia, eventually to include North Viet Nam. The apparent change of attitude toward negotiations was in part due to public opinion but also in part due to a stronger military position in Viet Nam from which to negotiate.

An abortive attempt at negotiations occurred in late April when the United States April 25 announced its willingness to attend a conference of participants of the 1954 Geneva conference called by Cambodia to discuss her neutrality. The conference, it was reported, could have been used as a "back door" to Viet Nam talks. The United States was excluded, however, by Cambodia Prince Sihanouk's statement that only signatory nations should attend the conference.

Another attempt to elicit peace feelers from the North occurred in May when U.S. bombing raids on North

Viet Nam were halted between the 12th and the 18th. According to news reports, the raids were stopped to give the North a face-saving opportunity to accept the President's offer for talks. The Administration made no official statement on the matter, but the State Department May 18 expressed disappointment that North Viet Nam had made no move towards negotiations during the bombing moratorium.

Hanoi's 4 Points. The apparent unwillingness of Hanoi to negotiate was a continuing problem surrounding negotiation attempts. Secretary of State Dean Rusk June 23 gave the view that Hanoi wanted a "military victory, not peace," and that North Viet Nam would not discuss the conflict unless the United States accepted in advance the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Viet Nam and a Communist-dominated government in Saigon. Hanoi's demands were basically four: that the United States stop its attacks against the North, end its aggression in the South, withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam, and let the Vietnamese people settle by themselves their own affairs as provided for in the Geneva agreements -- "in accordance with the program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation (NFL)" -- (This was taken by the U.S. Government to mean NFL participation in a South Vietnamese government or recognition of the NFL.) At times Hanoi insisted that these points were not preconditions for talks, and at other times it insisted these were "the only basis for a correct settlement" and that talks were to be preceded by "actual deeds" on the part of the U.S. Government.

Geneva Terms. Each side in the war claimed that it was desirous of returning to the basic principles of the 1954 Geneva agreements and referred to them as a basis for negotiations, although each side had slightly different ideas of what the "essentials" of the agreement meant. The basic principles of the Geneva accords included: the ultimate withdrawal of all foreign military forces and bases, a prohibition against military alliances, and the peaceful reunification of the two Viet Nams through elections by secret ballot. (North and South Viet Nam never reached agreement on elections.) The accords also prohibited any crossing of a "provisional demarcation line" between the Communist and non-Communist parts of the country without the permission of the International Control Commission.

Another problem which remained unclear was the question of who would participate in the negotiations: Hanoi, the NFL or even possibly Red China -- the United States or Saigon. The position on June 17, given by the President, was: "We'd never agree to someone negotiating that is not a government. I am not aware of any government the Viet Cong has." This was modified in later statements. On July 28 the President said that negotiations with the Viet Cong would not "be an insurmountable problem."

In June the President turned to the United Nations. In a San Francisco speech June 25, marking the 20th anniversary of the United Nations, the President appealed to the international organization to use its influence to bring North Viet Nam to the conference table for peace negotiations. Further representations were made to the UN July 28 and again on Sept. 23.

Sen. Mansfield, in a Senate speech endorsed by the White House Sept. 1, said it was important "that we do not assume that we are engaged in Viet Nam against a group or government which has no objective except warfare for the sake of warfare." Comparing the U.S. and North Vietnamese conditions for peace negotiations, Mansfield suggested the divergences preventing a settlement might not be irreconcilable.

The basic U.S. conditions for peace negotiations, Mansfield stated, would be agreements on free elections in South Viet Nam; free choice by South Viet Nam of its future, either in independence or as a part of a unified Viet Nam; and the withdrawal of all foreign forces and bases throughout Viet Nam if "peace can be established" and if "the arrangements for peace include adequate international guarantees of noninterference." Mansfield said that two other points "obviously essential" to attaining peace through negotiation were provision for a "secure amnesty" and a "cease-fire" and "stand-fast" throughout Viet Nam, possibly to coincide with peace negotiations.

Dean Rusk Oct. 14 said that the North Vietnamese apparently were no longer demanding an American withdrawal from Southeast Asia as a condition for negotiations.

Despite statements by the Administration regarding its willingness to negotiate if there were some response from the other side, a November incident seemed to negate the Administration's attempt to establish its good faith in seeking negotiations.

The Department of State Nov. 15 confirmed a report that the United States in late 1964 rejected an offer by North Viet Nam to have emissaries of the two nations meet in Rangoon, Burma, to discuss terms for ending the Vietnamese War. Robert J. McClosky, Department press spokesman, said that the offer was spurned because, "on the basis of the total evidence available to us, we did not believe at that time that North Viet Nam was prepared for serious peace talks." There also were reports that the Administration did not want to negotiate before the 1964 elections, and feared that negotiations then would jeopardize the South Viet Nam government's stability.

By December the possibility for peace talks suddenly seemed to take a turn for the better. On Dec. 7 the NFL offered a 12-hour Christmas truce. The President Dec. 9 promised to exhaust every prospect for peace, but also included an implied threat: "before other hard steps are taken." The State Department Dec. 17 made public a purported peace feeler from Hanoi transmitted via the President of the UN General Assembly, Amintore Fanfani. Officials conceded that disclosure of the feeler may have destroyed its usefulness, but said that the disclosure had been "forced" by newspaper reports. Several observers believed that the feeler, and U.S. attempts to follow it up, were publicized to offset questions about the government's "credibility" in its peace efforts. (Arthur Goldberg Dec. 22 reiterated that the U.S. had no intention of using nuclear weapons in the war--a further U.S. emphasis on keeping the war limited.)

Pope Paul VI Dec. 19 urged the United States to accept the NLF offer of a Christmas cease-fire, and on the 22nd both the U.S. and South Viet Nam military commands ordered their own 20-hour Christmas cease-fire to be kept except in cases of self-defense.

Although allied ground forces resumed offensives in South Viet Nam following the end of the truce, the cease-fire was used as a starting point to extend the moratorium on the bombing of North Viet Nam. It soon became publicly known, despite official Administration silence, that a massive "peace offensive" was underway while the pause in bombing was extended into January. Numerous top U.S. diplomats were dispatched to capitals around the world in an apparent all-out effort to bring peace in Viet Nam, and to explain the U.S. position. At the same

time a high-level Soviet delegation announced plans for a trip to Hanoi. Although the NFL announced a new offer for a truce during the Vietnamese New Year, Jan. 20-23, for South Vietnamese troops only, no clear response to the intensive U.S. peace moves were discerned from Hanoi.

U.S. 14-Points. At the end of the year the U.S. press, through press briefings, was told that the U.S. negotiating position rested on 14-points (they were officially released Jan. 7):

(1) The United States accepts the 1954 and 1962 Geneva accords as "an adequate basis for peace."
(2) It would welcome a conference on Southeast Asia or any part of Asia.
(3) It is ready for "negotiations without preconditions."
(4) It is also ready, if Hanoi so prefers, for informal unconditional discussions.
(5) A cease-fire could be the first order of business at a peace conference, or be preliminary to such a conference.
(6) It is willing to discuss Hanoi's four-point program.
(7) It wants no U.S. military bases in Southeast Asia.
(8) It does not want a continuing American military presence in South Viet Nam.
(9) Free elections will be supported.
(10) The reunification of the two Viet Nams should be decided by the free decision of their peoples.
(11) Southeast Asian countries can be non-aligned or neutral.
(12) The U.S. Government is prepared to contribute $1 billion to a regional development program in which North Viet Nam could take part.
(13) The Viet Cong would have no difficulty in having their views represented at a conference after aggression ceased.
(14) The bombing of North Viet Nam will stop if it would demonstrably promote peace.

Controversy and Protests

Democratic Criticism. The views and moves of the Administration were not unanimously backed by members of the Democratic party in Congress. In fact there was steady criticism from a small group and a number of proposals that were at variance with much of President Johnson's Viet Nam policy.

Democratic Sens. Frank Church (Idaho), George McGovern (S.D.), Ernest Gruening (Alaska) and Wayne Morse (Ore.), joined by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), were the chief advocates of intensified efforts for negotiations. On the other hand, some Democrats urged intensification of the war.

Following Mr. Johnson's announcement of the retaliatory raids after the attack on Pleiku Feb. 6, Sen. Morse said: "The United States is carrying out the war escalation plans that both the Pentagon Building and the State Department have been manipulating for the past several months. The violations of international treaties by Communist nations and groups in Asia are inexcusable, but they do not justify the United States committing the same wrongs the Communists have been committing."

Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, April 18 said a temporary halt in air strikes against North Viet Nam might open the way to peace negotiations. "We don't have to make any commitments," Fulbright said, "We could resume bombing at any time if there is no response."

Sen. Mansfield April 22 said that delay in getting to the peace table increased "the likelihood that the present limited conflict will spread into general war in Asia."

Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.) April 26 attacked what he called "modern-day appeasers and isolationists." He said, "We will do whatever is necessary, including fighting a nuclear war, before we will surrender to anybody anywhere."

Fulbright June 15 said in a speech on the Senate floor it was "clear" that "a complete military victory in Viet Nam,..can in fact be attained only at a cost far exceeding the requirements of our interest and our honor" and that "the unconditional withdrawal of American support...would have disastrous consequences." Fulbright said U.S. policy, therefore, should remain "one of determination to end the war at the earliest possible time by a negotiated settlement involving major concessions on both sides."

Frank Church June 24 recommended direct dealings with the Viet Cong, free elections in South Viet Nam and efforts by the United Nations to bring about peace negotiations. Church said "further escalation of the war northward should be absolutely resisted."

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, speaking in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 11 said the United States must be prepared to use atomic weapons on Red China before Red China used them on the United States. "Even if we win the war in South Viet Nam," he said, "I cannot help but think that we are merely postponing the final victory of Red China -- unless the nation is prepared to risk the possible consequences of destroying the nuclear capability. And unless we make that decision, it is possible that all of our fighting in South Viet Nam will have been in vain."

Although Rivers expressed support of President Johnson's Viet Nam policy, he suggested that "we've fumbled and bumbled under civilian military tactics in South Viet Nam long enough" and called for turning "the conduct of the war over to those trained in war -- the professional military men."

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) Dec. 5, though supporting the U.S. position, questioned whether enough was being done to promote economic and political development in South Viet Nam. He said military efforts alone "cannot win the war."

Mansfield Report. A Senate group headed by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) which made a 35-day world tour in late 1965, concluded in a Jan. 6, 1966, report that "a rapid solution to the conflict in Viet Nam is not in immediate prospect" and that "the situation, as it now appears, offers only the very slim prospect of a just settlement by negotiations or the alternative prospect of a continuance of the conflict in the direction of a general war on the Asian mainland."

The report, titled "The Viet Nam Conflict: The Substance and the Shadow," was published Jan. 7 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In addition to Mansfield, the fact-finding mission consisted of Sens. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.), Daniel K. Inouye (D Hawaii) and Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine). The group traveled to France, Poland, the Soviet Union, Romania, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Japan. The group returned Dec. 18, and Mansfield made a report to President Johnson Dec. 19. The President Nov. 7 had requested Mansfield and some of his colleagues to undertake the trip.

Following are the conclusions of the report:

Escalation. Discussing the military situation, the report made the following points:

- "The large scale introduction of U.S. forces and their entry into combat has blunted but not turned back the drive of the Viet Cong."
- "The lines remain drawn in South Viet Nam in substantially the same pattern as they were at the outset of the increased U.S. commitment."
- Despite the increased U.S. commitment, "it is doubtful...that the constricted position now held in Viet Nam by the Saigon government can continue to be held" indefinitely, let alone extended without more American ground forces.
- The Viet Cong "have responded to the increased American role with a further strengthening of their forces ...and a general stepping up of military activity." As long as the North Vietnamese and their supporters "are willing and able to meet increased force by increased force," American pressure is only being applied against a military situation that is "open ended."
- "All of mainland Southeast Asia, at least, cannot be ruled out as a potential battlefield... The war has already expanded into Laos and is beginning to lap over the Cambodian border while pressures increase in the northeast of Thailand."
- "The visible alternative at this time...is the indefinite expansion and intensification of the war which will require the continuous introduction of additional U.S. forces."

Vietnamese Government. "There is little foundation for the expectation that the government of Viet Nam in Saigon will be able, in the near future, to carry a much greater burden than it is now carrying."

U.S. Role. "The basic concept of present American policy with respect to Viet Nam" is the role of support of the Vietnamese government and people. "This concept becomes more difficult to maintain as the military participation of the United States undergoes rapid increase. Yet a change in the basic concept could have a most unfortunate impact upon the Vietnamese people and the world at large." If the concept is eroded, the war will be drained of a purpose with meaning to the people of Viet Nam.

Relations with Allies. "With a few exceptions, assistance has not been and is not likely to be forthcoming for the war effort in South Viet Nam from nations other than the United States."

Negotiations. "Even though other nations...may be willing to play a third party role in bringing about negotiations, any prospects for effective negotiations at this time (and they are slim) are likely to be dependent on the initiatives and efforts of the combattants."

"Negotiations...if they do come about, and if they are accompanied by a cease-fire and standfast, would serve to stabilize a situation in which the majority of the population remains under nominal government control but in which dominance of the countryside rests largely in the hands of the Viet Cong."

GOP STATEMENTS. Large support for the Viet Nam war came from Republicans. However, there were many who argued that the President was not doing enough to win the war. The vocal critics of the Administration generally demanded more bombing of industrial targets in North Viet Nam with less reliance on the commitment of U.S. ground troops in the war. The Viet Nam war threatened to become the dominant election issue in 1966.

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.) and Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) Feb. 17 issued a joint statement supporting President Johnson and assailing Senate Democrats who urged negotiations for a Viet Nam settlement.

Barry Goldwater Feb. 19 told the Young Republicans that the Johnson Administration was "at long last... listening to advice" he had given in the 1964 Presidential campaign. "I join in backing 100 percent these actions of the President against the Communists in (Southeast Asia)."

Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) March 1 attacked the 1962 agreement which neutralized Laos and said it was the principal reason for the difficulties in South Viet Nam. Laird also said it was becoming "more and more likely that some sort of negotiated settlement eventually may be sought by the present Administration to extricate itself from that area of the world." He said "a compromised settlement cannot help but lead to an eventual Communist takeover."

During the week ended June 18, Republicans urged stronger military pressures on the Communists and criticized a June 15 Senate speech by Fulbright, in which he suggested a "negotiated settlement involving major concessions on both sides" and based on the 1954 Geneva agreement.

Rep. Ford denounced Fulbright's speech, saying, "The United States could not agree today -- any more than in 1954 -- to legitimatizing Communist control of all Viet Nam by the device of a Communist-style election." Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), ranking Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, June 17 said it was "high time" American bombers destroyed military and industrial targets on the periphery of Hanoi. However, Hickenlooper opposed increased American involvement in ground fighting.

Ford June 26 said, "Shocking events demand that the Administration take the wraps off our military forces in Southeast Asia by unleashing devastating air and sea power against all significant military targets in North Viet Nam...(making) ruthless aggression in South Viet Nam so costly for the enemy that the Hanoi leadership will join us at the peace table it now spurns."

Former President Eisenhower Aug. 19 and 20 said he fully supported President Johnson's South Viet Nam policies. 'When it comes to the current job, we must follow the President," he said.

The House Republican Committee on Planning and Research Aug. 24 issued a "White Paper" charging that U.S. involvement in South Viet Nam dated from a May 1950 decision by the Truman Administration to aid the French forces fighting there. The report also said that there "was no crisis in South Viet Nam when President Eisenhower" left office in January 1961. The report said: "The nation by the President's admission is now engaged in war. All Americans must support whatever action is needed to put a stop to Communist aggression and to make safe the freedom and independence of South Viet Nam."

Richard M. Nixon, former Vice President and 1960 Presidential candidate, Nov. 21 predicted that Viet Nam would be the major issue in the 1968 Presidential campaign if the Johnson Administration failed to "win the war...and to end it." He urged the Administration to "step up the air strikes on North Viet Nam military targets, after warning civilians off," and "cut off the flow of supplies into North Viet Nam." "The purpose of this," Nixon said, "is not to extend the war but to limit the war, to shorten it, and to reduce the casualties on the ground."

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay (ret.), former Air Force Chief of Staff, in an Oct. 21 address to the National Aeronautics Assn. in Washington, D.C., said that the United States

was doing "too little too late" in Viet Nam and that "we're getting people killed who shouldn't be killed." LeMay said the "wrong targets" were being hit, and Hanoi "was not getting the message." He stated that it was time to stop "pecking around the edges" in raids on North Viet Nam and to start hitting "industries, ports, power plants and transportation" whose destruction would "really hurt" the Hanoi regime. He specifically excluded Hanoi as a possible target. Referring to the air strikes in general, LeMay added, "We're getting around to doing what we should have done three years ago. We're doing some of those things the defeated Republican candidate for the Presidency (Barry Goldwater) -- and an Air Force officer -- recommended."

The Republican Coordinating Committee, composed of Congressional and national GOP leaders, Dec. 13 met to discuss party policy and was critical of the Johnson Administration's conduct of the war in Viet Nam. The committee said there was a "growing danger that the United States is becoming involved in an endless, Korean-type jungle war. A land war in Southeast Asia would be to the advantage of the Communists. Since it appears that the major portion of North Vietnamese military supplies arrive by sea, our first objective should be to impose a Kennedy-type quarantine on North Viet Nam." The statement criticized the Johnson Administration for "conflicting and repeatedly over-optimistic statements" about the progress of the war.

Rep. Ford told a news conference that the stepped-up use of American air power would not include bombing of such North Vietnamese population centers as Hanoi. Sen. Dirksen said, "We don't quarrel about being in Viet Nam, but we have been there too long without getting decisive results."

Citizen Protests. A variety of dramatic protests, both for and against U.S. actions in Viet Nam, were voiced by citizen's groups and private individuals, especially college students. Public actions ranged from mass-demonstrations, teach-ins and self-immolation, to public statements and letters to the President. Many of the groups that had taken part in civil rights demonstrations also protested the war in Viet Nam.

In reaction to the decision to bomb North Viet Nam, a wave of protest grew on U.S. campuses and in the academic community. The first large "teach-in" to protest U.S. policy occurred March 24 at the University of Michigan; it consisted of a 12-hour series of rallies, speeches and seminars. The teach-in quickly became popular at other campuses during April. In response to criticism, academic sponsors tried more and more to include representatives of the Administration's views. The movement reached its high-point at a 15-1/2-hour televised teach-in in Washington, D.C., May 16. Special Assistant to the President McGeorge Bundy, who was to be the chief Government spokesman, canceled his appearance at the last minute because of "other duties" (which later turned out to be a special mission to the Dominican Republic). Bundy later appeared at a June 21 campus forum on Viet Nam.

Both the Friends Committee on National Legislation and Americans for Democratic Action in July called for an end to the conflict in Viet Nam, a cease-fire and effective negotiations for peace.

Civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Sept. 10 submitted to Arthur J. Goldberg, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, a four-point proposal for bringing about a settlement of the Viet Nam conflict. The proposals called for giving Communist China a seat in the United Nations, a statement by the United States of willingness to negotiate unconditionally with the Viet Cong, a reorientation of U.S. foreign policy and halt in American air strikes on North Viet Nam.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, Sept. 6 denounced those Americans who wanted to withdraw from Viet Nam without understanding what might come from such action. "For America to surrender, to withdraw, to abandon its solemn commitment in South Viet Nam would be the first step toward a world holocaust," he said.

Demonstrations protesting U.S. military involvement in Viet Nam flared Oct. 15,16 and 17 across the nation and abroad. In the United States, an estimated 70,000 people participated in marches and rallies in over 60 cities and towns, with the largest demonstrations occurring in New York City (10,000 protestors) and Berkeley, Calif.

The nationwide protest was allegedly organized by the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, headquartered in Madison, Wis. The majority of demonstrators were of college age and represented an amalgam of civil rights, peace, religious and political organizations. Except for a few incidents involving marchers and counter-demonstrators or hecklers, the marches were relatively peaceful.

A nationwide movement protesting the military draft was a major part of the weekend demonstrations. (See story on draft, p. 689)

Campaigns pledging support of U.S. involvement in the Viet Nam war and reassuring soldiers overseas of home-front loyalty grew across the country in the week following the October anti-war demonstrations. Campus groups, veterans organizations, unions and civic clubs held parades, rallies, information programs and sponsored blood donations and gifts to combat units overseas as a show of support.

A critic of the U.S. war effort in Viet Nam, Norman R. Morrison, 31, of Baltimore, Md., Nov. 2 chose a more violent form of demonstration when he burned himself to death at the river entrance of the Pentagon, within view of Defense Secretary McNamara's third-floor office. Morrison put down his 18-month-old daughter as he burned. She was unharmed. Morrison was executive secretary of the Stony Run (Friends) Meeting in Baltimore.

An estimated 20,000 demonstrators Nov. 27 joined in a non-violent "March on Washington for Peace in Viet Nam." The protesters gathered at the White House bearing placards demanding a U.S. cease-fire. Unlike the October demonstrations, few marchers demanded immediate U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam.

On the grounds of the Washington Monument the marchers heard appeals for negotiations from Socialist Party Honorary Chairman Norman Thomas, Rep. George Brown Jr. (D Calif.), Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., Dr. Benjamin Spock and Ronnie Dugger, editor of the Texas Observer. The demonstration was coordinated by Sanford Gottlieb of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Other organizations participating included Youth Against War and Fascism, U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam, Americans for Democratic Action, Union of Hebrew Congregations, Methodist Board of Christian Social Concern and the National Student Assn.

SENATE FLOOR ACTION ON USSR CONSULAR TREATY HELD UP

Exec D -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 4) Aug. 3, 1965. (Part 2, minority views, issued Aug. 10, 1965.)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1965 held brief hearings and reported favorably on the Consular Convention between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which President Johnson in 1964 sent to the Senate for ratification (Exec D, 88th Congress, 2nd Session -- Exec Rept 4). The Administration, however, doubting that the treaty would receive the necessary two-thirds majority vote, postponed floor action on it.

The Consular Convention provided procedures for the establishment and operation of consulates in each country and defined the functions and privileges of consular officers. The Convention did not itself authorize the opening of consulates or specify how many there might be; it merely provided the legal framework for their operation should they be opened.

The treaty met heavy opposition by conservative Republicans and Democrats, right-wing groups and Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation J. Edgar Hoover which led Democratic leaders to abandon plans to seek Senate approval in 1965. (The treaty has no time limit for ratification.) The major charge was that provisions granting diplomatic immunity to all consular officers would encourage Soviet espionage in the United States.

BACKGROUND -- The Consular Convention was signed formally at Moscow on June 1, 1964, and President Johnson sent the treaty to the Senate June 12, 1964, for approval. No hearings were held on it in 1964, reportedly because the Johnson Administration feared that the Convention might become an issue during the election campaign.

For description and provisions of the treaty, see 1964 Almanac p. 333.

Unusual Provisions. The Convention followed the provisions of other U.S. bilateral consular conventions except that it contained certain distinctive provisions regarding notification (within three days) and access (within four days) in the case of citizens arrested or detained in either state, and also provided full diplomatic immunity for consular officers and employees.

The provisions on notification and access were considered an unprecedented commitment for the Soviet Union to make. Usually the Soviet Government has refused access to arrested persons until after the conclusion of an investigating procedure which can extend for as long as nine months under Soviet law.

The Convention included provisions designed to protect against abuse of the diplomatic immunity from arrest and against subversion. These specified the right of one state to declare consular officers persona non grata and consular employees unacceptable; required that those enjoying immunity respect the laws and regulations of the receiving state, including traffic regulations; made all nominees for consular assignments subject to advance screening and to controls currently applied to embassy personnel, including travel restrictions. As a final protection the treaty might be terminated by either state on six months' notice.

1965 Action

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 12 in executive session with testimony from State Department officials and July 30 a public hearing at which Secretary of State Dean Rusk and State Department Legal Adviser Leonard C. Meeker testified. No other witnesses were heard.

TESTIMONY -- July 30 -- Dean Rusk: "The Convention's provisions on notification and access have particular significance. These clauses should improve markedly the ability of the Department of State to protect and assist the thousands of Americans who now visit the U.S.S.R. as tourists or on business or under the exchange program."

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 3 reported the treaty favorably (Exec Rept 4). Minority views by five Senators were filed Aug. 10 (Exec Rept 4, Part 2).

Majority Views. The report said that the "Committee believes that the convention will afford significant and necessary protection to American travelers in the Soviet Union.... The Committee is persuaded that the convention contains adequate measures to guard against any increased danger of subversion. In this connection, Secretary Rusk assured the Committee that ratification would in no way represent a change in our policy of not recognizing the forcible incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia into the Soviet Union."

Minority Views. In a minority report, Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), John J. Williams (R Del.) and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) said they believed "that the extension of immunity to include felonies would open the way to espionage and other forms of subversion on the part of Soviet consular personnel," as they would know that they would not be liable to prosecution but only to expulsion. The report cited the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on March 4, 1965, which opposed the establishment of Soviet consulates in "many parts of the country." Hoover said, "One Soviet intelligence officer in commenting on the agreement spoke of the wonderful opportunity this presented his service and that it would enable the Soviets to enhance their intelligence operations."

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) submitted individual views opposing the treaty. Dodd particularly felt that it should not be ratified while the Soviets were aiding North Vietnamese aggression.

Pressures Against Treaty. Groups opposed to the treaty included the Liberty Lobby, which was the most active in mobilizing public pressure on Senators, the American Legion and Young Americans for Freedom. Sen. Stephen M. Young (D Ohio) Aug. 17 said he had received a "tremendous volume" of mail from constituents who were "misinformed" by pamphlets put out by "right-wing extremists" opposing the treaty. The Liberty Lobby protested that no private organizations or citizens were invited to testify on the treaty at the brief hearings.

On Aug. 18 Senate leaders unofficially acknowledged that the treaty would not be brought up for debate. They cited J. Edgar Hoover's testimony as the greatest obstacle to ratification.

NATIONAL QUOTAS FOR IMMIGRATION TO END

HR 2580 -- Reported, amended, by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 745) Aug. 6, 1965.

- Passed, amended, by the House on a 318-95 roll-call vote Aug. 25. (See p. 992)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 748) Sept. 15.
- Passed by the Senate on a 76-18 roll-call vote Sept. 22. (See p. 1074)
- Conference report (H Rept 1101) agreed to Sept. 30 by a 320-69 roll-call vote of the House and by voice vote of the Senate. (See p. 1012)

PL 89-236 -- Signed into law Oct. 3.

A 40-year campaign by minority groups for reform of the federal immigration laws ended Oct. 3, when President Johnson signed into law an Administration-backed bill (HR 2580) eliminating the national origins quota system as the basis of immigration to the United States by persons born outside the Western Hemisphere. The change had been sought by every President since Harry S. Truman. (For lobbying campaign on bill, see p. 480)

The new law abolished the existing system of country-by-country quotas which had fixed a legal maximum of about 158,000 persons who could enter annually on a quota basis from non-Western Hemisphere areas, and which, by assigning over two-thirds of all the quota numbers to Britain, Ireland and Germany, had sharply limited immigration from Southern Europe, Asia and Africa.

In place of the country-by-country quotas, HR 2580 provided that, with a few exceptions, total immigration from non-Western Hemisphere areas should be limited to 170,000 persons a year -- to be selected from all non-Western Hemisphere areas at random, on the basis of personal qualities like possession of special labor skills, family relationship to U. S. citizens and residents, or the need for political or other asylum. An applicant's country of national origin would be considered only to the extent that no more than 20,000 of the 170,000 could come in from any one country.

Although it relaxed the curbs on immigration which the national origins quota system had applied to applicants from Southern Europe, Asia and Africa, HR 2580 strengthened limitations on immigration from Western Hemisphere nations. The bill imposed for the first time a limit of 120,000 persons a year who could immigrate to the United States from the independent and self-governing nations of the Western Hemisphere. Previously, there were no numerical limits for such Western Hemisphere countries, except for Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

The Johnson Administration opposed the 120,000 Western Hemisphere limit (which was to go into effect in 1968). It argued that the existing no-maximum policy was justified by mutuality of interests between the United States and other Hemisphere nations, by "good neighbor" attitudes and by the "special relationship" between the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries. But the Administration finally accepted the Western Hemisphere limitation as the price of getting the national origins quota system repealed. The new limitation was backed by the American Legion, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies and others fearing a further upsurge of Western Hemisphere immigration into the United States, which reached 139,284 persons in fiscal 1964 including spouses and children.

After the provisions of HR 2580 went fully into effect in July 1968, there would be only three general categories of regular permissible immigrants: 120,000 persons a year from the Western Hemisphere; 170,000 annually from the rest of the world; and an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 immediate relatives of U. S. citizens (plus ministers and other small groups) who, under the law, could enter without regard to the above numerical limitations. In addition, under certain "parole" provisions of the basic Immigration and Nationality Act (Section 212d5), the Attorney General could allow individuals temporarily into the United States and then adjust their status to that of immigrants. The House and Senate Judiciary Committees said in their reports on HR 2580 that these "parole" provisions were intended only for isolated individual emergency cases, such as an alien requiring immediate medical attention, and that therefore only a handful of persons would become immigrants under this parole procedure. (There were some who believed, however, that the parole provisions could legally be used to bring in larger groups under emergency conditions. See section on Cuban refugees at end of this story.)

It should be noted that the 120,000 and 170,000 limitations, and nearly all the other provisions of HR 2580, applied only to immigrants -- persons seeking to enter the country permanently, normally with the intention of becoming a citizen eventually. They did not apply to temporary visitors such as tourists and persons entering for temporary business, work or study purposes.

DETAILS OF MAJOR CHANGES

Previous Law. The national origins quota system was started in rudimentary form in the 1921 Quota Act and was revised and continued in the 1924 Immigration Act and the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act. It imposed country-by-country quotas to control immigration to the United States annually from all countries of the world outside the Western Hemisphere. After the 1924 amendments, when the system received its basic long-term form, each country's quota was based on the number of persons of that national origin who were in the United States in 1920.

Because the ethnic composition of the nation in 1920 was primarily British, Irish and German, use of the 1920 national origins basis in assignment of country-by-country quotas heavily favored immigration to the United States of persons born in the British Isles, Ireland and Germany, while sharply limiting immigration from the rest of Europe, Asia and Africa. Quotas for all countries combined totalled 158,503 in fiscal 1965, and of these, 108,931 (70 percent) were for three countries -- Great Britain and Northern Ireland (65,361), Germany (25,814) and the Republic of Ireland (17,756). The rest of Europe received only 40,483 quota numbers; and all the countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania combined had quotas totalling only 9,089. Most of the Asian and African nations had quotas of only 100 persons a year.

Under the law, prior to the 1965 amendments, an individual was required to seek entry to the United States under the quota of his country of birth, regardless of his country of citizenship or residence. The only exception to this rule involved persons of non-white

Immigrants Admitted to the United States, Fiscal 1953-64

Class	1953-64	1953[1]	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
TOTAL IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED	3,197,857	170,434	208,177	237,790	321,625	326,867	253,265	260,686	265,398	271,344	283,763	306,260	292,248
Quota immigrants (total)	1,140,479	84,175	94,098	82,232	89,310	97,178	102,153	97,657	101,373	96,104	90,319	103,036	102,844
1. Immigration & Nationality Act	1,124,863	78,053	88,016	79,617	88,825	97,084	102,077	97,651	101,352	96,074	90,305	102,995	102,814
1st preference quota:													
Selected immigrants of special skill or ability	30,600	77	1,429	1,776	1,946	2,992	3,941	3,518	3,385	3,460	3,313	2,288	2,475
Their spouses and children	28,676	45	1,027	1,236	1,420	2,739	3,197	3,109	3,681	3,758	3,721	2,374	2,387
Skilled agriculturists, their wives and children (1924 act)	321	321											
Parents or husbands of U.S. citizens (1924 act)	4,290	4,290											
2d, 3d, 4th preference quota:													
Relatives of U.S. citizens and residents	149,508	5,712	10,717	10,894	11,930	13,466	12,927	14,386	13,299	14,933	11,729	14,770	14,745
Nonpreference quota	911,468	67,608	74,843	65,711	73,529	77,887	82,030	76,638	80,987	73,923	71,542	83,563	83,207
2. Special legislation quota immigrants, chiefly displaced persons under 1948 Displaced Persons Act	15,616	6,122	6,082	2,615	485	94	76	6	21	30	14	41	30
Nonquota immigrants (total)	2,057,378	86,259	114,079	155,558	232,315	229,689	151,112	163,029	164,025	175,240	193,444	203,224	189,404
1. Immigration & Nationality Act	1,681,285	85,015	112,854	126,135	156,808	147,243	125,591	111,341	133,087	152,382	169,346	183,283	178,200
Wives of U.S. citizens	236,980	15,916	17,145	18,504	21,244	21,794	23,517	22,620	21,621	20,012	17,316	17,590	19,701
Husbands of U.S. citizens	73,418	3,359	7,725	6,716	5,788	5,767	5,833	6,913	6,140	6,059	6,646	6,035	6,437
Children of U.S. citizens	70,896	3,268	5,819	5,662	4,710	4,798	5,970	6,869	6,454	6,480	6,354	6,981	7,531
Natives of Western Hemisphere countries	1,227,778	58,985	78,897	92,620	122,083	111,344	86,523	66,386	89,566	110,140	130,741	144,677	135,816
Their spouses and children	27,482	2,114	1,629	1,654	1,949	2,144	2,052	1,810	2,135	2,696	2,764	3,067	3,468
Persons who had been U.S. citizens	902	104	427	87	44	58	43	22	36	15	25	23	18
Ministers of religious denominations, their spouses and children	5,107	387	385	307	350	403	435	558	485	406	451	462	478
Employees of U.S. Government abroad, their spouses and children	205	2	4	9	2	8	23	24	27	10	3	32	61
Children born abroad to resident aliens or subsequent to issuance of visa	12,117	326	358	348	412	701	926	1,228	1,458	1,411	1,495	1,611	1,843
Aliens adjusted under sec. 249, Immigrations and Nationality Act[2]	22,795							4,321	4,773	5,037	3,399	2,680	2,585
Other nonquota immigrants	3,605	554[3]	465	228	226	226	269	590	392	116	152	125	262
2. Special legislation nonquota immigrants	376,093	1,244	1,225	29,423	75,507	82,446	25,521	51,688	30,938	22,858	24,098	19,941	11,204
Displaced persons (Displaced Persons Act of 1948, nonquota)	1,030	1,030											
Orphans (act of July 29, 1953)	466		399	67									
Refugees (Refugee Relief Act of 1953)	189,021		821	29,002	75,473	82,444	1,012	198	43	9	15	3	1
Skilled sheepherders (act of Sept. 3, 1954, nonquota)	385			354	31								
Immigrants (act of Sept. 11, 1957)	61,948						24,467	24,834	6,612	3,982	1,809	213	31
Hungarian parolees (act of July 25, 1958)	30,701							25,424	5,067	122	51	20	17
Azores and Netherlands refugees (act of Sept. 2, 1958)	22,213							1,187	8,870	5,472	4,796	1,888	
Immigrants (secs. 2 and 3, act of Sept. 22, 1959)	29,337								10,314	13,255	5,488	280	
Immigrants (act of Sept. 26, 1961)	15,525										11,912	2,848	765
Other nonquota immigrants (special legislation)	412	214	5		3	2	42	45	32	18	27	12	12
Refugee and escapees (act of July 14, 1960)	6,111											2,005	4,106
Immigrants (act of Oct. 24, 1962)	18,944											12,672	6,272

1 In 1953 figures include admissions under Immigration Act of 1924.
2 Not reported prior to 1959.
3 Includes 321 professors of colleges and universities, their wives and children.

SOURCE: SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Asian ancestry. Such persons, if born outside the non-white Asian nations, were required to seek entry under the quota of their country of racial ancestry, regardless of their country of birth, citizenship or residence.

The scope of the national origins quota system was not absolute. The system did not apply to the Western Hemisphere. With a few minor exceptions, persons born in the Western Hemisphere countries could enter the United States for immigration on a non-quota basis, with no over-all limit placed on the number of immigrants from those countries.

Moreover, the rigidities of the national origins quota system had led to the creation of certain special categories of immigrants who, even if born in non-Western Hemisphere countries, could enter on a non-quota basis. These were (1) husbands, wives and minor unmarried children of U. S. citizens (but not adult or married children), plus certain other very small groups of persons such as ministers and former U. S. citizens; (2) refugees of various types, who received special permission to enter on a non-quota basis in a series of laws passed in the post-World War II era. (See box p. 460 for breakdown of these laws.) In addition, there existed certain minor entry provisions, such as the parole provision described earlier.

Criticism of System. Many of the initial sponsors and later defenders of the national origins quota system contended it was a desirable method of limiting immigration because, they argued, natives of Britain, Ireland and Germany were most like Americans in their cultural or racial characteristics and therefore could most easily assimilate into American life.

But opponents of the national origins quota system contended it was based on false notions of the racial superiority of white Northern Europeans--notions which, they claimed, were both incorrect and grossly insulting to U. S. citizens and residents of non-Northern European stock and to the countries of Southern Europe, Asia and Africa. Critics also pointed out that the existing quota system had led to the wasting of substantial numbers of quotas each year. Countries like Italy, Greece, Portugal and Poland, had small quotas and long waiting lists of persons wishing to immigrate into the United States, while Britain, Germany and Ireland, which had the highest quotas, were failing to fill them. In fiscal 1965, for example, of the 108,931 quota numbers assigned to Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, and Germany, only 59,250 were used. The remaining unused quotas were not transferable to the natives of other countries with long waiting lists, and did not carry over to the next year.

Changes Made by HR 2580. In place of the immigration system described above, HR 2580 set up a new system, to become fully effective in mid-1968 after a three-year transition period. The new system provided:

(1) For non-Western Hemisphere countries, previously governed by the national origins quota system, the latter was abolished. Instead of country-by-country quotas, an over-all quota of 170,000 annual immigrants from outside the Western Hemisphere was to be permitted. Applicants would be accepted on the basis of certain conditions applying to them as individuals, and regardless of which specific non-Western Hemisphere nation they had been born in. Under this system, first preference for immigration (20 percent of the 170,000 total) was to be given to adult, unmarried children of U. S. citizens, in order to unite families. The remaining preferences would go to other categories of relatives of U. S. citizens and residents; to persons possessing special skills, or needed to fill labor shortages in the United States; and to displaced persons and refugees from political, religious and racial persecution. The final bill specified that of the 170,000 immigrants from countries outside the Western Hemisphere, no more than 20,000 could come from any one country.

(2) For the Western Hemisphere, an over-all limit of 120,000 immigrants a year from all independent and self-governing countries combined was to be established, to be filled on a personal first-come, first-served basis, without country-by-country quotas, preferences or limits on how many persons could enter from any one country (subject to the over-all 120,000 hemispheric limitation).

(3) The provisions of previous law which had permitted non-quota entry of husbands, wives and minor unmarried children of U. S. citizens, plus ministers and certain other special groups, were to remain in effect, and were even broadened to include parents of U. S. citizens. However, a distinction was now made between the immediate relatives as a group, on the one hand, and the ministers and others. Immediate relatives were to be subject neither to 170,000 non-Western Hemisphere limitation nor the 120,000 Western Hemisphere limitation; while the ministers and other special groups, while not subject to the 170,000 non-Western Hemisphere limitation, would be subject to the 120,000 Western Hemisphere maximum. A total of 30,000-40,000 immigrants annually was anticipated under these non-quota provisions.

(4) The provisions of previous law which had permitted non-quota entry of certain groups of refugees were repealed, since it was felt that refugees could be handled adequately under various provisions of the new law, particularly the one making them a special preference group for admission under the 170,000 non-Western Hemisphere quota. Most of the special refugee admission laws had already lapsed, and HR 2580 repealed the only remaining law specifically permitting further non-quota entry of refugees, the Fair Share Refugee Act of 1960, which had allowed refugees to enter under a "parole" system and then apply for an adjustment of their status to that of non-quota immigrants. Under HR 2580, persons already admitted under the 1960 law could still apply for adjustment of status, but no new entrants would be permitted under the 1960 provisions. (Note: While HR 2580 repealed the parole provisions of the 1960 Fair Share law, it did not repeal the parole provisions of Section 212d5 of the basic immigration law, which, as indicated earlier, were not aimed specifically at refugees but rather, according to the Judiciary Committees, at permitting emergency entry of a few individuals for such things as emergency medical treatment.)

(5) The provisions of previous law which attributed an individual to his country of birth, rather than his place of residence or citizenship (if different), were retained for certain purposes -- namely, to determine whether an individual was to be subject to the Western Hemisphere rules and regulations, or whether he was to be subject to the immigration provisos applying to the non-Western Hemisphere countries.

At the same time, the previous "Asia-Pacific triangle" provision under which non-white persons of Asian ancestry had been charged to the national quota of their racial ancestry rather than their country of birth, was repealed. Under this repealed provision, a person of Japanese ancestry, for example, even if he was born in Eng-

land, was a citizen of England and had been resident there all his life, had been required to seek entry to the United States under the Japanese quota. Critics had called this an outright racial device, designed to exclude non-white persons of Asian ancestry by forcing them to seek entry under the tiny Asian quotas regardless of where they were born.

Henceforth, the birth rule was to be as follows: Persons born in independent and self-governing countries of the Western Hemisphere, such as Canada, Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, etc., were to be considered applicants from the Western Hemisphere, subject to the rules and regulations applying to such applicants -- even if they actually had moved to non-Western Hemisphere countries and taken citizenship there. Similarly, persons born in non-Western Hemisphere countries were to be considered applicants from outside the Western Hemisphere, subject to the rules and regulations applying to such applicants (and with racial ancestry now totally eliminated as a consideration) -- even if they had actually moved to the Western Hemisphere and become a citizen of some country there. The 20,000 limitation on annual immigration from any one country outside the Western Hemisphere (see provision 1, above) also would be determined by country of birth.

A lesser but nevertheless notable provision of HR 2580 strengthened safeguards in the existing immigration law designed to protect American workers against job competition from immigrants. The change was demanded by organized labor. (For details, see "Labor Requests" in hearings, p. 469.) The net effect of the changes in immigration law made by HR 2580 was to eliminate race and national origin as the major basis of preference for admission to the United States from non-Western Hemisphere nations by eliminating country-by-country quotas as well as the Asian-ancestry provisions. One immediate result was expected to be sharply increased immigration from Italy, Greece, Poland and Portugal and some other countries which previously had low quotas and long waiting lists.

Ultimate Effect on Immigration. By imposing a specific 120,000 annual limit on immigration by natives of the Western Hemisphere, HR 2580 closed off the possibility of a very substantial increase in future immigration from the one area on which there previously had been no numerical restrictions. In this sense, HR 2580 could be described as a bill which, while making immigration rules easier for certain categories of non-Western Hemisphere applicants, at the same time foreclosed any long-term upward trend in the number of immigrants.

Nevertheless, in the immediate future, total immigration was expected to rise slightly over current levels as a result of enactment of the bill, partly because there would no longer be many unused quotas, if any. Under the new system installed by HR 2580, maximum immigration each year once all provisions were in effect would be 120,000 from the Western Hemisphere, 170,000 from non-Western Hemisphere areas, and another 30,000 to 40,000 (possibly somewhat higher later on) from the non-quota group consisting of immediate relatives of U. S. citizens, ministers and other very minor categories -- a grand total of about 330,000.

By comparison, under the old system, fiscal 1964 immigration totalled 139,000 from the Western Hemisphere; 103,000 from non-Western Hemisphere areas subject to country-by-country quotas; 39,000 non-quota immediate relatives, ministers and related groups; and 11,000 non-quota refugees (under the refugee provisions now abolished)--a grand total of 292,000.

LEGISLATIVE STRUGGLE

Final enactment of HR 2580 came at the end of a rocky legislative road, marked by acerbic relations between House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and House Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee Chairman Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio); by substantial lobbying on the part of minority ethnic groups, religious groups and labor organizations in favor of the bill; and by substantial concessions to the American Legion, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies and certain other groups on a number of important points.

The principal concession made by the Administration was to agree to the imposition of the 120,000 annual ceiling on immigration from the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere. The ceiling was to go into effect July 1, 1968. This issue was the main point of controversy during consideration of HR 2580 in both the House and the Senate. The House first accepted, by a two-vote margin on a teller vote, and then rejected (reportedly after strong Administration pressure), by a 189-218 roll-call vote, an amendment sponsored by Rep. Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) setting a 115,000 annual limit on such immigration.

However, representations from two members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who supported the limitation and who were needed to move the bill through the key subcommittee, Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), led Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach to a reluctant agreement to drop the Administration fight against the limitation. As a result, a 120,000 limit for the Western Hemisphere was added under Ervin's sponsorship in the Senate, and was retained in the final version of the bill. As a concession to opponents of the limitation, a provision was also included for a study group to review the whole matter and report back to Congress before the effective date (1968) of the limitation, possibly with recommendations that Congress increase the 120,000 figure or repeal it altogether.

The Administration was also overruled on a few other points, in several cases in favor of proposals put forward by Rep. Feighan. The original Administration bill gave first preference for immigration from non-Western Hemisphere areas to applicants with special talents and needed skills, and second preference to family. The final bill reversed the two preferences, placing first emphasis on family relationships and second on skills. Congress also refused to grant the Administration an Immigration Board and to provide the President with discretion to reallocate certain quotas, as initially proposed.

HR 2580 did, however, contain the major Presidential request: repeal of the national origins quota system. The new law provided that the system would be phased out over a three-year period, beginning July 1, 1965, and ending June 30, 1968. During that period the quotas system would remain in effect and all unused quotas from the previous fiscal year would be placed in a quota pool and made available to qualified applicants from countries whose quotas were oversubscribed. On June 30, 1968, the national origins quota system would be abolished and the new system, described above, would go into effect.

Feighan-Celler Feud

During House consideration July 21 of the conference report on a bill (HR 8775) appropriating funds to Congress for fiscal 1966, House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), chairman of Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1, which has jurisdiction over immigration matters, exchanged bitter words over Feighan's efforts to obtain funds to activate the Joint Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Policy, which had lain dormant for 14 years. Feighan was chairman of the Joint Committee.

The House June 8, in the legislative appropriations bill (HR 8775) for fiscal 1966, approved an appropriation of $120,000 for reactivation of the Joint Committee. Celler, however, testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee in opposition to the appropriation and the Senate reduced the amount for the Joint Committee to $24,100. The conference committee agreed to the Senate appropriation and the conference report was accepted by both houses.

Feighan July 9, in a letter, demanded that Celler resign from the Joint Committee because of the testimony he had given before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In the July 21 exchange, Feighan accused Celler of "victimizing" the House and of trying to "strangle the purposes of the Joint Committee" and "prevent the Congress from establishing control over immigration policy."

Celler in reply accused Feighan of "pettifogging tactics." Celler said he had been willing to assign Feighan up to $100,000 of the $250,000 allowed to the Judiciary Committee by the House Administration Committee, but that Feighan had preferred to seek funds on his own authority. But, Celler said, "I am going to tell you that nobody is going to ride in front of me when I ride the horse of the Judiciary Committee." Celler said Feighan had proposed two unacceptable men for staff posts on the Joint Committee. He said the Justice Department submitted a "horrendous" report on one of the proposed staffmen, and asked, "How in thunder could I accept on the staff of the Judiciary Committee a man who had been so excoriated by the Department of Justice?"

Several lobbyists told CQ they believed one reason for Celler's attempt to block funds for the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy was Celler's fear (shared by several pressure groups supporting the Administration bill) that Feighan might use the Joint Committee's studies as an excuse to delay action on an immigration bill until 1966 or beyond. Celler never made a public statement to this effect. (Another explanation, by a lobbyist critical of Feighan, was that Celler feared the Joint Committee would engage in a "witch-hunt" on immigration security risks.)

Reasons for 1965 Passage. Many of the immigration bill's most ardent supporters told Congressional Quarterly that they believed the public at large was not greatly interested in immigration reform or especially concerned about the national origins quota system. They attributed the success of the legislation in 1965, after many years of defeats for similar proposals in the past, to the following factors:

(1) The unusual parliamentary situation in Congress, where there were 2-1 Democratic majorities in each chamber that were generally responsive to President Johnson's wishes.

(2) Relatively strong support for the bill from the Johnson Administration -- partly from general conviction that the national origins quota system was invidiously discriminatory, partly from a desire to ease U. S. relations with nations receiving unfavorable treatment under the national origins quota system and partly from a desire to win or retain political support of minority groups which believed they would benefit from repeal of the national origins quota system -- particularly Italian-American groups.

(3) The presence as chairman of the House Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee of Rep. Feighan, who was more favorable to repeal of the national origins quota system than was the previous Subcommittee chairman, the late Francis E. Walter (D Pa. 1933-63). Walter had blocked all previous efforts at revision.

(4) The willingness of the Administration and many of the ethnic, labor and religious groups supporting immigration reform to compromise on the over-all quota, family reunification and other provisions, and thus help neutralize past opponents such as the American Legion and American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. Acceptance of the 120,000 limit for the Western Hemisphere was the most important Administration concession.

(5) Changing U. S. attitudes toward race and national origins. Several lobbyists told CQ that the fear of an "invasion" by "undesirable" immigrant ethnic and racial groups simply was not as great as in the past.

Opponents of the initial Administration bill said the sole explanations for passage, in their opinion, were the huge Democratic majorities in Congress and the desire of the Johnson Administration to win political support for the Democrats from minority groups.

Congressional Maneuvers. Within Congress itself, there was little opposition to final passage of the bill, once the issue of an annual ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration had been settled. In both chambers a majority of voting Northern Democrats and Republicans supported the bill on passage, while a majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed it. The final bill, however, represented a blend of Administration requests with proposals embodied in a bill (HR 8662) introduced by Feighan; and some observers said Administration agreement to accept a number of Feighan's proposals helped neutralize opposition to an immigration bill.

Other factors operative in 1965, however, also affected the bill. Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and its Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, had long opposed immigration reform. In 1964, Eastland's Subcommittee held four days of hearings on a Kennedy-Johnson Administration measure (S 1932), but did not report a bill. At the beginning of the 89th Congress in 1965, there was a vacancy on the Subcommittee as a result of the defeat in the 1964 elections of Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.),

a strong supporter of immigration reform. Appointment of an opponent of reform could have swung the Subcommittee balance, but Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), also an advocate of revision, was selected to fill the vacancy.

In the House, prospects for the passage of a reform measure had been improved by the revision of the Judiciary Committee ratio from 21 Democrats and 14 Republicans to 24 Democrats and 11 Republicans, and by an increase in Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee membership from five to nine members at the beginning of 1965 -- changes which appeared designed to provide a clear majority for the basic Administration proposals. The liberalization of House rules to avoid bottlenecks in the Rules Committee also aided passage, as did Feighan's succession, in place of former Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), as chairman of the Subcommittee in 1963. Although Feighan had opposed the 1964 Kennedy-Johnson immigration bills (HR 7700--S 1932), he had, since 1957, introduced legislation to reallocate unused quotas on a basis other than race or nationality. Feighan in 1965 said this was an attempt to find a way to replace the national origins quota system. In 1964, Feighan had also scheduled hearings on a basic revision of the immigration system, the first such hearings held in the House Subcommittee in 12 years.

Despite the fact that Feighan appeared to be more favorable to reform than Walter had been, the prospects for a major revision of immigration policy were clouded for a time by a dispute between Feighan and House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), who had long been one of the most ardent supporters of immigration law reform in Congress, and who was the actual sponsor of the initial version of HR 2580. The Celler-Feighan dispute erupted publicly in 1964 over the appropriation of funds to activate and staff the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, which was created by the McCarran-Walter Act but never met until July 1963. Feighan, who expected to head the Joint Committee, favored the appropriation, but Celler opposed activation, declaring that the Joint Committee would lack legislative authority and that immigration studies could best be handled in the Subcommittee. Staffing funds were denied in 1964 and again in 1965, although in 1965 the House provided the funds, only to have them reduced by the Senate at Celler's request. (See box, p. 463; 1964 Almanac p. 203; and story on 1965 Legislative Branch funds, p. 221)

In the end, Feighan backed the Administration bill with revisions based on his own proposals; agreed not to insist on a Western Hemisphere limitation during House action, even though he personally favored it; and helped to persuade the American Legion and American Coalition of Patriotic Societies not to take a position of all-out opposition to the bill.

Provisions

As signed by the President, HR 2580:

Established a limit of 170,000 persons who may enter the United States annually as immigrants (or may have their temporary status in the United States adjusted to permanent or may conditionally enter as refugees), exclusive of "immediate relatives," immigrants from independent nations of the Western Hemisphere (and other "special immigrants" -- see below). Specified that no more than 45,000 visas could be issued in any of the first three quarters of any fiscal year.

Defined "immediate relatives" as minor unmarried children, spouses and parents of a U.S. citizen (providing, in the case of parents, the citizen is over 21 years of age). Permitted these persons to enter without numerical limitation. (Children over 21 or married were subject to the 170,000 limitation, but received a preference for admission. See below.)

Provided a three-year (July 1, 1965-June 30, 1968), phase-out of the national origins quota system during which quotas for each country would remain in effect as they were on June 30, 1965. Provided that during the three-year period, unused quotas would be transferred to a "pool" and made available to immigrants who could not obtain permission to enter because of a nation's oversubscribed quota. (For fiscal 1966, 55,611 -- the number of visas unused under the quota system during fiscal 1965 -- would be available from the "pool.") Provided that quota numbers in the "pool" shall be allocated on the basis of the preference percentages established by the bill (see below). Specified that the number of immigrants allowed entrance from "pool" quota numbers and the national origins quota system during the three-year period would not exceed 170,000 per fiscal year.

Terminated the national origins quota system and the "pool" as of June 30, 1968.

Limited each country outside the Western Hemisphere to 20,000 immigrants per fiscal year, exclusive of "immediate relatives" of U. S. citizens, effective July 1, 1968. Specified that each independent country, self-governing dominion, mandated territory and territory under the U. N. trusteeship system would be considered a separate foreign state for the purpose of applying the 20,000 limitation. Specified that other foreign lands (i. e., colonies of various countries) would be charged to the foreign country specified by the Secretary of State.

Repealed the Asia-Pacific triangle provision of existing law which required that an Asian person be charged to the quota of the country of his ancestry even though he was born outside of the triangle area (stretching from Pakistan and India to Japan and the Pacific islands).

For the purpose of the 20,000 numerical limitation in the bill, charged an immigrant to the foreign country of his birth, with the following exceptions (which also appeared in existing law): (1) permitted a child, born in a country other than that of his parents, to be charged to the state of birth of one or both of his parents to prevent separation of the child from his accompanying parent or parents; (2) permitted an applicant to be charged to his accompanying spouse's country of birth to avoid separation; (3) permitted an alien born in the United States to be charged to the country of his citizenship or, if none, the country of his last residence; (4) permitted an alien born in a foreign country in which neither parent was born or resided at the time of his birth, to be charged to the country of either parent. Charged an alien born in a colony or dependent area of a foreign state to the foreign state, with the proviso that no colony or dependent area could receive more than 1 percent of the immigrant visas permitted the foreign state.

Allotted the 170,000 annual immigration ceiling according to the following order of preference ("preference classes") and percentages:

1) 20 percent (of 170,000) for unmarried adult sons and daughters of U. S. citizens;

2) 20 percent plus all numbers left from class one for spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of

aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence;

3) 10 percent for members of the professions or those having special talents or education;

4) 10 percent plus unused numbers from classes one through three for married sons and daughters of U. S. citizens;

5) 24 percent plus unused numbers from classes one through four for brothers and sisters of U. S. citizens;

6) 10 percent for skilled or unskilled laborers who could fill a specified labor need in the United States (but not temporary or seasonal work);

7) 6 percent to refugees who because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of their race, religion, or political opinions have fled from a Communist or Communist-dominated country or from the Middle East area and cannot return to their country or who have been uprooted by a catastrophic natural calamity. The Attorney General was authorized to make conditional entry available for these refugees. Stipulated that up to half of this number could be used as immigrant visas for aliens who had been in the United States for two years or more and had applied for adjustment of status.

8) Provided that all unused numbers from the 170,000 limit would then be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis to qualified immigrants.

Provided that all immigrants would be considered non-preference until they proved otherwise.

Permitted the Secretary of State to terminate registration of an alien who fails to show a continued interest in emigrating to the United States and authorized the Secretary to estimate the expected number of visas to be issued in each category during each fiscal quarter.

Required the Attorney General to report to Congress twice a year (January and June 15) on each alien admitted conditionally. Required an alien admitted conditionally who did not acquire permanent residence status within two years to return to the Immigration and Naturalization Service which would investigate and specify the action to be taken.

Defined "special immigrants" as persons born in an independent foreign country of the Western Hemisphere or in the Canal Zone, returning resident aliens, certain former citizens of the United States, ministers of religion and certain foreign employees of the U.S. Government.

Defined "profession" as including but not limited to architects, engineers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons and teachers.

Required a prospective immigrant to possess (1) a valid, unexpired visa or be born to parent subsequent to parent's receiving one and (2) a valid, unexpired passport or similar travel document.

Provided that before an immigrant could enter the United States to perform skilled or unskilled labor, the Secretary of Labor must determine that there were not sufficient U. S. workers to perform the work at the required location and that the employment of such immigrant would not adversely affect the wages and conditions of U. S. workers. Applied this requirement to immigrants from the Western Hemisphere (other than spouses, parents and children of U. S. citizens and residents) intending to seek jobs in the United States; to immigrants from other areas entering the United States under the preferences for skilled or other labor (categories 3 and 6, above), and to non-preference quota immigrants (category 8, above).

Allowed alien crewmen to adjust their status to that of a lawful permanent resident, if the crewmen entered the United States prior to June 30, 1964.

Prohibited nationals of "adjacent islands" in the Western Hemisphere (such as the colonies of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands) and the nationals of independent Western Hemisphere countries from entering the United States as non-immigrants (e. g., as a visitor or parolee) and then applying for adjustment of status to that of aliens lawfully admitted for immigration.

Eliminated epilepsy and feeble-mindedness in the 1952 Act as grounds for exclusion, but added sexual deviation and mental retardation instead.

Permitted the granting of a waiver of exclusion to permit entrance into the United States of unmarried children, minor unmarried lawfully adopted children, and parents of U. S. citizens or permanent resident aliens who would otherwise be excludable because of a past history of mental illness, if the Surgeon General finds that the person has been free of such illness for a time sufficient to indicate recovery.

Permitted the adjustment of status of those who entered the United States illegally prior to June 30, 1948, to that of lawfully admitted aliens.

Repealed the Fair Share Refugee Act (a 1960 statute permitting refugees to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants and then apply for an adjustment of status) with the exception of the sections which permitted adjustment of status for those refugees who already were admitted.

Made the Act effective the first day of the first month after the expiration of 30 days following enactment (Dec. 1, 1965).

Set an annual ceiling of 120,000 immigrants from independent countries of the Western Hemisphere and wholly self-governing countries of the Western Hemisphere (such as Canada), effective July 1, 1968. Established a Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration to study such immigration and its effects on U. S. population and unemployment. Provided that the Commission was to be composed of 15 members -- five appointed by the President (including the chairman), five by the Vice President and five by the Speaker of the House, with no more than three of the members named by the Vice President or Speaker to come from the same political party. Required the Commission to report to Congress by July 1, 1967, and Jan. 15, 1968.

Directed the Commission to study, among other things, the future legal status of Cuban refugees admitted into the United States under the parole provisions of the basic immigration law, or other provisions. (Under certain provisions of HR 2580 which restated and broadened existing law--see provision above, beginning "Prohibited nationals of 'adjacent islands' in the Western Hemisphere" -- a Western Hemisphere native paroled into the U. S. could not have his status adjusted to that of an alien lawfully admitted for immigration without leaving the country and reapplying for admission as an immigrant. Therefore, Cuban refugees, escaping into the U. S. and being admitted under the parole provisions of the basic law, would need some new Congressional action, or reinterpretation of some existing provisions of the law, in order to remain in the U. S. permanently without first leaving the country and reapplying.)

Provided that non-self-governing and non-independent areas of the Western Hemisphere (e. g. -- colonies) would be considered as dependencies of the mother coun-

try, subject to certain special rules for such colonies as explained above. (See paragraphs of provisions, above, beginning "Limited each country outside" and "For the purpose of the 20,000 numerical limitation.")

Background

REFERENCES -- For stories on general and special immigration legislation in past years, see the following CQ Almanacs: 1945 p. 83, 695; 1946 p. 743; 1947 p. 637; 1948 p. 193; 1949 p. 371, 387, 400; 1950 p. 218, 225, 236, 240, 242; 1951 p. 213, 237, 239; 1952 p. 154, 174; 1953 p. 241, 242; 1954 p. 283; 1955 p. 312; 1956 p. 479; 1957 p. 670; 1958 p. 60; 1959 p. 198; 1960 p. 304; 1961 p. 345, 347; 1962 p. 349, 353; 1963 p. 323; 1964 p. 324. See also "Congress and the Nation" p. 218.

Pre-1952 Laws. In the early years of the nation, immigration was encouraged by the national Government. But the great increase in immigration from Europe after the wars, revolutions and famines from 1830 to 1850, gave rise to anti-foreign agitation.

Congress first passed restrictive legislation in 1875, prohibiting the immigration of convicts, the importation of women for immoral purposes and the transportation of Chinese or Japanese without their free consent. In 1882, paupers and criminals were excluded, and a 50-cent head-tax was levied on each immigrant to defray costs of administering the restrictions. The same year a 10-year ban on immigration from China was put into effect, and Chinese were barred from citizenship. This ban was later extended and was made permanent in 1904.

Immigration of contract labor (future wages pledged to pay for transportation to the United States) was forbidden in 1885. In 1891, a comprehensive qualitative exclusion act was passed, forbidding entry of mentally, morally or physically undesirable persons.

In 1903, existing law was codified, further classes of undesirables were specified, including anarchists or persons who believed in or advocated the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force or violence. Enforcement provisions were strengthened, provision was made for deportation, and the head-tax was raised to $2. In 1907, the tax was raised to $4, and the President was given authority to control immigration by treaty -- a power designed to control Japanese immigration.

In 1917 the laws were again codified in a new basic statute containing existing restrictions and adding new ones. This law excluded persons of Asiatic ancestry.

The first quota law was passed in 1921. It limited the number of any nationality entering the United States to 3 percent of foreign-born persons of that origin living in the United States in 1910. This permitted entry of about 350,000 persons a year, mostly from northern and western Europe. When the 1921 law came up for renewal in 1924, the House Immigration Committee proposed a limit of 2 percent of the foreign-born persons in the United States in 1890, which would have further restricted immigration from southern and eastern Europe. There was, however, strong opposition to extension of the system. A substitute was proposed which would base the quota on the "national origins" of all people comprising the U. S. population in 1920 rather than on the number of foreign-born persons in the United States in that year or in 1910 or 1890. The substitute was defeated in the House, but retained in the Senate and in conference.

The 1924 law provided quotas for all areas outside the Western Hemisphere, assigning a minimum of 100 to those which, under the formula, would have less. Asiatic countries each had a quota of 100 available only to "white" persons coming from those areas; thus the Asiatic exclusion features of the 1917 law were retained.

In 1943 the provisions excluding Chinese were repealed, and a separate quota of 105 for Chinese persons was set up. When the Philippines attained independence in 1946 they were given a quota of 100, and exclusion of "races indigenous" to India was repealed.

Naturalization laws were codified in the Nationality Act of 1940 but 31 amendments were added in the next 11 years.

McCarran-Walter Act. The McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act, passed over President Truman's veto in 1952, revised the immigration law to abolish the Asiatic exclusion as such, but imposed a ceiling of 2,000 on annual immigration from the "Asia-Pacific Triangle," extending from India and Pakistan east to China, Japan and most of the Pacific islands except Australia and New Zealand. If born outside the triangle, persons of half or more non-white Asian ancestry were required to seek entry under the quota of their country of ancestry. Except for the above limitation, the 1952 law retained the national origins quota system which allotted annual quotas to countries outside the Western Hemisphere equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of the persons of that national origin in the United States in 1920. New nations coming into existence were to be allotted annual quotas of 100. Non-quota status would be applied to all persons born in the Western Hemisphere; to the spouses and minor unmarried children of U. S. citizens; to ministers, former foreign employees of the U. S. Government; and former citizens. The law prohibited transferral of quota numbers from one country to another and also prohibited carrying unused quotas over from year to year. The law provided that individuals in any country, applying for admission to the United States under that country's quota, should receive preference over other applicants from the same country if they had special labor skills valuable to the United States or if they were relatives of U. S. citizens and residents.

Originally, the country-by-country quotas set by the 1952 Act for immigration from non-Western Hemisphere countries totalled 154,657 (approximately the same number as permitted under the 1924 Act), but after 1952 a number of new countries came into existence and the over-all quota rose to 158,503 by fiscal 1956.

Opposition to the McCarran-Walter Act, which focused on the national origins quota system, arose almost immediately. Critics charged that it was unduly discriminatory and harmful to the U. S. image overseas. They pointed out that place of birth was a poor criteria for admissibility of immigrants and that the quota system was heavily balanced in favor of immigrants from northern and western Europe at the expense of countries in southern and eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. (Great Britain and Germany, for example, had quotas of 65,361 and 25,814, respectively, in 1965, while Italy had 5,666, Turkey, 225 and India, 100.)

As time passed, critics claimed that (1) the national origins quota system was so rigid that it had been necessary to pass numerous special refugee laws from 1948-64 in order to afford asylum to several hundred thousand refugees and displaced persons; (2) that the system discriminated against the countries which became independent after 1952, particularly the newly independent African

and Asian nations and the recently independent Western Hemisphere countries of Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago which had annual immigration quotas of 100, unlike other Western Hemisphere nations which had non-quota status; (3) that the great number of bills introduced after 1952 to relax quota restrictions for certain classes of immirants such as Hungarian and Chinese refugees and the large number of private relief bills introduced each session were evidence that the Act was inflexible and incapable of meeting changing conditions; (4) that the entire national origins basis of the system, plus the Asia-Pacific triangle provisions, were based on false notions of white European "nordic" racial superiority, and were designed to exclude members of other groups; (5) that a large portion of the quotas for the northern and western European countries (such as Great Britain and Germany) were regularly unused, while annual quotas for countries in southern and eastern Europe and other continents were oversubscribed. Assistant Attorney General Norbert A. Schlei, for example, in March 5, 1965, Senate hearings, pointed out that on Feb. 1, 1965, Italy had the longest waiting list of applicants, 249,583 persons (quota 5,666); Greece was next with 98,385 (quota 308), Poland third with 80,481 (quota 6,488), and Portugal fourth with 71,477 (quota 438). And, Mike Masaoka of the Japanese-American Citizens League June 4 pointed out that Japan's waiting list was "backlogged through 1990." (For chart on quotas, pending applications, etc., see 1964 Almanac p. 325.)

After McCarran-Walter. President Eisenhower, in his 1953 State of the Union address, noted that the McCarran-Walter Act "does, in fact, discriminate", and he asked Congress to write an immigration law which would "at one and the same time guard our legitimate national interests and be faithful to our basic idea of freedom and fairness to all." In 1953, a Refugee Relief Act, under which 189,021 persons entered on a non-quota basis from 1953-64 was passed. But basic reform failed to evolve. (For list of special refugee laws, see chart p. 460)

Mr. Eisenhower, in his 1956 State of the Union address, cited the "urgent need" for revision of the immigration system. Although he did not directly challenge the national origins system, the proposals he sent to Congress would have altered it drastically. Again, however, despite continued Presidential requests for revision, Congress failed to act.

During the 1960 Presidential campaign, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) who, as House Member in 1952 had voted to uphold the Truman veto of the McCarran-Walter Act, endorsed proposals similar to those advanced by Mr. Eisenhower in 1956 and later, but he said the country should also "look beyond, to the abolition of the national origins system and its replacement with a more equitable method of regulating the inflow of immigration." Mr. Kennedy did not, however, send a comprehensive revision proposal to Congress until 1963. In 1961, however, Congress removed the 2,000 limit on immigration from the Asia-Pacific triangle area.

The 1963 Kennedy Administration bill (S 1932) was co-sponsored in July 1963 by 27 Senators, including Sens. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Claiborne Pell (D R.I.), each of whom had introduced his own omnibus immigration bill. In the House, 55 bills identical to the Administration measure (HR 7700) were introduced, but another 38 different bills also were presented.

In the 88th Congress, there was general feeling in both chambers that some revision of the McCarran-Walter Act was needed, but the Administration bill had much stronger support in the Senate than in the House. While most Congressmen were wearied by the large number of private immigration relief bills introduced each session, many would not support any substantial revision and others did not feel sufficient pressure in support of such legislation from their own districts. In both chambers, however, there was opposition to any large increase in total U. S. immigration. In addition, the immigration legislation was not given as high a priority by the Administration as, for example, the poverty program or civil rights. The bill received no attention in either chamber in 1963.

In 1964, President Johnson gave high priority to passage of the immigration reform bill, urging, in his State of the Union address, revisions which would lift "the bars of discrimination" against immigrants, "particularly those with much-needed skills and those joining their families." Hearings were held on the bill in both houses, but no further action was taken.

Outside Congress, the immigration bill was discussed during the 1964 Presidential campaign, but there did not appear to be any major public interest in the issue. Democratic National Chairman John. M. Bailey April 5, 1965, however, credited Republican opposition to amending the immigration laws as the reason for Mr. Johnson's making a stronger showing than Mr. Kennedy among Spanish, Italian and Polish wards. Johnson won 75 percent of the vote in 69 Italian wards, compared with 67 percent for Kennedy in 1960; 74 percent in 55 Polish wards, compared with 68 percent for Kennedy; and 72 percent in 47 Spanish wards, compared with 63 for Kennedy.

1965 Proposals. In his Jan. 4, 1965, State of the Union message, President Johnson said, "Let a just nation throw open...the city of promise...to those in other lands seeking the promise of America, through an immigration law based on the work a man can do and not where he was born or how he spells his name." (For text, see p. 1347)

The President Jan. 13 sent Congress a message proposing legislation to amend the 1952 Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act and to eliminate the national origins quota system. The measure was almost identical to the one proposed by Kennedy in 1963.

In the message, President Johnson said the national origins quota system was "incompatible with our basic American tradition" and "too often it arbitrarily denies us immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills." He said the proposed bill would not alter any of the current security restrictions on immigrants and "no immigrants admitted under this bill could contribute to unemployment in the United States." Asking that "priority consideration" be given the bill, Mr. Johnson urged Congress "to return the United States to an immigration policy which both serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals." (For complete text, see p. 1423)

The proposed bill provided for the gradual elimination of the national origins quota system over a five-year period, reducing each country's quota by 20 percent (one-fifth) each year and placing eliminated origins quota numbers into an over-all quota pool. New quota numbers were to be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis as follows: 50 percent of the over-all quota to persons with exceptional skills, training, or education who would

be "especially advantageous" to the United States; 30 percent to unmarried sons and daughters of U. S. citizens ineligible for non-quota status because they were over 21 years of age; and 20 percent to spouses and children of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence. Any unused quota numbers were to be allocated to other relatives of U. S. citizens and resident aliens and to special classes of workers. The bill retained the current non-quota status for spouses and children of U. S. citizens and granted non-quota status to parents of U. S. citizens. After the first four years, the number of immigrants from any single country was to be limited to 10 percent of the over-all quota, which was expected to be about 166,000 per year.

The only major change from the 1963 bill affected the percentage of quota numbers subject to allocation by Presidential discretion and conformed to a recommendation made July 22, 1964, by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. The new bill provided for the President to reserve up to 30 percent (formerly 50 percent) of the quota pool for allocation to countries disadvantaged by the change in laws and for allocation "in the national security interest" of the U. S. This provision was to prevent hardship to NATO allies, particularly Great Britain and Germany, whose quotas were to be substantially reduced by full operation of the new law. The 10-percent maximum for each country did not apply to visas issued under this provision. The bill also gave the President discretion to allocate up to 10 percent (formerly 20 percent) of the total 166,000 pool to refugees from "catastrophe or oppression."

The Administration bill also provided for repeal of the remaining Asia-Pacific triangle provision involving the racial ancestry of non-white Asiatics; and for continuation of the 1960 Fair Share Refugee Act (slightly broadened to take in new groups of applicants from the Middle East), which permitted political refugee-escapees to seek entry on a "parole" basis, and then seek an adjustment of status so that they could remain in the United States as immigrants on a non-quota basis.

In addition, the bill established a seven-member Immigration Board (three members Presidentially appointed, two members to be Senators, two members to be Representatives) to study immigration, recommend policy changes, and advise the President on the reallocations described above.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Jan. 13 introduced the Administration bill (HR 2580). Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Jan. 15 introduced the companion bill (S 500) for himself and 33 other Senators. Celler and Hart had introduced the Kennedy Administration bill in 1963.

It was estimated that under the Administration bill, annual immigration would rise from the fiscal 1964 level of about 292,000 to approximately 350,000 to 360,000 persons a year. While immigration from the Western Hemisphere was expected to stay about the same (139,000), as was immigration by non-quota relatives (39,000) and possibly special refugees (11,000), immigration from non-Western Hemisphere quota areas was expected to rise from the current level of 103,000 to a new level of 166,000. This would result from a slight increase (to 166,000) in the over-all legal maximum quota and the elimination of the wasting of quota numbers formerly reserved solely for Britain, Ireland and Germany but not fully used.

House

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 1 (Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee).

HELD HEARINGS -- March 3 - June 1 held 12 days of hearings on HR 2580. The Subcommittee Jan. 28 was increased from 5 members to 9. The change reportedly provided a 5-4 margin for approval of the Administration's bill. Retained on the Subcommittee were its Chairman Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), and Reps. Frank Chelf (D Ky.), Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.J.) and Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W. Va.). Added were Harold D. Donohue (D Mass.), Jacob H. Gilbert (D N.Y.), Jack Brooks (D Texas), William T. Cahill (R N.J.) and Clark MacGregor (R Minn.). Richard H. Poff (R Va.) was dropped from the Subcommittee.

TESTIMONY -- March 3 -- Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach stressed the urgency of prompt Congressional passage of the Administration's immigration bill. He cited three reasons for swift action -- "elemental humanity" in the reuniting of families; "domestic self-interest" in facilitating immigration of brilliant and skilled aliens; "self-interest abroad" in the elimination of the illogical and unjust national origins quota system. Katzenbach said that in effect the new law would result in an increased yearly immigration of 60,000 more than were currently admitted, but compared with the internal growth of the United States, nearly three million annually, these additional 60,000 immigrants annually "would be nearly invisible."

May 18 -- Rep. Richard S. Schweiker (R Pa.) told the Subcommittee that he favored an immigration law "which will eliminate once and for all the discriminatory aspects of our immigration policy." For this reason, he said, he had introduced his own immigration bill which was in "general agreement with the basic purpose" of HR 2580. Under the Schweiker bill, the quota system would be phased out over a five-year period and immigrants would be admitted on a "first-come, first-served, skill criteria basis." Unlike the Administration bill, Schweiker's proposal would eliminate the "preferential" treatment for nationals of the Western Hemisphere. Schweiker recommended an annual ceiling of 315,000 on immigration to cover both quota and non-quota immigration; elimination of the provision in the Administration bill singling out the Middle East as an area with a number of likely political refugees; and elimination of the provision in HR 2580 allowing the President "to take 30 percent of a reserve pool intended to benefit victims of small quota countries, and assign this 30-percent reserve instead to northern European nations which have enjoyed preferential large-quota treatment for the past 45 years." Schweiker proposed tighter restrictions than HR 2580 provided on immigrants who might compete with the U. S. labor force, including a statement by the Secretary of Labor that a labor shortage which cannot be filled by U. S. citizens exists, possession by the U. S. Attorney General of written evidence that a U. S. employer will hire an immigrant for the specific shortage and written proof from the immigrant that he has been offered a job and plans to accept the offer.

May 20 -- John B. Trevor Jr., chairman of the Immigration Committee of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Inc., reported that the Annual Conference of the Society had adopted a resolution in support of the McCarran-Walter Act. He said the quota system

was "based upon our own people" and that "national origins simply attempts to have immigration into the U.S. conform in composition to our own people." If changes must be made in the immigration law, Trevor suggested a ceiling on the total number of immigrants to be admitted both from the Western Hemisphere and from outside the Western Hemisphere, and application of the same conditions that apply to all other immigrants to refugees from Communism plus an annual ceiling on the number of these particular immigrants to be admitted.

Daniel J. O'Connor, chairman of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, said the Legion had "re-examined its position" of opposition to change in the McCarran-Walter Act and the national origins quota system and had decided to offer proposals for changes in the immigration laws, "not because of a change of heart, but because the American Legion is not unaware of the strength and direction of the current political winds." He continued, "We have also had it dramatically demonstrated to us that over the past decade the national origins quota system has not worked in practice as in theory."

He suggested as guidelines for a new immigration policy that Congress retain control over immigration and naturalization, safeguards be established to prevent an imbalance of immigration from any single country, a worldwide ceiling be set on the number of immigrants to be admitted, and the naturalization processes currently in operation be retained as well as the section of the McCarran-Walter Act excluding certain undesirables.

O'Connor said HR 2580 would "simply compound and emphasize a discriminatory pattern in favor of our neighbors in this hemisphere." The Legion's proposal for a worldwide ceiling, like the American Coalition's similar proposal, would, in effect, set a limit on Western Hemisphere immigration for the first time.

May 26 -- David Carliner of the American Civil Liberties Union and Frank E.G. Weil of the American Veterans Committee supported HR 2580, giving substantially the same testimony which they presented in the Senate. (See Senate hearings, p. 473)

LABOR REQUESTS

May 27 -- Andrew J. Biemiller, director, department of legislation, AFL-CIO, supported HR 2580. Biemiller requested, however, that certain labor protection provisions be added to the present law, so that eased immigration would not endanger domestic wage scales and conditions.

The most important change eventually made in the bill as a result of AFL-CIO representations at the hearings and in private meetings with sponsors of HR 2580 involved certification that the entry of an immigrant would not take jobs away from Americans or adversely affect U. S. labor conditions. Under the existing law, immigrants seeking to enter for labor purposes were not free to do so if the Secretary of Labor certified that their entry would have an adverse effect on labor conditions or would fill a job for which American labor was already available. In practice, the Labor Department looked into an immigrant's effect on the U. S. labor market only where the immigrant was seeking a preference for admission on the basis of possessing special labor skills. Individual non-quota immigrants from the Western Hemisphere and quota immigrants entering on a non-preference basis normally were not investigated as to their effect on U. S. labor conditions. The unions favored a strengthening of this procedure, and won their point.

In the final bill, as later enacted into law, a provision was inserted requiring that any person seeking to enter the U.S. as an immigrant for labor purposes obtain a positive certification from the Secretary of Labor that the job could not be filled by available domestic labor and that the immigrant's entry would not adversely affect domestic wages and working conditions. This requirement applied, under the final version of HR 2580, not only to persons seeking to enter under the labor preference provisions (categories 3 and 6 of the preference immigrants, see final provisions of bill, p. 465) but also to all entrants from the Western Hemisphere (other than relatives of U. S. citizens and residents) who intended to work, and to non-preference quota immigrants. The net effect of this change was to place Western Hemisphere immigrants and non-preference quota immigrants under the same automatic review and labor certification requirements as had, in effect, formerly been applied only to those seeking a preference on the basis of special skills.

Biemiller also requested that HR 2580 make clear that the granting of an immigration preference to individuals able to perform specific work for which there was a labor shortage in the United States should occur only when the labor shortage was of a long-term character, not if it involved seasonal or short-term work. The final version of HR 2580 complied with this request. Another Biemiller request fulfilled in the final bill was, that the Secretary of Labor be given the final legal authority to determine whether long-term shortages existed for the purposes of the above provision, rather than just an advisory role to the Justice Department.

Two other Biemiller requests, not granted in the final bill, would have flatly prohibited temporary importation of foreign farm workers; and would have vested in the Secretary of Labor, instead of the Attorney General, power to determine whether temporary labor shortages existed which justified bringing in temporary workers from abroad under certain provisions of the law. (His existing role was merely advisory.)

June 1 -- W.B.Hicks Jr., executive secretary of the Liberty Lobby, said that the "problem of immigration... is the mistaken preservation of an international myth... (that) the United States has a special duty to welcome all who would come live with us." Hicks said that both the labor market and national security were endangered by the "myth" of the "open door," pointing out that in New York's garment industry "the piece-work wages of women rise and fall on immigration." Hicks added that "we read of espionage and betrayal by some who have been welcomed as friendly refugees, and we grow uneasy." He said the United States already had a less stringent immigration policy than most nations of the world. Hicks called for uniting of immediate families through use of " the device of indefinite residency visas, with all rights of citizenship except those of voting and becoming a public ward." He claimed that those who criticized U. S. immigration policy on the grounds that it forced separation of families had "purposely" blurred the distinction between visitation and immigration, since "it is possible under our present law for a visitor to remain in the United States almost indefinitely." He said this destroyed "the illusion that our law physically separates families."

(Continued on next page)

Hicks suggested that it was a "cruel hoax to perpetrate on new immigrants" the promise of "work for all" and said that the preference for skilled, professional and talented persons was unnecessary, since "it is difficult to justify the argument that the United States actually needs brilliant, talented immigrants any more than the rest of the world needs them."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 20 -- Feighan held public hearings in Cleveland, Ohio, on immigration and asked various groups including the press, organized labor, immigration committees of bar associations, women's organizations and leaders of nationality groups to answer a questionnaire. He reported that his survey showed that those responding to the questionnaire thought there should be an annual ceiling on immigration, that Congress should set the limit, that the 300,000 currently admitted was about the right number, that the national origins quota system should be repealed, that Congress should provide safeguards in law for U. S. laborers and that the number of refugees admitted should be limited. Feighan pointed out that the question of political refugees was of importance, because there was no adequate limit in the Administration measure on how many might be admitted.

April 28 -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) published in the Congressional Record an outline "designed to correct mistaken notions" about HR 2580. Celler's outline pointed out that instead of admitting an excessive number of immigrants, the effect of the bill would be "quite insignificant" on U. S. population; that the bill would not let in "great numbers of immigrants from anywhere," including Africa and Asia; that there was "no real evidence" to back the charge that the bill would increase unemployment; that HR 2580 did not change the present law relating to the admission of Communists and subversives; and that it was "a misunderstanding of both the bill and the existing law" to claim that an immigrant would no longer have to prove he has a job waiting for him, since immigrants now generally did not have to prove that a job was waiting for them.

May 11 -- President Johnson signed a proclamation making Ellis Island -- the former immigration depot in New York -- a part of the Liberty Island National Monument.

FEIGHAN BILL

Feighan, June 1, introduced his own immigration bill (HR 8662). He noted that he had had several conferences with the President, and, at the Administration's request, he had not included provisions imposing a Western Hemisphere limitation quota, even though he personally favored such a limitation. Several sources told CQ that, in fact, by the time Feighan introduced HR 8662, the Administration had decided to go along with many of Feighan's major proposals for revision of the Administration's original bill.

Most of Feighan's proposals, as incorporated in HR 8662, were outlined in a Feb. 4 speech to the 36th annual conference of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. At that time, Feighan expressed his opposition to the non-quota status granted persons of Western Hemisphere nations under HR 2580. He also opposed the seven-member immigration board provided by HR 2580 as a violation of the separation of powers, since four Members of Congress were to be included on the board and thereby engaged in the business of the the Executive Branch. HR 8662 did not provide for an immigration board.

The Feighan bill, which was to go into effect immediately, instead of after a five year transition, eliminated existing country-by-country quotas and set an annual ceiling of 225,000 on immigration from all countries outside the Western Hemisphere. Feighan said this was "about equal to the number now authorized by the quota system (158,503) plus the annual average of non-quota immigration (58,000) from those countries, plus the increase of 7,000 called for by President Johnson."

Under HR 8662, total immigrants from a single country could not exceed 20,000 a year. By comparison, the Administration bill limited immigrants from any country to 10 percent of the over-all number allowed after the national origins quotas were phased out. This total was expected to be about 166,000 immigrants a year. Neither ceiling affected immigration from the Western Hemisphere.

HR 2580 gave first preference to persons with special skills, talents or education, maintained non-quota status for spouses and children of U.S. citizens, and granted non-quota status to parents of U.S.citizens. By comparison, HR 8662 put all persons coming from countries outside the Western Hemisphere under the 225,000 ceiling, giving first preference to spouses, children and parents of U. S. citizens. Other than the over-all ceiling, there would be no limit on the number of persons in this category who could enter the U.S. The visas not used by persons in the first category were distributed as follows: 10 percent to professional persons, scientists and those with special skills and talents; 20 percent to members of the immediate family of permanent resident aliens; 20 percent to married children of U.S. citizens; 20 percent to brothers and sisters of U.S.citizens; 20 percent to persons with skills which the Secretary of Labor found to be needed in the U.S.; and 10 percent to refugees from Communist persecution. Any visas left over from this were to be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. However, up to half of the visas not used by the preference classes could be used by the President to relieve hardships which fell upon countries such as the United Kingdom and Germany, which would lose currently available visas under both the Feighan bill and the Administration bill, and to relieve international refugee emergencies and natural calamities.

HR 8662 also completely eliminated the remaining Asia-Pacific triangle provision involving racial ancestry of non-white Asiatics; contained several of the special guarantees sought by the labor unions--including the requirement of certification prior to admission that Western Hemisphere and non-preference quota immigrants would not harm U.S. labor conditions--and repealed the Fair Share Refugee Act except for provisions permitting adjustment of status of those already in.

Bill Reported

The House Judiciary Committee Aug. 6 reported HR 2580 (H Rept 745) after adding substantial amendments drawn from Feighan's bill, HR 8662. As reported, the bill retained the two principal reforms sought by President Johnson: repeal of the national origins quota system and the Asia-Pacific triangle racial ancestry provisions; and retention of non-quota immigration status for natives of independent Western Hemisphere nations, with no numerical limit on immigration from such nations. The reported bill was basically the same in all major

provisions as the version of HR 2580 eventually signed into law, except that a numerical limit on Western Hemisphere limitation was added to the bill in the Senate and final version.

Voting in Committee. Action leading up to the reporting of the bill began June 17, when the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee began executive sessions on the bill. The Subcommittee July 22, by an 8-0 vote, approved an amended version of the bill. The ninth Subcommittee member, Clark MacGregor (R Minn,), voted "present."

In the full Committee, MacGregor July 29 offered an amendment to impose a numerical limit of 115,000 persons a year, exclusive of spouses, minor children and parents of U.S. citizens, on immigration from the Western Hemisphere. But his amendment was beaten, 11-22. He said he would offer it again on the floor. Although it rejected the 115,000 limit, the Committee did adopt a provision requiring the President to notify Congress and recommend action whenever Western Hemisphere immigration rose more than 10 percent above the average of the previous five years. (The average immigration from North and South America for fiscal years 1960-1964 was 122,812.)

The full Committee finally approved HR 2580 Aug. 3, by a 27 to 4 vote. President Johnson the same day praised the Committee's action. He said he had worked since his first weeks as President "to bring realism and understanding to the immigration procedures of this nation." He said the Committee's action redeemed "the pledge of this nation to posterity -- that free men have no fear of justice, and proud men have no taste for bias."

Majority Views. The report said that since only about one-third of the immigration to the United States during the past two decades had come in under the quota system, "the national origins system has failed to maintain the ethnic balance of the American population as it was designed and intended..." It noted that the "performance of the Congress in the field of immigration in the postwar period has been far more generous and sympathetic than adherence to the national origins system alone would allow." The report also said that "it should be emphasized that there has been no relaxing of the qualitative criteria for admissibility to the United States and that no relaxation of the mental, health, moral, economic, and security criteria is proposed."

The Committee said it did not want the parole provisions of Section 212d5 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to be used to bring in large classes of refugees (as had been the case with some Hungarian refugees in the 1950s) and then adjust their status to non-quota immigrants. It wanted 212d5 used only for temporary entry of isolated, individual persons in emergency situations. (Note: The Administration nevertheless used the authority of 212d5 to bring in large blocs of refugees from Cuba later in 1965.)

Additional Views. Seven Republican members of the Committeee signed a minority report which noted that the bill, as approved by the Judiciary Committee, would leave nations of the Western Hemisphere "in a highly preferred position to that of the natives of the more than 100 countries in the rest of the world." This, the seven Republicans maintained, would be "illogical, unwise, shortsighted and inconsistent." The minority report therefore supported the amendment proposed in committee July 29 by Rep. Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) to set a ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration.

Republicans signing minority views were: Reps. Clark MacGregor (Minn.), William M. McCulloch (Ohio), Richard H. Poff (Va.), William C. Cramer (Fla.), Carleton J. King (N.Y.), Edward Hutchinson (Mich.) and Robert McClory (Ill.).

Provisions. As reported, HR 2580:

- Repealed the national origins quota system as of July 1, 1968, and repealed the Asia-Pacific triangle provisions immediately.
- For the three-year period prior to elapse of the national origins quota system, authorized the use of unfilled national quotas as a general quota "pool" under which preference applicants (see below) from countries with over-subscribed quotas would be considered for immigration. The number of visas issued from the quota system and the "pool" could not exceed 170,000 a year.
- Continued to exempt immigrants who were natives of the nations of the Western Hemisphere and all spouses and minor children of U.S. citizens from the numerical limits imposed and added an exemption for parents of U.S. citizens.
- For all other immigration, set the numerical limit of 170,000 a year to be distributed according to the following priorities and percentages:

20 percent for unmarried adult children of U.S. citizens.

20 percent for immediate relatives of aliens admitted to permanent residence, plus unused portion from preference class one.

10 percent for artists and professional persons.

10 percent to married children of U. S. citizens, plus unused portions of above classes.

24 percent for brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, plus unused portions from above classes.

10 percent for persons with skills needed in the United States.

6 percent for political refugees.

All unused visas would be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis.

- Established an annual ceiling of 20,000 immigrants to be permitted entrance from a single country exclusive of immigrants from the Western Hemisphere and spouses, parents and minor children of U.S. citizens, effective July 1, 1968.
- Established that, for any immigrant seeking employment in the United States, there must be a finding by the Secretary of Labor, on a case-by-case basis, that no U.S. citizen would be displaced from a job because of an immigrant's entrance. (For details, see "Labor Demands," p. 469.)
- Required the President to report to Congress with recommendations for action whenever immigration from the Western Hemisphere exceeded the previous five-year average by 10 percent.
- Prohibited the adjustment of status of Western Hemisphere natives who enter as nonimmigrants to the status of immigrants.
- Eliminated "epilepsy" as grounds for exclusion of prospective immigrant and included "sexual deviation" as grounds for exclusion.
- Repealed the Fair Share Refugee Act with the exception of the sections that permit adjustment of status for those refugees who have already been admitted. Future refugees were provided for under the preference classes.

(Continued on next page)

FLOOR ACTION

The House Aug. 25 passed HR 2580 by a 318-95 (R 109-25; ND 179-8; SD 30-62) roll-call vote, with the majority of Republicans and Northern Democrats supporting the bill and the majority of Southern Democrats opposing it. Before passage, the House rejected, by a 189-218 (R 121-13; ND 13-170; SD 55-35) roll call, an amendment by Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) to impose a 115,000 annual limit on immigration from the Western Hemisphere. The MacGregor proposal was initially adopted on a 156-154 teller vote, but then rejected on the 189-218 roll call. In another important vote before passage, the House by voice vote rejected a motion by Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) to recommit (kill) the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 992)

Except for minor floor amendments, HR 2580 as passed by the House was identical to the version that had been reported by the Judiciary Committee. (See p. 471 for provisions.)

The major point of contention during debate was the MacGregor amendment to set a 115,000-a-year Western Hemisphere limitation. Administration spokesmen reportedly put heavy pressure on House Members to get them to vote against MacGregor's proposal.

Rep. Celler said a Western Hemisphere limit could "adversely affect" the "unison in the hemisphere" and would alienate Latin America. MacGregor Aug. 25 said, "To allow unlimited immigration from the Western Hemisphere and the Caribbean while imposing rigid ceilings on the number who could come in from the rest of the world... is highly prejudicial."

MacGregor said the Presidential reporting requirement would have little effect. That provision "said that when immigration from the Western Hemisphere shall reach 10 percent more than 125,000, the President shall recognize a danger point and call our attention to the fact and make recommendation if he sees fit," he said, "We have probably exceeded the danger point for the fiscal year 1965. Seventy-five thousand people came in in the first six months."

OTHER DEBATE

During the two days of debate, there was little opposition to the bill as a whole. Proponents contended that the bill would eliminate an immigration system which was discriminatory, that it would not result in an appreciable increase in immigration to the United States and that the U.S. standard of living would not be affected by the new policy.

The few Members who opposed the bill claimed that it would open the gates to many new immigrants, especially persons from Asia and Africa. They maintained that when the United States was faced with unemployment and the necessity of setting up such programs as the "war-on-poverty," it was not a desirable time to increase immigration.

Celler, in Congress since 1923, said that he "inveighed against this national origins theory away back in 1924." He said, "I made a speech then against this theory. I am glad I am living today and have lived to see that my theories have been vindicated, that we are now to obliterate and nullify and cancel out this admonition called the national theory of immigration." Celler, dean of the House in 1965, was the only current Member who was in Congress when the quota system was enacted. He was a freshman then.

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), chairman of House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1 which handled HR 2580, said the bill "reaffirms that constitutional responsibility (of Congress to deal with immigration) through a clear-cut, self-executing law which delegates no authority to the Executive Branch which properly and historically rests with the Congress."

James J. Delaney (D N.Y.) Aug. 25 inserted into the Record the first speech made by current House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.), on Feb. 14, 1929. The 1929 speech said, "The basis prescribed by this (national origins) clause for the establishing of quotas of countries affected has as its object a definite purpose which is unfair and discriminatory, and a reflection upon elements of past immigrants, now Americans, some for many generations, that have contributed so much toward the building up and progress of our country."

Other highlights of debate:

Aug. 24 -- Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.J.) -- "The provisions of HR 2580 which eliminate the national origins quota system express the true concepts of freedom and equality for which this country stands."

Donald J. Irwin (D Conn.) -- "There is no longer room for a wide-open gateway into the United States -- there are no virgin lands to settle and few occupations which are in dire need of labor. Yet, there still is room for those in need of shelter and those in search of freedom. And there is still need for those with skills and talents."

Aug. 25 -- John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- "The bill will unite families.... It will give even greater preference to persons of special abilities. And it will insure that immigrants be capable of supporting themselves without endangering the livelihoods of American working people."

Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) -- "The major contribution of the bill is the repeal of the national origins quota system which is archaic, discriminatory and has become clearly unworkable."

Paul J. Krebs (D N.J.) -- "We must learn to judge each individual by his own worth and by the value he can bring to our nation.... Americanism has too long been equated with conformity. We must learn to take pride in the cultural diversity which is fundamental to our history."

Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.) -- "The present outrageously discriminatory policy makes second class nationalities of many of the world's people. Our immigration policy must dovetail with our foreign policy, if we expect to be successful in leading the free world."

Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.) -- "The new immigration system proposed has two highly significant characteristics or features that may not be apparent at first reading. First, this bill is more restrictive than present law. It imposes even more rigid requirements, and it sets more specific limitations than does present law. Second, for the first time in 25 years it establishes an immigration policy and practice based, not upon an accumulation of pent-up pressures and past mistakes, but upon present-day needs."

Jeffery Cohelan (D Calif.) -- "The national origins quota system of 1924 has served to grade citizens of other countries on the color of their skin and on their nationality. It has implied that men and women from some areas of the world are more desirable than others. It has arbitrarily denied us people with skills and talents that would benefit our way of life and our well-being."

Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) -- The present law is "more liberal than that of any other nation," but..."does it make sense at all to spend billions bringing new skills to the

underdeveloped nations and at the same time initiating a new immigration policy that will drain the same skills from nations which need them far worse than we do? I say it does not."

Joe Skubitz (R Kan.) -- "Chief among my reasons (for opposing the bill) has been the fear that any change in the laws might add to the unemployment problem as well as the fact that our own growth in population has placed increasing demands upon education, housing, health facilities, and transportation."

Maston E. O'Neal (D Ga.) -- "The President either fails or refuses to understand that America is not hurting for population, jobseekers or illiterates. The supporters of this legislation also refuse to accept the fact that human beings differ in their desire to maintain stable governments, their levels of ambition, and their degree of morality."

Richard H. Ichord (D Mo.) -- "The labor clearance clause is not a workable provision. This is not an effective limitation. Can you picture the Department of Labor deciding whether or not an applicant plumber from Bolivia will displace any workers in Buffalo or New York; and further, whether or not this plumber will have an adverse effect on the wages and working conditions of plumbers in Buffalo? This provision directs the Labor Secretary to do the impossible."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug 25 -- Richard H. Poff (R Va.) -- Prohibit nations of "adjacent islands" such as the colonies of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands in the Western Hemisphere, as well as the nationals of independent Western Hemisphere countries (as already provided in the committee bill), from entering the United States on a visitor's visa and then applying for adjustment of status to that of a permanent resident alien. Voice vote.

Poff -- Authorize the Attorney General to suspend deportation of any alien who can prove to the Attorney General's satisfaction, that he would, if returned to a foreign country, be subjected to persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion (rather than subjected to "physical persecution," as provided in the bill). Voice.

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- In the case of children and close relatives of U.S. citizens, permit the Surgeon General and the Attorney General to grant waivers of exclusion to permit the entrance of mentally retarded children and close relatives with a past history of mental illness who have been cured, providing certain public health and other safeguards are met. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug 25 -- Richard H. Poff (R Va.) -- Alter the definition of orphan eligible for adoption by United States citizens. Voice.

Jacob H. Gilbert (D N.Y.) -- Authorize the Secretary of Labor rather than the Attorney General to determine when temporary nonimmigrant labor should be admitted to the United States. Standing, 10-96.

Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) -- Set an annual ceiling of 115,000 immigrants from the Western Hemisphere. Accepted by teller vote, 156-154; rejected by roll call, 189-218.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 10 - Aug. 3 on S 500, the Administration bill.

The Subcommittee also considered a similar bill (S 1093) sponsored by Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) which provided for elimination of the national origins system within one year, instead of five years as provided in S 500.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 10 -- Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach testified in support of S 500 on behalf of the Johnson Administration. Citing the damaging results of the McCarran-Walter Act, Katzenbach said the national origins quota system separated families, deprived the U.S. of skilled persons and created "an image of hypocrisy which can be exploited by those who seek to discredit our professions of democracy."

He also said the bill would increase annual immigration by only 8,000 above its currently authorized level, from about 158,000 to about 166,000 quota immigrants a year. Total actual immigration to the U.S. would be increased because all quota numbers, to a large extent unused under the present system, would be distributed for use, he said.

Katzenbach also said there would not be a substantial change in the areas of immigration, nor would the new law increase unemployment because it contained safeguards to prevent immigration of persons with surplus skills. He stressed that the "net effect would be to create rather than absorb jobs" because of the total immigration increase of 60,000, all would be consumers and it was estimated that only about one-third would enter the work force.

Feb. 24 -- Secretary of State Dean Rusk spoke in favor of three changes in the immigration laws which would be made by S 500 -- elimination of the national origins quota system, elimination of the "Asia-Pacific Triangle" provisions, and granting of non-quota status to immigrants from Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago. Rusk said that despite the fact that over the past 16 years Congress had put aside the origins system to admit refugees and displaced persons, the United States continued "to be judged abroad by a basic provision of law which suggests that prospective immigrants are selected on the basis of their national origins." He said he had been approached on a number of occasions by ministers of other countries who complained that "this principle discriminates against their countries." Rusk favored gradual elimination of the origins system over a five-year period, as provided for in S 500, because "too precipitous a change would result in reverse discrimination against those countries which now enjoy a situation where quota numbers are readily available to them." He explained that "many of the countries which would be adversely affected are among our closest allies. At a time when our national security rests in large part on a continued strengthening of our ties with these countries, it would be anomalous indeed to restrict opportunities for their nationals to immigrate to this country."

Rusk said that current immigration was "considerably different" from the older immigration, in that it was "in limited volume and includes a relatively high proportion of older people and persons of high skill and training." He said, "Under the present circumstances, our country has a rare opportunity to draw migrants of high intelligence and ability from abroad; and immigration, if well administered, can be one of our

greatest national resources, a source of valuable manpower and brainpower."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) said the bill was "just one little hole in the dike for unrestricted immigration" and if immigration from Africa and Asia were increased "the country will be drastically changed." Ervin alleged that the bill provided a new form of discrimination, "against the people who have made the greatest contribution to building up our country because they have preference under the law now." Ervin identified these as immigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian nations.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) retorted: "I know that too much blood and toil was contributed to the building of America by immigrants from Italy, from Eastern Europe, and from many other places to accept the statement of the Senator from North Carolina that only immigrants from Northern Europe made America."

Feb. 25 -- Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz testified that the changes in U.S. immigration laws contained in S 500 would "promote the admission of individuals with qualifications and occupations needed in the United States...without disturbing the domestic employment situation." Wirtz said that when the provisions of S 500 were fully operative, in the fifth year after enactment, an estimated 60 percent of the increase in immigrant admissions due to full use of the annual quota of 166,000 would be non-workers, housewives and children. "This means that an additional yearly number of about 23,900 quota immigrants would be expected to enter the labor force," Wirtz explained. "In a total force that is estimated to reach 86 million by 1970, the yearly addition of 23,900 would have no appreciable impact. Qualitatively, the increased immigration of persons of high education, specialized experience, exceptional ability or capable of filling labor shortages could be beneficial." Discussing provisions which may operate to prevent increased unemployment resulting from increased immigration, Wirtz said that a permanent residence visa would not be issued to an immigrant unless he "can satisfactorily demonstrate that he will not become a public charge." He said: "Moreover, applicants for immigrant visas who would be entering the labor force become excludable aliens if the Secretary of Labor certifies that domestic workers are available to perform the work which would be performed by the alien or if the alien's employment in the United States would adversely affect the wages and working conditions of our own workers."

Ervin dismissed the argument that S 500 would increase immigration of skilled persons as "just sanctimonious propaganda," and said justification of the measure would have "to depend on something else." Ervin charged that the bill would result in about 66,000 more immigrants each year "to compete with Americans for available jobs."

March 1 -- Sens. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) testified in favor of S 500.

March 3 -- Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs Abba P. Schwartz discussed the effect of S 500 on the world refugee situation. Schwartz particularly endorsed the section of the bill to permit the President to reserve up to 10 percent of quota reserve numbers annually for allocation to refugee-escapees. He said that this provision would provide the means for dealing promptly with refugee emergencies. Approving other changes, Schwartz said that the change in the "Fair Share Law" to permit the United States to determine unilaterally which refugees might be admitted, without regard to the United Nations as previously, would provide "satisfactory means for the United States to admit up to one-fourth of the current flow of escapees from the communist countries and the Middle East." Schwartz said that Presidential authority to admit refugees without delay was "important to our foreign policy interests," since the United States had a worldwide reputation as a haven.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) said that the new immigration act would not have any significant effect on the ethnic composition of the U.S., in reply to statements made by Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D N.C.). Kennedy noted that annual immigration from Poland was larger than from Ireland. "This fact demonstrates the absurdity of any argument that the national origins system preserves the ethnic balance of the United States," Kennedy said. "In fact, the distribution of limited quota immigration can have no significant effect on the ethnic balance of the United States.... What is objectionable in the present law...are group discriminations from which no individual can escape because no one can change his place of birth. Any individual test is acceptable, (but) no group test can ever be."

March 8 -- Nicholas S. Limperis, national chairman of the AHEPA Immigration Legislation Committee, testified in favor of S 500. Limperis said, "America has the right to limit immigration. But once it proclaims its policy, it should primarily concern itself with the inherent worth of the person who seeks to come to America, rather than concern itself with the place of birth or origin.... This bill emphasizes not primarily increased immigration but equality of opportunity for all people to reach this promised land."

March 11 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze said that, with the exception of provisions relating to epilepsy and mental conditions, the Administration bill did not alter "the qualitative standards for immigration, which prevent the entry of those whom we can, in justice and logic, exclude." He said that required standards of mental and physical health for immigrants should "keep pace with medical progress...(and) should not separate families if arrangements can be assured that will safeguard the public interest without forcing families to choose between their desire to stay together and their desire to come to this country." Celebrezze endorsed changes provided in S 500 which would permit admission of aliens with epilepsy and the mentally retarded, with assurance that such immigrants would be provided with necessary services and not become public charges. He also endorsed a change regarding persons afflicted with certain types of mental illness which "would not alter the language of the present exclusion for mental disorders...(but) would permit conditional admission of certain categories of excludable aliens who are members of the immediate family of a U.S. citizen or of an alien who is a permanent resident of the United States or had been issued an immigrant visa." He said that the safeguards for such admissions would rely on "firm assurances of all necessary care and support for the afflicted family member after entry into the United States instead of reliance on exclusion from the country."

Dr. Andrew P. Sackett, assistant Surgeon General, testified, "The Public Health Service believes that our immigration policy regarding mental handicaps can be modified to serve humanitarian objectives and at the same time protect the public health, safety and welfare."

Sackett discussed three steps which would be taken in waiving visa restrictions for persons with excludable mental disorders: (1) overseas medical examination and prognosis of the usual course of the immigrant's condition, potential for treatment and probable duration of the required treatment program; (2) assurance that upon arrival in the United States, the alien will have a complete study to determine his intellectual capacity, adaptability to U.S. environment and need of any specialized training or treatment, with adequate financial arrangements made for such treatment by the alien or his sponsors; and (3) requirement by the Public Health Service of an initial evaluation of the health of the immigrant by a U.S. hospital immediately after his arrival and of periodic progress reports for five years.

NON-GOVERNMENT GROUPS

March 12 -- David Carliner, American Civil Liberties Union, endorsed abolition of the national origins quota system, immediate repeal of provisions strictly limiting the number of immigrants of Asian stock (Asia-Pacific Triangle provisions), and establishment of provisions for easier admission of refugees. Carliner said the ACLU objected to a provision of S 500 which defined a refugee-escapee as an alien who "because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion" had fled from a Communist area or the Middle East area bounded by Morocco, Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia. He said the provision was "unnecessarily limiting" and "restrictive." He said the Committee recommended rephrasing of the provision to permit admission, on a continuing basis, of persons from any area who were "oppressed or persecuted, or threatened with oppression or persecution, because of their race, color, religion, national origin, adherence to democratic beliefs, or their opposition to totalitarianism or dictatorship...uprooted by natural calamity or military operations who are unable to return to their usual place of abode." The ACLU also recommended that a 10-year statute of limitations be placed on deportable offenses and that an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence prior to his 14th birthday be immune from deportation. The ACLU recommended a provision to permit persons who entered the United States on non-immigrant visas -- students, seamen, visitors, diplomatic personnel -- to transfer to permanent residence status, and establishment of a formal procedure for review of denials of visas by a Board of Visa Appeals, comparable to the Justice Department's Board of Immigration Appeals.

March 15--James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (IUE), and secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), testified in "wholehearted support" of S 500. He said it "will do little or nothing to add to unemployment." Carey said it was estimated that by the fifth year after enactment of S 500 "only about 24,000 quota immigrants will have joined the labor force each year. At that time we will have a labor force of 86 million. The newcomers will constitute three-thousandths of one percent of that group of workers.... We can expect that a good number of these immigrants will bring badly needed skills to this country."

Carey said the AFL-CIO favored certain changes to protect U.S. workers. (See House hearings, above, Biemiller testimony, for details.)

March 16 -- James Read, president of Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio, and former United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, testifying on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee and the Friends Committee on National Legislation, made several suggestions for revision of S 500. He suggested that the Committee "modify the requirement that all...refugees must meet the physical and political requirements of the regular immigration law" and that the definition of refugee "be expanded so that some refugees could be admitted on a continuing basis regardless of country of origin." He supported proposed provisions to permit admission of epileptics and persons with mental defects and eliminate the national origins quota system. Read expressed the hope that S 500 would not "emphasize unduly" the need for immigrants to have special skills and would not encourage too great an emigration of skilled persons from other countries. He also recommended that the language of a provision permitting the Attorney General to prevent deportation of an alien to a country where he would be "subject to physical persecution" be changed to prevent deportation if the alien "would have well founded fear of persecution."

March 17 -- Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.), a co-sponsor of S 500, applauded its provisions for the elimination of the national origins quota system which she said "stands in conflict with our principles of human brotherhood and equality."

Sen. Claiborne Pell (D R.I.), also a co-sponsor of the Administration bill, suggested an additional amendment to the McCarran-Walter Act which would provide that if an unmarried immigrant, admitted to the United States under the special skills first preference quota status, later married an alien, his spouse also would receive first preference quota treatment. Under the current law, if a first preference immigrant married an alien after his admittance to the United States, his spouse could only enter this country in the heavily overloaded third preference quota, although the wives and children of married immigrants admitted under the first preference quota also received first preference status. Pell stated, "First preference is allowed aliens who are urgently needed because of their skills and technical abilities. It would seem to be only fair to allow those few who may wish to return to their homeland or some other country to marry, to be able to then bring their spouses back to the United States." Pell said that he doubted that many of the 1,200 immigrants admitted annually later would marry overseas, "but at least we should not impede them by law."

March 22 -- Donald E. Anderson, director of the Luthern Immigration Service of the National Lutheran Council and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, said that the organizations he represented supported the enactment of the Administration bill. Endorsing the elimination of the national origins quota system, Anderson said, "The view of man underlying the national origins quota theory is not too dissimilar from that which ended in tragedy and death for millions in Europe within our lifetime."

Frank E.G. Weil, representing the American Veterans Committee, said his organization "wholeheartedly

approves" legislation to repeal "the present procedure of selecting immigrants on the basis of their national or racial origins" and to substitute "a procedure based upon...criteria...such as the possession of skills needed in the United States or the reunification of families." He said the AVC supported provisions contained in several bills introduced in the 88th Congress which provided that an alien could not be deported for conduct occurring 10 years before the institution of deportation proceedings and that a denaturalization proceeding could not be instituted more than five years after an alien was admitted to U.S. citizenship, and prohibited deportation of immigrants admitted to the United States before their fourteenth birthday or who had lived in the United States continuously for ten years. (The American Civil Liberties Union also supported such provisions. See testimony, above.) The AVC also opposed a provision which would revoke the citizenship of immigrants who evaded military service by leaving the United States, or who were court martialed. Noting the presence of opposition to the 7,000 quota increase proposed in S 500, the AVC suggested that "it might be an act of political realism to give up this modest increase in total quota numbers available, if to do so would reduce opposition to the bill and would enhance its chances of passage." The AVC also suggested that to keep pace with population increases, quota numbers for the ten years after each census might be based on the ratio between the total U.S. population in the previous and the new censuses. If the 1970 census should show a 20-percent increase in the U. S. population since the 1960 census, the total number of quota numbers available from 1970 to 1980 would be increased by 20 percent.

June 4 -- Mike M. Masaoka, Washington representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, endorsed the "principles, objectives and provisions" of the Administration bill, particularly the elimination of the Asia-Pacific triangle provisions, the abolition of the national origins quota system, the increase in all minimum quotas from 100 to 200 and the permanent provision for the admission of refugees and victims of political persecution and of natural calamities or military operations.

Masaoka pointed out that although Japan had a waiting list of less than 5,000, under the McCarran-Walter Act the quotas for the country were "backlogged beyond 1990." He said he had "some grave reservations" regarding the first-come, first-served visa provisions of HR 2580, since Europeans had an "eight-year headstart" on registration over Asian countries.

Sen. E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska) testified that residents of islands adjacent to the United States, including Bermuda, the Bahamas and other Caribbean possessions of Britain, France and the Netherlands, should be granted the non-quota status which S 500 provided for independent Western Hemisphere countries, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago and European colonial possessions which became independent. Bartlett pointed out that the islands had cultural and economic ties to the Western Hemisphere as well as being important to the defense of the hemisphere, and that consequently they should be granted the "same opportunity which we would accord to all other people of the Western world."

Henry Vesey, chairman of the Trade Development Board of Bermuda, said Bermuda needed non-quota status because it was "facing the serious dilemma of a small land mass, no natural resources whatsoever, and a steadily growing population" and because its residents could not gain the skills needed for preferential status under S 500 while residents of "a small, isolated island that is only tourist oriented."

June 8 -- Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D N.J.) said, "Over the past 15 years, out state -- with less than 3.5 percent of the nation's population -- has welcomed seven percent of all immigrants to the United States. Has this immigration been detrimental to New Jersey: I think not. Our state stands at the highest level of prosperity in its history."

June 9 -- Julia Thompson of the American Nurses' Assn. supported "the intent" of S 500, but added that "nurses coming to the United States to seek employment should have the same professional qualifications for licensure to practice nursing as those required of United States nationals."

June 15 -- W.B. Hicks Jr. of the Liberty Lobby opposed S 500, presenting basically the same testimony he presented before the House committee.

June 16 -- Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, reported that his organization had "no position relative to S 500," but that it opposed the proposal "to prohibit absolutely the temporary importation of foreign farm workers." Triggs said "the farm labor situation of 1965 has resulted in loss of crops, reduced production in the United States, increased production in other countries and a reduction of employment in agricultural processing and marketing concerns." He told the Committee that, under these circumstances, "it would be contrary to the interests of farmers and the public to cut off entirely the trickle of foreign farm workers permitted to enter the United States."

CRITICS TESTIFY

June 23 -- Mark M. Jones of the National Economic Council said, "...There is no need for immigration and no need is foreseeable within two or three years at least; (and) there are reasons to believe that an embargo on all immigration for two or three years would be in the national interest...."

Myra C. Hacker of the New Jersey Coalition said the Coalition believed that "every nation has a right and a duty to its own citizens, to regulate the flow of aliens to its shores." She supported the Feighan bill rather than S 500 because HR 8662 "does away cleanly with the allegedly offensive national origins quotas; ...sets a definite and realistic maximum limit on annual immigration, which the present Act and S 500 do not; ...establishes a system of preferences, irrespective of race or national origin, which forfend the debasing of American cultural and economic standards; ...takes note, as S 500 does not, of the necessity of safeguards against the importation of politically dangerous individuals; (and)...keeps immigration policies in Congress, where they belong...."

June 24 -- Mrs. Ray L. Erb, president of the Republican Committee of One Hundred Inc. and author of "Invasion Alert," said that the proposed immigration legislation would "enormously increase the number of immigrants permitted to enter the United States annually for permanent residence." Mrs. Erb asked, "Do we want to build a national population based on the predominantly northern and western Europe stock which discovered, explored and developed America, and which today so

deeply cherishes our freedom and our ways of life?" She continued, "Or, are we willing to permit the American population makeup to be based rather on the makeup of foreign lands whose natives can get in line fastest, in the greatest number, under a first-come, first-served scheme of entry?"

June 25 -- Dr. Mollie Ray Carroll of Fairfax, Va., told the Committee that "while America has been built by the vision and energy of immigrants, including your ancestors and mine, the so-called melting pot has often not melted. Masses of poorly screened immigrants have too often become undigested lumps of frustrated, undiluted foreign ideology and habits, pawns of some of the world's worst elements."

Mrs. William H. Sullivan Jr., president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, asked, "Why is it...unreasonable to seek to preserve national identity by maintaining the nation's historic population blend?" She suggested that immigration reform not "be dictated by well-intentioned humanitarian pleas which are unrealistic and which could result in further unemployment, overladen taxes, to say nothing of a collapse of moral and spiritual values if nonassimilable aliens of dissimilar ethnic background and culture are permitted gradually to overwhelm our country."

July 15 -- Patricia Huster of the Maryland Coalition of Patriotic Societies asked the Committee whether the United States was actually helping certain nations "by sending our young people to help foreign lands develop; by sending industrialists to do the same; by opening our universities to foreign citizens; by sending billions of dollars to aid in development; by doing all of this, and then robbing these nations of their talented citizens."

Jack Wong Sing of the National Chinese Welfare Council said, "The migration of Chinese scholars, scientists, engineers and of other skills to the United States, together with the descendants of the first immigrants, have helped to create a reservoir of manpower and material and of spiritual wealth beneficial to the welfare of the United States."

Stewart Boswell of the National Council of Agricultural Employers opposed any proposal to prohibit the entry into the United States of foreign, supplementary agricultural labor.

July 22 -- Dr. Thomas Parker, representing the Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons, suggested that "the mission of America is to lead the way in this world, to give an example of what it is possible for men to do with God's help." He said, "Our mission is not to save the world, but to save ourselves, thereby encouraging others to do likewise." He noted that the Assn. in April had adopted a resolution in opposition to the proposed legislation.

Anni M. Wagenfohr of the Baltimore Anti-Communist League urged the Committee "not to repeal but enforce the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952." She said that immigration would change the makeup of the U.S. population.

July 29 -- Rosalind Frame, executive director of Doorstep Savannah, claimed the "United States is one of the few nations whose immigration laws discriminate against no nation and no race. It restricts the number from some nations; however, it forbids entry to none." But, she said, "False propaganda is continuously circulated, claiming the United States discriminates against certain nations."

Sam Baccala, Baltimore district of the American Legion, told the Committee "the rich-sounding words do not cover up the fact that these new (immigration) bills are going to hurt the working man, specialized or unspecialized."

BILL REPORTED

Hemisphere Quota Inserted. On Aug. 25, the same day that arms were twisted in the House to kill the MacGregor amendment, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach met with Sens. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and agreed that the Administration would not wage an all-out Senate floor fight against a 120,000 Western Hemisphere limitation if such a provision (which was being sponsored in the Senate Judiciary Committee by Ervin) were added in Committee. The agreement also included a provision, sponsored by Dirksen, for a study commission on Western Hemisphere immigration to look into the whole matter of immigration from that area and report back in 1967 and 1968 on whether the 120,000 limitation should be continued, dropped, raised or lowered.

The agreement on this "package" was based on fears the Administration simply did not have enough votes in the Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee to defeat the Ervin amendment, nor, possibly, even to move the entire bill through the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee Aug. 26, by a 5-3 vote, adopted Ervin's 120,000 - person limitation on Western Hemisphere immigration. Sens. Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), McClellan (D Ark.), Dirksen (R Ill.) and Fong (R Hawaii) voted for the Ervin amendment. Sens. Kennedy (D Mass.), Hart (D Mich.) and Javits (R N.Y.) voted against it.

Report Issued. The Judiciary Committee Sept. 15 reported HR 2580 (S Rept 748) with amendments, after Dirksen had blocked consideration of the bill until the Committee agreed to report out Dirksen's reapportionment measure on state legislatures, an unrelated bill. (See story p. 520)

The Committee vote for the bill was 14 to 2, with Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.) casting the negative votes. Except for insertion of the 120,000 annual ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration, the Committee's amendments to the House-passed bill were minor. (See Floor Action, p. 478, for list of committee amendments.)

The report said that HR 2580, as amended, "does not embody a comprehensive revision of the Immigration and Nationality Act, but has as its primary objective the abolishment of the national origins quota system..."

In minority views, Sens. Eastland and McClellan suggested that "all countries consider their self-interest first" and asked, "Why is it that of all the nations of the world the United States is the only one that must answer to the rest of the world and be apologetic about its immigration policy?"

Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), in separate views, critized the imposition of a ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration, suggesting that "at no other time in the history of our immigration policy have we disturbed or altered the unique relationship that exists among the nations of the New World."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Sept. 22 passed HR 2580 by a 76-18 roll-call vote. On passage, the bill was supported by a majority of Republicans and Northern Democrats, but was opposed by a majority of Southern Democrats (R 24-3; ND 43-2; SD 9-13). (For voting chart, see p. 1074)

The Senate Sept. 22 defeated by a voice vote an amendment offered by Jack Miller (R Iowa) to set an over-all annual ceiling of 290,000 on immigration to the United States. An amendment offered by Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) to prohibit the deportation of anyone who had been forcibly brought into the United States was withdrawn. Thurmond said his amendment resulted from various news reports that General Wessin y Wessin of the Dominican Republic was forced to enter the United States involuntarily and that his status was now uncertain.

While no amendments to HR 2580 were adopted on the Senate floor, the bill as passed by the Senate differed from the House version in several respects because of changes made by the Senate Judiciary Committee in reporting HR 2580. The changes are described below:

● The major change made by the Senate version was the addition of an annual ceiling of 120,000 immigrants from independent countries of the Western Hemisphere.

● HR 2580, as passed by the Senate, also established a Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration to study such immigration and its relation and effects on U.S. population and employment. The Commission was to be composed of 15 persons, nine of whom would be appointed by the President, three by the President of the Senate and three by the Speaker of the House. The Commission was to report to Congress twice -- by July 1, 1967, and by Jan. 15, 1968. Eliminated from the bill was the House provision requiring the President to report to Congress, with recommendations, when immigration from the Western Hemisphere exceeded by 10 percent the average number of persons admitted during the previous five years.

Other Senate changes included:

● Addition of "catastrophic natural calamity" to the reasons for admitting refugees under the seventh preference class. The bill retained the House wording in that preference class for admission of refugees from Communism and areas of the Middle East.

● Provision for refugees from Western Hemisphere nations who have fled persecution or the fear of persecution because of race, religion or political belief from Communist or Communist-dominated countries to adjust their status without having to return to those countries. Because the Immigration and Naturalization Service had had difficulty with nationals from adjacent countries entering the United States and then applying for adjustment of status, the House-passed version prohibited nationals of independent countries of the Western Hemisphere and nationals of "adjacent" islands (such as the colonies of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands) from having their status adjusted in this manner. The Senate provision was added to care for special cases such as Cuban refugees.

● Provision for alien crewmen to adjust their status through the suspension of deportation procedures. Aliens other than immediate relatives and immigrants from independent nations of the Western Hemisphere or "adjacent" islands already were permitted to enter under the House version of HR 2580 and seek adjustment by having a number deducted from the nonpreference visas authorized for the fiscal year.

● Issuance of visas to alien students, provided the students posted bond and showed proof of acceptance at a recognized institution of higher learing. This amendment was designed to permit bona fide students to enter the United States, but to discourage persons from entering on a student's visa and then seeking adjustment of status.

● Provision for all aliens who entered the country illegally before June 28, 1958, to have their status adjusted to that of lawful entrants. The House-passed bill had made no change in existing law, which permitted such adjustments of status only for those who had entered before June 28, 1940.

DEBATE

In the course of four days of debate (Sept. 17, 20-22), most of the same arguments advanced during the House debate were presented. Proponents of HR 2580 claimed that the bill would eliminate the discriminatory national origins quota system and Asia-Pacific triangle provisions without greatly increasing the number of immigrants to the United States or affecting the U.S. level of unemployment or standard of living. Opponents of HR 2580 called discrimination in immigration justified, noting that numerous immigrants, especially from cultures and backgrounds different from those of the United States, would enter and affect the labor supply and living conditions. As in the House, the major point of contention was the ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration.

Highlights of debate:

Sept. 17 -- Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), floor manager of HR 2580 -- "This bill is not concerned with increasing immigration to this country, nor will it lower any of the high standards we apply in selection of immigrants. The basic change it makes is the elimination of the national origins quota system, in line with the recommendations of the last four Presidents of the United States, and Members of Congress from both parties."

Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) -- "The wish to preserve one's identity and the identity of one's nation requires no justification -- and no belief in racial or national superiority -- any more than the wish to have one's own children, and to continue one's own family through them, need be justified or rationalized by a belief that they are superior to the children of others.... There is no merit in the contention that the quota system is racist or morally wrong."

Sept. 20 -- Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- "Since only an extremely small number of immigrants who are unskilled workers are admitted annually, immigration has only a minimal effect, if at all, on unemployment."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- The Western Hemisphere ceiling "is most unwise and improvident in terms of" U.S. relations with Latin America.

Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- "A system which allows an American citizen to bring to this country a maid or a gardener overnight -- but forces him to wait eight years for his sister -- makes no sense."

Sept. 21 -- James O. Eastland (D Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee -- "Quotas for one country may be larger than quotas for another under the national origins formula, but the same will be true under the formula provided in HR 2580."

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- "If we exclude anybody by law from immigrating to our country, to that extent we discriminate."

Sept. 22 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- "It makes little sense to me to continue to accept large numbers of immigrants when we have almost four million unemployed in the United States at the present time."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "Why, for the first time, are the emerging nations of Africa to be placed on the same basis as are our mother countries, Britain, Germany, the Scandinavian nations, France, and the other nations from which most Americans have come?"

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- "The bill is saying, in effect, that it does not make any difference where one comes from, that it does not make any difference what the color of one's skin might be, if he can add to the glory of America he will be welcome to come into this country."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Sept. 22 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Set an over-all annual ceiling of 290,000 on immigration to the United States. Voice vote.

Conference

REPORT. The conference report on HR 2580 was filed Sept. 29 (H Rept 1101).

The major point of disagreement settled by the conference committee was whether or not to institute the first ceiling in U.S. history on immigration from independent countries of the Western Hemisphere. The Senate limit of 120,000 immigrants annually was agreed to by conferees.

The conferees also agreed to the Senate provision establishing a Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration to study such immigration and its relation and effects on U.S. population and employment and to report to Congress twice -- by June 1, 1967, and Jan. 15, 1968. However, the conferees provided for five Commission members to be appointed by the President and five each by the House Speaker and Senate President, instead of the Senate's provision for nine Presidential appointees and three each by the Speaker and Senate President. Eliminated was a House provision requiring the President to report to Congress, with recommendation for action, when immigration from independent countries of the Western Hemisphere exceeded by 10 percent the average number of persons admitted during the previous five years.

Otherwise, the conference committee:

Agreed to include in the definition of refugee persons affected by natural disaster. This provision was added by the Senate.

Agreed to Senate provision permitting the Attorney General to suspend deportation of alien crewmen and adjust their status to that of permanent residents, but added wording making the section applicable only to those individuals who entered before June 30, 1964.

Agreed to Senate provision authorizing discretionary waiver of exclusion for certain relatives who were excludable because of mental illness, providing the Surgeon General determined that the person had been free of such illness for a period of time sufficient to indicate recovery.

Provided for adjustment of status to that of lawful admission for aliens who entered the United States illegally prior to June 30, 1948. The Senate bill added the provision but set the date at June 28, 1958. (Existing law provided for adjustment of status if the entry was before June 28, 1940.)

Dropped the Senate wording on requiring alien students to show proof of acceptance for study (the conferees said this was already in the law and did not need restating) but retained bond requirements for students.

Permitted immigration officers as well as consular officers to administer oaths to persons petitioning for preference standing. This was to make the bill conform to existing procedures.

Deleted the Senate provision permitting aliens born in an independent country of the Western Hemisphere to have their status adjusted to that of a permanent resident when they could not return to their native country because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion. The provision was intended to aid Cuban refugees. The House provision had forbidden such adjustment of status for aliens from the Western Hemisphere, in order to discourage natives of the Western Hemisphere from entering the United States on a visitor's visa and then applying for adjustment of status. The House version was retained. However, the conferees directed the Western Hemisphere Commission to study the status of any Cuban refugees temporarily admitted to the U.S. under parole or other provisions.

ACTION. The Senate Sept. 30 by a voice vote and the House the same day by a 320-69 roll-call vote adopted the conference report (H Rept 1101) on the Administration-backed bill. (For voting, see chart p. 1012)

In the House, a motion by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D Texas) to recommit the report with instructions to reject the Senate amendment placing a limit on Western Hemisphere immigration was rejected by a voice vote.

President Signs Bill

President Johnson Oct. 3, at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, signed HR 2580 into law (PL 89-236).

At the signing, the President said that "this is not a revolutionary bill. It does not affect the lives of millions. It will not reshape the structure of our daily lives or add importantly to our wealth and power.... This bill says simply that from this day forth those wishing to emigrate to America shall be admitted on the basis of their skills and their close relationship to those already here."

Mr. Johnson also announced that he would ask Congress for $12.6 million to accomplish the "orderly entrance into the United States" of Cuban refugees -- first, those who have relatives in the United States and then those who are political refugees. Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro Sept. 28 said he would allow Cubans with relatives in the United States to emigrate. (For funds appropriated to aid Cuban refugees, see stories p. 441, 182; for story on Cuban refugees, see p. 482.)

Commission Appointees. Speaker of the House John W. McCormack (D Mass.) Oct. 12 named to the Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration Reps. Celler, Feighan, Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.J.), William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) and Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.). Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey Nov. 15 announced that the following Senators would serve on the Commission: Eastland, Hart, Kennedy (Mass.), Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) and Dirksen. The Presidential appointees, including the chairman, had not been named as of Dec. 31, 1965.

(Continued on next page)

Summary of Lobbying

Although public interest in the immigration bill was not as great as it was in measures such as medicare and civil rights, a number of minority ethnic groups, religious groups and labor unions lobbyed in favor of the bill. Several groups, such as the American Legion and American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, supported the Feighan bill, rather than the original Administration proposals; while two groups, the Liberty Lobby and the American Committee on Immigration Policies, opposed all attempts to modify the McCarran-Walter Act.

Major Groups for Bill. The major organizations actively working for passage of immigration reform legislation in 1965, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly, were the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference; the National Committee for Immigration Reform; a number of minority ethnic groups, among the most active of which were the American Committee for Italian Migration, AHEPA (Greek-Americans), the National Council of Jewish Women and the Japanese American Citizens League; the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department; the AFL-CIO; the National Council of Churches of Christ; the National Catholic Welfare Conference; and the Lutheran Immigration Service. All these groups favored the initial Johnson proposals outlined Jan. 13 by the President. Labor groups, however, wanted assurances that new immigrants would not provide too much job competition for U.S. workers. A large number of other groups testified for the immigration bill but did not work actively.

Major Groups Against Bill. According to reports obtained by Congressional Quarterly, there was relatively little strong, organized opposition to the immigration bill by large organizations. Among the chief active opponents were the conservative Liberty Lobby and the American Committee on Immigration Policies (formed in 1964 to support the principles of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act). The total membership of these groups, however, was comparatively small -- far smaller than that of groups supporting the bill.

Major Opponents Neutralized. In past years, the American Legion, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, and several similar organizations had provided the bone and muscle of organized opposition to proposals for repeal of the national origins quota system. These groups, whose past opposition was based in part on fears that a relaxation of existing restrictions would permit a massive influx of new immigrants, did not actively oppose the immigration bill in 1965 -- a fact cited by many as the major reason for the comparatively easy passage of the measure through Congress. The reason they ceased active opposition was that the Johnson Administration agreed to make substantial revisions in the initial Administration proposals, along lines proposed early in the year by Subcommittee Chairman Feighan. One of the early concessions was the imposition of a 170,000-person over-all quota for the entire world outside the Western Hemisphere. Later in the year, when the Senate added to the bill the 120,000-person limit on annual immigration from the Western Hemisphere, spokesmen for these organizations said one of their major goals had been achieved -- imposing what amounted to an over-all world immigration quota and thus guaranteeing against an excessive number of immigrants.

They pointed out that the net effect of the final bill was to limit immigration to about 320,000 persons a year -- 120,000 from the Western Hemisphere, 170,000 from the rest of the world and 30,000 immediate relatives who would enter quota-free. By comparison, the Johnson Administration's initial proposals would have permitted an estimated entry of 350,000 a year at first, and this eventually could have gone even higher because there was no limit on entries from the Western Hemisphere. (Total immigration in recent years had averaged about 300,000 annually.)

FOR THE BILL

Immigration Conference. A major force for immigration reform, not only in 1965 but in previous years, was the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, located in New York City. The Conference did not engage in lobbying of Congress as such; rather, it was a clearinghouse and coordinator of information and research on immigration and nationality problems. The AICC came into being in 1960, when two similar organizations merged -- the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship, which had been formed in 1930, and the American Immigration Conference, which had been formed in 1954. From 1960, the AICC was headed by Mrs. Ruth Z. Murphy, a nonpaid executive vice president, who previously had directed the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship.

The AICC actually consisted of a large number of organizations (about 100 active or affiliated groups) interested in immigration reform. Most of them favored repeal or revision of the national origins quota system. Over the years, the AICC engaged primarily in educational and informational work on immigration -- distributing pamphlets, a bimonthly newsletter, fact sheets, statements and research materials. Its general position was to work for a "non-discriminatory" policy in immigration.

The president of the AICC in 1965 was former Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and the honorary president was former State Department Chief of Protocol Angier Biddle Duke.

National Committee. In the nation's capital, an important ad hoc lobbying group in favor of the original Administration bill was formed early in 1965 -- the National Committee for Immigration Reform. The group actually consisted solely of individuals, not of organizations, but a large number of the members were affiliated with organizations which were strongly supporting the Johnson Administration bill. The National Committee had its origins in February, when Nathan Straus III of New York City, who was affiliated with radio station WMCA and with various business, Democratic party and civic groups, came to Washington to discuss formation of the Committee with various individuals and groups favoring repeal of the national origins quota system.

The primary objective was to enlist the active support of various influential individuals who would write personal letters to their Representatives and Senators, and help urge others to do so, in favor of immigration changes.

Former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower and a large number of other former public officials of both parties became members. Leading active figures or officers of the group included former Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy, RCA Chairman David Sarnoff,

Detroit Edison Co. President Walter L. Cisler, AFL-CIO President George Meany, Inland Steel Co. Chairman Joseph Block and individuals connected with many of the unions and ethnic groups working most strongly for the bill.

In April, Straus hired Mrs. Gladys Uhl, a former newspaperwoman and writer for the Democratic National Committee (1950-60) as information director and Washington coordinator of the group. Mrs. Uhl May 28 filed a registration both for herself and the National Committee for Immigration Reform as lobbyists for the Administration bill. She told CQ Sept. 27 that the group had enlisted 283 members, had collected between $11,000 and $12,000 to cover its expenses, of which $3,200 was used to cover the cost of an advertisement in the Aug. 24 Washington Post on behalf of the bill. The remaining money was for expenses and her salary. She said the group would dissolve once the bill was passed.

Although initiated in February and April, the formation of the group was not publicly announced until June 14, after a substantial number of supporters had indicated adherence. A delegation from the group, headed by Sarnoff, met with the Attorney General and President successively June 16 in the nation's capital.

Early in the year, a Washington "steering committee" was formed to discuss weekly plans and developments. Its members included several of the most active backers of the Administration bill, such as Jack Sheehan of the United Steelworkers (AFL-CIO), Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department and National Catholic Welfare Conference Immigration Director John E. McCarthy. Other steering committee members included Mrs. Uhl, Harry Rosenfield (an attorney and immigration specialist), Albert Arent (an attorney connected with the National Community Relations Advisory Council, a council of Jewish community organizations), James Hamilton of the National Council of Churches Washington office, and Mrs. Rachel Bell.

Ethnic Groups. The chief ethnic lobbying for the bill was conducted by organizations representing Americans of Italian, Greek and Japanese stock. In general, minority ethnic groups took the position that a revision of the national origins quota system was needed to remove the stigma of racial or national inferiority (which, they said, was implied by sharp restrictions on immigration from Southern Europe and Asia) or to permit the entry of persons from countries with small quotas and long waiting lists.

The ardent support for the bill demonstrated by American-Italian and American-Greek organizations arose partly from the desire to open up the gates to the many thousands on the waiting lists from those two countries. By all accounts, the American Committee for Italian Migration, headed by Judge Juvenal Marchisio of New York, was the single most active ethnic group working for the bill outside the nation's capital. The group was a member of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference and Marchisio was a member of the National Committee for Immigration Reform.

Other groups said to be highly active were AHEPA (American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Assn.), the Sons of Italy and the Japanese American Citizens League, the only one of these organizations maintaining a direct Washington, D.C., lobbying operation.

Religious Groups. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Council of Churches of Christ, the Lutheran Immigration Service, the National Council of Jewish Women and a number of other Jewish organizations all gave strong and active support to the bill.

Unions. Major support came from the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO), whose new president, I.W. Abel, was described as particularly interested in immigration reform; and from the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. The steel union and some of the other large unions in the IUD (Automobile Workers, Clothing Workers) were described as "little Leagues of Nations" containing many first and second generation Americans seeking family reunification. These two union groups were active both in Washington, D.C., and in local lobbying elsewhere in the country. They helped put the muscle in a pressure campaign early in 1965 in Feighan's home district, designed to make clear to Feighan that there was strong support in his district for immigration reform and that he therefore should not delay in bringing a bill out of his Subcommittee. The AFL-CIO national lobbying staff also testified for the bill and lobbied for it, particularly during late August and September. Although immigration was not at the very top of labor's legislative priority list, it was high up.

AGAINST THE BILL

The only organizations which actively worked against the bill from start to finish were the Liberty Lobby and the American Committee on Immigration Policies. The Liberty Lobby, a highly conservative group formed in 1955, claimed (through its executive secretary, W.B. Hicks, who testified in the Senate June 15), to speak for 137,000 persons of various national origins receiving its publications. Hicks testified against the immigration legislation; and Liberty Letter, the group's publication, in its September issue urged a letter-writing campaign against the bill, adding that if the bill were passed, at very least it should include the Western Hemisphere limitation.

Congressional offices said, for the most part, they had seen little or no mail directly traceable to Liberty Lobby. The group may have been responsible, however, for the heavy flow of mail received by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) in opposition to the bill. Holland's office said he had received about 2,000 letters, at a rate as high as 150 a day at one point, opposing the bill; and many of the letters also were against the U.S.-Russian consular treaty, strongly opposed by the Liberty Lobby.

The Liberty Lobby reported spending $37,448.84 to lobby Congress in 1964.

The American Committee on Immigration Policies was formed in June 1964 to send out educational material in support of the principles of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act. The group's director, Robert H. Goldsborough, said it was nonpartisan and that it did oppose the 1965 immigration bill but did not lobby against it directly or urge people to write letters in opposition. He said it was a small group, not a mass membership organization, had little money (he was working on an unpaid basis) and was neither a conservative nor a liberal organization, despite charges made by some liberal groups that it was extremely conservative. He said the group had no affiliation or connection with any other organization.

Goldsborough, a former staff member of the House Un-American Activities Committee (1959-61), said his group had placed advertisements involving immigration

in the Chicago Tribune and in a Raleigh, N.C., newspaper (the Raleigh News and Observer of Sept. 5, CQ learned elsewhere), quoting a speech by Rep. O. C. Fisher (D Texas) against the immigration bill. He emphasized that the advertisements did not urge any letter writing against the bill by the public but said he "hoped our material was responsible for some of the letters received by Members of Congress in those areas." Several Congressional offices and lobbyists for the legislation said they did not believe the activities of Goldsborough's group had resulted in much pressure being felt by Congressmen, although it was possible in a few areas.

The ad in the Raleigh paper might have had some effect on Sen. Ervin, possibly strengthening his position in favor of a Western Hemisphere limitation, some observers said, although sources close to Ervin denied he was influenced by this pressure.

Cuban Refugees

In reply to a Sept. 28 announcement by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro that he would allow Cubans to go to the United States to join relatives or as exiles, President Johnson Oct. 3, at the signing of HR 2580, revealed that he had directed the Department of Health, Education and Welfare "to make all necessary arrangements to permit those in Cuba who seek freedom to make an orderly entry into the United States." The President Oct. 5 asked Congress for $12.6 million in fiscal 1966 supplemental appropriations to aid Cuban refugees entering the United States. Congress granted the entire request in the general supplemental funds bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309). (For story on HR 11588, see p. 182)

Negotiations between the United States and Cuba, which were concluded Nov. 6 and which provided for a U. S. airlift of two flights a day to bring refugees out of Cuba, were conducted through the Swiss embassy in Havana. Despite the U.S. Government's emphasis on an "orderly, systematic and regular system of transportation" to facilitate the entrance of the refugees and its announcement that it would provide "regular, reliable and safe transportation of refugees at no cost to them or their relatives," a number of Cubans refused to wait until negotiations were completed, embarking on the trip to the United States in small fishing craft and pleasure craft.

Moreover, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 1, the U.S. Government cooperated with and, during the last two weeks of the period, participated in, a systematic sealift of refugees out of Cuba. The sealift and most of the private small boat ventures ended Dec. 1, when the official U.S. airlift operation provided for in the Nov. 6 agreement went into effect on a two-flight-daily basis.

The Nov. 6 airlift agreement provided that first preference for flight to the U.S. on the airlift would go to parents who had children under 21 years of age who were already in the United States, second to children under 21 years of age whose parents were already in the United States, third preference to brothers and sisters under 21 years of age and to spouses, and fourth preference to other relatives who had lived with families moving to the United States. Doctors and technical personnel were not permitted to leave although they were promised the opportunity of doing so at some future date. Males between the ages of 15 and 26 also were not permitted to migrate. (The first preference group -- parents whose minor children were already in the United States -- was given its high priority because, early in the Castro regime, about 15,000 children from Cuba had been sent to the United States by their parents who remained in Cuba.) The United States agreed to provide free air transportation for the 3,000 to 4,000 expected to leave Cuba monthly. No time limit was set on completion of the exodus.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare told Congressional Quarterly that during the small boat-sealift movement from Oct. 10 to Dec. 1, a total of 4,829 persons had been taken from Cuba to the United States; and that from Dec. 1, when the airlift began, through Jan. 6, a total of 3,979 persons had been brought out of Cuba on the airlift, which was still continuing. In addition, the Department said, an average of about 80 persons a month regularly were escaping from Cuba on their own, without being involved in any of the formal or semi-official sealift and airlift operations, and were seeking refuge in the United States.

Administration spokesmen cited the parole provisions of Section 212d5 of the basic Immigration and Nationality Act as authority for bringing in the Cuban refugees under the sealift and airlift -- despite the fact that both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, in their reports on the 1965 immigration bill (HR 2580), had specifically stated that they did not wish Section 212d5 to be used to bring in large groups of refugees, only isolated persons for special needs. These Committee statements, however, were made before Castro's Sept. 28 offer to allow large groups of refugees to emigrate to the United States, and it was not clear whether either Committee would rebuke the Administration for using Section 212d5 in a manner contrary to the Committees' previously expressed wishes. (Note: The Cuban sealift and airlift refugees had to be brought in under some special procedure, rather than simply entering under regular provisions for immigration from the Western Hemisphere, because there were no U.S. consular officers in Cuba to administer various provisions of the law involving qualifications of applicants for immigration.)

Several Administration spokesmen told CQ that, because of provisions in HR 2580 which forbade persons from the Western Hemisphere, if they had entered the U.S. as parolees or visitors, from having their status adjusted to that of aliens lawfully admitted for immigration, it would not be possible for the Cuban refugees to remain in the U.S. permanently. Unless Congress acted to adjust their status (the special Western Hemisphere study commission set up by HR 2580 was directed to study this matter), or unless there was some reinterpretation of the law, these Cubans would have to go to Mexico, Canada or other such countries where the U.S. had consular offices, and apply for readmission to the United States as regular immigrants from the Western Hemisphere. It had become the regular practice, one Administration spokesman told CQ, for Cubans, previously admitted to the United States under the parole provisions, to mail their documents to U.S. consular offices in Canada, then make a quick trip to Canada for an appearance before the consular officer after their papers had been checked, after which they were readmitted to the United States within a very brief period as regular Western Hemisphere immigrants (provided they met the personal qualifications as to health, character, etc.).

CONGRESS APPROVES COFFEE AGREEMENT ENFORCEMENT

S 701 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 53) Feb. 1, 1965.

- Passed, amended, by the Senate by a 56-23 roll-call vote Feb. 2. (See p. 1026)
- Reported, amended, by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 252) April 19.
- Passed, amended, by the House by a 300-97 roll-call vote May 12. (See p. 960)
- Senate concurred in House amendments by a 61-19 roll-call vote May 13. (See p. 1037)

PL 89-23 -- Signed into law May 22.

Congress in 1965 passed an Administration-backed bill (S 701) to enable the United States to carry out its obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962. The bill authorized the President to limit the importation of coffee from countries not participating in the International Coffee Agreement, and to prohibit the entry of coffee shipments from countries participating in the agreement if the shipments were not accompanied by a certificate of origin or re-export. The bill also authorized the President to require certificates of origin for coffee exported or re-exported from the United States, and to require the keeping of records, statistics, etc., concerning the importation, distribution, prices and consumption of coffee. It directed him to submit annual reports to Congress on the operation of the Agreement. If Congress determined at any time, in a concurrent resolution, that there had been an "unwarranted" increase in coffee prices attributable to the Agreement, the law would expire immediately. Otherwise, it would run until Oct. 1, 1968 (the termination date of the Agreement).

Passage of S 701 was one of the Administration's top priority requests for 1965. Since Oct. 1, 1964, the United States had been in technical violation of the Agreement because it did not have authority to enforce the provisions concerning coffee imports. This was because the House, on Aug. 18, 1964, rejected a similar bill in a surprise defeat for the Administration.

State Department officials said that if Congress failed in 1965 to reverse this defeat, the Coffee Agreement was liable to collapse, with serious consequences for the economies of Latin American and other developing nations. The failure would also mean a diplomatic loss for the United States, they said, since it had helped to bring about the Coffee Agreement.

In contrast to 1964, the coffee measure May 12 easily passed the House on a 300-97 roll-call vote. The principal reasons for the change appeared to be the absence of special factors which combined to defeat the 1964 measure: a rise in the price of coffee and election-year pressures. The new large Democratic majority also helped, since a majority of Republicans continued to oppose the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, S 701, the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1965:

Provided that the enabling legislation would remain in effect until Oct. 1, 1968, but would expire if Congress by concurrent resolution determined that there had been an "unwarranted increase" in coffee prices, or if the Coffee Agreement was terminated.

Authorized the President to limit entry into the United States of coffee imported from countries not participant to the Agreement; to prohibit entry of coffee shipments from participating members that were not accompanied by certificates of origin or re-export; to require certificates of origin for coffee shipments exported or re-exported from the United States; and to require record-keeping concerning coffee importation, distribution, prices and consumption.

Required the President to submit an annual report to Congress on the operation of the Agreement, including information on the level of coffee prices and a summary of actions taken by the United States and the International Coffee Council to protect U.S. consumers.

Authorized the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out the Agreement, but limited U.S. contributions for administration of the Agreement to 20 percent of total contributions and not more than $150,000 per fiscal year.

Specified that before the Act would become effective, the President would have to determine and report to Congress that it would not result in an "unwarranted increase" in coffee prices to U.S. consumers.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 329; 1963 Almanac p. 319.

The United States Sept. 29, 1962, along with 32 coffee exporting nations and 21 other importing countries, signed the International Coffee Agreement, which was designed to prevent major fluctuations in the world coffee market by stabilizing minimum world prices at the 1962 level. The purpose was to end a long down-trend in coffee prices, stabilize production and so protect the foreign exchange and internal economies of coffee-producing countries. These countries were concentrated in Latin America, but some were in Africa and Asia as well. All were "developing" countries. Over an eight-year period, the world price for Brazilian coffee (the most commonly used kind) had declined from an all-time high of 79 cents a pound in 1954 to a price of 34 cents a pound in 1962.

Following adoption of the International Coffee Agreement, the price climbed back to about 50 cents a pound in March 1964. In October 1964 it was still nearly 47 cents a pound; by October 1965 the price had dropped to about 42 cents a pound.

The International Coffee Agreement set up an International Coffee Organization to establish basic export quotas for producing countries, thereby preventing dumping; required importing countries to limit purchases from nonparticipating countries, but did not place any quota restrictions on imports from participants; and required exporting nations to provide certificates of origin with their shipments to aid enforcement efforts.

The Senate in 1965 ratified the Coffee Agreement, and the Agreement went into effect on Oct. 1, 1963, for five years. To assure U.S. membership in the International Coffee Council, policy-making body of the International Coffee Organization, the State Department deposited the U.S. instruments of ratification before the Dec. 31, 1963, cut-off date for participation, although under normal procedure the United States does not formally accede to a treaty until Congress has approved implementing legislation. Once the ratification was formalized, the United States began participating in those activities which did not require legislation, the most important being

membership on the International Coffee Council, where annual quotas are set.

On Oct. 1, 1964, the Organization required importing countries to begin enforcement of the Agreement provisions barring imports which did not bear a certificate of origin. However, the United States was unable to comply until May 22, 1965, when S 701, implementing U.S. participation in the Agreement, was signed into law.

1964 Bill Rejected. The House in November 1963, by a 181-145 roll-call vote, passed an Administration bill (HR 8864) implementing U.S. participation in the Coffee Agreement. The Senate in July 1964 also passed HR 8864, amending it to provide that if Congress found that there had been an "unwarranted" increase in coffee prices attributable to the Agreement, it could direct the President to request remedial action from the Coffee Organization. If no action were taken in 30 days, the amendment authorized the President to file notice of withdrawal from the Agreement. It was sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.).

Conferees on HR 8864 accepted the Dirksen amendment. But the conference report on the bill was rejected by the House Aug. 18 in a surprise defeat for the Administration. The vote was 183-194. During debate, House Members complained of the rise in coffee prices during 1963 and 1964, and attributed this in part to the quotas set under the Agreement. They also complained that the United States had agreed to these quotas without waiting for Congress to pass implementing legislation, so that Congress was faced with a fait accompli. These factors contributed to the vote against HR 8864, particularly among Republicans. But observers believed that the major factor in the defeat was that the bill came up immediately after the House, that same day, had passed a bill authorizing quotas on meat imports. The meat import quota bill, although opposed by most Northern Democrats, had been worked out by cattle interests and Administration officials, and was expected to result in higher beef prices. Observers believed a number of Northern Democratic Congressmen broke with the Administration on the coffee bill because they were dissatisfied with the meat quota bill and did not want the responsibility for passing additional legislation that might raise consumer prices in an election year. (1964 Almanac p. 133)

Whatever the reason, the Administration considered the bill dead for the year. But President Johnson Oct. 14, 1964, said he would "press for prompt execution of the worldwide coffee agreement" as soon as Congress returned in 1965. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) introduced an Administration bill to carry out his promise (S 701) on Jan. 26, 1965.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 27 on S 701, the Administration bill to implement U.S. participation in the International Coffee Agreement.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 27 -- Under Secretary of State George W. Ball said that unless Congress passed implementing legislation, "there would be a withering away of the interest of other nations" in the Agreement and a feeling on the part of Latin American nations that the United States did not mean to carry out its promises to try to do something to ease the cyclical problems of primary producing countries. Ball said that during the period in which the United States was in technical violation of the Agreement (beginning Oct. 1, 1964), it had requested voluntary cooperation of coffee importers, but had no enforcement powers adequate to police the Agreement.

Ball stressed the importance of the Agreement to U.S. foreign policy and the Alliance for Progress. He said: "Coffee is the single most important agricultural commodity in the trade of most of the developing countries, particularly in Latin America. Coffee exports account for more than 50 percent of all exports in six Latin American countries and an average of 25 percent in all the 14 Latin American exporting nations. Seven new African countries receive from 30 to 50 percent of their foreign exchange earnings from coffee. About 20 million persons in the world depend on coffee for their livelihood; more than 60 percent of them in Latin America."

Ball said, "The agreement has already helped to bring some stability to coffee prices." He noted the parallels between the coffee supply and demand situation in the summer of 1963 and in 1954, when there was no agreement. In the earlier year, coffee buying, touched off by a severe frost that reduced Brazilian coffee production, drove prices from 58 cents a pound to over 90 cents a pound. In 1963, demand and prices again jumped when frost and drought crippled Brazilian production, but the members of the International Coffee Organization voted to increase export quotas, and prices declined.

John F. McKiernan, president of the National Coffee Assn., said his organization believed "that the Coffee Agreement, properly and fairly administered, can serve a useful purpose for consuming countries as well as producing countries by bringing stability to the world coffee market.... Congress should enact the necessary enabling legislation." He said that the members of the Association of importing, roasting and distributing firms "represent about 85 percent of the total tonnage of coffee consumed in this country."

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 1 reported S 701 (S Rept 53) by an 8-6 vote. (Individual positions were not made public.)

The Committee version of the bill differed in one major respect from the bill drafted by the Administration. It provided that Congress could rescind the legislation to implement the International Coffee Agreement by passing a concurrent resolution declaring that there had been an "unwarranted" increase in coffee prices. This amendment to S 701 was sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). It replaced a milder Administration provision which would have made it the sense of Congress that the United States should adhere to the International Coffee Agreement only so long as there was no unwarranted increase in coffee prices; would have permitted the Congress, by joint resolution, or the President to determine that such an increase had occurred; and would have stated that in such case the President "should" apply to the International Coffee Organization for corrective action and, if the Organization failed to take action within 75 days, make recommendations to Congress. The Administration proposal was advanced as preferable to the 1964 Dirksen amendment to the earlier coffee legislation (HR 8864). (For details, see above)

Majority Views. The Committee said the bill would bring "a measure of stability to coffee prices throughout the world." "In accomplishing this," the report said, "not only will we be strengthening the Alliance for

Progress which is an important part of the Administration's program, but also...through the mechanism of the International Coffee Organization we can isolate our consumers from the extreme fluctuations which caused them to have to pay record prices for coffee a few years ago when there was no agreement."

Minority Views. The opponents charged that the Coffee Agreement "serves us no purpose but to increase the price our consumers must pay for the coffee they buy.... After we joined the coffee cartel, coffee prices immediately began an upward spiral.... Inevitably, enactment of this bill will be followed by new pressures to force prices up still higher." The opponents said they feared "the precedent that is being set today (by S 701) inevitably will be relied upon by the State Department, and others, to justify future agreements which serve to redistribute the wealth of the world by requiring American consumers to pay more for foreign products than they may be worth. We are concerned that the American consumer may thus soon find himself supporting the world price for an endless procession of these products from tropical countries." The minority report was signed by Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Sens. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), John J. Williams (R Del.), Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.).

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Feb. 2 passed S 701 by a 56-23 roll-call vote. There were no floor amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 1026)

In debate, most opposition to the bill was based on the increase in U.S. retail coffee prices since the International Coffee Agreement had gone into effect in 1963 (from 70 cents a pound to 85 cents a pound). Opponents of the bill argued that the Agreement created an international cartel to reduce coffee exports and raise prices in importing countries. Supporters said the Senate Finance Committee amendment assured the maintenance of reasonable coffee prices.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, said the Coffee Agreement was "vital" to U.S. relations with Latin American countries and to the success of the Alliance for Progress. He said, "The lowering of the price of coffee per pound in Latin America is a loss to Latin America that is far in excess of the millions of dollars that we pour into Latin America by way of aid."

Supporting Morse's contention, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said: "A sharp decline in the price of one commodity can wipe out in one afternoon our combined efforts to raise standards of living in Latin America through private and public investment. It is estimated, for example, that each decline of 1 cent per pound in the price of coffee means a loss of $70 million in the foreign exchange earnings of the 35 principle producing countries in Latin America and elsewhere.... The price of coffee has fallen about 42 percent within the last 5 or 6 years." Javits agreed that stabilization of coffee prices by price guarantees and limitations on production was an "imperfect" method, but said it was necessary "to deter erosion for the present, so that the forces of recovery, development and diversification of the economies of these countries may be given a chance to get started."

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) said there were a number of assurances in the Agreement and the enabling bill that U.S. consumers would not be "victimized by price fixing." He cited the committee amendment and the fact that the U.S. exercised 400 of the 1000 consumer votes in the International Coffee Council and thus had "virtual veto power over the fixing of annual (coffee export) quotas," which required a two-thirds majority.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) argued that the Agreement had been effective in stabilizing coffee prices since 1963. He said that the rise in coffee prices during the 1963-64 period had been caused by the "panicky buying of coffee roasters in fear of an impending shortage following a severe frost in Brazil." Smathers said the Coffee Agreement dealt with the "crisis" by increasing quotas "to provide the market with coffee from stocks in warehouses inside the producing countries.... The feared shortages never materialized and the sharp price rises which might have occurred in the absence of the coffee agreement were avoided."

Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), second-ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, strongly opposed passage of S 701. He argued that the agreement "operates to levy an excise tax on American coffee consumers for the purpose of paying subsidies to already wealthy coffee growers, processors and speculators; and it does this indirectly, without the formality of a taxing act." Carlson said: "For every 1-cent rise in the price of coffee the American consumer must pay an additional $32.5 million a year for the coffee he drinks. And in the 13 months that we have been party to the Agreement there has been a 15-cent rise in the price of coffee. At this rate the Coffee Agreement is already taking from our consumers more than $487 million a year."

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said his committee amendment allowing Congress to revoke the implementing authority, as well as procedures provided by the Agreement, constituted a "fairly good safeguard" for American consumer interests. He said the amendment meant that "Congress is free at any time, on ascertaining that coffee prices have increased to the point where we should take cognizance of the fact, to enact a concurrent resolution and, in so doing, bring it to the attention of the President." He said the resolution would have the effect of "stimulating an increased quota in order to head off a possible price increase."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) said the Coffee Agreement "constitutes an international price-fixing cartel (and)...establishes a dangerous precedent that will almost certainly result in extending this principle to such other commodities as tea, cocoa, soybeans and other products."

Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) said the Coffee Agreement would aid the Hawaiian coffee industry which "is absolutely dependent on world market prices." "Without the Agreement," he said, "I am afraid that the price of coffee will continue to be erratic and may force many of our farmers out of business."

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

ACTION -- April 19 reported S 701 (H Rept 252). The Committee added an amendment to the Senate-passed bill which limited U.S. contributions toward the administrative costs of the Agreement to $150,000 a year.

Majority Views. The report said the Committee believed there were "built-in safeguards in the treaty that are designed to assure an adequate supply of coffee at fair prices" -- principally the voting power of the United States and other consuming countries. But it endorsed

the Senate amendment providing for revocation of the implementing authority granted in S 701 if Congress determined in a concurrent resolution that there had been an unwarranted increase in coffee prices.

Individual Views. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said he was "reluctant to recommend" S 701 because the "use of a government-sponsored cartel to stabilize coffee prices will not in the long run benefit the producing countries it is primarily intended to assist." He said the Agreement represented "political decisionmaking," supplanting "the use of the market place...to produce economic decisions." (Curtis voted for S 701.)

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 12, by a 300-97 roll-call vote, passed S 701, amended, and returned it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 960)

In 1964, the House rejected a similar bill on a close, 183-194 roll-call vote. The breakdown was, in 1964: R 23-135; D 160-59 (ND 89-37; SD 71-22). The same in 1965: R 50-80; D 250-17 (ND 171-4; SD 79-13). The swing votes came principally from Northern Democrats and from Republicans representing populous Northern districts. (1964 Almanac p. 659)

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), the bill's floor manager, said the measure would promote price stability and check "wild price swings" for coffee. Much Republican debate against the bill was summed up by H.R. Gross (R Iowa), who said it created a "windfall for the coffee barons" of Latin America and stabilized prices "at an artificially high level."

Before passing S 701, the House added an amendment to the bill as reported by Ways and Means which specified that the legislation would not become effective until the President determined and reported to Congress that it would not result in "an unwarranted increase" in U.S. coffee prices. The amendment, by Paul Findley (R Ill.), was accepted by voice vote. Prior to passage, the House, by voice vote, rejected a motion by Findley to recommit (kill) the bill.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 12 -- Paul Findley (R Ill.) -- Require that before the Act became effective, the President determine and report to Congress that it would not cause an unwarranted increase in consumer coffee prices. Voice vote.

Final Action

The Senate May 13, on a 61-19 roll-call vote, concurred in House amendments to S 701, sending the bill to the President. (For voting, see chart p. 1037)

BILL SIGNED. President Johnson May 22 signed S 701 into law (PL 89-23). He stated that he had transmitted to Congress, in accordance with its provisions, "the determination that the Act will not result in an unwarranted increase in coffee prices to United States consumers." In his statement, Mr. Johnson said, "The United States is now in a position to do its full part in making the International Coffee Agreement an effective instrument.... Coffee dominates the economy of Latin America and many countries in Africa and Asia as well. More than 20 million persons depend directly on coffee for their livelihood. The hopes of these countries and these people for economic and social progress are tied to coffee. A weak and disorderly coffee market is of deep concern to them and to us...."

MONETARY FUND INCREASE

HR 6497 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 222) April 1, 1965.
- Passed by the House by a 301-88 roll-call vote April 27. (See p. 954)
- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 196) May 19.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 24.

PL 89-31 -- Signed into law June 2.

HR 6497 authorized an increase of $1,035,000,000 in the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The sum represented the U.S. share of a general 25-percent increase in IMF quotas, and brought the total U.S. obligation to the Fund to $5,160,000,000. Only minor objections to the increase were raised in Congress but House Republicans used the bill as a vehicle for criticizing the Administration's balance-of-payments program.

President Johnson March 17 requested enactment of HR 6497. He said the proposed increases in IMF quotas would "contribute importantly to the economic health of the Free World." Mr. Johnson said expanded Fund resources would help to promote growth of world trade and bilateral credit facilities, strengthen the position of the IMF, finance temporary balance-of-payments deficits and increase the Fund's holdings of major currencies.

Passage of HR 6497 accompanied growing U.S. and foreign interest in reform of the international monetary system. The basic criticism of the existing system was that it contained no adequate mechanism to insure that world monetary reserves (gold, convertible currencies, and credit) would expand sufficiently to meet the demands of growing world trade and economic development. The possibility of a shortage in reserves came to the forefront when the United States achieved a balance-of-payments surplus in the second quarter of 1965. U.S. balance-of-payments deficits for the past six years had been the main source of foreign countries' additional dollar reserves, providing the main source of international liquidity. Thus, an end of the U.S. payments deficit would have serious implications for international liquidity.

In his Feb. 10 message to Congress on balance-of-payments problems, the President said the Government for some time had been "jointly exploring with our major trading partners how best to create new reserve assets that will be available if needed to supplement gold and dollars." (For story on the balance of payments, see p. 865; for text of the message, see p. 1390)

In August Mr. Johnson sent Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler and Under Secretary of State George W. Ball on a two-week European trip to seek agreement among the major European capitals on preliminary steps for holding international monetary negotiations. Further arrangements for negotiations among major industrial nations were made at the IMF meeting Sept. 27-Oct. 1 in Washington.

The increased IMF quotas expanded the Fund's resources to finance payments deficits and other transactions, thereby adding to world liquidity. The general increases did not, however, relieve pressure on the dollar or the pound sterling as the basic currencies used in international transactions. Discovering new methods of

creating additional reserves to supplement the dollar and pound remained the principal task of international monetary reform.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law HR 6497:

Authorized the U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund (the Secretary of the Treasury) to consent to an increase of $1,035,000,000 in the U.S. subscription to the Fund (bringing the total authorized U.S. contribution to $5,160,000,000). The bill also authorized appropriation of the funds.

The fiscal 1966 Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill (HR 7060 -- PL 89-57) granted the full $1,035,000,000. Of this amount, $259 million (one-quarter of the total amount) would be paid in gold while the remaining $776 million would remain on call in the U.S. Treasury.

Background

REFERENCES -- World Bank Increase (1959 Almanac p. 195); Loan to Monetary Fund (1962 Almanac p. 342).

The International Monetary Fund was established by the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 to deal with problems of foreign exchange. The Fund was designed to promote convertibility of currencies and stability of exchange markets by helping countries to finance temporary balance-of-payments deficits without resorting to measures restrictive to trade. As of April 30, 1965, the Fund had 102 member nations.

The Fund is essentially a pool of free world currencies, available to each member to meet temporary shortages of foreign exchange. The currencies are originally supplied to the pool by each member country through its subscription, or quota. The Fund also buys currencies at need. Each member's quota is based on various economic factors including the member's international trade, its national income and its reserves of gold and convertible foreign currencies. From time to time quotas are adjusted, usually to reflect an increase in a member's reserves. In addition, the Fund periodically reviews all quotas in the light of the growth of international trade. All quotas were increased 50 percent in 1959, when the original U.S. quota of $2,750,000,000 was raised to $4,125,000,000. (1959 Almanac p. 195)

Quota Increases. The 25 percent increase in quotas was recommended by the Fund's Executive Directors in February 1965 and accepted by the Board of Governors in April. The Governors also accepted a resolution of the Executive Directors providing for special increases in the quotas of 16 newly prosperous countries to more accurately reflect their financial positions. Included in this category were Austria, Canada, West Germany, Japan, Mexico, Spain and Sweden. The special increases amounted to $870 million.

The quota changes would not become effective until member countries with two-thirds of the Fund's total quotas agreed to accept the proposed increases in their own quotas. The deadline for consent, originally set for September 1965, was extended to March 1966.

The general 25 percent quota increase for all members, together with the special increases of the newly prosperous countries would raise total Fund quotas from the current $16,093,000,000 to approximately $21,046,000,000.

Normally, each country pays its quota one-quarter in gold and three-quarters in its own currency. A country's quota sets the limit it may draw in other currencies. In making a drawing, a country buys from the Fund other members' currencies and pays with its own currency. It is obligated to repurchase its currency within three to five years by offering other convertible currencies or gold in payment. (A convertible currency is one that can be readily exchanged for other currencies without restrictions in current trade transactions. There are currently about 25 convertible currencies. The term does not imply that the currency can be converted into gold on demand to the issuing country; only the U.S. dollar carries this promise in international transactions.) All drawings must be approved by the Fund's Board of Directors, but a country is virtually assured of being able to draw currencies equivalent to the portion of its quota paid in gold -- its "gold tranche" or share of the Fund's gold subscriptions. ("Tranche" is French for slice, as in slice of pie.)

The United States did not make use of the Fund until 1963, when it began to draw foreign currencies for the following reason: Under Fund rules, countries may not repay their drawings in currencies which the Fund holds in excess of 75 percent of the currency's quota. The Fund's dollar holdings dropped as low as 21 percent of the U.S. quota at the end of 1957, but due to the continuing U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, by 1963 Fund holdings of dollars had reached 75 percent of the U.S. quota. Thus countries holding dollars could no longer use them to repay Fund drawings. Normally these countries would have converted their dollars to gold with which to repay the Fund. But the United States exercised its rights to draw foreign currencies acceptable for repayment and sold them for dollars to countries which wished to repay the Fund. As a result of these transactions, the Fund's dollar holdings amounted in early 1965 to 81 percent of the U.S. quota.

In 1962 Congress authorized the United States to lend up to $2 billion to the IMF for a standby pool of $6 billion contributed by 10 major industrial nations for stabilization of any of their currencies threatened by balance-of-payments difficulties. The pool was established by the General Arrangements to Borrow, and its members are known as the Group of Ten: Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States. (1962 Almanac p. 342)

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 23-24.

ACTION -- April 1 reported HR 6497 (H Rept 222).

Majority Views. The report said the proposed increase in IMF quotas was "clearly inadequate." It said that a 50 percent general increase in quotas "would have come closer to meeting the foreseeable needs of the future." The report noted that the Fund had proposed additional special quota increases for Germany, Canada, Japan and Sweden to reflect the growth of their reserves and participation in international trade, and it said Italy had doubled its quota in 1964. But it charged that several members of the Group of Ten, particularly France, the Netherlands and Belgium, had "fallen far short of meeting their responsibilities for contributing to the supply of international credit." It noted that the three countries had refused special quota increases despite the manyfold growth of their reserves, and pointed out that France had voted against "even the general increase in quotas."

(Continued on next page)

The Committee said steps must be taken to strengthen the international monetary system by a multilateral program "for generating international reserves and credit to fill the gap between legitimate world needs and the supply made available through new gold production, gold dishoarding, the proposed enlargement of Fund resources and...modest increases in foreign holdings of the reserve currencies."

The report said that the gold which the United States contributed as part of its quota increase would not adversely affect the balance of payments since the "gold tranche" of the United States was counted part of its international reserves. It estimated that special measures planned by the Fund and other contributing nations would have the effect of cutting to between $25 and $45 million the gold loss to the United States resulting from gold purchases by other countries to meet their increased Fund quotas. The majority complained that these arrangements were "unnecessarily complicated," but observed that "international financial matters are often hard to understand."

Supplemental Views. Ten of the 11 minority members on the Committee filed supplemental views charging that the Fund's arrangements to reduce the impact of the general quota increase on the U.S. gold reserves amounted to a "fast shuffle of assets" and "window dressing" made necessary by "neglect" of the nation's balance-of-payments deficit. The minority said the Administration program to end the balance-of-payments deficit was merely "expedient" and only delayed the "day of reckoning when the United States will have to face up to the disciplines" required by chronic balance-of-payments deficits. (Seymour Halpern (N.Y.) did not sign the Republican views.)

FLOOR ACTION

The House April 27, by a roll-call vote of 301-88, passed and sent to the Senate HR 6497, authorizing an increase of $1,035,000,000 in the U.S. contribution to the IMF. (For voting, see chart p. 954)

The bill was supported by both the Democratic and Republican leadership. However, prior to passage Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) backed a motion by Rep. Harold P. Collier (R Ill.) to recommit the bill to the House Banking and Currency Committee. The recommittal motion was rejected by a 113-275 roll call. W. E. Brock III (R Tenn.), a member of the Committee, said the recommittal vote would register criticism of the Administration's program to eliminate the balance-of-payments deficit, rather than opposition to the bill. Ford, Brock, 37 other Republicans and two Virginia Democrats (Abbitt and Tuck) who supported the recommittal motion subsequently voted for passage of HR 6497.

Brock said the Administration's steps to solve the problem created by the balance-of-payments deficit -- including the Interest Equalization Tax, removal of gold backing from Federal Reserve notes to obtain more gold to pay foreign debts, voluntary restraints on capital outflow, Treasury Department arrangements to swap currencies with various European countries, reduction of the import duty-free exemption for tourists, sponsoring an increase in IMF resources and others -- were "misdirected away from the real cause" of the balance-of-payments problem. "Virtually every Administration effort to correct our balance-of-payments deficit is characterized by placing the blame on the private sector of our economy," he argued. Brock said the real problem was that "We do not have sufficient external resources to meet our annual Government obligations, leading to the present situation where we have to borrow abroad in order to pay our bills for foreign aid and military commitments." He said there was a danger that the current program of voluntary restraints on business would lead to mandatory controls.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.
HELD HEARINGS -- May 6.
ACTION -- May 19 reported HR 6497 (S Rept 196).

Majority Views. The report stated that the bill would "contribute to the monetary stability and balanced growth of the free world community." It added, however, that the measure would not reduce the U.S. need "to pursue effective means of rapidly improving its (balance of) payments position, or the need for a strengthened international monetary system."

Supplemental Views. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), although supporting the bill, said the measure should be viewed as "merely a stopgap measure." The United States must strive to improve the present international monetary system, which "is essentially a primitive mechanism far too inhibited by outmoded concepts of unlimited national sovereignty," Clark said. He concluded: "The United States can no longer be asked to sacrifice its own economic viability in order to maintain international credit and trade. This is properly an international responsibility. And the present arrangements under the International Monetary Fund meet that responsibility only a little more than halfway."

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate May 24, by voice vote without debate, passed HR 6497 and sent it to the President.

Joint Committee Hearings

The House-Senate Joint Economic Committee's International Exchange and Payments Subcommittee Sept. 3 issued a committee print, "Guidelines for Improving the International Monetary System," summarizing deficiencies in the system and proposing guidelines for improvements. The Subcommittee July 27-29 had held hearings on the subject. Subcommittee members included five Democrats (Reps. Henry S. Reuss (Wis.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), Hale Boggs (La.) and Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) and William Proxmire (Wis.)) and three Republicans (Reps. William B. Widnall (N.J.), Robert F. Ellsworth (Kan.) and Sen. Jack Miller (Iowa)).

TESTIMONY -- July 28 -- Dr. Henry C. Wallich, professor of economics at Yale University, disagreed with the accepted view that there was danger of a liquidity shortage. He argued that "widespread predominance of inflationary pressures" in most developing and European countries did not signal a liquidity shortage "of the kind that might threaten to bring on world deflation." He added that the U.S. objective in the forthcoming negotiations on international monetary reform was to secure the dollar's role as an important element in world liquidity. To do this, Wallich said, the United States would have to give assurances that it was able to "more effectively" control its balance-of-payments deficits.

Sens. Vance Hartke (D Ind.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), in a joint statement, recommended that the IMF be empowered to extend commercial trade credits as a means of increasing international liquidity. The

trade credits would be financed by requiring IMF members to subscribe additional amounts of gold. In exchange, each member would be "empowered to issue trade credits against the actual shipment of goods up to an amount two, three, or four times the absolute amount of the gold subscription," leaving the amount of the gold subscription and the size of the multiple to "administrative decision and international negotiations."

Dr. Robert A. Mundell, a Brookings Institution economist, said the greatest danger in adhering to a gold-exchange standard was the risk of "collapse by miscalculation" resulting from a major crisis, such as escalation of the war in Viet Nam or devaluation of the British pound sterling. He noted that devaluation of the pound would bring heavy selling pressure on the dollar as each nation attempted to protect the value of its reserves. To forestall such an emergency, Mundell suggested the establishment of a "contingency" fund whereby European central banks would pledge a certain amount of their domestic currencies as "insurance against a run on the dollar or sterling."

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

SUMMARY -- Major deficiencies of the international monetary system outlined by the Subcommittee report were as follows:

- There was no adequate mechanism to ensure that credit facilities, including the IMF, would expand sufficiently to keep pace with the growing demand for reserves.
- The system was subject to the instability that might arise if a foreign nation suddenly decided to liquidate its holdings of foreign currencies. Such action would place the reserve countries whose balances were being liquidated under severe pressure and might even cause involuntary devaluation. Should such a devaluation occur, the entire international monetary system would be severely disrupted, since a reserve currency, once devalued, loses acceptability as an international reserve asset.
- Domestic economic policies to ensure price stability and maximum employment conflicted with free market forces which would normally operate to restore international equilibrium. In fact, such policies often intensified international imbalances. In addition, the burden of adjustment fell on those nations whose capacity to incur deficits was largest, such as the United States.

Despite the deficiencies, the report pointed out that the international monetary system had provided "a relatively steady rate of growth in world reserves since 1959" and that the surplus nations of Western Europe, especially West Germany and France, had experienced high rates of reserve accumulation. It indicated, however, that the high rates of reserve accumulation in Western Europe and the steady rate of growth in world reserves were financed in large measure through U.S. balance-of-payments deficits.

GUIDELINES -- To assure an "orderly and adequate expansion of international liquidity," the Subcommittee recommended 12 guidelines for reforming the system:

- World liquidity needs could not be met through existing sources of reserves (gold, dollars and pounds sterling) or even through the addition of new reserve currencies. New ways of creating international reserves would have to be discovered.
- Nothing should be done to expand or undermine the international role of the dollar. Concurrently, the United States should work for a plan for a new reserve creation which would not encourage or require countries to convert existing balances or new acquisitions of reserve currencies into gold or the new reserve medium. This would help maintain the role of the dollar.
- Gold should continue in its present role as a universal medium of international exchange, but nothing should be done to enhance its value in relation to other forms of reserve assets. No arrangement should be implemented which would induce holders of reserve currencies to convert those currencies into gold.
- Any new reserve creation should be accomplished through agreed minimum annual increases with supplements to be determined by annual decision.
- The new arrangements should be carried out under the IMF.
- The newly created reserves should be distributed to all IMF members qualifying under criteria equally applicable to all countries.
- While the new reserves should not be used as a foreign aid device to aid less-developed countries, since securing such reserves by the credit of less-developed countries could impair their acceptability, the benefits of any new reserve creation should be extended to countries "meeting suitable minimum standards of international financial conduct."
- The IMF could create new reserves by adopting a new reserve unit (CRU), making borrowing rights more automatic and larger without requiring additional gold deposits, or by special operations in currencies, gold or deposits.
- The IMF's conditional credit facilities should be expanded at the same time any new reserves were created.
- The current structure of quotas should be revised to insure that economically advanced nations, such as France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, contributed larger quotas to the IMF commensurate with their economic position.
- The present system of bilateral "swap" arrangements against short-term instability should be expanded.
- International financial reforms should be supplemented by improvements in the "adjustment process" which brings international payments imbalances to an end. Specifically, efforts should be made to have national fiscal and monetary policies complement each other, agreement should be sought with other countries on guidelines for restricting capital movements for balance-of-payments reasons, and the advantages and disadvantages of widening the permissible limits of exchange rate variation should be examined thoroughly as an essential ingredient in international monetary reform.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sept. 7 -- Robert V. Roosa, former Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs (1961-1964), announced his own proposals for monetary reform. The "Roosa Plan" was similar to other proposals recommending the creation of a new reserve unit. Under the plan, key industrial nations would contribute portions of their own currencies to a "fund unit account" within the IMF. In return, each depositor would receive a usable reserve asset, called a "checking account deposit." The new reserve units would then be distributed among the participants in the scheme in proportion to use of their currencies in international reserves.

PEACE CORPS

S 2054 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 267) May 27, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote June 2.

HR 9026 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 530) June 21.

S 2054 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 29.
- Conference report (H Rept 728) agreed to by voice votes of the House Aug. 10 and the Senate Aug. 11.

PL 89-134 -- Signed into law Aug. 24.

Congress in 1965 passed a bill (S 2054) authorizing $115 million for the Peace Corps in fiscal 1966, the same amount authorized for the previous year. The sum was requested by the President April 22. Later, in the foreign aid appropriations bill (HR 10871), Congress appropriated $102 million in new funds for the Peace Corps and continued the availability of $12.1 million in unspent funds from the previous appropriation. This brought the total fiscal 1966 appropriation to $114.1 million, which was a $10 million increase over funds provided in fiscal 1965. It was intended to support 15,110 Peace Corps volunteers by the end of August 1966.

S 2054 created a unified, non-career personnel system for the Peace Corps' foreign and domestic staffs, with appointments under the new system limited to a maximum of five years' service. The bill also made minor changes in the operation and regulations of the Corps.

The Senate version of the bill included a floor amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) which would have prohibited R. Sargent Shriver from holding both the office of Director of the Peace Corps and Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) "at one and the same time." The provision was not contained in the bill as enacted.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 2054:

Authorized $115 million for the Peace Corps in fiscal 1966, of which not more than $500,000 was to be spent for carrying out research.

Authorized the use of appropriate provisions of the Foreign Service Act for establishing categories and pay rates in the appointment of U.S.-based employees of the Peace Corps. This provision brought headquarters personnel, previously appointed under Civil Service authority, under the same personnel procedures applied to Peace Corps staff members abroad, thereby creating a unified personnel system.

Limited the term of appointments to the Peace Corps staff to no more than five years, with a one-year extension allowed in exceptional cases personally determined by the Peace Corps Director, and provided that no person whose appointment had terminated could be reappointed before the expiration of a period of time equal to his preceding tour of duty.

Authorized the payment of compensation for positions of a routine nature at rates below the minimum established for members of the Foreign Service staff, waived the salary differential generally paid to federal employees in Puerto Rico and made other adjustments and exceptions dealing with employees under the new unified personnel structure.

Authorized the Peace Corps to transfer gifts of money from private U.S. groups to organizations abroad with which Peace Corps volunteers were working, as a means of facilitating people-to-people programs. (Current transfers were limited to property.)

Increased from 100 to 200 the number of clerical and secretarial volunteers who may work on the staff of Peace Corps representatives abroad.

Permitted the lump-sum readjustment payments received by Corps members at the end of their service to be treated, for tax purposes, as if they were paid out over the length of their service.

Extended the scope of health examination and dental care programs authorized for volunteers.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1961 Almanac p. 324; 1962 Almanac p. 341; 1963 Almanac p. 312; 1964 Almanac p. 319.

The Peace Corps was established by law in 1961 as a permanent agency (PL 87-293). The Corps operates on the basis of annual authorizations handled in a special Peace Corps measure (such as S 2054) and subsequent appropriations made in the annual foreign aid appropriations bill.

Since the establishment of the Corps, the number of volunteers actually in service has run below the number authorized. (For a summary of annual authorizations and the number of volunteers in service, see 1964 Almanac p. 319.)

Although Congress authorized $115 million in fiscal 1965 to increase the number of volunteers to 14,000, only $106.1 million was requested in appropriations because the agency determined that certain economies would enable the same number of volunteers to be financed by a smaller appropriation. Congress appropriated $104.1 million -- $87.1 million plus $17 million in unspent funds from fiscal 1964 -- providing $2 million less than the modified request.

At the end of fiscal 1965 $12.1 million of the appropriation remained unspent. Approximately 13,710 volunteers were serving overseas or in training in the United States as of Aug. 31, 1965.

In his initial fiscal 1966 request, President Johnson Feb. 25, 1965, asked for an authorization of $125.2 million to enable the Peace Corps to expand to 17,000 volunteers. On April 22 the President submitted a revised request of $115 million, to finance 15,110 volunteers. Sargent Shriver testified April 26 that the request was lowered because the Corps was not getting sufficient applicants of the desired quality to meet the 17,000 goal.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 26 on the original Administration bill (S 1368), authorizing $125.2 million for Peace Corps operations in fiscal 1966 and making a number of changes in the Peace Corps Act. Shriver was the principal witness.

ACTION -- The Committee May 27 reported a clean bill (S 2054 -- S Rept 267) authorizing the modified Administration request of $115 million.

Majority Views. The report expressed satisfaction with the steady progress made in expanding the Peace Corps and praised the continuing stress on quality which

"has obviously contributed much to the success of the program to date." The Committee expressed a hope that other developed nations would benefit from the U.S. experience and be able to adapt the information gained from the Peace Corps to expansion of their own programs.

The report explained that the unified staff personnel system, with a five-year limit on service, would achieve the goal of placing Peace Corps staff more nearly in line with the concept of volunteerism -- serving for a limited period of time and then moving on to give others the same opportunity for service. The application of Foreign Service Act authorities to the Washington staff, removing them from Civil Service rolls, "would permit a constant flow of new blood and ideas by allowing administrative flexibility which is not possible under the restrictions of the civil service system." The Committee expected that appointments would normally be for 30 months, promoting higher turnover.

The Committee said it rejected the Peace Corps request to provide counseling to returned volunteers for up to three years after their release from service, instead of the one year currently permitted. It disapproved the Corps' proposal to spend $1.4 million on research projects and limited the research program to $500,000.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 2 amended and passed S 2054 by voice vote, without opposition.

A floor amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), accepted by voice vote, stipulated that the Peace Corps Director could hold "no other federal office of equivalent rank." Javits said the purpose of his amendment was "to provide that the Director of the Peace Corps, Sargent Shriver, shall not be, at one and the same time, Director of the Peace Corps and Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, administering the antipoverty program." Javits said that Shriver was "an excellent public servant," but that he should not be "torn in two." He said Shriver had informed him that "it is not his decision that he serve in both these critically important posts. It is the decision of the President of the United States." Javits declared, "One of the jobs is bound to suffer."

Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee said the unusual situation had been "discussed to some extent in the Committee," and that he would be glad "to take this question to conference and see what can be done about it."

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 2, 3 and 8 on the original Administration bill (HR 5876).

Shriver, testifying June 8, said in reference to his holding two high federal posts simultaneously, that he would leave either or both whenever the President wanted him to do so. He told the Committee that his "resignation was on the President's desk all the time, night and day, and if they want somebody else to man one job or the other or both that's their decision to make."

ACTION -- The Committee June 21 reported a clean bill (HR 9026 -- H Rept 530) authorizing the revised request for $115 million. The Committee rejected a Peace Corps proposal to increase from $75 to $100 per day compensation for consultants and did not include a provision limiting the Director to one federal job.

Seperate Views. Although HR 9026 was approved by the Committee without opposition, the report carried separate views signed by Reps. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) and Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.), "intended to provide much-needed and overdue constructive criticism" of Peace Corps operations. Among their criticisms were the "vague utopian heights" envisioned for the Corps instead of realistic goals, a tendency to promise too much in situations where complete success cannot be expected and too large a staff. They called for a thorough review of the program by Congress. The Representatives noted that at the hearings non-governmental witnesses were "conspicuous by their absence."

FLOOR ACTION

The House July 29 passed the Senate bill (S 2054) by voice vote after inserting in it the provisions of HR 9026. There was only brief debate and no floor amendments were offered.

Conference

The House Aug. 10 and the Senate Aug. 11 by voice votes adopted the conference report (H Rept 728) on S 2054.

The Javits amendment limiting the Peace Corps Director to one job was dropped in conference after the Justice Department held that it was an unconstitutional attempt to remove from office a member of the Executive Branch. Although Javits did not fight to retain the provision in S 2054, he said he would raise the question again when the poverty bill was considered. (He offered it to the poverty bill (HR 8283) Aug. 18 and it was defeated on a 30-59 roll-call vote. For voting, see chart p. 1066)

In other conference action, the Senate provision limiting expenditures for research to $500,000 was accepted and the provision holding staff appointees to five-year periods of service was modified to permit a one-year extension in exceptional circumstances.

CONFERENCE OF RETURNED CORPSMEN

President Johnson Jan. 26 named Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey chairman of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council and requested him to convene a national conference of volunteers who had returned from Peace Corps jobs abroad. As Vice President, Mr. Johnson had served as chairman of the Council.

The Conference of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers, bringing together over 1,000 volunteers with 250 leaders in national life, met in Washington, D.C., March 5-7. The focus of the meeting was the problem of utilizing the "major new national resource" of volunteers returning to civilian life, both at home and abroad. Various recommendations were made by the Conference to utilize the skills developed in service with the Peace Corps. The proposals ranged from the creation of special internships in community action programs that would enable volunteers to continue service while earning full academic or professional accreditation, to the establishment of new, middle-level positions in the Agency for International Development to enable volunteers to continue in international service.

INTER-AMERICAN BANK

HR 45 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 27) Feb. 8, 1965.
S 805 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 67) Feb. 11.
HR 45 -- Passed by the House by a 288-93 roll-call vote Feb. 18. (See p. 938)
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 67-14 roll-call vote Feb. 25. (See p. 1030)
- Conference report (H Rept 137) agreed to by voice votes of the House March 4 and the Senate March 8.

PL 89-6 -- Signed into law March 24.

Congress in 1965 passed an Administration bill (HR 45) authorizing a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The sum was to be paid out in three annual installments of $250 million, beginning in fiscal 1965. It represented the U.S. share of a total increase in Fund resources of $900 million. HR 45 also authorized the United States representative on the Bank's Board of Governors to vote in favor of the $900 million increase. (The balance of $150 million was to be provided by 19 Latin American countries.)

The Fund for Special Operations (FSO) was one of two "windows" of the IDB which provided loans, on easy credit and repayment terms, for high-priority economic and social development projects in Latin America that could not be financed on regular commercial terms because of balance-of-payments or other economic considerations. The other "soft window" of the IDB was the Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF). The FSO, jointly financed by the countries participating in the Inter-American Development Bank, provided loans for such projects as roads, dams, water facilities and industrial development. The SPTF, wholly financed by the United States, provided loans for four types of "social" projects only: water supply and sanitation; advanced education; housing; and land settlement and improved land use.

In authorizing U.S. participation in the increase in FSO resources, HR 45 also in effect gave U.S. consent to IDB plans to combine both of the "soft" loan operations into one operation under the FSO. This meant that funds for "social" projects of the sort financed by the SPTF, formerly provided entirely by the United States, would henceforth be provided in part by Latin American countries. Loans from the expanded FSO would be repayable in the currency of the borrower, with maturities of 20 to 30 years and interest between 3 percent and 4 percent, including a small insurance fee payable in dollars. (While the SPTF was not abolished, it became quiescent as practically all of its capital was committed in loans. It did not receive any more capital contributions.)

Debate on the legislation centered on objections that the increased contribution would have an adverse effect on the United States balance of payments. But Administration spokesmen declared that over 80 percent of the funds loaned out would be spent in the United States.

The final version of HR 45 differed from the bill requested by President Johnson only in requiring the U.S. representative on the Bank's Board of Executive Directors to block loans, financed by the U.S. contribution, to any country where bilateral U.S. aid was suspended as a result of failure to make compensation for seized American property or businesses. The provision was a modified version of an amendment added on the Senate floor.

Congress in 1965 appropriated $500 million of the amount authorized in HR 45. (See below)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law HR 45:

Authorized the U.S. Governor of the Bank (Secretary of the Treasury) to vote in favor of a resolution increasing the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank by $900 million.

Authorized appropriations of $750 million as the U.S. share of the increased contribution.

Required the United States representative on the IDB Executive Board to disapprove any FSO loan to a country which expropriated property or business firms owned at least 50 percent by U.S. citizens, on or after Jan. 1, 1962, without taking steps to provide adequate compensation. Made the provision applicable only to loans made from U.S. contributions to the FSO and only during periods when U.S. bilateral aid to the country was suspended because property was expropriated without compensation.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 318; 1963 Almanac p. 289; 1961 Almanac p. 165; 1960 Almanac p. 216; 1959 Almanac p. 217.

The Inter-American Development Bank, patterned after the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), was created by the members of the Organization of American States in 1959 to assist in the economic and social development of Latin American nations by providing capital and technical assistance, and promoting private investment in development projects. The Bank eventually became the chief banking instrument of the Alliance for Progress.

Before enactment of HR 45 the IDB had made loans from three sources: the Ordinary Capital Fund, from which loans were made on "hard" or ordinary commercial bank terms; the Fund for Special Operations, which made loans on "soft" terms, i.e., at 4 percent interest payable in either the currency lent or in the currency of the borrower with maturities of 20 to 30 years; and the Social Progress Trust Fund which made loans on terms calling for repayment in local currencies over periods of up to 30 years with interest and charges amounting to 2 percent to 3.5 percent.

The initial total resources of the IDB totaled approximately $1 billion. Of this amount $850 million was authorized capital stock for the Ordinary Capital Fund and $146 million represented the initial contributions to the Fund for Special Operations. The United States in 1959 subscribed to $350 million of the capital stock of the Ordinary Capital Fund; $150 million was paid in and $200 million was "callable" by the Bank on demand. The United States also gave $100 million to the Fund for Special Operations. Latin American countries contributed the remaining amounts.

In April 1963 the Governors of the Bank approved a proposal by the Board of Executive Directors to enlarge the "callable" capital stock of the Ordinary Capital Fund by $1 billion and the resources of the separately maintained Fund for Special Operations (FSO) by $73 million (50 percent). Of the recommended increase the United States contributed $411,760,000 in "callable" capital stock and $50 million to the Fund for Special Operations. Congress authorized the funds in 1964.

The additional U.S. and Latin American subscriptions brought the total resources of the Fund for Special Operations to $219 million (of which the United States contributed $150 million). Payment of the contributions was made one-half in U.S. dollars and one-half in national currencies -- which meant that the entire U.S. contribution was in dollars. Of the $219 million in the FSO, $171 million had been committed in 51 loans in Latin America by Dec. 31, 1964.

The genesis of the Social Progress Trust Fund was slightly different from that of the other two IDB operations. In 1960 Congress responded to a request of President Eisenhower by authorizing a $600 million program of aid to Latin America. Of this sum, $500 million was not specifically earmarked, and was designed to be, in Eisenhower's words, "an expression of the sentiment of Congress" in support of a joint Inter-American development program based on self help and mutual efforts. On the basis of this authorization, the United States in September 1960 subscribed to the Act of Bogota, pledging to cooperate with Latin American nations in a program of economic and social development in Latin America.

In May 1961, Congress appropriated $394 million of the amount authorized in 1960, to set up a special fund in the Inter-American Development Bank for "social development" loans covering housing, advanced education, water supply, sanitation, and land reform. This became the Social Progress Trust Fund. Its funds were entirely provided by the United States, but were managed by the multilateral Bank. (The balance of the $600 million authorized in 1960 was appropriated at the same time for other forms of aid to Latin America.) Finally, in August 1961, the United States and 19 Latin American nations (all but Cuba), signed the Alliance for Progress, a 10-year, $20 billion economic and social development program for Latin America that grew out of the Act of Bogota.

In 1963 the SPTF was appropriated an additional $131 million for fiscal 1964, bringing its total resources to $525 million. Of this amount, $450 million had been committed in 102 loans as of Dec. 31, 1964.

All loans by the IDB must be approved by a Board of Executive Directors, consisting of a U.S. representative and representatives of six Latin American nations. Voting power on the Board is assigned in accordance with the size of national contributions to the Ordinary Capital Fund of the Bank. The voting power of the U.S. representative is 42.5 percent of the total; this voting arrangement gives the United States a veto power over loans from the FSO and SPTF, which require a two-thirds majority for approval.

In his Jan. 14, 1965, message to Congress on foreign aid, President Johnson asked approval of an increase in the U.S. contribution to the FSO of $750 million, "to strengthen multinational aid, and to further strengthen the Alliance for Progress." (See text, p. 1397.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 3-5 on HR 45. Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, who was also U.S. Governor of the Bank, testified that consolidation of the FSO and SPTF would make Bank administration "more efficient and economical", create a more uniform pattern of loan terms, and make loan procedures "simpler and more understandable."

He said consolidation of the two accounts would place all U.S. aid administered through the Bank on a multinational footing, and increase participation by Latin American nations in the Bank's special loan operations from less than 10 percent, or about $69 million, to "$150 million out of $900 million, or something like 16 percent ..., more than twice as much on an over-all basis than..., in the past."

Dillon said the increased U.S. contribution would have "very little effect" on the U.S. balance of payments, because under the rules of the Bank virtually all of the funds contributed by the United States could be tied to purchases of material from the United States or in the country to which the loan was made. Dillon said, "The general impression is that about close to 90 percent, well over 80 percent of these funds, will eventually be spent in the United States."

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 8 reported HR 45 (H Rept 27), with a technical amendment requested by the Administration.

Majority Views. The Committee said the 5 to 1 ratio of the proposed U.S. and Latin American contributions to the Fund for Special Operations ($750 million from the United States, $150 million from Latin countries) was "reasonable" and that the bill would bring about "a significant increase in the amount of U.S. development assistance to Latin America which is channeled through multilateral institutions."

The Committee supported the consolidation of the two funds but warned that the objectives of the SPTF (loans for housing, water and sanitation facilities, education and land use) "should in no way be submerged or diminished under the new proposed operation of the Bank." The Committee recommended that the Bank give consideration to proposals for action in such fields as cooperative housing and research and education in agriculture.

The Committee also recommended that the Bank make loans in Latin American currencies to encourage Latin member countries to buy from each other materials and equipment needed for Bank-financed projects. It said Latin American countries currently traded very little with each other, and purchased "practically all their requirements from distant countries in Western Europe and North America."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Feb. 18 passed HR 45 by a 288-93 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate after rejecting all amendments. (For voting, see chart, p. 938.)

Prior to passage, the House twice rejected efforts by Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) to cut the authorization by $25 million, to $725 million. Fino first offered an amendment to lower the figure; it was rejected by a 70-145 standing vote. Later, he moved to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report it back with the $725 million authorization; the motion was rejected by a 142-237 roll-call vote.

The House also rejected, by a 72-141 teller vote, an amendment by William B. Widnall (R N.J.) requiring that before each of the three annual U.S. contributions of $250 million was paid, the President must conclude that the payment, in light of the U.S. balance-of-payments position, was in the national interest.

In urging passage of HR 45, Wright Patman (D Texas), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, Feb. 17 said that "through the Inter-American Development Bank, the financial arm of the Alliance for Progress program, we have successfully fought off Communist progress in the Latin American countries."

(Continued on next page)

Widnall, ranking Republican on the Banking and Currency Committee, said the type of lending conducted by the Fund for Special Operations -- loans of soft currencies repayable with soft currencies -- was needed in the areas which could be "most helpful to the economic development and trade development in our hemisphere and to develop better relations between our people and the people of Central and South America." Widnall said that since the establishment of the Bank in 1959, there had been a gradual change in loan philosophy. Originally, hard loans were supposed to account for 85 percent of the Bank's loan activity. Currently, the Bank's hard loans amounted to $544.6 million while the soft loan totals, obligated by the Fund for Special Operations and the Social Progress Trust Fund, amounted to $620.9 million. Widnall noted that with the $750 million increase, the United States would be providing from 90 to 86.6 percent of all contributions to the Fund, while exercising only 42.5 percent of the voting power over the conduct of the Bank's affairs.

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) Feb. 18 urged passage of HR 45 as a vote of confidence in the Alliance for Progress, as well as the Inter-American Bank, adding that with its 42.5 percent vote the United States would have an effective veto power on all projects because approval required a two-thirds vote.

Fino argued that if the United States was seriously concerned over its balance-of-payments deficit, it could not "afford" to contribute $750 million to the Bank. He said the proposal was an aid program disguised as a loan program and money was "virtually being given away" by the Bank. Fino suggested that the $25 million he proposed to cut from the authorization be used to continue operation of the 31 Veterans Administration facilities which the Johnson Administration planned to close. (See story p. 395)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 18 -- William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- Require the President to determine that the payment of each annual $250 million contribution, in light of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, "is in the national interest." Teller vote, 72-141.

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- Reduce the authorization from $750 million to $725 million. Standing, 70-145.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Feb. 11 reported S 805 (S Rept 67) without amendments. The bill was identical to HR 45. The Committee Feb. 9 voted 15-1 to report S 805, with Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) opposed.

Majority Views. The Committee said the Inter-American Bank was proving to be a "vital instrument" in achieving the success of the Alliance for Progress. The report noted that "the Bank's operations have led to a mobilization of domestic resources for development in Latin America which in volume (about $2.6 billion) are more than one and a half times greater than the size of the Bank's loan commitments."

Endorsing the consolidation of the FSO and SPTF, the report said the combined resources of the two funds would be exhausted in 3 months, at the current lending rate. It said the new subscription of $900 million would permit a lending rate of $300 million annually for the next 3 years.

The Committee expressed concern over the number of U.S. personnel on the Bank's staff, relative to the size of U.S. contributions, but said that testimony had indicated that "a rise in the number of U.S. personnel is expected."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Feb. 25 passed HR 45, amended, by a 67-14 roll-call vote, following three days of debate. It did not reduce the $750 million authorization, but accepted two amendments which restricted use of the U.S. contribution. (For voting, see chart p. 1030)

Much of the debate on HR 45 was about the effect of foreign aid on the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit; in addition, opponents of the bill contended that the Administration should submit all of its foreign aid requests in one package, instead of breaking them up into separate bills such as HR 45 in an effort to disguise the size of the aid program.

One of the amendments to HR 45, proposed by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and accepted by 60-22 roll-call vote, required that U.S. voting power in the Bank be used to prevent FSO loans from being made to any country that expropriated American property without providing adequate compensation. A provision of the 1962 foreign aid bill (PL 87-565) -- which was broadened in the 1963 aid bill (PL 88-205) -- required a cutoff of assistance to nations which expropriated, or undertook measures equivalent to expropriating, U.S.-owned property without taking adequate steps toward compensation. Morse's amendment required the United States to block any FSO loan to a nation which violated that provision. (1962 Almanac p. 302; 1963 Almanac p. 256, 277)

The Senate rejected, by a 34-48 roll call, a substitute amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) which would have made Morse's amendment a non-binding, "sense of Congress" provision of the bill.

The Senate also adopted, by a 49-32 roll call, an amendment by Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) to require that one-third of the aggregate amount of loans from U.S. contributions to the FSO be repaid in U.S. dollars. Earlier, the Senate had rejected by a single vote, 42-43, an amendment by Morse to require that 50 percent of the amount of loans from U.S. contributions be repayable in U.S. dollars. The Senate also rejected amendments by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) to prevent the Bank from floating any security issues in the United States and to reduce the FSO increase to $480 million and the U.S. contribution to $400 million over two years.

DEBATE -- Feb. 23 -- J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), floor manager of HR 45 -- Said the increase in U.S. contributions to the FSO is "the kind of foreign assistance activity in which the United States should be engaged." It is difficult for many Latin American countries to handle loans for economic and social projects on a conventional or "hard" loan basis. Such projects as housing, technical training, education and other social and economic development programs are necessary to provide a base for long-term economic development, but they do not represent the immediate, short-term financial return necessary for ordinary bank financing and therefore require special "soft" loans of long maturity, low interest rates and repayable in "soft" currencies. The maximum annual effect of the contribution on the U.S. balance-of-payments could not be more than $50 million in each of the three years and "may reach only one-half or even one-third of the maximum."

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Imports from the United States by South American nations have been decreasing. "We can tie 80 percent of that money to purchases in the U.S. markets, but we do not tie those nations and prevent them from spending their other moneys in foreign coun-

tries...the other moneys which we free through the aid are usable for spending wherever the recipient nation wants to spend them."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "By strengthening the Inter-American Bank, we presumably make more secure American investments which have been made in Latin America, and we make the governments of those countries more secure."

Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- "I do not see how we can urge such corrective measures as restrictions on foreign borrowing in U.S. capital markets, applying capital controls to long-term bank loans, and so forth, and at the same time be requesting this $750 million from the taxpayers, with its automatic adverse impact on our growing balance-of-payments problem."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- "I believe that the roughly $25 million to $37.5 million outflow resulting from the U.S. contribution to the Bank is justified on security grounds."

Feb. 24 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Despite Administration statements that the fiscal 1966 foreign aid request was the "smallest ever," the total amount of aid was as large as when the program started. Ellender said the Administration was asking for $6.9 billion in foreign aid, including $3.4 million in the regular aid program and $3.5 billion in such programs as the U.S. contribution to the International Development Assn. ($104 million), the U.S. contribution to the increased capital of the International Monetary Fund ($1 billion requested as a supplement to the fiscal 1965 budget), the Food for Peace program ($1.7 billion) and the fiscal 1965 and fiscal 1966 appropriations and obligations to the Inter-American Development Bank ($750,880,000). (See stories p. 422, 486, 194, 227, 441.)

Lausche, in support of his amendment to prevent sale of Bank securities in the United States -- "One of the important causes of our drain on gold" has been sale of foreign bonds in U.S. financial markets.

Morse, in support of his amendment on repayment of loans in dollars -- It was a mistake to create the impression in Latin America and elsewhere that the United States would continue to pay out millions of dollars in loans each year "with little or no hope of getting the money back in loan repayments in the form of American dollars."

Fulbright -- The Morse amendment "negates the principle purpose" of the FSO. "In a sense, it would amount to merely increasing the amount under the terms of the Bank's ordinary operations and decreasing by almost half the amount available for the softer loans."

Feb. 25 -- Fulbright -- Morse's expropriation amendment was "an attempt unilaterally to impose the policies of the United States on an international organization." The greatest value of the 1962 amendment was as a deterrent to expropriations and if its sanction of cutting off U.S. aid were ever invoked "it will mean that the amendment has failed of its original purpose." An attempt to impose the amendment on others would be "a needless irritant" in our relations with Latin America; besides, Secretary of the Treasury Dillon had stated that the United States would use its voting power to block FSO loans for a nation in which U.S. bilateral aid was suspended because of expropriation of American property without adequate compensation.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Feb. 25 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Require the United States to use its voting power in the Inter-American Development Bank to disapprove any loan from the FSO to any country which on or after Jan. 1, 1962, had expropriated American property and not taken steps to provide compensation. Roll-call vote, 60-22.

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Require that at least one-third of the amount of loans made from U.S. contributions to the FSO be repayable in U.S. dollars. Roll call, 49-32.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 24 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Make the U.S. contribution conditional on the Bank agreeing not to float any new security issues in the United States during fiscal 1965-67. Roll-call vote, 35-46.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Require at least 50 percent of the aggregate amount of loans made from U.S. contributions to the FSO be repayable in U.S. dollars. Roll call, 42-43.

Feb. 25 -- Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Substitute for pending Morse amendment on expropriation (see above), new language stating the sense of Congress that during any period when U.S. foreign aid to any member country of the Bank was suspended (under another law) because the country did not provide appropriate compensation for expropriation of American property, the U.S. representative in the Bank shall vote against any loans to that country from the FSO. Roll call, 34-48.

Lausche -- Direct the U.S. Governor of the Bank to present and vote for a resolution increasing the FSO by $480 million and authorizing appropriations of $200 million annually in fiscal 1965-66 as the U.S. share of the increase. Roll call, 37-44.

Conference

The House March 4 and the Senate March 8, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 137) on HR 45.

The conferees dropped from the final version of HR 45 Gruening's amendment on partial repayment of FSO loans in dollars. They modified Morse's amendment on expropriation to provide that U.S. voting power in the IDB would be used to block only such loans as were made from the U.S. contribution to the IDB and only when U.S. bilateral aid to the country in question was suspended by Presidential action in retaliation for failure to make compensation for expropriated property. The report, filed March 3, was signed by all conferees.

Senate action followed brief debate in which Morse and Gruening criticized the conference report and said they would vote against it.

Bill Signed. In signing HR 45 into law March 24, President Johnson said the bill was "another important milestone in continuing United States support for the Alliance for Progress."

APPROPRIATIONS

The second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1965 appropriated $250 million to the IDB's Fund for Special Operations. The second installment of $250 million was appropriated in the fiscal 1966 foreign aid appropriation bill, which also provided $205,880,000 as the second half of the increase in "callable" capital stock of the IDB which had been authorized by Congress in 1964. (See p. 227, 441)

HAGUE PROTOCOL

The Senate in 1965 did not act on the Hague Protocol (Exec. H, 86th Congress, 1st Session) to the Warsaw Convention, which had been favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee. The Protocol amended the Convention to raise the limit of an international air carrier's liability to each passenger for death or injury from the existing $8,300 to $16,600.

Congress in 1965 also did not take action on separate but related legislation to provide additional compulsory insurance for passengers on international flights by American airlines.

Following the failure of the Senate to act on Exec. H, the United States Nov. 15 formally denounced the Warsaw Convention. The action was taken under Article 39 of the Convention, which permitted any member country to denounce and withdraw from the Convention upon 6 months notice. A Nov. 15 press release issued by the State Department said that if prior to the effective date of the denunciation -- May 15, 1966 -- there were "reasonable prospect" of an international agreement raising the limits of liability (to approximately $100,000) in international air transportation, the United States would be prepared to withdraw its denunciation.

Opposition to the Protocol was based on what critics said was the "totally inadequate" level of insurance to be provided under it and the related legislation. In addition, the Warsaw Convention was said to be outdated.

The Warsaw Convention was signed in 1929 and entered into force for the United States in 1934. Besides limiting the liability of air carriers to $8,300, it also established uniform rules governing the rights and obligations between international air carriers and passengers. Over 90 nations became party to the Convention.

The Hague Protocol was signed in behalf of the United States June 28, 1956, and submitted to the Senate June 24, 1959. The Protocol entered into force as a treaty (not with respect to the United States) Aug. 1, 1963. As of July 1, 1965, 45 countries had become party to the Protocol.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 29, by a 16-1 vote, reported Exec H (Exec Rept 3) with the recommendation that the Senate consent to its ratification. The dissenting vote was cast by Albert Gore (D Tenn.).

The report stated that "one of the major factors" influencing the Committee's decision to report the Protocol had been the "Executive Branch assurance that a concerted effort would be made to secure enactment of the proposed automatic insurance legislation," pending before the House and Senate Commerce Committees. The legislation (S 2032, HR 8386) provided for compulsory accident insurance for passengers on American airlines traveling internationally (paid for by the U.S. air carriers) of $50,000 for death ($25,000 for persons under 12) and up to $50,000 for injury. These amounts were in addition to the $16,600 provided in the Hague Protocol. Thus, ratification of the Protocol together with enactment of the compulsory insurance legislation would have provided maximum compensation of $66,600.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged the State Department to "take immediate steps" to denounce the Warsaw Convention if the insurance legislation were not enacted during the 89th Congress. Neither bill had passed by the end of the 1st Session and opposition of many Members of Congress made action in the 2nd Session unlikely.

Opposition to action in 1965 centered largely on the amount of insurance to be provided under the Protocol and the proposed legislation. Opponents argued that the arbitrary $66,600 limit was inadequate coverage for many persons, such as a young man with considerable earning potential who left a wife and family, but would be a windfall for others, such as distant relatives, who suffered no financial hardship as a result of the death of an individual in an air accident. In addition, opponents argued that the existing and proposed treaty arrangements conferred upon commercial airlines special exemptions from liability, both legal and financial, enjoyed by no other commercial enterprises. It was also argued that the Warsaw Convention should be denounced because it was no longer needed. It was intended originally, in the early days of commercial air travel, to protect young airlines by preventing a large recovery from an accident which would cause bankruptcy.

GUT DAM CLAIMS

The Senate Aug. 30, by a 74-0 roll-call vote consented to ratification of the Gut Dam Claims Agreement with Canada (Exec. C, 89th Congress, 1st Session). (For voting see chart p. 1069)

The Agreement was signed at Ottawa on March 25, 1965.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported Exec. C (Exec Rept 5) Aug. 16. The report stated that the purpose of the Agreement was "to provide for the establishment of a three-member international arbitral tribunal to receive, determine, and make awards on claims of U.S. nationals for damage to their properties on the shores of Lake Ontario resulting from the construction and maintenance by Canada of the Gut Dam in the St. Lawrence River." Claims amounted to $8.5 million.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The Senate Sept. 14 approved, by an 85-0 roll-call vote, ratification of a convention codifying traditional diplomatic principles observed by nations together with an optional protocol concerning compulsory settlement of disputes involving diplomatic relations. The convention and protocol (Exec. H, 88th Congress, 1st Session) were signed in Vienna April 18, 1961; were submitted to the Senate by President Kennedy May 14, 1963; and were reported (Exec Rept 6) by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Sept. 8, 1965. (For voting, see chart p. 1073)

During debate, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said Exec. H was the "first truly comprehensive convention regulating diplomatic relations among sovereign states." He said the convention codified traditional diplomatic principles, such as the treatment of diplomatic personnel and property, and established new rules where principles had not previously been uniform, such as granting immunity from criminal, but not civil, jurisdiction to administrative and technical employees of diplomatic missions. Fulbright added that the convention applied only to diplomatic missions and not to trade or consular missions, etc., and was generally "more restrictive" than current U.S. practice.

The special protocol, Fulbright said, would give the International Court of Justice jurisdiction over disputes involving the convention unless the disputants agreed to another form of settlement.

ARMS CONTROL AGENCY

HR 2998 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 37) Feb. 10, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 302-63 roll-call vote Feb. 17. (See p. 938)
- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 73) March 5.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 74-11 roll-call vote March 10. (See p. 1031)
- Conference report (H Rept 233) adopted by the House April 13 by a 316-65 roll-call vote (see p. 952) and by the Senate May 14 by voice vote.

PL 89-27 -- Signed into law May 27.

HR 2998 extended for three years the life of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The bill authorized appropriations of $30 million over fiscal years 1966-68, thus continuing the program at the same authorization level as in fiscal 1964-65. (This figure represented a compromise between the three-year, $40 million authorization voted by the House, and the two-year, $20 million program authorized by the Senate.)

The length of the authorization, not the function of ACDA, was the major subject of controversy during debate on HR 2998, although one Republican Senator remarked that he found the Agency's "pacific accomplishments...somewhat nebulous." Administration spokesmen said a long-term authorization (they asked for four years) would give a greater opportunity for "long-term planning for peace." Republicans in general said a short-term authorization would permit closer Congressional scrutiny of the Agency's work.

Following enactment of HR 2998, Congress appropriated $10 million to ACDA for fiscal 1966. (See p. 217)

Background

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was established by Congress in 1961 at the request of President Kennedy. PL 87-297 set up a permanent, independent agency to assume primary responsibility within the Government for directing and coordinating disarmament matters, including conduct of negotiations and sponsorship of research. (1961 Almanac p. 317)

Total authorizations for the agency, from its founding through fiscal 1965, amounted to $30 million; of this amount, $24.8 million was appropriated (including transfers from the State Department). (1963 Almanac p. 317)

From its founding, the Agency participated as the U.S. representative in all disarmament negotiations at the United Nations in New York and the 17-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva. The 1963 treaty partially banning nuclear test explosions was based on an ACDA draft, and the 1963 agreement with the Soviet Union for the "hot-line" communications system between Washington and Moscow, as well as the mutual U.S.-Soviet pledge to ban nuclear bombs in orbit, were based on proposals developed by ACDA.

About 75 percent of the Agency's budget was devoted to research into arms control techniques, including such problems as verification of agreements.

President Johnson Jan. 15, 1965, asked Congress to extend and increase the authorization of the Agency "to assure the continuing leadership of the United States in the purposeful pursuit of peace. (For text of message, see p. 1373)

Mr. Johnson asked that Congress authorize a four-year, $55 million program for the Agency, beginning with fiscal 1966. The existing authorization, scheduled to expire June 30, 1965, was for $20 million over fiscal years 1964 and 1965. The President said the Agency's "record of achievement...has refuted the doubts of those who questioned whether there was effective work for such an agency to perform." He concluded, "I am determined to work in every way that I can for safeguarded agreements that will halt the spread of nuclear weapons, lessen the risk of war and reduce the dangers and costly burdens of armaments."

1965 Activities. During calendar 1965, ACDA participated in discussions at the UN Disarmament Commission in New York (April 21-June 16) and at the 17-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva (July 27 - Sept. 17). The principal topics of discussion -- on which no final agreement was reached -- were a treaty to prevent spread of nuclear weapons to nations which currently did not possess them, and extension of the nuclear test-ban treaty to cover underground testing.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 21 -- The President's Committee on Nuclear Proliferation, headed by former Deputy Defense Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatric, made its report to President Johnson on means to avert the spread of national nuclear forces. The report was not made public. The Committee was established Nov. 1, 1964.

June 23 -- Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) urged that Communist China be invited to join the Geneva disarmament talks. Kennedy said that "central priority" should be given to achieving a non-proliferation treaty.

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 26 on an Administration bill (HR 2998) to authorize appropriation of $55 million for fiscal years 1966-1969 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- ACDA Director William C. Foster called the Agency's "most urgent mission" the prevention of "nuclear spread," a problem which had become more pronounced since the Chinese Communist nuclear explosion in October 1964.

He said the United States would seek international agreements to halt nuclear spread and would continue its development of verification and inspection instruments. Foster said that the Agency requested a four-year authorization, instead of a two-year authorization, in order to facilitate "the long-range research planning required to meet security and negotiating requirements." Approximately two-thirds of the $55 million would be allocated to an extensive research program aimed at establishing "realistic arms control measures" to maintain "adequate national defense" at current and, ultimately, at lower levels. Foster said, "A disproportionate amount of our national resources goes into armaments."

Committee members questioned some of the research efforts outlined by Foster. Rep. Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) doubted whether studies were necessary to deal with "nuclear spread," which he indicated was a problem for political negotiation. Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.) said that "ten other agencies," in addition to ACDA, were conducting studies on the problems of eco-

nomic readjustment and re-employment. Foster said the legislation creating ACDA assigned it to study the economic effects of disarmament.

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 10 reported HR 2998 (H Rept 37) without amendment. Voting against the action were H.R. Gross (R Iowa) and Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.).

Majority Views. The Committee said that, though "concerned" about the request for a four-year authorization, it had granted the request. It noted that ACDA Director Foster had defended the long-term authorization on the grounds that it would "permit long-range planning for studies that cannot be completed in a relatively short time" and allow "the development of expertise" by both Agency and non-Government personnel. The Committee said that 70 percent of the total funds were for contract research, a sum that "must be regarded as reasonable in view of the novelty, complexity and variety of the problems with which the Agency must deal."

Separate Views. The 12 Republican Committee members said that a four-year, instead of a two-year, authorization represented "an abdication of Congressional responsibility for reviewing the program...at a time when the world situation requires closer and more frequent scrutiny by the responsible committee -- not a lesser one."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Feb. 17 passed HR 2998 by a 302-63 roll-call vote after reducing the authorization to $40 million for three years. The authorization represented a compromise between the four-year, $55 million total sought by the Administration and a two-year, $25 million figure favored by many Republicans. (For voting, see chart p. 938)

Eighty Republicans and 222 Democrats voted for passage; 35 Republicans and 28 Democrats were opposed. Debate centered on the length of the authorization. There was very little opposition to the Agency itself or to the additional authorization for its operation.

The authorization cut came after William S. Mailliard (R Calif.) proposed an amendment that would have authorized $25 million for fiscal 1966-67, which was the amount that Administration officials said they would allot for those two fiscal years (the bill contained only a flat amount for the four-year period, fiscal 1966-69). Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) proposed a substitute amendment to authorize $40 million for three years. It was accepted by voice vote.

During debate, Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, supported a four-year authorization because of what he called the need for "systematic and comprehensive study in the development of (disarmament) policy proposals." He said the four-year authorization would encourage private contractors and universities to "invest more" in disarmament research. Morgan "reluctantly" accepted Hays' amendment for a three-year program.

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) opposed the four-year authorization, saying he was "not sure that this particular agency of Government has actually accomplished much" toward achieving disarmament. E. Ross Adair (R Ind.), second ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the agency's activities were "too important to be left to drift along for three or four years" without Congressional review.

Senate

COMMITEEE -- Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 22-23 on an Administration bill (S 672) to authorize appropriations of $55 million for fiscal years 1966-69 for ACDA.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 22 -- ACDA Director William C. Foster stressed the important role the Agency was playing in the development "of positive measures to reduce the risk and devastation" of nuclear war. He said, "A four-year authorization would let the world know now that we intend to give even greater emphasis to long-range planning for peace at a time when tensions have increased."

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), ranking Republican on the Committee, said the Agency's "pacific accomplishments are somewhat nebulous."

Feb. 23 -- Stanley M. Andrews, executive director of Americans for National Security, opposed S 672 and proposed instead a two-year authorization of $10 million. Andrews said that, while recognizing that Congress "is not ready to abolish" ACDA, his organization believed its projects "have entered into a fantastic area of theoretical exposition of views considered by many as contrary to American tradition and actually dangerous" to national security.

W.B. Hicks, executive secretary of the Liberty Lobby, testified that the ACDA's research was "not the kind of scholarly wisdom for which the taxpayer should pay hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Representing the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), Amitai Etzioni, a professor at Columbia University's Institute of War and Peace Studies, called for a four-year authorization of $80 million. Etzioni testified that ACDA "was never given the funds needed to serve Congress" and that most of its funds were committed to ways of curbing the danger of nuclear war. This resulted, he said, "in the absence of any significant contribution by ACDA to our understanding of the recent crisis in Viet Nam" and other small-scale confrontations.

Don H. Cummings, representing the American Veterans Committee (AVC), called for at least a three-year mandate for ACDA and "a level of funding commensurate with its enormous responsibilities."

Robert Morris, former chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and currently president of the University of Plano, Texas, said the policy of ACDA was "utterly fanciful and unrealistic in view of Soviet aggression and intransigence all over the world."

ACTION -- The Committee March 5 reported HR 2998 with an amendment providing only a $20 million authorization for fiscal 1966-67.

Majority Views. The majority said that it was not opposed to the efforts of the ACDA and that its version of HR 2998 continued the Agency's authorization "on precisely the same basis as during fiscal years 1964 and 1964." The majority said that the two-year authorization would not affect the permanency of the Agency and would be sufficient because ACDA contracts generally had a 1-1½-year duration.

Individual Views. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.) supported the Administration request for $55 million over four years. They said that President Johnson and ACDA Director Foster had made "a convincing case" for the Administration request and the only witnesses appearing in opposition were those representing "self-styled conservative organizations."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate March 10 passed HR 2998, amended, by a 74-11 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1031)

Prior to passage, the Senate accepted, by a 50-38 roll call, the amendment proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee reducing the authorization to $20 million for two years from the $40 million, three-year fiscal 1966-68 authorization passed by the House. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) proposed, but later withdrew, a substitute proposal for the committee amendment which would have provided the four-year, $55 million Administration request.

Most of the debate over two days was about the committee amendment and Clark's alternative proposal. Clark said that most of the votes taken in the Foreign Relations Committee on HR 2998, as passed by the House, and the Administration's four-year proposal were registered by proxy. He said that if an actual vote had been taken, the House bill would have been approved 9-8 with two Senators not voting. Clark argued that the two-year authorization did not offer sufficient assurance of the Agency's continued existence to enable it to hire qualified people and properly continue its work. "A new authorization is not needed for agencies which are concerned with building armaments which, if necessary, will take us to war, in effect, or to take us to the Moon or to Mars," Clark said. "But when it comes to a small agency with a budget of less than one-half of one-tenth of 1 percent of the military budget, we find a reluctance to continue the authorization of the agency for a mere four years, not open end." Also arguing for Clark's proposal were William Proxmire (D Wis.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.), Ross Bass (D Tenn.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.).

Supporters of the committee amendment argued that $20 million annually was "ample" for the ACDA's continued operation.

At the suggestion of Pastore, Clark withdrew his amendment "with deep reluctance..." and urged defeat of the committee amendment. The Senate, however, accepted the Committee's change with 32 Democrats and 6 Republicans voting in opposition and 24 Republicans and 26 in favor. On the passage vote, the bill was opposed by Democrats Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), McClellan (Ark.), Robertson (Va.) and Talmadge (Ga.) and Republicans Curtis (Neb.), Hruska (Neb.), Murphy (Calif.), Simpson (Wyo.), Thurmond (S.C.) and Tower (Texas).

Conference

The conference report (H Rept 233) was filed April 12, providing for a three-year, $30 million authorization. Two Senate conferees, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and George D. Aiken (R Vt.), did not sign the report. Hickenlooper April 8 said they were willing to grant the ACDA "a little more money" than the Senate authorized, but felt the two-year Senate extension was "enough."

The House April 13 adopted the conference report by a 316-65 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 952)

In brief debate, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Morgan said the ACDA would have almost $32 million during the three-year period, including an unused $1.7 million from a previous authorization. H. R. Gross (R Iowa), who forced the roll call, said the ACDA was "a wanton waste of the taxpayers' money...."

The Senate May 14 adopted the report by voice vote.

WORLD BANK, IFC CHARTERS

S 1742 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 372) June 28, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 30.
- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 644) July 22.
- Passed by the House on a 330-54 roll-call vote Aug. 4. (See p. 986)

PL 89-126 -- Signed into law Aug. 14.

Congress in 1965 enacted a bill (S 1742) authorizing U.S. consent to certain changes in the charters of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The legislation was requested by the Treasury Department.

The bill authorized the U.S. Governor of the Bank (the Secretary of the Treasury) to agree to World Bank proposals to amend the articles of agreement of the two organizations to allow the Bank to make loans to the IFC, and the IFC to borrow from the Bank. The IFC would be authorized to borrow up to four times its unimpaired capital and surplus (capital in excess of liabilities). As of August 1965, the limit on borrowing amounted to $400 million. Previously, the World Bank could not make loans to the IFC because of the different terms under which each organization made loans.

The bill's second provision allowed the U.S. Governor to agree, without express Congressional approval, to a World Bank resolution to increase its capital stock, if the increase did not entail additional U.S. subscriptions. Existing law required that Congress enact authorizing legislation for any increase in the Bank's capital, whether or not it affected U.S. subscription. The World Bank proposal to raise the Bank's capital from $22 billion to $24 billion was effected Oct. 29. The additional $2 billion was to be acquired from countries other than the United States.

A third provision of the bill required the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems to submit a report to Congress on a yearly basis instead of the currently required semiannual and biennial basis. The Council consisted of the Secretaries of the Treasury, State and Commerce, the chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System and the president of the Export-Import Bank.

S 1742 passed both houses with limited debate. Among the 54 House opponents were Reps. Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) and H.R. Gross (R Iowa), who opposed the bill on the grounds that building up private industry in foreign countries would compete unfavorably with U.S. labor and manufacturers.

BACKGROUND. The World Bank was established by the Bretton Woods Agreement Act of 1945 for the purpose of building up the basic economies of member governments. To stimulate private enterprise in developing nations, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) was created in July 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank. Loans by the IFC are granted to private industry and need not be guaranteed by the member government, as World Bank loans must be. These loans are generally directed to secondary industries, such as brick, construction materials, fertilizers or crops. (1955 Almanac p. 288, 1961 Almanac p. 341)

EXPORT CONTROL ACT

HR 7105 -- Reported, amended, by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 434) May 29, 1965.

- Passed, amended, by the House by a 388-1 roll-call vote June 8. (See p. 966)
- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 363) June 23.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote June 30.
- House agreed to Senate amendment by voice vote June 30.

PL 89-63 -- Signed into law June 30.

Congress in HR 7105 extended the Export Control Act of 1949 for four years, to June 30, 1969, instead of making it permanent as the Administration had proposed. The Act contains the basic authority in law to control exports to Communist nations and to regulate exports in line with U.S. foreign policy aims.

In a related development in 1965, there were numerous proposals to ease restrictions on trade with the Communist bloc, but no substantive changes resulted. (See story, p. 502)

There was no opposition in Congress to extension of the Export Control Act, but a controversy arose over a side issue involving an attempt by Arab nations to create an economic boycott of Israel. Some American companies doing business in Arab nations had told Congressional committees that they were required to reply to questionnaires as to whether they had branches in Israel, whether their goods were produced in Israel, and similar questions. Companies refusing to cooperate or those trading with Israel were prevented from operating in the 12 nations of the Arab League.

The House rejected an amendment which flatly prohibited American businesses from furnishing information that would aid the boycott. Milder provisions, which did not bar businesses from furnishing such information, but which stated that U.S. policy was to oppose "restrictive trade practices and boycotts" and which required that requests for information be reported to the Commerce Department, were agreed to in the final bill. The Administration opposed the mandatory anti-boycott provision but was reported amenable to the final provision.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law HR 7105:

Extended the Export Control Act of 1949 for four years from June 30, 1965, to June 30, 1969.

Authorized the administrative imposition (by a department or agency head) of civil penalties, not exceeding $1,000 for violations of the Act. Specified that export privileges under the Act may be withheld for one year as a means of collecting a penalty. Authorized judicial action to obtain payment of the penalty.

Declared the policy of the United States was to "oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts" by foreign countries against nations friendly to the United States and to encourage American businesses engaged in exporting to refrain from supplying information or taking other actions that would aid such boycotts.

Required American business firms to report to the Secretary of Commerce any requests from other nations to furnish information or to sign agreements in connection with restrictive boycotts of nations friendly to the United States.

Directed Executive Branch officials to "expeditiously" adopt rules and regulations to enforce the policy directives and to publish them within 90 days of enactment of the bill. (See regulations below).

Expanded the existing definition of items whose export the President could prohibit or regulate to include "or any other information." (Existing law specified "any articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data." The new words were added to this definition).

Background

The Export Control Act of 1949 was based on legislation which was originally enacted in 1940 and was extended several times before being rewritten in 1949. The Act was one of a number of laws by which the Federal Government, during the Cold War period that began after World War II, restricted trade with unfriendly or hostile foreign nations, particularly exports to Communist bloc nations of arms and strategic and economically critical materials. (See p. 502 for discussion of these laws and changes in volume of trade)

The 1949 Act was extended periodically for two- and three-year periods, sometimes with amendments. It was scheduled to expire June 30, 1965. Public law numbers of initial passage of the Act and later extensions (including HR 7105 in 1965) are shown below:

Year	Public Law	Made Act Effective to:	CQ Almanac Story Reference
1949	Passed; PL 81-11	6/30/51	1949, p. 403
1951	Extended; PL 82-33	6/30/53	1951, p. 56
1953	Extended; PL 83-62	6/30/56	1953, p. 229
1956	Extended; PL 84-631	6/30/58	1956, p. 497
1958	Extended; PL 85-466	6/30/60	1958, p. 59
1960	Extended; PL 86-464	6/30/62	1960, p. 69
1962	Extended; PL 87-515	6/30/65	1962, p. 350
1965	Extended; PL 89-63	6/30/69	

The 1949 Act, as most recently extended prior to 1965, empowered the President to bar or limit exports to protect national security, promote the foreign policy of the U.S. and prevent national shortages. The Act was administered by the Commerce Department by means of a licensing system. Under that system the Commerce Department, with the aid of other agencies, drew up a Commodity Control List showing all commodities -- strategic or nonstrategic -- validated for export to various nations. Some items on the list could be exported to any country; others, only to certain nations. This list replaced the original "positive" list, abolished Jan. 1, 1965, in an administrative reform, which had listed only exports banned to the Communist bloc.

Generally speaking, U.S. policy under the Export Control Act as of 1965 was (1) to bar all exports to Communist China and Manchuria, North Korea, North Viet Nam, Inner Mongolia and Cuba (except that food and medicine could be exported to Cuba; (2) to bar the export of arms and strategic and critical materials -- but not other items -- to the Soviet Union, Outer Mongolia, and most of the Communist countries of Eastern Europe (with the

restrictions being slightly less on Poland and Romania); and (3) to place no restrictions on exports to non-Communist nations and Yugoslavia. Policy under export and import control laws was similar. According to the Commerce Department, the number of items on the Commodity Control List forbidden for export to the Communist bloc amounted to 1,153 in 1965. Numerous other items on the over-all list were not forbidden for export to Communist bloc countries other than Red China and the other total embargo nations listed in category number 1, above.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 5, 13 and 20-21 on HR 7105 and on several bills (HR 627, HR 4361, others) that would have required the President to forbid U.S. exporters to participate in or aid in any way a boycott by any foreign country of another country friendly to the U.S. -- a reference to the Arab trade boycott of Israel.

ACTION -- May 29 reported (H Rept 434) HR 7105, amended, extending the Export Control Act of 1949 for four years, to June 30, 1969.

As reported, the bill stated that it was the policy of the nation to oppose restrictive trade practices and boycotts against nations friendly to the United States. The Committee said this declaration left the President free to take such action as he deemed necessary, if any, under the Export Control Act, to protect American firms from being forced to answer questionnaires by Arab countries pertaining to the Arab boycott of Israel. This approach, rather than a mandatory provision prohibiting participation in a boycott or furnishing of information, reportedly was approved by a 14-11 vote of the Committee, with seven absences and one abstention. Later, some of the non-voting Committee members reportedly joined in support of a flat prohibition against U.S. businesses in any way assisting the Arab boycott. As a result, 17 members of the Committee -- a majority -- signed supplemental views to H Rept 434 in which they supported an amendment containing an outright prohibition which was to be offered by William B. Widnall (R N.J.) on the floor. They were: Multer (D N.Y.), Barrett (D Pa.), Reuss (D Wis.), St. Germain (D R.I.), Gonzalez (D Texas), Minish (D N.J.), Grabowski (D Conn.), Ottinger (D N.Y.), Widnall (R N.J.), Fino (R N.Y.), Dwyer (R N.J.), Halpern (R N.Y.), Harvey (R Mich.), Brock (R Tenn.), Clawson (R Calif.), Johnson (R Pa.), and Stanton (R Ohio).

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 4, by a roll-call vote of 388-1, passed HR 7105, amended. The single "no" vote was cast by Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.). (For voting, see chart p. 966)

There was no opposition to extension of the Act. Most of the debate involved Arab requests that American businesses supply information on their business relations with Israel.

Before passage of HR 7105, the House adopted an amendment stating that the U.S. policy was to encourage American businesses to refrain from supplying such information. The amendment, sponsored by Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.), also authorized Government officials to adopt rules and regulations to enforce the policy statement. A second floor amendment that was adopted required the rules and regulations to be promulated "expeditiously" and published within 90 days of enactment of HR 7105. A provision in the bill as it was reported from committee said that U.S. policy was to oppose "restrictive trade practices and boycotts." This remained in the bill.

The House rejected by a 53-85 standing vote and a 64-96 teller vote an amendment by William B. Widnall (R N.J.) which would have flatly prohibited American businesses from furnishing information or signing agreements that would aid the boycott or other restrictive trade practices.

Widnall's amendment was identical to the proposal put forth a few days earlier by a majority of members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, including Multer. (See above) The Administration opposed the mandatory provision proposed by Widnall, but was reported agreeable to the milder provision resulting from the committee wording and Multer's floor amendment.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 8 -- Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.) -- Add to pending Multer amendment (below) wording to require that the rules and regulations shall be promulgated as expeditiously as practicable, and shall be published in the Federal Register within 90 days after the date of enactment of the bill. Voice vote.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Declare that the policy of the United States was to encourage American businesses engaged in exporting to refrain from supplying information or taking other actions that would aid boycotts by foreign countries against nations friendly to the United States; authorize Executive Branch officials to adopt rules and regulations to enforce the policy directives. Voice.

Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) -- Add the words "or any other information" to the definition in existing law of the items whose export the President may prohibit or regulate. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 8 -- William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- Substitute for pending Multer amendment (above) wording to prohibit the "furnishing of information or the signing of agreements" that would assist boycotts by countries against nations friendly to the United States. Standing vote, 53-85; teller, 64-96.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- June 23 reported HR 7105 without amendment (S Rept 363).

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 30 passed HR 7105 by voice vote.

Before passage the Senate adopted by voice vote an amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) requiring that American business firms report to the Commerce Department any requests from foreign countries to furnish information or sign agreements in connection with boycotts against countries friendly to the United States. The amendment was intended to strengthen a provision of the House bill on American compliance in foreign boycotts.

In a June 30 letter from Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor to Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Connor promised full cooperation with the intent

of the House provisions and said the executive departments would take "specific action" called for in the provisions and the Javits amendment. The letter was inserted in the Congressional Record.

FINAL ACTION. The House June 30 by voice vote concurred in the Senate amendment, clearing the bill for the President. Mr. Johnson signed the measure into law that evening (PL 89-63).

REGULATIONS ISSUED. The Commerce Department Sept. 23 issued regulations, effective Oct. 7, under the boycott provision of HR 7105. They said, in effect, that it was the policy of the U.S. not to participate in or aid boycotts; that the Government hoped that U.S. firms would not participate in boycotts and would not furnish information to Arab countries or others in connection with trade boycotts; that U.S. firms, however, were not forbidden to participate or to furnish such information and were free to do so; and that all requests made to U.S. firms for such information were required to be reported to the Commerce Department within 15 days.

A Commerce Department spokesman told CQ that while HR 7105 and the boycott regulations issued Sept. 23 clearly did not prohibit U.S. firms from furnishing information to foreign countries or firms in connection with boycotts of the type considered in the bill, the President under the Export Control Act, as amended, no doubt had discretionary authority to block the furnishing of such information if he chose.

EAST-WEST TRADE PLANS

During 1965 there were numerous proposals but no substantive action on expanding U.S. trade with the Communist bloc. Recapitulating Administration thinking late in 1965, Anthony M. Solomon, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Oct. 21 said, "The question here is whether the policies we have followed in the last 17 years continue to serve our interest well or whether changes in the Communist world and in the world at large have made some aspects of our policy obsolete."

Solomon, summarizing the three key arguments in favor of more U.S. trade with the Communist countries, said increasing trade with the Soviet bloc could benefit the United States economically, could help lessen world tension, and could encourage "external independence and internal liberalization in individual Communist countries." He indicated that the Administration was considering whether to recommend legislation in 1966 to permit expanded trade with the Communist world.

Groups on record as favoring more trade with the Communists included the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Union and the National Grange and the Committee for Economic Development. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, however, denounced efforts to expand East-West trade.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1961 Almanac p. 360; 1962 Almanac p. 295; 1963 Almanac p. 326.

The cold war between East and West in the post-World War II era led to the imposition of barriers to trade, particularly in strategic and critical materials and arms. Under a variety of laws, the U.S. Government restricted exports from the United States to Communist countries and also limited imports from those nations, embargoing some countries altogether.

The major laws under which the Government limited U.S. trade with Communist nations were: the Export Control Act of 1949, administered by the Commerce Department, which allowed the Government to limit exports in the interests of national security and other considerations (see preceding pages for details); the 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act, administered by the Treasury Department, which gave the Government power to restrict both imports and exports; the 1951 Battle Act (Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act), administered by the State Department, banning exports of arms and strategic goods to the Communist bloc; and Section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (derived from the Neutrality Acts of the 1930s), administered by the State Department, permitting the Government to control both the import and the export of arms, ammunition and other instruments of war to and from any country -- in the interests of national foreign policy objectives.

Although details of each of these laws differed, the general U.S. policy on trade with the Communist bloc as of 1965 was as follows:

(1) All U.S. trade (both imports and exports) was forbidden with Communist China, Manchuria, North Korea, Inner Mongolia, North Viet Nam and Cuba, except that food and medicines could be sent to Cuba. This total embargo, imposed under the Trading with the Enemy Act and Export Control Act, went into effect in 1950 for the first four areas, in 1954 for North Viet Nam and in 1960 for Cuba.

(2) The export of arms and strategic and critical materials from the U.S. to the Soviet Union, Outer Mongolia, and the Eastern European Communist countries was forbidden (with the restrictions somewhat less for exports to Poland and Romania). Trade in other types of items, like foods, was not forbidden, but exports receiving Government subsidies (such as wheat exports) had to get special Government permission.

(3) Generally, no restrictions were placed on trade with non-Communist nations and Yugoslavia.

In addition, various foreign-aid bills and amendments to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) imposed restrictions on the granting by the U.S. Government of any foreign aid, credit guarantees, or PL 480 benefits to Communist countries. In general, the rule was that such assistance to Communist countries was forbidden, unless the President made some type of positive finding that giving benefits to the particular country in question would be in the interests of the United States.

As a result of all these restrictions, U.S. trade with Communist-bloc nations was substantially less in the post-World War II era than it was with the same nations before. In 1963, for example, U.S. exports to the Communist bloc amounted to only $166.7 million, which was only seven-tenths of 1 percent of total U.S. exports of $20.2 billion. By contrast, during the period 1926-30, U.S. exports to the countries which later made up the postwar Communist bloc averaged $214 million a year -- or 4.7 percent of total exports, and this did not include exports to East Germany, for which separate figures were not then kept. The figure was 4.6 percent from 1936-40.

1965 Developments

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

President Johnson, in his State of the Union Message Jan. 4, said the United States sought "peaceful understandings" with Russia which could "lessen the danger to freedom" and that the U.S. Government was exploring ways of increasing peaceful trade with the Soviet bloc.

Study Committee. The President followed up his Jan. 4 remarks with the establishment Feb. 16 of a business advisory committee to study means of expanding trade with the USSR and its satellites.

The committee, known as the Special Presidential Committee on U.S. Trade Relations with Eastern European Countries and the USSR, consisted of 12 private businessmen and educators, with J. Irwin Miller of the Cummins Engine Co. as chairman. The Committee's April 29 report to the President, made public May 6, made several recommendations which Assistant Secretary of State Solomon Oct. 21 indicated might be the basis for possible 1966 Administration legislative proposals to increase East-West trade.

The Committee said "political, not commercial or economic considerations, should determine the formulation and execution of our trade policies" with the Soviet bloc and that "the United States should use trade negotiations with individual Communist countries more actively, aggressively and confidently in the pursuit of our national welfare and world peace."

The Committee's chief recommendation was that the President "be given discretionary authority to grant or withdraw most favored nation tariff treatment to and from individual Communist countries when he determines it to be in the national interest." MFN treatment is now given to only two Communist nations, Yugoslavia and Poland.

The report emphasized that trade with the Communists should be in nonstrategic goods only and "should not be subsidized nor should it receive artificial encouragement." The Committee said, "The U.S. Government should decide the permitted scope of the trade in terms of security considerations. Within these limits, the amount of trade that takes place should be left to U.S. business and the U.S. consumer to decide."

The Committee also recommended that the President should continue to have authority to grant Government-guaranteed commercial credits up to five years when deemed in the national interest, that the United States should review its trade with the Communists periodically and that the United States should bargain for agreement on matters related to trade, such as settlements of outstanding financial claims and procedures to avoid dumping.

(A staff member of the Senate Commerce Committee Dec. 7 told Congressional Quarterly that any proposed legislation on East-West trade would probably be based on the committee's recommendations.)

Trade Missions. A group of 93 business executives who attended a trade conference in Moscow in late 1964 submitted a report to the President Jan. 7, 1965, also calling for expanding trade to help "bridge a communications gap" with the Soviet bloc and influence the evolution of Soviet society.

The President sent a seven-member trade mission, representing three Government members and four private businessmen, to Poland and Romania from Sept. 18 to Oct. 16 to further the Administration's plan "for building bridges of increased trade" with that area. The group explored opportunities for selling more American products to the civilian industries and reported that there was great interest by both countries in U.S. products. The group generally favored increased trade, although members cited some obstacles, such as the need for western currency, before the countries could buy from the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS

House Report. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, in a report (H Rept 15, Feb. 3) called for a review of U.S. trading laws, saying that restrictions against Communist countries were not accomplishing their purpose because of other Free World nations' trade with the Communists and that American manufacturers were needlessly being denied access to the market. The report, made by seven Representatives who visited the Soviet bloc in late 1964, suggested that the American list of restricted goods might be made as lenient as those of Western European countries if the Soviet Union would meet certain conditions, such as agreeing to new negotiations on lend-lease debts. However, the Representatives emphasized their opposition to granting long-term (more than five years) credit to the Communists because such credit would be "tantamount to foreign aid."

Senate Proposals. Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee Feb. 1 introduced a bill (S J Res 36) to establish a permanent Council for Expanded Trade, composed of private citizens, to advise the President and Congress as to how trade in peaceful goods could be boosted with the Communist nations. No hearings were held.

Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) and House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) March 4 said there should be no negotiations on expanding trade until the Communists stopped aggression in South Viet Nam and elsewhere. Ford said GOP Congressional leaders had endorsed a "no-concession -- no deal" policy.

Senate Hearings. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, continuing its review started in 1962 on East-West trade policy, held three days of hearings in February 1965 on East-West trade.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Feb. 24 said expanded East-West trade in peaceful goods could have a "useful impact on over-all East-West relations and is definitely indicated for the future." He offered a nine-point "fair practices code" covering such points as patent protection and dumping.

William Blackie, representing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said the U.S. policy of boycott against the Communists was not working. He said that "other countries are filling the orders for those goods which, by their definition but not ours, are not strategic."

Howard W. Hardy of Great Plains Wheat Inc., a marketing association of wheat growers, Feb. 25 said there was a "continuing and significant long-term market for wheat" from the West in the Soviet Union, but that American growers could not compete for this market with the requirement that shipments be made in U.S. ships, which had about 14 percent higher freight rates than foreign carriers. Expanded trade was also endorsed by Elliott Haynes of the Business International Corp.

Former Ambassador to Russia and Yugoslavia George F. Kennan, Johns Hopkins professor Isaiah Frank

and Harvard professor Harold J. Berman Feb. 26 testified in favor of more trade with the Soviet bloc. They pointed out that even a complete embargo would have only a limited effect on the Soviet economy and that it was not in the interest of the United States to refuse normal trade relations with the Soviet bloc.

In a related development, the AFL-CIO Executive Council March 1 denounced American businessmen for seeking more trade with Communist nations and called for a ban on such trade until Communist leaders agreed to such concessions as removing the Berlin Wall and ending their activities in South Viet Nam. AFL-CIO President George Meany characterized the business community's interest in expanding trade with the Reds as "greed for profit."

A contrary view was contained in a report issued May 6 by the Committee for Economic Development, a private group of 200 U.S. businessmen and educators. The CED said the "interests of the West" would be enhanced by East-West trade expansion.

In the course of earlier, 1964 hearings before the Committee on a general review of East-West trade, Secretary of State Dean Rusk March 13 said the USSR had a "largely self-sufficient economy" so that a total trade embargo would have "only a marginal effect." He said Soviet satellites were "trying to reduce their economic dependence upon the USSR" and that trade "enables us to exert some influence on the evolution of policy and institutions" in these nations. He cited Yugoslavia as a country whose trade with the West had helped it "break loose from Soviet domination."

During the same hearings, the then Secretary of the Treasury, Douglas Dillon, April 9 testified that "nonstrategic trade with the Soviet bloc on normal commercial terms can be fully as beneficial to the United States as to the bloc."

BOYCOTT ACTIONS

Firestone Case. Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, July 25 cited the activities of a "minor vigilante group... the Young Americans for Freedom" as a factor behind a decision in April of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. to discontinue negotiations for the construction of a synthetic rubber plant in Romania. Fulbright said the YAF had started a boycott in the U.S. against Firestone products in protest against the proposed plant. He criticized the State Department for not helping Firestone resist the pressures, and also said a major competitor, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, also pressured Firestone not to build the plant. The State Department July 29 said it had done everything within reason to support Firestone and that George W. Ball, Under Secretary of State, had given the President a detailed report on the Department's actions in the matter.

Cigarette Dispute. The Secretaries of State, Defense, and Commerce Oct. 11 praised six major U.S. cigarette manufacturers for their defiance of a threatened consumer boycott because of the use of a small amount of tobacco imported from Yugoslavia. In a letter to the cigarette firms, the Administration said it "regards commerce, in peaceful goods with the countries of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, as completely compatible with our national interests." Businesses, the letter said, should not be penalized for lawful trade.

TARIFF SCHEDULES

President Johnson Oct. 7 signed into law a bill (HR 7969 -- PL 89-241) correcting oversights and errors in the Tariff Classification Act of 1962. (1962 Almanac p. 290)

House. HR 7969, supported by the Administration, was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee, without amendment, May 17. It affected more than 70 categories of imports.

Senate. The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 2 reported the bill with 116 changes (S Rept 530). The Committee deleted provisions in the House bill which increased the duty on wood particleboard from 12 to 20 percent and reduced the duty on permanent magnets from 18 to 16 percent. The Committee also amended 10 House provisions and added 19 new sections, including provisions raising the duty on waterproof footwear of synthetic rubber and cheap brooms.

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote Aug. 13 after adopting by voice votes the following amendments:

Aug. 12 -- Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) -- Lower the duty on semi-processed picker sticks (used on textile looms) to the 14 percent rate on finished picker sticks.

Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- Reduce the rate on paper-drying machines to that of paper machinery.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Clarify rate on anesthetic machinery parts.

Aug. 13 -- Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- Abolish the American selling price valuation on natural rubber footwear and set duties ranging from 12.5 percent to 60 percent (for boots and galoshes) on natural, synthetic rubber and plastic footwear.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Reduce rates on particleboard imported by Puerto Rico.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- In lieu of the committee increase on broom duties, permit imports of 320,000 dozen brooms annually at 20 percent duty and set a 32 percent rate on above-quota imports, giving the President discretion to adjust the quotas if U.S. consumption changes. (The amendment was designed to help Mexico).

The Senate rejected only one amendment: an Aug. 13 proposal by Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) to raise the duty on spring clothespins.

During debate Aug. 12 Ribicoff accused the State Department of "duplicity" in withdrawing support of his and Hartke's amendment when the Japanese government protested the increased duty on synthetic footwear.

Conference. The conference report on HR 7969 (H Rept 979) was filed Sept. 13. On substantive Senate amendments, the House accepted 25 and the Senate receded on 10, while others were compromised. On action taken on Senate floor amendments, the Javits and Kuchel amendments were accepted intact but the Thurmond, Case and Long amendments were dropped. The Hartke-Ribicoff amendment was accepted in part but the rate on boots and galoshes was reduced to 37.5 percent. On particleboard, the House increase in duty was agreed to except for three specified tropical hardwoods where the 12 percent duty was retained.

The House Sept. 16 and the Senate Sept. 20 adopted the conference report without dissent.

RATIFICATION OF U.N. CHARTER AMENDMENTS

Exec. A -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 1) May 5, 1965.
● Approved by the Senate on a 71-0 roll-call vote June 3, 1965. (See p. 1044)

The Senate in 1965, with little opposition and no negative votes, consented to the ratification by the President of amendments to the United Nations Charter enlarging the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (Executive A, 89th Congress, 1st Session). The increases were to compensate for the enlarged membership of the UN, which had grown from its original 51 members to 114 members by June 1965.

The amendments enlarged the Security Council from 11 to 15 members and the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 members. The amendments also increased from seven to nine the number of affirmative votes required for decisions of the Security Council. However, the amendments did not change the existing authority of the permanent members to veto non-procedural matters.

Approval of the amendments represented the first revision of the UN Charter in the United Nations' 20-year history. Amendments to the Charter must be approved by two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified by two-thirds of the member states, including all of the permanent members -- the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and Nationalist China. As of Aug. 31, 95 members -- well over the required 76 -- had agreed to the proposed amendments, and ratification by President Johnson Aug. 31 made the United States the fifth and final permanent member to approve them. The Charter changes were to go into effect Jan. 1, 1966, following the Assembly elections held in December 1965. (See p. 507)

President Johnson April 6 submitted the amendments to the Senate for consent to ratification. He said that the proposed increase in the Councils was "clearly necessary to restore the balance which existed between the Councils and the General Assembly when the Charter came into force" but was "not such as to make the Councils unwieldy." (For text, see p. 1418)

The Senate considered the revision of the Charter June 3. The proposed amendments were not particularly controversial and the only opposition to them was voiced by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R S.C.), who did not vote on ratification. Debate in the Senate focused more on criticism of UN operations than on the amendments, although an expected full-scale debate on the UN as a whole did not materialize.

PROVISIONS -- As consented to by the Senate, Exec. A, 89th Congress, 1st Session, authorized the President to ratify United Nations Resolution No. 1991 revising the UN Charter as follows:

Amended Article 23 of the Charter to increase the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15 members and to increase the number of Council members to be elected by the General Assembly to two-year terms from 6 to 10; specified that in the first election following the increase in membership of the Security Council, two of the four additional members would be elected to terms of one year.

Amended Article 27 of the Charter to require nine, rather than seven, affirmative votes for decisions of the Security Council.

Amended Article 61 of the Charter to increase membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; specified that nine (rather than six) of the members would be chosen each year for a term of three years; specified that in the first election following the increase in membership in the Economic and Social Council, three of the nine additional members would be elected to one-year terms, three to two-year terms, and three to three-year terms.

(For provisions regarding the geographic distribution of seats, which did not require Senate approval, see Distribution of Seats, p. 506.)

Background

REFERENCES -- For historical background on the UN see 1965 CQ Weekly Report p. 907-917 and Congress and the Nation p. 93, p. 128.

An outgrowth of a number of wartime conferences, the UN Charter was signed by 50 nations at San Francisco, Calif., June 26, 1945, and by Poland, one of the original 51 members, on Oct. 15. The Charter went into effect Oct. 24, 1945, when the requisite ratifications had been deposited with the United States Government.

Six principal organs were established: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court, and a Secretariat. Virtually all power was to reside in the 11-member Security Council, with each of the five permanent members having the right of veto on most kinds of substantive decision.

Security Council Veto. The Security Council, to which the Charter assigned "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security," is composed of five permanent members -- the United States the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and Nationalist China -- plus members elected by the General Assembly for terms of two years. Decisions require an affirmative vote of at least nine members, under the 1965 amendments. On matters of substance, as distinct from matters of procedure, the affirmative votes must include those of the permanent members. The so-called veto is thus exercised when a permanent member, by a negative vote, prevents adoption of a resolution which otherwise might have the required nine votes.

The Council was authorized by the Charter to investigate disputes or situations likely to endanger international peace, to make recommendations for peaceful settlement and to enforce its decisions by ordering application of non-military sanctions or by taking "such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security." Members of the UN were obligated by the Charter to accept and carry out decisions of the Security Council.

The United States had originally proposed the veto privilege at the Yalta conference, and has never advocated its abolition. It was expected, however, that the veto would be used sparingly and the great powers would act in concert in maintaining peace. The free use the Soviet Union made of the veto soon disabused the UN of this assumption. During the UN's first year (1946) Russia cast

nine vetoes. By May 1, 1965, the Soviets had cast 104. By 1965 France had cast a total of four, Britain three, China one and the U.S. none.

Economic and Social Council. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the largest of the three UN Councils; as enlarged in 1965, it consists of 27 members elected by the General Assembly. Efforts are made to distribute these seats equitably among all the member nations of the UN, although this is not required by the Charter. Whereas the General Assembly and the Security Council deal for the most part with international disputes as they arise, the function of ECOSOC is to alleviate international tensions and prevent international conflicts before they arise by dealing with the improvement of world economic and social conditions.

ECOSOC promotes: higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; international cultural and educational cooperation; and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. To carry out its functions ECOSOC has important recommendation and coordinating responsibilities. It has established a variety of regional and functional commissions and other bodies -- for example, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Population Commission and UN Children's Fund.

Two reasons were advanced for enlarging the Council's membership: (1) to enable it better to meet its vast obligations; and (2) to spread its representation among the newer UN nations and thus secure more support from those members who stood to gain the most from the Council's activities.

UN Growth. The question of increasing the size and membership of the Security Council and ECOSOC first arose in 1956, after UN membership had increased by 20 countries in two years. The influx of new African and Asian states made the question of distribution of seats on the Councils increasingly urgent.

Nine new members came into the UN in the first five years of its existence, raising the membership from 51 to 60. Prospective membership, however, increasingly became a cold war issue, with Western-sponsored applications encountering a Soviet veto and with Western countries refusing to vote for the admission of states with Communist governments. After 1951 there were no further admissions until the deadlock was broken in 1955, when a compromise formula resulted in the admission of 16 nations on the same day. Since 1955, most countries attaining independence have been admitted automatically. By September 1965, the total had risen to 114, of which 61 were from Africa or Asia. (Three more states became members Sept. 21, after ratification of the amendments, bringing the total to 117, of which 64 were from Africa or Asia.)

CHARTER AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

For years the Soviet Union opposed any Charter amendments so long as Communist China was not occupying China's seat in the UN. As Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham (D N.Y.), former U.S. Ambassador to the Economic and Social Council, described the situation in an April 28, 1965, speech to the House, the United States had been "in the agreeable position of saying to the Afro-Asians: 'We agree that the Council ought to be enlarged somewhat to reflect the changed membership of the UN. Go talk to the Russians. They are the ones that are holding it up.'"

In 1963 the Afro-Asians decided to push ahead for enlargements of the Councils despite Soviet objections. The General Assembly Dec. 17 approved UN Resolution 1991 containing the texts of amendments to increase the number of nonpermanent members of the Security Council and to enlarge the Economic and Social Council. Article 108 of the UN Charter requires that amendments must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly and ratified by two-thirds of the UN membership, including the five permanent members of the Security Council. The vote to increase the size of the Security Council was 97 to 11 with 4 abstentions. On the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council, the vote was 96 to 11, with 5 abstentions. In both cases, Cuba, France and the Soviet bloc, minus Albania, opposed the amendments, while the United States, Britain, South Africa and Portugal abstained. China also abstained on the Economic and Social Council vote. (For explanation of the U.S. abstention, see Stevenson testimony, next page.)

The resolution called upon the member states to ratify the amendments by Sept. 1, 1965, and as of Aug. 31, 95 nations had done so. Of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Soviet Union, which had voted against the resolution in the General Assembly, was the first to ratify; the United States Aug. 31 was the last.

Distribution of Seats. In addition to the amendments enlarging the Councils, Resolution 1991 specified the geographic distribution of seats on the two Councils. Since these provisions of the UN resolution were not offered as amendments to the Charter, they were not subject to ratification by member states and were not submitted to the Senate for consent to ratification. The resolution:

Distributed the 10 nonpermanent seats on the Security Council as follows: five from Africa and Asia; one from Eastern Europe; two from Latin America; and two from Western Europe and other regions.

Distributed, without altering the area distribution of 18 existing seats, the nine additional seats on the Economic and Social Council as follows; seven from Africa and Asia; one from Latin America; and one from Western Europe and other regions. (In effect, the total of 27 seats would thus be distributed as follows: 12 from Africa and Asia; six from Western Europe and other regions (including Britain and France); five from Latin America; three from Eastern Europe (including the Soviet Union); and one from the United States.

Effects of Amendments. The "gentlemen's agreement" by which the nonpermanent seats on the Security Council were originally distributed provided two seats for Latin America -- then the largest identifiable group of members -- and one seat each to Western Europe, the British Commonwealth, the Middle East and Africa combined, and Eastern Europe. No separate provision was made for Asia since, in 1945, there was only one non-Commonwealth Asian member (the Philippines) besides China, which had a permanent seat. One seat for the Middle East and Africa was considered sufficient because there were then only seven Middle Eastern members and only two from Africa (Ethiopia and Liberia) besides South Africa, which was then eligible for the Commonwealth seat.

Beginning in 1955, the Eastern European seat was used, by splitting the two-year term, to give representation to Asian states which were not members of the Commonwealth; in 1963 the Commonwealth seat, held in recent years by African or Asian members of the Com-

monwealth, was granted to a non-Commonwealth African country (Ivory Coast). In 1960, the term of the Western European seat was split with an African country.

There was no formal agreement governing the distribution of seats on the Economic and Social Council.

The effect of the shift in membership in the Councils was described by Rep. Bingham in his April 28 speech. Admitting that U.S. influence on the Councils would be "somewhat diluted," Bingham said there were "offsetting factors." The United States would retain the veto, which it has never used, for use if needed. To defeat a Security Council resolution without a veto, the U.S. would now need to muster seven, rather than five, negative votes or abstentions. Bingham said this "should not be too difficult" because it would require the support of only the five Western members and the two Latin American representatives. However, in the future, with the enlarged Council, the United States might lose its unique distinction of being the only permanent member never to have cast a veto.

To secure favorable action by the Security Council, the United States would need, in addition to solid Western and Latin support, the votes of at least two Afro-Asian members of the Council to obtain the required nine affirmatives. Bingham thought this "feasible," because the Afro-Asian group includes "some staunchly Western-oriented states and many moderates. Indeed, our experience with the Afro-Asian states generally is that they tend to vote with us more often than with the Soviet Bloc."

With regard to the Economic and Social Council, Bingham said that the enlargement would revive the organ, which "has in recent years suffered a decline in influence by very reason of its comparatively small size and the under-representation of the newer states."

Council Members Named

The General Assembly Dec. 10 elected the following countries, in addition to the five permanent members, to the Security Council: Argentina, Bulgaria, Japan, Jordan, Mali, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Uganda and Uruguay.

On Dec. 15 the General Assembly elected the following 27 members to the Economic and Social Council: Algeria, Cameroun, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Tanzania, United States and Venezuela.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 28 and 29 on the proposed amendments to the United Nations Charter (Exec. A) submitted by President Johnson April 6.

TESTIMONY -- April 28 -- Secretary of State Dean Rusk reiterated U.S. interest in a strong United Nations and summarized the advantages of the proposed amendments to the Charter. He said they would: "modernize the current obsolete apportionment of seats on the two Councils;...add to the prestige of the Councils and to the confidence of the membership at large that they are fairly represented;...alleviate the present severe pressures on the original allocation of seats, which has led to bickering; ...help minimize contentious rivalries for seats on the Councils and help to assure that a greater number of countries over the years will have opportunity to participate in the affairs of the Councils."

Rusk said the proposed enlargements "are reasonable and equitable without expanding the councils to unwieldy sizes." The proposed voting majorities, he said, "are fair and workable -- and in our judgment would not materially change the voting alignment from the present situation."

April 29 -- Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, sought "to clear up one misapprehension that has had too much currency: That is, that the UN is a dead or dying institution." Stevenson said that "while the General Assembly has been inactive for some months, the UN is in full operation, in some respects on a scale greater than ever before. One might say simply that its parliamentary arm is temporarily disabled."

Noting that the first proposal to enlarge the Councils was made after the admission of 16 new members in 1955, Stevenson said the United States "has consistently supported reasonable increases in the Councils but that the proposals, until 1964, were always blocked by the Soviet Union," which opposed any increase until Communist China was seated in the UN. The U.S. abstention in the 1963 Assembly vote on the proposed amendments was due, Stevenson testified, not to the "substance" of the resolutions, but because they were adopted at the end of the session. "Last-minute changes were made in the proposed size of the enlargements, and in the fast-moving parliamentary situation we had insufficient time for renewed consultation with Members of the Congress and our UN allies," he said.

With regard to the proposed enlargement of the Security Council, Stevenson said: "It is our considered judgment that the voting alignments under the new allocation, with a majority requirement of nine, would not differ materially from the present one.... We expect that, as in the past, our policies would usually be in harmony with those of a majority of Council members, and we would not, as a result of Security Council enlargement, be more likely to have to cast a veto than now."

Stevenson said that the 18-member Economic and Social Council was "less than sufficiently representative" to carry out its tasks. "It has been losing touch with some nations or groups of nations," he said, "and it has been losing support and not accomplishing all that the UN and we could wish in the broad area of economic and social development." The proposed increase in the Economic and Social Council, Stevenson said, "would improve the Council's ability to reflect the opinions of all the areas of the world in its recommendations and actions on the important issues with which it deals."

Asked if there might be any possible disadvantage to the United States as a result of enlargement of the Councils, Stevenson replied: "...I think, on the contrary, there are more advantages than disadvantages." He added: "The disadvantages are the unknown, as against the known and the tried experience of the past. I think in anything that is experimental like this, one has some misgivings that something may arise, that you may not have made every calculation that you can, or taken every precaution that you can."

Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, and representatives of the United World Federalists, the American Assn. of University Women and the Friends Committee on National Legislation also testified. No witness appeared in opposition to the charter amendments. *(Continued on next page)*

Treaty Reported. The Committee May 5 reported Exec. A (Exec. Rept 1) favorably, recommending that the Senate give its advice and consent to ratification of the proposed amendments to the UN Charter.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate June 3 consented, by a 71-0 roll-call vote, to the ratification by the President of the amendments to the UN Charter (Exec. A). (For voting, see chart p. 1044)

During Senate debate on Exec. A, the only opposition to the amendments was expressed by Strom Thurmond (R S.C.). The "so-called newly emerging nations" becoming members of the UN General Assembly, Thurmond said, "have demonstrated a degree of impatience, irresponsibility and radicalism that is inconsistent with, if not entirely prohibitive to, effective operation of a stable international organization." He added that while enlargement of the Security Council "purportedly represents" an effort to make that council more representative by increasing the number of African and Asian nations, "the actual effect...will be to propel the Security Council along the same road of irresponsibility and paralysis that the General Assembly has already traveled." (Thurmond did not vote on the amendments.)

Although all other Senators who spoke expressed support for the amendments, a number criticized UN operations.

Related UN Developments

Five-Power UN Conference. President Johnson, at his Feb. 4 news conference, responded to a suggestion made by France's President de Gaulle that a five-power conference be held, including Red China, to discuss possible changes in the UN. Mr. Johnson said that "the problems of the UN are traceable not to the United Nations' charter but to those countries which have violated either the spirit or the letter of the charter." The United States continued to oppose the admittance of Communist China to the UN.

UN 20th Anniversary. President Johnson June 25, in a speech at San Francisco marking the 20th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, appealed to the UN to mobilize its influence and lead North Viet Nam to the conference table for peace negotiations. The President also renewed his plea for arms control and called on member nations to "rededicate themselves to wage together an international war on poverty."

Prior to the President's speech, Congress June 22 adopted a sense-of-Congress resolution (S Con Res 36) marking the UN anniversary by calling on the United States to rededicate itself to the principles of the world organization.

Stevenson Death. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations since 1961 and the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956, collapsed July 14 on a street near the U.S. embassy in London and died almost immediately. Death was caused by a heart attack. Stevenson was 65.

President Johnson July 20 nominated Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg to succeed Stevenson as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate July 23.

UN Finances. Ambassador Goldberg Aug. 16 told the UN Committee on Peacekeeping Operations that the United States "regretfully" accepted the majority view of UN members that penalties should not be invoked against the Soviet Union, France and 11 other nations which had refused to pay for peace-keeping operations. Since October 1964, the U.S. Government had insisted that Article 19 of the UN Charter be applied to deny the right to vote to UN members that were two years or more in arrears in contributions due. (The debtor countries had paid their regular UN dues but balked at the special assessments for operations in the Congo and Suez.) The UN General Assembly was immobilized throughout its 1964-65 session because of the U.S. demand. (1964 Almanac p. 321)

Goldberg said the United States was abandoning its standpoint because "it is not in the world interest to have the work of the General Assembly immobilized in these troubled days." However, he warned that the United States would not allow a double standard on UN costs and would reserve the right not to make future payments.

Pope's Visit. Pope Paul VI Oct. 4 made a 14-hour visit to New York City to address the United Nations. In his address he made a plea that the UN resolve destructive disputes and work toward establishing a universal political and juridical world authority. The trip marked the first time that a reigning Pope had visited the Western Hemisphere.

While he was in New York, the Pope conferred with President Johnson for 46 minutes. They discussed ways to use America's prestige and the Roman Catholic Church's spiritual influence to bring peace to Viet Nam and other global trouble spots. They also envisioned a stepped-up campaign against poverty, illiteracy, and disease around the globe.

RYUKYU DAMAGE CLAIMS

S J Res 32 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 564) Aug. 10, 1965.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Aug. 11.
- Reported, amended, by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 972) Sept. 9.
- Passed by a 312-55 roll-call vote of the House Oct. 7. (See p. 1016)
- House amendments agreed to by voice vote of the Senate Oct. 13.

PL 89-296 -- Signed into law Oct. 27.

Congress in 1965 authorized a $22 million appropriation to compensate citizens of the Ryukyu Islands for damages by U.S. armed forces during the occupation of Okinawa and adjoining islands from Aug. 15, 1945, to April 28, 1952. The bill provided $15 million for land rentals, $3,650,000 for damage to property and growing crops and loss of fishing rights, $2,500,000 for restoration of damaged released lands, $800,000 for personal injury or death and $50,000 for water rights.

The payments were recommended by the Administration after a joint Ryukyuan-American Committee reviewed original claims for $53 million and reduced them to $22 million.

The House passed the bill Oct. 7, with committee amendments, by a 312-55 roll-call vote. In debate Oct. 6, Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) called the payments a "bribe" and a "waste that the taxpayers...can ill afford." Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) criticized the formula used in determining the amount to be paid for personal injury and death as "inflated."

The amendments made municipalities ineligible to receive payments and restricted the payment for service to any law firm representing an association of claimants to not more than 1 percent of the claims paid.

U.S.-CANADIAN REMOVAL OF AUTO TARIFFS APPROVED

HR 9042 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 537) June 21, 1965.

- Passed by the House on a 280-113 roll-call vote Aug. 31. (See p. 994)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 782) Sept. 27.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 54-18 roll-call vote Sept. 30. (See p. 1077)
- Conference report (H Rept 1115) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate Oct. 5 and the House Oct. 8.

PL 89-283 -- Signed into law Oct. 21.

Passage of HR 9042 authorized the President to remove tariff duties at the manufacturer's level on Canadian automobiles and parts for original equipment. The U.S. tariff, which had been 6.5 percent on autos and 8.5 percent on most parts, was abolished, retroactive to Jan. 18, 1965. The bill also established an Automotive Agreement Adjustment Board, composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor, to aid U.S. workers "dislocated" by the U.S. - Canadian agreement.

HR 9042 was designed to implement an agreement signed Jan. 16 by President Johnson and Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson calling for removal of U.S. and Canadian tariff duties on cars and car parts. As a corollary to the U.S. Government's agreement, U.S. car manufacturers (whose subsidiaries produced most of the cars made in Canada) formally promised the Canadian government to increase their production in Canada through the 1968 model year, and in turn the Canadian government eliminated its tariffs on U.S. cars. In asking for Congressional approval of HR 9042, President Johnson said the agreement with Canada envisioned eventual "full integration of the North American automobile industry."

The bill won Congressional approval despite a heated floor debate in the Senate centering on the contention that the agreement would build up the Canadian automotive industry at the expense of the United States. Congressmen also complained that the agreement favored Canada in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but the majority accepted the Administration argument that it was needed to head off a U.S.-Canadian trade war. In 1963 Canada had taken steps to build up its automobile production by placing greater restriction on imports of U.S. automotive products.

PROVISIONS

HR 9042, the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, contained the following major provisions:

Authorized the President to abolish retroactively to Jan. 18, 1965, the 6.5-percent U.S. tariff on Canadian automobiles and the 8.5-percent duty on Canadian parts, as applicable to those for use in original equipment.

Directed the President to report to Congress and, if necessary, to outline steps for legislative action if he should determine that the Canadian government after Aug. 31, 1968, had increased the percentage of local parts and labor that Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. auto companies had agreed to put into automobiles produced in Canada during model years 1965-68.

Established, until July 1, 1968, a special adjustment assistance program for U.S. auto firms and workers "dislocated" by the U.S.-Canadian agreement. Directed the Tariff Commission to investigate and report to the President on applications for assistance. Authorized the President, after consultation with the Departments of Commerce, Labor and the Treasury, and the Small Business Administration, to make final determination as to whether assistance should be granted.

Modified tariff schedules to designate automotive products on which duties were to be eliminated.

Directed the President to submit to Congress an annual report on implementation of the Act.

Stipulated that nothing in the Act should be construed to affect or modify the provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921, or any of the antitrust laws.

Authorized appropriation of whatever funds were necessary to implement provisions of the Act.

Eliminated the existing $10,000 limit on appropriations for the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures.

Background

President Johnson March 31 submitted to Congress a draft bill authorizing the President to remove all U.S. duties on Canadian automobiles and auto parts. This was designed to implement the Jan. 16 executive agreement between the President and Canadian Prime Minister Pearson. The agreement was reached after U.S. parts manufacturers protested a tariff "remission" plan drawn up by the Canadian government in 1963 to subsidize greater exports of automobiles.

President Johnson said Canada Jan. 18 had reduced all relevant duties to zero. Since that time, U.S. import duties had been suspended under an agreement made pending passage of the bill. Before the agreement, Canadian tariffs had been 17.5 percent on imported cars and up to 25 percent on parts.

In a letter accompanying the draft legislation (see p. 1420), the President said:

"This agreement resolves the serious difference which existed between Canada and the United States over our automotive trade. More significantly, it marks a long step forward in U.S. commercial relations with her greatest trading partner." Upon implementation of the agreement, "Canada will have achieved her objective of increasing her automotive production. U.S. manufacturers will be able to plan their production to make most efficient use of their plants, whether in Canada or the United States." (Over 90 percent of Canadian-made cars were produced by subsidiaries of U.S. companies. To benefit from the reduction in the Canadian tariff, U.S. subsidiaries agreed with the Canadian government to increase the value of their production in Canada by 60 percent of the growth in Canadian sales plus $241 million by the end of the 1968 model year.)

By proclaiming that duties would not be eliminated until 60 days from the bill's signing, (i.e., effective Dec. 20), President Johnson allowed time for the 66 member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to act on the U.S. request for a waiver of the "most-favored nation" rule. This rule requires that a tariff concession granted to one GATT member must be granted to all. Administration officials said the United States was willing to eliminate auto tariffs mutually with

any other GATT nation. This would be of great benefit to U.S. producers, because European auto tariffs included a 22-percent rate by the Common Market nations and a 27-percent rate by Great Britain.

A GATT spokesman announced Dec. 18 that more than the necessary two-thirds of GATT's 66 member nations, in a postal ballot, had approved the waiver requested by the United States.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 27 - 29 on the Administration's draft bill (HR 9042) to implement the U.S.-Canadian executive agreement.

Officers of the Administration, U.S. automobile companies and the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO) union supported the agreement. Charles P. Taft of the Committee for a National Trade Policy April 28 said it would foster freedom of trade and ultimately benefit both U.S. and Canadian consumers. However, opposition was voiced by representatives of the independent automotive parts trade, who said it would increase the dominance of the "Big Three" (General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, all with plants in Canada).

ACTION -- The Committee June 21 reported (H Rept 537) the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (HR 9042).

Majority Views. In approving the executive agreement the Ways and Means report said, "Fundamentally, it represents a decision by Canada to join with the United States in a relationship that will allow the development of a single North American automotive industry on the basis of efficient and rational production."

Separate Views. The eight Committee Republicans signed a statement warning that the agreement: (1) was "a complete departure from the multilateral trade negotiations" advocated by the U.S. Government for years; (2) might "result in a net loss to the U.S. economy" by shifting car production to Canada; (3) failed to contain concessions by Canada on products, such as wood and paper, on which that country had a favorable balance of trade with the United States; (4) gave auto workers more favorable treatment, if they should suffer from the agreement, than was made available to all workers by the adjustment assistance provisions of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act. (1962 Almanac p. 249)

FLOOR ACTION

The House Aug. 31, by a 280-113 roll-call vote, passed HR 9042 without amendment. (For voting, see chart p. 994.)

The major section of HR 9042 gave the President authority to abolish retroactively to Jan. 18, 1965, the 6.5-percent U.S. tariff on Canadian automobiles and the 8.5-percent duty on Canadian parts used in original equipment. Other sections of the measure authorized the President to make similar agreements with other countries, to make agreements with Canada and other countries for duty reductions on automobile replacement parts and to set up until July 1968 a special adjustment assistance program for U.S. auto firms and workers "dislocated" by the agreement.

The bill had the support of U.S. automobile manufacturers and the United Auto Workers Union (AFL-CIO) but was opposed by many independent parts manufacturers. Five Representatives with automotive parts manufacturers in their districts sent a letter Aug. 30 to all House Members asking defeat of the bill. They were Robert McClory (R Ill.), John Brademas (D Ind.), Lynn E. Stalbaum (D Wis.), John O. Marsh Jr. (D Va.) and Frank A. Stubblefield (D Ky.).

At the outset of debate on the measure, several critics of the bill opposed adoption of the closed rule (H Res 551), precluding floor amendments, under which HR 9042 was to be considered. McClory sought defeat of the rule so that he could offer an amendment authorizing the President to negotiate an agreement for free and unrestricted trade in automobiles and parts of all types. After a brief discussion, however, the rule was adopted, 363-23. Tariff bills traditionally are considered by the House under a closed rule.

Supporters of HR 9042 said the measure was needed to prevent a "trade war" between the United States and Canada. Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) asserted that if Congress failed to implement the agreement, "we could expect Canada to put back their duties on automobiles and parts -- duties that are about three times as high as U.S. duties" -- and probably restore the "remission of duties plan." Mills and other supporters said the measure would result in cost savings that would lower the price of cars and increase employment in both countries.

Critics argued that the bill was one-sided in favor of Canada and U.S. auto companies with subsidiaries there. They charged that the executive agreement signed by President Johnson committed the United States to the compact and left Congress with no choice in the matter. McClory said the legislation was designed to "placate and satisfy the current political Administration in Canada" whose policy was "one of greater Canadian nationalism...." He protested the "discrimination" against replacement parts and in favor of parts used in new cars.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), criticizing the bill although he subsequently voted for passage, said the legislation violated traditional U.S. policy aimed at equal treatment for U.S. trading partners. "If we keep making agreements on a nation by nation basis," Curtis said, "this is going to end in a fiasco."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Canadian Affairs held a hearing Feb. 10 on the U.S.-Canadian Auto Agreement. Testimony was given by G. Griffith Johnson, then Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, who spoke in favor of the legislation. No report was issued.

The Finance Committee held hearings on HR 9042 Sept. 14-16 and 20, with many of the witnesses who testified earlier at the House hearings.

ACTION -- HR 9042 was reported Sept. 27 (S Rept 782) by the Finance Committee.

Majority Views. The Committee report said the agreement was a "new and bold approach directed toward the dismantling of trade barriers thwarting the economic growth of the United States - Canadian auto industry." Upshot of the compact, the report said, would be a more rapid growth of the Canadian auto market, an ultimate reduction in the price of cars to the Canadian consumer and increasing sales for U.S. parts manufacturers.

Minority Views. Three Committee Democrats, Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.), Vance Hartke (Ind.) and Albert Gore (Tenn.), dissented on grounds that the agreement

contemplated "the exportation of American jobs to Canada." Noting that U.S. auto manufacturers had agreed to expand their production in Canada by $241 million through model year 1968, the minority said the expanded capacity and its intended employment opportunities could "come only out of the United States."

Changes in House Bill. The Senate Committee bill modified the version of the measure passed by the House Aug. 31 in several respects. The committee amendments:

- Provided that present U.S. duties on cars and new car parts would be reimposed if the Canadian government after 1968 increased the percentage of local parts and labor that Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. auto companies had agreed to put into automobiles produced in Canada for the 1965 through 1968 model years. This provision could be waived, however, if Congress specifically endorsed the higher Canadian input rates.
- Provided that any future automotive agreement negotiated by the Administration must be submitted for the approval of Congress before the change could take effect. The House-passed measure provided for automatic approval of such agreements unless Congress passed a concurrent resolution of disapproval within a 60-day period.
- Modified tariff schedules to designate automotive products on which duties were to be eliminated.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Sept. 30, by a 54-18 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of HR 9042. (For voting, see chart p. 1077.)

Prior to passage, the Senate by voice vote adopted the three amendments written into the bill by the Finance Committee and accepted a series of minor floor amendments.

Rejected, on roll-call votes, were two proposals by opponents of the measure to delay implementation of the agreement. The first, sponsored by Albert Gore (D Tenn.), called for postponement of further consideration of the bill until Jan. 10, 1966. After the Gore motion was defeated by a 32-43 roll-call vote, Vance Hartke (D Ind.) offered an amendment directing the Tariff Commission to study and report to Congress on the tariff agreement by Jan. 15, 1966, and providing for the compact to take effect 90 days later unless Congress voted to reject it. The Hartke amendment failed on a 34-40 roll call.

In a heated three-day floor debate, opponents of the bill contended that the agreement was one-sided in favor of Canada, that it violated the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and that it worked against, rather than for, free trade.

Gore, Hartke and Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), the three leading critics of the bill, Sept. 28 charged that increased Canadian capacity under the agreement would come only at the expense of the United States. The sharpest criticism came from Hartke, who said the agreement "clearly contemplates the exportation of jobs to Canada." (In December 1963 the Studebaker Corp. closed its South Bend, Ind., automobile plant and transferred production to its Canadian plant in Hamilton, Ont.) Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.), the bill's floor manager, conceded that the pact would result in higher employment in Canada, but insisted that it would not come at the expense of U.S. jobs.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) Sept. 30 said the pact embarked the United States on a "bilateral" trade agreements posture in violation of the multilateral agreements policy embodied in GATT.

Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) Sept. 30 asserted that the agreement took the form of a "cartel" by excluding auto replacement parts and removing Canadian tariffs only on goods exported by U.S. auto producers who had committed their Canadian subsidiaries over a four-year period to greater use of local parts and labor. These commitments, Nelson said, "removed an element of free competition from the determination of both how the Canadian market is to be divided and of how production is to be divided between plants in the United States and those in Canada." Long replied that the side-arrangements were necessary "so that the subsidiaries would produce enough to take care of increased consumption in Canada.... Canada has to require this to get efficiency and economy of operation."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 30 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Stipulate that nothing contained in the Act should be construed to affect or modify provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 or any of the antitrust laws. Voice vote.

Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- Add language to make clear that U.S. duties suspended under the agreement would be restored if the Canadian Government after Aug. 31, 1968, increased the percentage of local parts and labor that Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. auto companies had agreed to put into automobiles produced in Canada over model years 1965-68. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Require the President in his annual report on implementation of the Act to specifically include information regarding the effect of the agreement on automotive production, prices and employment in both the United States and Canada, and information regarding U.S. and Canadian automotive trade, particularly trade with each other. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- for Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Eliminate the existing $10,000 authorization ceiling on appropriations for the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, thereby providing an open-ended authorization. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Sept. 30 -- Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Direct the Tariff Commission to study and report to Congress on the U.S.-Canadian automotive agreement by Jan. 15, 1966; provide for the agreement to take effect 90 days after the Commission's report (unless Congress voted to repeal the Act). Roll-call vote, 34-40.

Conference

The Senate Oct. 5 and the House Oct. 8 by voice votes adopted the conference report (H Rept 1115) on HR 9042, clearing the bill for the President's signature. The conferees took the following actions on specific points where the House and Senate versions differed:

- Agreed to language which, in effect, deleted a section of the House bill providing for approval of any future automotive agreement negotiated by the Administration with another country, unless Congress should disapprove within 60 days.
- Agreed to a proposal by House conferees directing the President to report to Congress and, if necessary, outline steps for legislative action, if he determined that the Canadian Government after Aug. 31, 1968, had increased the percentage of local parts and labor that Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. auto companies had agreed to

put into automobiles produced in the Dominion during model years 1965-68. The Senate version of the provision required automatic reimposition of U.S. duties when the President determined that the Canadian Government had increased the Canadian input rates. There was no comparable provision in the House bill.

● Agreed to Senate provisions, not in the House bill: (1) modifying tariff schedules to designate automotive products on which duties were to be eliminated; (2) stipulating that nothing contained in the Act should be construed to affect or modify the provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 or any of the antitrust laws; and (3) eliminating the $10,000 ceiling on annual appropriations for the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

Bill Signed. In signing the bill Oct. 21 (PL 89-283), President Johnson said the legislation "opens the way to a new era of even closer economic and commercial relations with our greatest trading partner, Canada." The President added, "We have assured continuation of over 25,000 jobs for American workers directly involved in producing the automotive goods we sell to Canada, and as many more for those who work in the steel, textile, electrical, rubber and other supporting industries."

Little Progress Made in 'Kennedy Round' Negotiations

As 1965 came to a close, U.S. hopes for substantial progress toward lower tariffs and fewer nontariff barriers at the "Kennedy Round" of tariff negotiations had dimmed. The negotiations, which began May 4, 1964, at Geneva, Switzerland, under the auspices of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), had produced agreement on some industrial tariff cuts but made almost no progress on agricultural products.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which President Kennedy called the "most important international piece of legislation...affecting economics since the passage of the Marshall Plan," had fallen far short of expectations. The main impetus behind the legislation was the Kennedy Administration's desire to negotiate mutual tariff concessions with the European Economic Community (EEC), or Common Market, which, with its continuing growth in demand for consumer goods, offered the United States great opportunities for increasing its export sales. (1962 Almanac, p.249)

Heralded as the forerunner of an expanded and liberalized free world trade system, the Act gave the President a five-year authority -- until July 1, 1967 -- to negotiate tariff reductions of up to 50 percent and to eliminate them in certain cases.

The major obstacle at the Kennedy Round negotiations was the failure of the EEC to resolve its own internal difficulties. The chief difficulty was in formulating a common agricultural policy, without which EEC could not negotiate meaningfully on questions of reducing agricultural tariffs.

The problem of arriving at a common farm policy was compounded by the actions of France, which withdrew July 1, 1965, from all EEC negotiations. The reason for the French boycott was the decision of the Community's nine-man Executive Commission to give the European Parliament, the Community's governing body, control over the receipt and disposal of all revenues accruing from the EEC's common external tariff. The effect was to remove control of the tariff revenues from each individual EEC member, including France, which considered the proposals an infringement on its sovereignty. The evolvement of the EEC into a supranational political entity was entirely unacceptable to France.

French interests had often been at variance with the over-all interests of the EEC and those of the United States. The first setback occurred in January 1963, when France vetoed Britain's bid for membership in the Community. The Kennedy Administration's policy and the entire thrust of the Trade Expansion Act was geared toward British membership. This was reflected in the Act's provision which gave the President authority to eliminate tariffs on categories of goods in which the United States and the EEC together accounted for 80 percent of free world trade. The "80 percent" provision was rendered practically meaningless by Britain's exclusion from the Community. At the time the Act was under discussion, the Commerce Department estimated that 26 categories of goods would fall under the 80-percent clause. However, without Britain in the EEC, only aircraft would come under the provision. (1962 Almanac p. 265)

French reasons for vetoing British membership were expressed by President Charles de Gaulle at a Jan. 14, 1963, press conference. He said that because England was "insular, maritime, linked through its trade, markets and food supply to very diverse and often very distant countries" and had "very marked and original customs and traditions..., the nature, structure and economic context of England differed profoundly from those of the other states of the continent." Although Britain might "one day" transform itself "enough to belong to the European Community," De Gaulle said that admission of diverse nations would lead to a "colossal Atlantic Community under American dependence and leadership which would soon completely swallow up the European Community."

U.S. OBJECTIVES

What the United States hoped to gain from the Kennedy Round was greater access for its agricultural and industrial products to foreign markets, particularly the EEC market. A favorable trade balance is the chief mitigating factor in U.S. payments deficits, and increased exports would make the trade balance more favorable. Although the United States has always had a trade surplus, in 1965 the surplus dropped slightly.

The United States entered the Kennedy Round with a definite set of objectives. It sought across-the-board 50-percent tariff reductions on all agricultural and industrial commodities (with essential exceptions) and insisted that both agricultural and industrial concessions proceed hand in hand.

FOREIGN AGENTS ACT

S 693 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 143) April 1, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote April 5. (For roll-call vote on tax amendment, see p. 1033)

The Senate in 1965, for the second consecutive year, passed Administration-backed legislation (S 693) to tighten and clarify provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (PL 75-583). The House did not act on the bill, which was an outgrowth of hearings held in 1962-63 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on foreign lobbying activities. (1963 Almanac p. 303)

As passed by the Senate, S 693 imposed stricter disclosure requirements on lobbyists for foreign interests; redefined the activities of persons required to register under the Act; authorized the Attorney General to enjoin persons from activities not in compliance with the Act; outlawed contingency arrangements in which the agent's fee was based on his legislative success; and prohibited agents from making Congressional campaign contributions in behalf of a foreign principal.

According to the Justice Department, nearly 500 active agents were registered under the Act in 1965.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), the bill's floor manager, said S 693 was designed "to update the Foreign Agents Registration Act to reflect the changes in the nature of the U.S. role in world affairs." He said the Act was originally drawn to deal with subversive agents and propagandists. But in recent years, he said, such agents were replaced by "the professional lobbyists and public opinion manipulators whose object is not to subvert the Government but to influence its policies to the satisfaction of their clients. The trench coat has been replaced by the grey flannel suit."

Fulbright said the bill was written so as not to affect bonafide commercial and legal regulations between a U.S. agent and his foreign client.

BACKGROUND -- The Foreign Agents Registration Act, originally administered by the Department of State, in 1942 was transferred to Justice Department jurisdiction.

In 1962 and 1963, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee inquired into the activities of lobbyists acting for foreign interests. As a result of the hearings, legislation (S 2136) was introduced Sept. 10, 1963, by Fulbright and ranking Committee Republican Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa). S 2136 was passed by the Senate by voice vote July 6, 1964, but died in the House upon adjournment of the 88th Congress. (1963 Almanac p. 309; 1964 Almanac p. 336)

SENATE ACTION. S 693, identical to S 2136, was introduced by Fulbright and Hickenlooper Jan. 28, 1965.

The Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 16 held a hearing on S 693 and unanimously reported the bill April 1 (S Rept 143). The Committee adopted several minor amendments, primarily of a clarifying nature.

In its report, the Committee cited two areas where restraints were needed, but effective legislative remedies were "impossible": (1) exaggerated or misrepresented facts in reports by agents to their foreign principals which distorted U.S. policy or the views of agencies and individual officials; (2) the public's right to know when material reaching them via the mass media originated with or was promoted by foreign agents.

Floor Action. The Senate April 5 accepted the committee amendments and passed S 693 by voice vote.

Prior to passage, the Senate debated an extraneous tax amendment and then adopted a motion by George A. Smathers (D Fla.) to table (kill) the tax rider on a 37-29 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1033) The rider, offered by John G. Tower (R Texas), would have permitted taxpayers, who had insufficient amounts of taxes withheld from 1964 wages, to make up to four late tax payments during 1965, depending on the size of the amount due. No interest would have been charged on the deferred payments.

In debate, Tower and other Republican supporters of the amendment commended the Internal Revenue Service for its April 3 ruling giving limited relief for those suffering "undue hardship," but argued for greater relief. They said numerous taxpayers had an insufficient amount of taxes withheld from their paychecks after the withholding tax rate was reduced from 18 to 14 percent under the $11.5 billion tax reduction bill enacted in 1964 (1964 Almanac p. 531) and contended this was done to help the Democratic 1964 election campaign.

HOUSE ACTION. The House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 held hearings July 28 and Aug. 2 on S 693 and a similar bill, HR 290. In testimony, the Justice Department favored enactment of the bill. Spokesmen for the American and New York City Bar Assns., Chamber of Commerce, Province of Alberta, Canada, and the Public Relations Society of America urged changes in the bill to protect various business and legal interests not engaged in political activity.

No further House action was taken in 1965.

CUBAN CLAIMS

Congress in 1965 enacted a bill (HR 9336 -- PL 89-262) amending a 1964 law (PL 88-666), which authorized the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to determine the amount of claims by U.S. citizens and corporations against the Cuban government.

The claims, estimated to total $1.5 to $2 billion in 1965, had arisen from the expropriation of U.S. property in Cuba and from disability or death since Jan. 1, 1959. The determination was intended for use in any eventual claims agreement with Cuba. The 1964 law specified that none of the claims would be paid out of U.S. funds and that the administrative expenses of the bill would be paid by the proceeds from the sale of Cuban government assets blocked by the United States. (1964 Almanac p. 304)

Because of State Department objections to the latter provision, on the basis that sale of Cuban assets would be in conflict with U.S. policy recognizing the sanctity of property, the 1965 bill authorized appropriations to cover the Commission's administrative expenses. HR 9336 also amended the International Claims Settlement Act to clarify the Commission's jurisdiction and to facilitate processing the adjudication of claims.

HR 9336 was passed by voice vote of the House Aug. 16. The Senate Sept. 22 passed the bill by voice vote after substituting the language of a companion bill (S 1826 -- S Rept 701) for the House text. The major difference was that the Senate version authorized appropriation "of such sums as may be necessary" for administrative expenses while the House version specifically authorized $750,000. The House Sept. 30 concurred by voice vote in the Senate version and sent HR 9336 to the President, who signed it Oct. 19.

U.S. TROOPS SENT TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Rebellion broke out April 24, 1965, in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, and four days later U.S. troops were sent in to help stem the fighting. The Dominican rebels opposing the military-backed civilian junta of J. Donald Reid Cabral claimed to be fighting to restore the constitutional government under deposed President Juan Bosch. President Johnson April 27 announced that he had ordered the evacuation of U.S. citizens from Santo Domingo and the following day disclosed the landing of 400 U.S. Marines to protect and carry out the evacuation of Americans and other nationals caught in the revolution-torn capital.

U.S. troops continued to flow into the Republic, apparently well beyond the stated needs of protecting U.S. citizens. By May the Administration was suggesting that the danger of a Communist takeover in the Republic justified the increasingly large involvement of U.S troops. Some sharp criticism of such a large military intervention in Latin America was voiced by influential U.S. newspapers and Members of Congress, but many others, with Castro's takeover of Cuba in mind, supported the President's actions. Criticism focused, in part, on the role played by U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic W. Tapley Bennett Jr., for urging the intervention and sending exaggerated reports of Communist influence in the rebel camp. Critics felt that Bennett's policy was to support reactionary military elements and to oppose a "liberal" revolution.

The question of the exact number of Communists involved and their role in the revolution became for a while a "cause celebre" in the American press.

After the situation became more stable, with the fighting more or less halted and the capital under the supervision of an Organization of American States (OAS) inter-American peace force, Congressional critics led by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) began to seriously question the Administration's actions in the Dominican Republic. Fulbright's Senate Foreign Relations Committee held nine days of closed-door hearings and, though no Committee report was issued, Fulbright Sept. 15 used information from the hearings as a basis for sharp criticism of the Administration in a Senate speech. Fulbright voiced the major complaints of the liberal critics: the change in emphasis from saving American lives to preventing a Communist takeover; the Administration's faulty evaluation of and overreaction to the threat of Communism; poor intelligence and advice from governmental officials on the scene; and, not least, the Administration's lack of candor with the American public. Fulbright questioned the legality of the intervention and over-all U.S. policy toward Latin America and asked for greater reliance on the OAS.

Strong reaction to Fulbright's speech was immediate. The House Sept. 20, in an apparent counter-attack to his criticism, passed, 312-52, the Selden Resolution (H Res 560) which, in effect, endorsed the unilateral use of force by any country in the Western Hemisphere to prevent a Communist takeover in the Americas. This supported the President's actions, but also countered many basic premises of modern U.S. policy toward Latin America.
(See p. 518)

Chronology of Dominican Events

Following is a chronology of events in the Dominican Republic, taken from press reports and official sources:

May 30, 1961. Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, dictator of the Dominican Republic (D.R.) since 1930, assassinated.

Dec. 20, 1962. Juan Bosch, candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), elected President.

Feb. 27, 1963. Bosch inaugurated as President.

Sept. 25. Bosch government overthrown by a bloodless military coup d'etat. Bosch fled to Puerto Rico.

Sept. 26. Three-man military-backed civilian junta sworn in.

Dec. 3. Foreign Minister J. Donald Reid Cabral named to a vacancy in the military junta. He became de facto head of the "Triumvirate."

Sept. 7, 1964. Junta set Sept. 1, 1965, as election date.

1965

April 24. Rebellion broke out in Santo Domingo. "Rebels," led by Cols. Miguel Angel Hernando Ramirez and Manuel Ramon Montes Arache, captured Radio Santo Domingo. Not at first identified with Bosch, the rebels quickly called for restoration of the constitutional government and the return of the ousted President. The rebels consisted of young officers, other Army and Marine personnel and elements of the PRD.

April 25. Some rebels, starting the 24th and continuing through the 26th, handed out arms to civilians, including juveniles. "Loyalist" forces strafed the capital. Reid resigned. The rebels swore in Rafael Molina Urena as "Acting President" to serve until Bosch's return. The anti-Bosch "loyalist" forces, consisting of the Air Force, the Navy and some Army units, led by Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin, opened fire on the Presidential Palace being used by Molina Urena. Apparently the basic issue was that the regular military forces -- loyalists -- insisted on establishment of a military junta to prepare for elections in September. Ramirez and the rebels insisted on an interim government until Bosch could be reinstated to complete his interrupted term. (Neither side supported Reid.)

April 26. Wessin's aircraft continued to strafe rebel strongpoints in the capital.

April 27. President Johnson ordered the evacuation of U.S. citizens. Molina Urena stepped down as Acting President and with other PRD members sought diplomatic asylum. The OAS Inter-American Peace Committee met to consider the situation in the D.R. and resolved to keep informed of developments.

April 28. Col. Francisco Caamano Deno assumed nominal command of the rebel movement after Col. Ramirez and other rebel leaders took asylum in foreign embassies. Sections of Santo Domingo remained in the hands of the rebels. The loyalists named a three-man military junta headed by Air Force Col. Pedro Bartolome Benoit. President Johnson announced that 400 U.S. Marines had landed to protect and help evacuate U.S. citizens and nationals of other countries. The Marines repulsed

a sniper attack on the U.S. Embassy. Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) reported that the President had told Congressional leaders that at least three Communists had been identified in the rebel command by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The OAS met to hear the report of the Dominican ambassador.

April 29. The OAS Council convened to hear of the U.S. decision to intervene unilaterally and for discussion of possible actions by the OAS. At a briefing in Santo Domingo by U.S. Ambassador Bennett, an intelligence document, attempting to illustrate the extent of Communist activity in the revolution up to that time, was given to U.S. newsmen. The report listed 53 Communists allegedly active in the revolution. By evening, about 1,700 U.S. Marines had landed.

April 30. The OAS Council in Washington adopted a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and an international security zone in which foreign embassies and nationals could find protection. President Johnson announced a cease-fire had been agreed on in principle by both sides. OAS Secretary General Jose A. Mora arrived in the D.R. to implement the cease-fire, Fighting continued. U.S. Marines began to secure the International Safety Zone under the provisions of the OAS resolution. The first American was killed by a sniper. Two battalions of U.S. airborne troops (about 2,500 men) began landing at San Isidro Air Base (headquarters of Wessin and the loyalist junta and the only place to land a sizable number of troops by air). Former U.S. Ambassador John Bartlow Martin, on a Presidential mission, arrived at the base.

May 1. President Johnson announced that about 2,000 more troops were being sent, bringing the total to about 6,200. The OAS voted to send a five-man peace committee (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala and Panama) headed by Argentina's Ricardo M. Colombo to help restore order. The Soviet Union called for an "urgent meeting" of the UN Security Council to consider U.S. "military intervention" in the internal affairs of the D.R.

May 2. The President said the revolution had been taken over by Communists and announced that he had ordered another 6,500 U.S. troops to the country.

May 3. U.S. troops established a "supply corridor" between the loyalist forces and rebel-held area in the capital and linking the International Zone with San Isidro Air Base. The United States urged in the OAS Council the formation of an inter-American peace force for the D.R.

May 4. Rebel leader Caamano Deno was inaugurated (in the rebel-held area) as "Constitutional President." U.S. Marines extended the International Safety Zone by an area four blocks deep to encompass several foreign embassies at their request. About 16,000 U.S. troops were in the D.R. President Johnson declared that "some 58 Communists" were involved in the revolt.

May 5. A formal cease-fire was signed by junta and rebel government members ratifying the April 30 cease-fire. Heavy sniper assaults continued. The State Department and the CIA revealed the names of 54 "Communists and Castroites" said to be active among the rebels.

Peak of 30,209 U.S. Troops

May 6. The OAS Council voted 14-5 to create an Inter-American Force to restore peace and constitutional government -- a two-thirds majority was required for passage (Mexico, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador and Peru were opposed; Venezuela abstained). Some 30,209 U.S. troops were in the D.R. operation: more than 14,000 paratroopers and 7,000 Marines ashore; others manning the 30 ships nearby and the 275 aircraft supplying the force ashore.

May 7. Loyalists set up a five-man civilian-military junta, to replace the Benoit junta. The new junta was headed by Gen. Antonio Imbert Barreras and was reportedly under U.S. influence.

May 7 and 8. The five-man OAS Peace Committee reported to the OAS Council that the diplomatic corps in Santo Domingo (including their own countries' representatives) were convinced that Communists had heavily infiltrated the rebel forces. They also reported that rebel leaders had privately expressed concern about the Communists' penetration but had insisted that they would not be allowed to gain the upper hand.

May 9. The loyalist junta, to broaden its appeal, exiled eight officers. Gen. Wessin refused to leave and rebels continued to demand his removal.

May 10. OAS meeting of foreign ministers voted to extend the mandate of the Peace Committee and give it unprecedented responsibility for restoring governmental machinery in the D.R. The vote was 14-3 (Chile, Mexico and Uruguay opposed; Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela abstaining). Wessin reportedly resigned as commander of the loyalist forces.

May 11. The United States called for a coalition government. Wessin denied resignation reports.

May 13. Five planes of the Imbert junta broke the truce and attacked the rebel-held radio station with rockets and machine-gun fire. They also fired on the U.S. Embassy and Marines returned the fire, downing one plane. The State Department confirmed it was making $750,000 available to the Imbert junta to pay D.R. public employees. Abe Fortas, a Presidential emissary, arrived secretly in Puerto Rico to discuss with Bosch a possible compromise government. Silvestre Antonio Guzman was considered as a coalition President.

May 14. The United States joined in unanimous adoption of a UN Security Council resolution to send a UN representative to the D.R., despite U.S. insistence that the task be left to the OAS. Maj. Gen. Indar Jit Rikhye of the Indian Army headed an advance UN party. 250 Honduran soldiers and 20 Costa Rican policemen arrived in the D.R.

May 15. Truce broken. Jose Antonio Mayobre of Venezuela appointed by UN Secretary General U Thant as his representative in the D.R. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Jack Hood Vaughn and Under Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann arrived in Santo Domingo on a Presidential "fact-finding" mission.

May 16. Presidential Assistant McGeorge Bundy and Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus R. Vance joined the fact-finding mission. The junta continued large-scale fighting in an attempt to capture the northern section of the capital and further isolate the rebels.

May 17. The U.S. and Caamano governments agreed on a Guzman government to serve until elections were held in December 1966; loyalists did not accept the agreement. The United States offered to turn over its more than 22,000 troops ashore to the OAS inter-American military force.

May 19. Imbert forces continued fighting, seized the rebel-held Radio Santo Domingo and gained control of the northern section of the city.

(Continued on next page)

May 20. Both factions signed a 24-hour "humanitarian" cease-fire to remove dead and wounded.

May 21. U.S. announcement of the withdrawal of 1,700 U.S. troops, to be replaced by Brazilians.

May 23. OAS Council established inter-American force under Brazilian Gen. Hugo Panasco Alvim. The force was composed of U.S., Brazilian, Costa Rican, Honduran and Nicaraguan troops. Plan for Guzman government apparently abandoned.

May 26. McGeorge Bundy returned to Washington. Vance remained to seek a political settlement. Secretary Rusk announced the withdrawal of 600 U.S. troops.

June 2. Three-member OAS mediation committee of Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. Ambassador to the OAS Council, and representatives from Brazil and El Salvador, appointed.

June 4. The last 2,100 Marines embarked, leaving 14,000 U.S. paratroopers behind in Santo Domingo.

June 15. Cease-fire broken with an assault on the Inter-American Peace Force by maverick rebel elements. The fire was returned and the OAS troops advanced three blocks into the rebel zone.

June 16. Heavy fighting continued.

June 18. OAS announced an eight-point proposal for solution of the crisis, calling for elections under inter-American supervision within six to nine months and an interim provisional government. Troops would return to their barracks and civilians would surrender arms.

Sept. 3. Provisional government established under Hector Garcia-Godoy.

Sept. 9. After Godoy and OAS agreed to Wessin's removal he was flown by the U.S. from the D.R. to Miami.

Sept. 25. Former President Juan D. Bosch returned to the D.R. from two-years' exile in Puerto Rico. About 7,000 U.S. troops remained with the OAS force of about 8,500 at the end of the year.

Background

REFERENCES -- Congress and the Nation p. 99; 1949 CQ Almanac p. 630.

The United States Sept. 2, 1947, signed the Rio Treaty (formally, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance) setting up a security zone of the American continents. The Rio Treaty provided, in the event of an armed attack on any American state, for joint action through collective political and economic measures, but not through force. The Organization of American States (OAS), composed of 21 American republics, was formed April 30, 1948, at the ninth Inter-American Conference held in Bogota, Colombia. The OAS was designated a regional grouping under the United Nations and coordinating body for all inter-American agencies. The OAS Charter, supplemented by the Rio Treaty, provided for collective action by member states against aggression or the threat of aggression.

Controversy in 1965 centered on interpretation of both the OAS Charter and the Rio Treaty. The Dominican intervention was declared by critics to be in violation of Articles 15 and 17 of the OAS Charter. Article 15 declared: "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the internal or external affairs of any other state." Article 17 provided that: "The territory of a state is inviolable; it may not be the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or of other measures of force taken by another state, directly or indirectly, on any grounds whatever."

Statements by President Johnson

Following are a few excerpts from the President's statements on the U.S. role in the Dominican Republic.

April 27. "Fighting has occurred among different elements of the Dominican armed forces and other groups. Public order in the capital has broken down. Due to the gravity of the situation, and the possible danger to the lives of American citizens,... I ordered the evacuation of those who wish to leave .... It is our hope...that a peaceful settlement of the internal problems can be found."

April 28. "The United States Government has been informed by military authorities in the Dominican Republic that American lives are in danger. These authorities are no longer able to guarantee their safety...I have ordered...the necessary American troops ashore...to give protection to hundreds of Americans who are still in the Dominican Republic and escort them safely to this country."

May 2. "The revolutionary movement took a tragic turn. Communist leaders, many of them trained in Cuba,...joined the revolution. They took increasing control. And what began as a popular democratic revolution...very shortly moved and was taken over and really seized and placed into the hands of a band of Communist conspirators...The American nations cannot, must not, and will not permit the establishment of another Communist government in the Western hemisphere."

May 4. U.S. intelligence officials "had the names and addresses and experience and numbers and background of some 58" Communists.

May 28. "We are members of an inter-American system.... The tragedy of the past four weeks ...renews our common resolution to accept common responsibility in dealing with common dangers.

"...A well-trained, disciplined band of Communists was prevented from destroying the hopes of Dominican democracy."

June 1. "Prior to our intervention we consulted with 14 Latin American nations.... The Communists did not...originate this revolution, but they joined it...and in a good many places they were in charge of it.

"...the lives of our citizens were in danger. Men were running up and down the corridors of the Ambassador Hotel with tommy guns shooting out windows, through the roof, and through the closets. Our citizens were under the beds and in the closets trying to dodge this gunfire. Our ambassador, as he was talking to us, was under his desk."

June 17. "...some 1,500 innocent people were murdered and shot, and their heads cut off, and six Latin American embassies were violated and fired upon over a period of four days before we went in. As we talked to our ambassador to confirm the horror and tragedy and the unbelievable fact that they were firing on Americans and the American Embassy,...he had a thousand American men, women and children assembled in the hotel...pleading with their President for help to preserve their lives.

"We didn't start that. We didn't intervene. We didn't kill anyone. We didn't violate any embassies. We were not the perpetrators."

Critics also cited the provisions of Article 6 of the Rio Treaty, which called for OAS consultation on measures to be taken to meet aggression.

Justification for the U.S. action in 1965 was found in Article 19 of the OAS Charter, which stipulated that "measures adopted for the maintenance of peace and security in accordance with existing treaties do not constitute a violation of the principles set forth in Articles 15 and 17;" and Article 3 of the Rio Treaty, which stated: "An armed attack against an American state shall be considered as an attack against all the American states, consequentially, each one of the said contracting parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations."

The OAS had never before used troops to meet aggression, and the creation in 1965 of a multilateral force by the OAS Council was therefore an unprecedented action. The United States, itself, had last used force in the Dominican Republic in 1916, when it set up an eight-year military occupation of that country in order to quell constant revolutions. In contrast, U.S. troops were stationed in Haiti and Nicaragua for 20 years, leaving in 1934. When a crisis occurred following the assassination of Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo in 1961, the United States, instead of intervening, asked the OAS to send a special investigating committee to the republic.

Fulbright's Dominican Statement

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) Sept. 15 criticized U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic as a "grievous mistake" characterized "initially by over-timidity and subsequently by over-reaction." He said U.S. actions had been the result of "faulty advice given to the President by his representatives in the Dominican Republic at the time of acute crisis," and that "on the basis of the information and counsel he received, the President could hardly have acted other than he did." Fulbright also said U.S. statements had been "characterized by a lack of candor."

Speaking for more than an hour on the Senate floor, Fulbright said he considered it his duty to express his "personal conclusions" drawn from closed hearings held by the Foreign Relations Committee. (The Committee took testimony on the situation in the Dominican Republic in executive sessions April 30, May 3 and 21, and on July 14-16, 19, 23 and 29, but issued no report. It published in July a document entitled, "Background Information Relating to the Dominican Republic," containing a chronology, pertinent treaty excerpts, and other relevant documents.)

Fulbright said, Sept. 15: "The United States did not take advantage of several opportunities in which it might have changed the course of events. The reason appears to be that, very close to the beginning of the revolution, U.S. policymakers decided that it should not be allowed to succeed. This decision seems to me to have been based on exaggerated estimates of Communist influence in the rebel movement in the initial stages and on distaste for the return to power of Juan Bosch or of a government controlled by Bosch's party...."

Fulbright said the explanation by President Johnson that U.S. Marines had been landed in the Dominican Republic to protect American lives "was more a pretext than a reason for the massive U.S. intervention that began on the evening of April 28....reports of widespread shooting that endangered American lives turned out to be exaggerated."

"The United States intervened...for the purpose of preventing the victory of a revolutionary force which was judged to be Communist-dominated. On the basis of Ambassador Bennett's messages to Washington, there is no doubt that the threat of Communism rather than danger to American lives was his primary reason for recommending military intervention.

"The question of the degree of Communist influence is therefore crucial, but it cannot be answered with certainty. The weight of evidence is that Communists did not participate in planning the revolution -- indeed, there is some indication that it took them by surprise -- but that they very rapidly began to try to take advantage of it and to seize control of it. The evidence does not establish that the Communists at any time actually had control of the revolution.... The Administration, however, assumed almost from the beginning that the revolution was Communist-dominated, or would certainly become so, and that nothing short of forcible opposition could prevent a Communist takeover."

Fulbright took note of articles of the OAS Charter which he said stipulated that, with one exception, "all forms of forcible intervention are absolutely prohibited among the American States." He said, "The United States thus intervened in the Dominican Republic unilaterally -- and illegally."

REACTION. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, rose after Fulbright spoke to express his "complete accord with the position" expressed by Fulbright.

Another Committee member, Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.), took issue with Fulbright, saying U.S. action in the Dominican Republic had been "simply a matter of whether this country was going to stand aside and risk another Cuban-type Communist takeover, or whether we were going to move on the theory that this looked very much as though it might be a Communist takeover...."

The only White House statement regarding Fulbright's speech was made Sept. 15 by Presidential Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers. He said, "I have talked to a number of officials in Government, career and otherwise, who simply do not believe the Senator's conclusions are justified."

In what was reported by some newspapers to be a statement of the Administration's position, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) Sept. 16 called U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic an "unavoidable necessity" and said Fulbright suffered from "an indiscriminating infatuation with revolutions of all kinds -- national, democratic or Communist." Dodd charged that Fulbright had ignored a number of facts that supported the Administration's action. Dodd earlier had charged that the Committee brochure on the situation in the Dominican Republic quoted extensively from newspapers "that were critical of Administration policy" and ignored favorable and supporting press reports.

In the House, Rep. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.) Sept. 23 agreed with Dodd's criticism and appended to his remarks a list of 77 "Communists participating in the Dominican rebellion."

(Continued on next page)

House Resolution

The House Sept. 20, by a 312-52 roll-call vote, adopted under suspension of the rules a resolution (H Res 560) which in effect endorsed the unilateral use of force by any Western Hemisphere country to prevent a Communist takeover anywhere in the Hemisphere. The resolution mentioned no countries, but appeared tailored to give approval to situations such as the U.S. intervention. The resolution was opposed by 49 Northern Democrats and three Republicans. (For voting, see chart p. 1004)

The resolution, which expressed the "sense of the House," did not require Senate action or Presidential approval and did not have the force of law. The State Department, worried about repercussions from such a resolution, yet chary of offending the staunchest Congressional defenders of its Dominican policy, said it was "in accord with the objectives" of H Res 560. Numerous Latin American countries therefore looked on the resolution as a quasi-official U.S. endorsement of unilateral military intervention, a discouraging turnabout, in their eyes, in U.S. hemispheric policies. Many promptly voiced strong condemnation of the House action.

H Res 560 stated that "the intervention of international Communism, directly or indirectly, however disguised, in any American State, conflicts with the established policy of the American Republics for the protection of the sovereignty of the peoples of such states and the political independence of their governments...." It expressed the sense of the House that, "In any such situation any one or more of the high contracting parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance may...take steps to forestall or combat intervention, domination, control and colonization, in whatever form, by the subversive forces known as international Communism and its agencies in the Western Hemisphere."

In support of H Res 560, of which he was sponsor, Rep. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee, said the Rio Treaty had been designed "essentially to confront traditional forms of direct aggression. But in the two decades since the end of World War II, it has become increasingly apparent that the threat to the security of the Western Hemisphere lies in Communist subversion, rather than in armed intervention across frontiers."

Selden said "the Department of State generally agrees with the objectives of the proposed resolution and so stated in its testimony before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs." However, he said the Department witness had suggested certain amendments "to make clear that the House does not intend to say that a mere threat of subversion, standing alone, justifies the unilateral use of armed force...." Selden said he "assured the Department of State that the legislative intent would be clear in this respect...."

In opposition to the resolution, Donald M. Fraser (D Minn.) said it was "very badly worded and is open to unfortunate interpretations which perpetuate the image which I am afraid this country has in Latin America of engaging in clumsy-handed intervention in the affairs of other states."

Jonathan B. Bingham (D N.Y.) said the resolution contained no requirement "that there be a collective finding that a situation of 'subversive domination or threat of it' exists. Apparently each state is free to judge that for itself." Bingham said he regretted that the resolution had been brought up under suspension-of-the-rules procedure, which prohibited amendments. He said, "It would have been easy to amend it so as to make it essentially unobjectionable...."

Committee Action, -- The Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee held hearings Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 on several resolutions pertaining to subversive intervention in Latin America. H Res 560, introduced Sept. 1 by Selden, was approved the same day by the Subcommittee and reported by the full Committee (H Rept 983) Sept. 13.

In its report, the Committee said H Res 560 was intended to support the President in any action he deemed necessary "to prevent in a timely manner Communist subversion in the hemisphere" and to support action by any members of the OAS "in the exercise of individual or collective self-defense to forestall or combat Communist subversive aggression in the Western Hemisphere."

REACTION. State Department Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey Sept. 21 said the Department "generally agrees with the sentiment expressed in the original resolution, but the Department thought the resolution should be modified to conform to U.S. policies and inter-American treaties and resolutions." McCloskey said, "Not all of the changes that the Department requested were made in the resolution.... The Department questions some of the resolution's language...."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Sept. 23 termed the resolution, "particularly unfortunate" and called for clarification of the "confusion" over U.S. foreign policy growing out of the Dominican crisis.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), chairman of the American Republics Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sept. 28 said the House resolution was a "clear perversion" of the 1947 Rio Treaty. On Sept. 29 he introduced a resolution (S Res 150) which supported U.S. treaty commitments for collective defense action in the Western Hemisphere.

Strong opposition to the House-passed resolution also grew in Latin America. Peru, Chile and Colombia passed resolutions condemning the House action and other Latin American officials spoke out against the House resolution.

Rep. Don Edwards (D Calif.), chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, Sept. 25 termed President Johnson's foreign policy "sick". He said Mr. Johnson seemed committed to a foreign policy "in avid pursuit of the cold war." Edwards said he and others had warned the State Department of serious Latin American resentment of the House resolution "but there was silence and even tacit approval." He said the White House could have urged the House Speaker to postpone action on the Selden resolution.

In a letter to Rep. Robert L. Leggett (D Calif.) Jan. 11, 1966, Assistant Secretary of State Jack H. Vaughn said that the Department intended that Secretary Rusk's address Nov. 22 at the Rio de Janeiro meeting of foreign ministers "stand as the single, authoritative expression of U.S. policy." In the speech Rusk said the United States would continue to intervene, if necessary, to defend the hemisphere from Communism but would prefer to have collective support from other nations, through an OAS peacekeeping force.

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STATE APPORTIONMENT PLAN LOSES IN SENATE

S J Res 66 -- Baseball bill reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 451) July 15, 1965.

S J Res 2 -- Proposed constitutional amendment on legislative apportionment substituted for text of S J Res 66 by the Senate on a 59-39 roll-call vote Aug. 4. (See p. 1063)

S J Res 66 -- Rejected Aug. 4, as amended, on a 57-39 Senate roll-call vote (seven votes less than the necessary two-thirds majority). (See p. 1063)

S J Res 103 -- Ordered reported by Senate Judiciary Committee Sept. 8.

The struggle in Congress over apportionment of state legislatures, a struggle precipitated by the Supreme Court three years before, reached a climax in the Senate Aug. 4, 1965, when a proposed constitutional amendment to bypass the Court's rulings went down to defeat. The measure failed by only seven votes of receiving the two-thirds majority necessary to pass a constitutional amendment.

The proposed amendment (S J Res 2) would have permitted states to apportion one legislative house on factors other than population, namely, geography and political subdivisions.

The defeat was the second in as many years for opponents of the Court's finding that the Constitution guaranteed representation in state legislatures on the basis of substantial equality of population -- the "one-man, one-vote" rule.

Yet within days of the Aug. 4 setback, the seeds of still another showdown on the issue -- in 1966 -- were firmly planted by the principal advocate of the proposed amendment, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.); he successfully forced a new bill (S J Res 103) out of committee and onto the Senate calendar for consideration in 1966. His chief adversary in the battle, fellow Illinoisian Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), vowed another strong fight against the new measure. Douglas, with a nucleus of Northern and Eastern liberal Democrats, won the 1965 Senate engagement.

A heavy lobbying campaign preceded the Senate vote and civil rights aspects emerged as important in the closing days of debate; some Senators feared the proposed amendment might be used to disenfranchise Negroes by racial gerrymandering.

Unlike 1964, the issue was not joined in the House at all in 1965. Proponents of the amendment preferred to await Senate action, and the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 5 cancelled further hearings on reapportionment legislation after the Senate vote. Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) was an avowed foe of the legislation.

These developments in Congress occurred against a backdrop of continuing pressure from state and federal courts to carry out the Supreme Court dictates. Hundreds of lawsuits around the nation, some of them years old, were pressed by local interests demanding reapportionment; in many instances, the suits were fought vigorously by entrenched political interests.

These legal battles, which flooded the courts when the Supreme Court opened the gates of jurisdiction in 1962, raised in some states almost as many problems as they sought to settle. For the number and complexity of suits, sometimes following divergent and seemingly contradictory careers in state and federal courts within the same state, gave the surface of the problem an appearance of chaos.

Disputes arose as to how much leeway courts had in approving reapportionment plans, or in fashioning their own. In some states, legislatures approved several reapportionment plans and left to the courts the job of approving the appropriate one: New York gave the courts a choice of four plans (and state and federal courts disagreed as to their validity) and Indiana's legislature produced no less than eight plans.

The Supreme Court in 1965 continued to accept for review some reapportionment cases, but they were generally "second-generation" in nature, involving the constitutionality of proposed new schemes, rather than the unconstitutionality of existing ones. The Court refused to review a case alleging malapportionment at the county level, and it shied away from reviewing cases alleging racial gerrymandering -- at least for the time being.

Despite the confusion in the courts and legislatures, and despite major efforts mounted in Congress, the pattern of state legislative apportionment across the nation in 1965 was steadily -- if imperfectly -- rewoven to the Supreme Court's design. Complaints by urban interests of rural domination in legislatures gave way to complaints by rural interests of urban vindictiveness and to their warnings of big city political machines taking over state legislative machinery.

For the first time in the 20th Century, state legislatures were beginning more clearly to reflect on a population basis the living patterns of the citizenry. The central issue in Congress, an issue replete with implications for the political tensions between urban and rural interests, between white and Negro and between Republicans and Democrats, was whether states should be permitted to apportion one legislative house on factors other than population. It was to this end that Dirksen gathered his forces in 1965 for a battle that in some ways was a fight to preserve the traditional rural power base of the Republican party, as well as to preserve the rights of states to fashion their individual destinies.

Background

REFERENCE -- Court Reapportionment Decree Challenged (1964 Almanac p. 383).

For many years the Supreme Court followed a policy of refraining from reviewing suits challenging the apportionment of state legislatures. The Court took the position, not without criticism and not without dissent among its own members, that apportionment was a political matter and one not suitable for judicial scrutiny. The Court's view was summed up by Justice Frankfurter in Colegrove v. Green (1946) when he wrote that "courts ought not to enter this political thicket."

By 1962, however, the membership of the Court had changed significantly. Three Eisenhower appointees -- Chief Justice Warren and Justices Brennan and Stewart -- joined Justices Black, Clark and Douglas in finding in the 14th Amendment more requirements on the states than

had the Court in prior years. In 1962, those six, opposed by Justices Frankfurter and Harlan (with Whittaker not participating), ruled in Baker v. Carr that courts had jurisdiction over suits challenging apportionment of state legislatures. That ruling was followed in 1963 by Gray v. Sanders and in 1964 by Reynolds v. Sims, in which the proposition of "one-man, one-vote" was laid down as the constitutional requirement for the apportionment of both houses of state legislatures.

These decisions evoked a strong reaction in Congress. In 1964 the House passed a bill denying federal courts jurisdiction over state reapportionment matters, and Dirksen attempted to attach to the foreign aid bill a rider requiring courts to delay reapportionment orders until Jan. 1, 1966. But Senate liberals launched a six-week filibuster and forced substitution of a non-binding "sense of Congress" resolution urging, but not requiring, courts to give state legislatures six months to act before reapportionment decrees were put into effect. The Senate accepted that as a rider to the foreign aid bill, but House-Senate conferees killed it at the urging of Dirksen and House conservatives who were irked at its mildness.

While the state reapportionment controversy became an issue in the 1964 Presidential campaign, it did so through the efforts of the Republican candidate, Barry Goldwater. President Johnson took no public position in the dispute.

1965 Court Decisions

The Supreme Court in 1965 limited itself to reviewing -- or refusing to review -- specific reapportionment plans or lower court orders; it avoided enunciating sweeping new doctrine on such aspects of the controversy as whether the "one-man, one-vote" rule extended to political subdivisions of states (such as counties) and whether allegations of racial gerrymandering would be readily entertained. (The Court had ruled previously that voting district lines could not be drawn in such a way as to discriminate against Negroes.)

Early in the year, on Jan. 18, the Court examined in Fortson v. Dorsey the Georgia 1962 Senatorial Reapportionment Act. Under the Georgia plan, 54 state senatorial districts were drawn as much as possible along county lines; 33 of the districts consisted of from one to eight counties each, and voters in these districts elected their Senators by district-wide vote. But the 21 remaining districts were allotted in groups of from two to seven among the seven most populous counties; voters in these districts did not elect Senators on a district-wide basis, but joined with voters in other districts of the county to elect all the county's Senators on a county-wide basis.

The Court by an 8-1 vote approved this arrangement, with only Justice Douglas dissenting. Justice Brennan, writing for the majority, found "no mathematical disparity" in the scheme; but Justice Douglas pointed out that in the county-wide election, a Senatorial candidate could win his own district but lose the election because of opposing votes from other districts in the county.

The same day, the Court remanded to a federal district court another Georgia case, Fortson v. Toombs, dealing with an interim arrangement for reapportionment. The brief opinion said the district court had a "wide range in moulding a decree" to deal with the situation in light of recent new elections.

On June 1, the Court handed down orders in four cases. It refused to stay a lower federal court's order calling for a special election of the New York legislature on Nov. 2. It affirmed the finding of a three-judge federal district court in California that that state's legislature was malapportioned(each county, regardless of population, had one Senate seat). The Court refused to act on the constitutionality of the Idaho reapportionment plan until a lower court heard the case. And the Court vacated the order of a three-judge federal district court in Illinois which had said that neither the state supreme court nor a state agency or political body could supervise reapportionment of the legislature if the legislature refused to do so itself.

As the 1965-66 term of the Court opened, the reapportionment issue quickly became an important one. On Oct. 11, the Court's first public work day, the Court agreed to review reapportionment cases from Hawaii (Burns v. Richardson) and New York (Lomenzo v. WMCA), and affirmed again a lower court order requiring the special election in New York. Issues in the cases accepted for review included the use of registered voters rather than citizen population to determine voting district populations, and the use of some multimember districts in a reapportionment scheme. The New York case also involved a plan of fractional voting by legislators.

The same day the Court dismissed "for want of jurisdiction" a New York case, Griffing v. Bianchi, in which residents of Suffolk County, N.Y., contended that the county's governing body, the Board of Supervisors, was elected on a malapportioned basis. The Court's action returned the case to a three-judge federal district court for possible further proceedings; the implications of the case, therefore, were uncertain.

Lobbies Active on Apportionment

Congress was under pressure in the summer of 1965 by both proponents and opponents of Dirksen's reapportionment amendment.

The proposal had profound implications for farmers, rural legislators, small businessmen, big city mayors, labor leaders and industrialists alike. The breadth of these implications produced a vigorous lobbying campaign in 1965 that eventually drew in many major organizations, and resulted in the founding of some unusual new ones -- as of the touring California legislators. For the most part, however, the major lobby groups were familiar names in Washington.

LEADING LOBBY GROUPS

Understandably, rural people, rural organizations and rural legislators were among the leaders of those working for the Dirksen amendment in 1965. Senatorial and House offices repeatedly told Congressional Quarterly that the major reason for the Dirksen amendment's strong support in Congress was the recognition by Members that rural people were deeply and genuinely afraid of being submerged in an urban majority if the "one-man, one vote" principle were strictly observed in apportionment of state legislatures. Moreover, rural members of the state legislatures were said to be among the most active groups in organizing support for the Dirksen amendment and related proposals. However, strong support for the Dirksen amendment was also reported from various persons and groups opposed on

constitutional grounds to federal intervention in state apportionment matters.

Although many organizations and individuals took stands or testified on the Dirksen amendment in 1965, the major organizations actively lobbying and working for the amendment, according to a survey by CQ, were: the American Farm Bureau Federation; the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and its constituent local groups; the National Assn. of Manufacturers and its local groups; the American Retail Federation; an organization known as the National Commission on Constitutional Government, headed by various members of state legislatures favoring the Dirksen amendment; and a California organization known as the Citizens Committee for Balanced Legislative Representation, sponsored by California business groups. Also active on behalf of the Dirksen amendment were a number of leaders of the California legislature who toured the nation during the 1965 sessions of the state legislatures in an effort to get the latter to express support for the Dirksen amendment.

The major groups conducting active 1965 pressure campaigns against the Dirksen amendment, according to the CQ survey, were the AFL-CIO and constituent unions; the American Civil Liberties Union; Americans for Democratic Action; an amalgam of liberal organizations called the National Committee for Fair Representation; and, at a later stage in 1965, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Many of the organizations working for or against the Dirksen amendment in 1965 said that their lobbying on it, during the early part of the year at least, had taken second place to other bills, such as the voting rights bill or the right-to-work repeal bill, but was nevertheless substantial.

BACKGROUND OF 1965 CAMPAIGN

The 1965 campaign for the Dirksen amendment got underway on a major scale only shortly before the 89th Congress convened in January. But its origins dated back to 1962. Following the March 26, 1962, Baker v. Carr ruling, a number of major proposals were advanced to modify the Court's powers over apportionment matters and over federal-state relations.

Many of the proposals emerged from meetings of groups of state officials connected with the Council of State Governments, an organization which is supported by contributions from state governments and which serves as an administrative agent and secretariat for various organizations of state officials, such as the Governors' Conference, the Assn. of State Attorneys General and the Assn. of State Chief Justices. (The Council of State Governments in 1965 had about 52 employees and a budget of $600,000, an official of the group told CQ July 29.)

Two of the groups connected with the Council of State Governments are the National Legislative Conference and the General Assembly of the States. The Council organizes periodic meetings of these groups, which are, in effect, loose convocations of state legislators and other state officials. The General Assembly meets every two years in December. Although the National Legislative Conference and General Assembly of the States meet under Council auspices and often adopt resolutions on various items, they speak only for themselves and do not set policy for the Council. Their resolutions are not binding on any state or state official and have no legal force.

In the autumn of 1962, the National Legislative Conference at its Phoenix meeting appointed a nine-man committee headed by W. Stuart Helm (R), then a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, to draft proposals on federal-state relations for presentation to the forthcoming General Assembly of the States.

Three proposals drafted by the Helm group were endorsed by the General Assembly of the States at its Dec. 6-7, 1962, meeting. These called for constitutional amendments to (1) institute a new procedure for amending the U.S. Constitution, under which receipt of petitions from two-thirds of the states for a constitutional amendment would have required Congress to submit the amendment to the states for ratification (without calling a constitutional convention, as now required); (2) to prohibit federal courts from intervening in state apportionment cases; and (3) to set up a "Court of the Union," consisting of all the state chief justices, to review U.S. Supreme Court decisions on federal-state relations.

Fate of 1962 Proposals. A number of state legislatures subsequently submitted petitions to Congress requesting that a constitutional convention be held to consider one or more of the three proposed amendments. (Article V of the U.S. Constitution provides, as one method of amending the Constitution, that a constitutional convention be held if two-thirds of the states petition Congress to do so. The Constitution has never been amended by this method.) Ultimately, according to the best information available to CQ, 12 states petitioned Congress on the proposed new procedure for amending the Constitution; 16 states petitioned Congress on the proposal barring federal court intervention in state apportionment cases; and 5 states petitioned on the Court of the Union proposal. None of the three proposals received the backing of the required two-thirds of the states.

1964 Congressional Action. In 1964 the apportionment issue moved directly to the floor of Congress following the Supreme Court's June 15 "one-man, one vote" decision in the Reynolds v. Sims case. To a far greater extent than any of the Court's earlier apportionment decisions, the Reynolds v. Sims decision aroused the fears of rural groups by explicitly stating that the Constitution required both chambers of a state legislature to be apportioned on a strict population basis, with the requirement enforceable in the federal courts. As a result, a bill sponsored by Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.) denying federal courts jurisdiction over state apportionment cases (HR 11926) was passed by the House Aug. 19, 1964, by a 218-175 (R 122-35; ND 12-124; SD 84-16) roll call. But HR 11926 and related proposals ultimately died in the Senate. (1964 Almanac p. 383)

1965 Campaign for Dirksen Amendment

The 1965 campaign for the Dirksen amendment actually began late in 1964. The General Assembly of the States Dec. 3, 1964, at its biennial meeting, endorsed a constitutional amendment to permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population, provided the arrangement was approved in a statewide referendum.

This proposal was milder than the General Assembly's earlier proposals and the 1964 Tuck bill and was

essentially the same as one suggested by Dirksen in 1964 and subsequently introduced by him again Jan. 6, 1965, as S J Res 2. With these actions, the stage was set for various groups to coalesce around the Dirksen amendment and wage a campaign for its enactment during the 89th Congress.

The strategy underlying the campaign, as it evolved during the early months of 1965, called for three separate types of efforts, the combined effect of which, it was hoped, would be to force favorable Congressional action on the Dirksen amendment. One effort involved getting the state legislatures to petition Congress to call a national constitutional convention for the purpose of adopting the Dirksen amendment. The second involved a grass-roots lobbying campaign conducted all over the country to popularize the Dirksen amendment and to get local groups to contact their Congressmen with a request for its passage. The third involved direct lobbying in the nation's capital for Congressional passage of the Dirksen amendment. Each of these three efforts is described separately below.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION CALL

A determined drive was waged by many state officials and several organizations in 1965 to get the state legislatures to petition Congress for a constitutional convention to adopt the Dirksen amendment. Under Article V of the U.S. Constitution, petitions would have to be received from at least two-thirds of the states (34 states) in order to hold a constitutional convention.

The major groups active in the convention call drive were the National Commission on Constitutional Government (see below for description), local units of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., local units of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, local units of the American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm groups, and touring groups of California state legislators. Their activities took the form of direct discussions with members of state legislatures to persuade them to adopt the convention call resolutions, letter-writing campaigns, and the organization of drives of local people and groups along the same lines.

The National Commission on Constitutional Government was headed by members of a number of state legislatures. Although not incorporated under that name until early 1964, the group actually was formed in January 1963 as a private volunteer organization known as the "Dual Sovereignty Committee" to work for the three proposed constitutional amendments recommended by the 1962 General Assembly of States.

The public rationale behind the drive for a constitutional convention was that, in the absence of action by Congress, it was necessary to force the holding of a convention to adopt an amendment on reapportionment. But there were other motives behind the drive.

A number of opponents of the Dirksen amendment, as well as some of its supporters, said that the real purpose of the convention call was not so much to bring about a convention as to use the threat of a convention to pressure Congress to pass the Dirksen amendment. Fear of a constitutional convention was not confined to opponents of the Dirksen amendment; it was widely recognized that once a convention was called, there was no way of telling what it might do. Should it become a runaway convention, it might go far beyond the aim of its sponsors.

Several observers said that while 34 valid petitions were necessary to call a convention, it was assumed that pressure on Congress to act would become irresistible once 25 or 30 states had filed petitions.

Chamber, Farm Bureau Activities. Various opponents of the Dirksen amendment said local units of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Farm Bureau Federation were unquestionably the most active groups, among affiliates of national organizations, working to get the state legislatures to petition Congress for a constitutional convention.

A spokesman for the national office of the Chamber said it had been very active in urging local chambers to work for a convention call.

The Farm Bureau, both by its own account and that of others, was waging an all-out campaign both for action by the state legislatures to request a constitutional convention and for pressure on local Congressmen to support S J Res 2 in Congress. A Farm Bureau spokesman July 28 said, "The campaign for the Dirksen amendment has been the No. 1 issue for the Farm Bureau since last January. In the long run, the reapportionment issue is more important to farm people than any one year's farm bill. This fight will have effects for many years to come." He said the AFBF's "basic" lobbying operation consisted of "encouraging our people to write their Congressmen, working on (Capitol) Hill and in the localities too."

Other Groups. Local units of the nation's two other general farm organizations, the National Grange and National Farmers Union, also were reported active in attempts to get state legislatures to petition for a constitutional convention. Although the NFU's national president, James G. Patton, voted against the Dirksen amendment at the NFU's national convention early in 1965, the convention delegates March 17 voted to endorse a reapportionment amendment by a tally of 112,540 to 89,447. The Washington, D.C. offices of the Grange and NFU were not conducting heavy lobbying for the Dirksen amendment, but many of their state affiliates were active both in the convention call campaign and in contacting Congress on S J Res 2.

Local affiliates of the National Assn. of Manufacturers also reportedly were actively exerting pressures on the state legislatures.

Convention Call Status. Under Article V of the Constitution, petitions from 34 states would be needed to call a constitutional convention. The procedure had never been used in the history of the nation; all amendments to the Constitution were adopted by the alternative method of passage by Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states.

As the 1965 campaign for a constitutional convention progressed, there was dispute as to exactly what constituted a valid call or memorial (petition to Congress to act), how long such a call or petition remained valid and how many states had taken action binding on Congress.

The House Judiciary Committee said that as of Dec. 14 presumably valid calls for a constitutional convention had been received from 20 states: Ala.; Ariz.; Ark.; Fla.; Idaho; Kan.; Ky.; La.; Md.; Minn.; Miss.; Mo.; Mont.; Nev.; N.C.; Okla.; S.C.; S.D.; Texas; Va.

By other counts, however, the number was higher. The National Chamber of Commerce said that in addition to the 20 states above, eight more had passed valid convention calls: Ga.; Nev.; N.H.; N.M.; Tenn.; Utah; Wash.; Wyo. In addition, the Chamber said that 13 more states had taken some action, such as passage by one house but

not the other of a convention call, passage of a convention call by one house and a memorial by the other, or simply passage of a memorial, which lacked the force of a convention call. The 13 were: Alaska; Calif.; Colo.; Conn.; Ind.; Iowa; N.D.; Ore.; Pa.; R.I.; Vt.; W.Va.; Wis. Thus, the Chamber said, a total of 41 states had taken some action or another indicating a desire for a constitutional amendment on reapportionment. (The House Judiciary Committee said that Aug. 5 it was informed that the Illinois Senate passed a convention call measure, but the state House rejected it, thus resulting in no valid call. That presumably brought the Chamber total to 42 states.)

The lack of agreement on the number of valid convention calls and memorials gave some indication of the complexity of this method of convening a constitutional convention. At the close of 1965, the drive for a convention was faltering, as only two states, Kentucky and Nebraska, filed presumably valid calls after the Aug. 4 defeat of the Dirksen amendment on the Senate floor. Some of the existing calls were a year or more old, and in some instances, such as in New Hampshire, the state legislatures meanwhile had proceeded to reapportion themselves along the lines of the "one-man, one-vote" rule.

GRASS-ROOTS PRESSURE FOR S J RES 2

In addition to local organizations of the major farm, retail and business groups lobbying for the Dirksen amendment, a large new group came into being in 1965. That was the Citizens Committee for Balanced Legislative Representation, formed in California about Feb. 1, 1965, under the sponsorship of business and farm groups. It was yet another indication of the particularly sensitive situation in California, where rural interests strongly feared a takeover of the state legislature by Los Angeles area legislators. (In 1964, 10.7 percent of the state's population theoretically could elect control of the state Senate: the smallest senatorial district had 14,294 persons, the largest (Los Angeles) 6,038,771.)

The Citizens Committee at its inception retained the California public relations firm of Whitaker and Baxter, which gained fame from 1949-53 for its nationwide campaign on behalf of the American Medical Assn. against the Truman Administration's national health insurance proposals. In 1960 and 1962, Whitaker and Baxter ran campaigns in California against reapportionment of the state legislature through initiative movements, and, in 1964, in favor of a referendum to end railroad featherbedding.

Clem Whitaker Jr., head of the firm, July 29 told CQ that members of the executive committee of the Citizens Committee for Balanced Legislative Representation included the presidents of the following groups: California Agricultural Council; California Farm Bureau Federation; California Manufacturers Assn.; California Chamber of Commerce; California Grape and Tree Fruit Assn.; League of California Cities; California county supervisors' organization; California State Automobile Assn.; and California Retailers Assn. Whitaker said the group included over 1,000 businessmen, civic leaders and farm organizations.

DIRECT LOBBYING FOR S J RES 2

The third major part of the campaign for S J Res 2 was direct lobbying of Congressmen in Washington, D.C. Heaviest direct lobbying for S J Res 2, according to many sources, was coming from the American Farm Bureau Federation. Offices also reported receiving delegations of state legislators and officials in favor of S J Res 2, and communications from spokesmen for chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations.

The Citizens Committee for Balanced Representation (above) also retained the law firm of O'Connor, Green, Thomas and Walters of Washington, D.C., and Minneapolis as its lobbyist in the nation's capital. The firm registered with the Clerk of the House June 9 as a lobbyist for the Citizens Committee, specifying that passage of the substance of S J Res 2 was its objective in lobbying.

1965 Campaign Against Amendment

According to CQ's survey, the 1965 lobbying campaign against S J Res 2 was conducted early in the year primarily by four groups: organized labor, the American Civil Liberties Union, Americans for Democratic Action and the newly organized National Committee for Fair Representation. Although some civil rights groups also were active early in the year, it was not until late June that the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (a loose, ad hoc group of 100 organizations interested in civil rights) formally undertook lobbying responsibility in Washington, D.C., against S J Res 2.

Several sources said the civil rights groups were relatively late in coming to active opposition to the Dirksen amendment because they didn't believe it would reach the floor early in the year, they were preoccupied with lobbying for the voting rights bill (S 1564) and, in a few cases, were not at first clearly convinced that the Dirksen amendment was a major hazard to minorities.

Like many of the rural groups which believed the Dirksen amendment would allow them to retain control of at least one chamber of state legislatures, labor unions and many other opponents of S J Res 2 also had a direct interest in it. Apportionment of legislatures on a "one-man, one-vote" basis would, in most cases (though not all), tend to shift power to urban and suburban areas where unions, minority groups and their liberal allies were strongest.

National Committee Formed. The organized 1965 campaign against S J Res 2 began in March, when spokesmen for unions, the ACLU, the ADA and several other groups met in the nation's capital to discuss a united effort against S J Res 2. The result was the formation of the National Committee for Fair Representation, headed by ACLU Washington representative Lawrence Speiser and Royce Hanson, the secretary-treasurer, a professor of government at American University, Wash., D.C., and leader of the apportionment fight in Maryland.

The National Committee in April and May engaged in a drive to recruit organizations to affiliate and on June 4 issued the first of a sporadic series of "News Bulletins" on the issue of the Dirksen amendment. The bulletins maintained a running fire of criticism of S J Res 2, and sought to stimulate opposition. Speiser July 28 said the following organizations had affiliated with the National Committee:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO); American Civil Liberties Union; American Ethical Union; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO); American Jewish Congress; American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO); American Veterans Committee; Americans for Democratic Action;

B'nai B'rith Women; Committee on Political Education (COPE) of the AFL-CIO; Delta Sigma Theta; AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department; International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO); Jewish War Veterans; Labor Zionists; National Assn. of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs; National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; National Jewish Welfare Board; National Council of Jewish Women; Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO); United Presbyterian Church, office of Church and Society; Union of American Hebrew Congregations; United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; YWCA National Board; Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Speiser said the National Committee did not engage in direct lobbying as such, devoting most of its efforts to stimulating lobbying and other action by member organizations and to encouraging letter-writing and other grassroots activities outside the nation's capital. The National Committee ceased recruiting when the Leadership Conference agreed to take over lobbying responsibility.

Leadership Conference Decision. During May hearings before the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee and again in June hearings before the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), Burke Marshall (former head of the Justice Department civil rights division), Clarence Mitchell (the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People's Washington, D.C., representative) and James Farmer (head of the Congress of Racial Equality) all made statements claiming, in effect, that passage of S J Res 2 would be particularly hurtful to Negroes and other urban minorities by permitting rural interests to retain control of one chamber of the state legislature and use it to block needed social legislation for the cities and suburbs.

Subsequently, on June 21, a meeting of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights agreed to take over the responsibility for lobbying against the Dirksen amendment, with different member groups dividing among them the chores of seeing Congressmen.

Although many of the groups in the Leadership Conference did see a number of Congressmen and conduct letter-writing campaigns, as was also the case with groups in the National Committee for Fair Representation (many organizations belonged to both the Leadership Conference and National Committee, it should be noted), their lobbying up to the end of July was sporadic, several sources told CQ. The same was true of the AFL-CIO, whose constituent unions have about 13 million members and thousands of paid union officials all over the country, as well as numerous lobbyists in Washington, D.C., making the unions by far the strongest potential lobbying force against S J Res 2. The reason was the preoccupation of the unions with pushing for House passage of the right-to-work repeal bill (HR 77) and the medical-care-for-the-aged bill (HR 6675), and the preoccupation of most of the civil rights groups and unions with pushing for the voting rights bill (S 1564).

Spokesmen also said they simply didn't expect S J Res 2 to come up "so soon."

One legislator on whom labor and civil rights lobbying concentrated heavily, and may have had a substantial effect, was Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Javits came from a state where Republicans were strongest in rural upstate areas, but where there were very strong urban labor and civil rights organizations. Javits' office said he had been subjected to much pressure, many visits from different organizations for or against S J Res 2 and had received many letters for and against. Early in the year, Javits' position appeared to be favorable to the general substance of S J Res 2, if modified somewhat, but he later shifted his position, saying he was troubled by the civil rights aspects of S J Res 2. He finally said he would oppose S J Res 2 unless it was substantially modified. Javits' unwillingness to support S J Res 2 without substantial changes created an apparent 8-8 deadlock in the Senate Judiciary Committee, preventing the Committee from reporting the bill at its regular meeting July 20 (no vote was actually taken). It was this deadlock which caused Dirksen to attempt to bring S J Res 2 to the floor without Committee approval by attempting to add it to a minor bill on the floor. (See Senate Floor Action)

Conference of Mayors. Although it is not a lobbying organization, the position of the U.S. Conference of Mayors was said to have had a substantial impact on Capitol Hill. A spokesman for the cities, the Conference came out strongly against S J Res 2. Several Congressional offices said many communications were being received from mayors of cities connected with the Conference, and Members were inclined to pay attention.

1965 Congressional Action

Unsuccessful in their efforts to alter the course of state legislative reapportionment in 1964, Sen. Dirksen and Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.) moved quickly in the opening days of the first session of the 89th Congress to keep the issue alive.

On Jan. 6, 1965, Dirksen introduced S J Res 2, proposing to amend the Constitution to permit states to apportion one legislative house on factors other than population. The bill was co-sponsored by 37 Senators, including several Democrats and all Senate Republicans except Clifford P. Case (N.J.) and Javits.

Tuck Jan. 5 introduced a bill (HR 1584) removing from the Supreme Court jurisdiction to review reapportionment cases (and from lower federal courts jurisdiction to hear them), as well as a bill (H J Res 121) corresponding to S J Res 2, proposing to amend the Constitution to permit states to apportion one legislative house on factors other than population.

Another bill (H J Res 2) was introduced Jan. 4 by Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas); it proposed a constitutional amendment declaring that nothing in the Constitution prevented a state from apportioning one house on factors other than population. Patman Feb. 24 filed a discharge petition (H Res 243) to force a House vote on his bill, but he gathered only 94 names, 124 short of the 218 required.

Although S J Res 2 in the Senate and H J Res 2 in the House became the centers of legislative attention, there were other proposals, such as bills (S J Res 37 and 38) introduced Feb. 2 by Sen. Frank Church (D Idaho) and the bill (S J Res 44) introduced by Javits, all of which were proposed amendments to the Constitution to permit state apportionment of one house on a non-population basis. In addition, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) Jan. 15 introduced a bill (S 534) to deny federal courts jurisdiction over reapportionment cases, and Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) May 26 introduced a bill (S J Res 87) to amend the Constitution both to deny such jurisdiction and to

require states to apportion only their more numerous house along population lines.

S J Res 2 underwent a number of changes and modifications before it was voted upon, but the basic outline of the Dirksen plan was clear from the beginning. The measure contemplated permitting states to apportion one legislative house on non-population factors by submitting to general referendum a proposed apportionment plan. Controversy developed over whether the legislature submitting such a plan must itself be apportioned along "one-man, one-vote" lines first (Dirksen reportedly balked at this suggestion from Sen. Birch Bayh, D. Ind.); how often the reapportionment plan must be resubmitted to the state's electorate (Dirksen agreed to require submission after each federal census), what factors constituted valid non-population factors (Dirksen agreed to use "geography and political subdivisions") and whether the electorate should be offered a specific reapportionment plan or simply be asked if a non-population plan was preferred (Dirksen agreed to the former). Dirksen's concessions, made in subcommittee, were intended to pick up support for the measure. Bayh, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, was instrumental in effecting these changes.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 3-5, 9-10, 17-18; April 27-29; and May 5-7, 14, 20 and 21 on proposals to amend the Constitution to permit states to apportion one legislative house on factors other than population.

TESTIMONY -- March 3 -- Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), a Subcommittee member, said his proposal, S J Res 2, would "not reverse or overturn" the reapportionment decisions of the Supreme Court, nor alter the jurisdiction or power of the Court in the apportionment field. "It would simply provide states with an alternative by reserving to the people of each state the right to apportion one house of their state legislature on factors other than population if a majority of the people of that state voting on that issue elected to do so.... We are confronted with a basic issue of free government here; a fundamental concept of free government is involved.... Shall the people themselves be allowed the right to determine the organic structure of their state government?... If the people are not permitted to make this decision, then who is to make it for them? If we deny this right then a major step in the process of fragmenting freedom has begun.... Freedom will flourish and can flourish only when the people retain free exercise of the powers of government." Dirksen said he was confident the states would approve an amendment and pointed out that the Oklahoma Legislature, even after a federal court had reapportioned it on a straight population basis, had petitioned Congress for a constitutional amendment along the lines of S J Res 2.

March 4 -- Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) enumerated several "concerns" regarding S J Res 2: (1) "What effect does S J Res 2 have on the right of judicial review?.... (It) appears to divest the courts of jurisdiction over apportionment cases, by vesting all power to apportion in the 'people' of the state." (2) "What does S J Res 2 mean when it permits apportionment of one house on 'factors other than population'?" Would factors like rainfall, wealth, race or religion be permissible? "No standards of reasonableness are embodied in the amendment. Does this amendment mean that a state could wholly ignore population in apportioning one house?" (3) "Does a majority vote in a referendum to apportion upon factors other than population adequately satisfy the concept of majority rule inherent in our Constitution and democratic system?.... As I read S J Res 2, it contains no provision whereby the majority's desire to apportion on factors other than population may be tested periodically. In a state where there is no initiative, there would be no mechanism for change."

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), opposing all the proposed amendments, said: "I am unable to cite a single argument, based on fundamental principles, against equal representation.... Even if the amendment were submitted directly to popular vote, I would oppose it because the right to an equal vote is, in my view, an inalienable right."

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said the apportionment issue is "not a question of the interests of rural versus city people, but of whether we are to maintain our time-tested system of representative government." He supported S J Res 2.

March 9 -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said he believed the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions were correct but that "questions of area resources, local government, geographic and economic interests may well be determining factors with the people of some states. This for me is the crux of the issue which faces this Committee: Is it the predominant view of the American public that the federal system should at least be made available to the states if the people of any state wish it?" Javits said that his own proposal (S J Res 44) was designed to require a referendum of all the people of a state at least every 10 years if a state wanted to permit deviation from population in one branch of the legislature. "It should be absolutely clear in the proposed constitutional amendment that all the existing constitutional provisions and interpretations which prohibit discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin shall remain in full force and effect notwithstanding any provision of the proposed amendment," Javits said.

Mayors Oppose Amendment

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, Ill., speaking on behalf of the U.S. Council of Mayors, said he was "unequivocally opposed to the proposed amendments which would seek to deny the democratic principle that one man's vote must be worth the same as another's.... All the proposed amendments seek to evade the judgment of the (Supreme) Court and to legitimize malapportionment."

March 10 -- Royce Hanson, American University professor, said, "Minority rights are best protected by equal representation of all the people. Then they are able to form naturally both electoral and legislative coalitions to advance their interests.... The essential point is that S J Res 2 permits a majority to pick the minority it prefers -- a kept or pet minority congenial to the system as it has been.... If I wanted to discriminate against Negroes, I would base Senate representation on either education or wealth. I believe either of these non-population factors could be approved by the electorates of some states today. S J Res 2 makes all these constitutional, whatever their discriminatory effect....

John A. Clem, on behalf of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, said, "Underrepresentation of urban areas in state legislatures was a fundamental cause of the expansion of the Federal Government's role in urban development, but to cut through the delicate balance of geographic, economic and political relationships which bind society together by electing both houses of a state legislature by population is to abandon state affairs to the class and interest which happens to be in the majority."

March 1? -- Earl F. Morris, a member of the board of governors of the American Bar Assn. (ABA), testified for the ABA in favor of legislation generally following the lines of S J Res 2. The ABA's House of Delegates, meeting in New Orleans, Feb. 8 endorsed a constitutional amendment, Morris told the Subcommittee, that would permit apportionment of state legislatures to be based in part on geography, county and state lines, economic conditions, history and "other factors in addition to population." He said the vote in the House of Delegates was 115 for the resolution and 92 against it. The ABA thought that states should have the right to decide on the apportionment question, he said.

April 29 -- W.Y. Hicks Jr., executive secretary, the Liberty Lobby, said S J Res 2 "offers a wonderful opportunity for Congress to demonstrate its belief in the wisdom and powers of the people and their state governments -- to show its trust in the basic principles on which our Constitution is based."

Andrew J. Biemiller, director, department of legislation, AFL-CIO, said, "The AFL-CIO firmly supports the principle of 'one man, one vote' which has been vigorously affirmed in a number of recent decisions by the Supreme Court.... We are emphatically opposed to adoption of any of these proposed constitutional amendments." As an example of the impact of malapportionment, he cited action taken March 2, 1965, in the Missouri House, defeating a proposed $1 hourly minimum wage by a 68-83 vote. The 68 "yes" votes came from districts representing 2,676,935 persons, while the 83 "no" votes came from areas representing a population of 1,337,255.

SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVES BILL

The Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments June 23 approved an amended version of S J Res 2 by a 6-2 vote.

Senators voting for S J Res 2 were Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) and Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii). Those opposing the resolution were Subcommittee Chairman Birch Bayh (D Ind.) and Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.). Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) was absent.

As approved, S J Res 2 would permit one house of a bicameral state legislature to be apportioned on non-population factors provided the apportionment plan was approved by the citizens of a state in a popular referendum. After each 10-year federal census, the apportionment plan, or a new plan, would again be submitted to referendum.

The resolution also would permit "reasonable weight" to be given to factors other than population in the apportionment of unicameral state legislatures, provided the apportionment plan was approved by referendum. Only Nebraska currently had a unicameral legislature.

Groups Testifying on S J Res 2

Set forth below are the positions of organizations which testified or submitted statements on reapportionment amendments at March, April and May hearings of the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee or at June hearings of the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5. For other group positions, see section on lobbying efforts.

Opposed to S J Res 2

Active Voters (Georgia biracial organization).
AFL-CIO.
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.
Alliance for Social, Economic and Political Progress (local Georgia organization).

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO).
American Civil Liberties Union.
Americans for Democratic Action.
American Ethical Union.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO).
American Jewish Congress.
American Veterans Committee.

Bipartisan League to Retain Equal Representation (local Oregon organization).
Congress of Racial Equality.
Florida Mayors' Conference on Fair Apportionment.
Georgia AFL-CIO.

Georgia American Civil Liberties Union.
Greater Portland Council of Churches.
International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO).
Maryland Committee for Fair Representation.

National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.
National Committee for Fair Representation.
National Community Relations Advisory Council (38 Jewish organizations).

National Council of Churches, Council on Urban Life.
National Council of Jewish Women.
National League of Cities.
New Jersey Committee for Fair Representation.
New York Committee for Democratic Voters.

United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO).
United States Conference of Mayors.
United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO).
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
Young Women's Christian Assn., national board.

In Favor of S J Res 2 or Similar Bills

American Bar Assn.
American Farm Bureau Federation.
American National Cattlemen's Assn.
California County Supervisors' Assn.

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.
Citizens Committee for Balanced Legislative Representation.
Citizens Congressional Committee.
Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn.

Liberty Lobby.
National Assn. of Manufacturers.
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards.
National Cotton Council.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.
National Farmers Union.
National Grange.
National Livestock Feeders Assn.
National Milk Producers Federation.

Before approving S J Res 2, the Subcommittee made three major changes. The new bill required voter approval of a non-population-based apportionment plan after each federal census, while the original bill required a referendum only at the time that the original apportionment was made; it required that a specific plan be submitted to a referendum, while the original bill could have been interpreted only to require a referendum on the question of whether one house of the legislature should be apportioned on a non-population basis; and it struck from the original bill language giving the "people" of a state the "right and power" to determine the "composition" and "apportionment" of their state legislature. Opponents of the resolution felt this language would preclude judicial review of state legislature apportionment.

FULL COMMITTEE STALEMATES

Although he had cleared the first hurdle in the Subcommittee, Dirksen still faced a vote in the full Senate Judiciary Committee (11 Democrats, 5 Republicans). He attempted July 14 to bring S J Res 2 to a committee vote by unanimous consent, but Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) objected, and the matter was put over a week.

On July 20 Dirksen tried again, but already his support was crumbling. The day before, apparently under heavy pressure from liberals and civil rights groups, Javits announced his opposition unless certain changes were made; and July 20 Committee member Edward V. Long (D Mo.) announced he would oppose Dirksen's bill. Dirksen later told the Senate, in a floor speech July 23, why he had not asked for a Committee vote July 20. As the Committee assembled he saw that Smathers, who had supported him in the Subcommittee, was absent, as were two other supporters, John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Hugh Scott (R Pa.). "The best I could get," with all members present, he told the Senate "was an 8-8 vote in the Committee." Dirksen avoided a vote, since a tie would have defeated his bill.

Lined up against Dirksen, his three Republican and four Southern Democratic supporters were Javits and seven Democrats: Bayh, Tydings, Dodd, Hart, Long (Mo.), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) and Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.).

Dirksen Uses Baseball Bill

Contending July 23 that "pressure" was brought to bear, Dirksen said that he was "up against a stacked deck" in the Committee. He was not without other resources, however. As chairman, although a Republican, of the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, a two-man subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee (McClellan being the other member), Dirksen saw a possible vehicle in a minor bill (S J Res 66) approved by that Subcommittee. The bill designated the week of Aug. 31 through Sept. 6 as "National American Legion Baseball Week."

The Judiciary Committee July 15 had reported the baseball bill (S J Res 66 -- S Rept 451), and Dirksen intended to use it as a vehicle for his proposed amendment. He had lost the committee battle, although as he told the Senate July 23: "But I say that one swallow flying low does not make a summer, and one battle does not make a war." Dirksen obtained the consent of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), with whom he had worked closely on the 1964 apportionment debate, to call up the baseball bill, and he was ready to open his battle on the floor of the Senate.

Floor Action

Dirksen July 22 moved to call up S J Res 66, the baseball bill, and a motion to consider the bill was adopted by voice vote. Dirksen then proposed an amendment to S J Res 66 in the nature of a substitute, striking out language pertaining to Legion baseball and substituting the constitutional amendment language of his original bill, S J Res 2. Debate began July 22 on this motion, which required a majority vote. If his substitute were adopted, the amended bill (S J Res 66) then would be a proposed constitutional amendment, and would require a two-thirds vote for final passage.

Dirksen served notice that he was "playing for keeps" and that if the effort to substitute his proposed amendment for the baseball bill failed, he would "hook it on" other legislation, possibly including major Administration measures.

Debate progressed sporadically in the following days and was frequently interrupted while the Senate transacted other business. Both sides in the debate developed their arguments at length, but were careful not to obstruct the normal flow of legislation.

DEFEAT OF AMENDMENT

The Dirksen apportionment amendment, with slight modification, was substituted Aug. 4 for the baseball language in S J Res 66. The vote was 59-39. Immediately thereafter, the Senate voted on whether to pass the modified bill. As a proposed constitutional amendment, the bill needed a two-thirds majority to pass.

The Aug. 4 roll-call vote on passage of the Dirksen amendment embodied in S J Res 66 was 57-39, which was seven votes short of the required two-thirds majority. The vote breakdown: R 29-3; D 28-36 (ND 10-33; SD 18-3). Two Senators, Hayden (D Ariz.) and Symington (D Mo.), voted to substitute the Dirksen amendment for the baseball language but did not vote on the final roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1063)

The Dirksen amendment permitted states to apportion one house of their legislature on the basis of "population, geography, and political subdivisions." The word "and" was substituted for "or" in a modification suggested by Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) shortly before the vote in an apparent effort to win support for the measure. These three factors were to be given "reasonable weight" in apportioning a unicameral state legislature, the word "reasonable" also having been substituted for "similar" at Hruska's suggestion. Any such reapportionment plan required a majority "vote of the people" for adoption, and an alternate plan based upon substantial equality of population was to be submitted at the same time. Two years following each federal census, the plan adopted must be resubmitted to popular vote, or another plan could be submitted, and again, an alternate population-based plan must accompany it. The last provision also was a Hruska modification agreed to by Dirksen.

The Senate Aug. 2 by unanimous consent agreed to limit debate and to schedule voting on the Dirksen amendment for Aug. 4. Debate opened Aug. 4 on a substitute amendment introduced July 22 by Javits which, while similar to the Dirksen amendment, required that any

proposed reapportionment plan must bear "a reasonable relationship to the needs of the State," a provision Javits said ensured judicial scrutiny of the plan. Jack Miller (R Iowa) proposed an amendment to the Javits amendment to require that legislators elected from multi-member districts be elected from separate subdistricts based upon substantial equality of population. The Senate rejected the Miller amendment by voice vote and then rejected the Javits amendment by a 12-85 roll-call vote.

Also defeated was a proposal by J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) that was designed to prevent populous areas from using their voting power to obtain, at the expense of less populated areas, more representatives than they were entitled to.

The Senate then, by a 59-39 roll-call vote, substituted Dirksen's amendment, as modified by Hruska, for the wording of S J Res 66 pertaining to "National American Legion Baseball Week." A majority vote was necessary to make the substitution. The final 57-39 roll call defeating the Dirksen amendment ensued.

PROVISIONS -- See box p. 532.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 4 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Substitute for wording of pending S J Res 66 new language proposing a constitutional amendment permitting states to apportion one house of their legislatures on the basis of geography, political subdivisions and population, requiring adoption of the reapportionment plan, or an alternate plan based upon substantial equality of population, by majority popular vote; and requiring resubmission of the plan, or a new plan, and the same alternative, to popular vote every 10 years. Roll-call vote, 59-39.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 4 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Add to pending Javits amendment (below) requirement that legislators from multi-member districts be elected from subdistricts based upon substantial equality of population. Voice vote.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Substitute for pending Dirksen amendment (above) language proposing a constitutional amendment permitting apportionment of one house of a state legislature on the basis of geography or political subdivisions as well as population if bearing a reasonable relationship to the needs of the state; requiring adoption of the reapportionment plan, or an alternate plan based upon substantial equality of population, by majority popular vote; and requiring resubmission of the plan or a new plan, and the same alternative, to popular vote every 10 years. Roll-call, 12-85.

J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) -- Add to pending Dirksen amendment (above) a provision that people residing in "less populous geographical areas and political subdivisions" would have no less representation than they would have under a plan based upon substantial equality of population. Voice.

PROS AND CONS DEBATED

Throughout the Senate debate on Dirksen's amendment the central argument for the measure was that the people of each state should be permitted to decide for themselves the basis of representation in one house of their legislature. Paul J. Fannin (R Ariz.) July 23 said, "All this amendment does is restore to the people a right which the Supreme Court has wrongfully taken away from them." Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) July 28 argued, "The Dirksen amendment affirms the right of the people to decide how best to determine the composition of their own state legislatures."

Both sides found support for their arguments in the national trend toward an urban population. Dirksen July 23 said the "one-man, one-vote" principle carried to its logical conclusion would lead to tyranny and despotism; Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.) referred the same day to "roughshod dominance by urban bosses," and Kuchel July 28 warned of the "haunting specter of unrestrained bossism."

But that argument, Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) said July 27, cut both ways. Under the proposed amendment, he said, urban majorities easily could redraft districts to gain "unequal and superior representation." He said the amendment offered no protection to rural voters, but was a threat to them, adding, "The controversy here is not between rural virtue and urban iniquity...but between those who believe that men are entitled to equal representation regardless of their position, and those who feel that certain citizens should be given a greater influence in government than others."

The "federal-analogy" argument -- that the U.S. Senate is not apportioned on a population basis -- was used by Simpson and other supporters of the Dirksen proposal. They argued that what was constitutionally required for Congress should at least be constitutionally permissible for the states.

Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) countered with an analysis of the compromise agreement of 1789, in which the Virginia plan, apportioning both houses of Congress on a population basis, was rejected in favor of the New Jersey plan, providing for state representation in the Senate and popular representation in the House. Mondale July 27 noted that state governments are not established along federal lines; they do not consist of a federation of political subdivisions, but can create or abolish their political subdivisions at will. The composition of Congress is not analogous to that of a state legislature, he said.

Birch Bayh (D Ind.) July 26 said that while he opposed the Dirksen measure, he saw need for a "small bit of leeway" in the principle of absolute numerical equality of representation. This leeway, he said, might be necessary to provide effective representation to voters from outlying districts, inaccessible to their legislators, who might even be shielded by mountains or other obstacles such as distance from television coverage of their representatives.

Supporters of Dirksen's amendment argued that the Supreme Court's decisions on malapportioned legislatures had created chaos in many legislatures.

Racial Discrimination Seen

In the closing days of debate, opponents of the amendment stressed that it could be used to perpetuate discrimination against Negro voters by weighting white-dominated geographical areas or political subdivisions so as to maintain white control of at least one house of a state legislature. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) Aug. 4 said the "motivation" to disenfranchise Negroes persisted in some states and the amendment would provide the "opportunity." William Proxmire (D Wis.) July 30 said an extreme example of the amendment's potential discriminatory use would be for a state to establish a unicameral legislature and apportion it to assure majority membership from white districts. But John Sherman

Cooper (R Ky.) argued that Supreme Court decisions prohibited drawing voting district lines so as to discriminate against Negroes. Both sides in the debate agreed that drafters of the Dirksen amendment had no intention that it should be used to discriminate against Negroes.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who led the opposition to the amendment, Tydings and Proxmire argued on a broader front that the amendment lent itself to preserving the status quo in any state. They said that malapportioned legislatures would be called upon to ratify the amendment, and then would draft the reapportionment plans to be submitted to the people, probably so wording the proposition that the "desired" result would be achieved.

Another key argument developed by opponents was that malapportioned legislatures had a history of failure to attend to urban problems, and that urban centers had hence turned to the Federal Government for assistance. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) Aug. 3 noted that the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, appointed by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, warned in a 1955 report states do not give cities their rightful allocation of seats in the legislature the tendency will be toward direct federal-municipal dealings." McNamara and other opponents predicted that passage of the Dirksen amendment would confirm the Commission finding that continued rural domination of state legislatures, or at least rural veto power through control of one house, would lead to the breakdown of the traditional federal structure and to crystalization of the federal-municipal axis.

PRESIDENT REMAINS ALOOF

President Johnson took no public position on the Dirksen amendment and when asked about the matter at a press conference June 1, said that it was not a question for the President: "The President does not take action in connection with constitutional amendments. I have reviewed some of the proposals that have been made. I am generally sympathetic with the reapportionment that is taking place throughout the country in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision. I would not want to get into detailed discussion of individual programs...because a constitutional amendment doesn't require White House action. It is a matter for the representatives of the people to decide. In submitting it, the Congress takes that action. The people themselves have an opportunity to judge it."

On Aug. 3, however, the day before the Senate vote, Dirksen charged that Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was actively encouraging opposition to the amendment. The implication was that the Vice President's activity had the sanction if not direction of the White House.

(An obvious exception to Mr. Johnson's hands-off position on constitutional amendments appeared early in 1965 when he endorsed proposals to clarify the constitutional problem of the Vice President's role if a President becomes disabled. Congress cleared the proposed 25th Amendment to the Constitution (S J Res 1) July 6. See story p. 573)

House

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 5.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 23-25 and Aug. 4-5 on proposals to amend the Constitution to permit states to apportion one legislative house on factors other than population.

TESTIMONY -- June 23 -- Subcommittee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), supporting the Supreme Court's major 1964 ruling, said rural minorities had "been able to dominate the majority in most cities." He said New York City had gotten "no relief" when it sought help at Albany, the state capital. "When we want something we have to go begging like sycophants to the poobahs of podunk and the nabobs of squidunk. The situation is intolerable."

Rep. Edward Hutchinson (R Mich.) appeared in support of his own resolution (H J Res 137) which would go much further than S J Res 2 in that the federal courts would be prohibited from hearing cases on state legislative apportionment. Hutchinson said he would support a "milder" proposal, such as S J Res 2, however.

Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R N.Y.) said recent federal court decisions had provided "too little flexibility in a representation formula, yet too much flexibility in drawing boundary lines of legislative districts. Gerrymandering is encouraged rather than discouraged." Conable said the size of an area, town and county units of government and social composition were just as important apportionment factors as population.

Rep. Jackson E. Betts (R Ohio) sought to answer supporters of "one-man, one-vote" who argued that "persons vote -- not rocks and stones." Betts said in any session of Congress, "The legislative pressures inevitably revolve around geographic centers in most instances. The cotton fields of the South, the coal mines of Appalachia, the money centers of the East, the reclamation problems of the West, the wheat plains in the Midwest -- these are where most issues are generated and fought." Betts said issues within states were more often than not generated along geographical lines and "the states should have the same right" as the Congress to base the apportionment of one house on geographical factors.

June 24 -- Rep. Bob Dole (R Kan.) told the members he was there "to plead the case for a minority group composed of all races, creeds and colors -- specifically rural Americans." Dole said the Congress had properly devoted much time to legislation protecting other minorities and he considered it "somewhat paradoxical that so many champions of this cause fail to lift a finger when the rights and the very life blood of rural America is going down the drain." Dole said, "Big city political bosses, labor leaders and other assorted equalitarians are pitted against a sincere but an unorganized and peaceful minority composed of farmers, small businessmen and others who believe their respective states still serve some useful purpose even in the 'Great Society'."

Howard M. Squadron, testifying for 38 member-agencies of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, said passage of a resolution like S J Res 2 would be a "clear invitation to engage in the most blatant kind of discrimination. Apportionment could be made on the basis not only of geography, but also of income, ownership of land, sex, religion or race."

Roger Fleming, a spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation, said the effect of the Supreme Court's "one-man, one-vote" rulings was to "undo the system of checks and balances that has existed in state governments. Area problems and minority interests may now be pushed aside by the power of the majority."

Chamber of Commerce, CORE Differ

June 25 -- Eldon W. Sneeringer, a spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the Committee that the Chamber recognized that "many states

are now and have for some time been acutely malapportioned" but the issue was how the reapportionment would be carried out. Residents of states should be allowed to apportion their legislatures as they saw fit, he said, within the bounds of their state constitutions and the federal Constitution. But, he said, this right had been curtailed by recent Supreme Court decisions requiring both bodies of a bicameral legislature to be apportioned solely on the basis of population. He said that under the "one-man, one-vote" theory, it would be possible for minorities to control the state legislature if they were dominant in the state's urban areas. At the same time, areas with "vital" state resources but with few residents might be without representation or under-represented. Sneeringer said the fact that a great majority of the states had bicameral legislatures with one house apportioned on non-population factors attested that the system had "been a workable, effective plan of government. If the theory of bicameralism is unjust in a state legislature, it is also unjust in the Federal Government, where 266,000 Alaskans elect as many United States Senators as 17 million New Yorkers."

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, told the Committee that "the denial of equal representation to urban dwellers is most directly a denial of full citizenship to the Negro." Farmer said the proposed amendments would permit the "racists, the bigots, the reactionaries and the self-interested" to "connive to deny" Negroes equality. Farmer's testimony brought a sharp reaction from Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), ranking minority member of both the Subcommittee and the full Judiciary Committee. McCulloch, who had been an important supporter of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and who supported a constitutional amendment to permit states to apportion one house of their state legislatures on non-population factors, told Farmer, "You have indicted my state, the state of California and the state of New York. I challenge your statement in connection with Ohio. Has there been discrimination in connection with voting, transportation or welfare? Have you found rural legislatures unsympathetic in Ohio?" Farmer replied, "No, but my information is that they are more or less apathetic about the problems of the cities." Farmer also said that in some states there had been pressure on welfare recipients to refrain from civil rights activities.

COMMITTEE SUSPENDS HEARINGS

Chairman Celler ended the Subcommittee hearings Aug. 5, subject to call of the chair. He said that to continue the hearings would be futile in view of the "rigor mortis" that set in when the Senate defeated the Dirksen amendment on the previous day.

Efforts among Representatives to rally support for a constitutional amendment did not cease, however. Rep. Dole Oct. 13 announced on the House floor that a bipartisan "steering committee" was "making every effort possible to stir up some interest and enthusiasm" on the subject. Members of that informal group were four Democrats: Fuqua (Fla.), Ichord (Mo.), Johnson (Calif.) and Patman (Texas); and three Republicans: Baldwin (Calif.), Dole (Kan.) and King (N.Y.).

New Dirksen Bill

After the Aug. 4 defeat, Dirksen lost little time in preparing the groundwork for another effort to pass his proposed constitutional amendment on state legislative reapportionment. On Aug. 11 he introduced a new bill (S J Res 103) that was designed to placate some foes of his first measure (S J Res 2).

The changes, Dirksen hoped, removed concern among Senators about malapportioned legislatures which might perpetuate themselves, about use of unicameral legislatures to frustrate equality of voting power and about use of geography and political subdivisions in apportionment to dilute the voting strength of Negroes by means of racial gerrymandering.

The key changes were four in number: (1) when ratifying the proposed constitutional amendment, at least one house of a state legislature must be apportioned on the basis of equal population; (2) a reapportionment plan submitted to referendum by a unicameral legislature must be court-approved; (3) any reapportionment plan submitted to referendum must be accompanied by an alternative plan based on population; and (4) any reapportionment plan based on factors of geography and political subdivisions must be drawn "in order to insure effective representation in the state's legislature of the various groups and interests making up the electorate."

No hearings on S J Res 103 were held, it being generally agreed in the Senate that the evidence for and against the amendment had been amply developed and the issues fully explored in previous hearings and debate.

Committee Deadlock

The Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Judiciary Committee Aug. 26 approved S J Res 103 by a vote of 6-3. When the full Committee considered the bill Aug. 31, however, the vote was tied at 8-8, a repetition of the tie that blocked the reporting of S J Res 2 in July.

Voting to report the bill were four Republicans: Dirksen, Fong (Hawaii), Hruska (Neb.) and Scott (Pa.); and four Southern Democrats: Eastland (Miss.), Ervin (N.C.), McClellan (Ark.) and Smathers (Fla.). Voting against reporting the bill were one Republican, Javits (N.Y.), and seven Democrats: Bayh (Ind.), Burdick (N.D.), Dodd (Conn.), Hart (Mich.), Kennedy (Mass.), Long (Mo.) and Tydings (Md.).

Dirksen retaliated by objecting -- thus denying unanimous consent -- to Committee consideration of the Administration-backed immigration bill (HR 2580); using the same tactic that had been used against him in his effort to get S J Res 2 reported from the Committee, he was able to tie up the immigration bill for at least a week, and he threatened further delaying action if S J Res 103 were not reported.

Vote Switched to Clear Immigration Bill

The deadlock was broken Sept. 8 when Dodd, while emphasizing his opposition to the Dirksen bill, switched his vote in favor of reporting it; the Committee promptly ordered S J Res 103 reported, without recommendation. Dirksen relaxed his opposition to considering the immigration bill, the Committee reported it the same day and the measure eventually became law. (See story p. 459)

Dirksen said he would not attempt floor action on S J Res 103 in the remaining days of the 1965 session but was content to have it on the Senate calendar for consideration early in 1966. (It was not formally reported by the Committee in 1965 but this action was expected when Congress reconvened in 1966.)

(Continued on next page)

BASEBALL BILL ENACTED

One piece of business remained unfinished from the reapportionment battle: the baseball bill that Dirksen had used as a vehicle for pushing S J Res 2 to a Senate vote. He had promised at that time that he would "take care of" the baseball matter later, and he kept his word. The Senate Aug. 10 and the House Aug. 11 passed by voice votes a new bill (S J Res 100) designating the week of Aug. 31 through Sept. 6 as "National American Legion Baseball Week." The President signed the bill (PL 89-133) on Aug. 23.

After the bill passed the Senate, an exchange took place among Majority Leader Mansfield, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), sponsor of S J Res 100, and Dirksen:

"Mr. Mansfield. Mr. President, I should like to ask whether the ball game on this particular issue is now over.

"Mr. Mundt. It is one of those rare occasions when Washington wins the ball game.

"Mr. Dirksen. I could not tell. Perhaps the ball game has only begun."

Texts of Rejected Amendment and Dirksen's Revised Version

S J Res 2, in the modified form in which it was voted on Aug. 4 in the Senate (as S J Res 66):

That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

Section 1. The people of a state may apportion one house of a bicameral legislature using population, geography, and political subdivisions as factors, giving each factor such weight as they deem appropriate, or giving reasonable weight to the same factors in apportioning a unicameral legislature, if in either case such plan of apportionment has been submitted to a vote of the people in accordance with law and with the provisions of this Constitution and has been approved by a majority of those voting on that issue. When a plan of apportionment based on factors of population, geography, and political subdivisions is submitted to a vote of the people under this Section there shall also be submitted, at the same election, an alternative plan of apportionment based upon substantial equality of population.

Section 2. Any plan of apportionment which has been approved under this article shall be resubmitted to a vote of the people, or, another plan may be submitted under the provisions of Section 1, at the November general election held two years following each year in which there is commenced any enumeration provided for in Section 2 of Article I, and upon approval by a majority of those voting thereon, such plan of apportionment shall continue in effect until changed in accordance with law and with the provisions of this Constitution.

S J Res 103:

That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years of its submission to the states by the Congress, provided that each such legislature shall include one house apportioned on the basis of substantial equality of population in accordance with the most recent enumeration provided for in Section 2 of Article I:

Section 1. The legislature of each state shall be apportioned by the people of that state at each general election for Representatives to the Congress held next following the year in which there is commenced each enumeration provided for in Section 2 of Article I. In the case of a bicameral legislature, the members of one house shall be apportioned among the people on the basis of their numbers and the members of the other house may be apportioned among the people on the basis of population, geography, and political subdivisions in order to insure effective representation in the state's legislature of the various groups and interests making up the electorate. In the case of a unicameral legislature, the house may be apportioned among the people on the basis of substantial equality of population with such weight given to geography and political subdivisions as will insure effective representation in the state's legislature of the various groups and interests making up the electorate.

Section 2. A plan of apportionment shall become effective only after it has been submitted to a vote of the people of the state and approved by a majority of those voting on that issue at a statewide election held in accordance with law and the provisions of this Constitution. If submitted by a bicameral legislature the plan of apportionment shall have been approved prior to such election by both houses, one of which shall be apportioned on the basis of substantial equality of population; if otherwise submitted it shall have been found by the courts prior to such election to be consistent with the provisions of this Constitution, including this Article. In addition to any other plans of apportionment which may be submitted at such election, there shall be submitted to a vote of the people an alternative plan of apportionment based solely on substantial equality of population. The plan of apportionment approved by a majority of those voting on that issue shall be promptly placed in effect.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

S 1564 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 162) April 9, 1965.

● Passed, amended, by the Senate by a 77-19 roll-call vote May 26. (See p. 1042)

HR 6400 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 439) June 1.

S 1564 -- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House July 9 after HR 6400 was passed by a 333-85 roll call. (See p. 976)

● Conference report (H Rept 711) adopted by a 328-74 roll-call vote of the House Aug. 3 and by a 79-18 roll-call vote of the Senate Aug. 4. (See p. 984, 1063)

PL 89-110 -- Signed into law Aug. 6.

President Johnson Aug. 6 signed into law the most comprehensive voting rights legislation to gain Congressional approval in 95 years.

In a departure from the courtroom remedies of previous legislation, the Administration-backed measure (S 1564 -- PL 89-110) suspended the use of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices and authorized the appointment of federal voting examiners to order the registration of Negroes in states and counties in which voter activity had fallen below certain specified levels. The legislation brought the federal registration machinery to bear on six Southern states (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia), Alaska, 28 counties in North Carolina, three counties in Arizona and one county in Idaho.

Impetus for the Act came from a midwinter series of events in Selma, Ala., when state and local election officials interfered with Negro demonstrations against discriminatory voting practices. (See p. 538) On March 17, as events in Selma reached a climax, President Johnson submitted to Congress a far-reaching bill designed to "strike down restrictions to voting in all elections -- federal, state and local -- which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote." Two days earlier, the President had gone before a special, televised joint session of Congress to urge swift enactment of voting rights legislation.

In broad terms, the 1965 Voting Rights Act suspended literacy tests and gave the Attorney General the power to appoint federal examiners to supervise voter registration in states or political subdivisions where a test or similar qualifying device was in force as of Nov. 1, 1964, and where fewer than 50 percent of voting age residents were registered to vote on that date or actually voted in the 1964 Presidential election.

Other provisions established criminal penalties for interference with voter rights, outlined a judicial recourse for delinquent state and local governments (through a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia which needed to determine that no racial discrimination in registration and voting practices had occurred for five years), and directed the Attorney General "forthwith" to institute proceedings against the use of state and local poll taxes as a qualification for voting. (Poll taxes were banned in federal elections by the 24th Amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified in 1964.)

A bipartisan effort, the bill grew out of conferences between Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Senate Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, and Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Comparison with Original Bill. As enacted by Congress in August, S 1564 was considerably broader than the original bill. While incorporating the major Administration provision -- the triggering formula for suspension of literacy tests and appointment of examiners in "massive discrimination" areas -- the final bill provided additional machinery for dealing with discriminatory poll taxes, authorized suspension of tests and appointment of examiners by federal courts in voting rights suits initiated by the Attorney General, and waived English language literacy requirements for persons who had completed the sixth grade in a school under the American flag where the language of instruction was other than English.

Key Issues. Congressional sentiment for a strong voting bill was evident from the outset of debate. The only question was the form the bill would take. In the Senate, debate focused on a move by liberals to arm the bill with a flat ban on use of poll taxes as a requirement for voting. In a crucial test May 11, the ban was rejected by a narrow 45-49 roll-call vote, and language similar to the poll tax provision in the final bill was subsequently adopted. With the poll tax issue resolved, the Senate May 25 adopted a debate-limiting cloture motion by a 70-30 roll call, setting the stage for passage the following day. (The vote for cloture was only the second time in history -- but the second time in two years -- that the Senate had voted to close off debate on civil rights legislation. See box p. 551)

In the House, debate centered on an attempt by Republicans to substitute their own bill (HR 7896) for the Administration measure (HR 6400). At one time, the GOP substitute appeared to stand a good chance of adoption, but it lost some GOP support when Southern Democratic opponents of voting rights legislation threw their support to HR 7896 as the less "objectionable" of the two bills. The House then rejected the GOP substitute and approved the Administration bill.

Implementation. Seeking and receiving voluntary compliance with the Act, the Justice Department appointed federal examiners in only 32 Southern counties by year's end. Justice Department officials said that between the signing of the bill and close of the year, local officials had registered approximately 160,000 new Negro voters in the five Deep Southern states covered by the Act -- Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Together with 79,593 Negroes listed by federal examiners, Negro registration in these states increased by 40 percent during the first five months of enforcement. (Registration information in other areas covered by the Act was not available.) The Justice Department early in 1966 stepped up appointment of examiners in an attempt to obtain maximum Negro registration by the 1966 party primaries.

INDEX TO STORY. For background, see p. 536; Senate cloture and passage, p. 545; House passage, p. 560; final House and Senate action, p. 563; later developments, p. 564; summer riots, p. 566; school desegregation, p. 568.

Provisions of Voting Rights Act of 1965 (PL 89-110)

Following are the major provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (PL 89-110):

VOTING EXAMINERS

Authorized appointment by the Civil Service Commission of voting "examiners," federal officials who would determine an individual's qualifications to vote and would require enrollment of qualified individuals by state and local officials to vote in all elections: federal, state and local and delegates to party caucuses and state political conventions. Such appointment would be made whenever:

- A federal court, hearing a suit by the Attorney General charging a state or political subdivision with denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, determined that examiners were needed to ensure voting rights. Authorized the appointment of as many examiners as was deemed necessary either during the course of a suit or as part of a final judgment finding voter discrimination.
- The Attorney General certified to the Commission that he had received meritorious complaints from 20 or more residents of a political subdivision of a state (such as a county, parish or other voting district) that they had been denied the right to vote under color of law on account of race or color, or that he had determined that general discrimination existed. Examiners would be appointed in these cases only if the area qualified statistically and otherwise as one practicing massive discrimination as defined under the triggering formula provided in the bill and had not exempted itself through the Act's provision for judicial relief (see triggering formula and appeal provisions below).

Triggering Formula. Made any state or political subdivision subject to the appointment of federal examiners if: (1) the Attorney General determined that a literacy test or similar device was used as a qualification for voting on Nov. 1, 1964; (2) and the Director of the Census determined that less than 50 percent of the persons of voting age residing in the area were registered to vote on that date or actually voted in the 1964 Presidential election.

Qualifications of Examiners. Authorized appointment of either private citizens or federal officials as examiners. Stipulated that federal officials could be appointed only when the Civil Service Commission consulted with the appropriate department or agency and secured individual consent. Stipulated that private citizens serving as examiners should be appointed, compensated and separated without regard to any civil service law, except the Hatch Act, which prohibits Government employees from engaging in partisan political activity.

Duties. Authorized examiners to interview applicants concerning their qualifications for voting and order appropriate state or local authorities to register all persons they found qualified to vote. Stipulated that the Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Attorney General, would instruct examiners concerning state laws that would be applicable to the federal registration process. Provided that times, places and procedures for registering and the form for application and removal from eligibility lists would be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Civil Service Commission.

Stipulated that applications to examiners should be in such form as the Civil Service Commission might require and would contain allegations that the applicant was not presently registered to vote. Empowered examiners to administer oaths in processing applicants.

Instructed examiners to certify and transmit lists of qualified voters at least once a month to the offices of the appropriate election officials, with copies to the U.S. Attorney General, and to the attorney general of the state. Directed such election officials to add lists submitted by examiners to their own official rolls. Directed examiners to provide certificates of eligibility to each voter applicant listed.

Stipulated that any voting lists transmitted by examiners should be available for public inspection on the last business day of the month, and in any event, not later than the 45th day prior to any election. Stipulated that no federally processed voter applicant would be entitled to vote in any election by virtue of the Act unless his name was transmitted to appropriate state or local officials before the 45th day prior to such election.

Directed examiners to remove from eligibility lists federally processed applicants whose qualifications had been successfully challenged (see below) or had been determined by examiners to have lost their eligibility to vote under any state voting law still in effect.

Tenure of Examiners. Provided that the appointment of examiners under the automatic triggering formula would be terminated by the Attorney General or a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia, when a state or political subdivision had met certain standards stipulated under the Act's procedures for appeal of federal action (see Appeal Provisions, below).

Stipulated that the appointment of examiners under federal court order would be terminated only upon order of the authorizing court.

LITERACY TESTS

Suspended literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices when the Attorney General and Director of the Census determined that a state or political subdivision came within the scope of the Act's automatic triggering formula (above). Stipulated that such determinations were not reviewable in any court and were effective upon publication in the Federal Register. (Tests and devices would be suspended for applicants approaching state registrars as well as federal examiners.)

Authorized federal courts, hearing voting rights suits brought by the Attorney General, to suspend tests or devices that they found had been used for the purpose or "with the effect" of discriminating.

Defined "test or device" for purposes of the Act as any prerequisite for registration or voting which required a person to: (1) demonstrate the ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter; (2) demonstrate any educational achievement or his knowledge of any particular subject; (3) possess good moral character; or (4) prove his qualifications by the voucher of registered voters or members of any other class.

Provided that no test or device could be suspended if incidents of discrimination had been limited in number and effectively corrected by state and local action, the continuing effect of such incidents had been eliminated and there was no reasonable probability of recurrence.

Stipulated that a person could not be denied the right to vote because of inability to read or write in English if he demonstrated that he had successfully completed the sixth grade (or another grade level equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that was conducted in a language other than English.

APPEAL OF FEDERAL ACTION

Stipulated that any state or political subdivision in which tests or devices were suspended and examiners appointed under the Act's automatic triggering formula could have the tests or devices reinstated and the examiner process terminated by proving in a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia that no literacy tests or similar device had been used during the preceding five years for the purpose or with the effect of discriminating. Imposed an absolute prohibition against an exemption from the federal registration machinery (suspension of tests and appointment of examiners) for a period of five years after a finding by any federal court that a state or political subdivision had discriminated against voters.

Stipulated that if the Attorney General had no reason to believe that the petitioning state or local government had used its test or device to discriminate against voters, he could consent to the entry of a judgment freeing the petitioner from the bill.

Stipulated that even if the court freed a petitioner of the charge of discrimination, the court would retain jurisdiction for five years and could reopen the case upon the Attorney General's motion that the state or political subdivision had discriminated.

Also provided the following methods by which political subdivisions could free themselves from the appointment of federal examiners (however, these methods did not provide for reinstating suspended voting qualification tests and devices):

- By successfully petitioning the Attorney General that state and local election officials had enrolled all persons listed by federal examiners as qualified to vote and that there was no reasonable cause to believe that the right to vote would be denied or abridged on account of race or color.

- In the case of political subdivisions in which a Census Bureau survey shows that more than 50 percent of nonwhite voting age population residing in the area was registered to vote, by proving in a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia that the same voting condition existed (all eligible persons enrolled and no further discrimination) as political subdivisions petitioning the Attorney General had to show existed in their areas.

Provided that if the federal registration apparatus had been triggered by the order of a federal court in a case instituted by the Attorney General, the appointment of examiners could be terminated and tests and devices reinstated only upon order of the court.

Provided that no court except the federal district court for the District of Columbia (or a U.S. court of appeals in the case of a challenge to the decision of a hearing officer) could issue restraining orders or temporary or permanent injunctions against execution or enforcement of any provision of the Act, or issue declaratory judgments freeing a petitioning state or local government from the bill's coverage.

PRIOR APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS

Required that new voting laws enacted by state or local governments whose voter qualification laws had been nullified under the bill be approved by the Attorney General or federal courts before they could take effect. In the case of states and political subdivisions in which the automatic triggering formula had been invoked, the affected state or local government would be required to secure the approval of either the Attorney General or a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia that the statute did not have the purpose and would not have the effect of discriminating against voters on account of race or color. If the petitioning government chose to submit the new law to the Attorney General and if he objected to it within a 60-day period, the petitioner could still seek the court's approval. In areas to which examiners had been appointed by federal courts in voting rights cases filed by the Attorney General, the petitioning state or local government would be required to secure the approval of either the Attorney General or the authorizing court.

Subpena Power of D.C. Court. Stipulated that in actions brought by state or local governments in the federal district court for the District of Columbia to obtain approval of new voting laws (or to free themselves from the bill's coverage), subpenas could be served in any judicial district of the United States, but not at distances greater than 100 miles from the District of Columbia without permission of the D.C. court, which could be secured only upon proper application and presentation of due cause.

CHALLENGES OF VOTERS

Authorized challenges, before hearing officers appointed by the Civil Service Commission, on the qualifications of any applicant listed by federal voting examiners as eligible to vote. Required that such a challenge be filed at offices designated by the Commission and within 10 days after the listing of the challenged person had been made public. Required that such challenge be decided within 15 days of the date it was filed, but provided that challenged voters could participate in any election held in the interim.

Authorized the Commission to subpena witnesses and documentary evidence and provided enforcement machinery in case subpenas were ignored. Provided that the decision of hearing officers could be appealed in a U.S. court of appeals within 15 days after the decision of the hearing officer was served upon the petitioning party.

Specifically provided that a challenge would not be basis for a prosecution under the Act's provisions authorizing criminal penalties for voter interference.

POLL TAXES

Included a Congressional declaration that the payment of poll taxes as a condition for voting in certain states denied or abridged the right to vote. Directed the Attorney General to institute "forthwith" in the appropriate federal district courts challenges of poll taxes used as a precondition for voting or against any substitute for such taxes, enacted after Nov. 1, 1964. Stipulated that Congress, in directing the Attorney General to proceed against such taxes, was acting under authority of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. (The 14th Amendment prohibits deprivation of liberties without due process of law and guarantees equal protection of the law. The

15th Amendment prohibits denial or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Both amendments empower Congress to enforce their provisions by "appropriate legislation.")

Stipulated that during the period in which suits by the Attorney General were pending in the courts and following any decision ruling that a poll tax was constitutional, no citizen of a state or political subdivision in which the federal registration machinery (suspension of tests and/or assignment of examiners) was in effect could be denied the right to vote during the first year of his eligibility if he tendered payment of the tax for the current year to an examiner or appropriate state or local official at least 45 days prior to an election.

Authorized examiners to issue receipts for the payment of poll taxes. (Presentation of such receipts might be necessary to actually obtain the ballot for state and local elections in some states.) Directed examiners to transmit "promptly" all poll tax payments to the appropriate state or local officials together with the name and address of the applicant.

ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY

Authorized the Attorney General, upon notification by examiners that properly registered voters had been turned away from the polls, to seek court orders staying election results until persons entitled to vote had been allowed to do so and their ballots had been tabulated.

Provided penalties of up to $5,000 and/or five years' imprisonment upon conviction of any of the following: (1) intimidation, vote fraud or other interference with voting rights on the part of private citizens or public officials; (2) a refusal by public officials to allow a qualified voter to vote (whether or not he became qualified under the Act); (3) interference on the part of private citizens or public officials with persons aiding or urging others to vote or with persons exercising duties provided by the Act.

Provided penalties of up to $10,000 and/or five years' imprisonment upon conviction of falsifying or conspiring to falsify voting or registration information or buying votes (applicable only to federal elections, the election for the resident commissioner for Puerto Rico and elections in territories or possessions) or for making false or fraudulent statements before a federal examiner or hearing officer (applicable to any election).

Instructed the Attorney General to institute actions for injunctive relief when there were reasonable grounds to believe that any person was about to violate any provision of the Act.

Authorized the Civil Service Commission, at the request of the Attorney General, to appoint poll watchers in political subdivisions to which examiners had been assigned. Stipulated that private citizens, as well as federal officials, could be appointed.

Authorized poll watchers to enter and attend at any place at which voting or tabulation of votes was conducted in order to observe whether all persons qualified to vote were allowed to do so and that their ballots were properly tabulated. Directed such officials to report to the appropriate examiner, to the Attorney General and, if the federal registration machinery was triggered through court action, to the authorizing court.

Stipulated that all criminal contempt cases arising under the Act should be governed by the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. (That Act provided that the presiding judge in a voting rights case could decide whether the case would be tried by the court alone or by a jury. However, if he tried the case without a jury, the maximum penalty would be a fine of $300 and a jail term of 45 days; if he imposed a greater penalty, the defendant could demand a retrial with a jury.)

OTHER PROVISIONS

Directed the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to make a complete study to determine whether state voting laws or practices discriminated against members of the Armed Forces who seek to vote. Required that these Cabinet members make a joint report to Congress, including their findings and recommendations, by June 30, 1966.

Stipulated that if any section of the Act or its application to any person or circumstances was ruled unconstitutional by the courts, the remainder of the Act and the application of its provisions to other persons not coming under the same circumstances would not be affected.

Authorized the appropriation of necessary sums to implement provisions of the Act.

Background

The 15th Amendment to the Constitution, the basis for the 1965 legislation, became effective in 1870. It provided that neither the Federal Government nor any state could deny the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In May of that year, Congress enacted a comprehensive piece of legislation to enforce the right to vote. This law repeated the essence of the Amendment, provided criminal penalties for state officials who failed to provide all citizens with equal opportunity to qualify to vote and punished violence, intimidation and conspiracies to interfere with registration or voting. In February 1871, Congress enacted a second statute authorizing federal supervisors of elections. Their duties included inspection of registration books and registration, poll watching on election day, counting ballots and certifying election results. However, enforcement of these statutes proved ineffective and they were largely repealed by 1894.

Civil Rights Acts passed by Congress in 1957, 1960, and 1964 provided Negroes with legal means to obtain the ballot for federal elections when confronted by discriminatory registration or voting practices. Another hurdle to the ballot for Negroes was removed in 1964 when the 24th Amendment, outlawing the use of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections, was finally ratified and became part of the Constitution. Following enactment of each measure, however, civil rights groups contended that further legislation was necessary to widen the scope of the laws to include state and local elections and to speed up the pace of litigation in voting rights suits.

1957 Civil Rights Act. The 1957 Act affirmed the right of a citizen to go to court for injunctions to protect his voting rights and empowered the Federal Government, through the Attorney General, to seek injunctions against obstruction or deprivation of those rights. The Act also created a federal Civil Rights Commission with subpena powers to investigate and report to the President and Congress on the violation of voting rights and established a new Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department. (1957 Almanac p. 553)

In its 1959 report, the Civil Rights Commission found that "substantial numbers of citizens qualified to vote under state registration and election laws are being denied the right to register," and "existing remedies...are insufficient to secure and protect the right to vote of such citizens." The Commission recommended that "some method...be found by which a federal officer is empowered to register voters for federal elections who are qualified under state registration laws but are otherwise unable to register." (1959 Almanac p. 293)

Later reports of the Commission in 1961 and 1963 also called for stiffer measures to eliminate voter discrimination. (1961 Almanac p. 394; 1963 Almanac p. 363)

1960 Act. The 1960 Civil Rights Act authorized the Attorney General, after winning a civil suit brought under the 1957 Act, to ask the court to hold another adversary proceeding and make a separate finding that there was a "pattern or practice" of depriving Negroes of the right to vote in the area involved in the suit. The court could then, on application from any Negro proving discrimination, issue an order that he was qualified to vote. In its most crucial provision, the 1960 Act authorized the courts to appoint referees to help Negroes register and vote, in order to insure implementation of these provisions. (1960 Almanac p. 185)

1962 Action. The Kennedy Administration in 1962 supported two proposals in the voting rights field -- a constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax as a voting requirement in federal elections and primaries and a measure to make anyone with a sixth-grade education eligible to pass a literacy test for voting in federal elections. The poll tax amendment received Congressional approval and finally became the 24th Amendment when ratification of the required 38 states was completed in 1964. (Its only real effect was in the five states which still had a poll tax -- Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.) The literacy test bill, however, died in a 1962 Senate filibuster, with liberal civil rights forces variously laying the blame on the conservative Southern Democratic-Republican coalition, indifference of civil rights organizations, and lack of aggressive leadership by the Administration. (1962 Almanac p. 371, 404; 1964 Almanac p. 381)

Southern Negro Voter Statistics by State

STATE	Total Negro Voters as of 11/1/64[1]	Increase Since 4/1/62	% of Eligible Negroes Registered	% of Eligible Whites Registered	% Negro of Total Registered	% Negro of Voting Age Population	Presidential Winner & Margin 1964	Unregistered Negroes of Voting Age
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALA.	111,000	42,700	23.0	70.7	10.4	26.2	BG 268,353	370,000
ARK.[1]	105,000	36,000	54.4	71.7	14.6	18.4	LBJ 70,933	88,000
FLA.	300,000	117,500	63.7	84.0	12.0	15.2	LBJ 42,599	170,000
GA.[2]	270,000	94,500	44.0	74.5	16.8	25.4	BG 94,043	343,000
LA.	164,700	13,000	32.0	80.4	13.7	28.5	BG 122,157	350,000
MISS.	28,500	4,500	6.7	70.1	5.2	36.0	BG 303,910	394,000
N.C.	258,000	47,500	46.8	92.5	11.7	21.5	LBJ 175,295	293,000
S.C.	144,000	53,100	38.8	78.5	17.0	29.3	BG 93,348	227,000
TENN.	218,000	67,100	69.4	72.9	14.4	14.9	LBJ 126,082	96,000
TEXAS	375,000	133,000	57.7	53.2	12.5	11.7	LBJ 704,619	275,000
VA.	200,000	89,900	45.7	55.9	16.0	18.8	LBJ 76,704	237,000
TOTAL[1]	2,174,200	698,000	43.3	73.2	13.0	22.4	LBJ 314,421	2,843,000

1 Arkansas figures are as of Jan. 1, 1965. Nov. 1, 1964, is date used in "massive discrimination" trigger section of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. (See p. 534)

2 Voting age 18.

SOURCE: VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

NOTE: The Civil Rights Commission March 19, 1965, issued a similar report which showed rapid increases in Negro voter registration in states not covered by the Administration bill. The increases since 1956 were as follows: Tennessee from 29 to 69 percent; Florida from 32 to 63.7 percent; Texas from 37 to 57.7 percent, Arkansas from 36 to 49.3 percent. Registration in Virginia, which was covered by the bill, rose from 19 to 45.7 percent. Increases were not appreciable in other states covered by the bill.

1963 and 1964 Action. In his first Civil Rights Message of 1963, President Kennedy Feb. 28 called for expanded voting rights measures to correct the "two major defects" of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts --"the usual long and difficult delay which occurs between the filing of the suit and the judgment of the court...(and) failure to deal specifically with...abuse of discretion on the part of local election officials who do not treat all applicants uniformly." Mr. Kennedy proposed the following remedies to voter registration practices: (1) Prohibit for federal elections all oral literacy tests, unequal application of voting registration requirements, and denial of the right to vote because of errors or omissions on records or applications if these were not material in determining whether a person was qualified to vote; (2) Where literacy tests were given, require the presumption of literacy for anyone with a sixth grade education in a public school or accredited private school where the instruction was primarily in English; (3) In areas where less than 15 percent of the Negroes were registered and a voting suit was pending in the courts, permit court-appointed referees to register Negroes who were qualified under state law; (4) Provide for preferential and expedited treatment of voting rights suits in federal courts.

President Kennedy June 19, 1963, called for a broadened civil rights bill in his second Civil Rights Message, but the voting rights proposals remained the same.

The bipartisan version of the civil rights bill (HR 7152) reported by the House Judiciary Committee Nov. 20, 1963, eliminated the temporary voting registrar formula in favor of special three-judge federal courts which would hear voting rights suits if requested by the Attorney General. (Three-judge court decisions are immediately appealable to the Supreme Court, bypassing the circuit court stage.) The other Kennedy proposals were retained in the reported form of the bill. (1963 Almanac p. 334)

The 1964 Civil Rights Act, signed into law by President Johnson July 2, included all the voting rights provisions of HR 7152. (1964 Almanac. p. 338)

By mid-March 1965, the Justice Department had pressed 70 voting rights suits under civil rights legislation. As a result, thousands of Negroes had gained the ballot. Civil rights forces, however, continued to register their long-standing complaints that the judicial processes for attaining the intent of the legislation had moved too slowly and that voting rights laws should be expanded to include state and local elections.

Selma Campaign

The 1964 Civil Rights Act was intended by its proponents to take the civil rights struggle "out of the streets and into the courts." In many respects -- notably public accommodations -- these intended results were accomplished with speed. However, in several states the Negro was still denied the right to vote, either by strict requirements set by local officials, through administration of a stiff literacy test, or -- if he appealed to a court -- through unfavorable court action or through litigation periods so slow that in effect he was denied his vote in the election in question.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, decided to take the voting rights movement back into the streets in Selma, Ala., beginning Jan. 18 to "dramatize" to the nation the existing bars to Negro voting in many Southern states. Through the Selma campaign, King and other civil rights leaders hoped to arouse the nation's conscience by pointing out these difficulties. A similar drive begun in Birmingham in 1963 led eventually to enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act through a gradual buildup of pressures on the President and Congress to take action.

King chose Selma for a number of reasons. By law, registration took place only two days a month in Dallas County, of which Selma was the county seat. The actual registration process was lengthy because of the detailed requirements involved. An applicant had to fill in more than 50 blanks, write from dictation a part of the Constitution, answer four questions on the governmental process, read four passages from the Constitution and answer four questions on the passages, and sign an oath of loyalty to the United States and to Alabama. Negro registration in Dallas County had lagged substantially behind white registration. Figures from the 1960 census showed that Dallas County was 57.6 percent Negro. Its voting-age population was 29,515 -- 14,400 whites and 15,115 Negroes. Yet when the Selma campaign began Jan. 18, of those 9,877 who were registered to vote, 9,542 were white and 335 were Negro. Between May 1962 and August 1964, only 93 of the 795 Negroes who applied to register were enrolled, while 945 of the 1,232 whites who applied were enrolled.

On April 13, 1961, the Justice Department had filed a suit to enjoin the Dallas County registrars from discriminating against Negro applicants. A Federal District Court Nov. 1, 1963, issued a permanent injunction against discrimination. In response to a motion for supplementary relief, stating that discrimination still prevailed, Federal District Judge Daniel H. Thomas Feb. 4, 1965, ordered the Board of Registrars to speed its voter registration processes, adding that if all those eligible and desiring to vote were not enrolled by July 1, he would appoint a voting referee under terms of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The civil rights leaders, dismayed by the results of previous court orders, continued to protest in the streets and in the courts. Negroes were joined by whites from all parts of the country. Clergymen of all faiths traveled to Selma to participate in the drive. The professed goal continued to be an agreement by the Board of Registrars to remain open every day until all Negroes who wished to vote were registered. However, a larger goal -- to arouse public sentiment in favor of a new voter rights law -- was also being effectively achieved. King made no secret of his hopes for the movement. He said Feb. 5, "We plan to triple the number of registered Negro voters in Alabama for the 1966 Congressional elections, when we plan to purge Alabama of all Congressmen who have stood in the way of Negroes." He added that "a state that denies people education cannot demand literacy tests as a qualification for voting."

Although the peaceful marches, by their size and frequency, attracted public attention, it was three violent actions which most aroused public sentiment. A 26-year-old Selma Negro, Jimmie Lee Jackson, who said he was shot in the stomach and clubbed by Alabama state troopers Feb. 18, died Feb. 26. A white Unitarian minister from Boston, Rev. James J. Reeb, 38, died March 11 of skull fractures inflicted when he was clubbed on the head by white men March 9 in Selma. And Alabama state troopers March 7, acting on orders from Gov. George C. Wallace (D), used tear gas, night sticks and whips to halt a march from Selma to Montgomery, the state capital, severely injuring about 40 marchers. Attorneys for civil rights groups immediately filed petitions with the U.S. District Court in Montgomery for a temporary restraining

order against Wallace and the state troopers. On March 16, Negro leaders presented to the court a detailed plan for the proposed march. On March 17, Judge Frank M. Johnson issued the injunction requested by the Negro leaders. At the same time he denied a Justice Department request for an order to prohibit interference with civil rights demonstrations in addition to the march from Selma to Montgomery, and he denied a petition from Gov. Wallace for an injunction forbidding the march. In a strongly worded opinion accompanying the injunction, Judge Johnson said, "It seems basic to our constitutional principles that the extent of the right to assemble, demonstrate and march peaceably along the highways and streets in an orderly manner should be commensurate with the enormity of wrongs that are being protested and petitioned against. In this case the wrongs are enormous." Admitting that the order was going to the "outer limits" of what the Constitution allowed in peaceful assembly, the Judge added that "the wrongs and injustices inflicted upon these plaintiffs... have clearly exceeded...the outer limits of what is constitutionally permissible."

In addition to sympathy marches, demonstrations and sit-ins in every part of the country, there were calls for federal action from many groups and individuals. Republicans and Northern Democrats in both houses of Congress urged strong voting rights legislation. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People March 8 called on the President to send troops to Selma to guard against recurrences of brutality against the marchers by state troopers. Several clergymen criticized the President for avoiding federal intervention to assure Negro voting rights as well as freedom from police brutality. The United Steel-

States Requiring Literacy Tests or Similar Devices

The 1965 Voting Rights Act provided for suspension of literacy tests or similar devices used to test voter qualification in affected areas if they required that the prospective voter:

(1) Demonstrate the ability to read, write, understand or interpret any matter, or
(2) Demonstrate educational achievement or knowledge on any subject, or
(3) Possess good moral character, or
(4) Prove his qualifications by the voucher of registered voters or members of any other class.

A Justice Department survey determined that the following states had such tests or devices as of Nov. 1, 1964:

* **Alabama.** Devices embodying all the voting criteria that would be suspended by the bill upon appointment of federal examiners. Applicants must be able to "read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language" and must possess "good character." A test devised by the State Supreme Court -- and challenged by the Justice Department -- contained understanding, interpretation, knowledge and voucher requirements.

* **Alaska.** The "ability to speak or read English unless prevented by physical disability," or proof of having voted in the general election of Nov. 4, 1924.

Arizona, California, Maine and Massachusetts. Ability to write one's name and read in English the U.S. Constitution. (In most cases Arizonans are required only to attest that they can read the Constitution. If the registrar is in doubt, the applicant then may be asked to read from other printed papers.)

Connecticut. Ability to read in English any part of the state constitution or statutes and "good moral character."

Delaware. Ability to read the state constitution and write one's name.

* **Georgia.** All but the voucher test. The applicant is required to read aloud from either the federal or state constitution and either write English, or demonstrate "good character and his understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship." If he chooses the latter course, he is presented a standard list of questions on government.

Hawaii. Ability to "speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language."

Idaho. A moral character test. Persons barred from voting include prostitutes, those who keep, live in, frequent, or "habitually resort to any house of prostitution or of ill fame," homosexuals of either sex, and persons who belong to organizations that advocate or aid persons in bigamy or polygamy.

* **Louisiana.** All the devices in the bill. An applicant must prove his ability to read and write, show good moral character, "understand the duties and obligations of citizens under a republican form of government," understand and interpret any section of the federal or state constitutions, and present two voters of his precinct to vouch for him.

* **Mississippi.** All devices but the voucher requirement. An applicant must prove his ability "to read and write any section of the constitution of this state and give a reasonable interpretation thereof to the county registrar...(and) a reasonable understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government." He must also show good moral character.

New Hampshire. Ability to "write and to read in such a manner as to show that he is not being assisted in so doing and is not reciting from memory."

New York and Oregon. The ability, except in the case of physical disability, to read and write the English language.

North Carolina. Ability to read and write in English any section of the Constitution.

* **South Carolina.** Ability to read and write any section of the state constitution or, proof of payment of all taxes due for the previous year on property assessed at $300 or more.

* **Virginia.** Application in one's own handwriting, "without aids, suggestions, or memorandum."

Washington. Ability "to read and speak the English language so as to comprehend the meaning of ordinary English prose."

Wyoming. Ability to read the state constitution.

* *Indicates state literacy tests suspended under the Voting Rights Act. In addition, tests were suspended in 28 North Carolina counties, three Arizona counties and one Idaho county.*

workers Union March 12 sent telegrams to Gov. Wallace asking him to protect the rights of all Alabamans and to President Johnson urging him to take all steps necessary to protect lives in Alabama. In front of the White House in Washington, pickets maintained a round-the-clock vigil. There were sit-ins at the Capitol, in the White House and during rush hour across Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House, as well as demonstrations at the Justice Department. It was against this backdrop that the Administration submitted to Congress its voting rights proposals.

PRESIDENT'S REQUESTS

In a televised address before an extraordinary joint session of Congress, President Johnson March 15 called for rapid enactment of strong voting rights legislation to "strike down restrictions to voting in all elections -- federal, state and local -- which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote." The President declared that "...the time for waiting is gone...outside this chamber is the outraged conscience of a nation -- the grave concern of many nations -- and the harsh judgment of history on our acts." (For text, see p. 1365)

The Administration bill, submitted March 17, was accompanied by a letter from the President, noting that the legislation would "help rid the nation of racial discrimination in every aspect of the electoral process and thereby insure the right of all to vote." (For text, see p. 1367)

Basis and Scope. The Administration proposal was based on the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, which provided that no person shall be denied the right to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" and gave Congress the power to enforce its terms by "appropriate legislation."

In subsequent action on the measure, Congress retained and, in some cases, broadened the major Administration proposals.

Following are the major provisions of the original Administration voting rights bill and action taken on them by Congress:

Federal Registration Machinery. The key provision of the Administration bill was a voter registration process which called for the suspension of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices and, in certain cases, the appointment of federal voting examiners to supervise the voter registration process in states and political subdivisions which failed to attain certain levels of voter activity. States and political subdivisions falling short of the bill's standards would be those in which literacy tests or similar devices were used as a qualification for voting on Nov. 1, 1964, and where the Director of the Census determined that less than 50 percent of the persons of voting age residing in the area were registered to vote on that date or actually voted in the 1964 Presidential election. If one condition but not the other existed in an area in November of 1964, the bill would not apply.

Federal examiners would be assigned when the Attorney General certified to the Civil Service Commission that discrimination against voters existed in a particular area to which the bill was applicable and that corrective federal action was necessary. The Attorney General would either make the certification on his own initiative or after receiving and deeming legitimate 20 or more written complaints from residents of an applicable area who claimed that they had been denied the right to vote on the grounds of race or color. The Civil Service Commission then would appoint as many federal examiners as were considered necessary to supervise voting registration in the political subdivision in which discrimination occurred.

This section of the bill, known as the "massive discrimination" trigger, was retained by Congress in the final version of S 1564.

Role of Examiners. Federal examiners were authorized to interview applicants concerning their qualifications for voting and order appropriate state or local authorities to register all persons they found qualified to vote. The Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Attorney General, would instruct examiners concerning state laws that would be applicable to the federal registration process.

If state or local officials denied a federally processed applicant the right to vote, the Justice Department could go into a federal court and get an order impounding the ballots until persons entitled to vote had been allowed to do so and their ballots had been counted. These provisions were retained in the final bill.

Prior Approval Provisions. Before a state or local government whose voter-qualification law was nullified by the bill could enforce any new law, that government had to obtain prior approval in a three-judge court in the District of Columbia, with the right of direct appeal to the Supreme Court. Federal judges outside the District of Columbia thus were prohibited from hearing such cases. When asked during hearings March 18 before the House Judiciary Committee whether the intent of that provision was to exclude Southern judges from hearing such cases, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach replied that the provision was added in order to simplify implementation of the Act. Katzenbach said otherwise three judicial circuits would be handling cases arising from the bill, and would establish different procedures in their adjudication. The final bill retained the Administration's prior approval provision but added language authorizing petitioning states or political subdivisions to secure approval of either the Attorney General or the D.C. court.

Appeal of Federal Action. A state or political subdivision in which the bill had been invoked would have judicial recourse. Such a state or political subdivision would be permitted to file suit in a three-judge federal court in the District of Columbia to the effect that there had been no discrimination against voters on the basis of race or color for a ten-year period preceding the filing of the suit. If such a case were successful, the Act would become inapplicable in the area represented by the petitioner. However, the Act could not be declared inapplicable in the case of any state in which a U.S. court had found voting discrimination in the preceding 10 years. Administration officials pointed out that past court judgments finding voter discrimination in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi cases ensured that the laws of those states could not be exempted for at least ten years. Judgments in suits regarding Georgia counties ensured that Georgia could not be exempted under the provisions of the bill for at least five years. Only Virginia and South Carolina, of the states covered by the bill, could technically seek exemption. The Government was prepared to introduce evidence that discrimination had in fact occurred in those states.

These provisions were modified in the final version to prevent the termination of the bill's applicability for five years following a finding of discrimination.

Penalties for Interference. Intimidation, vote fraud, or other interference with rights ensured by the bill

would carry upon conviction a maximum fine of $5,000, maximum imprisonment of five years or both. Retained and broadened in final bill.

Poll Taxes. The bill did not go so far as to ban poll taxes in state and local elections. It provided, however, that no voter applicant could be denied the ballot for failure to pay a poll tax if he tendered payment to an examiner during the year of the election in which he wished to vote. The examiner was authorized to collect the tax and pass it on to state or local officials. An Administration spokesman said the poll tax provision of the bill would assuage situations in which such levies had to be paid as much as 19 months before an election. A similar provision was adopted as part of a much broader final poll tax section. (See p. 535)

BILLS INTRODUCED

The Administration proposals were introduced in the House March 17 (HR 6400) by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and in the Senate the following day (S 1564) by 66 co-sponsors.

Douglas Bill. An alternative voting rights bill (S 1517) was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and nine other sponsors. The bipartisan measure differed from the Administration bill in banning poll taxes and providing that the federal registration machinery could also be triggered in areas, with or without a literacy test, where less than 25 percent of voting-age Negroes (instead of less than 50 percent of the total voting-age population) were registered in 1964.

McCulloch Bill. Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), ranking minority member of the House Judiciary Committee, April 5 introduced a voting rights bill (HR 7112) backed by House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.), who had called for improvement of the Administration bill drafted in cooperation with Senate Minority Leader Dirksen. The House leadership bill:

Authorized appointment of a federal voting examiner within a district whenever the Attorney General received and considered meritorious 25 or more complaints from district residents alleging discrimination against race or color in registering or voting. If the examiner found that 25 or more had been denied the right to register or vote, he would register them.

Authorized examiners to consider a sixth-grade education evidence of literacy, and in other cases to administer state literacy tests, provided the tests were fair and non-discriminatory.

Permitted actions of a federal examiner to be challenged within ten days before a federal hearing officer appointed by the Civil Service Commission. The hearing officer would have ten days to render a decision.

When a hearing officer had determined that 25 or more persons in a voting district had been denied the right to vote because of race or color, a pattern or practice of discrimination would be established. The Civil Service Commission could then appoint as many additional examiners and hearing officers as necessary to register all other persons within the county who might be subject to discrimination. The decision of a hearing officer could be appealed in the local federal court of appeals, but the motion would have to be filed within 15 days of the hearing officer's decision.

Authorized registrants in a voting district in which a pattern of discrimination had been established to bypass local registrars if they had reason to believe they would be subject to coercion and intimidation. Officials acting under color of law to coerce and intimidate qualified voters would be subject to fines up to $5,000, imprisonment up to five years, or both.

Senate

Acting on the request of President Johnson for rapid action, the Senate bipartisan leadership March 18 moved that the Senate send the bill (S 1564) to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report the measure no later than April 9. The motion was adopted March 18 by a 67-13 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1032)

The leadership's tactic was employed because the Committee, under Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), had never willingly reported a civil rights bill. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 was reported from the Committee on the instructions of the Senate; the Senate voted to bypass the Committee altogether in considering the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964 and the 1962 constitutional amendment barring payment of a poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections and primaries.

DEBATE -- Eastland said it was "an unheard of thing" to give his Committee only 15 days to study "a bill as far-reaching as this."

Strom Thurmond (R S.C.), Spessard Holland (D Fla.), Lister Hill (D Ala.) and John Stennis (D Miss.) attacked the Administration measure and said it should be studied more thoroughly in committee.

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), one of the principal sponsors of S 1564, said that 15 working days to clear the measure was time enough after 95 years of "trying to catch up with the 15th Amendment."

Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.) said more than two weeks of committee study was necessary to ensure "a bill that would be more reasonable and more just, a bill that would seek to strike at discrimination where it exists, and not seek to punish or impose additional power in areas where no discrimination exists."

HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 23 - April 5 on the bipartisan-backed Administration voting rights bill (S 1564) and on S 1517, a second bipartisan measure.

TESTIMONY -- March 23 -- In a three-hour dialogue with Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), a member of the Committee, contended that sections of the Administration bill were unconstitutional or otherwise unfair:

- Ervin said the provision that areas affected by the measure would have to prove in court that "neither the petitioner nor any person acting under color of law" had discriminated against voters in the previous ten years was "too harsh." He pointed out that an entire state or subdivision might be penalized for the acts of a single person. The Attorney General agreed that the language of the bill might be changed to eliminate the chance that "one isolated instance of discrimination" would trigger the entire act.
- Ervin said the bill was an unconstitutional ex post facto law which presumed "rascality" on the part of local voting registrars. The effect of the measure, he said, would be to "punish" states and local governments for acts committed before the pending measure became law. He also said certain states would be judged guilty by the bill while others would be arbitrarily acquitted. Katzenbach answered that since infringements of Negro rights had been illegal for almost a century, areas to which the bill was applicable could be held accountable

Voting Bill Criticized for a Variety of Reasons

A variety of criticisms, from civil rights advocates as well as constitutional authorities and opponents of civil rights legislation, were made as Judiciary Committees of both House and Senate studied the Administration voting rights proposal.

Objections to the bill fell into the broad categories of constitutional questions, inadequacies of coverage, and practical problems posed by the measure. Virtually no one was prepared to accept the Administration bill as drafted.

Following is a summary of major objections to the measure, together with Administration rebuttals.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS

1. Contention: Congress has no constitutional power to abolish state prerogatives to set voter qualifications. A number of constitutional authorities, many of whom supported voting rights legislation, contended that the federal registration machinery provided by the bill would violate Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution, which provides that "electors (voters) in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." (When the federal registration apparatus provided in the Administration bill was invoked, it would annul all state voting qualifications other than those pertaining to age, length of residence, conviction of a felony without subsequent pardon, and mental incompetence.) (For testimony, see p. 543)

Dr. Robert G. Dixon Jr., professor of constitutional law at the George Washington University Law School, told CQ March 30 that "there is a critical and indeed tragic problem of Negro voter discrimination in the South. A strong and broad federal law is needed and should reach discrimination wherever practiced. However, it should be directed squarely to the discriminatory application of literacy tests -- many of which are themselves concededly valid and have been upheld by the Supreme Court."

Administration Position. The 15th Amendment outlawing discrimination in voting, supersedes Article 1 of the Constitution with regard to state-enacted voter qualification laws when those laws violated the 15th Amendment. (See testimony p. 543)

2. Contention: The Administration bill is an unconstitutional ex post facto law and bill of attainder which "punished" states and localities for acts committed before the pending legislation became law. (See p. 541)

Administration Position. Rather than a form of "punishment," the federal registration apparatus was merely an effort to implement the 15th Amendment by establishing a formula for redressing instances of "massive discrimination." During hearings before committees of both chambers, Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach said that because infringement of Negro rights had been illegal for almost a century, areas to which the bill was applicable could be held accountable for the previous ten years.

INADEQUACIES

1. Contention: The triggering device set up by the bill would not reach "pockets of discrimination" in a number of states. (See p. 543, 557)

Administration Position. The Administration bill was aimed only at areas of "hardcore" discrimination. After enactment, Katzenbach maintained, the machinery provided by previous civil rights legislation could deal effectively with pocket discrimination because a task force of Justice Department attorneys would be freed from present cases in hardcore areas.

2. Contention: A comprehensive voting rights measure should eliminate the use of poll taxes altogether. Civil rights leaders and supporters of the bipartisan Senate bill (S 1517) contended in hearings that the poll tax was still a major obstruction to Negro registration in the Southern states in which the tax was still levied for state and local elections.

Administration Position. The 15th Amendment basis of the proposed act probably would not support a clause to outlaw poll taxes. For such a provision to stand up in court it would have to be proven that the tax had been used to discriminate against voters in violation of the 15th Amendment. (See p. 543)

3. Contention. The bill's requirement that Negro voters must first approach state or local registrars before they might obtain federal assistance could subject them to intimidation. During Congressional hearings, civil rights advocates were insistent that Negro voter registrants either be able to avoid state registrars or receive on-the-spot protection from intimidation under the bill.

Administration Position. Under terms of the bill, the Attorney General could waive the provision for attempted state registration in areas where Negroes were subjected to intimidation, long delays, or odd hours at which they must register.

PRACTICAL OBJECTIONS

1. Contention: It is unjust and pointless to require that states and localities seeking relief from the federal registration apparatus must come to a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia rather than similar federal courts in their own areas. (See p. 543)

Administration Position. It had been necessary to establish a single district for adjudicating such cases so that procedural complications would not arise. (See p. 543)

2. Contention: The bill's arbitrary formula brings under coverage a number of areas that have not discriminated against voters. Spokesmen for groups representing a wide divergence of political persuasions asserted during hearings that it was an over-sight of the bill to establish a formula that would include the state of Alaska and other localities which they said had obviously not been guilty of voter discrimination. The Justice Department had conceded that those areas were "special cases" and would probably be exempted from the measure.

for infringements of the previous ten years. He said the federal voter registration mechanism was not a form of "punishment" but only an effort to implement the 15th Amendment by establishing a formula for redressing instances of "massive discrimination."

● States and localities in which the bill is invoked should be able to seek recourse in nearby federal courts, Ervin said, rather than being required to bring their cases to the District of Columbia. He said he recognized certain advantages in requiring a three-judge federal court but asked why such panels could not be convened in various Southern cities. The Attorney General replied that the intent of the provision was to avoid procedural complications by bringing all the cases into one district. He said the choice of the "seat of government" for the court "seemed like a good way of doing it." Regarding Ervin's complaint that witnesses in some instances might have to travel "a thousand miles" to Washington, Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), a member of the Committee, interjected that it was often "easier for states to come to Washington than for some voters to walk a block down to their courthouse."

March 24 -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), a member of the Committee, called for a strengthening of the proposed Administration bill to include provisions abolishing all poll taxes and providing an additional triggering device that would ensure a wider application of the bill. The additional triggering mechanism, embodied in S 1517, of which Javits was a co-sponsor, would invoke the federal registration machinery in an area where less than 25 percent of Negro voting-age population, based on Civil Rights Commission figures, was registered or voted in the 1964 general election.

Attorney General Katzenbach said that he agreed with the intent of both suggestions; however, he added that it was uncertain whether either proposal could survive a legal challenge. If the poll tax were abolished under the 15th Amendment, Katzenbach said, it would have to be proved that the use of the tax was discriminatory. Such proof would be difficult to make, he said, because a number of Southern states used devices more effective than the poll tax to discriminate against Negro voters. Rather than add additional poll tax provisions to S 1564, the Attorney General suggested that a separate statute be adopted to eliminate the tax as a violation of the 14th Amendment. Turning to the 25 percent triggering mechanism Javits had proposed, Katzenbach said that the Administration had considered that approach but had rejected it because "we did not consider the (Civil Rights Commission) figures accurate.... We feared the figures might be litigated."

Resuming his attack of the day before, Senator Ervin contended that the Administration bill's provisions to strike down certain voter qualifications in states covered by the measure were unconstitutional. Pointing out that the Constitution empowered the states to fix voter qualifications, Ervin argued that Congress had no power to annul those provisions. Katzenbach retorted that he had "judicial support" in past court decisions to uphold his position that the 15th Amendment superseded Article 1, Section 2, which gives states the power to set their own voter qualifications. "Let me be crystal clear," Katzenbach said. "I have no desire to alter the Constitution. I have only a desire to enforce its provisions."

DIRKSEN TESTIMONY

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), another member of the Committee, said he would offer an amendment to reduce the requirement that a state or political subdivision must have a ten-year record of non-discrimination before coverage of the proposed law would lapse. Dirksen said the requirement should be set up on a "carrots and stick basis -- that there be some inducement" for compliance. Katzenbach countered that 10 years was "eminently reasonable." The Attorney General added: "Forty years is unreasonable, and I'd say somewhere between 10 and 40 years the law would be upheld." Something must be done, he said, if "past practices are to be cured -- not punished." Katzenbach, however, said that he was willing to amend the measure in order to clarify that areas covered by the bill would be able to free themselves of the federal registration machinery after 10 "clean" years, regardless of the date the bill took effect. The Attorney General explained that if a state had not discriminated for nine and one-half years before the bill's enactment date, it would be free of the law's provisions six months after enactment.

Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) proposed that the lending of money to pay a poll tax be made a criminal violation. Eastland contended that large organizations such as the AFL-CIO spent thousands of dollars to cover the taxes. Katzenbach answered that the proposed legislation was not in any broad measure concerned with the poll tax.

March 25 -- Eastland contended that the Administration bill had been shaped so that the President's home state of Texas would not be brought under its terms. Katzenbach assured Eastland that specific exemption of Texas was not the intent of those who drafted the bill.

Eastland further contended that the measure would provide heavier criminal penalties for violation of the proposed law in several states than are provided for the same crime in other states. Dirksen replied that the criminal penalties of the bill would apply equally to all 50 states since the measure reiterated the 15th Amendment requirement that no voting qualification or procedure be imposed to deny or abridge the right to vote on account of race or color.

Katzenbach said that President Johnson was "terribly interested" in lowering the voting age to 18 and also wanted to eliminate the poll tax altogether. Katzenbach said he had advised the President, however, that both changes would require a constitutional amendment.

March 29 -- Charles J. Bloch of Macon, Ga., a former president of the Georgia Bar Association, contended that there were already sufficient laws on the books to deal with voter discrimination. Bloch also said the Administration bill was unconstitutional because Congress had no power to "presume" the guilt of the states covered by the bill by applying an "arbitrary percentage" to an "arbitrary past date."

March 30 -- Leander H. Perez, of Plaquemines Parish, La., contended that the Administration bill was a "hand-in-glove" part of a Communist conspiracy to control the Deep South by setting up "Negro rule." Dirksen retorted that the contention was "a reflection on the Senators and lawyers who participated" in drafting the measure. Dirksen added that Perez' charge had been "about as stupid as anything I ever heard." Perez replied that he considered the persons who had participated in the drafting of the bill "good American citizens" and that he hoped his remarks would not be taken as personal.

Perez told the Committee that he was representing Louisiana Gov. John J. McKeithen. However, McKeithen told the press that he had authorized Perez only to present his position that voter qualifications be left to the states.

March 31 -- A. Ross Eckler, acting director of the Census Bureau, said he did not consider it necessary for the Census to compile voter registration figures to determine whether a state or locality should come under the Administration bill. Eckler said that voting figures gave "completely responsible answers" to which areas should be covered by the measure.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), a member of the Committee, asked Eckler if this meant that a state could register 100 percent of eligible voters and still be covered by the bill if less than 50 percent voted in 1964. Eckler replied, "That's my interpretation."

Civil Service Commissioner John W. Macy Jr. said that he estimated only "about 100" federal voting examiners would be appointed under the proposed legislation. Macy said the examiners would have to be people of "maturity, unquestioned impartiality and integrity." The Commissioner said that local residents would be used wherever feasible and added that he hoped federal employees could be appointed for short-term tenures.

Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) asked if Macy would appoint examiners from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which Eastland charged was Communist-influenced. Macy replied that examiners would not be subjected to "political tests" and that only "loyal qualified American citizens" would be appointed.

April 1 -- Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) called the Administration measure "hasty, stringent, and ill-advised legislation," which "carries with it more fundamental harm to our form of government than the little good that might be accomplished in the long run by its enforcement." Sparkman said he thought existing law could be broadly applied to deal effectively with voter discrimination.

April 5 -- Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) proposed an amendment to the Administration bill to provide federal penalties for fraudulent registration or voting. Williams said that while he strongly favored equal voting rights for all, he felt "just as strongly that this guarantee is meaningless if that vote is not counted properly, or if that vote is effectively cancelled by a vote that is illegally cast, or if another person illegally registers to vote."

ADMINISTRATION-DIRKSEN AMENDMENTS

The Administration, in consultation with the Senate Republican leadership, April 5 agreed to additional provisions suggested by critics of the bill. (See box, p. 542) These amendments:

- Authorized federal courts, in suits brought by the Attorney General, to order the appointment of federal voting examiners if needed to enforce the 15th Amendment and to suspend literacy tests and other devices used to discriminate against voters.
- Exempted from the bill's triggering mechanism a state or political subdivision where less than 20 percent of the voting-age public was non-white.
- Permitted federal courts, on suits filed by the Attorney General, to suspend indefinitely any state poll tax they determined had been used to discriminate against voters. (Non-discriminatory poll taxes would remain in force.)

These amendments were embodied in a substitute for the original Administration bill. Although a new text was submitted for consideration by the Judiciary Committee, the number of the bill, S 1564, remained unchanged.

BILL APPROVED

The Judiciary Committee April 9 reported a voting rights bill (S 1564 -- S Rept 162) substantially stronger than the one submitted by the Administration. The bill was ordered reported by a 12-4 vote. Voting against approval were four Southern Democrats: Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (Miss.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.), John L. McClellan (Ark.), and Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), who was absent but requested that he be recorded in opposition to the measure.

The major change approved by the Committee was the addition of a ban on the use of poll taxes in state and local elections. Other key amendments:

- Added a second "automatic" trigger which would provide for appointment of voting examiners to states and political subdivisions in which fewer than 25 percent of the voting-age persons of Negro race or any other race or color were registered to vote. (This was intended to cover areas where no discriminatory tests were used.)
- Authorized the use of poll watchers to observe election procedures in states and localities to which examiners had been assigned.
- Authorized examiners to order registration of applicants without requiring them to show they first had been turned down by local registrars within the past 90 days.
- Made private citizens, as well as public officials, criminally liable for interfering with voter rights.

These amendments were proposed by a nine-man liberal group on the Committee: Sens. Hart (D Mich.), Long (D Mo.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bayh (D Ind.), Burdick (D N.D.), Tydings (D Md.), Fong (R Hawaii), Scott (R Pa.), and Javits (R N.Y.).

Two limitations, sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Dirksen, were written into the bill. These amendments provided:

- A reduction from 10 to 5 years in the period it would take a state or political subdivision to purge itself of a finding of discrimination.
- An "escape" provision for states and political subdivisions which could prove in court that their percentage of voting-age population voting in the most recent Presidential election exceeded the national average or that at least 60 percent of their voting age residents were registered to vote, in addition to proving that they had not discriminated.

The Committee, which had been under instructions from the Senate to report a voting bill by midnight April 9, completed action on the measure only minutes before the deadline. Because proponents of the bill were unable to reconcile differences on the poll tax and escape provisions, the committee bill went to the floor "without recommendation."

COMMITTEE STATEMENTS

In view of the tight deadline on reporting the bill, additional time was granted for submission of views. Individual views were submitted April 20 by opponents (S Rept 162 -- Part 2) and April 21 by proponents of the measure (S Rept 162 -- Part 3).

View of Opponents. Three Committee members from Southern states who had voted against S 1564 in committee adopted as individual views statements made during Senate hearings by two Southern attorneys -- Charles J. Bloch of Macon, Ga., and Thomas H. Watkins of Jackson, Miss. Signing the statement were Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.).

The bill was unconstitutional, the statements contended, because Congress had no power to abolish state prerogatives to set voter qualifications as provided by Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution. The statements disputed the contention that the 15th Amendment took away the exclusive right of states to establish voting qualifications. They asserted that the 17th Amendment had reaffirmed the original language of Article 1, Section 2, providing that "the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for the most numerous branch of the state legislatures."

Joint Statement of Proponents. The 12 non-Southern members of the Committee filed a statement supporting the bill as a strong measure "to eradicate once and for all the chronic system of racial discrimination which has for so long excluded so many citizens from the electorate because of the color of their skins, contrary to the explicit command of the 15th Amendment." They said that existing law could not solve the problem of voting discrimination because of "the intransigence of local officials and dilatory tactics, two factors which have largely neutralized years of litigating effort by the Department of Justice."

Because of differences of view, their report did not include endorsements of the bill's provisions outlawing state and local poll taxes and establishing an escape mechanism for states which could prove that they had attained adequate levels of voter activity. Committee members signing the statement were Dodd (D Conn.), Hart (D Mich.), Long (D Mo.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bayh (D Ind.), Burdick (D N.D.), Tydings (D Md.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.), Fong (R Hawaii), Scott (R Pa.), and Javits (R N.Y.).

Additional Views of Proponents. The same members of the Committee, except for Dirksen and Hruska, submitted additional views supporting the committee amendment which would abolish the poll tax.

They contended that poll taxes were discriminatory in placing "a far heavier economic burden on Negroes than on whites." According to the Census of 1960, they pointed out, median income for white families in Texas and Virginia was almost twice as great as that of non-white families, 2-1/2 times as great in Alabama and three times as great in Mississippi. "A Negro in Mississippi... whose income reaches the non-white state median would have to pay over 12 percent of one week's income in order to vote." The 10 members also based support for the poll tax amendment on a contention that the collection of such taxes had been undertaken in a "blatantly discriminatory manner."

The bipartisan group also endorsed a provision authorizing the appointment of federal voting examiners to states and voting districts in which less than 25 percent of the Negro voting-age population was registered to vote.

The group opposed a Dirksen amendment which provided an escape mechanism to states and voting districts which proved in federal court that their voter turnout in the 1964 Presidential election exceeded the 1964 national average (62 percent) or that their voter registration had risen above 60 percent of eligible voters, in addition to proving that they had not discriminated. The 10 members asserted that the amendment would have "the net effect of stimulating additional litigation sooner after the enactment of the bill than would have been the case" had it not been added.

Javits Additional Views. Javits submitted additional individual views endorsing an amendment that he had not been able to introduce in the Committee's sessions because of the time limitation on reporting the measure. The amendment, he said, provided that education in any language in an accredited school in any state, territory, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico be considered equivalent to education in English for the purpose of determining literacy.

Floor Action

The Senate May 26, by a 77-19 roll-call vote, passed S 1564 with amendments and sent it to the House. A debate-limiting cloture motion, adopted the day before by a 70-30 roll-call vote, set the stage for passage of the bill on the 25th day of debate. (For voting, see chart p. 1042)

Prior to passage, the Senate adopted, by a 78-18 roll-call vote, a leadership substitute for the version of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. In its major variation from the committee bill, the substitute dropped the controversial poll tax ban and provided instead for court tests of discriminatory levies. (For other details of substitute, see below)

In debate on the measure, Southern opponents of S 1564 argued vehemently that the bill was unconstitutional in circumventing a state's rights to impose its own voting criteria. But an expected filibuster never developed. Instead, the Southerners attempted to alter the bill's main provisions by proposing numerous amendments. None of the major amendments was adopted, and most were overwhelmed by margins of 2-1 and 3-1.

Much of the five week debate was consumed by the bill's supporters, who disagreed among themselves on the poll tax issue. One group of Senators pushed to retain the flat ban contained in the committee bill. Another group, which had the Administration's support, contended that a ban might be unconstitutional because of doubtful Congressional powers to impose such action. To ensure safe constitutional footing, this group proposed to direct the Attorney General to initiate court proceedings against such levies.

A crucial test on the ban issue came May 11 after Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) had deleted it from the leadership substitute and provided instead for court tests of discriminatory levies. By a narrow 45-49 roll-call vote, the Senate blocked a move by Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) to write the ban back into the bill. On May 19, the Senate by a 69-20 roll call adopted another Mansfield -- Dirksen proposal adding a Congressional declaration that poll taxes infringed on the right to vote. (For voting, see charts p. 1037, 1039)

In further contrast to action on civil rights legislation in previous years, the leadership interspersed the debate on S 1564 on several days with routine business and never called early or late sessions until the day of passage. This procedure was criticized by a Northern Republican, Jack Miller (Iowa), who said before cloture was invoked May 25 that there had been no "concern on the part of the leadership for speeding up action." Miller submitted a detailed table indicating that opponents of the measure had used only 23-1/2 hours of debate time on the bill and amendments.

As the debate continued, however, Senate leaders tried to limit it and bring the bill to a vote. Mansfield three times sought unanimous consent to limit debate. Each time, his motion was blocked by Allen J. Ellender (D La.), a leader of the Southern faction. On May 21, a petition for a cloture motion was filed by Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), the bill's floor manager. It was signed by 29 Democrats

and 9 Republicans (16 signatures were needed). Approval of the cloture motion four days later marked only the second time in its history -- but the second time in two years -- that the Senate had voted to close off debate on a civil rights statute. (See box, p. 551)

Following is a chronological account of highlights in floor action on S 1564:

DEBATE OPENS

Senate debate on the voting bill began April 22. Opening debate on the measure centered on the means by which states and localities could avoid being subject to the provisions of the bill, the constitutionality of a provision to suspend literacy tests in certain states and political subdivisions, and a proposed amendment to provide

Controversy Centers on Poll Tax Ban

A major controversy of the session resulted from an attempt by Congressional liberals to include a flat ban on poll taxes in the voting bill.

Sentiment for the ban increased during hearings on the measure, when civil rights leaders vigorously criticized the Administration bill for not prohibiting state and local poll taxes. Use of such levies, they said, had prevented thousands of low-income persons from participating in elections.

The Judiciary Committees of both House and Senate later reported bills with the ban. In the Senate, however, the provision was dropped when its constitutionality was questioned. Proponents of the ban attempted to restore it, but their amendment was rejected by a narrow 45-49 roll-call vote.

Outcome of the provision remained in doubt for two weeks while House-Senate conferees sought agreement on a final bill. A compromise provision was finally adopted when civil rights groups urged House conferees to drop the ban and agree to court tests of poll taxes.

BACKGROUND

The 1965 attempt to include a flat ban on poll taxes in the voting bill marked the first time that Congress had given serious consideration to prohibiting the tax in state and local elections. It was only after 30 years of futile efforts that anti-poll tax forces in 1962 gained approval for a constitutional amendment (ratified as the 24th Amendment in 1964) banning the tax in federal elections. Similar statutes had been passed by the House in 1942, 1943, 1945, 1947 and 1949, but the bills never came to a vote in the Senate. (1964 Almanac, p. 381)

Twenty-seven states in 1965 imposed a poll tax, but it was used as a voter qualification in only four Southern states -- Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

Poll taxes as a requirement for voting in the United States occurred in two different eras. The levies were introduced in some states during the early days of the nation as a substitute for property qualifications, which had been enacted as voting prerequisites. The intent of the early levies was to enlarge the electorate. These taxes were gradually eliminated, and by the time of the Civil War, few states still had them.

During the second era of the poll tax, which began in the early 1890s, levies were imposed by Southern states as one of a number of devices to restrict suffrage. Poll taxes tied to the right to vote were adopted in 11 Southern states -- Florida (1889), Mississippi and Tennessee (1890), Arkansas (1892), South Carolina (1895), Louisiana (1898), North Carolina (1900), Alabama (1901), Virginia and Texas (1902) and Georgia (1908).

The levies were ostensibly adopted to "cleanse" elections of mass abuse, but the records of constitutional conventions held in five Southern states during the period contained statements praising the poll tax as a measure to bar the Negro as well as the poor white from the franchise. Many historians have asserted that these measures were taken to limit the popular base of agrarian revolution inspired by the Populist party.

Since the turn-of-the-century imposition of the poll taxes, seven Southern states dropped the levies. North Carolina, which repealed its poll tax with the granting of womanhood suffrage in 1920, was the first. Other states repealing the tax, all during periods of keen interest in political races, were: Louisiana (1934), Florida (1937), Georgia (1945), South Carolina (1951), Tennessee (1953) and Arkansas (1964). In each of the first six states to drop the tax, voter participation increased sharply in the next election following repeal, decreased in subsequent elections and then rose again. In a widely respected 1958 study entitled "The Poll Tax in the South," Frederic D. Ogden of the University of Alabama political science faculty estimated that 5 percent of the initial increase in each state could be attributed to the repeal of the poll tax.

Of the four Southern states which still levied poll taxes as a voter qualification, attempts had been made in all but Mississippi to repeal or alter them.

Constitutional amendments to repeal poll taxes were rejected by Virginia voters in 1949 and Texas voters in both 1949 and 1963. Alabama voters in 1953 amended the state constitution to reduce the cumulative effect of the poll tax from a maximum of 24 years and maximum payment of $36 to two years with a ceiling of $3. In May 1965, the Alabama State Senate voted overwhelmingly to approve a constitutional amendment repealing the tax. Action on a similar measure in the Alabama House was deferred until a later session. The Texas legislature in May 1965 approved a 1966 referendum to repeal the tax.

penalties for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes.

The voting rights proposal became the pending business of the Senate on April 13; unlike 1964, when a motion to take up the civil rights legislation then before Congress was not agreed to until the 16th day of debate, Southerners in 1965 did not attempt to delay immediate consideration of the voting bill itself. Debate on S 1564 was scheduled to begin April 21 after the Senate returned from an Easter recess, but was delayed another day when the Senate adjourned, after conducting little business, as a token of respect for Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), who died April 18. (1964 Alamanac, p. 357)

While debate continued on the floor, supporters of voting rights legislation attempted in meetings to resolve differences among themselves about controversial amendments to the bill that were added in the Judiciary Committee. The amendments were to:

- Outlaw poll taxes in state and local elections.
- Exempt from the bill's "massive discrimination" trigger a state or locality which could prove in federal court that its voter activity had reached certain specified levels and that it had not discriminated against voters.

The Senate leadership of both parties opposed the poll tax amendment after the Justice Department expressed doubt about its constitutionality. (President Johnson at his April 17 news conference said he was advised "by constitutional lawyers that we have a problem in repealing the poll tax by statute." He said he had asked the Attorney General to meet with Senate and House Members who were interested "and, if possible, take every step that he can within constitutional bounds to see that the poll tax is not used as a discrimination against any voter anywhere.")

The "escape" amendment was strongly opposed by some Senators who contended that it might enable Southern states to avoid the bill's requirements by increasing white voter registration.

STRATEGY SHAPED

Supporters of S 1564 began a series of conferences April 27 to resolve their differences. At the request of Senate Majority Leader Mansfield, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey met with the supporters.

Whether or not the debate would develop into a long Southern filibuster against the bill was not yet clear. In the first week of debate, the Senate was convening at its normal hour of noon. Debate on one day was minimal as the Senate considered an appropriations bill.

Both sides were still shaping strategy throughout the week. It was generally believed that the proponents of the bill had more than enough votes to invoke cloture and bring the bill to a vote if the Southerners attempted to prevent action by filibustering. The powerful group of Southern Senators which -- until the 1964 civil rights cloture was invoked -- possessed extensive bargaining power to obtain changes in proposed civil rights laws, was considerably diminished in strength by 1965. Their long-time leader, Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), was ill and away from the Senate. In addition, there were indications that some Southerners might not oppose the bill. For instance, there were reports that George A. Smathers (D Fla.) and J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) might vote for a voting rights bill, although probably not the one reported from committee. Russell B. Long (D La.), majority whip, while opposed to the voting rights bill as reported from committee, told reporters that there was no reason for a Southern filibuster if two-thirds of the Senate were prepared to end debate by invoking cloture.

But indications of lengthy debate were present. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), the Southern leader in Russell's absence, promised at one point to talk against the bill "as long as God gives me breath." A spokesman in his office told Congressional Quarterly April 27 that while over-all Southern strategy had not yet been mapped out, the plan probably would be to take various amendments of the measure under "lengthy discussion" rather than filibuster the entire bill. He added, however, that no final decision on strategy would be made until backers of the proposed legislation had formed the united front they were seeking and had determined their own strategy.

DEBATE

Debate on S 1564 was initiated April 22 by Mansfield, followed by Dirksen.

Opening the debate, Mansfield said the legislation was necessary to fulfill a constitutional promise and "to redeem the rekindled hopes of millions of Americans." Dirksen added that it was "quite clear that additional legislation is needed if the unequivocal mandate in the 15th Amendment to the Constitution... is to be enforced and made effective and if the Declaration of Independence is to be made truly meaningful."

Suspension of Literacy Tests. Southern opponents of S 1564 argued that the bill was unconstitutional in suspending state-administered literacy tests and similar devices in areas to which federal voting examiners had been assigned. Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution, they said, had guaranteed the states the exclusive right to set voter qualifications, and the 17th Amendment (direct election of Senators) had reaffirmed that prerogative. The suspension of tests also was unconstitutional, they contended, in that the bill abolished the literacy requirement in various Southern states while leaving similar tests in other states undisturbed.

Proponents of S 1564 contended that the authority for the suspension of literacy tests as provided by the bill was based on "specific, expressly granted constitutional authority, delegated to Congress in no uncertain terms" by the 15th Amendment, which prohibits denials of the right to vote on account of race or color and grants Congress the power to enforce that prohibition by "appropriate legislation."

Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) April 22 said that "as long as state laws or practices erecting voting qualifications do not run afoul of the 14th or 15th Amendment, they stand undisturbed. But when state power is abused, the Constitution calls a halt. There is no magic in the words 'voting qualifications.' " Hart also listed several reasons why he said it should be presumed that states and voting districts brought under the bill had violated the 15th Amendment through the use of tests and devices. These were: (1) the coincidence of low Negro voter activity and the use of literacy tests in states with large Negro populations; (2) the known adoption of various tests for the sole purpose of denying Negroes the ballot; (3) judicial findings of discrimination in violation of the 15th Amendment in these states; and (4) the known public policy of racial segregation in such states. "It follows," Hart said, "that it is not irrational for the Congress to conclude that suspension of such tests or devices in the affected areas is an

appropriate measure for enforcing the 15th Amendment."

Judicial Recourse. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), an opponent of the bill, contended April 22 that the rapid appointment of federal voting examiners to states and voting districts in which the bill had been invoked would "condemn without judicial trial the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia and 34 counties in North Carolina." Proponents of the measure countered that the bill was not "punitive," but merely set up a process for enforcing the 15th Amendment. If states and localities to which examiners had been assigned had not been guilty of discrimination, they said, such areas would be able to go into a federal court in the District of Columbia and obtain a declaratory judgment freeing them from the federal voting machinery.

"Clean Elections" Amendment. John J. Williams (R Del.) April 13 introduced the first floor amendment to S 1564. It provided for penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and/or five years in prison for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes. "If local officials do not or will not,...it becomes necessary for Congress to act," Williams said. He argued that election fraud was "a way of life in too many parts of the country today...." The amendment was adopted April 29 by an 86-0 roll-call vote after being modified by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) to apply only to federal elections. Williams accepted the modification. An earlier vote had been delayed by Senators who wanted the Justice Department to appraise its constitutionality. Hart contended that the amendment as introduced, which applied to all elections, might subject the bill to judicial challenge because it was not based on the 15th Amendment, as were the other sections of S 1564. Hart supported the amendment as modified. (The Williams amendment later was embodied in the Mansfield-Dirksen substitute for the committee bill. See below) (For voting, see chart p. 1038)

MANSFIELD-DIRKSEN SUBSTITUTE

Majority Leader Mansfield and Minority Leader Dirksen April 30 introduced a revised voting rights proposal which deleted the controversial provisions of the Judiciary Committee's bill. These provisions banned state poll taxes and authorized a procedure that would free from the bill's federal voter registration apparatus any state or local government which could prove in federal court that at least 60 percent of its adult residents were registered.

The outright ban on the poll tax was opposed by the bipartisan Senate leadership on the grounds that it might be unconstitutional. Supporters of stronger legislation argued that the 60-percent "escape clause" should be eliminated because it would allow states to avoid the bill's requirements by sharply increasing their white registration.

The Mansfield-Dirksen version of the bill drew qualified praise from the group of Senators seeking stronger legislation; however, members of this group said they planned to propose amendments to strengthen the substitute, including one to ban poll taxes. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) said the "leadership substitute is stronger and better-balanced than the original legislation sent to Congress. But it is our intention to improve it."

The Mansfield-Dirksen substitute became the pending business of the Senate April 30 as a proposed amendment to the amended version of S 1564 that was reported by the Judiciary Committee. The Mansfield-Dirksen amendment was open to further amendments, which would be voted upon first. These further amendments would be disposed of before the Mansfield-Dirksen amendment was voted on.

Southern opponents of voting rights legislation continued to press their attacks on the bill throughout the second week of debate. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) April 30 called the bill "grossly unjust and vindictive in nature." Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) May 3 said that "if we destroy the provisions of the Constitution...with regard to the fixing of voter qualifications," which he contended the bill would do, "we have a totalitarian state in which there will be despotism and tyranny."

Cloture Proposal. The Senate bipartisan leadership meanwhile indicated on May 4 that an early cloture motion to end debate might be filed. Mansfield announced that he and Dirksen had come to the "tentative conclusion" that they might file the cloture motion on May 10. Under Senate rules, the motion would automatically go to a vote on May 12. If cloture were invoked, each Senator would be limited to one hour of debate on the bill. (For later cloture action, see p. 550)

Mansfield May 5 said, however, that "developments," such as votes on amendments, would determine whether the cloture motion would be introduced early in the week of May 10. Dirksen May 6 added that if the Senate adopted an amendment abolishing state poll taxes he himself would "find it hard" to vote for cloture. Dirksen opposed the poll tax ban on the grounds that Congress had no constitutional authority to eliminate such taxes.

Mansfield's May 4 announcement that he and Dirksen might move for early cloture came after Allen J. Ellender (D La.) had blocked a leadership request for a unanimous consent agreement to limit debate on the bill and its amendments. Ellender noted that only "four or five" Southern opponents of the bill had spoken on the version of the measure reported by the Judiciary Committee and that there had been "very little" debate on the Mansfield-Dirksen substitute. He contended that it would be "in bad grace" to limit debate at that point.

The agreement would have provided four hours of debate on the major pending amendments to the bill, two hours of debate on any other amendments, six hours of debate on the bill itself prior to voting on passage and such additional time as might be added by later agreement.

KEY AMENDMENT REJECTED

Enforcement. The Senate May 6, by a 25-64 roll-call vote, rejected a key Southern amendment which would have altered the intended enforcement procedures set up by the bill. The amendment, introduced by Sam J. Ervin Jr.(D N.C.), would have struck out the bill's automatic triggering formulas and substituted a system authorizing the appointment of federal voting examiners only after the U.S. District Court in the area in question had made a finding of discrimination in that area. Voting against the amendment were five Southern Democrats: Bass (Tenn.); Gore (Tenn.); Harris (Okla.); Monroney (Okla.); and Yarborough (Texas). (For voting, see chart p. 1036)

The Senate April 30, by voice vote, adopted the first amendment to the Mansfield-Dirksen substitute -- a proposal by J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.) which provided that no federal voting examiners could be appointed until 30 days prior to the first primary or general election in calendar 1966, in any state which

had amended its constitution or enacted a law ordering a complete new registration of voters. The amendment stipulated, however, that only states whose electorate had ordered the re-registraton between Nov. 1, 1964, and March 1, 1965, would be covered. This would grant Arkansas an exemption from the bill until the specified date. Arkansas voters on Nov. 3, 1964, adopted an amendment to the state constitution outlawing poll taxes and ordering a complete re-registration.

POLL TAX BAN DEFEATED

During the third week of debate, a crucial test came on the poll tax issue. After several days of heated discussion, the Senate May 11, by a 45-49 roll-call vote, defeated an amendment to ban such levies as a condition for voting in state and local elections. (For voting, see chart p. 1037)

Defeat of the amendment, which was sponsored by Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), removed an important block to agreement among Members who supported the bill and unified the drive to passage.

Before the vote on Kennedy's proposal, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) read a letter from Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach opposing the amendment. Katzenbach said that the voting rights bill would be construed by the courts as a Congressional finding of evidence that the poll tax had been used to discriminate against voters. Inclusion of the Kennedy amendment, the letter contended, would only present "constitutional risks" because it was not clear whether Congress had the power to legislate a ban on such taxes.

A coalition of 25 Republicans and 24 Democrats voted to reject the ban. Voting for the amendment were five Southern Democratic Senators: Bass (Tenn.); Gore (Tenn.); Harris (Okla.); Long (La.); and Yarborough (Texas). Only six Republicans voted for the proposal: Boggs (Del.); Case (N.J.); Fong (Hawaii); Javits (N.Y.); Kuchel (Calif.); and Smith (Maine). A total of 39 Democrats voted in favor. Among Northern Democrats, the division was 34-9 in favor of the amendment. One of the amendment's 39 co-sponsors, Edward V. Long (D Mo.), voted against the measure.

Poll Tax Debate. Backers of the Kennedy anti-poll tax amendment contended that the outright ban of the tax was justified because the tax represented "in a broad enough area and in enough circumstances an abridgement upon the right to vote." Imposition of the tax, they said, was not a qualification for voting but rather a "burden upon the right to vote," which they contended was clearly in violation of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution.

Supporters of the bill who favored judicial proceedings against the poll tax countered that a Congressional ban might be unconstitutional because the mere imposition of the tax was not discriminatory; Congress, therefore, would have no authority to ban the payment of such taxes as a qualification to vote. Discrimination, they contended, resulted from the prejudicial application of the tax, which should be contested through the federal courts. Opponents of the amendment further asserted that the constitutional footing of the poll tax ban was "all the more infirm because of the fact that we have deemed it wisest to abolish the poll tax in federal elections by the route of constitutional amendment."

Debate Limitation Request

As the third week of debate drew to a close, Mansfield again sought to limit debate on the bill as he unsuccessfully had done May 4. Although Mansfield and Dirksen May 4 had indicated they might file a cloture petition during the third week of debate, they sought instead to limit debate by agreement. Mansfield May 12 requested unanimous consent to limit debate to one hour on each amendment and six hours on the bill itself, but the request was again blocked by Ellender. While opposed to the general limit on debate, Ellender said he would "not object to a limitation of debate on amendments as they are offered." A total of 71 amendments were pending on May 12, although many were duplicates.

After Mansfield's motion to limit debate was blocked, Dirksen revealed that he had made a "nose count" to determine what the sentiment of the Senate was regarding cloture. "...If we have not the votes," he said, "obviously we cannot invoke cloture." He did not specifically say the votes were not available. Dirksen also noted that the leadership had considered offering tabling motions to every amendment. Such motions are not debatable. "However, for the moment at least, we have backed away from that," he said.

OTHER AMENDMENTS, BILL CHANGES

As debate on the bill continued through the third and fourth weeks, the Senate by decisive margins continued to reject Southern-sponsored amendments. These amendments were considered under unanimous consent agreements which limited debate and set a specific time for a vote. Obtaining this type of agreement was the strategy followed by the leadership in handling the voting rights bill. The Senate May 12, by a 28-62 roll-call vote, defeated a Southern amendment which shifted the jurisdiction in judicial proceedings, arising from the bill's triggering formulas, from the three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia to the federal district court for the district in which the capital of a delinquent state was located or such political subdivision was situated. This amendment, introduced by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), pertained to both the judicial procedures for seeking relief from the provisions of the bill and for court review of a new voting law prior to its taking effect in states and voting districts whose voter qualification laws had been nullified by the proposed act. (For voting, see chart p. 1037)

The Senate May 13 rejected, by a 19-66 roll-call vote, an amendment by John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) that deleted language which required a federal examiner to place on a list of eligible voters any person meeting state law qualifications not inconsistent with the U.S. Constitution or U.S. law. His amendment required the person to be put on the list if he simply met state law requirements. (For voting, see chart p. 1038)

The Senate May 13 rejected, by a 34-44 roll-call vote, an amendment by Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) to specify that a Government court challenge of poll taxes would have to be based on the use of the tax to deny or abridge the right to vote because of race or color. The bill already directed the Attorney General to undertake court action against enforcement of any poll tax which, as a condition of voting in a state or local election, denied or abridged the right to vote. Prouty's amendment added the stipulation that the court challenge would be only of poll taxes that were used for racial discrimination in voting. In offering the amendment, Prouty said that the Vermont poll tax on voting in town meetings was "not susceptible to the objections to poll taxes raised in these debates" and should not be covered by the bill.

(Continued on next page)

(Opponents of the poll tax said that extensive discrimination occurred in the other four states that levied poll taxes as a requirement for voting -- Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.)

The Senate also rejected two important Southern amendments which would have altered or deleted key sections of the bill. Rejected May 14, by a 14-53 roll-call vote, was a proposal by Sam J. Ervin (D N.C.) to prevent the suspension under the bill's provisions of literacy tests or similar voting requirements that were administered fairly and required only that a voter be able to read and write in English any section from either the state or U.S. Constitution. Rejected May 17, by a 19-60 roll-call vote, was an amendment by Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) to eliminate language in the bill which required states or political subdivisions which had become subject to the bill's provisions to obtain approval of a proposed new voting law from the Attorney General and, if he disapproved, from the court having jurisdiction, before the change could go into effect. (For voting, see chart p. 1038)

Unanimous Consent Changes

The bipartisan leadership May 17 obtained a unanimous consent agreement to modify the pending Mansfield-Dirksen substitute bill to include:

- A stipulation that if the courts upheld the constitutionality of poll taxes, voter applicants in states or voting districts where the bill's provisions had become effective could not be denied the right to vote if they paid the current year's poll tax to the examiner at least 45 days before an election.

- A provision giving the Attorney General discretion to require voter applicants coming before federal examiners to allege that they had been denied the right to vote by state officials within the past 90 days.

POLL TAX DECLARATION VOTED

During the fourth week of debate, the Senate accepted important amendments adding a Congressional declaration that poll taxes infringed on the constitutional right to vote and authorizing the appointment of poll watchers to observe election procedures in states and political subdivisions to which federal examiners had been assigned. Both amendments were approved May 19. The poll tax proposal, sponsored by Mansfield and Dirksen, was accepted by a 69-20 roll-call vote, while the poll watchers amendment, offered by Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii), was approved by a 56-25 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1039)

Approval of the poll tax declaration ended two weeks of debate about alternate methods to provide relief from discriminatory use of these taxes, which had divided the supporters of the bill.

Poll Tax Provisions. Approval of the Mansfield-Dirksen changes in the wording of the poll tax provision left only one difference in the version finally included in the leadership's bill and the flat ban on poll taxes provided in an amendment by Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) which was rejected by a 45-49 roll-call vote on May 11. The wording included in the bill did not contain an outright ban on poll taxes.

The change in wording adopted May 17 by unanimous consent agreement included the provision of the Kennedy amendment which extended the time for the payment of poll taxes if federal courts upheld the constitutionality of the levies. The amendment voted into the bill May 19 embodied the Kennedy amendment's Congressional declaration that the poll tax infringed on the right to vote. The Kennedy amendment, like the poll tax provision contained in the leadership's bill, also directed the Attorney General to institute suits against the enforcement of such taxes.

Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, who had opposed the Kennedy amendment on grounds that Congress might not have the constitutional authority to ban poll taxes, endorsed the new language providing the Congressional poll tax declaration. In a letter to Mansfield, which the Majority Leader read into the record before the May 19 vote on the measure, Katzenbach said, "Without question, this declaration and the direction to bring suit encompass the 14th and 15th Amendments as well as any other provisions of the Constitution which might be relevant to an adjudication of the constitutionality of the poll tax. This solemn declaration of Congress should be very important in guiding the courts to a resolution of the ultimate constitutional question."

Supporters of stronger voting rights legislation expressed confidence that final Congressional action on the bill would include an outright ban on poll taxes. The measure approved May 12 by the House Judiciary Committee included a flat ban, and the provision was endorsed by House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.).

Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), an opponent of the bill, contended May 18 that supporters of the Congressional declaration against the poll tax had not shown "one scintilla" of proof to sustain the basis for the amendment; he said Congress had not been presented "evidence" of the use of the poll tax to deny the right to vote.

Throughout hearings on the bill, Eastland said, Katzenbach "repudiated the argument of those who sponsor the amendment." Eastland said the Attorney General had testified that "he could not support an amendment to a bill prohibiting the use of a state poll tax as a requirement to vote, for the reason that he had no evidence that such requirement had been used in a discriminatory manner."

Cloture Petition, Third Debate Limit Request

Mansfield May 19 indicated that the bipartisan leadership would file a cloture petition on May 21. Before announcing the leadership move, however, Mansfield for the third time requested unanimous consent to limit debate on the bill. Ellender, a leader of the Southern bloc of Senators opposing S 1564, blocked the motion as he had the other two May 4 and 12.

Under Senate rules, the cloture petition was automatically to go to a vote the following week, on May 25. Dirksen May 20 asserted that the leadership would have "sufficient votes" to invoke cloture.

'AMERICAN FLAG' AMENDMENT

The Senate May 20, by a 48-19 roll-call vote, accepted an amendment sponsored by Robert F. Kennedy

(D N.Y.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) which specified that a person cannot be denied the right to vote because of an inability to read or write in English if he demonstrates that he has successfully completed the sixth grade (or another grade level equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that is conducted in a language other than English. The amendment was directed primarily at natives of Puerto Rico who had moved to New York City. (Dirksen May 20 said he feared that approval of the Kennedy "American flag" and Fong "poll watchers" amendments would cause the Supreme Court to rule the entire voting rights bill unconstitutional.) (For voting, see chart p. 1039)

CLOTURE VOTED, BILL PASSED

The Senate May 26, by a 77-19 roll-call vote, passed S 1564 with amendments and sent it to the House. A debate-limiting cloture motion, adopted May 25 by a 70-30 roll-call vote, set the stage for passage of the bill on the 25th day of debate. Approval of the cloture motion marked only the second time in its history -- but the second time in two years -- that the Senate had voted to close off debate on a civil rights issue.

Civil Rights Cloture Votes

Of the 31 cloture votes taken since Rule 22 was adopted in 1917, 13 were on civil rights legislation. The first 11 failed. On only four of these were the supporters of cloture able to produce a simple majority in favor of the motion. The 13 civil rights cloture votes:

Issue	Date	Vote	Yea Votes Needed
Anti-lynching	Jan. 27, 1938	37-51	59
Anti-lynching	Feb. 27, 1938	42-46	59
Anti-poll tax	Nov. 23, 1942	37-41	52
Anti-poll tax	May 15, 1944	36-44	54
FEPC[1]	Feb. 9, 1946	48-36	56
Anti-poll tax	July 31, 1946	39-33	48
FEPC[1]	May 19, 1950	52-32	64*
FEPC[1]	July 12, 1950	55-33	64*
Civil Rights Act	March 10, 1960	42-53	64
Literacy tests	May 9, 1962	43-53	64
Literacy tests	May 14, 1962	42-52	63
Civil Rights Act	June 10, 1964	71-29	67
Voting Rights Act	May 25, 1965	70-30	67

* *Between 1949 and 1959 the cloture rule required the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate membership rather than two-thirds of those Senators who voted.*

1 *Fair Employment Practice Commission.*

In addition to these cloture votes on civil rights bills, the Senate has twice voted on cloture motions to stop filibusters against proposed changes in the filibuster rule. Each was rejected:

Rule 22	Sept. 19, 1961	37-43	54
Rule 22	Feb. 7, 1963	54-42	64

Prior to passage, the Senate May 26 adopted, by a 78-18 roll-call vote, the Mansfield-Dirksen substitute for the version of the bill that had been reported by the Judiciary Committee. The only Senator changing positions on the two votes was John G. Tower (R Texas), who voted for adoption of the substitute but against passage of the bill.

President Johnson later in the day called Senate action "triumphant evidence of this nation's resolve that every citizen must and shall be able to march to a polling place and vote without fear or prejudice or obstruction...."

Voting for passage was a coalition of 30 Republicans and 47 Democrats. Among Democrats voting for the measure were five from Southern states -- Ross Bass (Tenn.), Albert Gore (Tenn.), Fred R. Harris (Okla.), A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) and Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas). Of these, Monroney, Yarborough and Bass, then a House Member, voted in favor of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (which passed by a 73-27 roll-call vote). Gore voted against the 1964 measure and Harris was not yet a member of the Senate. Three Southern Democrats who had indicated they might support voting rights legislation -- J.W. Fulbright (Ark.), Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long (La.) and George A. Smathers (Fla.) -- voted against the measure.

In addition to Gore, three other Members of the Senate in 1964 who opposed the Civil Rights Act in that year voted for the voting bill in 1965: Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.). No Senators who voted for the 1964 legislation opposed the 1965 bill.

Two Republicans joined 17 Southern Democrats in opposing passage. Both Republicans -- Tower and Strom Thurmond (S.C.) -- voted against the 1964 civil rights bill. A Northern Democrat who voted against the 1964 Act, Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.), was paired against the voting rights bill with Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.), who favored the measure. Two Northern Democrats who were absent, Alan Bible (Nev.) and Frank Church (Idaho), announced that they would have voted in favor of the bill.

On the May 25 cloture vote, 23 Republicans and 47 Democrats voted in favor. With all 100 Senators present and voting, 67 votes were needed. Nine Republicans joined 21 Democrats in opposing cloture. The Republicans were Wallace Bennett (Utah), Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.), Hickenlooper, Jack Miller (Iowa), George Murphy (Calif.), Simpson, Thurmond, Tower and Milton R. Young (N.D). Also voting against the motion were four Northern Democrats -- Bible, Byrd, Cannon and Carl Hayden (Ariz.). The five Southern Democrats who voted for passage -- Bass, Gore, Harris, Monroney and Yarborough -- also voted in favor of cloture.

(Comparing the cloture votes, Hickenlooper, Cannon and Miller voted for cloture in 1964 but opposed it in 1965; Gore opposed cloture in 1964 but supported it in 1965.)

Approval of the cloture motion marked only the seventh time such a move had succeeded since the cloture procedure was adopted in 1917. It was the third time in four attempts, however, that cloture had been invoked since 1962. (For list of all cloture votes since 1917, see p. 590.)

PROVISIONS -- Following are the major provisions of S 1564, as passed by the Senate:

Authorized appointment by the Civil Service Commission of voting "examiners," federal officials who would determine an individual's qualifications to vote and would require enrollment of qualified individuals by

state and local officials to vote in all elections -- federal state and local. Such appointment would be made whenever:

- A federal court, hearing a suit by the Attorney General, charging a state or political subdivision with denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, determined during the course of the suit that examiners were needed to ensure voting rights or delivered a final judgment finding voting discrimination.
- The Attorney General certified to the Commission that he had received complaints from 20 or more residents of a political subdivision of a state (such as a county, parish or other voting district) that they had been denied the right to vote on account of race or color, or that he had determined that general discrimination existed. Examiners would be appointed in these cases only if the area qualified statistically and otherwise as one practicing massive discrimination as defined under the triggering formulas provided in the bill. (See next item)

Triggering Formulas. Made any state or political subdivision subject to the appointment of federal examiners if: (1) a literacy test or similar device was used as a qualification for voting on Nov. 1, 1964, and (a) the Director of the Census determined that less than 50 percent of the persons of voting age residing in the area were registered to vote on that date or actually voted in the 1964 Presidential election, and also (b) more than 20 percent of the persons of voting age, according to the 1960 Census, were non-white; or, (2) notwithstanding the criteria of (1), the Director of the Census, in a survey conducted at the request of the Attorney General, determined that less than 25 percent of the voting age population of the Negro race or any other race or color, was registered to vote.

Qualifications of Examiners. Stipulated that to the extent practicable, examiners should be residents of the area to which they were appointed. Stipulated that persons other than federal officials serving as examiners should be appointed, compensated and separated without regard to the civil service laws.

Duties. Authorized examiners to interview applicants concerning their qualifications for voting and order appropriate state or local authorities to register all persons they found qualified to vote. Stipulated that the Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Attorney General, would instruct examiners concerning state laws that would be applicable to the federal registration process. Provided that times, places and procedures for registering and the form for application and removal from eligibility lists would be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Civil Service Commission.

Stipulated that examiners would require applicants to submit allegations that they were not presently registered to vote and such additional allegations as the Attorney General might require, including one that, within 90 days of the application, the applicant had been denied the opportunity to register by a state or local official.

Instructed examiners to certify and transmit lists of qualified voters at least once a month to the offices of the appropriate election officials, with copies to the Attorney General and to the attorney general of the state. Stipulated that no federally processed voter applicant could be listed after 45 days prior to any election in which he wished to vote.

Tenure of Examiners. Stipulated that the appointment of examiners would be terminated by the Attorney General or a federal court, under the bill's procedures for appeal of federal action, when the delinquent state or political subdivision had corrected incidents of past discrimination and there was no reasonable cause to believe that such incidents would recur. (For appeal machinery, see below)

LITERACY TESTS

Suspended literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices when the Attorney General and Director of the Census determined that a state or political subdivision came within the scope of the Act's automatic triggering formulas (above). Stipulated that such determinations were not reviewable in any court and were effective upon publication in the Federal Register. (Tests and devices would be suspended for applicants approaching local registrars as well as federal examiners.) Stipulated that tests or devices suspended under the triggering formulas could be reinstated only after the delinquent state or political subdivision had obtained exemption from coverage under the bill's provisions for judicial recourse. (See below).

Authorized federal courts, hearing voting rights suits brought by the Attorney General, to suspend tests and devices that it found had been used for the purpose of denying or abridging the right to vote on racial grounds. Stipulated that such tests and devices would remain suspended for such "definite and limited" period as the court deemed necessary.

Defined "test or device" for purposes of the Act as any prerequisite for registration or voting which required a person to: (1) demonstrate the ability to read, write, understand or interpret any matter; (2) demonstrate any educational achievement or his knowledge of any particular subject; (3) possess good moral character; or (4) prove his qualifications by the voucher of registered voters or members of any other class.

Provided that no test or device could be suspended under the automatic triggering formulas, however, if incidents of discrimination had been limited in number and promptly and effectively corrected by state and local action, the continuing effect of such incidents had been eliminated and there was no reasonable probability of recurrence. Stipulated that a person could not be denied the right to vote because of inability to read or write in English if he demonstrated that he had successfully completed the sixth grade (or another grade level equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that was conducted in a language other than English.

APPEAL OF FEDERAL ACTION

Stipulated that any state or political subdivision in which the federal registration machinery (suspension of tests and/ or appointment of examiners) had been invoked under the bill's automatic triggering formulas could free itself of coverage by proving in a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia that (1) the effects of denial or abridgment of the right to vote, if any, had been effectively corrected by state or local action and (2) that there was no reasonable cause to believe that any literacy test or similar device sought to be used by the petitioning state or local government would deny or abridge the right to vote on account of race or color.

Stipulated that if the Attorney General under such proceedings determined that he had no reason to believe that the petitioning state or local government had used its test or device to discriminate against voters, he could consent to the entry of a judgment freeing the petitioner from the bill.

Provided that a final judgment rendered by any federal court during the five years, preceding an appeal, in which the petitioning state or political subdivision was found to have discriminated, could be introduced as prima facie evidence, sufficient to raise a presumption of fact or establish the fact, against the petitioner. Also stipulated that even if the court freed a petitioner of the charge of discrimination, the court would retain jurisdiction for five years and could reopen the action upon the Attorney General's motion that the state or political subdivision had discriminated.

Also provided additional escape mechanisms for political subdivisions, as follows:

- Relief by successfully petitioning the Attorney General that state and local election officials had enrolled all persons listed by federal examiners as qualified to vote and that there was no reasonable cause to believe that the right to vote would be denied or abridged on account of race or color.
- Relief, in the case of political subdivisions in which a Census Bureau survey had determined that more than 50 percent of non-white voting age population residing in the area was registered to vote, by proving in a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia that the same voting condition existed (all eligible persons enrolled and no further discrimination) as political subdivisions petitioning the Attorney General had to show existed in their areas.

Provided that if the federal registration apparatus had been triggered by the order of a federal court in a case instituted by the Attorney General, the appointment of examiners would be terminated only upon order of the court.

Provided that no court except the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia (or a U.S.Court of Appeals in the case of a challenge to the decision of a hearing officer) could issue restraining orders, or temporary or permanent injunctions against execution or enforcement of any provision of the Act, or issue declaratory judgments freeing a petitioning state or local government from the bill's coverage.

PRIOR APPROVAL REQUIREMENT

Required that new voting laws, enacted by state or local governments whose voter qualification laws had been nullified under the bill, be approved by the Attorney General or federal courts before they could take effect. In the case of states and political subdivisions in which the automatic triggering formulas had been invoked, the delinquent state or local government would be required to secure the approval of either the Attorney General or a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia that the statute did not have the purpose and would not have the effect of discriminating against voters on account of race or color. If the petitioning government chose to submit the new law to the Attorney General and he objected to it, the petitioner could still seek the court's approval. In areas to which examiners had been appointed by federal courts in voting rights cases filed by the Attorney General, the petitioning state or local government would first be required to submit the new law for the Attorney General's approval. If the Attorney General, within a 60-day period, filed objection to the statute in the court holding jurisdiction (not necessarily the District of Columbia court), the new law could not be enforced until approved by the court.

In case of approval under either procedure, subsequent action could still be taken to strike down new voting statutes if enforcement deviated from the law's intent.

Subpena Power of D.C. Court. Stipulated that in actions brought by state or local governments in the federal district court for the District of Columbia to obtain approval of new voting laws (or to free themselves from the bill's coverage), subpenas could be served in any judicial district of the United States, but not at distances greater than 100 miles from the District of Columbia without permission of the D.C. court, which could be secured only upon proper application and presentation of due cause.

CHALLENGES OF VOTERS

Authorized challenges, before hearing officers appointed by the Civil Service Commission, on the qualifications of any voter applicant listed by federal voting examiners as eligible to vote. Authorized the Civil Service Commission to subpena witnesses and documentary evidence and provided enforcement machinery in case subpenas were ignored. Provided that the decision of hearing officers could be appealed in the appropriate federal court of appeals within 15 days after the decision of the hearing officer was served upon the petitioning party.

POLL TAXES

Included a Congressional declaration that, in view of evidence presented, the payment of poll taxes as a condition for voting in certain states denied or abridged the right to vote. Directed the Attorney General to institute "forthwith" court action against the enforcement of poll taxes or any substitute for such taxes enacted after Nov. 1, 1964, which had the purpose or effect of denying or abridging a person's right to vote.

Stipulated that during the period in which suits by the Attorney General were pending in the courts and after any decision ruling a poll tax constitutional, no citizen of a state or political subdivision covered by the "massive discrimination" provisions of the bill could be denied the right to vote for the failure to pay a poll tax if he tendered payment of the tax for the current year to an examiner at least 45 days prior to an election. Provided that the examiner would transmit the payment to the appropriate state or local official together with the name and address of the applicant.

ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY

Authorized federal examiners, upon determining that properly registered voters had been turned away from the polls, to go into a U.S. District Court and get an order impounding the ballots until persons entitled to vote had been allowed to do so.

Provided that intimidation, vote fraud, or other interference with voting rights on the part of private citizens or public officials, would carry upon conviction a maximum fine of $5,000, a maximum prison sentence of five years, or both. Provided penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and/or five years imprisonment for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes (applicable only to federal elections).

Instructed the Attorney General to institute actions for injunctive relief when there were reasonable grounds

to believe that any person was about to engage in any act or practice prohibited by the bill.

Authorized the Attorney General to initiate actions to permit federally approved voter applicants to vote whenever, at least 20 days prior to an election, he received a complaint signed by 20 or more such applicants to the effect that they had not been registered.

Authorized the Attorney General to appoint poll-watchers in political subdivisions to which examiners had been assigned. Authorized such persons to enter and attend any place at which voting or tabulation of votes was conducted in order to observe whether all persons qualified to vote were allowed to do so and that their ballots were properly tabulated. Stipulated that private citizens, as well as federal officials, could be appointed.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Directed the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to make a complete study to determine whether state voting laws or practices discriminated against members of the Armed Forces who seek to vote. Required that these Cabinet members make a joint report to Congress, including their findings and recommendations, by June 30, 1966.

Stipulated that if any section of the bill or its application to any person or circumstances was ruled unconstitutional by the courts, the remainder of the bill and the application of its provisions to other persons not coming under the same circumstances would not be affected.

Stipulated that no federal voting examiners could be appointed until 30 days prior to the first primary or general election in calendar 1966 in any state whose electorate, through constitutional amendment or enactment of any new law, had ordered a complete new registration of voters between the dates of Nov. 1, 1964, and March 1, 1965. (The provision was added to the bill to assist Arkansas.)

Authorized the appropriation of whatever sums necessary to implement provisions of the bill.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 29 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- as modified by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Provide for penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and/or five years imprisonment for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes; applicable only to federal elections. (Original Williams amendment applied to state and local, as well as federal, elections.) Roll-call vote, 86-0.

April 30 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Stipulate that no federal voting examiners could be appointed until 30 days prior to the first primary or general election in calendar 1966, in any state whose electorate, through constitutional amendment or enactment of a new law, had ordered a complete new registration of voters between the dates of Nov. 1, 1964, and March 1, 1965. Voice vote.

May 19 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Add to the bill a declaration of Congress that, in view of the evidence presented, the requirement of the payment of poll taxes in certain states as a condition of voting denied or abridged the right to vote; in addition, direct the Attorney General to institute court action against the enforcement of any poll tax or any substitute for a poll tax enacted after Nov. 1, 1964. (The amendment was a substitute for a section which directed the Attorney General to institute court action against the enforcement of poll taxes.) Roll call, 69-20.

Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- Authorize the Attorney General to assign poll-watchers in political subdivisions to which federal examiners were assigned; authorize such officials to enter and attend any place at which voting or tabulation of votes was conducted, in order to observe whether all persons entitled to vote were allowed to do so and that their ballots were properly tabulated. Roll call, 56-25.

May 20 -- Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Specify that a person can not be denied the right to vote because of an inability to read or write in English if he demonstrates that he had successfully completed the sixth grade (or another grade level equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that is conducted in a language other than English. Roll call, 48-19.

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- as modified by Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Stipulate that the Attorney General may consent to a judgment by a court freeing states and political subdivisions from the federal registration machinery if he determined that literacy tests or similar devices were not being used to discriminate against voters at the time the state or local government brought action to free itself of coverage. (The amendment was a substitute for language making the Attorney General's consent mandatory if he determined that a test or device had not been used in the petitioning state or political subdivision during five years preceding the filing of such an action. The original Ervin amendment made the consent of the Attorney General mandatory when he had determined that the petitioning government was not using discriminatory tests or devices at the time the action was filed.) Voice.

May 24 -- Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Stipulate that in actions brought in the federal district court for the District of Columbia by state or local governments seeking to free themselves from the federal voting machinery, subpenas could be served on witnesses in any judicial district of the United States but not at a greater distance than 100 miles without permission of the court. Voice.

John G. Tower (R Texas) -- Order a complete study by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense to determine whether state voting laws or practices discriminate against members of the Armed Forces who seek to vote; require these Cabinet members to make a joint report to Congress, including their findings and recommendations, by June 30, 1966. Voice.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Stipulate that suspension of literacy tests or similar devices under proceedings instituted by the Attorney General, separate of the bill's automatic triggering formulas, should be for "definite and limited" periods, as determined by the courts. Voice.

May 25 -- Russell B. Long (D La.) -- as modified by Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Allow political subdivisions with more than 50 percent of voting age Negroes registered to free themselves from coverage by proving in the federal district court in the District of Columbia: (1) that all persons ordered registered by examiners had been placed on voting lists; (2) and that there was no longer reasonable cause to believe that persons would be denied the ballot on grounds of race or color. (The original Long amendment authorized political subdivisions of entire states that had come under the bill --

without regard to the 50-percent stipulation -- to free themselves from coverage by proving in court that they had remedied any discrimination against voters.) Voice.

May 26 -- Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) -- Delete language exempting aliens and persons in active military service and their dependents from the population count used to compute percentages of voter registration and turnout as elements of the bill's primary triggering formula. Voice.

Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Authorize political subdivisions covered by the bill to petition the Attorney General to request the Director of the Census to take a survey to determine whether the percentage of non-white persons registered to vote in the area was sufficiently high to allow the local government to institute a court action to free itself of coverage; authorize the federal district court for the District of Columbia to require such survey to be made by the Director of the Census when requested by the Attorney General or to require the survey if the Attorney General had arbitrarily or unreasonably refused to request it. Voice.

Mansfield - Dirksen -- Substitute for the version of the bill reported April 9 by the Senate Judiciary Committee revised language which included a Congressional declaration that state poll taxes discriminated against the right to vote and dropped certain provisions allowing states to free themselves from the bill. Roll call, 78-18.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 6 -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Delete sections of the bill establishing "automatic" triggering formulas for suspension of literacy tests and/or the appointment of federal voting examiners and a system of judicial review of new voting laws enacted by state or local governments that had come under the provisions of the bill; substitute for the deleted wording a provision authorizing the appointment of federal examiners (but not suspension of tests) when the federal court in the area in question had made a finding that the state or political subdivision had discriminated against voters. Roll-call vote, 25-64.

May 11 -- Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Prohibit the collection of a poll tax as a condition for registration or voting in state or local elections and authorize enforcement machinery; stipulate that if the Congressional ban on poll taxes were upset in court, no person could be denied the right to vote during the period of a year after the entry of a final judgment in such an action because of his failure to pay a poll tax or to make timely payment if he had paid the tax due for one year, within a period of 45 days prior to an election; delete Section 9 of the bill, which authorized the Attorney General to institute proceedings for relief against enforcement of poll taxes as a condition for voting when such tax had the purpose or effect of denying a person the right to vote. Roll call, 45-49.

May 12 -- Ervin -- Shift the jurisdiction in certain judicial proceedings arising under the bill from the federal district court in the District of Columbia to the federal district court for the district in which the capital of a petitioning state was located or a petitioning political subdivision was situated. Roll call, 28-62.

May 13 -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Delete language which required a federal examiner to place on a list of eligible voters any person meeting state law qualifications not inconsistent with the U.S. Constitution and U.S. law and to require instead that the person be placed on the list if he simply met state law qualifications; delete other wording which directed the Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Attorney General, to instruct examiners about applicable state law in regard to qualifications required for listing and loss of eligibility to vote. Roll call, 19-66.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Specify that Government court challenges of poll taxes, which the bill directed the Attorney General to undertake, be based on the use of the taxes to deny or abridge the right to vote because of race or color. (The amendment added the race or color stipulation.) Roll call, 34-44.

May 14 -- Ervin -- Stipulate that nothing in the proposed law could be construed to invalidate or suspend literacy tests or other voting requirements applying equally to all citizens of all races and requiring only that applicants read and write in English any section of the state or U.S. constitutions. Roll call, 14-53.

May 17 -- Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) -- Delete sections of the bill which required states or political subdivisions which had become subject to the bill's provisions to obtain approval of a proposed new voting law or any similar change in voting procedures from the Attorney General and, if the Attorney General disapproved, from the court having jurisdiction before the change could go into effect. Roll call, 19-60.

May 24 -- Ervin -- Permit the federal district court for the District of Columbia to shift cases filed by state and local governments for relief from the federal registration machinery, from its jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of federal courts in the petitioners' own areas. Roll call, 32-49.

John G. Tower (R Texas) -- Authorize the Attorney General to initiate investigations of voting practices in counties or states whenever he received 25 or more written complaints from residents of such areas alleging that they had been denied the ballot and, if such an investigation revealed a pattern or practice of discrimination, authorize the appointment of federal voting examiners to order the registration of voters in the area. (The amendment substituted this procedure for the automatic triggering formulas in the bill.) Roll call, 29-49.

May 25 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Substitute for the bill's automatic triggering formulas a procedure authorizing the appointment of examiners when the Attorney General proved in federal district court for the District of Columbia that a state or political subdivision maintained a literacy test or similar device and/or had unacceptable levels of voter activity, as defined by the bill. Roll call, 30-66.

Ervin -- Require that a person applying to a federal examiner to be registered to vote include an allegation that he had been denied registration or had been found not qualified to vote because "of his race or color." (The amendment added the quoted words to the provision, which was already in the bill.) Roll call, 26-74.

Ervin -- Excuse from the federal registration machinery any political subdivision in which 95 percent of persons applying for registration in the 1964 Presidential election were literate and were registered by election officials. Roll call, 21-70.

Ervin -- Exempt states or political subdivisions from the federal registration machinery when the Attorney General certified that past denials of the right to vote had been corrected by state or local action and that there was no reasonable cause to believe that any test or device sought to be used by such state or local gov-

ernment would be used for the purpose or would have the effect of discriminating against voters. Roll call, 28-63.

Ervin -- Stipulate that jurisdiction of the federal district court in the District of Columbia over proceedings brought by states or political subdivisions to free themselves from the bill's coverage would terminate if judgment were rendered in favor of the petitioning state or local government. (The amendment altered a provision which authorized the court to retain jurisdiction for five years in all cases brought by state or local governments to free themselves of the federal registration machinery.) Roll call, 25-68.

Ervin -- Delete language in the bill which stipulated that a determination by the Attorney General or Director of the Census that voter activity in states or political subdivisions had fallen below certain levels would be final and effective upon publication in the Federal Register. Voice.

Ervin -- Stipulate that a state or political subdivision covered by the "massive discrimination" provisions could free itself from the bill's coverage by proving in the district court in the District of Columbia that it was not discriminating against voters at the time of its appeal to the court. (The amendment was a substitute for language which required petitioning state or local governments to prove that they had corrected the effects of past discrimination and that there was no reasonable cause to believe that there would be discrimination against voters in the foreseeable future.) Roll call, 26-69.

Ervin -- Eliminate from the bill's triggering section the requirement that voter turnout of a state or political subdivision in the 1964 Presidential election had to be more than 50 percent of the voting age population in order to avoid coverage of the "massive discrimination" provisions. Roll call, 31-64.

Ervin -- Provide for judicial review by federal courts of a decision of the Attorney General to reject the petition of a political subdivision to free itself of the federal registration machinery; stipulate that if the court found the political subdivision was no longer discriminating against voters, the court would enter a judgment terminating the appointment of federal voting examiners in the area and restoring literacy tests (unless tests had been suspended on a statewide basis). Roll call, 24-72.

Ervin -- Eliminate language stipulating that only the federal district court for the District of Columbia or a federal court of appeals would have jurisdiction to issue any judgment freeing a delinquent state or local government from the federal registration machinery, or issue restraining orders or temporary or permanent injunctions under the bill. Roll call, 20-75.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Instruct the Attorney General, upon request of appropriate state or local governing authorities, to institute proceedings for relief against demonstrations by persons other than those who had been denied the right to vote within the area of the demonstration. Roll call, 17-74.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 5.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 18 -- April 1 on the bipartisan-backed Adminstration voting rights bill (HR 6400) and 121 other measures dealing with voting rights.

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), chairman of the full Committee, opened the hearings with a statement calling for summary passage of the Administration bill. Celler said "the legalisms, stratagems, trickery, and coercion that now stand in the path of the Southern Negro when he seeks to vote must be smashed and banished." He said any effort to obstruct rapid passage of the bill would be "inexcusable," and promised night hearings if necessary.

William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee, predicted that it would report a "good bill" but did not indicate whether he would push for major changes in the Administration bill.

Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach said the judicial remedies to voter registration set up by past legislation had been "tarnished by evasion, obstruction, delay, and disrespect." The Attorney General cited a history of "intimidation, discouragement and delay" in Selma, Ala., and elsewhere, which he said illustrated the need for strong and rapid corrective action.

The Attorney General said a 1961 voting rights suit against Dallas County, Ala., of which Selma is the seat, had not produced an order barring a complex literacy test until February 4, 1965. After four years of litigation, Katzenbach said, only 383 of 15,000 voting-age Negroes in Dallas County had been registered. Katzenbach also recounted the difficulty of obtaining judgments in voter intimidation suits in which he said the Justice Department had presented "substantial proof" of intimidation on the part of Dallas County Sheriff James Clark and other local officials. Two of the suits had been dismissed and the others not yet decided.

The proper corrective measure, Katzenbach said, was a "new approach, an approach which goes beyond the tortuous, often ineffective pace of litigation...a systematic, automatic method to deal with discriminatory tests, with discriminatory testers, and discriminatory threats." The Attorney General said the Administration bill would "translate" the intentions of past voting rights legislation "into ballots."

Katzenbach said HR 6400 was constitutional in implementing the "explicit command of the 15th Amendment that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any state on account of race or color." He noted that "the Constitution itself expressly says with respect to the 15th Amendment: 'The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'"

Katzenbach said the alternative remedy of guaranteeing fair administration of existing literacy tests rather than abolishing them was "unrealistic." He pointed out that 30 states conducted elections without literacy tests and said there was no "evidence that the quality of government in those states falls below that of states which impose -- or purport to impose -- such a requirement."

In reply to criticism that the bill was too broad and would be inapplicable to pockets of lesser discrimination, Katzenbach said the target of the Administration measure was "massive discrimination." He said the bill would be effective against areas practicing rank discrimination while existing legislation could be invoked in other instances.

Areas covered by the bill as presently written, Katzenbach said, would be the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Alaska, 34 counties in North Carolina and one county in Arizona. He said all except the first four states might win exemption by proving that they had not discriminated against voters during a ten-year period preceding the

suit. (In subsequent testimony, Katzenbach added to this list one country in Idaho and one in Maine. For states and counties actually affected, see p. 533)

'AUTOMATIC' TRIGGER CRITICIZED

March 19 -- Subcommittee members Lindsay and William C. Cramer (R Fla.) argued that the Administration bill was not broad enough to cover numerous areas in which Negroes were discriminated against and at the same time invoked penalties on areas which did not discriminate. Pointing to counties in Florida where less than 5 percent of voting-age Negroes were registered, Cramer said the Negroes would have no recourse under the bill because Florida did not have a literacy test or similar device. Lindsay said that in Newton County, Arkansas, 78.8 percent of whites were registered and not one Negro. He pointed out that HR 6400 would not affect the county because Arkansas did not have a literacy test.

Cramer said the Administration bill would not cover a county that excluded all but one Negro out of a voting-age population of 3,500 but had 4,000 of 4,500 eligible whites registered and voting. He said that such registration figures would be patent proof of discrimination, but the Administration bill would not provide remedies because more than 50 percent of the voting-age population was registered and voted.

Attorney General Katzenbach conceded that the bill could not eliminate all discrimination, but would free enough Justice Department attorneys from cases in areas covered by the bill to allow them to deal with pockets of discrimination, such as those mentioned by Cramer and Lindsay, under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964.

William M. McCulloch objected to an Administration provision permitting federal examiners to be sent into states to which the bill was applicable. McCulloch said he didn't want to see "a horde of carpetbaggers" descend on the South. Katzenbach replied that it would be preferable to appoint local residents but said the provision should be broad enough to allow appointment of outsiders if local persons were subjected to excessive pressures.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and a member of the Civil Rights Commission since it was established in 1957, said the Administration bill should not require complainants to make an attempt to register before the federal registration apparatus could be invoked. "In some areas," he said, "just attempting to vote is tantamount to suicide."

March 23 -- Celler, commenting on a variety of proposals to broaden the Administration bill, said that he did not want the measure "freighted down" with changes that might make passage difficult. Among the proposals were one by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) to provide for new state and local elections in areas where there was voter discrimination, and one by Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) to implement the 14th Amendment by providing for reduction in the Congressional representation of states that discriminate against Negroes. Yates March 18 introduced a bill (HR 6264) providing for such reduction if states continued discriminatory voting practices.

March 24 -- Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said that although the Administration bill went "further than any other bill ever introduced on this subject," it still was "not enough." Wilkins called for a strengthening of the measure "to such a degree that it will not be necessary in the next two years or four years or seven years to come back and add another patch in an effort to guarantee the basic American right to vote...."

Wilkins said a sufficient bolstering of the bill would include: (1) an added provision eliminating poll taxes for state and local elections; (2) elimination of the bill's requirement that a voter applicant must first attempt to register before state officials before he may obtain federal assistance; (3) expansion of the federal registration apparatus to cover any area in which voter discrimination exists; (4) broader provisions to protect Negro registrants and voters from intimidation.

Following Wilkins' testimony, McCulloch asked the civil rights leader whether he thought the legislation should be redrafted to cover "festering pockets" of discrimination in states not covered by the bill. When Wilkins answered that he did, McCulloch asked him to draft proposed new language for the measure.

Joseph L. Rauh, counsel for the Civil Rights Leadership Conference, contended that Congress had ample power under the 15th Amendment to abolish all poll taxes. Rauh said if such taxes were used to deny Negroes the ballot, it was as proper to ban them as it was to ban literacy tests or similar devices.

Two Southerners, Rep. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) and former Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.), endorsed the measure. Hays said, "It's because I love the South that I want to see these (voting) doors opened. I believe the South will be happier when they are." Hays, a White House aide, had been defeated in 1958 after an attempt to mediate the Little Rock school desegregation crisis.

March 25 -- George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, called for a broadening of the Administration bill to prevent the "night stick or night riders" from interfering with Negro voting attempts. "...A bill aimed solely at literacy tests and other formal legalistic barriers to registration will not do the whole job," Meany said.

Herman Badillo, vice president of the Legion of Voters, Inc. of New York City, called for elimination of New York State's English language requirement for voters. Badillo contended that the New York literacy test had resulted in widespread voter discrimination against Spanish-speaking Americans. Of 480,000 eligible voters of Puerto Rican extraction living in New York City, Badillo said, only 150,000 were registered to vote. "It is interesting to note that service in the Armed Forces is not limited to Americans literate in English," Badillo said, observing that one of every 42 U.S. casualties in the Korean War was a Puerto Rican.

Celler said he strongly opposed literacy tests himself, but had determined that the New York test was not administered on a discriminatory basis.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS RAISED

March 29 -- Virginia Attorney General Robert Y. Button contended that the Administration bill was "merely one step in a scheme for ultimate federal control of all state and local elections." "Today, it is a select minority of states which Congress is gleefully and impetuously grinding under its heel," Button said, "Tomorrow, in different circumstances, it could be other states, anywhere in the country." Pointing to the 1961 Civil Rights Commission report, which "found no discrimination in Virginia because of color," Button

contended that his state's low (41 percent) voting figure in the 1964 general election could not be attributed to discrimination.

Rep. Howard H. Callaway (R Ga.) proposed an alternative voter rights plan that would be broader in application than the Administration measure. Under the Callaway proposal: (1) When an agreed number of complaints of voter discrimination were received from any state, a three-judge circuit court would appoint an examiner to conduct hearings on the complaints; (2) If the examiner were convinced of the validity of the complaints, he would ask the court for an order requiring that the complainants be registered; (3) The complainants would have to be registered within seven days, and they would retain their status as registered voters during any appeal. Callaway said the Administration bill was discriminatory because it allowed some states to retain literacy tests while striking them down in others on the assumption that they had been used to deny Negroes the ballot.

March 30 -- Rep. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.) said the Administration bill would violate the constitutional powers of states to fix their own voter qualifications, and South Carolina Attorney General Daniel R. McLeod called the bill "a product of political panic."

March 31 -- Rep. John Dowdy (D Texas) said a source "for whom I have high regard" had told him that Attorney General Katzenbach had told Senate leaders that he had shown the Administration bill to Chief Justice Earl Warren and four associate justices and that they had "enthusiastically approved" it. Katzenbach immediately issued a statement labeling Dowdy's charge "utterly false."

Sidney Zagri, legislative counsel of the Teamsters Union, criticized the "piecemeal approach" of the Administration bill. He said the Attorney General's power could be abused for political purposes. Zagri said that the measure should be expanded to deal with all states where voter discrimination exists; should outlaw poll taxes for all elections; and should provide for new elections in areas where there had been voter discrimination.

Rep. John H. Buchanan Jr. (R Ala.) said that the triggering formula of the Administration bill "reflected a double standard." Buchanan, however, endorsed a section of the bill which declared illegal any voting barrier based on race or color, and said he hoped to be able to support some version of the measure which was effective but still constitutional.

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), said the bill should include authorization of federal voting examiners in any area where 20 or more valid complaints of discrimination had been made. Farmer also called for the outlawing of poll taxes and said that previous criminal convictions should not be allowed as a basis for denying registration. He explained that "freedom fighters," who had participated "in the dramatic demonstration of the necessity for this bill," would be denied the ballot unless this provision was changed.

April 1 -- Civil rights leaders Roy Wilkins and Joseph Rauh Jr. returned to submit nine amendments they had suggested during the previous week's hearings.

Committee Chairman Celler said that Wilkins and Rauh had "apparently...written a completely new bill which would make our work more complicated and difficult."

BILL APPROVED

Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee April 9 approved an amended version of HR 6400 and voted 10-1 to send the measure to the full Committee. (The Committee declined to identify the lone Subcommittee member who voted against referral.) The Subcommittee version retained the major provisions of the original Administration bill and added new language as follows:

- Authorized federal courts, in suits brought by the Attorney General, to order the appointment of federal voting examiners if needed to enforce the 15th Amendment and to suspend literacy tests and other devices used to discriminate against voters.
- Authorized the Attorney General to appoint poll watchers to observe election proceedings in areas to which examiners had been appointed.
- Banned poll taxes as a condition for voting in state and local elections.
- Prohibited the intimidation of persons who engaged in activities to encourage persons to vote and of persons who had been assigned powers and duties under the bill.
- Amended Title I of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL 88-352) to cover state and local, as well as federal, elections. (Title I barred unequal application of voting registration requirements and also: (1) required that all literacy tests be administered in writing unless approved as non-discriminatory by the Attorney General; (2) prohibited denial of the ballot because of an applicant's immaterial errors or omissions on his application form; (3) and made a sixth grade education, if in English, a rebuttable presumption of literacy.) The provision stipulated that the amended Title, as it related to literacy requirements, would apply only to the extent that such requirements were not suspended by HR 6400.
- Made private citizens, as well as public officials, criminally liable for interfering with voter rights.

The full Judiciary Committee May 12, by voice vote, ordered reported a version of HR 6400 which retained all the amendments of the subcommittee bill and embodied additional amendments. The amendments approved by the full Committee:

- Deleted a requirement that a person making a voter registration application before a federal examiner allege that he had been turned down by a state registrar within the past 90 days.
- Stipulated a Congressional finding that the payment of poll taxes as a requirement for voting violated the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.
- Prohibited intimidation of any person seeking to vote, whether or not his right to vote was secured by any provision of the bill.

HR 6400 was formally reported June 1 (H Rept 439).

Majority Views. The committee report said the federal registration apparatus provided by HR 6400 was necessary because of the "intransigence" of state and local officials in enforcing previous voting laws and "repeated delays" in the judicial process. Judicial relief under these statutes, the report asserted, "has had to be gauged not in terms of months -- but in terms of years." The report cited numerous instances in which discriminatory literacy tests and similar devices had been barred by the courts, only to reappear in different forms, necessitating further adjudication.

It had become necessary to suspend literacy tests in "hard core" areas of discrimination rather than require their fair administration, the report said, because the latter approach would "simply freeze the present disparity created by past violations of the 15th Amend-

ment." While federal examiners would be administering tests fairly to Negroes, the report contended that state registrars would "follow their traditional practice of registering all white applicants without making them take tests or regardless of their performance, or lack of it, on the tests."

The report found constitutional authority for the flat ban on poll taxes (as well as for the bill itself) in Section 2 of the 15th Amendment, which delegated to Congress the power to enforce by "appropriate legislation" the Amendment's Section 1 guarantee of the right to vote regardless of race or color. Evidence presented Congress, the report said, had made clear that poll taxes had "nothing in common" with the "true (voter) qualifications" which states were authorized to establish under Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution and the 17th Amendment. Such taxes, the report contended, had been designed only to keep Negroes away from the polls. The removal of other obstacles to voting such as literacy tests, the report added, might cause the poll tax to "rise in significance as a discriminatory deterrent to voting by Negroes." The report also asserted that the fact that Congress proposed abolition of poll taxes in federal elections by a constitutional amendment (ratified as the 24th Amendment in 1964) did not evidence any lack of Congressional power to abolish the poll tax in state and local elections by statute."

The report also said that the appointment of examiners to states or political subdivisions where literacy tests had been suspended was made discretionary with the Attorney General, because of instances in which affected areas may have made "substantial efforts" to rectify the effects of past discrimination. Under such circumstances, the report contemplated that the Attorney General would not appoint examiners.

Republican Views. The report contained a statement of Republican views signed by 8 of the 11 GOP members of the Committee: McCulloch (Ohio), Poff (Va.), Cramer (Fla.), Moore (W.Va.), MacGregor (Minn.), King (N.Y.), Hutchinson (Mich.) and McClory (Ill.). The Republicans criticized HR 6400 as a "hastily contrived, patchwork response to the nation's demand for social justice." The "cumbersome mechanisms" of the bill, they said, involved "grave constitutional risks" which should not be taken. Instead, the Republicans recommended their own bill (HR 7896), which they indicated would be sent to the Rules Committee as a substitute for HR 6400. The GOP measure authorized the appointment of examiners in any political subdivision from which the Attorney General received 25 or more meritorious complaints of voter discrimination. It retained non-discriminatory state voting standards and directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the enforcement of discriminatory poll taxes.

Minority Views. A statement of minority views was submitted by three Southern Democrats -- Basil L. Whitener (N.C.), John Dowdy (Texas) and Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.). The primary criticism of the minority was directed at the bill's triggering formula, which the three Democrats called "arbitrary and unjustifiable." The minority also criticized the flat ban on poll taxes without an adequate Congressional finding that such taxes were discriminatory. It termed "unconscionable" the Attorney General's "veto power" over new voting laws in states and political subdivisions whose voter qualifications were suspended by the bill.

Additional Views. Robert McClory (R Ill.), who signed the statement of Republican views, said he preferred the inclusion of a flat ban on the poll tax in the Republican substitute for the Committee bill.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) endorsed HR 6400 but criticized the failure of the bill to assign responsibility for its implementation to an administrative agency and to authorize machinery to enforce the 1st Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech, of the press, of peaceful assembly and of the right to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

William T. Cahill (R N.J.) also endorsed HR 6400 but suggested that the Civil Rights Commission be empowered to implement the rights granted by the bill. Cahill also said the venue rule, by which certain proceedings arising under the bill could be heard only by a federal court in the District of Columbia, set a "dangerous precedent" which "may yet come back to haunt us."

Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) said that while HR 6400 fell short of providing all necessary remedies to voter discrimination, it adopted "positive principles" which "put the world on notice that Congress intends the right to vote to be universal."

Individual Views. Edwin E. Willis (D La.) contended that the bill itself was "discriminatory" in "stripping the powers" of six Southern states to fix voter qualifications while others were allowed to retain their voting laws. Willis also asserted that the federal registration machinery was unnecessary in certain political subdivisions which came under the bill, because these areas had already attained high levels of Negro voter activity.

William M. Tuck (D Va.) asserted that HR 6400 reached a "crest in the flood of federal intrusions into matters constitutionally reserved to the states." Tuck contended that the "ill-conceived" triggering formula of the bill could "only have been arrived at by first determining that literacy tests of certain Southern states should be suspended and then coming up with a mathematical ratio that would accomplish this...."

BAN SPARKS SENATE CRITICISM

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) June 1 predicted that if the House approved a measure embodying an outright ban on the poll tax, "...the Senate will almost certainly send that bill to conference." Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) June 2 said he agreed with Mansfield. (During Senate consideration of S 1564, a similar voting bill, an amendment to impose the ban was rejected by a 45-49 roll-call vote. The Senate instead provided for court tests of such levies. See Senate section, above)

RULES COMMITTEE ACTION

Floor debate on HR 6400, reported June 1, was delayed for five weeks while the bill remained lodged in the House Rules Committee, under Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.). In the interim, Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) initiated proceedings to have the bill discharged under the 21-day rule, but the procedure became unnecessary when an open rule (H Res 440) was granted July 1. Under terms of the rule, 10 hours of debate were authorized for the bill and amendments and a GOP voting bill (HR 7896) could be offered as a substitute for the version reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Floor Action

The House July 9, by a 333-85 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of the Administration voting bill (HR 6400). Following passage, the House substituted the provisions of HR 6400 for a similar bill (S 1564) passed May 26 by the Senate, passed the amended S 1564 by voice vote and sent the measure to conference. (For voting, see chart p. 976)

Prior to passing HR 6400, the House rejected by a 171-248 roll-call vote a motion by Harold R. Collier (R Ill.) to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back a Republican substitute (HR 7896). The GOP bill provided remedies to discrimination on a county-by-county basis rather than statewide as provided by HR 6400. (See below) The GOP substitute was rejected earlier by a 166-215 teller vote.

The House accepted only one amendment to HR 6400. It provided penalties for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes in federal elections. Numerous other amendments were rejected.

President Johnson later in the day called House passage of the measure "not only a victory for the American Negro and the Democratic party" but "a victory for every American who believes the strength of our democracy rests on the right of every citizen to share in its direction." The President also praised the House for rejecting the GOP substitute, which he said "would have seriously damaged and diluted the guarantee of the right to vote for all Americans." (For Republican reaction, see p. 562)

Voting for passage of HR 6400 were 112 Republicans and 221 Democrats. Three Southern Republicans, Cramer (Fla.), Carter (Ky.) and Belcher (Okla.), and 33 Southern Democrats voted in favor of the bill. The Southern Democrats voting in favor of passage were Bennett, Fascell, Gibbons, Pepper and Rogers (Fla.); Mackay and Weltner (Ga.); Chelf, Farnsley, Natcher, Perkins, Stubblefield and Watts (Ky.); Boggs and Morrison (La.); Albert, Edmondson, Jarman, Johnson and Steed (Okla.); Anderson, Evins, Fulton and Grider (Tenn.); Brooks, Cabell, de la Garza, Gonzalez, Pickle, White, Wright and Young (Texas) and Jennings (Va.). Most of the Southern supporters represented urban areas with sizable Negro populations.

Opposing HR 6400 were 24 Republicans and 61 Democrats. Of the bill's opponents, only eight Republicans and one Democrat, Paul C. Jones (D Mo.), represented Northern states. The Northern Republicans voting against HR 6400 were James B. Utt and H. Allen Smith (Calif.); Collier and John N. Erlenborn (Ill.); George V. Hansen (Idaho); H.R. Gross (Iowa); Robert C. McEwen (N.Y); and Durward G. Hall Jr. (Mo.).

Twenty-one Republicans joined 227 Democrats in opposing recommittal. Voting in favor of the recommittal motion were 115 Republicans and 56 Democrats, 54 of them from Southern states. The only Northern Democrats voting for the motion were Walter S. Baring (Nev.) and W.R. Hull Jr. (Mo.). All 19 Southern Republicans voted in favor of the recommittal motion.

As passed by the House, HR 6400 differed from the Senate-passed bill in several major respects:

(1) The House version provided a flat ban on the use of poll taxes as a requirement for voting in state and local elections. The Senate version directed the Attorney General "forthwith" to institute proceedings against such levies.

(2) The "massive discrimination" trigger in the Senate bill exempted states or political subdivisions in which less than 20 percent of voting age population was non-white.

(3) The Senate version contained provisions which: (a) provided an additional triggering formula to bring the federal registration machinery to bear on states and political subdivisions in which less than 25 percent of the voting age population of the Negro race or any other race or color was registered to vote, and (b) waived English language literacy requirements for persons educated through the sixth grade in a school under the American flag where instruction was in a language other than English. (See p. 552)

DEBATE

Opening the debate July 6, Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), floor manager of HR 6400, said adoption of the bill would eliminate the "legal dodges and subterfuges" that had rendered previous voting rights legislation inadequate. The provisions of the committee bill, Celler said, authorized remedies that were "impervious to all legal trickery and evasion."

Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.), a leading opponent of civil rights legislation, replied that the bill was an "unconstitutional" vendetta against the former Confederate states and was "dripping in venom." The effect of the bill, Smith said, would be to set up the Attorney General as a "czar" over states' rights and voting rights with "almost unlimited power to investigate, to prosecute and to try and convict sovereign states...."

Choice of Bills. Debate intensified as the House GOP leadership sought to substitute its own bill (HR 7896) for the stronger version reported by the Judiciary Committee. Deleting the controversial poll tax ban and automatic trigger, the GOP substitute provided an attractive alternative to supporters of voting rights legislation who feared the constitutionality of those provisions. In its major sections, HR 7896 directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the enforcement of discriminatory poll taxes and authorized the appointment of voting examiners when the Attorney General received 25 or more meritorious complaints of voter discrimination in any political subdivision.

William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), chief sponsor of the substitute, said July 9 that the "automatic" triggering formula which invoked the federal registration machinery under HR 6400 was "pure fantasy -- a presumption based on a presumption" that would not provide the necessary remedy to voter discrimination. McCulloch also attacked HR 6400 as a violation of a state's right to determine the qualifications of its voters. Judiciary Committee Chairman Celler replied that the Republican substitute increased "the gap between black and white."

Edward Hutchinson (R Mich.) said July 7 that HR 7896 provided a remedy "sufficient to eradicate the evil we want to root out" without "tearing down our cherished governmental systems in the process."

Opponents, however, argued that only the blanket triggering formula in HR 6400 provided a strong, rapid remedy to massive discrimination. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) said the "widespread campaign" to bar Negroes from the polls was a system which "breeds on itself and can be undone only by strong measures" such as those embodied in HR 6400. James C. Corman (D Calif.)

argued that the Republican substitute invited state legislatures to "circumvent" the federal registration machinery by "its failure to place a moratorium on legislative action."

Rank-and-file GOP support for HR 7896 appeared to be holding firm until a Southern Democrat, William M. Tuck (Va.), urged in a July 7 floor speech that Members opposed to civil rights legislation support HR 7896 as the less "objectionable" of the two bills. Republican defections from support of HR 7896 began as Members feared that alignment with Southerners for the GOP bill would be taken as alignment against civil rights.

House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.) July 8 estimated that Tuck's call for Southern support of HR 7896 had added at least 15 Republicans to the list of supporters of the committee bill. Before Tuck's appeal to the Southerners, McCormack said, proponents of HR 6400 had counted on the backing of only 10 Republicans. Of these, only three had publicly announced their support -- John V. Lindsay (N.Y.), candidate for mayor of New York, William T. Cahill (N.J.) and Charles McC. Mathias (Md.).

Several Members from Southern states received standing ovations when they announced before the passage vote that they would support HR 6400. Majority Whip Hale Boggs (D La.) said he backed the measure because "the fundamental right to vote must be a part of the great experiment in human progress under freedom which is American." George W. Grider (D Tenn.) said that in supporting the bill he spoke for a "new South" which he said was "preserving the best of our proud past but (was) looking to the future." Charles L. Weltner (D Ga.) said that if the bill was a "drastic measure...the problem is drastic, and the need is drastic."

Amendments. The House July 9, on a 136-132 teller vote and 253-165 roll-call vote, accepted an amendment by William C. Cramer (R Fla.) to provide stiff criminal penalties for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes in federal elections. Such violations would be punishable by fines of up to $10,000 and/or five years imprisonment.

Although a spate of amendments to HR 6400 were introduced, Cramer's was the only one accepted. Two amendments which were initially approved on non-record votes were later rejected on roll calls. One of them, a proposal by Jacob H. Gilbert (D N.Y.) to waive English literacy requirements for persons educated through the sixth grade in a school under the American flag, was tentatively approved twice, by a 110-74 standing vote and a 125-94 teller vote, before it was rejected by a 202-216 roll call. The other was a proposal by Hale Boggs (D La.) to provide a means of judicial relief for political subdivisions which had registered at least 50 percent of their voting age Negroes, could prove they had complied with the orders of federal voting examiners and could convince the court that they would not "backslide" into discriminatory practices. It was tentatively approved by a 123-77 teller vote before being rejected by a 155-262 roll call.

Most of the other amendments defeated by the House were aimed at deleting or altering the main provisions of the bill.

PROVISIONS -- The bill contained the major provisions of the original Administration bill plus several committee amendments and the Cramer floor amendment. (See President's Requests, p. 540; Bill Approved, p. 558; and Amendments, above.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 9 -- Robert McClory (R Ill.) -- Delete a provision of the Republican substitute (HR 7896) directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the enforcement of discriminatory poll taxes; insert new language imposing a flat ban on the use of poll taxes as a qualification for voting in any election. (Amendment was offered to the pending GOP substitute bill and thus was negated when the Republican bill later was rejected.) Standing vote, 82-33.

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Add language to HR 6400 providing for criminal penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and/or five years imprisonment for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes; applicable only to federal elections. Teller vote, 136-132, and roll-call vote, 253-165.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 9 -- Walter Rogers (D Texas) -- Delete language in the Republican substitute (HR 7896) establishing procedures for a federal registration machinery, providing for a system of judicial recourse by affected political subdivisions and banning the use of poll taxes as a voter qualification; substitute a provision making it unlawful to deny an applicant the ballot when he was qualified to vote by non-discriminatory state standards consistent with federal law and swore or affirmed that he would support and defend the U.S. Constitution. The amendment also provided criminal penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and/or five years imprisonment for false or deceptive subscription to the oath and made such subscription by a member of the Communist party or a Communist front organization prima facie evidence of falsification and intent to deceive. Standing vote, 65-183.

(The following amendments applied to HR 6400, the amended Administration bill.)

William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) -- Substitute HR 7896, as amended by Robert McClory (R Ill.) to impose a flat ban on poll taxes, for the provisions of HR 6400. Teller vote, 166-215.

Rogers -- Add to the provisions of HR 6400 language similar to that of the rejected Rogers amendment to HR 7896. (The amendment did not change the provisions of HR 6400 except to require the loyalty oath and to add the penalty clause.) Standing, 89-152; teller, 88-148.

Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.) -- Delete the "automatic" trigger and judicial recourse provisions; substitute language making the federal registration machinery apply uniformly throughout the country, providing for recourse against the federal registration machinery in the federal district court of the petitioner's district and stipulating that no affected state or local government could purge itself for a two-year period following a finding of discrimination in a voting rights suit. Voice vote.

Jacob H. Gilbert (D N.Y.) -- Stipulate that a person could not be denied the right to vote because of inability to read or write English if he demonstrated that he had successfully completed the sixth grade (or any other grade equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that was conducted in a language other than English. Accepted by a 110-74 standing vote and 125-94 teller vote; later rejected by a 202-216 roll-call vote.

McCulloch -- Delete a provision of the bill authorizing persons whose voter qualifications were challenged to vote while final determination of the challenge was pending; substitute language authorizing provisional voting in such instances and providing for an impounding of ballots

until voter eligibility had been determined, when the number of ballots cast provisionally was sufficient to affect the results of an election. Teller, 115-166.

Hale Boggs (D La.) -- Allow political subdivisions with more than 50 percent of voting age Negroes registered to free themselves from the bill's coverage by proving in a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia: (1) that all persons ordered registered by federal examiners had been placed on voting lists; (2) and that there was no longer reasonable cause to believe that persons would be denied the ballot on grounds of race or color. Accepted by a 123-77 teller vote; later rejected by a 155-262 roll-call vote.

Whitener -- Delete provisions (1) allowing challenged voter applicants to vote while final determination of the challenge was pending; (2) requiring delinquent state and local governments to gain court approval of new voting laws; (3) banning poll taxes; and (4) stipulating that all criminal cases arising under the bill should be governed by the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which did not provide for jury trials; substitute language barring the tabulation of the vote of a challenged applicant until a federal court had overruled the challenge and authorizing jury trials for criminal cases arising under the bill when either party asked for a jury. Voice.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Stipulate a Congressional finding that: (1) the effective exercise of the right to vote required protection of the rights to freedom of speech, press, the right to peaceably assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances and (2) that state and local officials had often reinforced denial of the right to vote by suppressing these related rights; authorize the Attorney General to institute proceedings for preventive relief when persons acting under color of law suppressed, threatened to suppress, or allowed others to suppress these rights. Standing 89-91, and teller 119-134.

Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) -- Delete the judicial recourse and "prior approval" provisions; substitute language (1) authorizing affected governments to go into a three-judge federal court in their own district for a judgment terminating the federal registration process; (2) stipulating that a petitioning government need only prove that the effects of past discrimination have been effectively corrected and are not likely to recur; and (3) authorizing the Attorney General to file suit in a three-judge federal district court in the appropriate district for a declaratory judgment that a new voting law enacted by a delinquent government had the purpose or would have the effect of discriminating against voters. Standing, 64-92, and teller, 125-141.

Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) -- Substitute for the bill's "automatic" triggering formula new language triggering the federal registration machinery in any state that used a literacy test or similar device in qualifying its electorate. Voice.

Howard H. Callaway (R Ga.) -- Add language exempting aliens, non-residents, persons in penal institutions and persons in active military service and their dependents (not registered to vote in the state or political subdivision) from the population count used to compute percentages of voter registration and turnout under the bill's primary triggering formula. Voice.

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Delete a provision authorizing federal courts hearing voting rights suits to suspend the use of literacy tests or similar devices that it had found discriminatory; substitute language authorizing courts to enjoin the use of such discriminatory voting requirements. Voice.

JOHNSON-GOP EXCHANGE

Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) and ranking GOP member of the Judiciary Committee, William M. McCulloch (Ohio), July 12 strongly criticized President Johnson's July 9 statement that Republicans had tried to "dilute" the voting rights bill. The two Republicans said the President was "obviously sensitive" to his own 'Lyndon Come Lately' Congressional record on civil rights." Before 1957, they said, the President "voted against civil rights 100 percent."

President Johnson July 13 told a news conference that he did not "single out" the House GOP leadership for criticism when he praised the House for passing the voting bill. The President said, however, that " people are allowed to comment on the relative merits of legislation before or after a vote."

In response to a question on his Congressional voting record, the President acknowledged that he was currently more interested in the issue of civil rights than he had been in past years. Mr. Johnson added that he wanted to provide all the leadership he could to solve racial problems "in the time that I am allowed."

The President also said that he would like to see poll taxes repealed for all elections, but did not indicate how it should be done.

Conference Action

Compromises on most of the differences in the House and Senate versions of the voting bill were worked out at early meetings of the conference committee. A stumbling block to rapid agreement was posed by a provision to abolish the poll tax as a voting requirement in state and local elections. Agreement on a compromise bill was finally reached on July 29 after civil rights groups urged House conferees to drop a House provision imposing a flat ban on the poll tax. The final poll tax provision, similar to language in the Senate bill, provided a Congressional finding that the tax was an abridgment of the right to vote and directed the Attorney General to initiate court action against the enforcement of such levies.

The conference report on S 1564 was filed Aug. 2 (H Rept 711). On major differences between the House and Senate versions, conferees took the following actions:

Literacy Tests. Accepted the House formula for suspending literacy tests and similar devices and authorizing federal registration machinery in states and political subdivisions which used a test or device as a voter qualification on Nov. 1, 1964, and had less than 50 percent of voting age residents registered to vote on that date or actually voting in the 1964 Presidential election. The Senate version of the trigger limited federal action to states and political subdivisions which both met the House criteria and had a non-white voting age population that numbered at least 20 percent of the total persons of voting age in the area, according to the 1960 census.

Dropped a Senate provision, not in the House bill, which provided for suspension of tests in any state or political subdivision and the appointment of federal voting examiners when the Director of the Census, at the request of the Attorney General, determined that less than 25 percent of the voting age population of the Negro race or any

other race or color was registered to vote in the state or subdivision.

Agreed to a Senate provision authorizing a federal court hearing a voting rights suit brought by the Attorney General under the bill to suspend all tests and devices in a delinquent area. The House version authorized suspension of only such tests or devices actually found to discriminate.

Adopted a House provision, not in the Senate bill authorizing federal courts in voting rights suits brought by the Attorney General to suspend tests or devices when they were used "with the effect" of discriminating even if not for such purpose.

Accepted Senate language stipulating that no person could be denied the right to vote because of inability to read or write in English if he demonstrated that he had successfully completed the sixth grade (or another grade level equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that was conducted in a language other than English. There was no comparable provision in the House bill.

Judicial Relief. Agreed to a House provision establishing an absolute prohibition against the lifting of a suspension of tests and devices for five years after the entry of a federal court finding that a state or political subdivision had discriminated against voters. The Senate bill suspended tests and devices until the effects of discrimination had been effectively corrected and there was no reasonable cause to believe that the petitioning state or local government would "backslide" into discriminatory registration practices.

Accepted a Senate provision, not in the House bill, authorizing relief in the case of political subdivisions which had registered at least 50 percent of their voting age Negroes when they could prove in a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia that they had complied with all orders of federal voting examiners and that there was no reasonable cause to believe that there would be future denials of the right to vote.

Prior Approval Requirement. Accepted a Senate provision, not in the House bill, stipulating that a judgment by the three-judge court in Washington approving a new voting law enacted by a state or local government whose voter qualification laws had been nullified under the bill would not bar a subsequent lawsuit to enjoin enforcement of the new law.

Poll Taxes. Agreed to language similar to a provision in the Senate bill, which (1) provided a Congressional declaration that the use of poll taxes denied or abridged the right to vote and (2) directed the Attorney General "forthwith" to institute court action against the enforcement of any poll tax used as a precondition for voting or any substitute for such taxes enacted after Nov. 1, 1964. Added to the provision new language asserting that Congress, in sending the Attorney General into court to challenge the levying of poll taxes, was acting under authority of both the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The House bill contained a flat ban on the use of poll taxes as a voting requirement in any election.

Other Provisions. Rejected a Senate provision, not in the House bill, permitting the Attorney General to require that an applicant appearing before a federal examiner allege that he had been denied the ballot by a state registrar within the preceding 90 days.

Accepted House provisions, not in the Senate bill, prohibiting intimidation of a person "for urging or aiding" any person to vote, bringing criminal penalties to bear on officials who denied any qualified voter the right to vote (as well as persons qualified under the Act), and stipulating that the federal registration process covered party caucuses and state political conventions as well as federal, state and local elections and party primaries.

Agreed to a Senate provision, not in the House bill, permitting the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia to issue subpenas at distances greater than 100 miles in cases brought under the bill's "massive discrimination" provisions.

Final Action

The conference report (H Rept 711) was adopted by the House Aug. 3, by a 328-74 roll-call vote, and by the Senate Aug. 4, by a 79-18 roll call. (For voting, see charts p. 984, 1063)

House. Prior to approval of the conference report on S 1564, the House rejected, by a 118-284 roll-call vote, a motion by Robert C. McEwen (R N.Y.) to recommit the report to the conference committee with instructions to House conferees to insist upon adoption of House amendments eliminating a provision of the Senate bill. That provision authorized political subdivisions to free themselves of the federal voting machinery when they had registered at least 50 percent of their voting age Negroes and could prove in federal court that there was no evidence of discrimination in the registration and voting process. The conferees agreed to retain the provision, and it was included in the final bill.

The recommittal vote came after a debate in which proponents of stronger legislation criticized the concessions made by the House conferees as "weakening" and "watering down" the voting bill and rendering it only "half a loaf." Supporters of the compromise bill retorted that the measure was the strongest possible under the circumstances.

To explain the reasoning behind the concessions, William C. Cramer (R Fla.) asked the bill's manager, Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), for permission to read a "confidential" letter which Cramer said Celler had circulated among the conferees on July 29 just before final agreement was reached. Celler refused on grounds that it would breach a confidence. It was reported later that the letter was from Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach to Celler and said that the proposed conference agreement "was recently discussed" with civil rights leader Martin Luther King and that King had "indicated that the conference bill should be speedily enacted into law and that such prompt enactment is the overriding consideration."

Voting to adopt the conference report were 111 Republicans and 217 Democrats. Thirty-seven of the Democrats favoring adoption were from Southern states. Nine Members who voted against the original House bill voted in favor of the conference report. Those switching positions included seven Members from Southern states -- Brock (R Tenn.), Duncan (R Tenn.), Herlong (D Fla.), Mahon (D Texas), Patman (D Texas), Quillen (R Tenn.) and Trimble (D Ark.). The other two Members changing votes were Collier (R Ill.) and Erlenborn (R Ill.).

(Continued on next page)

Opposing the conference report were 20 Republicans and 54 Southern Democrats. Three Republicans who had voted for the original House bill -- Davis (R Wis.), Fino (R N.Y.) and Michel (R Ill.) -- changed their position to "nay" on the conference report.

Senate. After a brief and routine debate, the Senate adopted the conference report and sent the voting bill to the President.

Voting to approve the report were 30 Republicans and 49 Democrats, six of them from Southern states. Southerners favoring the measure were Bass (D Tenn.), Gore (D Tenn.), Harris (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Smathers (D Fla.) and Yarborough (D Texas). All except Smathers had voted for the original Senate bill.

Voting against final approval were one Republican, Thurmond (S.C.), and 17 Democrats. Sixteen of the Democrats opposing the measure came from Southern states; the other was Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) who in the past had voted with the Southern bloc against civil rights legislation.

In a surprise visit to the Capitol after Senate approval Aug. 4, President Johnson praised the "patriotic and selfless" cooperation of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) in securing passage of the bill as an action worthy of worldwide appreciation. The President said the measure brought "within our immediate vision the day when every American can enter a polling booth without fear or hindrance."

BILL SIGNED

President Johnson Aug. 6 signed into law the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (S 1564 -- PL 89-110).

At the signing ceremony, broadcast by nationwide television from the U.S. Capitol rotunda, President Johnson said that the Act would "strike away the last major shackle" of the Negro's "ancient bonds."

After his speech, Mr. Johnson moved to the President's Room off the Senate chamber to sign the bill. Abraham Lincoln had used the same room on Aug. 6, 1861, to sign a bill freeing slaves who had been pressed into service of the Confederacy.

Implementation

Poll Tax. In the first move to implement the new Act, the Justice Department Aug. 7 filed a suit aimed at striking down the Mississippi poll tax. Similar actions were filed Aug. 10 against the Alabama, Texas and Virginia poll taxes. Oral arguments in the Texas case were heard Dec. 1. Arguments in the other cases were scheduled for early 1966.

Literacy Tests. The Justice Department Aug. 7 suspended literacy tests and similar voter qualification devices in the seven states and most of the separate political subdivisions covered by the Act. Tests were suspended in Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia; 26 North Carolina counties, and one county in Arizona. Tests were subsequently suspended in two additional counties in Arizona, two in North Carolina and one in Idaho.

Federal Examiners. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Aug. 9 designated nine counties and parishes for the appointment of federal examiners to process Negro voter applicants and order their registration. Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy the same day dispatched examiners to each area: four Alabama counties -- Dallas (Selma), Hale, Lowndes and Marengo; three Louisiana parishes -- East Carroll, East Feliciana and Plaquemines; and two Mississippi counties -- Leflore and Madison.

Later in 1965 examiners were dispatched to 23 additional counties and parishes, including six Alabama counties -- Autauga, Elmore, Greene, Montgomery, Perry and Wilcox; two Louisiana parishes -- Ouachita and West Feliciana; thirteen Mississippi counties -- Benton, Bolivar, Clay, Coahoma, Desoto, Hinds, Holmes, Humphreys, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jones, Neshoba and Wathall; and two South Carolina counties -- Clarendon and Dorchester.

Justice Department officials said in early 1966 that examiners in these areas had processed and ordered the registration of 79,593 Negro voter applicants by the close of 1965. Officials said there had been no incidents of violence and in most cases local registrars had cooperated with examiners.

Other Developments

VOTING RIGHTS SUITS

Supreme Court Test. The U.S. Supreme Court Nov. 5, by a 6-3 vote, granted a motion by South Carolina for permission to file an original suit against the United States to test the validity of the Voting Rights Act. At the same time, the Court unanimously denied the Justice Department's motions for permission to file such suits against Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Acceptance of the single case, South Carolina v. Katzenbach, promised to speed up a ruling on the constitutionality of the statute. The suit was brought against Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach for purposes of proper legal form.

In its suit, filed Sept. 29, South Carolina sought to enjoin Katzenbach from enforcing the Act on grounds that the law unconstitutionally invaded states' rights to set voter qualifications. In its countering suits, the Justice Department had sought to enjoin Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi from failing to observe provisions of the Act.

The Justice Department Nov. 19 formally answered the South Carolina complaint. Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall signed the answer, a short document which denied South Carolina's charges that Congress exceeded its constitutional powers in passing the Act and that the Act presumed the state to be using its literacy tests to discriminate against Negroes.

Oral arguments in the suit were scheduled for Jan. 17-18, 1966. "Friend of the court" briefs supporting the Justice Department position were filed by 20 states -- California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Filing briefs supporting South Carolina's contention were five Southern states -- Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia.

Virginia Poll Tax Suit. Virginia Oct. 13 filed its brief in Harper v. Virginia State Board Elections, a case attacking the constitutionality of poll taxes for state elections. The Justice Department had filed a brief as ami-

cus curiae (friend of the Court) on behalf of Annie E. Harper, who brought the suit, asking the Court to strike down all poll taxes as an unconstititional tax on the right to vote.

Katzenbach in the Justice Department brief noted that Congress in the Voting Rights Act of 1965 declined to outlaw state and local poll taxes partly on the basis of Miss Harper's pending suit, preferring Court determination to legislation. In addition, he noted that the Act directed him "forthwith" to bring legal action to challenge poll taxes, and he said he chose the Harper case as the most available vehicle. His argument was that the "principle of a tax on the right to vote is constitutionally indefensible." Alabama, Mississippi and Texas also had poll taxes, and Vermont required a tax for voting in certain meetings. Virginia's poll tax was $1.50 per year, cumulative with interest and penalties for nonpayment.

"American Flag" Decision. A federal district court in the District of Columbia Nov. 15, by a 2-1 vote, held unconstitutional the provision of the Voting Rights Act which secured the right to vote of persons who were illiterate in English but were educated in a school under the American flag and who otherwise met state voting requirements. The court majority said Congress had "no power to legislate" over voter qualifications imposed by states.

The decision was limited to Section 4(e) of the Act, and the court noted that the section was "entirely dissociated" from other provisions. Section 4(e) was aimed at securing the right of Puerto Rican citizens to vote in New York, although its applicability was nationwide. It provided that persons illiterate in English but who had completed sixth grade in an American flag school could not be disqualified from voting by state literacy requirements.

Two New York residents brought the suit, Morgan v. Katzenbach, in the District and a special three-judge district court was convened. The suit sought an injunction against enforcement of the provisions on grounds that suspension of the state literacy test would permit thousands of otherwise disqualified Puerto Ricans to vote in New York, thus diluting the plaintiffs' votes.

The court majority, consisting of District Judges Alexander Holtzoff and Joseph C. McGarraghy, found that "traditionally and historically the qualifications of voters has been invariably a matter regulated by the states. This subject is one over which the Congress has no power to legislate." They found no explicit constitutional power authorizing Congressional legislation in the field, and concluded that power over voter qualification was a 10th Amendment power, one reserved to the states. Previous Congressional efforts to alter voting requirements, the majority said, were limited to proposing Constitutional Amendments: the 15th, to enfranchise Negroes; the 19th, extending suffrage to women; and the 24th, barring state poll taxes in federal elections.

The lone dissenter, Circuit Court Judge Carl McGowan, said the court need proceed no further than Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution to find Congressional power to enact the American flag provision. That power, he said, stemmed from Congress' authority to "make all needful rules and regulations" in respect to American territories. Since Puerto Rico was a territory, and since Congress sanctioned schools teaching only Spanish there, it followed that Congress could secure the right to vote to Puerto Ricans choosing to move to the mainland, the judge said.

Alabama Suit. A three-judge federal district court in Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 23 nullified a state court injunction which restrained six county probate judges from registering voters already certified by federal registrars under terms of the Act. The ruling thus legally freed the county probate judges to add federally certified voters to state voter rolls.

The court said that it presumed the Act to be constitutional and valid, and it noted that jursidiction over declaratory judgments on the Act was vested exclusively by Congress in federal courts in the District of Columbia. Thus a state court injunction interfering with implementation of the Act must be without effect, the court said. The court retained jurisdiction over the case to protect the county probate judges from any punishment for violating the terms of the state court injunction, although it said it foresaw no attempt at such punishment.

GOP CIVIL RIGHTS STATEMENT

The Republican Coordinating Committee Sept. 2 adopted a statement on civil rights which went substantially beyond the civil rights plank in the 1964 Republican platform. The statement, formulated by the Committee's task force on Human Rights and Responsibilities, outlined the following major proposals:

- Additional legislation to eliminate vote fraud.
- "Immediate and full" implementation of the Attorney General's authority under the 1964 Civil Rights Act (PL 88-352) to bring about a speedy desegregation of all schools.
- "Full and energetic" use of technical aids and services authorized by PL 88-352 to ease difficulties encountered by Southern school districts as they desegregate.
- An "accelerated" effort to implement the PL 88-352 bans on discrimination in employment and in public accommodations and public facilities.

REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

President Johnson Sept. 24 ordered a reorganization of functions in various federal agencies and Departments involved in civil rights activities.

The shifting of activities, based on recommendations by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, was designed to eliminate the confusion and duplication of a structure produced under a series of Executive Orders and civil rights acts. Under the plan, each officer and employee of the Federal Government who administered a federal program would bear full responsibility for enforcing the ban against discrimination in his own area.

The major body to be shifted was the Community Relations Service, a mediation group under the Department of Commerce. It was to be transferred to the Department of Justice, bringing under a single department the authority to decide whether mediation or legal action should be employed to resolve a given dispute. This feature of the plan could not take effect until 1966, however, because the President first had to submit a reorganization plan to Congress.

(Continued on next page)

Other features, all of which were put into effect by the Executive Order:

- Eliminated the President's Committee on Equal Employment policies in the Federal Government and among Government contractors. Supervision of federal employment practices was reassigned to the Civil Service Commission, while responsibliity for ensuring non-discrimination by Government contractors was vested in the Secretary of Labor. Supervision of fair job practices in private employment remained the task of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

- Eliminated the President's Council on Equal Opportunity created Feb. 5 by Executive Order. The Council was a coordinating arm of federal civil rights policies, particularly those involving possible withdrawal of aid funds under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. With Title VI questions moving into the enforcement stage, coordination would be the responsibility of the Justice Department.

- Shifted the clearinghouse and data-gathering functions of the Community Relations Service to the Civil Rights Commission, which already performed similar fact-finding tasks.

NEGRO RIOTS

Just as the machinery of the Voting Rights Act was going into motion in the South, a wave of racial violence swept three non-southern cities -- Los Angeles, Chicago and Springfield, Mass.

Los Angeles. The rioting in Los Angeles was the first to erupt and the last to subside. Touched off Aug. 11 when a white California Highway Patrolman stopped a weaving car and gave its Negro driver a sobriety test, violence raged for six days before a combined force of 15,000 California National Guardsmen and 1,000 law enforcement officers was able to restore order.

At the height of the rioting, Negroes rushed at will through streets of the predominantly Negro Watts district, throwing bottles, setting fire to buildings and stores, and saturating the area with gunfire. The six days of terrorism left 34 dead, 856 injured and damage approaching $200 million. More than 3,100 were arrested on charges ranging from murder to disturbing the peace.

In terms of death and destruction, the Los Angeles riot was the worst racial disorder in the nation's history. Sociologists attributed the major cause of the violence to massive unemployment. At the time of the Aug. 11 outburst, 34 percent of the population in the Watts district was unemployed.

Chicago. Chicago's worst racial rioting in 13 years broke out Aug. 11 when a runaway fire engine killed a Negro woman bystander in a predominantly Negro West Side neighborhood. In a two-day battle between police and Negroes, 80 persons were injured and 123 arrested. A force of 2,000 Illinois National Guardsmen was called to the alert over the weekend to prevent a recurrence of violence.

Springfield, Mass. Rioting in Springfield erupted Aug. 13 after 24 civil rights demonstrators were arrested for blocking the City Hall steps in an around-the-clock vigil protesting alleged police brutality. Until the early morning hours of Aug. 15, mobs roared through the city, setting fire to several white-owned stores. Forty Negroes and four whites were arrested.

Reaction, McCone Commission. President Johnson Aug. 14 described the Los Angeles rioting as "tragic and shocking." He said, "To resort to terror and violence...strikes from the hand of the Negro the very weapon with which he is achieving his own emancipation." Mr. Johnson added, however, that it was "not enough simply to decry disorder. We must also strike at the unjust conditions from which disorder largely flows...."

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D), who returned to Los Angeles from a vacation in Europe, said Aug. 15 that Los Angeles rioting had done "irreparable harm" to the civil rights movement. Brown said he was in complete accord with the methods used by National Guard and police authorities to end the disorders. Brown Aug. 19 appointed a panel of eight members headed by former Central Intelligence Director John A. McCone to investigate the causes of the riots and determine measures to prevent their recurrence. (See report, below)

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) Aug. 15 called for a prompt Congressional investigation of possible subversive influences in civil rights groups as a result of the riots. Stressing the importance of avoiding a "witch hunt," Ford said the inquiry should be "aimed at some legislative purpose." (By the end of 1965, no steps had been taken to begin the inquiry.)

Under Secretary of Commerce LeRoy Collins, sent by President Johnson to confer with Los Angeles officials, Aug. 23 announced that an agreement had been reached on establishment in Los Angeles of a new citywide anti-poverty agency. The new administrative body would be called the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency. Collins said the agency had been approved by federal and local officials.

Los Angeles Aid. President Johnson Sept. 2 approved $29 million in federal projects for Los Angeles to help prevent a recurrence of riots such as those that broke out Aug. 11 in the Watts district. The projects -- approximately 45 in number -- would be implemented through various state and local government units and private welfare groups. Mr. Johnson acted after the Presidential Task Force to Coordinate Los Angeles Rehabilitation Programs, which he appointed after the riots, issued its interim report. The task force had been instructed to report on making "available the best programs now known to wipe out the causes of violent outbursts such as those witnessed in Los Angeles...." The task force, headed by Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark, recommended various educational training and health programs.

Watts Report. The McCone Commission Dec. 6 reported on its investigation of the Los Angeles riots, urging a "revolutionary attitude" toward city problems and calling for many costly, wide-ranging programs to improve jobs, education, and police-community relations for Negroes and Mexican Americans in that city.

While no single cause was pinpointed, the report found a sense of despair and a "spiral of failure" among Negroes who migrated to Los Angeles during and after World War II and complacency within the white community about conditions of Negro life. In the 12 months preceding the riots, the report identified three "aggra-

vating events" -- exhortations by national civil rights leaders for greater civil disobedience, passage of Proposition 14 to repeal California's fair housing law in 1964 and publicity about Los Angeles' anti-poverty programs which "did not live up to their press notices."

As the immediate cause of the riots, the report pointed to the arrest of a 21-year-old Negro on a reckless driving charge Aug. 11. The report also said it "gave considerable attention to the reporting of inflammatory incidents which occurred in the initial stage" of the riots, and called for "restraint" by news media.

CIVIL RIGHTS OVERSIGHT

Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee, which had jurisdiction over civil rights matters, Oct. 13 designated a special three-man group to report by Jan. 30, 1966, on the need for continuing Congressional oversight of the effectiveness of the Voting Rights Act.

One of the questions to be considered by the group was whether the Judiciary Committee should ask the House for subpena power and investigating funds.

The group, known as the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Voting and Civil Rights, had Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D Wis.) as its chairman and Reps. James C. Corman (D Calif.) and Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) as its other members. On Oct. 26-28 they held a series of conferences with representatives of federal and private agencies interested in civil rights matters. Participants included Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr., Under Secretary of Commerce LeRoy Collins, and representatives of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Census Bureau, the Departments of Agriculture, Defense and Interior, the Civil Rights Commission, Americans for Democratic Action, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the American Civil Liberties Union, the AFL-CIO and the American Jewish Committee.

FEDERAL RACE GUIDELINES

Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Dec. 27 issued "Guidelines for Enforcement of Title VI," referring to that title of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which required desegregation of federally aided facilities and programs.

Copies of the Guidelines were sent to heads of 21 departments and agencies having enforcement responsibilities under Title VI, and Katzenbach said a training program for agency compliance officers would begin within 45 to 60 days.

In a letter accompanying the Guidelines, the Attorney General said: "There should be no mistaking the clear intent and effect of the Guidelines -- Title VI must and will be enforced. Assistance will be refused or terminated to noncomplying recipients and applicants who are not amenable to other sanctions."

The Guidelines placed a strong emphasis on voluntary compliance, and urged federal officials to exhaust all possibilities of obtaining voluntary compliance before resorting to the "ultimate sanctions" of the law -- terminating or withholding federal funds because of the failure of the state or local agency to meet the desegregation requirements.

The Guidelines noted that under Section 602 of the Title, the "ultimate sanctions" could not be invoked until the federal agency concerned determined that voluntary compliance could not be obtained, failed in alternative methods of carrying out the assistance programs, afforded the applicant a hearing and completed other procedures, including notifying the appropriate Congressional committee 30 days before cutting off funds. The last two requirements were added to the Act in floor amendments in the House. (For description of the Act, see 1964 CQ Almanac p. 338.)

As alternative methods of obtaining enforcement, the Guidelines mentioned court enforcement (of federal property rights, other sections of the Act or other laws, for example); administrative action through other federal or state agencies or by bypassing the "recalcitrant" state agency; and prompt and clear efforts to obtain voluntary compliance at the outset of every noncompliance situation.

On new applications for federal aid, the Guidelines said that when the required assurance of nondiscrimination in the program was not filed by the applicant, action "should" be deferred until Section 602 procedures were completed. If the federal agency had grounds to believe that the assurance was untrue or was not being honored, the agency head "may" defer action on the pending application until completion of Section 602 procedures, the Guidelines said.

In the case of a new application for a long-term program, the Guidelines said, deferral was "less appropriate because of the opportunity to secure full compliance during the life of the assistance program." Under such circumstances, the Guidelines suggested paying out funds to the applicant "for short periods only, with no long-term commitment of assistance given."

For applications for continuation or renewal of long-term, existing programs, the Guidelines also found deferral of funds inappropriate until Section 602 procedures were completed. Again, however, the device of short-term, periodic payments combined with insistence on compliance could be used. The Guidelines suggested, too, that, in cases of short-term, special projects, agency heads suspend normal procedures and attempt to gain rapid compliance, including notifying the Justice Department for possible use of court proceedings.

The Guidelines said that the same procedures applied for any subgrantees of federal funds; normally these were state agencies which received and in turn disbursed federal funds. The federal agency involved had responsibility for informing the subgrantee of its responsibilities, the Guidelines said.

The Guidelines said that the Justice Department should be notified "in advance" of applications on which action was to be deferred, hearings scheduled or refusals or termination of federal aid contemplated. The Department also was to be kept advised of other enforcement actions, the Guidelines said.

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Federal Aid Cutoff Prompted Limited School Desegregation

The opening of the 1965-66 academic year marked a milestone in efforts to end public school segregation in southern and border states. It also underlined the difficulty of bringing about integration in some areas on more than a token scale.

By the time most classes had begun, approximately 89 percent of the school districts in the 17 southern and border states had met the federal requirement of integrating at least four classes, making the districts eligible to continue receiving federal aid payments. By Oct. 1, Negro enrollment in integrated schools in these areas had increased by 56 percent over 1964. These statistics taken alone, however, were misleading. This was because many of the newly integrated schools and districts had only a few Negroes attending classes with white students. Thus, while the percentage of integrated school districts was high, the actual number of Negro children attending integrated classes was, by comparison, low.

Background

The basis for desegregation of public elementary and secondary schools was Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL 88-352). Title VI barred discrimination against any person because of his race, color or national origin under any program or activity receiving federal assistance. It directed each federal agency or department extending financial assistance through grants, loans or most kinds of contracts to issue rules or regulations, to be approved by the President, to carry out the purposes of the Title. It also required that to enforce the Title, agencies had first to seek voluntary compliance. If that was not forthcoming, agencies were authorized, after giving opportunity for hearing and after giving the appropriate committees of Congress 30-day notices, to cut off aid to the recipient or political entity. (1964 Almanac p. 340)

HEW Regulations. Regulations implementing the provisions of Title VI for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) were printed in the Federal Register Dec. 4, 1964, and became effective 30 days later. They stipulated that elementary or secondary schools or school systems would be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of Title VI if the school or school system: (1) was subject to a U.S. court order for desegregation and provided assurance that it would comply with the order, including any future modifications, or (2) submitted a desegregation plan, which would be approved by the commissioner of education as being adequate to accomplish the purpose of the Civil Rights Act, and provided "reasonable assurance that it will carry out such a plan...." The regulations listed 25 state-administered continuing programs and 69 other programs to which the regulations applied. The regulations stated that the fact that a program or activity was not listed did not mean, if Title VI was otherwise applicable, that such a program was not covered.

Statement of Policy. In April 1965, the Office of Education released a statement of policy to serve as the

Public School Desegregation

Compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
As of September 7, 1965

State	Number of Districts	HEW 441s Accepted	Court Orders Accepted	Voluntary Plans Accepted	Total Districts Accepted	% Districts Accepted
Alabama	119	1	11	82	94	79%
Arkansas	410	193	5	160	358	88
Delaware	61	26	0	35	61	100
Florida	67	2	17	45	64	96
Georgia	197	5	8	140	153	78
Kentucky	204	139	5	59	203	99
Louisiana	67	0	20	0	20	30
Maryland	24	6	0	18	24	100
Mississippi	149	0	17	63	80	54
Missouri	688	670	0	14	684	99
North Carolina	170	3	5	99	107	63
Oklahoma	1,090	975	0	68	1,043	96
South Carolina	105	0	6	56	62	59
Tennessee	152	13	17	112	142	93
Texas	1,350	697	14	536	1,247	92
Virginia	136	7	10	77	94	69
West Virginia	55	48	2	5	55	100
TOTAL	5,044	2,785	137	1,569	4,491	89%

SOURCE: U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

basic guideline for the commissioner in implementing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The five-page document was entitled "General Statement of Policies under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Respecting Desegregation of Elementary and Secondary Schools."

The statement opened: "Title VI of the Civil Rights Act prohibits the extension of federal financial assistance to any dual or segregated system of schools based on race, color or national origin. To be eligible to receive or to continue to receive such assistance, school officials must eliminate all practices characteristic of such dual or segregated school systems."

Under its discussion of plans for the desegregation of schools, the statement set the fall of 1967 as the final target date for the extension of desegregation to all grades. It said, "Every school system beginning desegregation must provide for a substantial good faith start on desegregation starting with the 1965-66 school year, in light of the 1967 target date." The statement stipulated that such a "good faith start" should provide that desegregation would be extended to a minimum of four grades (or five grades in certain school systems) for the 1965-1966 school year. The statement said "the grades covered must include the first and any other lower grade, the first and last high school grades, and the lowest grade of junior high where schools are so organized."

The statement provided three methods of compliance with its desegregation requirement:

ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE -- The statement stipulated that a Form 441 that would qualify a school system for federal financial assistance could not be executed by a school system in which (a) pupils' race, color or national origin was a factor in their assignment, reassignment or transfer to a particular school or class; (b) teachers or other staff remained segregated; (c) any activity, facility or other service provided or sponsored by a school system was segregated; or (d) there remained "any other practices characteristic of dual or segregated school systems."

COURT ORDERS -- The statement stipulated that a court order, to be acceptable, must direct desegregation of the system. It was not sufficient for the order merely to direct school authorities to admit certain named persons or to fail to require the elimination of a dual or segregated system of schools based on race, color or national origin. School districts submitting final court orders were required to include copies of the order, together with an initial compliance report indicating the present state of compliance and the district's program for continued compliance.

DESEGREGATION PLANS -- School systems could also remain eligible for federal assistance by submitting a desegregation plan providing for the assignment, reassignment and transfer of pupils on the basis of geographic attendance areas, freedom of choice granted to pupils and their parents or guardians or a combination of the two. The statement said that while "the responsibility to eliminate segregation rests with the school authorities and is not satisfied by rules and practices which shift the burden... (to) persons previously discriminated against," desegregation of a school system could be initiated by a "free choice" plan meeting certain specified requirements. Among the specifications were those for announcement procedures to notify students and their parents of their freedom of choice of schools and criteria to be followed in case pupil placement selections would result in the overcrowding of specific schools.

Status of Desegregation

Viewed according to the number of school districts in the southern and border states that have met the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, progress toward school desegregation in those areas has been rapid. As the accompanying chart shows, a total of 4,491 districts out of the 5,044 in the two regions -- or 89 percent -- had met the requirements, as of Sept. 7, by submitting an acceptable Form 441, court order or desegregation plan.

The Office of Education, from which these figures were obtained, listed border states as Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia, and Southern states as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

However, the statistical picture drawn by the figures on the chart was misleading. While the number of desegregated school districts had shown a dramatic increase in response to implementation of Title VI, the rise in the actual number of Negroes attending classes with whites, particularly in the South, was by no means as substantial.

During the 1964-65 school year, 66,135 Negroes -- 2.25 percent of the total Negro enrollment in the 11 Southern states -- attended classes with white students. Although enrollment increased to a level of 216,000 for the 1965-66 school year, it still comprised only 7.5 percent of the number of Negro pupils in those states. (Other, non-Government groups which followed desegregation progress placed the figure at about 5 percent.) In addition, some Negroes counted as attending integrated schools were enrolled at predominantly Negro schools with only a few white students. It was believed that many school districts which refused to comply received relatively small amounts of federal aid and apparently decided that the loss of funds would not be difficult to overcome.

Chicago School Controversy. U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel Oct. 1 announced that up to $34 million in federal funds would be withheld from the Chicago school system on grounds of "probable" racial discrimination in violation of Title VI. Keppel Oct. 5, however, reversed the decision following objections from Members of Congress, Chicago school officials and others.

The decision to freeze the funds resulted from an investigation by the Office of Education into a complaint filed in July by the Chicago Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, a group of 75 civil rights organizations. Reversal of the decision came after a meeting between Frank M. Whiston, president of the Chicago Board of Education, and Under Secretary of HEW Wilbur J. Cohen. Reportedly, Whiston consented to a three-point agreement, including the appointment of a group to study the Coordinating Council's complaints.

Noncompliance. U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel during the period of Sept. 13-17, 1965, deferred funds and sent hearing notices to 65 school districts charging probable noncompliance with Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. At that time, about 25,000 school districts received federal aid for education. All 65 districts which had failed to file papers with the Office of Education promising compliance with the Act were located in six Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia. Covington County, Miss., Oct. 26 became the first school district to appear at U.S. Office of Education hearings in Washington to face charges of noncompliance with Title VI. Spokesmen said it did not discriminate.

(Continued on next page)

New Federal Civil Rights Laws Urged at Planning Conference

A planning session for the 1966 White House Conference on Civil Rights met in Washington Nov. 17-18. Participants urged increased enforcement of existing federal civil rights laws and enactment of new measures to attack problems of ghetto life and to protect civil rights workers in the South.

The session was convened at the direction of President Johnson to plan for the major conference, scheduled for the spring of 1966, and to suggest ideas for possible inclusion in the President's legislative proposals to the 2nd session of the 89th Congress.

The consensus of the 200 civil rights leaders and experts on Negro life appeared to be that the Government was not fully prosecuting its responsibilities under existing law. Specific areas discussed were school desegregation provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and voting registration provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In addition, session participants expressed impatience with the reluctance of the Administration to use federal officers to protect civil rights workers in the South under terms of existing law.

President Johnson Nov. 16 took the initiative at a White House reception for the planning session participants. He said he would propose to Congress in January a law aimed at eliminating all-white juries in state trials in the South, that he would ask the Civil Rights Commission to study "de facto" segregation in schools nationwide (a request he made Nov. 17) and that he expected "immediate results" from a Justice Department directive to all federal agencies to "ferret out" discrimination in federal assistance programs without waiting for complaints.

Considerable discussion at the session was given to a report by former Assistant Secretary of Labor Daniel P. Moynihan which traced the breakdown of the family as a social unit within much of the Negro community. The report, made public by the Labor Department in September, had been a subject of controversy among civil rights leaders.

Background

The planning session had not been contemplated at all when President Johnson June 4 announced in a commencement address at Howard University that a White House Conference on Civil Rights would be convened in the fall of 1965 to explore the theme: "To Fulfill These Rights." The President detailed the complexity and consequences of racial discrimination and called upon the Conference to propose programs by which the Negro could move "beyond opportunity to achievement." (For partial text of the speech, see next page.)

Within a few weeks of the President's June address, Vice President Humphrey and several White House aides (including Lee C. White, the President's special counsel, and then special assistant to the President, Richard N. Goodwin) began informal discussions on the proposed Conference. Various Administration officials as well as visiting civil rights and church leaders were also consulted on an informal basis. From these sporadic talks emerged the realization that the problems outlined by the President were too large and complex to discuss without substantial planning, and without precise understanding of goals. A Conference could have been convened hastily, one Administration source told CQ, but probably would have served little purpose. "And we could not afford a failure," he added.

The idea of a planning session evolved from these staff talks, and President Johnson Oct. 5 announced this decision, saying: "Because of the gravity, scope and importance of this issue, it is apparent that it cannot be considered in an effective way without more extensive preparations." He described the session, however, as the one he had proposed in his Howard University address, adding that a "larger" conference would be held in the spring of 1966.

Planning for the planning session, in turn, was minimal. After the President Oct. 5 announced its top organizers, staff and secretarial help were assembled hurriedly in the following week and the group was given temporary space in a new federal office building near the White House. Actual participants in the planning session had not all been chosen and cleared with the White House less than two weeks before it was to begin.

The first progress report to the President from the planning session's organizers was issued Oct. 23. It characterized the meeting as the "first step" toward carrying out the President's pledge in his June 4 address.

PROPOSALS

Following agreed-upon procedure, the planning session did not adopt formal recommendations. Numerous proposals were offered, however, and were submitted in bulk form to the White House. Major proposals would:

- Provide a $100 billion "Freedom Budget" to attack the problems of ghetto life. The proposal was made by the session's honorary chairman, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president.
- Implement a Nov. 14 recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission to use federal officers to prevent racial violence and protect civil rights workers. The proposal urged more vigorous federal voting registration and new laws to "reform" the jury system in areas practicing "segregated justice."
- Step up implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to pressure school systems into desegregating by the threat of withholding federal financial aid.
- Lower the voting age to 18 nationally; increase federal registrars to about 600 and provide them with mobile units and such public facilities as schools and libraries for registering Negroes; require compulsory registration for receipt of housing and welfare aid, and begin Government programs to stimulate registration instead of simply making registration possible.
- Open all schools to students in a community, discourage the "myths" of neighborhood schools and infallible tests and offer incentives to cities to build schools in the city core and on the border of city and suburb.
- Overhaul the jury system in segregated courts to include jury selection by computer and use of federal jury registrars.
- Match jobs with workers instead of vice-versa. The proposal was offered by Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, who said that present approaches were not supplying jobs for the poor and unskilled.

Partial Text of President's Civil Rights Address at Howard

Following is a partial transcript of President Johnson's June 4 speech at Howard University, in which he announced plans for the White House Conference on Civil Rights:

. . . Nothing in any country touches us more profoundly, and nothing is more freighted with meaning for our own destiny than the revolution of the Negro American.

In far too many ways American Negroes have been another nation: deprived of freedom, crippled by hatred, the doors of opportunity closed to hope.

In our time change has come to this nation too. The American Negro, acting with impressive restraint, has peacefully protested and marched, entered the courtrooms and the seats of government, demanding a justice that has long been denied. The voice of the Negro was the call to action. But it is a tribute to America that, once aroused, the courts and the Congress, the President and most of the people, have been the allies of progress.

Thus we have seen the high court of the country declare that discrimination based on race was repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore void. We have seen in 1957, 1960, and again in 1964, the first civil rights legislation in this nation in almost an entire century. . . . .

The voting rights bill will be the latest, and among the most important, in a long series of victories. But this victory -- as Winston Churchill said of another victory for freedom -- "is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps the end of the beginning." . . . . .

The number of Negroes in schools of higher learning has almost doubled in fifteen years. The number of non-white professional workers has more than doubled in ten years. . . . But for the great majority of Negro Americans -- the poor, the unemployed, the uprooted and the dispossessed -- there is a much grimmer story. They still, as we meet here tonight, are another nation. Despite the court orders and the laws, despite the legislative victories and the speeches, for them the walls are rising and the gulf is widening. . . . . .

NEGROES TRAPPED IN POVERTY

First, Negroes are trapped -- as many whites are trapped -- in inherited, gateless poverty. They lack training and skills. They are shut in slums, without decent medical care. Private and public poverty combine to cripple their capacities.

We are trying to attack these evils through our poverty program, through our education program, through our medical care and our other health programs and a dozen more of the Great Society programs that are aimed at the root causes of this poverty.

We will increase, and we will accelerate, and we will broaden this attack in years to come until this most enduring of foes finally yields to our unyielding will. But there is a second cause -- much more difficult to explain, more deeply grounded, more desperate in its force. It is the devastating heritage of long years of slavery; and a century of oppression, hatred and injustice.

For Negro poverty is not white poverty. Many of its causes and many of its cures are the same. But there are differences -- deep, corrosive, obstinate differences -- radiating painful roots into the community, and into the family, and the nature of the individual.

These differences are not racial differences. They are solely and simply the consequence of ancient brutality, past injustice, and present prejudice. They are anguishing to observe. For the Negro they are a constant reminder of oppression. For the white they are a constant reminder of guilt. But they must be faced and they must be dealt with and they must be overcome, if we are ever to reach the time when the only difference between Negroes and whites is the color of their skin.

Nor can we find a complete answer in the experience of other American minorities. They made a valiant and a largely successful effort to emerge from poverty and prejudice.

But the Negro, like these others, will have to rely mostly on his own efforts. But he just can not do it alone. For they did not have the heritage of centuries to overcome, and they did not have a cultural tradition which had been twisted and battered by endless years of hatred and hopelessness, nor were they excluded -- these others -- because of race or color -- a feeling whose dark intensity is matched by no other prejudice in our society.

Nor can these differences be understood as isolated infirmities. They are a seemless web. They cause each other. They result from each other. They reinforce each other.

Much of the Negro community is buried under a blanket of history and circumstance. It is not a lasting solution to lift just one corner of that blanket. We must stand on all sides and we must raise the entire cover if we are to liberate our fellow citizens.

One of the differences is the increased concentration of Negroes in our cities. More than 73 percent of all Negroes live in urban areas compared with less than 70 percent of the whites. Most of these Negroes live in slums. Most of these Negroes live together -- a separated people.

Men are shaped by their world. When it is a world of decay, ringed by an invisible wall, when escape is arduous and uncertain, and the saving pressures of a more hopeful society are unknown, it can cripple the youth and it can desolate the man.

There is also the burden that a dark skin can add to the search for a productive place in society. Unemployment strikes most swiftly and broadly at the Negro, and this burden erodes hope. Blighted hope breeds despair. Despair brings indifference to the learning which offers a way out. And despair, coupled with indifference, is often the source of destructive rebellion against the fabric of society.

There is also the lacerating hurt of early collision with white hatred or prejudice, distaste or condescension. Other groups have felt similar intolerance. But success and achievement could wipe it away. They do not change the color of a man's skin. I have seen this uncomprehending pain in the eyes of the little Mexican-American schoolchild that I taught many years ago. But it can be overcome. But, for many, the wounds are always open.

'YEARS OF DEGRADATION'

Perhaps most important -- its influence radiating to every part of life -- is the breakdown of the Negro family structure. For this, most of all, white America must accept responsibility. It flows from centuries of oppression and persecution of the Negro man. It flows from the long years of degradation and discrimination, which have attacked his dignity and assaulted his ability to provide for his family.

This, too, is not pleasant to look upon. But it must be faced by those whose serious intent is to improve the life of all Americans.

Only a minority -- less than half -- of all Negro children reach the age of 18 having lived all their lives with both of their parents. Probably a majority of all Negro children receive Federally aided public assistance sometime during their childhood.

The family is the cornerstone of our society. More than any other force it shapes the attitude, the hopes, the ambitions, and the values of the child. And when the family collapses it is the children that are usually damaged. When it happens on a massive scale the community itself is crippled.

So, unless we work to strengthen the family, to create conditions under which most parents will stay together -- all the rest: schools, and play grounds, and public assistance, and private concern, will never be enough to cut completely the circle of despair and deprivation.

There is no single easy answer to all of these problems. Jobs are part of the answer. They bring the income which permits a man to provide for his family. Decent homes in decent surroundings and a chance to learn -- an equal chance to learn -- are part of the answer. Welfare and social programs better designed to hold families together are part of the answer. Care for the sick is part of the answer. An understanding heart by all Americans is another big part of the answer. And to all these fronts -- and a dozen more -- I will dedicate the expanding efforts of the Johnson Administration.

But there are other answers still to be found. Nor do we fully understand even all of the problems. Therefore, I want to announce tonight that this fall I intend to call a White House conference of scholars, and experts, and outstanding Negro leaders -- men of both races -- and officials of Government at every level.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT

HR 10065 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 718) Aug. 3, 1965.

Congress in 1965 did not complete action on a bill (HR 10065) broadening and strengthening Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which prohibited employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

The fair employment bill was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee Aug. 3 and was cleared for floor consideration when the House Sept. 13, by a 259-121 roll-call vote, adopted an open rule under the special 21-day procedure. This procedure was used because the bill had been before the Rules Committee for 21 days without being granted a rule. (See story p. 585; for voting, see p. 1000)

Floor action was scheduled for Oct. 13, but was postponed until the 1966 session because of the controversial nature of the bill and the leadership's effort to adjourn Congress as soon as was possible.

HR 10065 was the Education and Labor Committee's version of a bill (HR 9222) sponsored by the Committee's Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.). The committee bill was supported by civil rights groups, but not by the Administration.

Background

The 1964 Civil Rights Act provided that, beginning July 2, 1965, employers in industry who employed 100 persons or more for 20 or more weeks a year would be covered by the provisions of Title VII, as well as unions with 100 or more members, union hiring halls and employment agencies. The following year industries and unions with 75 or more workers would be covered and by the fifth year those with 25 workers would be covered. The title established an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to enforce the section and investigate alleged violations. No complaint could be filed with the EEOC until 60 days after it had been presented to a state fair employment agency. If the EEOC failed within 60 days to solve the problem through voluntary cooperation of the employer or union, the complainant could file a civil suit. (1964 Almanac p. 340)

The Senate May 26 confirmed President Johnson's nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. as chairman of the EEOC.

Powell June 10, 1965, following committee approval of a bill to repeal the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law, said he would not support repeal unless a bill strengthening federal curbs on racial discrimination were passed. Powell did not hold to this threat, but June 21 he introduced HR 9222, to extend immediate coverage to all businesses or labor unions employing eight or more persons for 20 or more weeks a year; to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to issue "cease and desist" orders, which would be enforceable in court; and to reduce the authority of state fair employment commissions by eliminating the 60-day period during which a state has jurisdiction and the federal agency does not.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The General Labor Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee July 26 approved HR 9222 with amendments. The amendments extended Title VII coverage to businesses with 100 or more employees on enactment of the bill. (This change had no practical effect because Title VII, as enacted in 1964, already covered businesses of this size, effective July 2, 1965. However, the Subcommittee amendments also provided that Title VII would apply to businesses with 50 or more employees beginning July 2, 1966, and to businesses with eight or more employees beginning July 2, 1967. Title VII as enacted in 1964 never covered businesses with fewer than 25 employees and applied to firms of that size only after July 2, 1968.)

The Subcommittee amendments did not change the provision in HR 9222, as introduced by Powell, extending Title VII coverage on enactment of the bill to unions with eight or more members. This section did change Title VII which, as enacted in 1964, provided the same size definition for unions as was provided for businesses.

Following subcommittee approval, the amended HR 9222 was reintroduced as a clean bill, HR 10065. The House Education and Labor Committee July 27 approved HR 10065 without change. HR 10065 was reported Aug. 3 (H Rept 718).

Majority Views. The Committee report said that the "evidence before the Committee makes it abundantly clear that job opportunity discrimination permeates the national social fabric -- North, South, East and West." It noted that "employment practices commonly failed to conform to the written tradition and professed position of our nation as regards the venerable principles of liberty, equality of opportunity and the immutable dignity of man."

Minority Views. Rep. Dave Martin (R Neb.) called the legislation "premature," contending that "changes in the law may very possibly be necessary, but they most certainly cannot be ascertained after only 2½ weeks of experience." (Title VII became effective July 2, 1965.)

Rep. Glenn Andrews (R Ala.) termed the bill "ill-timed and unnecessary." He said, "I reject the principle that to be touched at all by government is to become automatically clothed with a public interest requiring that the individual touched become a vassal to whatever the majority may demand. When an individual risks his own capital and employs eight people, his capital, and his alone, is at stake and it is not a matter of public concern that he fail or not fail. The prerogative should be entirely his and whomever he hires is an important part of his success or failure."

Major Provisions. Extended the coverage of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (outlawing employment practices based on grounds of race, color, religion, sex or national origin) to businesses with 100 or more employees effective on enactment of the bill, to businesses with 50 or more employees effective July 2, 1966, and to businesses with eight or more employees effective July 2, 1967. Extended Title VII coverage to unions with eight or more members effective on enactment of the bill. Empowered the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue "cease and desist" orders (enforceable in court requiring employers or unions to halt illegal employment practices and to take required affirmative action such as reinstating or hiring employees) to carry out the purposes of Title VII. (Under Title VII as enacted in 1964, the Commission's powers were limited to investigation and conciliation of alleged illegal employment practices. If conciliation failed, the aggrieved individual had to bring a civil law suit to stop the objectionable practice.)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON PRESIDENCY

S J Res 1 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 66) Feb. 10, 1965.

● Passed, amended, by the Senate on a 72-0 roll-call vote Feb. 19. (See p. 1029)

H J Res 1 -- Reported, amended, by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 203) March 24.

S J Res 1 -- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House after H J Res 1 had been passed on a 368-29 roll-call vote April 13. (See p. 952)

● Conference report (H Rept 564) agreed to by the House by voice vote June 30 and by the Senate on a 68-5 roll-call vote July 6. (See p. 1055)

● Sent to the General Services Administration, for transmittal to the states, July 7.

Congress in 1965 proposed an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the exercise of Presidential power in the event of the President's disability and for the filling of a vacancy in the Vice Presidency. If ratified by three-fourths of the states, it would become the 25th Amendment to the Constitution.

The proposal ended a decade of Congressional consideration of the issue of Presidential disability and was intended to settle 175 years of doubt about the Constitution's machinery for dealing with temporary or permanent incapacitation of the President. The proposed amendment made no fundamental change in the constitutional scheme of Presidential succession. Rather, it was designed to clarify an area of uncertainty in accord with the apparent intentions of the framers of the Constitution.

By the end of 1965, 13 states out of the 38 necessary for final ratification had acted favorably on the measure. By its own terms, the amendment required final ratification by July 6, 1972, following the tradition that constitutional amendments must be ratified within seven years or fail of ratification. The amendment would be the first since the 24th Amendment, proposed Aug. 27, 1962, became effective Jan. 23, 1964. That amendment prohibited the levying of poll taxes in federal elections.

In brief, the proposed 25th Amendment provided for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President and for the Vice President to become Acting President upon the President's own decision that he was disabled.

Further, it provided that the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet or other body designated by Congress could declare the President disabled, whereupon the Vice President would become Acting President. It established procedures for dealing with disagreement between the President and Vice President over the former's ability to perform his duties, the final resolution lying with Congress.

The Senate and House considered identical bills (S J Res 1, H J Res 1) but each passed a differing version. Changes in each instance were relatively minor, directed more at clarifying and tightening provisions of the original bill than at substance. The major difference between the House and Senate versions was over a time limit for decision by Congress in the event that the Vice President and majority of the Cabinet challenged a formal declaration by the President that his disability had ended. The House insisted a time limit must be set, and its position prevailed in conference.

The amendment was cleared for submittal to the states on July 6.

Opposition in the House was minimal and scattered over various points of argument. Late opposition arose in the Senate, which had approved the proposed amendment unanimously in 1964 and 1965. Some Senators feared that language permitting Congress in the future to set up a body to determine with the Vice President the extent of disability of the President might invite a power struggle for the Executive post. Some said the Vice President might "shop around" for support among either the Cabinet or the body designated by Congress, drumming up votes to declare the President disabled.

Conceding that any provision of the Constitution was open to interpretation, supporters of the measure held that in an emergency, in an atmosphere of national crisis, the nation's leaders could be expected to act in the highest interests of the people, rather than out of personal ambition.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the states, S J Res 1 proposed an amendment (the 25th) to the Constitution replacing Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 and providing that:

The Vice President shall become President on the removal from office, death or resignation of the President.

If the Vice President's office is vacant, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office when confirmed by a majority vote of the House and Senate.

Whenever the President informs Congress that he is unable to perform his duties, the Vice President shall become Acting President and remain so until the President informs Congress that the disability has ended.

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet or other body designated by Congress inform Congress that the President is disabled, the Vice President shall immediately become Acting President.

As soon as the President informs Congress that no disability exists, he shall resume his powers unless within four days the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet or other body designated by Congress inform Congress that the President is disabled.

In that event, Congress shall resolve the issue within 21 days. If the House and Senate determine, by two-thirds vote, that the President is disabled, the Vice President shall continue as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume his powers.

Background

REFERENCES -- Congress and the Nation p. 1436; 1964 Almanac p. 405.

The proposed 25th Amendment found its origin in decisions taken in the closing days of the Constitutional Convention. On Sept. 7, 1787, delegates to the Convention settled on the language of Article II, Section 1, Clause 6, which said:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or at his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President,

declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

While some authorities continued to refer to this passage as Clause 6, Congress considered it to be Clause 5, because the 20th Amendment (1933), dealing with the electoral college, superseded Clause 3 of the Article, even though it did not specifically repeal it.

The original language of the Clause generated debate in the Convention about what would happen if the President was disabled. John Dickinson of Delaware Sept. 7, 1787, told his fellow delegates the language was "too vague" and asked: "What is the extent of the term 'disability', and who is to be the judge of it?"

Despite the ambiguity of the Clause, its language included the phrase "act as President," which appeared to establish precedent for the "Acting President" title used in the proposed 25th Amendment. It was settled in 1841, when Vice President John Tyler succeeded President William Henry Harrison, that a Vice President should become President, and not Acting President, on the death of the Chief Executive.

STATUTES ON SUCCESSION

Congress provided three times for succession to the Presidency. By the Act of March 1, 1792, it provided for succession (after the Vice President) to the President pro tempore of the Senate, then to the House Speaker; but if those offices were vacant, states were to send electors to choose a new President. Corwin commented in "The Constitution of the United States" that "it is unlikely that Congress ever passed a more ill-considered law" since it violated the separation of powers concept and since it was doubtful that either the President pro tempore of the Senate or the Speaker was an "officer" in the sense of Clause 5 language.

That law stood until passage of the Presidential Succession Act of Jan. 19, 1886, which changed the line of succession to the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and so on through the Cabinet.

Sixty years later, the Act of July 18, 1947, (still in force) placed the Speaker and the President pro tempore of the Senate ahead of Cabinet officers in succession after the Vice President.

The United States has been without a Vice President 16 times, for a total of almost 40 years, either when the elected Vice President succeeded to the Presidency, died or, on one occasion (John C. Calhoun), resigned. The country has never been without both a President and a Vice President. (See table of Incompleted Terms of Presidents and Vice Presidents, 1964 Almanac p. 407)

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITIES

Over the years, two serious disabilities occurred in the Presidency. President James A. Garfield lingered near death for 80 days after being shot in 1881, and President Woodrow Wilson was virtually incommunicado for months after suffering a stroke in 1919. In neither case did Vice Presidents Chester A. Arthur (under Garfield) or Thomas R. Marshall (under Wilson) take any action toward assuming the office of the Presidency for fear that they would appear to be attempting to usurp its powers.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower had a heart attack in September 1955, an operation for ileitis in June 1956 and a mild cerebral occlusion in November 1957. Vice President Richard M. Nixon presided over meetings of the Cabinet and of the National Security Council during the periods of Mr. Eisenhower's disability. (1957 Almanac p. 681)

President Eisenhower's illness prompted Congress to consider the issue of disability in 1956, 1957 and 1958. When it took no action, Mr. Eisenhower and Nixon in 1958 agreed between themselves on the transfer of power temporarily to the Vice President as Acting President in the event of the President's disability. The change was to take place after the Vice President engaged in "such consultation as seems to him appropriate under the circumstances."

Text of Proposed Amendment

Following is the text of the constitutional amendment proposed by S J Res 1.

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Sec. 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.

Sec. 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Sec. 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the Executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

President John F. Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson made the same agreement in 1961, adding that "consultation" should include the Cabinet. President Johnson and Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.) also made the same agreement following Mr. Kennedy's assassination, and the practice was followed by President Johnson and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. (For text, see box)

The legality of the arrangement was questioned by some, and it was never tested in the courts.

SENATE ACTS ON DISABILITY

Congress next considered the disability question in 1964, spurred by the assassination of President Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963, and aware that President Johnson had suffered a severe heart attack in 1955 and that the next in line of succession was Speaker McCormack, then 72 years old.

The Senate Sept. 29, 1964, passed 65-0 a bill (S J Res 139) which paralleled in all major respects the provisions of the amendment submitted to the states in 1965. The 1964 bill, however, omitted a time limit for Congress to resolve disputes between the President and Vice President over Presidential disability and it did not include provision for a recall of Congress once it had adjourned. (See text of S J Res 1, p. 574, and summary of S J Res 139 in 1964 Almanac, p. 405.)

The House took no action on S J Res 139, partly out of concern that to do so might be taken as an insult to the Speaker by implying that he was unfit to assume the Presidency because of his age. The election of President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey in 1964 for full four-year terms relieved that tension and cleared the way for Congressional action on the issue in 1965.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Jan. 4, 1965, and Sen. Birch Bayh (D Ind.) and others Jan. 6 introduced identical bills (H J Res 1, S J Res 1) which, in turn, were identical to the Senate-passed bill (S J Res 139) of 1964.

Presidential Endorsement

President Johnson Jan. 28 sent to Congress a message urging passage of S J Res 1 and H J Res 1 and calling for reform in electoral college voting. (For text see p. 1407)

The transmittal of the message followed several days of Presidential illness and of some confusion. The President was inaugurated Jan. 20 and entered the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., Jan. 23 with a severe head cold. On Jan. 21, White House Press Secretary George E. Reedy announced that the President and Vice President had reached no such agreement on the transfer of power as had existed between President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon. A few days of confusion ensued until Jan. 27, when Reedy announced that such an agreement had been reached even before Inauguration Day, but that it had not been signed because there was "no necessity for a great, binding contract." (For text of agreement, see box)

The following day, Mr. Johnson's message called for reform of three "defects" in the Constitution: Presidential disability, a vacancy in the Vice Presidency and electoral college voting.

Warning of the dangers of uncertainty in the event the President was disabled, Mr. Johnson said: "A nation bearing the responsibilities we are privileged to bear for our own security -- and the security of the Free World -- cannot justify the appalling gamble of entrusting its security to the immobilized hands or uncomprehending mind of a Commander-in-Chief unable to command."

As to a vacancy in the Vice Presidency, Mr. Johnson said that the office must "at all times" be occupied by a person who was ready and able to fill the Chief Executive's duties. "Its occupancy on a full-time basis is imperative," he said.

The President specifically endorsed S J Res 1 and H J Res 1, urging Congress to "approve them forthwith for submission to ratification by the states."

ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORMS

On the subject of electoral college reforms, the President submitted to Congress a draft constitutional amendment requiring that the electoral votes of a state be cast for those persons receiving the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President -- and "for no one else." Under existing law, Presidential and Vice Presidential electors were not legally bound to vote for the candidates winning their respective states.

The President also proposed the following other revisions in the electoral college system: that if the President-elect dies after the November election but before the Jan. 20 inauguration, the Vice President-elect should become President when the new term begins; that if the Vice President-elect dies during the same period, the President-elect, upon taking office, should follow the procedures for filling the Vice Presidency

Text of Agreement

The White House Oct. 5 issued the following statement on the Presidential disability agreement between President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey. The agreement was the same one, announced Jan. 27, that was made between Mr. Johnson and the Vice President prior to the Jan. 20 inauguration.

The following procedures, which are identical to the procedures adopted by President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon as well as President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson, have been agreed upon by President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey:

(1) In the event of inability the President would -- if possible -- so inform the Vice President, and the Vice President would serve as Acting President, exercising the powers and duties of the Office until the inability had ended.

(2) In the event of an inability which would prevent the President from so communicating with the Vice President, the Vice President, after such consultation as seems to him appropriate under the circumstances, would decide upon the devolution of the powers and duties of the Office and would serve as Acting President until the inability had ended.

(3) The President, in either event, would determine when the inability had ended and at that time would resume the full exercise of the powers and duties of the office.

outlined by S J Res 1 and H J Res 1; and that if the President-elect and Vice President-elect both die during this same period, "Congress should be made responsible for providing the method of selecting officials for both positions."

Under existing law, if the President-elect and/or Vice President-elect dies after the November election but before the electoral college casts its votes, the electoral college is free to choose any replacements since it is not legally bound to vote for the candidates winning in each state. However, if the President-elect dies after the electoral college casts its votes but before the inauguration, the Vice President-elect would become President. (Barring ratification of the amendment proposed in S J Res 1, if the Vice President-elect dies, that office would remain vacant.) If both the President-elect and Vice President-elect die during this same period, the House Speaker elected by the new Congress would become President, as prescribed by the Presidential Succession Act of 1947.

No action was taken on the proposal in 1965.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 29 on a bill (S J Res 1) proposing to amend the Constitution to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President and for the Vice President to become Acting President in the event of the President's inability to perform the duties of his office. (The Subcommittee had held two days of hearings in 1963 and six days of hearings in 1964 on similar proposals. The Senate passed a proposed inability amendment on Sept. 29, 1964. See 1964 Almanac p. 406, 408)

S J Res 1 was introduced Jan. 6 by Subcommittee Chairman Birch Bayh (D Ind.) and others.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 29 -- Acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach testified in support of S J Res 1, reaffirming his opinion "that the only satisfactory method of settling the problem of Presidential inability is by constitutional amendment." Stressing the need for a "lasting and complete solution," Katzenbach noted that such informal inability "understandings" as those concluded by the Eisenhower-Nixon, Kennedy-Johnson, Johnson-McCormack and Johnson-Humphrey Administrations had gone far "toward establishing a settled practice" but "leave much to be desired...and make no provision for the situation that would exist if the President and Vice President were to disagree on the question of inability."

As the factual situations with which S J Res 1 was designed to deal were "numerous and complex," Katzenbach said, inevitably sections would "raise problems of ambiguity for some observers." To "minimize" ambiguity, Katzenbach gave his interpretation of five conceivably ambiguous provisions of the resolution: (1) Congress' majority vote confirming the nomination of a new Vice President and two-thirds vote resolving disagreement over termination of Presidential inability meant the votes of "those Members in each house present and voting, a quorum being present"; (2) Should a President voluntarily declare his own inability he would immediately resume his duties upon his written declaration that the inability had ended, and procedures providing for Congressional resolution of disagreement over termination of inability would be applicable only to instances where the President had been declared disabled without his consent; (3) A President, declared disabled without his consent, could resume his duties immediately, provided the Vice President concurred in the President's decision; (4) Transmission to a recessed or adjourned Congress of the written declarations of a President declaring his inability ended and of a disagreeing Vice President would operate to convene a special session of Congress to deal with the matter; and (5) The language requiring Congress to "immediately decide" the issue of disagreement between the President and Vice President over whether inability had ended meant that if a decision was not reached by Congress "immediately," the duties of the office would revert to the President.

(According to a Subcommittee spokesman, all of Katzenbach's interpretations were generally accepted by the Subcommittee, with the exception of the last interpretation. The Senate and House versions of the amendment subsequently disagreed on this issue. In the conference version of S J Res 1, Congress was given 21 days to decide whether a President's inability had ended, if it were challenged by the Vice President.)

Bar Assn. and CED Support the Bill

Representing the Committee for Economic Development (CED), Marion B. Folsom, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1955-58), supported several of the provisions of S J Res 1, but objected to others. Folsom's objections were shared by Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.). Specifically, Folsom said the CED recommended the following modifications and clarifications: (1) Congressional confirmation of the nomination of a new Vice President should be through a joint session of Congress. Folsom said this would allow for "expeditious" action and would avoid the "unfortunate effects" of disagreement between the House and Senate meeting separately. (2) The initiative in determination of an undeclared Presidential inability should lie with the Cabinet, with the Vice President concurring, rather than vice versa. (The CED also opposed Congressional authority for creation of any alternative group to the Cabinet.) This, he said, would avoid the possibility of the Vice President being subject to suspicion of usurpation. (See Brownell response, below) (3) Termination of inability should be decided by the Cabinet, subject only to Presidential concurrence, rather than be submitted to Congress for a decision. Folsom said that under the language of S J Res 1, a President could declare his inability ended, "against the judgment of the Vice President supported by the entire Cabinet and a unanimous vote of the Senate, if only one-third of the House...were to agree with the President."

Folsom also testified that the CED supported a return to the terms of the Presidential Succession Act of 1886, which placed the Cabinet, rather than the House Speaker and Senate President pro tempore, next in the line of succession to the Presidency following the Vice President.

Representing the American Bar Assn. (ABA), Herbert Brownell, former Attorney General (1953-57), fully supported S J Res 1. In response to modifications proposed by Folsom (see above), Brownell said: Congress might object to the unorthodox procedure of meeting in joint session; the initiative in determination of Presidential inability, under S J Res 1, could be taken by either the Vice President or the Cabinet; and Congress, as the representative of the people, should have a decision-making role in an issue of termination of Presidential inability in order to remove any suspicion of a "coup d'etat" initiated by the Vice President.

Others testifying Jan. 29 either in support of S J Res 1 or a slightly modified version were: Sen. Jack Miller (R Iowa); Rep. Willard S. Curtin (R Pa.); Pennsylvania Supreme Court Judge Michael Musmanno; Prof. Robert L. Deasy, Providence College (R.I.); and Martin Taylor, representing the New York State Bar Assn.

BILL REPORTED

The Subcommittee Feb. 1 recommended S J Res 1 to the full Committee without amendment. The full Committee Feb. 10 reported the bill (S Rept 66) with technical amendments relating to transmittal of a President's written declaration of disability to Congress and to Congressional consideration of a disagreement between the Vice President and the President over the latter's disability.

The Committee amendments: (1) specifically designated the Senate President pro tempore and House Speaker to receive a President's written declaration that he was disabled and a Vice President's written declaration that Presidential inability had not terminated, and (2) provided that in the event the President and Vice President disagreed over termination of inability, Congress would "immediately proceed to decide," rather than just "immediately decide," the issue. The latter provision was designed to convene a special session of Congress in the event such an issue arose after Congress adjourned. (See Katzenbach interpretation, above)

Majority Views. The report said: "This amendment seeks to remove a vexatious constitutional problem from the realm of national concern. It seeks to concisely clarify the ambiguities of the present provision in the Constitution (Article II, Section 1, Clause 5). In so doing, it recognizes...the necessity to maintain continuity of the Executive power of the United States." Rebutting arguments that Congress should deal with the continuity problem by statute rather than by constitutional amendment, the report said, "We must not gamble with the constitutional legitimacy or our nation's Executive Branch .... Only a constitutional amendment can supply the necessary air of legitimacy."

Individual Views. Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), ranking Republican on the Committee, submitted separate individual views. They both urged that Congress adopt a broad constitutional amendment to establish Congress' unchallengeable right to legislate and then enact a statute to deal specifically with the problem of Presidential continuity. Dirksen said a statute would remove "the fear that we may embed in the Constitution procedures which may not turn out to be workable. If they are in a statute we can change them."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Feb. 19, by a 72-0 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of S J Res 1 and sent it to the House. (For voting, see chart. p. 1029)

Prior to passage, the Senate accepted two amendments by voice vote and rejected four others -- one, a complete substitute for S J Res 1, lost on a 12-60 roll-call vote.

In its major provisions, S J Res 1 provided that the Vice President would assume the "office" as well as the "duties and powers" of the President in the event of the latter's removal, death or resignation; in the event of the President's inability to carry out his duties, the Vice President would become Acting President.

The bill provided that if a vacancy in the office of Vice President occurred, the President would nominate a candidate for that office, subject to confirmation by a majority vote of both the House and Senate.

S J Res 1 spelled out the following procedure to deal with Presidential inability. The President could voluntarily declare his own inability and allow the Vice President to exercise the "powers and duties" of the Presidency as Acting President (the President could immediately resume his duties upon declaring his inability ended). If the President failed or was unable to declare his own inability, the Vice President, with the concurrence of a majority of the Cabinet (or another body specified by Congress), could declare the President disabled and immediately become Acting President. In such a case the President could resume his duties upon declaring his inability ended, unless the Vice President (who would still be Acting President) and a majority of the Cabinet disagreed, and transmitted their written opinion to Congress within seven days. Then, Congress would "immediately proceed to decide," by a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate acting separately, whether the President was able to resume the powers and duties of his office; meanwhile, the Vice President would continue to serve as Acting President.

During debate Feb. 19, there was general agreement that the constitutional authority to deal with Presidential succession and inability should be clarified. It was also agreed that the office of Vice President, which had been vacant a total of more than 37 years in the nation's history, should always be filled and that solving these problems required compromise and the formation of a "consensus." Debate centered primarily on (1) contingencies not covered by S J Res 1, such as what would happen if both the President and Vice President were disabled; (2) whether the language of S J Res 1 was specific enough to avoid delay in implementing its procedures; and (3) whether a constitutional amendment or a statute was the best method of prescribing procedures to determine Presidential inability.

In addition to adopting the committee amendments, the Senate also adopted, by voice vote, a floor amendment by Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.). It lengthened from two to seven days the period during which the Vice President and Cabinet could challenge a President's declaration that his inability had ended. Hruska said that additional time was necessary for the Vice President and Cabinet members to consider whether the President had recovered, particularly if some of these persons were traveling and had to return to Washington. The bill's floor manager, Birch Bayh (D Ind.), accepted the amendment.

The major amendment rejected was proposed by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). The amendment, a substitute for S J Res 1, was rejected by a 12-60 roll-call vote (R 12-13; D 0-47). Instead of dealing with procedures for the determination of Presidential inability in a constitutional amendment, Dirksen proposed adoption of broad constitutional language to assure the authority of Congress to legislate on questions of inability. His proposal specifically allowed the Vice President to assume the powers and duties of a disabled President, but it left to Congress the authority to specify how the beginning and end of a disability would be determined. Dirksen argued that "we do not legislate in the Consti-

tution. We try to keep the language simple." Opponents argued that only a constitutional amendment would provide the clear-cut authority necessary to assure Presidential continuity. Sam J. Ervin (D N.C.) also argued that a "power-hungry" Congress, by providing for Presidential inability by statute, might "take charge of the Presidency."

DEBATE -- Feb. 19 -- Bayh -- S J Res 1 "is an effort to guarantee continuity within the Executive Branch of Government. It is designed to provide that we shall always have a President physically and mentally alert. Second, and of equal importance, it is to assure that whoever the man be, there will be no question as to the legality of his authority to carry out the powers and duties of the office."

Hruska -- "It would be rather awkward, it seems to me, to overburden the Constitution with procedural details, better and more flexibly prescribed by statute, in an effort to foresee and imagine every possible eventuality and to meet every conceivable contingency."

Ervin -- S J Res 1 "provides the most practical and workable solution of this problem... It provides a very easy and painless process by which...disability can be established."

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- S J Res 1 "represents a consensus of legal and constitutional authorities."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Feb. 19 -- Birch Bayh (D Ind.) -- In the case where the President and Vice President disagreed over termination of Presidential inability, require that "the Vice President and a majority" of the Cabinet (rather than "the Vice President, with the concurrence of a majority" of the Cabinet) transmit their written challenge to "the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House..." (rather than "to the Congress"). Voice vote.

Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) -- Allow seven days (rather than two as provided in S J Res 1 as reported) during which the Vice President and the Cabinet or another body specified by Congress might challenge a President's declaration that his inability had ended and submit the issue to Congress for a decision. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 19 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Substitute for the wording of S J Res 1 new language proposing a constitutional amendment which states that the Vice President shall become President upon the removal, death or resignation of the President and that the Vice President shall become Acting President during a period of Presidential inability, but stipulating that Congress "may by law" provide for other cases of removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and/ or Vice President, as well as provide for determination of the commencement and termination of any inability. Roll-call vote, 12-60.

Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) -- Provide a procedure whereby a vacancy in the office of the Vice President would be filled by a vote of the electoral college. Voice.

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- (Substitute for pending Pastore amendment, below) -- Require that Congress "immediately" consider the nomination of a new Vice President. Voice.

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- Stipulate that whenever Congress considered the confirmation of a new Vice President or the issue of termination of Presidential inability, "no other business shall be transacted" until such issues were decided. Voice.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 9, 10, 16 and 17 on H J Res 1 and 31 similar proposals to amend the Constitution to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President and for the Vice President to become Acting President in the event of the President's inability to perform the duties of his office.

H J Res 1 was introduced Jan. 4 by Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.).

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 9 -- Sen. Birch Bayh (D Ind.) testified in support of the Senate bill and H J Res 1. In response to questions raised by Committee members who feared that the bills did not fully provide for all contingencies -- such as inability of both President and Vice President -- Bayh agreed that the Constitution should not be amended in a "hit or miss fashion" and that an amendment should "leave no doubt." However, he argued that the more complicated a constitutional amendment was made, the more difficulty there would be in having it ratified.

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), the Committee's ranking Republican and sponsor of a slightly modified version (H J Res 119) of H J Res 1, said Congress should act "with all deliberate speed," but added that in writing a constitutional amendment "undue haste could lead to oversight, imperfection and regret."

Acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach urged approval of H J Res 1 to avoid "uncertainty, confusion and dissension at the very time of crisis." Katzenbach's testimony was substantially the same as that he gave on S J Res 1 Jan. 29.

Feb. 10 -- Several Representatives testified in support of their proposed constitutional amendments, which were either identical or similar to H J Res 1. The Representatives and their bills: Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), H J Res 129; John S. Monagan (D Conn.), H J Res 158; Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.), H J Res 183; William S. Moorhead (D Pa.), H J Res 219; and Rodney M. Love (D Ohio), H J Res 236.

Representing the Committee for Economic Development, Marion B. Folsom urged modifications of H J Res 1 similar to those he presented in Senate testimony.

Feb. 16 -- Martin Taylor, representing the New York State Bar Assn., urged the Committee to avoid writing detail into a constitutional amendment. He argued instead that specifics dealing with the problem of Presidential continuity be handled by statute.

Feb. 17 -- Lewis F. Powell Jr., president of American Bar Assn., and Herbert Brownell, former Attorney General (1953-57), said the Association supported H J Res 1. Powell said he had talked with state legislators in a number of states and found that they appeared to prefer a detailed amendment along the lines of H J Res 1.

BILL REPORTED

The Committee March 24 reported H J Res 1 (H Rept 203) with amendments. The bill was similar to the Senate-passed S J Res 1, but differed in certain procedural aspects and in relation to Congressional consideration of a disagreement between the Vice President and the President about the latter's disability.

Majority Views. The report said the Committee had adopted language to clarify the right of a President who voluntarily declared his own inability to resume his powers and duties immediately upon declaring his inability ended. It said, "To permit the Vice President and the Cabinet to challenge such an assertion of recovery might discourage a President from voluntarily relinquishing his powers in case of illnesses."

The report said other Committee revisions would require Congress, if not in session, to reconvene to decide on a question of disagreement between the President and Vice President over the termination of inability and set a definite time limit of 10 days on the period in which Congress must make a decision. "In this highly charged area there is no room for equivocation or delay," the report said.

Other Views. In "additional views," Rep. Edward Hutchinson (R Mich.) objected to the vagueness of several provisions of the bill. He said the bill "offers no hint that the determination of inability shall be based on medical or psychiatric evidence," so that a President might claim inability in order to avoid the responsibility of making an unpopular decision. To safeguard against this, he proposed that Congress be authorized to determine what constituted inability.

In "dissenting views," Rep. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) opposed the provision allowing the President to fill a vacancy in the Vice Presidency. He said that because a national election, in which the President would be looking for an attractive running mate, would not be involved, the President might "hesitate in seeking a vigorous and aggressive Vice President."

Changes from Senate Bill. As reported, H J Res 1 differed from S J Res 1, the Senate-passed version, as follows:

- H J Res 1 provided that the Vice President would discharge the powers and duties of a President who voluntarily declared his own inability only until the President transmitted to Congress a written declaration stating that his inability had ended. This procedure was assumed, but not explicitly stated, by S J Res 1.
- H J Res 1 allowed the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet only two days, rather than seven days as under S J Res 1, in which to challenge the contention of a disabled President that his inability had ended.
- H J Res 1 provided that in the event of disagreement between the President and the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet over the termination of Presidential inability, Congress, if not in session, would immediately assemble to decide the issue within 10 days. S J Res 1 provided only that Congress would "immediately proceed to decide" such an issue; it did not place a time limit on the period in which a decision had to be made.

FLOOR ACTION

The House April 13, by a 368-29 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of H J Res 1, and then substituted the text of H J Res 1 for that of S J Res 1, which was passed by the Senate Feb. 19. (For voting, see chart p. 952) S J Res 1 then was passed by voice vote and sent to conference with the Senate.

Prior to passage, the House accepted by voice vote an amendment by Richard H. Poff (R Va.) stipulating that if Congress were not in session it would convene "within 48 hours" to decide a dispute between the President and Vice President about the President's inability. The amendment was approved by the bill's floor manager, Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.).

The House rejected four other proposed amendments and, by voice vote, a motion by Rep. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) to recommit (kill) the bill.

Differences from Senate Version. H J Res 1, as passed by the House, differed from S J Res 1, as passed by the Senate, in the following respects:

- H J Res 1 provided that in the event of disagreement between the President and the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet over the termination of Presidential inability, Congress, if not in session, would assemble within 48 hours to decide the issue within 10 days. S J Res 1 provided only that Congress would "immediately proceed to decide" such an issue and did not place a time limit on the period in which Congress had to assemble or a decision had to be made. The time-limit difference was widely believed to be the most controversial divergence between the two bills.
- H J Res 1 specified that the Vice President would discharge the powers and duties of a President who voluntarily declared his own inability only until the President transmitted to Congress a written declaration stating that his inability had ended. The specific provision for the President to transmit a declaration that he was no longer disabled was not included in S J Res 1, although the supporters of the Senate proposal assumed that the same or similar procedure would be followed under S J Res 1 wording.
- H J Res 1 deleted Section 5 of S J Res 1, combining its provisions with Section 4 and thereby making Section 4 a single section dealing with Presidential inability.
- H J Res 1 allowed the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet two days, rather than seven days as under S J Res 1, in which to challenge the contention of a disabled President that his inability had ended.

Speaker's Succession Debated

April 13 -- Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) -- Proposed an amendment to delete authority for the President to nominate a Vice President to fill a vacancy in that office. He said the bill's provision (Section 2) would result in "a phenomenon which has not bothered or plagued our country heretofore; namely, the problem of palace intrigue. The system we now have has the Speaker of the House succeeding to the Presidency. This succession is a good one."

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- Section 2 "is in real effect a slap at the Members of the House of Representatives, a slap at our elected leadership...."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "I favor Section 2 because we must be practical. We must realize, whether we like to or not that great changes are taking place, have taken place within the past 30 years... I have lived for 14 months...(as successor) to the occupant of the White House... I can assure you...that a matter of great concern to me was the vacuum which existed in the subject of determining inability of the occupant of the White House if and when that should arise."

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) -- "I hope there will be enough judgment, sound judgment, in a sufficient number of legislatures in the several states...to ensure that this amendment will never become a part of the Constitution."

Poff -- We make "no claims that this bill is foolproof or that it covers every hypothetical case which

might present itself to the inventive mind.... Rather, we assume that the American form of government with its system of checks and balances is so structured, that the freedom of the American press is so secure, and that the conscience of the American electorate is so sensitive and its power so effective that rogues in public office are foredoomed to exposure and swift retribution."

Celler -- "This is by no means...a perfect bill. No bill can be perfect. Even the sun has its spots. But nonetheless, this bill has a minimum of drawbacks. It is well-rounded, sensible, an efficient approach toward a solution of a perplexing problem...."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

April 13 -- Richard H. Poff (R Va.) -- Stipulate that Congress, if not in session, shall assemble "within 48 hours" to decide a dispute between the President and Vice President over termination of Presidential inability. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 13 -- Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) -- Delete Section 2, which allowed the President, when there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, to nominate a new Vice President subject to confirmation by Congress. Standing vote, 44-140.

Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) -- Substitute for Section 2 language permitting Congress to provide "by law" for the case of a vacancy in the office of Vice President and for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President. Voice.

Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.) -- Insure that a President, declared disabled by the Vice President and majority of the Cabinet, may always resume his powers and duties immediately upon declaring his inability ended, and insure that if there is disagreement between the President and Vice President over termination of inability, the Vice President would not become Acting President unless his challenge was upheld by Congress. Standing, 58-122.

H.R. Gross. (R Iowa) -- Require that Congress confirm the nomination of a new Vice President by roll-call vote. Standing, 92-102; teller vote, 115-130.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees on S J Res 1 took two months to resolve their differences. The chief difficulty was in deciding whether to set a time limit for decision by Congress in the event a Vice President and majority of the Cabinet challenged a formal assertion by the President that his inability had ended. The House had set a 10-day time limit, the Senate none. In conference meetings House conferees, fearful that a Senate filibuster might hold up action in a critical period when the Government was in jeopardy, insisted on a time limit. Senate conferees finally agreed to a 21-day time limit.

The conference committee June 29 reported a compromise version of S J Res 1 (H Rept 554) which was filed in the House that day. The report was re-referred to conferees June 30 for a correction in typing and was filed as a new report (H Rept 564) in the House and Senate that day. Following are four areas in which the House and Senate versions of S J Res 1 differed and the conference agreements:

● The House version allowed the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet two days, rather than seven days as under the Senate version, in which to challenge the contention of a disabled President that his inability had ended. House and Senate conferees compromised, setting four days during which the Vice President could make his challenge.

● The House version provided that in the event of disagreement between the President and the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet over the termination of Presidential inability, Congress, if not in session, would assemble within 48 hours to decide the issue within 10 days. The Senate version provided only that Congress would "immediately proceed to decide" such an issue and did not place a time limit on the period in which Congress had to assemble or a decision had to be made. The Senate conferees agreed to the House amendment requiring Congress to assemble within 48 hours to consider a challenge. In addition, the House in effect won its point of putting a specific time limit on the period in which a decision had to be made; Senate conferees agreed to a 21-day period.

● On the two remaining differences, Senate conferees accepted the House version. This specified that a President who voluntarily declared his own inability was to transmit a formal declaration to Congress when his inability had ended (it was implied but not spelled out in the Senate version). The other provision merely merged two Senate provisions on inability into one section of the bill.

ACTION -- The House June 30 by voice vote and with little debate adopted the conference report (H Rept 564) on S J Res 1. The Senate the same day debated the bill but after objections were raised, deferred action until July 6. It adopted the report July 6 by a 68-5 roll-call vote, thus clearing the proposed contitutional amendment for ratification by the states. (For voting, see chart p. 1055)

Senators voting against adoption of the report were Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) and John G. Tower (R Texas).

In the Senate debate June 30, Gore, McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) raised questions concerning a provision allowing the Vice President "and a majority of either the principal officers of the Executive departments (the Cabinet) or such other body as Congress may by law provide" to declare the President disabled. The provision had not been in dispute during previous floor action on S J Res 1.

Gore said the language was ambiguous, raising the possibility that if Congress created another "body", the statute might be interpreted as giving the new group "authority and power to deny to a majority of the Cabinet powers" vested in the Cabinet by S J Res 1.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D Ind.), floor manager of the bill, said the "either/or" language was intended to vest exclusivity in one or other of the bodies. He said that if Congress created another body, "the Cabinet loses the responsibility and it rests solely in the other body."

During debate July 6, Gore renewed his fight to send S J Res 1 back to conference. He contended that by allowing Congress to create a second body, the amendment would permit the Vice President to " 'shop around' " between the Cabinet and the other body to find which group was sympathetic to his view that the President was disabled. Gore's position was supported by McCarthy, who stated that he also had "serious reservations" about the language.

Bayh argued that the legislative intent was that as soon as Congress created another body, that body "shall supersede the Cabinet." Bayh's view was supported by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), who also said that the language of the amendment was not perfect, but was the result of "perseverence, patience and willingness to compromise." Ervin added, "We had more cooks with more zeal concerned with preparing this 'broth' than any piece of proposed legislation I have ever seen... I am of the opinion that (S J Res 1) is the very best possible resolution on the subject obtainable in the Congress of the United States...."

S J Res 1 was formally transmitted to the General Services Administration on July 7 for certification and transmittal to the states for ratification.

By the end of 1965, 13 states, out of the three-fourths (38) necessary for final ratification, had approved the proposed 25th Amendment. They were: Neb. (July 12); Wis. (July 13); Okla. (July 16); Mass. (Aug. 9); Pa. (Aug. 18); Ky. (Sept. 15); Ariz. (Sept. 22); Mich. (Oct. 5); Ind. (Oct. 20); Calif. (Oct. 21); Ark. (Nov. 4); N.J. (Nov. 29); and Del. (Dec. 7).

Ratification Procedure

The Constitution and federal statute prescribe a rigid procedure for ratifying proposed constitutional amendments.

Under Article 5 of the Constitution, amendments may be proposed either by Congress by a two-thirds vote of both chambers or by a national convention called by Congress. Under the latter method, a convention is convened upon application of two-thirds of the state legislatures. No national convention has ever been called.

Amendments proposed, either by Congress or by a convention, become part of the Constitution only after they have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by conventions in three-fourths of the states. Congress is empowered to determine whether the states shall ratify through their legislatures or through state conventions. Congress also is empowered to determine the length of time during which states may deliberate on ratification. By precedent, Congress has required ratification of amendments by the states within at least seven years.

The procedure for submitting proposed constitutional amendments to the states for ratification is set forth in 1 U.S.C. 106(b). The procedure provides that upon approval by Congress a proposed amendment must be transmitted to the General Services Administration (GSA), where it is certified, signed by the GSA Administrator and transmitted to each governor with a letter requesting that the state act. As each state acts on the amendment, the action must be certified and notification returned to the GSA. When the necessary three-fourths of the states have notified the GSA Administrator of ratification, the amendment is published in the Federal Register along with the Administrator's certification of adoption and a list of the ratifying states.

LBJ Operation

The issue of temporary Presidential disability was raised late in 1965 when Mr. Johnson Oct. 5 announced that on Oct. 8 he would undergo surgery for removal of his gall bladder.

The matter clearly was one of highest concern to the President himself in announcing the pending operation. After describing the necessity for surgery and the steps taken to ensure proper diagnosis, the President stated that he had consulted with the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Congressional leaders and former President Eisenhower and assured the public that doctors "expect there will be minimal time during which I will not be conducting business as usual."

The President went on to refer to his pre-election agreement with Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey concerning the devolution of duties and powers of the Presidency in the event of Mr. Johnson's disability. He noted that the agreement was virtually the same as that made by his predecessors since Mr. Eisenhower and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon originated the practice in 1958. Finally, the President assured the public that the Vice President, top Cabinet officers ("particularly the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense") and the White House staff would remain in communication with the Vice President, that the Vice President would be in Washington, D.C., on the day of the operation and that Mr. Humphrey and the top Cabinet officers were fully informed on all major policy matters.

The White House Oct. 5 re-issued the text of the agreement between Mr. Johnson and the Vice President. It was identical to the agreement made public Jan. 27. (See text p. 575)

While the President was described as in good health and the operation as routine, Mr. Johnson had a medical history which included a massive heart attack, suffered July 2, 1955, when he was Senate Majority Leader. He took a six-month leave from those duties to recover, describing the attack as one "as bad as you can have and still live." A heavy smoker before the attack, Mr. Johnson gave up tobacco and went on a "reasonably" low calorie diet.

Mr. Johnson's Oct. 8 gall bladder operation was performed by a team of eight doctors at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md. It lasted two hours and 15 minutes. In addition to removing Mr. Johnson's gall bladder, the doctors found two kidney stones and removed one of them. Tests showed no indications of malignancy, doctors said, adding that the operation was a "complete success". Five hours after the operation began, Mr. Johnson walked a few steps beside his hospital bed and later in the afternoon conferred with staff members. The next day he was signing legislation and attending to other Presidential matters, but for more than two months he remained on a restricted work schedule.

The President left the hospital Oct. 21 and after two days at the White House flew on Oct. 23 to his ranch in Texas to recuperate. He remained there, except for a trip Nov. 14-19 to Washington, until Dec. 13, when he returned to Washington for a series of conferences with foreign leaders. He spent the Christmas holidays at the ranch in Texas. By the end of 1965, Mr. Johnson's recovery appeared to be satisfactory and virtually complete.

STEPS TAKEN TO FOLLOW UP WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

With little fanfare, Congress and the Executive Branch in 1965 moved steadily to carry out most of the recommendations of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (the "Warren Commission"), such as making Presidential assassination a federal crime and strengthening the Secret Service.

In related 1965 action, Congress also passed and sent to the states a proposed constitutional amendment to define more clearly the role of the Vice President in the event the President were unable to perform the duties of his office and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, such as existed when Vice President Johnson succeeded to the Presidency following the Nov. 22, 1963 slaying of President Kennedy. (For story, see p. 573)

The Warren Commission, appointed by President Johnson Nov. 29, 1963, and headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, was directed to investigate all circumstances relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and to report its findings and conclusions to the President. In addition to establishing that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy, the Commission's Sept. 27, 1964, report criticized current procedures for protecting the President and recommended numerous measures to improve those procedures. (1963 Almanac p. 66; 1964 Almanac p. 975)

Among the Commission's major recommendations on which positive action was taken in 1965 were: overhaul of Secret Service facilities for better advance detection of potential threats to the President, improvement of Secret Service protective measures in the planning and conducting of Presidential motorcades, formalization of Secret Service relationships with local law enforcement agencies, enlargement of Secret Service personnel and resources, development of closer liaison between the Secret Service and other federal agencies, adoption of better procedures for the dissemination of State Department information pertaining to defectors returning to the United States, and enactment of legislation making the assassination of a President a federal crime.

In addition, Congress enacted legislation allowing the Federal Government to acquire all items of evidence considered during the Warren Commission investigation, authorizing Secret Service agents to make arrests without a warrant, and extending the period in which Secret Service protection was available to former Presidents and their widows.

Assassination Legislation

Two Administration bills (HR 6097, HR 9545) directly related to President Kennedy's assassination and the Warren Commission's investigation were enacted during 1965. HR 6097, making the assassination of a President a federal crime, was recommended by the Commission and drafted by the Justice Department. HR 9545, authorizing the acquisition of assassination evidence, was also drafted by the Justice Department and was supported, though not specifically recommended, by the Commission.

FEDERAL CRIME

HR 6097 (PL 89-141) made it a federal crime to kill, kidnap or assault the President or other high federal officials and prescribed penalties for violation of the law. Because the murder of a President was not currently a federal crime (as was the murder of federal judges, U.S. attorneys, marshals and many other federal enforcement officials), neither the Secret Service nor the FBI had jurisdiction over Oswald after he was captured and charged with shooting President Kennedy. According to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in March 4 testimony before the House Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee, had the assassination of a President been a federal crime on Nov. 22, 1963, Oswald would have been taken into federal custody and would not have been shot to death in a Dallas County jail on Nov. 24, 1963.

The House and Senate passed HR 6097 with little controversy. The only dissenting comment came during House debate from Rep. Phillip Burton (D Calif.), who said he favored the objectives of the bill, but opposed inclusion of capital punishment provisions. Moreover, the only significant difference between the House and Senate versions of the bill was a provision added by the Senate committee stating that violations of the Act were to be investigated by the FBI. The FBI could request help from any federal, state or local agency, including the armed forces. The House version had not singled out a specific federal agency to be in charge of investigations.

The House Judiciary Committee June 9 reported HR 6097 (H Rept 488) after holding hearings on more than 50 related measures. The House June 21 passed the bill by voice vote. The Senate Judiciary Committee July 21 reported the bill (S Rept 498) with an amendment, and the Senate July 23 passed the bill by voice vote as amended. The House Aug. 12 concurred by voice vote in the Senate amendment, clearing HR 6097 for the President's signature Aug. 28.

Provisions. As signed into law, HR 6097 (PL 89-141):

Made it a federal crime to kill, kidnap or assault the President, President-elect, Vice President, the officer next in the order of Presidential succession, the Vice President-elect or any individual who was "acting as President." Penalties for killing any of these individuals would range from imprisonment for up to three years and/or a fine of up to $1,000 (for manslaughter) to the death penalty (for murder).

Provided that the crime of kidnapping any official listed above would be punishable by imprisonment for any term of years or, if the person kidnapped was killed, by up to a maximum of death.

Provided that attempts to kill or kidnap any official listed above would be punishable by imprisonment for any term of years or life.

Provided that assault on any person listed above would be punishable by a fine of up to $10,000 and/or imprisonment of up to 10 years.

Authorized the Attorney General to pay up to $100,000 for information and services "concerning a violation" of the Act.

Provided that federal investigative or prosecutive jurisdiction over violation of the Act would "suspend" state and local jurisdiction until federal action was ended.

Provided that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would have investigative jurisdiction over violations of the Act and that the agency could request the assistance of any

federal, state and local agencies, including the armed forces.

EVIDENCE

HR 9545 (PL 89-318) authorized the Federal Goverment to acquire and preserve items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy. The best known item involved was the rifle used to assassinate the President. This was currently in the possession of the Goverment. Certain other items of physical evidence also were covered by the bill, such as the .38 caliber revolver involved in the death of Dallas Patrolman J.D. Tippitt, cartridges and other exhibits.

In its report on the bill (H Rept 813), the House Judiciary Committee said that "in the years ahead allegations and theories concerning President Kennedy's assassination may abound. To eliminate questions and doubts, the physical evidence should be securely preserved. A failure to do so could lead to loss, destruction, or alteration of vital evidence and in time might serve to encourage irresponsible rumors undermining public confidence in the work of the President's (Warren) Commission."

The report also noted that "one private party" in Denver, Colo., had filed suit against the Attorney General for possession of the assassination rifle and the revolver used in Tippitt's death, claiming to have purchased all right, title and interest in the items from Oswald's wife, Mrs. Marina N. Oswald. The "private party" was later identified as John L. King, a Denver oilman, who reportedly paid $10,000 for the items. The effect of HR 9545, the report said, would be to deny the plaintiff possession of the items; but it would afford due process of law by providing a procedure for recovering just compensation.

(Proceedings in the Denver suit against the Attorney General were stayed pending the outcome of another suit initiated by the United States in Dallas, in which the Government brought liable and forfeiture action to seize the rifle and revolver. The federal claim was based on the fact that Oswald bought the arms under an assumed name, thus causing false entries to be made in the required federal record in violation of the Federal Firearms Act. A Dallas federal judge Feb. 21, 1966, upheld the federal claim and added that the Government did not need to recompense either King or Mrs. Oswald since the weapons had already fallen into federal possession as soon as Oswald purchased them in violation of federal law.)

HR 9545 was reported (H Rept 813) by the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 19 and passed by the House by voice vote Sept. 7. The Senate Judiciary Committee Oct. 4 reported the bill (S Rept 851), and the Senate Oct. 18, by voice vote, cleared it for the President's signature. The President signed the bill into law Nov. 2.

Provisions. As signed into law, HR 9545 (PL 89-318):

Declared that the national interest required the United States to acquire all right, title and interest in certain items of evidence considered by the Warren Commission.

Authorized the Attorney General to designate, by publication in the Federal Register, which items of evidence should be acquired and preserved by the Federal Government.

Limited the Government's authority to acquire evidence to a one-year period following enactment of the Act.

Provided that, once acquired, the evidence was to be placed under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration.

Provided that individuals could seek though federal court action to obtain "just compensation" for items of evidence acquired by the Government for which they claimed ownership.

Secret Service Protection

The Warren Commission report was critical of the Secret Service, as well as of other federal agencies concerned with Presidential protection, for "insufficient liaison and coordination of information." It also said the Secret Service arrangements for the "identification and elimination of possible sources of danger to the President," prior to President Kennedy's assassination, were "seriously deficient." As a result, the Commission recommended measures for improving protection of the President, many of which were based on suggestions of the Secret Service itself in an August 1964 report to the Commission.

In response to the Commission's recommendations, President Johnson Sept. 27, 1964, named a four-man committee headed by Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, the Cabinet officer responsible for the Secret Service, to advise him on "execution of the recommendations." The Dillon Committee submitted a formal report to the President in February 1965 and then disbanded. Although the report was not made public, the Committee had previously disclosed that it had rejected a Commission recommendation to create a post of special assistant to the Treasury Secretary to be charged with supervision of the Service and other recommendations, on which the Commission had not taken a position, to transfer the Service's investigative functions to the FBI and to limit the Service's responsibility only to physically safeguarding the President.

In addition, the Dillon Committee Nov. 27, 1964, announced that it had recommended a $3-million plan for modernization of the Secret Service during fiscal 1966 and the immediate appointment of 75 additional personnel -- 50 agents, 20 clerical assistants and 5 automatic data processing (ADP) consultants. The Budget Bureau promptly approved a fiscal 1965 deficiency reapportionment of $810,000 for the Service to increase its personnel and to launch an ADP feasibility study.

Following is a detailed rundown on the major 1965 actions relating to the Secret Service:

SECRET SERVICE BUDGET

The President's fiscal 1966 Budget called for an appropriation of $8,750,000 for the Secret Service -- an increase of only $440,000 over fiscal 1965 appropriations. Most of the increase was for the 75 additional personnel provided in the fiscal 1965 deficiency reapportionment.

During hearings before the House Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee Feb. 15, however, Dillon requested a fiscal 1966 Secret Service appropriation of $12,627,000 -- $3,877,000 above the President's requests. Dillon said the increase was based on the recommendations of his Committee and would provide $2,187,000 for the employment of 183 additional agents and 76 additional clerical and administrative assistants, $541,000 for additional support costs and $1,149,000 for additional equipment, including two Presidential armored vehicles.

The fiscal 1966 Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill (HR 7060) was passed by the House April 5 carrying

the full $12,627,000 request. The Senate passed HR 7060 June 8, appropriating $12,105,000. The Senate reduced Secret Service funds by $522,000 on the recommendation of Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler, who had replaced Dillon March 25. The Senate Appropriations Committee said Fowler "withdrew the....$522,000 for two Presidential armored vehicles. It was made clear to the Committee that the President did not approve the original request for these vehicles and that if they were built he would not use or condone their use in his protection." The House and Senate June 28 adopted the conference report (H Rept 550) on HR 7060 that upheld the Senate reduction. (See story p. 213)

SECRET SERVICE ACTIONS

In testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee Feb. 23, Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley said the funds in HR 7060 would enable the Service to modernize its operations as well as improve on changes in procedures already effected administratively in line with the recommendations of the Warren Commission and the Dillon Committee.

Rowley cited the following examples:

Personnel. He said approval of the 259 additional positions in HR 7060 would increase total service employment to 920 -- 644 agents and 276 clerical and administrative assistants. Rowley said the 183 new agents would all be assigned to the Service's 65 field offices to assist in the Service's investigative and counterfeiting activities. The number (which is classified information) of agents personally assigned to the President and the 225-man White House Police would not be enlarged, Rowley added.

Motorcade Protection. Rowley testified that since President Kennedy's assassination the Service had "completely revised" preparations made in advance of Presidential trips. He said the Service had conducted numerous surveys designed to pinpoint dangerous locations in most of the nation's major cities and had instituted a new system of building inspections along motorcade routes.

Criteria and Liaison. Rowley said the Service had developed specific "criteria" which it transmitted to other federal agencies concerning the procedures to be used in furnishing the Service with information pertaining to potential as well as actual threats to the President. Such agencies included the FBI, CIA, the State Department and Military and Naval Intelligence. The criteria was also provided to state and local authorities. Rowley said that a formal agreement setting forth the new criteria had already been consummated with the FBI and that agreements were being negotiated with other parties.

(Regarding the Warren Commission recommendation that the State Department improve its procedures for disseminating information relating to returned defectors, the Department June 26 told Congressional Quarterly that it had definitely "tightened-up" its procedures.)

Rowley told the Subcommittee that the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination "opened a new vista to us, that included subversives, defectors, and so forth." Previously, he said, the Service primarily investigated only known actual threats to the President, most of which were relayed from the White House mailroom. However, as a result of the new criteria and improved liaison, Rowley said, the Service's Protective Research Section was currently receiving about 6,000 pieces of information monthly "from sources outside of the Service" and that during fiscal 1965 about 14,000 pieces of information would be forwarded to the Service's regional offices for "priority investigation." He said this new influx of information compared with only 125 pieces received in September 1963.

Modernization, Advance Detection. Rowley explained that the employment of five ADP consultants was done in order to advise the Service on transferring its files from manual to computer operation. The first phase of an ADP feasibility study had already been launched, he added. He said the consultants "will program the operation so that if the President is going, say, to the Midwest or Far West, you would press the button and determine what dangerous persons we have in the file that would require immediate attention, and those (agents) that would be in the field... would be the ones who would proceed to investigate or locate and neutralize such persons." Rowley said the Service's files currently contained 130,000 names, 240,000 index cards and 55,000 dossiers. A special index, known as the "trip" file, contained 800 names of persons considered most dangerous. This file had grown from 200 to 800 names "in the last year," he said. He added that there were about 550 daily manual searches in the indexes, or an annual total of approximately 150,000 searches.

Reorganization. The Treasury Department Nov. 10 announced that the Secret Service would be reorganized into four divisions: protection forces to guard the White House, Vice President, former Presidents and Mrs. John F. Kennedy and her children; a protective intelligence unit to handle threats to those guarded; an investigations section to carry out the agency's work against counterfeiting and forgery; and an administrative division to handle budgetary, personnel and similar problems.

SECRET SERVICE LEGISLATION

In addition to approving more funds for Secret Service activities, Congress in 1965 also enacted two Administration bills (HR 6294; S 2420) aimed at broadening the Service's protective functions.

Arrests. HR 6294 (PL 89-218) authorized Secret Service agents to make arrests without a warrant for federal offenses which were committed in their presence or which they had "reasonable grounds to believe" had been or were being committed. The arrest authority was currently exercised by FBI agents and U.S. marshals. Administration spokesmen contended that it was "anomalous" for the Service to have authority to protect the President without being authorized to arrest anyone who harmed or threatened to harm him.

HR 6294 was requested by the Treasury Department, approved by the Justice Department and supported, though not specifically recommended, by the Warren Commission. The bill was passed by voice votes of the House May 3 and the Senate Sept. 17. The President signed the measure into law Sept. 29.

Protection. S 2420 (PL 89-186) authorized the Secret Service to protect a former President and his wife during the former President's lifetime and to protect the widow and minor children of a former President for four years after he left or died in office, unless the protection was declined. The bill extended the protection offered former Presidents and their wives from the "reasonable period" provided in existing law, which had been interpreted to mean six months. It also extended for two years the protection afforded Mrs. John F. Kennedy in 1963 (PL 88-195), which was due to expire Dec. 11, 1965. (1963 Almanac p. 386)

S 2420, also requested by the Treasury Department, was passed by voice votes of the Senate Aug. 18 and the House Sept. 7. The bill was signed into law Sept. 15.

HOUSE RULES CHANGES ENHANCE MAJORITY RULE

On the opening day of the 89th Congress, Jan. 4, 1965, House Democrats put through three changes in the rules of the House which had the effect of placing more control over the flow of legislation in the hands of the majority leadership. The most important of the new rules removed much of the power of the House Rules Committee; it provided that if the Committee did not grant a rule (a special resolution) for consideration of a bill by the House within 21 days of a request for a rule by the committee which reported the bill, the Speaker could permit the legislative committee to call up the rule for adoption by a majority of the House.

The second change curbed the power of the Rules Committee to block the sending of a House-passed bill to conference with the Senate. Under the old rules, objection by a single Member of the House could prevent a bill from going to conference. The leadership then had to ask the Rules Committee for a rule permitting the bill to go to conference, and the rule had to be adopted by a majority of the House. Under the new rule, the Committee was bypassed; a bill could be sent to conference simply by majority vote.

The third change removed the power of a single House Member to demand an engrossed copy of a bill -- thus delaying action for about a day -- before a final vote could be taken on passage of the bill.

The three changes were adopted after a 224-201 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 932)

Adoption of the 21-day rule was the latest in a series of steps to curb the power of the Rules Committee, where for many years conservative Southern Democrats and Republicans had been in a position to block or delay legislation sought by the Democratic majority. When the Kennedy Administration replaced the Eisenhower Administration in 1961, House Democrats, led by then Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), enlarged the membership of the Committee and filled the new seats in such a way as to give Administration supporters a one-vote majority. But Administration forces on the Committee did not always hold together, and several Kennedy bills were lost there. Furthermore, Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) still controlled the Committee's meeting schedule and agenda, and therefore was still in a position to cause delays in consideration of bills he opposed.

The efficacy of the 21-day rule in smoothing the path to House passage of "Great Society" measures was indicated by the fact that no major bill on which the Administration sought action in 1965 was buried in the Rules Committee. The 21-day rule was used infrequently (six times in all), but most observers believed that the threat of its use was instrumental in bringing about the release of several major measures from the Committee.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1961 Almanac p. 402; 1963 Almanac p. 369; Congress and the Nation p. 1408, 1424.

Function of the Rules Committee

The Rules Committee had long stood as a strategic gateway between the legislative committees and the floor of the House for a small but important part of the House's legislative business. The power of the Committee lay in its role of setting the agenda and allotting time for debate on those important and usually controversial bills that were not disposed of by the more routine procedures of the House. Thus the Committee had the power to prevent or delay bills it opposed from reaching the House floor.

The only ways of getting around the Rules Committee were (1) the discharge petition, which requires 218 signatures to free a bill from a committee, (2) Calendar Wednesday, a day on which committee chairmen or members they designate may, in turn, call up bills reported by their committees that had not been granted a rule and (3) suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority. Although all three methods were used on occasion to get around Rules and other committees, they were beyond the direct control of the Speaker and were not often successful.

There had been frequent controversies over what functions the Rules Committee should perform in its strategic position: whether it should serve merely as a clearinghouse for legislative business, be the agent of the majority leadership, or be a super-legislator, editing the work of the other legislative committees. A basic question was whether the fate of important and highly controversial legislation should be decided by a small handful of men or by the majority of the entire House. On the other hand, the Rules-Committee route of legislation was sometimes defended as providing parliamentary efficiency in the 435-Member House.

It was also argued that the Rules Committee was of unique service in blocking expensive or ill-advised bills which most House Members would like, but could not afford, to oppose openly on the floor.

Before 1910, the Rules Committee functioned as an arm of the leadership in deciding what legislation could be brought to the floor. But in the Progressive revolt that year against Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the Committee was made independent of the leadership. By the late 1930s, the Committee had come to be dominated by a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans which continued in control of the Committee during most of the following years.

Blocked Legislation. At the time the Kennedy Administration took office, the Rules Committee was dominated by such a coalition. Four Republicans and two conservative Democrats combined against six other Democrats to cause a tie which blocked major bills advanced by liberals. Civil rights and social welfare issues were most often blocked by the conservatives on the Committee.

Major examples of the Committee's power in these matters were: a general aid-to-education bill in 1960 which was denied a rule allowing the House to agree to a House-Senate conference; the tabling of three bills, en bloc, in 1961 that would again have provided federal aid to schools; and the killing of legislation to set up an Urban Affairs Department when the Committee opposed the prospective naming of Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, as its Secretary. (1960 Almanac p. 237; 1961 Almanac p. 406; 1962 Almanac p. 380)

Legislation to aid depressed areas also was a victim of the Rules Committee. Area development bills, first

proposed in 1955, died in the House in 1956 and again in 1959 when the Committee refused to clear the measures for floor action. A depressed area bill was passed in 1960 when Calendar Wednesday was used to bypass Rules -- but it was vetoed by President Eisenhower. The bill was finally enacted in 1961 under President Kennedy after the Rules Committee had been enlarged. (1961 Almanac p. 249)

The threat or anticipation of obstruction by the Rules Committee could also be effective in modifying a bill in order to get a rule, without the Committee's actually having to exercise its opportunities to block and delay. (Conversely, the threat of using the 21-day procedure could force through the Rules Committee legislation that might otherwise be held up.)

Efforts to Curb Rules Committee

1949. A "21-day" rule, different in one major aspect from the one adopted in 1965, was adopted when the 81st Congress convened Jan. 3, 1949. It provided that the chairman of a legislative committee, which had favorably reported a bill and had requested a resolution from the Rules Committee for House consideration, might bring the resolution directly to the floor for adoption if the Committee had failed to grant a rule within 21 calendar days of the request. The rule made it mandatory that the Speaker recognize the Member calling up the 21-day resolution. (The 1965 rule, on the other hand, left the use of the 21-day rule entirely to the discretion of the Speaker.)

Two years later, after the Democrats lost several seats in the mid-term elections, the House repealed the 21-day rule. (1949 Almanac p. 577; 1951 Almanac p. 336)

1959. At the beginning of the 86th Congress in 1959, a group of House Democratic liberals sought Speaker Rayburn's support for a change in House rules that would break the conservative grip on the Committee. Following a conference with the Speaker, the group issued a statement saying that Rayburn had assured them that bills reported by legislative committees would reach the House floor and therefore they would not press for a rules change that year. The record of the 86th Congress showed, however, that Rayburn often could not deliver on his promise.

During the 86th Congress, the Rules Committee blocked or delayed several bills which subsequently were tabbed priority measures of the new Kennedy Administration: depressed areas, education, housing and minimum wage legislation. With all of these set as key measures by the new Kennedy Administration, the Democratic leadership decided that the Rules Committee roadblock could not be permitted to stand.

1961. The House Jan. 31, 1961, by a narrow margin, adopted a resolution to enlarge the Rules Committee's membership from 12 to 15 for the 87th Congress. This was won after a hard struggle to break the conservative hold on the Committee's power and gave Speaker Rayburn and the Kennedy Administration a delicate but favorable 8-7 majority on most issues that came before the Committee. The plan was chosen by Speaker Rayburn over several others proposed, including a "purge" of an anti-Administration Committee Democrat, as the least "painful." By raising the number of Democratic members from eight to ten (GOP from four to five), it permitted the appointment to the Committee of two pro-Administration Democrats. However, the Administration forces failed to hold together on some key bills, including school aid and the housing department, where such cross-issues as aid to private schools, or race issues, divided the normally pro-Administration Democrats.

1963. The temporary expansion of the Rules Committee obtained in 1961 was made permanent Jan. 9, 1963, thus assuring a continued 8-7 liberal majority on the Committee on most issues.

New Changes Proposed

1964. Following the Democratic sweep in the Nov. 3 elections, several suggestions were made for Congressional reform. The 1964 Democratic platform had pledged that, "The Congress of the United States should revise its rules and procedures to assure majority rule after reasonable debate and to guarantee that major legislative proposals of the President can be brought to a vote after reasonable consideration in committee."

Speaker of the House John W. McCormack (D Mass.) Nov. 4 said he might propose reinstitution of a 21-day rule to permit bypassing of the Rules Committee.

DSG Proposals. Members of the liberal-oriented House Democratic Study Group (DSG) Dec. 4 circulated its proposals for reforms of House procedure. Among the recommendations were the following:

- "To support an amendment to the House rules to provide a '21-day rule,' by which the Speaker may recognize the committee chairman (or the ranking majority member of the committee who favors the bill) to call up the measure for House consideration if it has been before the Rules Committee for 21 days or more without having been granted a rule."
- "To support an amendment to the House rules to provide that the Speaker may recognize the committee chairman (or ranking majority member of the committee who favors the bill) to offer a privileged motion to send to conference by majority vote a bill that has been passed by the House and Senate so that differences between the two versions of the measure may be resolved."
- "To support an amendment to the House rules to provide that the Speaker may recognize a Member to call up a bill under the discharge rule when a discharge petition on the measure shall have been signed by at least 175 Members of the House." Currently, the rules provide that a bill may be brought to the floor if 218 Members sign the discharge petition, regardless of whether the Speaker favors the bill.

GOP Reforms. The House Republican Conference Dec. 16 adopted a resolution appealing to House Democrats to avoid "headlong" adoption of "regressive and reactionary" changes in the rules transferring "life and death" power over legislation from the Rules Committee to the Speaker. The author of the resolution, Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.), said Republicans were neutral on the proposals for a 21-day rule and a 175-signature discharge petition, but were opposed to giving the Speaker sole discretion to call up bills under the new rules. The Conference also adopted several of its own proposals for the reform of House procedures:

- To give the ranking minority members of a committee equal debate time with that controlled by the committee chairman on any conference report;

- To continue efforts to obtain more generous allowance for minority staffing on legislative committees;
- To adopt a rule forbidding House consideration of non-germane amendments added by the Senate to a House bill;
- To develop and adopt a rule allowing any Member sponsoring an amendment five minutes' time to explain it, regardless of other limitation (this proposal would, in effect, prevent the House from shutting off debate);
- To demand that the House observe a full five-day legislative week and eliminate what the Republicans termed a Tuesday-to-Thursday working week in order to end long annual sessions.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Democratic Members of the House caucused Jan. 2, 1965, and by a 189-71 vote approved three rule provisions giving the Speaker greater procedural power. Two of the rule changes were proposed by the DSG and backed by McCormack. The third, aimed at the dilatory tactics of demanding an engrossed copy of a bill, reportedly was proposed by the Speaker himself.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Jan. 4, by voice vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 8) reinstituting the rules of the 88th Congress with an amendment incorporating all three of the proposals adopted by the Democratic caucus. The important vote was on a motion to move the previous question, thereby preventing amendments to the resolution and ending debate on it. This motion, made by Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.), was adopted by a 224-202 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 932) Adoption of H Res 8 by voice vote followed.

The roll call on the 1965 rules changes was closer than had been generally expected in the heavily Democratic House (the line-up: 295-140). The votes of 16 Republicans for the rules changes were crucial on the 224-202 vote. Also supporting the leadership were 185 Northern Democrats and 23 Southern Democrats. Voting against the leadership were 75 Southern Democrats, 123 Republicans, and 4 Northern Democrats. In 1961, the vote to enlarge the size of the Rules Committee was a narrow 217-212; but in 1963 the vote to make the enlargement permanent was 235-196.

H Res 8 made the following changes in the House Rules:

21-Day Rule. The most important of the new rules was the 21-day procedure whereby a chairman, or any other member, of a committee which had favorably reported a bill could bring a rule (permitting House action on the bill) directly to the floor for adoption by a majority vote. This was permitted on the second or fourth Monday of the month, if the Rules Committee had not granted clearance for the bill within 21 calendar days after a resolution to call up the bill had been filed by the legislative committee. Discretion remained with the Speaker to recognize the member from the committee, so that it was highly unlikely, if not impossible, for a bill to come up successfully through this procedure without leadership approval.

Conference Rule. The second rule adopted permitted the Speaker, at his discretion, to recognize a Member to offer a motion that would permit the sending of a bill to conference by majority vote. The action had first to be approved by the committee with jurisdiction over the bill. Previously, to send a bill to conference with the Senate required either unanimous consent of the House or majority consent to a rule obtained from the Rules Committee. In the absence of a rule or unanimous consent, the only other way to send a bill to conference was under suspension of the rules, which required approval by a two-thirds majority.

Engrossing a Bill. The third rules change removed the power of a single Member to demand an engrossed copy of a bill before it was passed. This is the final copy of a bill with the text as amended by floor action and certified by the Clerk of the House. Members opposed to a bill sometimes demanded an engrossed copy to delay action, usually overnight, while it was printed.

The House action Jan. 4 made the three changes a permanent part of the House rules. They would not have to be approved separately at the beginning of the next Congress, though they could be altered or eliminated then.

DEBATE -- The rules resolution was introduced by Albert on behalf of the Democratic caucus. Albert said the purpose of the 21-day and conference procedure amendments was "to expedite the business of the House and to make available other methods of handling legislative business." He said the amendments would not change "any of the rules governing the Committee on Rules or other procedures, all of which are left intact." He said the engrossed bill privilege "has long been considered an anachronism in the law."

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Rules Committee chairman, opposed the 21-day rule as "unworkable." He objected primarily to the amendment altering the procedure by which a bill is sent to conference. Smith said the change would reduce the opportunities to debate Senate amendments to House bills and would permit the Speaker to send to conference a bill containing a Senate amendment unrelated to the bill originally passed by the House.

Speaking for the House Republican Conference, Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, said the amendment went beyond the previous 21-day rule in giving the Speaker discretion to "call up a bill or not call up a bill." Brown said "the Committee on Rules has had the power of life-and-death control over a bill -- yes or no. Now you take it away from the Committee on Rules and give it to the Speaker."

In support of the resolution, McCormack said, "it is a strengthening of the rules of the House in the direction of the individual Member having an opportunity to pass upon legislation...." McCormack said he could not conceive of a Speaker "exercising his discretion but as a matter of high trust and as a matter of complete equity and fairness to all members involved." He said the Speaker's discretionary authority under the 21-day rule amendment was a "reasonable provision."

Use of the 21-Day Rule

The House successfully used the 21-day rule procedure six times during 1965 to bypass the Rules Committee. Five of the cases involved issues opposed by the Committee in the past: labor, civil rights and federal spending. Of the six bills brought up under this rule, five passed the House and three became public law in 1965. Although the resolution was adopted on the sixth bill, the

legislation itself was not actually called up on the House floor.

The first two bills for which the 21-day rule was adopted were:

HR 77 -- To repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permitted states to enact "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop. Reported by Education and Labor June 22 (H Rept 540), a resolution to call up HR 77 was filed by the Committee June 23 and adopted July 26. The resolution was adopted by voice vote after the important vote was taken to move the previous question -- barring further amendments and closing debate -- which was adopted on a 248-171 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 982). The bill passed the House July 28 on a 221-203 roll-call vote but failed to pass the Senate when the leadership Oct. 11 was unable to break a filibuster on calling up the bill for debate. (For story, see p. 818)

HR 9022 -- To aid school construction in areas affected by major disasters. Reported by Education and Labor July 1 (H Rept 587), a resolution to call up HR 9022 was filed July 15 and adopted Aug. 24 by voice vote. The bill was passed by the House Aug. 30 and was signed into law Nov. 1 (PL 89-313). (For story, see p. 306)

In a stormy 12½-hour session which lasted until 12:31 a.m. Sept. 14, the House Sept. 13 adopted rules on four more bills:

HR 10065 -- Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1965, to broaden Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, barring any discrimination in employment, to extend coverage and strengthen enforcement powers. Reported by Education and Labor Aug. 3 (H Rept 718), a resolution was filed Aug. 9 and adopted on a 259-121 roll-call vote Sept. 13. (For voting, see charts p. 1000, 1002) The bill was not subsequently called up on the House floor. (For story, see p. 572)

HR 7371 -- To amend the Bank Holding Act of 1956 to bring the duPont estate of Florida under its provisions. Reported by Banking and Currency June 21 (H Rept 534), a resolution was filed Aug. 4 and adopted on a 201-171 roll-call vote Sept. 13. (For voting, see chart p. 1002) The bill passed the House Sept. 23, but did not clear the Senate in 1965. (For story, see p. 856)

HR 9460 -- To establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. Reported by Education and Labor July 14 (H Rept 618), a resolution was filed July 15 and adopted on a 260-114 roll-call vote Sept. 13. (For voting, see chart p. 1002). The bill was passed by the House Sept. 15 and was signed into law Sept. 29 (PL 89-209). (For story, see p. 621)

HR 10281 -- Government employees' salary increase. Reported by Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 16 (H Rept 792), a resolution was filed Aug. 19 and adopted on a 289-84 roll call Sept. 13. (For voting, see chart p. 1002) The bill later passed the House and Senate and was signed into law Oct. 29 (PL 89-301). (For story, see p. 649)

In the Sept. 13 session, seven quorum calls and 11 roll-call votes on procedural matters delayed action on the rules until long after the normal adjournment hour.

The House Democratic leadership Sept. 9 had scheduled action for Sept. 13 on seven rules under the 21-day procedure. The three rules not considered Sept. 13 were for HR 6183, providing a mid-decade census of population, unemployment and housing; HR 7372, dealing with investment company exemptions from the Bank Holding Company Act; and S 408, dealing with federal financial assistance to natural disaster victims. None of these was brought up in 1965. (See next page)

This scheduling by the leadership prevented consideration of bills concerning the District of Columbia, which also could be called up on the second and fourth Mondays. The effect was to prevent the House District of Columbia Committee from bringing to the floor Sept. 13 its D.C. "home rule" bill two weeks before a broader Administration home rule plan could be considered. However, the leadership stated that it had been its intention to discharge these seven bills regardless of the home rule issue.

Debate. The Democratic leadership's decision to permit action on the 21-day resolutions touched off a series of vocal attacks and dilatory maneuvers by Republicans, aided by some (but often not a majority of) Southern Democrats, which Majority Leader Carl Albert called an "obvious filibuster against the consideration of legislation which has been duly programmed by the majority and by the Speaker of the House."

Opponents criticized the leadership for "circumventing" the Rules Committee and for deliberately precluding a vote on the D.C. bill. There was also criticism that the Democrats did not allow sufficient time to debate the substantive issues of some of the bills for which rules were being sought, particularly the employment discrimination measure.

Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) contended that the objections, at that point, were to the procedure used in bringing up the bills, not necessarily to the bills themselves. The scheduling of the resolutions, said Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.), was "an unnecessary and regrettable slap in the face" to the Rules Committee. Chairman Smith of the Rules Committee contended that "never in my time has there been a Committee on Rules that has reported out as much business for the Administration and has turned down less stuff that the Administration has wanted than the Committee on Rules has during the present session of the Congress.... Why should we be kicked around in this way by picking up all the garbage out of the Rules Committee in instances in which the 21 days have expired and dumping it on the floor of the House on one day?"

Albert replied that "I thought the 21-day rule issue had been settled in January last; that this procedure was a legitimate and bona-fide method of calling up legislation...." Asked by D.C. Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.) if it was "not a fact that these bills were scheduled for District Day," Albert denied this was the case. The resolutions, Albert said, "were scheduled to be called today because today is the day on which their consideration is in order under the 21-day rule.... These matters are of the highest privilege. They rank in privilege with resolutions considered under discharge petitions. They rank in privilege ahead of bills reported from the great Committee on the District of Columbia.... There was no relation at all between programming these rules and any business that the gentleman...might have had from (his) Committee."

There was little debate on the substantive issues of the bills involved. Only one -- on the Arts and Humanities Foundation -- was an Administration bill. The pay raise bill in question was opposed by the Administration in the form in which it had been reported, although the President strongly endorsed his own less expensive measure.

Rep. Paul J. Krebs (D N.J.) Sept. 30 made the observation that "on Sept. 13, 1965, excluding the cost of the pay of the reading clerks, the parliamentary clerks,

the parliamentarian, the tally clerk...and all of the other employees of the Capitol, the taxpayers of the United States paid out of the Treasury for excessive quorum calls and excessive roll calls the frightening sum of $254,000 for one day of roll calls that were designed not for their original and salutary purpose but for the purpose of thwarting the legislative process."

Bills Pending at Adjournment

When the first session of the 89th Congress adjourned Oct. 23, there were 13 bills awaiting Rules Committee clearance for floor consideration. Only five were Administration-backed bills.

Three of the remaining bills were opposed by the Administration.

The Rules Committee is one of the few Congressional committees that does not publish a "calendar" listing each piece of legislation referred to it and action taken. The Committee does, however, keep a running list and card file of its activities, and these may be checked in the Committee room.

Following were the 13 bills before the House Rules Committee at adjournment, according to the Committee's records:

HR 2452 -- To extend the benefits of the Annual Sick Leave Act, the Veterans' Preference Act and the Classification Act to employees of agricultural county committees. Reported by Post Office and Civil Service May 25 (H Rept 375). Rules hearings held July 15 and action deferred. The bill was Administration-opposed.

HR 6125 -- To amend laws relating to the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. Reported by House Administration Sept. 21 (H Rept 1042), with Administration approval.

HR 6183 -- To provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment and housing. Reported by Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 12 (H Rept 780) and originally scheduled for 21-day rule action. (See above)

This bill was opposed by the Administration. In part it was felt that it was too late for a census in the 1960s; and the Bureau of the Budget, in a letter to the Committee recommending against enactment, stated that sample surveys were preferable to a mid-decade census as a more efficient expenditure of time and money.

HR 7372 -- To amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to remove the exemption for investment companies (e.g., Financial General Corp.). Reported by Banking and Currency July 26 (H Rept 680).

Provisions of HR 7372 were included in another bill, HR 7371, by a floor amendment by Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.). HR 7371 was itself discharged from the Rules Committee under the 21-day rule. (See above)

HR 8330 -- To amend the 1958 National Defense Education Act to delete the loyalty oath and criminal disclosure provisions. Reported by Education and Labor May 28 (H Rept 431). (See story, p. 273)

The bill introduced by Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R N.Y.) was endorsed by a letter from the U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel to the Committee reporting the bill. However, it was a highly controversial issue and Democratic forces did not put any weight behind it.

HR 9020 -- To amend the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 to provide travel costs for applicants to Government jobs. Reported by Government Operations Aug. 2 (H Rept 710), approved by Administration.

HR 9713 -- To establish a Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy. Reported by Un-American Activities July 20 (H Rept 629). The bill was not approved by the Administration. (See story, p. 720)

HR 10027 -- To amend the National Labor Relations Act with respect to strikes at the sites of construction projects. Reported by Education and Labor Sept. 21 (H Rept 1041). (See story, p. 832)

The bill was reported from the Education and Labor Committee late in the session and was expected to be taken up early the next year. It had Administration approval. A similar bill was blocked by the Rules Committee in 1960.

HR 10263 -- To authorize the payment of annuities to secretaries of federal justices and judges on par with annuities of Congressional employees. Reported by Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 17 (H Rept 801). The bill was requested by the Judicial Branch.

HR 10329 -- To establish a program to determine the practicability of the adoption by the U.S. of the metric system of weights and measures. Reported by Science and Astronautics Aug. 24 (H Rept 850). Rules hearings held Sept. 9, action deferred. (See story, p. 928)

This bill had been gathering strength over the past few years but was still heavily opposed by small manufacturers in the U.S. who would bear the brunt of the cost of a changeover.

HR 10518 -- To amend the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to additional employees and to raise the federal minimum wage. Reported by Education and Labor Aug. 25 (H Rept 871). (See story, p. 858)

The bill was postponed by Administration forces until the next session. It was on the President's program.

HR 10622 -- To establish a federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the nation's elementary or secondary schools. Reported by Education and Labor Sept. 2 (H Rept 954). (See story, p. 273)

Objection to the provisions contained in this bill centered on the question of whether there weren't already too many programs for teachers.

S 408 -- To study methods of helping to provide assistance to victims of future natural disasters. Passed Senate Jan. 28. Reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee July 21 (H Rept 632). The bill was approved by the Administration and was originally scheduled for 21-day rule action. (See above)

Action on S 408 became moot when its provisions were incorporated Oct. 13 in a larger disaster relief bill (HR 11539). (See story p. 676)

THREAT OF SPENDING CURBS

Early in the 1965 session Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) threatened to assert Rules Committee power over House committees' spending plans, but later backed down from the threat. Smith Feb. 16, during House consideration of resolutions authorizing funds for committee investigations, announced that his Committee had scrapped the plan to set limitations on committee spending before the House approved the funds. Ordinarily, the spending limits were approved by the House Administration Committee and were sent to the floor without change by the Rules Committee. At an earlier Rules Committee meeting, Smith had indicated that the Committee would examine the funds approved by the House Administration Committee.

(Continued on next page)

Smith said the chairman of the various committees and the House Administration Committee had made clear to him that they felt the Administration Committee "should have the authority both to authorize and to appropriate funds, which seemed to us a little unusual," but he said the Rules Committee, "after mature consideration," did not feel that "this matter was of great enough importance to cause a big ruckus in the House amongst the Committee on Rules and the chairmen of the legislative committees." Smith said the House investigation funds had climbed from $2,689,000 in the 83rd Congress (1953-54) to $8,-112,000 in the 88th Congress (1963-64).

The Rules Committee in 1963 voted to place curbs on the use of Government funds for overseas travel by House Members -- "junketing." The resolutions restricted 10 committees to activities within the United States and authorized 5 to use committee and counterpart funds abroad -- but limited them to the per diem allowance applied to federal employees. (1963 Almanac p. 383)

SENATE CLOTURE RULE

A bipartisan group of liberal Senators, following a biennial pattern, in 1965 attempted to ease the Senate cloture rule (Rule 22), and again the group was unsuccessful. The 1965 effort, however, was not blocked by a filibuster, as were the earlier attempts to reduce the power of the filibuster. Instead, two resolutions intended to liberalize Rule 22 were referred to the Rules and Administration Committee and the 1965 fight was over when the Committee reported the resolutions adversely.

Liberal Senators, whose chief purpose in trying to ease Rule 22 was to make passage of civil rights legislation easier, found in 1964 and 1965 that they had the votes to impose cloture on civil rights bills even under the two-thirds majority requirement of the existing rule. In 1964 the Senate voted for cloture to shut off debate on the Civil Rights Act. (1964 Almanac p. 368) On May 25, 1965, a cloture motion limited debate on the Administration-backed voting rights bill (S 1564). These were the first times in the history of Rule 22 that cloture was successfully invoked to close off debate on civil rights legislation.

Another 1965 attempt to invoke cloture failed Oct. 11, however, when the Senate rejected a cloture motion in debate over the bill (HR 77) to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. It was the 32nd cloture vote under Rule 22, only seven of which were successful. (See adjoining box)

The 1965 attempt to liberalize Rule 22 was marked by little bitterness compared with former efforts. Having discovered that what they lacked mostly in earlier Congresses was votes, liberal Senators in 1965 waged their war against the filibuster less hard than in other years.

Background

REFERENCE -- 1963 Almanac p. 373.

The existing provisions of Rule 22 permitted limitation of debate by vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, two days after a cloture petition was submitted by 16 Senators. Thereafter, debate was limited to one hour for each Senator on the bill itself and on all motions and amendments affecting it. No new amendments could be offered except by unanimous consent. Amendments that were not germane to the pending business and amendments and motions clearly designed to delay action were out of order. The rule applied both to ordinary business and to motions to change the Senate rules.

Rule 22 was first adopted by the Senate in the opening days of the 65th Congress on March 8, 1917, by a 76-3 roll-call vote, following a furore over the "talking to death" in the Senate of President Woodrow Wilson's proposal to arm American merchant ships before U.S. entry into World War I. Cloture was successfully invoked four times between 1919-27, then not again until the 1962 debate on the communications satellite bill. (1962 Almanac p. 378)

In its original form, Rule 22 required the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to invoke cloture. Over the years, however, a series of rulings and precedents made Rule 22 virtually inoperative by holding that it could not be applied to debate on procedural questions. In 1948 President pro tempore Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) ruled that cloture could not be used on a motion to proceed to consideration of an anti-poll tax bill. Vandenberg conceded that "in the final analysis the Senate has no effective cloture rule at all."

Cloture Votes, 1919-1965

There have been 32 cloture votes since Rule 22 was adopted in 1917, only seven of which have been successful. The first to succeed on a civil rights issue was in 1964 and the second was on the Voting Rights Act of 1965. (See p. 533)

Issue	Date	Vote	Yea Votes Needed
Versailles Treaty	Nov. 15, 1919	76-16	62
Emergency tariff	Feb. 2, 1921	36-35	48
Tariff bill	July 7, 1922	45-35	54
World Court	Jan. 25, 1926	68-26	63
Migratory birds	June 1, 1926	46-33	53
Branch banking	Feb. 15, 1927	65-18	56
Disabled officers	Feb. 26, 1927	51-36	58
Colorado River	Feb. 26, 1927	32-59	61
D.C. buildings	Feb. 28, 1927	52-31	56
Prohibition Bureau	Feb. 28, 1927	55-27	55
Banking Act	Jan. 19, 1933	58-30	59
Anti-lynching	Jan. 27, 1938	37-51	59
Anti-lynching	Feb. 16, 1938	42-46	59
Anti-poll tax	Nov. 23, 1942	37-41	52
Anti-poll tax	May 15, 1944	36-44	54
FEPC	Feb. 9, 1946	48-36	56
British loan	May 7, 1946	41-41	55
Labor disputes	May 25, 1946	3-77	54
Anti-poll tax	July 31, 1946	39-33	48
FEPC	May 19, 1950	52-32	64*
FEPC	July 12, 1950	55-33	64*
Atomic Energy Act	July 26, 1954	44-42	64*
Civil Rights Act	March 10, 1960	42-53	64
Amend Rule 22	Sept. 19, 1961	37-43	54
Literacy tests	May 9, 1962	43-53	64
Literacy tests	May 14, 1962	42-52	63
Communications Satellite Act	Aug. 14, 1962	63-27	60
Amend Rule 22	Feb. 7, 1963	54-42	64
Civil Rights Act	June 10, 1964	71-29	67
Legislative reapportionment	Sept. 10, 1964	30-63	62
Voting Rights Act	May 25, 1965	70-30	67
Right to Work Repeal	Oct. 11, 1965	45-47	62

* *Between 1949 and 1959 the cloture rule required the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate membership rather than two-thirds of those Senators who voted.*

The Truman Administration, pressing for passage of a broad civil rights program, backed a change in the cloture rule in 1949. The best that Senate liberals could obtain at the end of a long and bitter floor fight was a "compromise" requiring the votes of two-thirds of the entire Senate membership to invoke cloture, but allowing cloture to operate on any pending business or motion with the exception of debate on motions or proposals to change the Senate rules themselves, on which it would not operate. Formerly, Rule 22 could be used in attempts to move for Senate rules changes.

Ten years later, Rule 22 was revised to apply to debate on motions to change Senate rules, and once again cloture could be imposed by two-thirds of those Senators present and voting. This 1959 revision, in which the then Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson reached a consensus among liberals, conservatives and Southerners, also added the following language to Senate Rule 32: "The rules of the Senate shall continue from one Congress to the next Congress unless they are changed as provided in these rules."

'Continuing Body' Debated. This language was directed at a key question the Senate had wrestled with for years: whether the Senate was a continuing body which operates under rules carried over from Congress to Congress, or whether it may adopt new rules by general parliamentary procedure -- majority vote -- at the beginning of each new Congress. (The House, all of whose members, unlike Senators, are elected every two years, adopts its rules at the opening of each Congress.)

Southerners argued that the fact that only one-third of the Senate is elected every two years was conclusive proof that the Senate is a continuing body. The new language added to Rule 32 in 1959 buttressed their position.

Liberals contended, on the other hand, that it was unconstitutional to prevent a majority from changing the rules at the outset of each new Congress. They based their contention on Article 1, Section 5 of the Constitution which states that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." According to the liberals, this language meant that each chamber in each new Congress could change its rules by majority vote.

For years the liberals hoped to obtain from the Senate's presiding officer a ruling that at the convening of a new Congress Senate rules could be adopted by majority vote.

In 1957 Vice President Richard M. Nixon gave an "advisory opinion" that the Senate could adopt new rules "under whatever procedures the majority of the Senate approves," and could not be bound by any previous rule "which denies the membership of the Senate the power to exercise its constitutional right to make its own rules." But Nixon said this was a personal opinion and that the question of the constitutionality of the ruling could be decided only by the Senate. In 1959 and 1961 Nixon repeated the gist of that "advisory opinion." The Senate, however, never took a vote on the question Nixon posed. (1963 Almanac p. 374)

In 1963, after Southerners had filibustered for 14 days, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) Jan. 28 offered a motion "under the Constitution that without further debate" the presiding officer should submit to the Senate for a vote Anderson's long-pending motion to take up his proposed change in Rule 22. Anderson's Jan. 28 motion, in effect, called upon then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to rule that a majority vote could cut off debate on a proposed rules change.

But Johnson declined to make such a ruling. He said it was a matter of constitutional interpretation and that since 1803 such matters invariably had been decided by the Senate itself. Johnson then put before the Senate the following question: "Does a majority of the Senate have the right under the Constitution to terminate debate at the beginning of a session and proceed to an immediate vote on a rule change, notwithstanding the provisions of the existing Senate rules?"

Since this question was subject to debate, it left the liberal bloc approximately where it had been before. That is, liberals were still faced with the task of persuading two-thirds of the Senate to break the filibuster.

The Senate Jan. 31 voted 53-42 to table (refuse to consider) the constitutional question posed by Johnson. Support for the tabling motion came from Southerners, some small-state Senators who were otherwise normally members of the liberal bloc, and a majority of the Senate's Republicans. Opposition to the tabling motion came from a bipartisan group of Senators, mostly from the large states.

Seven days later, the Senate failed by 10 votes to impose cloture on the 24-day filibuster and the issue was dropped for the year. (1963 Almanac p. 373)

1965 Dispute

The 1965 fight to ease Rule 22 was expected to produce a filibuster as in previous years. But the prospect of a long debate that would have tied up action on President Johnson's legislative program was averted when two resolutions aimed at easing Rule 22 were referred to the Rules and Administration Committee after only two days' debate. Under the unanimous consent agreement the Rules Committee was directed to report the resolutions on March 9, at the end of about two months. Senators seeking to change Rule 22 were assured that the delay in Senate action on their proposals would not prevent later consideration of the proposals. The Committee reported the resolutions adversely, ending the 1965 fight.

Following was the sequence of events leading up to the referral of the resolutions to the Committee:

Jan. 6. The attempt to amend Rule 22 got underway when Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) introduced a resolution (S Res 6), co-sponsored by Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), to permit a three-fifths majority of the Senators present and voting to shut off debate. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) introduced a substitute proposal (S Res 8) requiring a majority vote of the entire Senate membership (51 votes) to end a filibuster. Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) objected to immediate consideration of the resolutions, which automatically delayed further action for one day under Senate rules.

Jan. 7. The Senate returned to the issue during the "morning hour," the period set aside for consideration of usually routine business. When S Res 6 (Anderson's proposal) was again taken up, Dirksen moved that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Rules and Administration. (Douglas attempted, without success, to get the floor and have his resolution considered along with S Res 6, so that "whatever action was taken with respect to the Anderson proposal would also apply" to S Res 8.)

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Anderson moved to amend Dirksen's motion so as to instruct the Rules and Administration Committee to report S Res 6 "and any other proposed amendments to Rule 22" to the Senate on Jan. 25. Anderson's amendment also stipulated that "all rights in existence at the opening of Congress shall be deemed preserved." This wording, which was at the heart of the controversy that followed, was intended to assure the liberals that their position of "not acquiescing" in Rule 22 would be protected, and their right to try to amend the rule would be kept alive despite the lapse of time when the resolution was in committee. The liberals feared that if the Senate were organized while Anderson's resolution was still under consideration in the Committee, it could be held that they had accepted all of the Senate Rules, including Rule 22, and that the resolutions to amend Rule 22 could be declared out of order.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) objected to Anderson's amendment as being out of order on two points. He argued, first, that the reference to "other proposed amendments" instructed the Committee with respect to resolutions which were not yet pending before the Senate. Russell also said the provision to preserve existing rights was, in effect, instructing the Senate itself, which was not permissible.

Russell's objections went to Senate President pro tempore Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), who was presiding at the time, for a ruling. Hayden ruled that the first part of the amendment was instructions to the Committee and was, therefore, in order. The provision to preserve existing rights, Hayden said, was instructions to the Senators themselves and was not in order. This ruling, however, was not heard by leaders of the fight to amend Rule 22.

Shortly after Hayden's ruling, the morning hour expired and both Anderson's resolution and Douglas' substitute automatically went on the Senate calendar. (The calendar is an agenda or list of pending business.) Once on the calendar, either could be brought before the Senate only by the adoption of a motion to proceed to its consideration. Such a motion is debatable and could be filibustered by opponents of a change in Rule 22.

Anderson moved to proceed to consideration of S Res 6, but before the motion could be considered, the Senate temporarily moved to other business. When the Senate resumed discussion of Rule 22, Douglas said he had "heard it rumored" that Hayden had ruled "in an inaudible voice that the last clause" of Anderson's amendment to Dirksen's committal motion -- relating to preservation of rights -- was not in order. Douglas said he thought that no one "except those at the desk, heard the ruling made," and that had they heard it, those supporting Anderson's amendment would have appealed the ruling to the Senate.

Douglas and others protested the ruling, but without success. The Senate soon after recessed until the following day. (At a news conference called by Douglas, the reporter for the Congressional Record, the verbatim transcript of proceedings, said he did not hear Hayden's ruling. But the clerk of the Senate Journal, the official summary of proceedings, said he did hear it and would record it in the Journal. Information in the Journal takes precedence over any conflicting material in the Record. However, the ruling also was printed in the Record for Jan. 7.)

Jan. 8. When the Senate returned to the rules issues, the pending question was Anderson's motion to consider S Res 6. (Dirksen's motion and Anderson's amendment to it were no longer the immediate question before the Senate.) However, further action on Anderson's motion to take up S Res 6 did not occur. Mansfield asked unanimous consent to refer both S Res 6 and S Res 8 to the Rules and Administration Committee, with instructions that the Committee report on the resolution on March 9, 1965. Anderson asked if the proposal "would protect all existing rights," to which Mansfield replied, "Yes, of course." Mansfield's motion was then adopted by unanimous consent.

Asked what had led to the agreement to postpone action for two months, Anderson told reporters, "We just got reasonable, all of us."

RULES CHANGES DISAPPROVED

The Rules and Administration Committee March 3 voted 5-4 to report the two resolutions adversely, recommending against their adoption by the Senate. Voting against the rules changes were the Committee's Southern and Western Democrats and a Midwestern Republican: Sens. Jordan (D N.C.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Cannon (D Nev.) Byrd (D Va.) and Curtis (R Neb.). Voting for changes in Rule 22 were two Northern Democrats and two Republicans: Sens. Clark (D Pa.), Pell (D R.I.), Cooper (R Ky.) and Scott (R Pa.).

The reports recommending no action on the rules changes were filed on the March 9 deadline (S Res 6 - S Rept 75; S Res 8 -- S Rept 74).

Majority Views. The Committee said supporters of S Res 6 cited no precedent for a three-fifths vote to determine decisions in Congress. However, S Rept 75 said two-thirds votes were common procedure in Congress and were required by the Constitution in such matters as overriding a President's veto, expelling Congressional Members and proposing Amendments to the Constitution.

S Rept 74 said there was "no defensible reason why 51 percent of the Senators should always and under all circumstances have the right to impose their will on the other 49 percent." The report continued, "Bare or simple majorities do not necessarily have special or greater insight into the public interest. Democracy thus is not a system in which 51 percent of the people imposes its will on the other 49 percent. It is rather a system in which the aim of the political processes is to accommodate differences and to maximize agreement."

Minority Views. Sens. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), in identical minority views in both reports, said they deplored the decision of the Committee "by a bare majority not to report favorably to the Senate any resolution to amend" Rule 22. They said S Res 8 would provide "ample opportunity for extended and full debate" and would not change Rule 22 into a "gag rule." They said they would fight on the Senate floor for adoption of S Res 8 and, failing that, would support adoption of S Res 6.

Individual Views. In identical views in both reports, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) said a three-fifths vote would redress "the balance between majority-minority viewpoints and offers a better accommodation of all the interests involved." He said the current requirement of a two-thirds vote to end a filibuster gave the minority too much power but that a majority vote would not give the minority sufficient protection against arbitrary action by the majority.

Sen. Cooper also said that existing rules providing one hour of debate for each Senator after cloture had been invoked did not permit sufficient time for discussion. He said he proposed an amendment to S Res 6 to provide an additional 100 hours of debate after cloture had been invoked and that the amendment was supported by four members (including Cooper) of the nine-member Committee.

JOINT COMMITTEE SET UP TO STUDY CONGRESS

H Con Res 4 -- Reported by House Rules Committee (H Rept 131) March 3, 1965.

S Con Res 2 -- Reported by Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 71) March 4.

- Adopted by the Senate by an 88-0 roll-call vote March 9. (See p. 1031)
- Adopted by the House by voice vote March 11.

Congress in 1965 established a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress to study the operation and organization of Congress. Establishment of the Committee represented the first major attempt at Congressional reform since 1945.

The membership of the Joint Committee was set at 12, evenly divided between Senate and House members. The establishing resolution (S Con Res 2) gave the Committee specific authority to study and make recommendations on a variety of subjects, including the relationship between the two chambers and between Congress and other branches of Government; the employment and pay of Members of Congress and Congressional employees; and the structure of and relationship between committees.

There was little opposition to establishment of the Joint Committee, but certain Members of both houses failed in attempts to remove a provision prohibiting any recommendations by the Committee on the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices and precedents of the Senate or the House. The Committee, however, in an April 13 statement interpreting the scope of its authority, noted that the same restriction had been placed on the 1945 Joint Committee that wrote the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The statement also disclosed that the Committee felt the restriction applied "only to the recommendations the Committee could make" and not "to the scope of the study authorized."

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), vice chairman of the 1945-46 Committee, was named co-chairman of the 1965 Joint Committee along with Rep. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), a close associate of House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.). Although Sen. Monroney's credentials as a reform architect were well established, a number of prime reform backers, including Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.) and Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), were not named to the Committee. However, two of the Republicans who had strongly supported reform in recent years, Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), were given Committee seats.

The Committee held hearings on Congressional reform between May 10 and Sept. 23, taking testimony first from Members of Congress and then from political scientists, representatives of various organizations and persons with special interests in or knowledge of reform.

An interim report was issued July 8, but the Committee confined itself to listing recommendations made by witnesses before the Committee. The recommendations covered the areas of committee chairmen's powers and seniority rights, committee jurisdictions and meeting rules, committee staffing, office staffing and workload, Congressional housekeeping functions, research services, various proposals for coordination of fiscal policy work in Congress, scheduling of Congressional sessions, floor rules, electronic aids and television, lobby law, election campaigns and ethics.

The Committee was expected to make its final report in early 1966.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted by the Senate and House, S Con Res 2:

Established a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress composed of six Senate Members (appointed by the President of the Senate) and six House Members (appointed by the Speaker). The membership of each chamber would be evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. The Committee could make recommendations only on a majority vote of the Members from each chamber, acting separately.

Authorized study of and recommendations on the organization and operation of each chamber; the "relationship" between the two chambers and between Congress and other branches of the Government; the employment and pay of Members of Congress and Congressional officers and employees; and the structure of and relationship between the standing, special and select committees. Specified that the Committee's work would not be limited to these subjects.

Prohibited the Committee from making any recommendation about the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices and/or precedents or the consideration of any matter on the floor of either chamber.

Authorized the Committee to operate during the 89th Congress and authorized $150,000 to cover expenses through Jan. 31, 1966.

Provided that the Committee submit its first report within 120 days after final approval of the resolution.

Background

1946 Reorganization. Even before the end of World War II, a great debate began on how to reorganize Congress so that it would be better able to cope with its increased workload and with the mushrooming Executive Branch.

In February 1945 Congress set up a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress -- the LaFollette-Monroney Committee. On the basis of the Committee's recommendations, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 was enacted.

The Act raised Congressional salaries, banned certain types of private bills and required lobbyists to register and report their spending.

The number of standing committees was reduced by more than half in each chamber. Each committee was authorized to acquire professional staff and was directed to exercise "continuous watchfulness" on the execution by administrative agencies of laws whose subject matter fell within its jurisdiction.

In an effort to regain some of the initiative in fiscal policy lost to the Executive Branch, the Act called for a legislative budget of estimated total receipts and expenditures, drawn up by the House Ways and Means, Senate Finance and both Appropriations Committees. It was to include a ceiling on total appropriations for each year.

Questions directly involving the distribution of power within Congress were largely excluded from the Reorgani-

zation Act. The LaFollette-Monroney Committee heard evidence but made no recommendations on proposals to select committee chairmen on some basis other than seniority and to restrict the power of the House Rules Committee. The issue of limitation of debate in the Senate was beyond the Committee's jurisdiction. All of these issues remained in dispute in ensuing years.

Criticism. The 1946 Act had mixed results. Although the number of standing committees remained essentially the same after the 1946 changes, subcommittees proliferated and the number of committee staff members increased. The legislative budget, with no provision for enforcement, was abandoned after three experiments with it. The private bills eliminated in the Act reduced the Congressional workload, but the number of private immigration bills increased greatly. The lobby registration requirement, lacking teeth and subject to confusion of interpretation, also failed to meet its purpose.

The political and structural shortcomings of Congress drew increasing criticism. Political scientists, journalists and legislators themselves questioned the organization and procedures of Congress. Liberals especially called for Congressional reforms. However, it appeared that many of the liberals sought changes in Congress as a means of helping to get certain legislative programs through rather than for the purpose of making Congress a smoother operating body.

1953-64 Developments. During the Eisenhower years (1953-61), liberals in both parties found themselves at the mercy of a conservative coalition of Southern Democrats and Republican traditionalists, lodged behind ramparts of seniority and inflexible procedures. The coalition succeeded in blocking most liberal initiatives, even when these had been endorsed by President Eisenhower.

In the 1958 elections Democrats picked up 13 seats in the Senate and 47 in the House, giving them 2-to-1 majorities in both chambers. Most of the newcomers fell into the liberal wing of the party, giving impetus to formation of the Democratic Study Group (DSG) in the House in 1959 and rising criticism of institutional roadblocks to progressive measures. The issue assumed new significance with the election of President Kennedy, whose program was anathema to the conservative coalition. In a dramatic confrontation Jan. 31, 1961, House liberals managed to penetrate one of the coalition's bastions -- the Rules Committee -- and win a paper majority by enlarging its membership from 12 to 15. (1961 Almanac p. 402)

The victory proved to be somewhat illusory, however. Mr. Kennedy's New Frontier proposals continued to meet with obstruction and delay at the hands of well-entrenched opponents, and Congress appeared to be grinding to a halt at the time of the President's assassination Nov. 22, 1963.

Also in 1963, Sen. Clark and 29 co-sponsors introduced a resolution (S Con Res 1) calling for a 14-member committee of Senators and Representatives to study Congressional reform. An alternative plan (S 177), calling for a mixed commission of Members and Presidential appointees, was proposed by Sen. Case.

The Senate Rules Committee Sept. 19, 1963, reported S Con Res 1 after amending it to bar the proposed committee from recommending changes in Senate or House rules and to cut the membership to 12, divided evenly between the two parties and chambers. An effort to bring the measure to a vote was abandoned Dec. 6 when Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) objected to consideration so long as Sens. Clark and Case insisted on seeking to delete the restriction respecting rules changes. No action was taken on the measure in 1964. (1963 Almanac p. 377; 1964 Almanac p. 68)

1965 Developments. The Democrats' overwhelming election victories in 1964 spelled a clear message to liberal reformers: assured of majority strength in the 89th Congress, the time had come for a frontal attack on the system of rules and precedents by which a determined minority might continue to thwart a progressive President's program. The DSG persuaded House Speaker McCormack to agree to strip two Goldwater supporters of their committee seniority, to increase the ratio of Democratic seats on most committees, to revive the 21-day rule for rescuing legislation blocked in the Rules Committee and to institute a new rule permitting a majority to send bills to conference. These changes were approved by the House Jan. 4. (For story, see p. 585)

The DSG also won the Speaker's support for establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. McCormack designated Rep. Madden to sponsor the joint committee proposal. Madden introduced H Con Res 4 Jan. 4. Two days later Sen. Monroney and 55 co-sponsors introduced a companion measure (S Con Res 2). Sen. Case sponsored a separate proposal (S 1208) to establish a commission with private citizens to study Congressional organization.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Rules and Administration.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 24 and March 1 on S Con Res 2.

ACTION -- Reported S Con Res 2 without amendment (S Rept 71) March 4. The report said S Con Res 2 "establishes a reasonable basis for constructive and expeditious development of needed Congressional reforms." It said that the Senate and the House, rather than a joint committee, were the proper bodies to suggest changes in rules and related matters. It said inclusion of these subjects in the study would "diminish the effectiveness of the study and lessen the prospects for achieving any significant reform."

Sens. Clark and Hugh Scott (R Pa.), in minority views, opposed the prohibition against recommendations on rules, noting that "the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, precedents and floor action of both houses constitute the strong and endless redtape which bind the Congress and prevent action when action is needed. There is not much else worth investigating."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate March 9 adopted S Con Res 2 by an 88-0 roll-call vote after rejecting an amendment by Clark to remove from the resolution the stipulation that the Committee could not make any recommendations about "rules, parliamentary procedure, practices and/or precedents" or "the consideration of any matter on the floor" of either the House or the Senate. Clark's amendment was defeated by a 29-58 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1031)

Twenty-five Democrats and four Republicans voted for Clark's amendment. The four were Case, Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Scott. Twenty-five Republicans and 33 Democrats opposed the amendment.

Clark contended, during two days of debate on the resolution, that the committee could do little to improve Congressional operation and organization unless there

was a revision of the rules and other items mentioned in the restriction. Clark March 8 said "the real position of the majority" was a desire to avoid recommendations, "which might conceivably overthrow the balance of power in the Senate, which is now exercised by the minority bipartisan group which I have chosen to call the Senate establishment."

Monroney March 9 said there was a choice between "Congressional reorganization within the authorization of this (resolution) or no reorganization at all." Monroney argued that Clark's amendment would prevent the joint committee from making "a single proposal which could command uniform support and stand any chance of passage."

Monroney March 8 said Clark and other critics of S Con Res 2 overemphasized the importance of restriction. He said the joint committee could do valuable work in studying such areas as improved methods for Congress to handle federal spending proposals (perhaps through use of electronic data processing equipment), the committee system and the proliferation of subcommittees since 1946 and the individual Member's workload.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

March 9 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Delete language in S Con Res 2 which prohibited the Joint Committee from making recommendations on the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices and/or precedents or the consideration of any matter on the floor of either chamber. Roll-call vote, 29-58.

House

COMMITTEE -- Rules.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 2-3, March 2 on H Con Res 4.

ACTION -- Reported H Con Res 4 without amendment (H Rept 131) March 3.

FLOOR ACTION

The House March 11 adopted H Con Res 4 by voice vote. The House then by voice votes adopted S Con Res 2 and tabled H Con Res 4. The two resolutions were identical. The House's adoption of S Con Res 2 concluded action on the measure, since Presidential approval of a concurrent resolution is not required.

As in the Senate, floor debate in the House centered on the provision preventing the Committee from making recommendations on rules, parliamentary procedures, practices and precedents of the two chambers. Opponents of the restriction argued that the Committee could accomplish no meaningful work unless it could make recommendations about Senate and House rules, procedures and related matters. Richard S. Schweiker (R Pa.) called the resolution "woefully inadequate" and Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) argued that "even innocuous things, such as electric voting, joint hearings of House and Senate committees, and important matters like questions of ethics...would require modification" of House rules and practices.

Madden said the proposed Committee was not prevented from holding hearings on any Congressional reorganization problem or proposal. He suggested that such hearings would help publicize possible changes. "No rules of the House can be changed unless public opinion and Members of the House want them changed," Madden argued. "This Joint Committee is not going to change the rules of the House, whether they have the permission to do so or not, because only the House itself can change the rules."

Committee Makeup, Hearings

Membership. McCormack March 11 appointed the following House Members to the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress: Democrats Madden, Jack Brooks (Texas) and Ken Hechler (W. Va.) and Republicans Curtis, Robert P. Griffin (Mich.) and Durward G. Hall (Mo.). Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey March 15 appointed the following Senators to the Committee: Democrats Monroney, John J. Sparkman (Ala.) and Lee Metcalf (Mont.) and Republicans Case, Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) and J. Caleb Boggs (Del.).

Sen. Monroney was the "ideal" sponsor for the Joint Committee. As a member of the House in 1945, he had been vice chairman of a similar 12-man panel headed by Sen. Robert M. LaFollette (Progressive Wis. 1925-47) that wrote the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Although not prominently identified with the reform movement in recent years, Monroney's credentials were acceptable to liberals as well as conservatives; and it was no surprise that he was named to head the six-man Senate contingent.

The choice of Rep. Madden as the ranking House member reflected a sharper division. The Speaker's basic rationale called for a member of the Rules Committee, which would have to pass upon the ultimate recommendations of the Joint Committee. But the Rules Committee member most prominently identified with the reform movement was Rep. Bolling, a close lieutenant of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas 1913-61), who opposed McCormack's succession. Bolling also wrote a book, "House Out of Order" (published in 1964), excoriating the establishment headed by McCormack. The selection of Madden (who was senior to Bolling on the Rules Committee) gave the Speaker a trusted voice on the Joint Committee. Other members assigned:

- Sparkman, a Southern moderate with considerable seniority.
- Metcalf, a liberal who was a leader of the DSG before entering the Senate in 1961.
- Mundt, a conservative and a Representative when the House passed the Legislative Reorganization Act. Mundt was designated by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), who served on the LaFollette-Monroney Committee as a Representative.
- Case, an outspoken liberal who had supported revision of the Senate cloture rule, public disclosure of Members' finances and legislative reform generally.
- Boggs, a moderate elected to the Senate in 1960 after six years as Representative and eight as Governor of Delaware. Boggs and Case were co-sponsors of S Con Res 1 in 1963.
- Brooks, a moderate who was close to President Johnson.
- Hechler, a political scientist with extensive government experience and a DSG member since entering the House in 1959.
- Curtis, a progressive long identified with legislative reform in general and the problem of minority staffing in particular. Curtis was asked to serve by Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.).
- Griffin, a moderate and a close ally of Ford.
- Hall, a conservative supporter of Ford.

Staff. Unlike the LaFollette-Monroney Committee, which employed George B. Galloway as staff director, the Monroney-Madden Committee (which designated both men as co-chairmen) decided against having a staff director.

(Continued on next page)

Instead, each of the four delegations was authorized to pick its own professional staff member. Those named:

● W. DeVier Pierson, a 33-year-old attorney from Oklahoma City, designated as chief counsel by Sen. Monroney.

● Former Rep. George Meader (R Mich. 1951-65), who was defeated for re-election in 1964, named to serve as associate counsel by Rep. Curtis at Minority Leader Ford's suggestion. Meader, 57, served as counsel of two Senate investigating committees before entering the House: the wartime Truman Committee and the Fulbright panel that probed the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in 1950.

● Melvin W. Sneed, an assistant director of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and former staff member of two Congressional committees and the U.S. Office of Education, named by Sen. Mundt to serve as staff assistant.

● Dr. Nicholas A. Masters, 36-year-old professor of political science at Pennsylvania State University, picked by Reps. Madden and Brooks to be research consultant.

HEARINGS

The Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress held hearings between May 10 and Sept. 23 on ways to improve the operation and organization of Congress.

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- In opening remarks, Sen. Monroney recalled his role as vice chairman of the 1945 joint committee that wrote the LaFollette-Monroney Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and stated that "the need for reorganization is as apparent to all of us now as it was 20 years ago."

Remarks by Sen. Monroney and other members of the Committee confirmed their understanding that the proviso in S Con Res 2 barring them from recommending changes in the rules, practices and precedents of either Senate or House did not prevent the Committee from taking testimony regarding such matters, and that they would in fact welcome discussion of these aspects of the legislative process.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) was the first witness. Legislative bodies throughout the world were in retreat before increasingly powerful executives, he said, and "history is not on our side." Moreover, he said, Congress and its leaders "are no longer in tune with intelligent opinion in the nation." Clark, a leading critic of Senate rules and practices, then reviewed the package of reforms he had been proposing since 1960.

These included steps to circumscribe the right of Senators to demand quorum calls; prohibit a Senator from holding the floor for more than three hours; permit a non-debatable motion invoking germaneness until the pending measure was disposed of; make non-debatable a motion to take up a measure; prohibit non-germane amendments; add to Appropriations subcommittees (as ex-officio members) more members of the legislative committees directly concerned; and institute in the Senate the rule of the previous question (observed by the House), permitting a majority to shut off debate. Clark also proposed that committee chairmen be elected by their committees; that they be required to step down from their posts at age 70; and that Senators be appointed to no more than two committees and no more than one major committee.

Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) urged greater use of electronic devices by Congress, including sound-on-film records of important floor debates, closed-circuit television of House and Senate proceedings with receivers in every Member's office as well as a public information center for visitors to the Capitol, and electronic voting machinery. Rep. Edmondson asked the Committee to encourage greater use of joint committees, of joint meetings of House and Senate committees, and of joint meetings of committees in the same chamber dealing with related subjects. He also urged that the District of Columbia be given a voting representative in the House.

May 11 -- Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R Calif.) called for abolishing the "basic pay" method of computing the salaries of Congressional employees which "only serves to confuse the public," arguing that "Congress would not tolerate the use of its own system for computing staff salaries by any federal agency." The Committee decided to ask for reports on the matter from Senate and House officials.

Rep. Robert McClory (R Ill.) recommended establishment of a 36-member Joint Legislative Budget Committee (provided for by the 1946 Reorganization Act but abandoned in 1949); increased and improved staffing of committees; lengthening the term of Representatives to four years; earlier adjournments and periodic recesses; and the establishment of joint rules to facilitate a closer working relationship between Senate and House.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D N.Y.) proposed establishment of an Office of Management Adviser to assist Members in organizing their offices and work loads, and an Office of Personnel to assist in locating staff members and supervise an extensive intern program. He also suggested expansion of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, development of a press digest service, and funds to finance consultations with non-government experts. Rep. Rosenthal concluded with "a strong plea for a guaranteed Congressional vacation -- each summer, at specified times -- in order to allow us to be efficient family men as well as efficient Members of Congress."

Rep. John S. Monagan (D Conn.) deplored the spate of uninformed and unrealistic criticism of Congress, saying that while its practices might be improved an attack on its adequacy as an institution was unjustified. He proposed several steps to strengthen Congressional supervision of federal fiscal affairs.

Proposal for 'Ombudsman'

May 12 -- Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) spelled out his proposal for establishing the office of Administrative Counsel, modeled on the Scandinavian "ombudsman." Aided by a staff of experts, the Counsel would take over the job of investigating the many complaints received by Members from constituents regarding the decisions of administrative agencies respecting such matters as postal service, taxes, Social Security benefits, and veterans pensions. Already a major part of each Member's work load, this "casework" is bound to increase, said Reuss, because of increasing population and the expansion of Government-citizen relations through such programs as medicare.

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) recommended that, with strictly limited exceptions, all committee meetings be opened to the public; that Senate committees with overlapping jurisdictions be combined; that Congress create a budget auditing and survey staff to service the Appropriations Committees; and that the seniority system be modified so that Senators from one section of the country could not hold chairmanships of more than one-half of the standing committees. In conclusion, Proxmire said:

"Encroachment of the Executive Branch on Congressional power and responsibility has been one of the most conspicuous developing features of American government in recent years. In my judgment this encroachment is strictly the fault of Congress. The Presidency has equipped itself with modern tools to do its job. Congress has not. The Executive Branch has moved into effective control of the purse because Congressional failure to do an adequate job has created a vacuum."

May 13 -- Rep. D. R. (Billy) Matthews (D Fla.) said he thought Congress was "reasonably well organized at the present time" and that Congressional committee operations could not be improved by changing the seniority system. He urged, however, that definite dates be set for Congressional adjournment, that committee attendance be made public, that vice chairmen be appointed by committee chairmen to conduct business when the chairman is absent, that joint introduction of bills be permitted in the House and that all votes on appropriations bills be recorded. He proposed that House terms be lengthened to four years and staggered, that Members of the House be prohibited from seeking other legislative offices while holding their House seats and that the format of the Congressional Record be made more attractive with a limitation placed on extraneous matter. He said he thought the Rules Committee served to check legislation because it was "without specific provincial interests" and gave Members not on the committee reporting the bill a final chance to appear to discuss the merits of the proposed legislation.

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.) termed the seniority system Congress' "one basic illness" and called for shorter sessions accomplished through better scheduling of legislation. He suggested that the seniority system be modified to allow each party, by secret ballot in caucus, to choose its top ranking member on each committee -- chairman or ranking minority member -- from its three senior members on the committee. He suggested that the Joint Committee consider the following steps to shorten sessions: scheduling most of the committee work at the beginning of a session and the floor action toward the end, setting three full days a week of committee work and two of legislative business on the floor as a regular pattern, and conducting business on Monday and Friday.

Rep. Hervey G. Machen (D Md.) proposed a summer intern program in each Congressional office. (For story on House adoption of a resolution establishing such a program, see p. 684)

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham (D N.Y.) urged creation of a joint Legislative-Executive committee on intelligence activities to review CIA and similar intelligence operations. He suggested orientation programs for both new Congressmen and their staffs, including training in the rules and procedures of Congress for the Congressmen.

Rotation of Chairmanships

May 17 -- Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said the Rules Committee should be barred from discharging legislative committees of bills and bringing them to the floor. He called for rotation of committee chairmanships so that the leadership base would be "broadened" and chairmanships would not become "encrusted." He warned against the multiplication of subcommittees, pointing out that they resulted in "competing and conflicting" demands on Congressmen's time and attention. He emphasized the necessity of improving the quality, not the quantity of professional staffs, maintaining that "the Congress will best be served if its professional staffs remain moderate in numbers, high in competence, broad in understanding, versatile and flexible in adaptation, and non-partisan in outlook."

Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) suggested that consideration of bills or resolutions be held up except by unanimous consent, until the printed bill as amended by the committee, the printed report, and the printed hearings had been available to Senators for at least 48 hours and that hearings not be held until the printed bill had been available at least a week. He asked that qualifications and specifications for staff personnel be established, that committees dealing with scientific legislation be staffed with experts to "scrutinize" technical testimony given by departments, agencies and organizations seeking funds and that minority staffing be improved.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) recommended the establishment of a seven-member, bipartisan House Grievance Committee "to hear complaints concerning the conduct of any member of the House" and the creation of a Commission on Ethics "to investigate complaints of unethical conduct by federal officials and employees."

May 18 -- Rep. John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) proposed creation of a Joint Committee on the State of the Union to make a "continuing over-all study of the national economy, and of the relationships of state and local government to the national government." The committee, composed of the leadership of both houses, would, Rhodes said, serve as a Congressional steering committee and as a Legislative Bureau of the Budget. He also suggested adoption of a code of ethics and provision for the election of a temporary committee chairman when the regular chairman was disabled.

Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R N.J.) urged that House terms be lengthened to four years; that a central clearing-house be set up to schedule committee and subcommittee meetings; that Congress meet on a year-round basis with specific recesses set and that federal grant programs be reviewed every five years. She called for increased minority staffing on committees and subcommittees, additional use of temporary ad hoc committees and adoption of a code of ethics for both Members of Congress and their staffs.

Sen. James B. Pearson (R Kan.) called for upgraded committee staffs, saying they were "necessary to assure to Congress the retention of its role as a co-equal branch of government." He urged that each member of a committee be allotted a staff position and that Congress meet the year around with scheduled recesses.

Rep. William L. Springer (R Ill.) suggested that minority staffing be made proportionate to minority strength on committees; that electric voting, with one day a week set aside for voting, be instituted; and that pages be selected on a nonpartisan, competitive basis from college students of both sexes. He said use of college students "would require much less supervision by Congress, and their welfare in this large metropolitan area would give us less cause for concern...."

Rep. John R. Schmidhauser (D Iowa) called for home rule for the District of Columbia, maintaining that Congress had enough work to do without "the additional duties of legislating for the District of Columbia."

May 19 -- Rep. Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.) said he felt Congress was "operating under far less than optimum conditions." He suggested that the work load of Congressmen be lightened by realigning committee jurisdiction and responsibility "so that the burden of committee work is

more equalized," that an Office of Administrative Counsel be established to assist Congressmen in processing constituent inquiries, that joint committee hearings be held when committees "are dealing with the same subject matter and hearing identical witnesses."

Research Assistants on Legislation

May 20 -- Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) proposed that each Member be assigned a legislative assistant to handle research on the Congressman's committee assignments, that the practice of having committee staffs responsible to chairmen and ranking members be eliminated, that use be made of joint hearings and that committee meetings be permitted during Senate sessions. He also suggested a cloture rule which could be invoked by a majority vote and an extension of the Senate germaneness rule to cover all debate which takes place after the morning hour.

Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) advocated creation of a legislative Bureau of the Budget, enlargement of the Coordinator of Information's office and expansion of the Capitol police force. He suggested that campaign costs be limited by prohibiting funds from crossing state lines and by having Senators elected by state legislatures.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) urged that Rule 22 be modified to permit cloture to be invoked on debate by a majority vote; that a Joint Committee on National Security be created to hold hearings, study and make recommendations on national security; that a question and answer period be established so that Cabinet officers "might answer questions of the membership in either house at specified times and on a regular basis;" and that pre-committee staff hearings be held to "sharpen the testimony and reveal the issues which need clarification once the principals face each other in the committee room at the formal hearing." To save Congressional time, Kuchel suggested abolishing Congressional appointments to the military academies, eliminating postmaster appointments by Congress, establishment of a special board to handle private immigration bills and small claims and establishment of home rule for the District of Columbia. Criticizing the appropriations process for bearing "little relationship to the economic, tax, monetary, and fiscal policies with which it should be intimately involved," Kuchel proposed a reconstitution of the Joint Economic Committee to include the chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Ways and Means and Finance Committees and perhaps the chairman and ranking minority member of the Armed Services and Public Works Committees. He also urged that the President submit more than one Economic Report a year, that the reports be submitted at some time other than the beginning of the session and that the Appropriations Committees "develop a closer relationship between the actions of their subcommittees and the over-all budget."

Sen. Gale W. McGee (D Wyo.) suggested sabbatical leaves for Congressmen.

Minority Control of Committees

May 24 -- Rep. James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) requested that when the Executive and Legislative Branches were dominated by the same political party, the control of the House and Senate Government Operations Committees be placed under the control of the minority party. He pointed out that a Democrat had been asked to head the Teapot Dome investigation when the Republicans controlled the two branches and that House Minority Leader Ford had supported such an arrangement in a March 25 speech to the National Press Club. He also urged that contested election laws be clarified so that persons other than defeated candidates could appeal to the House to consider the election.

Rep. John V. Tunney (D Calif.) asked that at least two new professionally trained assistants be provided for every Congressional office.

Rep. John C. Culver (D Iowa) recommended the creation of a Citizens Representative to work with citizens having business before government agencies and to investigate corruption charges and abuse of power in the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Government.

Rep. Paul H. Todd Jr. (D Mich.) urged a reduction in the number of ceremonies and parties, improvement of restaurant service and the abstraction of insertions and agency reports from the Congressional Record. He also suggested that short summaries of testimony be submitted to committees before hearings take place and that committee members be permitted to submit written questions to witnesses before committee hearings begin.

May 25 -- Rep. Chester L. Mize (R Kan.) termed omnibus bills "catch-alls for all matter of sundry items, which if considered separately, would never make it on their own." He said one of the "most disturbing trends" he had seen was "the practice of introducing new concepts and tying them in with accepted programs." He told the Committee he was introducing a bill to prohibit any public bill, resolution or amendment to a bill or resolution to pertain "to more than one single subject matter."

Rep. Sam M. Gibbons (D Fla.) recommended use of electronic equipment, particularly closed-circuit television, to connect Congressmen's offices with committee hearing rooms and recordings of debates. He urged that a committee majority be allowed to remove a committee chairman, that regulations be set for the holding of closed committee sessions and that an Administrative Council be created to handle constituent problems.

Rep. James Kee (D W. Va.) asked that Congressmen be permitted a minimum of 12 round-trips annually to their districts.

Rep. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) recommended that both houses be given the authority to advise and consent to treaties, that the Speaker be permitted to recognize a member of a legislative committee for the purpose of making a motion that a bill be removed from the committee, that the Speaker be allowed to set aside time for general debate, that the Legislative Reference Service be expanded, that prompt delivery service be provided between the Capitol and executive agencies and that weekly mailings to constituents be authorized.

May 26 -- Rep. Robert F. Ellsworth (R Kan.) said that "the people of this nation are short-changed because the workings of Congress are not conveyed to them through the available media." He said this could be remedied by permitting the "telecasting and broadcasting of proceedings in the Chambers of the House and Senate and the telecasting and broadcasting of proceedings before any committee of the Congress."

Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) recommended admitting the Secretary of State to the floor of the House to give "explanations of what our world-wide goals are, and the procedures by which the Administration proposes to attain them." He said that because surveillance of the Central Intelligence Agency was "at best spotty," a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence should

be set up to supervise intelligence operations. He also proposed an amendment to the Administrative Procedure Act to require Members of Congress and their employees to report all communications with government regulatory agencies, if the communications concerned matters being considered by the agency.

May 27 -- Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) proposed shorter election campaigns and the holding of joint Appropriations Committee hearings.

Selective TV Coverage

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) suggested that "selected" radio and television coverage of Congressional operations be permitted; that a public address system be installed in the Senate; that the Executive agencies involved make announcements of federal grants, instead of permitting Congressmen to do so; that uniform rules be established for committee procedure; and that pre-trial court procedures be used in Congressional investigations to review testimony.

In a statement put into the Committee records, Rep. Ronald Brooks Cameron (D Calif.) pointed out that $4.4 million was spent on roll calls and quorum calls during the 88th Congress and that much of this amount could be saved by the use of electric voting. He said, "As a member of the California Assembly for four years, I and many of my colleagues in the state's Congressional delegation used such a system. It served us well."

June 2 -- Rep. David S. King (D Utah) suggested that changes in the rules of Congress might be made so as to encourage attendance during floor proceedings.

Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R Ill.) proposed that the Legislative Reference Service prepare advance analyses of major legislation, that the policy of encouraging Members to announce federal grants and contracts be discontinued, that lame-duck Congressmen be prohibited from making Congressional trips and that discourteous Congressional employees be promptly suspended or dismissed.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) said that, despite the work of the Committee, the Congress would "go on operating here pretty much the way we do now, pretty much in fact the way we have for the past 189 years. The average Congressman will still be a little bit harassed, a little bit frustrated, a little bit disorganized, trying hard to help both his district and his country. But in spite of everything, he'll still be tickled pink with having the luck to hold down the best darned job in the world."

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) made the following suggestions: set fixed meeting days for committees, provide funds for Members to purchase research publications, have the House pay the staffs of the Democratic Steering and the Republican Party Committees and provide a legislative assistant for each Representative.

June 3 -- Rep. James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) said party caucuses should pass upon each committee nomination, and the nominations should be made by each party's committee on committees or by the Speaker and the Minority Leader.

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D Utah) asked that the seniority system be made "more pliant to our needs" by having committee chairmen selected from the four senior majority members on each committee and by requiring chairmen to retire from the chairmanship at the age of 70.

June 4 -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) suggested that Congress could learn a lot from "well-managed corporations."

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) called for appropriations on a two-year basis, with an annual review of some of the provisions.

Rep. William B. Widnall (R N.J.) proposed that the Senate confirm appointments for director and deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget, that Congress create a Joint Subcommittee on the Federal Budget and Fiscal Policy in the Joint Economic Committee, and that each committee of Congress be required to report its findings concerning reports of the Comptroller General which were relevant to its jurisdiction.

Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.), in a statement submitted to the Committee, recommended that "each standing substantive committee of the Congress establish, as a permanent part of its subcommittee structure, a subcommittee on legislative oversight" to "be composed of an equal number of majority and minority members."

Uniform Rules on Investigations

Dr. James Kerr Pollock of the University of Michigan recommended that Congress adopt a uniform set of rules for Congressional investigations and that a Congressional office for personnel administration be established. He said more use should be made of question and review sessions with agency officials and that lobbying laws should be tightened.

Dr. Lawrence K. Pettit of the University of Pennsylvania suggested that funds be provided for hiring special consultants from time to time and that Members be provided with opinion survey facilities. Pettit also called for the election of subcommittee chairmen by the majority members of the full committee, the setting of subcommittee jurisdiction by the committee's majority members and the removal of the authority to hire subcommittee staffs from the chairman of the full committee.

Former Director of the Census Richard M. Scammon, currently with the Public Affairs Institute, suggested increasing the size of the House in order to lighten the individual Member's work load.

June 8 -- Michael K. O'Leary of Dartmouth College said the Committee should give attention to proposals to increase the ability of Congress to obtain organized information, and also recommended that Members be prohibited from holding reserve military commissions.

Dr. James Robinson of Ohio State University called for the establishment of a Committee on National Security Problems in each house of Congress to cover both military and foreign affairs.

Dr. Paul T. David of the University of Virginia submitted to the Committee the draft of a proposed constitutional amendment which would set the first Tuesday in October as the date for election for Congress and the President, provide for Congress to convene on the first Monday in November, set the inauguration date as the first Friday after the first Monday in November and convene Congress, in off years, either on the first Monday in November or in late October. David said, "The merits of the proposal most obviously have a high relationship to the scheduling of the fiscal year..." since Congress, under the new schedule, could organize itself and act on appropriations earlier than it currently does.

June 9 -- Dr. Ernest Griffith of American University proposed July delivery of the President's Economic Report, Joint Economic Committee hearings to follow soon thereafter, a report by the Joint Committee by January and a supplementary Presidential report in January. He

suggested changing the composition of the Joint Economic Committee to consist of the senior members of the Appropriations Committees, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee; establishing a Constituent Reference Service and a Congressional Research Service as separate divisions of the Library of Congress; and providing a liaison person between each standing committee and the Legislative Reference Service.

Dr. Daniel M. Berman of American University pointed out that the "high hopes" raised in 1946 when the Legislative Reference Service received "permanent statutory authorization" and a "more or less respectable budget" had been dashed as the staff members came to "fritter away their time" answering constituent requests and preparing "self-serving speeches to be delivered by Congressmen." He said that this was one reason he did not expect "any proposals for basic reform to emanate from Congress itself -- or, more specifically, from this Joint Committee."

Campaign Spending Reforms

Herbert E. Alexander, director of Citizens' Research Foundation and a member of President Kennedy's 1961 Commission on Campaign Costs, called for reform of campaign spending laws and practices. Presenting what he termed "my own" views on the subject, he suggested that Congress "...is not now organized to give the subject of political contributions and expenditures adequate, comprehensive, or effective attention; ...is not organized to properly publicize the campaign fund reports now required under federal law; ...has not established a means to examine or audit the filed reports"; and has not set up enforcement machinery to report violations to proper authorities. He proposed the establishment of a permanent Joint Committee on Political Finance.

June 10 -- Dr. William Y. Elliott of American University called for additional use of ad hoc and special and select committees to deal with legislation which crossed jurisdictional lines.

Dr. Alfred de Grazia of New York University said that Congress needed an adequate intelligence and research system.

Dr. E. Foster Dowell of Oklahoma City University and the Oklahoma Political Science Assn. said two major developments pointed up the need for reform: the "continuing cold war" and the growth of the Federal Government and the American economy since World War II. He recommended that the President present his Economic Report after the State of the Union Message and before his Budget Message, that the fiscal year be made to coincide with the calendar year, that November 1 be made the deadline for action on all appropriations bills and that the President be granted an item veto on appropriations bills.

June 21 -- Vincent T. Wasilewski, president of the National Assn. of Broadcasters, called for radio and television coverage of Congressional proceedings. He said, "Greater public awareness of the responsibilities and accomplishments of the Congress will inevitably lead to more enlightened and constructive public decisions. Extension of broadcast coverage of Congressional proceedings will go far to achieve this end."

Dr. Arthur Maass of Harvard University noted the increasing use of short-term authorizations and recommended that the Joint Committee obtain full information on such authorizations and then suggest guidelines to Congress. Maass said that non-statutory control of Executive agencies by appropriations subcommittees often resulted in giving control to small groups, excessive encroachment on legislative committees and the promotion of disunity in the Executive Branch. He opposed additional minority staffing on committees on the grounds that it would increase partisanship to too great a degree.

Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation said Congress should avoid delegation of broad, discretionary powers to the Executive Branch, enact corrective legislation in the areas where the Supreme Court had encroached upon the legislature and provide additional time for non-governmental witnesses to testify at committee hearings.

Mrs. Ruth G. Desmond of the Federation of Homemakers called for establishment of a House Committee on Health and Safety with jurisdiction over false labeling and packaging of drugs, foods, cosmetics and pesticides.

Study of Congressional Rules Urged

June 22 -- Dr. Sidney Wise, chairman, Department of Government, Franklin and Marshall College, testifying for the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), said that to "overlook (Congressional) rules is...to overlook substance" and that the ADA "resented the extent to which Congressional rules have been the pallbearers of live issues and dead bills." He urged the Joint Committee to recommend: a separate study of Congressional rules, since the Committee was not authorized to suggest specific changes in rules and procedures; a committee "bill of rights" to minimize "capricious, arbitrary actions" by committee chairmen; and a "bill of rights" for witnesses at Congressional investigations.

Francis W. Stover of the Veterans of Foreign Wars suggested establishment of a Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee with the same jurisdiction as the House Veterans' Affairs Committee has.

June 23 -- Neal Peirce, political editor of Congressional Quarterly, noted the following loopholes in the 1946 lobbying act: "Organizations which spend money out of their own funds on lobbying Congress, but which do not solicit, receive or collect money specifically for the purpose of lobbying, are apparently not covered by the requirements of the law; ...an organization is not covered by the law unless it receives money for the principal purpose of lobbying Congress through direct contacts with Members; ...(there) is the vagueness in the law about precisely what kinds of contacts with Congress constitute lobbying; ...the law leaves it up to each group or lobbyist, in practice, to determine for himself what portion of his total expenditures have been spent on lobbying and are subject to the reporting requirements" and the law included no adequate enforcement mechanism. Peirce said the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 failed to require "reports of contributions or expenditures in either Presidential or Congressional primary campaigns, or in connection with campaigns for a party's Presidential nomination." He said that although the law required candidates for Congress "to report all spending made with their 'knowledge or consent,' most candidates interpret this to cover only their so-called 'personal' campaign expenditures." Another shortcoming, Peirce said, was that "money raised is often spent within the state where it is collected -- such as a New York group paying for nationwide television or advertising -- so that the contributions never appear on the national reports."

Sidney Zagri, legislative counsel of the Teamsters Union, suggested that the "central problem of the Congress is to be found in the diffusion of power and responsibility and the absence of a mechanism which is responsive and accountable to the national will." He listed four goals of Congressional reform: "The distinctive functions of the Congress to initiate legislative proposals and to control the content of legislative policy must be restored; Congress must also maintain its oversight of the decisions of the Executive officials....; Congress must retain the confidence and respect of the electorate by performing its functions rationally, expediently, and with integrity; Congress must continue to serve the needs of the average citizen whose needs of representation in the face of the evergrowing complexities of the bureaucracy must be served." Zagri called for revision of the seniority system to prevent the majority party from being a "house divided against itself."

June 24 -- Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) favored the following changes in Congressional operations: increasing the staffing and communications allowances of Senators from the most populous states; installing closed television circuits between the floor and the Congressmen's offices and committee hearing rooms; indexing the Congressional Record daily; and delivering to each Senator's office a duplicate set of materials as placed on his desk on the floor.

John C. Davidson, vice president, Government Finance Division, National Assn. of Manufacturers, requested elimination of expenditures not channeled through the regular appropriations processes; open hearings in the House Appropriations Committee; inclusion of all Budget requests into two bills -- one covering defense and national security, the other covering all other federal programs; and establishment of an advisory council on federal credit programs including representatives of private industry.

Decline of Congress

June 25 -- Major Gen. Thomas A. Lane, representing the Americans for Constitutional Action, called for increased Congressional participation in foreign affairs. He said, "The steady usurpation of legislative power by the President and the Supreme Court in recent years and the passive acceptance of these usurpations by the Congress evidence a decline of Congress which threatens the republic." He charged that Congress was too concerned with political matters and recommended creation, in each chamber, of a bipartisan committee on the Congress to protect the functioning of Congress as a legislative body and to preserve the balance of powers.

Aug. 3 -- Dr. Joseph C. Pray of the University of Oklahoma proposed that all committee and subcommittee staff members be coordinated under a staff director. He also recommended establishment of a Joint Committee on National Security and a joint staff for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) suggested that a Joint Committee on Political Finance be established.

Aug. 4 -- Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) called for the "establishment of a substantially increased professional staff for legislative committees so that all legislation would be written here on the Hill." Pucinski said he did not feel that Executive agencies should write legislation and that the additional staff would enable Congress to do its own drafting. Pucinski suggested that "all new positions would be filled through a system of civil service to be established by the Congress or through the General Accounting Office."

Mrs. Donna Allen, Washington representative, National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, maintained that "it weakens the Congress to have one of its committees a storm center of criticism evoking widespread condemnation of its activities, its procedures, its intent and the resulting and inevitable effect."

Aug. 9 -- George E. Agree, executive director, National Committee for an Effective Congress, suggested that Congress provide facilities for ad hoc Member study groups. He said regulations as to size, party composition, leadership permission, staff and funds could be established.

Karney A. Brasfield of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants proposed establishment of a mechanized data processing information system and periodic reviews of programs and administering agencies.

Aug. 10 -- Herbert M. Houston, national commander, Veterans of World War I, pointed out that jurisdiction over veterans' affairs was spread out over four Senate committees and urged the creation of a standing Senate committee to handle the subject.

Rep. Lester L. Wolff (D N.Y.) suggested changes in the process of amending legislation. Currently, he said, amendments are "hastily written," read aloud by the clerk and explained for five minutes by their sponsor. Wolff suggested that a procedure be devised whereby all Members could read an amendment and whereby the introducing Member's remarks on the amendment could be reproduced before voting.

Rep. Weston E. Vivian (D Mich.) suggested that small television-like facsimile displays be placed at each third House seat to present reproduction of amendments or documents being considered by the House. Vivian also proposed that electronic recordings of floor proceedings be made and that floor debates be made available on telephone lines.

Aug. 11 -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) proposed that more seats on appropriations ad hoc subcommittees be given to members of legislative committees and that a $10-tax credit be given to individuals for political contributions.

Aug. 12 -- Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R Vt.) called for joint hearings whenever high administrative public officials were required to testify. He also endorsed printing in the Congressional Record only "those remarks which are actually made on the floor."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) said that "it is imperative that Congress adopt procedures which allow it to keep abreast of changing times, mounting governmental expenditures and never-ending requests for funds." To do this, Thurmond endorsed creation of a Joint Committee on the Budget; splitting Congressional sessions into two a year, with the last session being for appropriations only; changing the fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year; and utilization of electronic devices such as computers.

Aug. 16 -- Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) proposed that "exclusive jurisdiction over appropriations and...all other withdrawals of money from the Treasury, except (for) private relief bills," be placed in a single House and Senate committee.

Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) claimed that "it is too easy now for Members of Congress to be against the taxes and for the appropriations." He suggested that some way

should be found to "tie the two together so that, except in times of real emergency, appropriations could not be made without the penalty of necessary revenue measures being tied to it...."

Aug. 17 -- Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) urged that Congress "enact a law calling for the primary election of all Members of Congress to take place on the same day."

Budgetary Reforms Opposed

Rep. George H. Mahon (D Texas), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, discussed the budgetary process, suggesting that "if we are to curtail federal expenditures we need reform of the will rather than of the way." He said that the Congressional problem with the budget was "not so much one of getting more information as it is of doing more about the information and knowledge we have." Mahon also opposed establishment of a Joint Committee on the Budget, terming "every key provision of (bills) embracing the proposition...either unsound, unworkable or unnecessary," and rejected suggestions for eliminating the two-step authorization-appropriation process.

Aug. 18 -- Rep. John W. Wydler (R N.Y.) criticized the proposal for an ombudsman to handle constituent problems with the Federal Government, maintaining that such a person "would be merely one bureaucrat dealing with another...." He said, "It would just be adding another process into the already overgrown collection of bureaus, agencies, departments, boards, committees and offices."

Sen. Jack Miller (R Iowa) told the Committee that "one of the most urgent needs (of Congress) is a mechanism for establishing spending priorities among federal programs." As an example, he pointed out that the authorization for the war-on-poverty program had not been cut down to allow for increased Viet Nam defense spending, "which surely should have priority."

Rep. Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) urged that in subcommittees, committees and on the floor of Congress, Members be given a minimum of five minutes to offer amendments to the legislation being considered.

Aug. 24 -- Rep. Mahon, in a second appearance before the Committee, said that the proposal for a "five-year projection of costs on legislation would be an excellent thing for us to do" and would put program costs in a "better perspective."

Rep. Robert Dole (R Kan.) proposed that Senators' terms be shortened to four years.

Budget Director Testifies

Aug. 31 -- Charles L. Schultze, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, testified that he believed "the primary aid to (budgetary) decision-making can come from an inquiry into the future prospects for individual programs -- looking perhaps as much as five years into the future." Schultze said that the Budget Bureau wanted to "have a system which will provide the kind of specific information and analysis on the basis of which both Congress and the Executive can make better choices of where and how to allocate budgetary resources."

Sept. 9 -- Schultze said that one of the main problems of shifting the fiscal year to the calendar year would be to make "your (Congress') decisions (on programs, funds needed, etc.) even further ahead of events than we now have to do it." Monroney noted that the change "would probably increase reliance on supplementals."

Sept. 22 -- Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) reminded the Committee that he had introduced a bill (S 2501) to provide for separate budget and fiscal sessions of Congress. Magnuson said S 2501 would "provide for a regular annual fiscal session to be separate from the session on all legislative matters; establish the calendar year as the Government's fiscal year; and provide federal accounting procedures which would insure a business-like appraisal of the Government's fiscal position in the light of the President's annual budget." Magnuson's fiscal sessions would run from the second Monday of each November through December.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D Ind.) urged the creation of a Joint Committee on Research Policy as a "non-legislative study committee whose function would be to provide Congress with an agency comparable to the top-level science policy apparatus in the Executive Branch."

Sept. 23 -- Trevor N. Dupuy, president and executive director, Historical Evaluation and Research Organization, demonstrated how Congress could use an information storage and machine retrieval system to quickly gather pertinent national defense data.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Twelve Republican Representatives March 10 introduced resolutions proposing amendments to the House rules to permit the Speaker to recognize the Secretary of State on the House floor to allow him to answer questions from any House Member. One of the sponsors, Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.), said adoption of his resolution (H Res 262) would do much to improve the "persistent problem" of inadequate communication on foreign policy matters between the Administration and Congress and the public. Other sponsors were Reps. Bell (Calif.), Conte (Mass.), Fulton (Pa.), Horton (N.Y.), McDade (Pa.), Mathias (Md.), Morse (Mass.), Reid (N.Y.), Robison (N.Y.), Stafford (Vt.) and Tupper (Maine).

The House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 Aug. 18-19 and 25-26 held hearings on H J Res 394, a proposal to amend the Constitution to extend the term of Members of the House from two to four years. Rep. Frank Chelf (D Ky.), who sponsored the resolution, told the Subcommittee he had polled House Members and found that 254 supported a lengthened term, while only 41 were opposed to it. The Subcommittee Oct. 13 sent the resolution to the full Judiciary Committee with the recommendation that the full Committee conduct further hearings on the proposal.

The Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress July 8 issued an interim report (S Rept 426) detailing the establishment and organization of the Committee and listing the reforms suggested by witnesses who appeared before the Committee between May 10 and June 25. The suggestions were divided into three sections: those made by Members of the House and the Senate, those offered by political scientists and those proposed by representatives of national organizations. Within each section, the proposed reforms were listed according to the following categories which they concerned: committee chairmen, committee jurisdiction, committee meetings, committee staffing, office staffing and work load, housekeeping functions, research services, fiscal controls, scheduling of sessions, floor procedures, electronic aids and television, oversight of Executive agencies, elections and campaigns, ethics, foreign policy and leadership policy.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT STANDARDS SET BY HOUSE

HR 5505 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 140) March 5, 1965.

- Passed by voice vote of the House March 16. (For roll-call vote on an amendment, see p. 942.)
- Ordered reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee Oct. 1, with amendments.

For the first time in 54 years, Congress in 1965 undertook serious consideration of legislation to set standards for U.S. House districts. Legislation introduced by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), setting the maximum permissible deviation from a state's average Congressional district population at 15 percent, cleared the House. It was ordered reported, with an amendment reducing the maximum variation to 10 percent, by the Senate Judiciary Committee late in the year. Senate floor action in 1966 was considered likely.

Background

Although Congress would constitutionally have the right, it has never chosen to exercise directly its power to draw district boundaries. In 1842, Congress provided that states with more than one Representative should establish separate districts of contiguous territory. The requirement for single districts was dropped in 1852 but reinstated in 1862. In 1872, a requirement was added that districts be as equal in population as practicable; in 1901, a requirement of compactness was added. The 1911 Reapportionment Act provided that Representatives "be elected by districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." All these provisions were dropped, however, to improve prospects for passage of the permanent Apportionment Act of 1929, and the Supreme Court ruled them no longer in effect.

The anti-gerrymandering provisions were never enforced while they were in effect. In 1901 and 1910, the House rejected moves to deny Members seats on the grounds their districts did not conform to the federal standards.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

In a decision certain to have a substantial long-term impact on the composition of the House of Representatives, the United States Supreme Court Feb. 17, 1964, declared that Congressional districts must be as equal in population as practicable.

Ruling by a 6-3 margin in the case of Wesberry v. Sanders, a challenge to the Congressional districts of Georgia, the Court based its decision on the history and wording of Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution, which states that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the states according to their respective numbers" and "chosen by the people of the several states." This language, the Court stated, means that "as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a Congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

The decision strengthened the 12-year-long effort by Rep. Celler to enact enforcible standards for Congressional districts. The bills he introduced provided that any citizen might file suit in a federal district court asking that the standards be enforced. Generally, his bills stipulated a maximum 15 percent deviation in the population of any district in a state. His proposals got little attention until the Supreme Court's 1964 decision. Four months after the decision, however, House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 approved Celler's proposal. The bill (HR 2836), however, was not reported by the Committee before the 88th Congress adjourned.

STATE ACTION

Subsequent to the Wesberry decision and prior to the 1964 elections, the states of Georgia, Connecticut, Michigan, Colorado and Alabama, under heavy court pressure, redistricted their U.S. House seats. The Alabama plan, however, was rejected by a federal court in 1965. The Ohio General Assembly Dec. 17, 1964, approved a redistricting plan. (1964 Almanac p. 386)

In 1965, a total of 17 states redistricted. (See p. 605) For a chart of the states which would be affected by the Celler bill, see p. 605.

1965 Congressional Action

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 5 reported a bill (HR 5505 -- H Rept 140) establishing standards for Congressional districts. HR 5505 was a clean bill embodying amendments added to Celler's original bill (HR 909) Feb. 10 by Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

Majority Views. The report noted that standards for U.S. House districts had been urged in testimony before the Committee ever since 1951 and that the 1964 Supreme Court decision in Wesberry v. Sanders had established the constitutional requirement for essentially equal populations. "The courts, however, have been reluctant to prescribe standards...without an expression of Congressional policy.... In this context, the Committee believes that Congress can no longer delay in providing the state legislatures with uniform guidelines in this significant area, without being accused of abdicating its responsibilities."

Separate Views. Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D Wis.) said that HR 5505 set too generous a maximum population variation figure and that the bill was deficient in that it did not specifically give citizens standing to sue in federal courts to compel states to adhere to the requirements of the legislation.

Major Provisions. As reported by the Judiciary Committee, HR 5505 (1) set 15 percent as the maximum percentage by which any Congressional district's population might deviate from the average of the state; (2) prohibited at-large districts for any state with more than one House seat; (3) required that districts be composed of contiguous territory, in as compact form as practicable; and (4) forbid more than one redistricting of a state between each decennial Census.

The House Rules Committee March 9 granted a semi-closed rule for floor debate on HR 5505. The rule permitted only one floor amendment to be offered to the bill, an amendment to remove the provisions barring at-large seats.

HOUSE FLOOR ACTION

The House March 16 passed HR 5505 by voice vote and sent it to the Senate. Before passage, the House rejected by voice vote a motion by James Harvey (R Mich.) to recommit (kill) the bill. No amendments were approved, leaving the bill in precisely the form reported by the House Judiciary Committee (see above).

The House rejected by a 147-255 roll-call vote a proposed amendment by Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) which would have permitted a state to elect its Members at large if it had not complied with the redistricting requirements of the bill; the amendment also would have allowed a state that had never before districted to continue to elect its Members at large. (The latter provision would have relieved New Mexico and Hawaii of the necessity of districting their states. Each has two Representatives.) The Mathias amendment first carried by a standing vote, 47-37, and then by a teller vote, 74-50. But a roll-call vote was demanded in which about 40 Members first voted "yea" and then "nay" while others withheld their votes to the last minute. Subsequently, some Democrats said House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.) had asked them to oppose the amendment. (For voting, see chart p. 942)

One reason cited for opposition to the amendment was that Southern states might use at-large elections to dilute the strength of the Negro vote. Another reason was concern by some Republicans that heavily Democratic legislatures might try to defeat individual Republican Representatives by forcing at-large elections after blocking redistricting.

The impetus for House approval of Celler's bill appeared to be the desire for protection against even more rigid criteria which the courts might impose. "We're saying to the courts that we're setting down some guidelines which we expect them to follow," James C. Corman (D Calif.) said.

During debate, backers of the bill pointed to two sections of the Constitution authorizing Congressional action to set standards. Article I, Sec. 4 provides that "The times, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." Clause 1 of the same section provides: "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members."

Issues Debated

Floor debate centered on the following points:

1. The 15 percent standard. Celler explained that his original 1965 bill had set 10 percent as the maximum variation, but that the figure had been adjusted upward to 12.5 percent in Subcommittee and to 15 percent in the full Judiciary Committee as a "compromise" figure. The 15 percent figure had been supported in the past by the American Political Science Assn.

Members questioned a provision of the bill, authored by Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) and inserted by the Judiciary Committee, authorizing the use in court of special enumerations made by the U.S. Census Bureau when a redistricting bill was subjected to court challenge. MacGregor said the section was inserted so that "the best and latest census figures" would be "available to validate or to uphold the action taken by the state legislature." Celler said the cost of such Census counts would have to be borne by persons seeking to sustain the validity of a redistricting bill being challenged in court. He said such Census counts could only be used to defend districting bills in an attempt to show that population changes had brought a district within the 15 percent limitation. They could not be used to attack a bill's constitutionality, he said. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D Wis.) asserted that such Census counts, covering only parts of a state, would be "a fiction" because they would involve "comparing a special census figure, let us say of 1965, against the state census for 1960."

2. Definition of "compactness." Celler quoted from the Judiciary Committee report: "By compactness, the Committee means, with respect to any Congressional district, the absence of the conditions and purposes underlying the following dictionary definition of 'gerrymander': 1. To divide (a territorial unit) into election districts in an unnatural and unfair way with the purpose of giving one political party an electoral majority in a large number of districts while concentrating the voting strength of the opposition in as few districts as possible. 2. To divide (an area) into political units in an unnatural and unfair way with the purpose of giving special advantages to one group." Celler referred to the well-known practice of dividing up districts to make them "look like jigsaw puzzles." Richard L. Roudebush (R Ind.) said his district under a newly appointed Indiana redistricting law "looks like octopi in the mating season."

Richard H. Poff (R Va.), a Judiciary Committee member and supporter of the bill, said "the heart of the definition (of gerrymandering) is an evil political purpose or a wicked intent. Thus a district which might be a perfect square, while geographically compact, may be the result of an evil political purpose or a wicked intent associated with the definition of gerrymandering. And by the same token a district which follows a natural geographical boundary as the lines meander may appear to be anything but compact geographically, but because it was the result of a proper purpose and a good intent it would not be a gerrymander and therefore would not violate the definition of compactness as this word is used in this bill."

3. Definition of "contiguous territory." Celler said that "if it is local waters which divide a district, I do not think there is a violation of contiguity." Districts split by the Chesapeake Bay or Jamaica Bay in New York would be valid, he indicated, provided isolated islands and the like were coupled with the nearest major land mass.

4. Limitation of a state to one redistricting between decennial Censuses. Celler said this limitation referred to "valid" redistrictings, so that a state could redistrict again if a court declared its first effort unconstitutional.

5. "Triggering mechanism." Apparently contradictory legislative history was written in floor debate on the question of whether a state, having once redistricted within a decade, could proceed on its own initiative to redistrict again to conform to the standards set in the act. Celler said redistricting action "would have to come as a result of court action filed. They (the legislatures) could not, of their own volition, do so because we say there can be no more than one (valid redistricting) between two federal censuses." He indicated any redistricting would be presumed valid until a court found otherwise. But Corman, also a Judiciary Committee member, said that state legislatures could change their districts on their own initiative to conform with the bill, without being forced to do so by the courts. "If they (the state legislatures) fail

to act, they may jeopardize their representation in this House," Corman said.

DEBATE -- March 16 -- Celler -- "The Supreme Court holds a sort of Damoclean sword over the heads of the states and this is not the politicians' sway and we have to recognize that.... If you are not going to pass this bill, it just means that the division or the apportionment of these Congressional districts will be left...to the courts of the states. They do not have the equipment or the expertise to be able properly to divide these districts. Very likely you have 50 different types of apportionment set forth in these various states. You have a veritable mishmash, a hodgepodge. That is the alternative to passage of this bill."

Poff -- Court standards of maximum population variation "might be as close as 2 percent unless this bill goes on the books."

James Harvey (R Mich.) -- The bill would permit a 30 percent spread, which in Michigan is 124,000 persons. He doubted the courts would accept such a wide variance.

Mathias, arguing for his proposed amendment -- "When a state's Congressional districts are declared to be out of balance, then there should be an alternative to loss of representation or to judge-made districts. Under this amendment, there could be elections at large pending the creation of new districts."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

March 16 -- Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) -- Authorize a state to elect its members at large if it had not complied with the redistricting requirements of the bill and allow a state that had never before districted to continue to elect its Members at large. Roll-call vote, 147-255.

Senate Committee Action

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- Oct. 1 ordered HR 5505 reported with amendments. No report was actually filed in 1965, however.

The amended bill required that districts not deviate more than 10 percent above or below the average population for all districts in the state. Committee members reportedly felt that the 15-percent variation in the House bill, permitting a potential total deviation of 30 percent between the largest and the smallest district was too great.

The bill also contained amendments sponsored by Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) that excluded military personnel from enumerations for redistricting purposes and required that both districts in Hawaii include part of the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated and on which most persons in that state live.

1965 Redistricting in 17 States

In the absence of Congressional standards, state legislatures, under federal court direction, were left the responsibility of interpreting the meaning of the Supreme Court's 1964 Wesberry decision. Several states used the provisions of the Celler bill as a guideline in drawing up new districts. Two states were actually redistricted by the federal courts in 1965. States whose Congressional districts were redrawn during the year were South Dakota, Utah, Indiana, Kansas, Idaho, Maryland, Oregon, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Missouri, Florida, Oklahoma, Montana, Alabama, Virginia and Illinois.

District lines were drawn by three-judge federal courts in Montana and Illinois. Redistricting actions in Maryland and Oklahoma were petitioned to referendum, and were to be voted on in the 1966 general elections. Whether these states would use the new district lines or the old district lines for the 1966 elections, or whether all their Representatives would run at large, was left to decision by the federal courts in 1966.

Redistricting action in 1966 was considered likely in Arizona, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In addition, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Washington and West Virginia were under some pressure to redistrict.

State-by-state rundown of 1965 action:

South Dakota -- The South Dakota Legislature Feb. 19 passed the state's first redistricting bill since 1931. The action was taken to ward off possible intervention by the federal courts.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 2. Average district population: 340,257. Variation from average: Both the 1st (East -- Sioux Falls) and the 2nd District (West -- Rapid City) vary by 3.4 percent from the average. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 547)

(Continued on next page)

Districts Affected

The chart below shows the 16 states with districts which in 1965 violated the 15 percent variation maximum and the prohibition against at-large districts incorporated in HR 5505.

Districts in 15 other states also would have been invalid except that these states (Ala., Ark., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Mont., Mo., Ore., S.D., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Va.) had passed redistricting laws, effective with the 1966 elections, that would bring their districts within the 15 percent limitation.

In addition, numerous states' districts might be challenged in court on the grounds that they were not compact or contiguous. Individual litigation would be required to decide each case.

State	Maximum Variation	Total Districts	Number Exceeding 15% Limitation
Ariz.	-54.3	3	2
Calif.	+42.4	38	9
Ga.	-16.4	10	2
Ky.	+40.8	7	4
La.	-35.2	8	4
Md.*	+83.5	8	7†
Miss.	+39.7	5	3
N.J.	+44.8	15	9
N.Y.	+15.1	41	1
N.C.	-32.9	11	4
Ohio	-18.1	24	1
Okla.*	+42.5	6	4
Pa.	+31.9	27	9
S.C.	+33.9	6	3
Wash.	+25.2	7	2
W.Va.	-18.6	5	1
Totals		221	65

**Redistricting laws passed in 1965 were petitioned to a referendum, to be held at the 1966 general election.*

†Including one at-large seat, outlawed by the legislation.

The new plan made both districts nearly equal in population by transferring a large portion of the state, east of the Missouri River, from the 1st to the 2nd District. The Missouri River had been the traditional boundary line between the two districts.

The two Republican incumbents would remain in separate districts under the redistricting act.

Utah -- The Utah Legislature March 4 passed the state's first redistricting bill since 1917. There was no immediate court pressure to redistrict but action was taken to ward off such a possibility.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 2. Average district population: 445,314. Variation from average: Both the 1st (North, East, South -- Ogden, Provo) and the 2nd District (West -- Salt Lake City) vary by 1.5 percent from the average. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 783)

The problem of the oversized but underpopulated 1st District was solved by transferring two fast-growing suburban counties from the 2nd to the 1st District. Five lightly populated counties were transferred from the 1st to the 2nd District. The tremendous size of the old 1st District (72,398 square miles--as large as the six New England states plus Maryland) had made campaigning both difficult and expensive.

Neither incumbent (a Republican in the 1st, a Democrat in the 2nd) was forced to run against the other under the redistricting act.

Indiana -- The Indiana General Assembly March 6 passed the state's first redistricting bill since 1941. The state was under federal court order to redistrict.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 11. Average district population: 423,863. District with greatest variation from average: 7th District (West Central -- Terre Haute, Bloomington), -12.8 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 780)

The redistricting brought relief to the overpopulated 11th District (Central -- Indianapolis) and reduced population inequities in several other districts. Democrats, who won control of both houses of the Legislature and retained control of the Governorship in the 1964 elections, sought to protect their six incumbents and, in particular, their two freshman Representatives. Both were strengthened. Incumbents Ralph Harvey (R) and Richard L. Roudebush (R) were placed in the same district, the new 10th (East Central -- Muncie, Richmond). A new district, the 7th, was created without an incumbent.

Kansas -- The Kansas Legislature March 9 passed the state's second redistricting bill since the 1960 Census. The first was passed in 1961 but was ruled unconstitutional by a three-judge federal panel.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 5. Average district population: 435,722. District with greatest variation from average: 3rd District (East -- Kansas City), -9.6 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 926)

The problem of the overpopulated 1st District (West -- Salina) was solved by removing a number of counties and placing them in the 4th (Central -- Wichita, Hutchinson) and 5th District (Southeast -- Emporia, Pittsburg). Sedgwick County (Wichita) was split between the 4th and 5th Districts. Wyandotte County (Kansas City) remained split between the 2nd (Northeast -- Topeka) and 3rd District.

A suit was brought in the U.S. district court challenging the constitutionality of the splitting of these two counties. The suit alleged that the split diminished the counties' political voting power.

None of the five Republican incumbents were placed in the same district by the redistricting.

Idaho -- The Idaho Legislature March 25 passed the state's first redistricing bill in 50 years. The state was under federal court order to redistrict.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 2. Average district population: 333,595. Variation from average: Both the 1st (North and West -- Boise) and the 2nd District (East -- Pocatello, Idaho Falls) vary by 9.4 percent from the average. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 1029)

The redistricting made the districts more even in population and weakened both incumbents politically. Three counties, including Ada (Boise), were transferred from the 2nd District, represented by a Republican, to the 1st, represented by a Democrat; two lightly populated counties were transferred from the 1st to the 2nd District.

Neither incumbent was forced to run against the other by the redistricting.

Maryland -- The Maryland General Assembly March 29 passed the state's third redistricting bill since the 1960 Census. A 1961 redistricting effort was overwhelmingly defeated in a referendum. A similar plan, passed in 1963, was petitioned to referendum but never voted on because a three-judge federal panel declared it unconstitutional. The federal court also declared the existing districts unconstitutional. The 1961 and 1963 plans failed to reduce the large population inequities among the seven current districts.

The 1965 redistricting action was petitioned to referendum, creating legal problems concerning the 1966 election. The three-judge federal panel was left the problem of deciding whether to allow the old districts to be used in 1966, impose the 1965 plan for use in 1966, or impose its own plan. Additional possibilities were that all eight seats would be filled at large in 1966, or that the Legislature would draw up yet another plan. The current districts were drawn in 1951.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 8. Average district population: 387,586. District with greatest variation from average: 1st District (Eastern Shore -- Salisbury, Cambridge), -14.9 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 868)

The new plan brought all districts much closer in population by giving each of the two fast-growing suburban counties of Washington, D.C., Montgomery and Prince George's, its own Congressman. To accomplish this, it was necessary, among other things, to merge Baltimore City's two underpopulated districts (the third district was close to average size and was changed little). The merger pitted Chairman George H. Fallon (D) of the Public Works Committee and Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D) of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee against each other in the same district. Their supporters led the successful petition drive against the 1965 plan.

Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (D), currently elected at large, would be obliged to face freshman Rep. Hervey G. Machen (D) in the new 4th District (Prince George's) if he sought re-election. Sickles was regarded as a more likely candidate for Governor, however. The new 5th District (Southern Maryland -- South and West Baltimore Suburbs) had no incumbent.

Oregon -- The Oregon Legislature May 25 passed the state's first redistricting bill since 1941. Redistricting action was taken to ward off possible intervention by the federal courts.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 4. Average district population: 442,172. District with greatest variation

from average: 4th District (Southwest -- Eugene, Medford), -8.6 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 1384)

The redistricting solved the problem of the underpopulated 2nd District (East -- Pendleton, Salem) by adding Linn and Marion (Salem) Counties. Populous Multnomah County (Portland) was split between the 1st (Northwest -- Astoria, Corvallis) and 3rd (Portland) District.

No incumbent (there were three Democrats and one Republican) was forced to run against another by the redistricting.

Arkansas -- The Arkansas Legislature May 27 passed the state's third redistricting bill since the 1960 Census. A 1961 plan was petitioned to referendum but a second plan was passed in 1961, avoiding at-large elections in 1962. The state lost two seats after the 1960 Census. Threat of intervention by the federal courts prompted the 1965 redistricting action.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 4. Average district population: 446,568. District with greatest variation from average: 4th District (South -- Pine Bluff, El Dorado), + 1.6 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 1254)

The redistricting solved the problem of the underpopulated 1st District (East -- Blytheville, West Memphis) and 3rd District (West -- Fort Smith, Hot Springs) by adding counties formerly in the overpopulated 2nd (North Central -- Little Rock) and 4th District. Under the new plan, one of the most equitable in the country, the difference between the largest and smallest district was only 9,675 residents.

None of the four Democratic incumbents were placed in the same district.

Tennessee -- The Tennessee General Assembly May 27 passed the state's first redistricting bill since 1951. The state was under direct federal court order to redistrict. A three-judge federal panel Nov. 19 ruled the 1965 redistricting action unconstitutional but allowed the plan to be used for the 1966 elections. The panel gave the Tennessee General Assembly until June 1, 1967, to enact a valid redistricting plan.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 9. Average district population: 396,343. District with greatest variation from average: 2nd District (East Central -- Knoxville, Oak Ridge), + 14.4 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 1808)

The redistricting solved the problem of the overpopulated 9th District (Shelby County -- Memphis) by splitting populous Shelby County among three districts. The underpopulated 7th (Southwest -- Jackson) and 8th Districts (Northwest) were each given a part of Shelby. This brought both districts' populations closer to the district average. The redistricting did little toward solving the problem of the overpopulated 2nd District although its population was reduced enough to bring it within 15 percent of the average. The federal panel, in ruling the 1965 action unconstitutional, cited the fact that the 2nd District contained 111,830 more residents than did the 6th District (West Central -- Clarksville). The Celler bill, as passed by the House, set a 15 percent deviation limit from the state district average. The court's decision marked the first time that a federal court had insisted on deviations of less than 15 percent.

No incumbent (six Democrats, three Republicans) was forced to run against the other under the redistricting.

Texas -- The Texas Legislature May 30 passed the state's first comprehensive redistricting bill since 1933. A bill affecting only several districts was passed in 1957. The state was under federal court order to redistrict. Challenges to the 1965 redistricting were pending at the end of the year.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 23. Average district population: 416,507. Districts with greatest variation from average: 9th (East -- Beaumont, Galveston, Port Arthur) and 14th Districts (South Gulf Coast -- Corpus Christi), + 9.7 percent; and the 17th District (West Central -- Abilene), -9.7 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 2000)

The existing 22 Texas districts contained the greatest population variations of any state in the nation. The 5th District (Dallas County), the nation's largest, had a 1960 population of 951,527, the 20th District (Bexar County -- San Antonio) had 687,151, and the 22nd District (South Houston and Suburbs) had 674,965. These oversized districts contrasted sharply with the 4th District's (Northeast) 216,371 population, the 1st District's (Northeast -- Texarkana) 245,942 and the 6th District's (Central) 248,149.

The problem of the overpopulated 5th District was solved by creating two new districts wholly within Dallas County and giving part of the county to two additional districts. The 20th District was split up in a similar manner. Harris County (Houston) was also given three seats, solving the problem of the 22nd District. An end to the at-large seat and reshuffling of county lines elsewhere in the state brought all 23 districts within 9.7 percent of the state district average.

Reps. Lindley Beckworth (D) and Ray Roberts (D) were placed in the new 4th District (East -- Tyler) and Reps. Jack Brooks (D) and Clark W. Thompson (D) were placed in the new 9th District. Rep. Joe R. Pool (D), currently elected at large, announced he would seek reelection from the new 3rd District (Western Dallas County), which lacked an incumbent. Other districts without a resident incumbent included the new 7th District (Northwest Harris County) and the new 23rd District (South -- Laredo).

Missouri -- The Missouri General Assembly June 30 passed the state's second redistricting bill since the 1960 Census. The first was passed in 1961. The redistricting action was prompted by the fear of federal court intervention.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 10. Average district population: 431,981. District with greatest variation from average: 1st District (North St. Louis City and County), + 10.4 percent. (For details and map, see 1966 Weekly Report p. 612)

The redistricting reduced the overpopulated 2nd District (Suburban St. Louis County) by adding parts of the district to the 9th District (Northeast) and redistributing precincts in St. Louis City and County among two other districts, the 1st and 3rd Districts (City of St. Louis). Precincts in Jackson County (Kansas City) were also shifted to bring about a more equitable population distribution between the 4th (West Central -- Part of Kansas City) and 5th Districts (Kansas City).

No incumbents (eight Democrats, two Republicans) were forced to run against each other by the redistricting.

Florida -- The Florida Legislature July 2 passed the state's second redistricting bill since the 1960 Census. The first was passed in 1961. The state was under a fed-

eral court order to redistrict to achieve more equal populations.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 12. Average district population: 412,630. District with greatest variation from average: 11th District (Middle portion of Dade County), 12.7 percent. (For details and map, see 1966 Weekly Report p. 758)

The redistricting solved the problem of the overpopulated 6th District (South Central) by removing populous Broward County, which was put into a district of its own (the new 10th) along with a portion of northern Dade County (Miami). To create the new district in South Florida, two northern districts, both underpopulated, were combined into one district: the 8th (Northeast) and 9th District (North) became the new 2nd District (North--Tallahassee, Gainesville). This action forced two incumbents, Reps. D. R. (Billy) Matthews (D) and Don Fuqua (D), into the same district. The new 10th District would not have a resident incumbent. Only the 1st District (Northwest -- Pensacola) remained unchanged.

Oklahoma -- The Oklahoma Legislature July 21 passed the state's first redistricting bill since 1951. Fear of federal court intervention prompted the redistricting. The Democratic-controlled Legislature passed the redistricting plan over the veto of Republican Gov. Henry Bellmon. A group of Tulsa Republicans later successfully circulated petitions to force the plan to referendum in the 1966 general election. Barring court action, existing districts would remain in effect.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 6. Average district population: 388,047. District with greatest variation from average: 2nd District (Northeast -- Bartlesville, Muskogee), + 4.1 percent.

The redistricting action solved the problem of the overpopulated 1st District (North -- Tulsa), represented by the delegation's only Republican, by adding some of its territory to the 2nd and 6th Districts (Panhandle). Several counties in the 6th District were placed in the underpopulated 3rd District (Southeast) and parts of Tulsa and Oklahoma City were transferred to the underpopulated 4th District (Central). The overpopulated 5th District (Oklahoma City) was reduced to only part of Oklahoma County, with four counties being removed and placed in other districts.

No incumbents were placed together in the same district.

Montana -- A three-judge federal panel Aug. 6 redistricted the state after the Montana Legislative Assembly failed to pass its own redistricting plan. Montana was the first state to have its Congressional districts redrawn by a federal court. The state had redistricted last in 1917.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 2. Average district population: 337,384. Variation from average: Both the 1st (West -- Butte, Missoula) and the 2nd District (East -- Great Falls, Billings) vary by 3.1 percent from the average. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 2449)

The judges' redistricting transferred several counties from the overpopulated 2nd District, represented by a Republican, to the 1st District, represented by a Democrat. The population difference between the two districts was reduced from 126,379 to 20,729 under the judges' redistricting plan.

Neither incumbent was forced to run against the other under the new plan.

Alabama -- The Alabama Legislature Aug. 10 passed the state's second Congressional redistricting bill within a year. The previous bill was enacted in 1964, but a federal court found it had too many population inequities.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 8. Average district population: 408,342. District with greatest variation from average: 6th District (Birmingham), + 7.9 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 2474)

Only the underpopulated 4th (East Central -- Anniston, Selma) and overpopulated 6th Districts, both represented by Republicans, were affected by the redistricting. These two districts had been found unconstitutional by the federal court, while the others were acceptable. Under the 1964 plan, there was a population difference between the two districts of 156,077. Under the 1965 redistricting, the population difference was reduced to 32,589. Part of the 6th District was transferred to the 4th District.

No incumbents were placed in the same district by the redistricting.

Virginia -- The Virginia General Assembly Sept. 3 passed the state's first redistricting bill since 1952. The state was under pressure from the state Supreme Court of Appeals to redistrict. The court had ordered at-large elections until a constitutionally valid redistricting was enacted.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 10. Average district population: 395,342. District with greatest variation from average: 2nd District (Norfolk, Portsmouth), + 6.1 percent. (For details and map, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 2490)

The redistricting reduced the overpopulated 2nd and 10th Districts (North -- Washington, D.C., Suburbs) and added population to several undersized districts. Every district in the state was altered in some manner. The 8th District (East -- Tidewater Region) was given part of the old 10th District, represented by a Republican. Rep. Howard W. Smith (D), chairman of the House Rules Committee, had objected to the inclusion of this area in his 8th District but the General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to include it.

No incumbents (eight Democrats, two Republicans) were forced into the same district by the redistricting.

Illinois -- A three-judge federal panel, in collaboration with the Illinois Supreme Court, Oct. 13 redistricted the state's 24 Congressional districts on a more equitable population basis. Illinois was the second state to have its Congressional districts redrawn by the courts. The state had redistricted last in 1961.

New Plan -- Number of districts: 24. Average district population: 420,048. District with greatest variation from average: 8th District (Chicago -- Central, West Side), + 7.5 percent. (For details and map, see 1966 Weekly Report p. 689)

The redistricting shifted areas in Cook County (Chicago) to bring about a more equitable population distribution among its 12 U.S. House seats. Downstate districts were also altered and two downstate counties were split among two districts for the first time. Only the 15th District (North Central -- Aurora, Elgin) was left unchanged.

No incumbents (13 Democrats, 11 Republicans) were forced into the same district under the redistricting.

HOUSE REJECTS CHALLENGES IN THREE SEATING DISPUTES

The House in 1965 rejected three challenges to the seating of Representatives elected in 1964. The first challenge was to the seating of the entire five-man Mississippi delegation on grounds that Negroes had been systematically excluded from participation in the election. The second was to the seating of Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.), based on alleged violation of state and federal campaign spending laws. The third was to the seating of Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa), based on alleged irregularities in Gross's 419-vote plurality victory in the 1964 election.

Mississippi Challenge

The challenge to the seating of the five Mississippi Representatives elected in 1964 -- Thomas G. Abernethy (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D), John Bell Williams (D), William M. Colmer (D) and Prentiss Walker (R) -- was prepared by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, (MFDP), a biracial organization formed in 1964 with the initial purpose of challenging the seating of the all-white regular Democratic Mississippi delegation to the 1964 Democratic National Convention. (1964 Almanac p. 1091) The grounds for objection to seating of the Congressional delegation were essentially the same as those presented at the Democratic National Convention: that Negroes had been denied the right to vote in Mississippi through the actions of state officials. (According to the Southern Regional Council, only 6.7 percent of Mississippi's voting-age Negro population participated in the 1964 elections.)

The MFDP had made some efforts to place three candidates on the ballot in the regular November 1964 Mississippi election: Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Mrs. Virginia Gray and Mrs. Annie Devine, running in three of the five Mississippi House districts. When that failed, the MFDP sponsored its own extra-legal election, registering its own voters and polling them in street-corner elections. The MFDP then declared its own candidates duly elected and appealed to have them seated in place of the candidates elected in the regular state election. Gov. Paul B. Johnson (D), however, issued certificates of election to the regularly elected Congressmen.

When the 89th Congress convened Jan. 4, the three MFDP contestants for Mississippi seats sought entrance to the House floor but were barred. In view of the challenges, however, House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.) asked the regular Mississippi Congressmen-elect to stand aside while the other Members of the House were sworn in. The challenge to the Mississippi Members was presented by Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D N.Y.), who claimed that their election had been in violation of the Constitution because eligible Negro voters had been systematically excluded from participation. Ryan was joined in his objection by 16 other Democrats and five House Republicans.

After Ryan objected to seating the delegation, House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) introduced H Res 1, which authorized the Speaker to administer the oath of office to the five regular Mississippi Congressmen. The key vote, however, came on a motion by Albert to move the previous question, which would end debate on H Res 1. Albert's motion was adopted by a 276-149 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 932) H Res 1 then was adopted by voice vote and McCormack swore in the Mississippi Congressmen.

Ryan later called the vote an "historic achievement." He said it was "a real warning to Mississippi for the future" and heralded "the beginning of the end of disenfranchisement." Ryan later said that if the previous question vote had not carried he would have introduced a "fairness resolution" to hold the swearing in of the Mississippians in abeyance until completion of an investigation of the election by the House Administration Committee and a final decision by the House.

Five Republicans later issued a joint statement saying that the majority leadership had "effectively condoned the disenfranchisement of more than 400,000 American citizens in Mississippi and missed an opportunity to rectify the wrong." Issuing the statement were Reps. John V. Lindsay (N.Y.), Silvio O. Conte (Mass.), Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.), Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.), and F. Bradford Morse (Mass.).

Freedom Party Submits Challenge

With advice of lawyers recruited largely by the National Lawyers Guild, the MFDP prepared a formal challenge for submission to the Clerk of the House as required by House rules. The MFDP brief, filed May 16, included 600 depositions and alleged "conclusive evidence of officially inspired harassment" and the "admission of state officials of their participation in organized racism" in preventing Negroes from voting.

House Clerk Ralph Roberts at first declined to print the depositions, citing numerous procedural oversights. Under urging by members of the House Administration Committee, the group responsible for considering election challenges, Roberts relented and presented the printed testimony to the House for referral to House Administration July 29. The documents were entitled by Roberts, "Papers Omitted in Printing Pursuant to Provisions of the Statutes Involving the Five Congressional Districts in the State of Mississippi."

The official challenge included not only the three MFDP candidates of November 1964 -- Mrs. Hamer, Mrs. Devine and Mrs. Gray -- but also four other MFDP members: Mrs. Augusta Wheadon, Mrs. Mildred Cosey, Mrs. Evelyn Nelson and Allen Johnson.

When the House Administration Committee took no action on the depositions, a group of 31 House Members headed by Rep. Ryan Aug. 25 announced plans to bring to the floor Sept. 21 a privileged resolution which would discharge the Committee of further consideration of the Mississippi case. Under privileged resolution, all House business is suspended until a vote is taken on the issue presented. The resolution need not be referred to a committee. The Ryan group's statement cited the administrative obstacles which had been placed in the way of the seating challenge by House Clerk Roberts and cited Rule XI, Section 24, of the Rules of the House which states: "The Committee on House Administration shall make a final report to the House in all contested election cases not later than six months from the first day of the first regular session of the Congress to which the contestee is elected." The six months expired July 4. The statement added that "to date, the Committee and its Subcommittee on Elections have not scheduled a single meeting on the challenge...the facts supporting the challenge are

clear...Mississippi's deliberate policy of disenfranchisement has been overwhelmingly documented."

Shortly after the Ryan group's announcement, the House Administration Committee began active consideration of the challenge. The Elections Subcommittee held hearings in closed session, Sept. 13 and 14.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, representing virtually all major U.S. civil rights organizations, Sept. 14 urged Congress not to dismiss the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi Congressmen.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The House Administration Committee Sept. 15, by a 19-5 vote, reported H Res 585 (H Rept 1008) recommending rejection of the petition to unseat the Mississippi delegation. The Committee's Elections Subcommittee had approved the resolution Sept. 14.

Majority Views. The report cited, among others, the following major considerations taken into account in deciding on the challenge: (1) The five Mississippi Congressmen had been administered the oath of office on Jan. 4, and valid certificates of their election were on file with the Clerk of the House. Thus, they had a "prima facie" right to their seats. (2) The contestants did not avail themselves of proper legal steps or attempt to challenge the issuance of the five Members' certificates of election. (3) House precedents have precluded non-candidates from contesting elections. (4) Alleged voter discrimination, "even if true, is now a moot question," due to enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The committee added that it was "cognizant of the fact that the alleged practices complained of...in the 1964 Mississippi elections would constitute violations of the new Act if occurring subsequent to its enactment." (See story p. 533) (5) Mississippi and federal election laws governing in 1964 were constitutional "inasmuch as they have not been set aside by the decision of any court...."

In conclusion, the report said the Committee was concerned over current House procedures governing election contests and recommended that the procedures be reviewed, improved and clarified "so as to deal more expeditiously" with future challenges, including those charging violations of the Voting Rights Act.

Minority Views. Committee Democrats Friedel (Md.), Nedzi (Mich.), Brademas (Ind.), Hawkins (Calif.), and Bingham (N.Y.) said that "to require an individual to be a candidate before he can contest an election in a jurisdiction where it is impossible for him or her to register and vote, let alone get his or her name on the ballot, makes a contest impossible and deprives the Constitution, statutes and rules of all meaning in this regard." They recommended "adequate public hearings" to consider the challenge on its merits "and not upon the basis of who brought the question of wrong-doing to the attention of the Committee."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 17 adopted by a 228-143 roll-call vote the resolution (H Res 585) dismissing a challenge to the 1964 election of Mississippi's five-man House delegation. The vote breakdown: R 87-34; D 141-109 (ND 54-109; SD 87-0). In addition, 10 Members voted "present," including the five contestees. (For voting, see chart p. 1004)

Prior to the final vote, the House rejected by a 129-207 teller vote a motion by Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) to recommit H Res 585 to the House Administration Committee for further hearings.

During consideration of H Res 585 Sept. 17, three of the contestants -- Mrs. Hamer, Mrs. Devine and Mrs. Gray -- were permitted on the House floor under a rule granting floor privileges to participants in an election contest.

In general, proponents of dismissing the challenge, led by Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.), chairman of the House Administration Elections Subcommittee, took the same position as the Committee. (See above) The main thrust of their argument, however, was that since the MFDP did not have candidates on the Mississippi ballot, they were not, in the strict sense, eligible to act as contestants in the dispute. Moreover, they argued that House precedent had established that a Member should not be held responsible for the "wrongful acts" of state election officials and that, by upholding the challenge, the House would "cast a permanent cloud" over all 1964 Mississippi elections, including those for Presidential electors and Sen. John Stennis (D).

The key proponent of dismissal was Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), chairman of the House Democratic Study Group, an informal organization of liberal Northern, Midwestern and Western Democrats and normally a strong civil rights advocate. If the House upheld the challenge, Thompson questioned whether due process would be served and also suggested that a "Pandora's box" would be opened, subjecting Members to "possible frivolous contests" by all sorts of non-candidates. Thompson added, however, that regardless of the outcome on H Res 585, a clear precedent would be established that the House would no longer "tolerate" electoral practices violating an individual's legal or constitutional rights.

Opponents of dismissal, led by Ryan, stated that official recognition of voter discrimination by Congress, the President, the Attorney General and the Civil Rights Commission was sufficient evidence to uphold the challenge. They disagreed with the position taken by proponents and the Committee majority as to the governing House precedents and argued that the real question at issue was whether the House would uphold the 15th Amendment (prohibiting disenfranchisement on the basis of race, color, etc.) or endorse Mississippi's "willful and malicious" violations of the Constitution.

Opponents also protested that the Committee failed to fully consider the challenge on its merits or hold public hearings. Anticipating that the challenge was going to be dismissed, they urged recommitting H Res 585 to the Committee for "objective and complete " hearings.

In House floor action, only one amendment, by House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.), was offered. Accepted by voice vote, the amendment was designed to placate liberals and others, who objected that the challenge was not considered on its merits, by striking from the resolution language stating that the Mississippi Congressmen were "entitled to their seats as Representatives...."

With adoption of the amendment, the language remaining in H Res 585 merely stated that the election contests brought against the five Congressmen were dismissed. Rep. William S. Moorhead (D Pa.) supported the resolution on technical legal grounds but said the Majority Leader's amendment should be adopted lest the House appear in any way "to condone discriminatory election practices." House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) also supported the amendment.

Ottinger Challenge

A challenge to the seating of Rep. - elect Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y. 25th District) was raised on Jan. 4, opening day of the 89th Congress, by Rep. James C. Cleveland (R N.H.). Cleveland objected to the seating of Ottinger on grounds that Ottinger's campaign expenditures had violated federal and state campaign financing laws. Speaker McCormack asked Ottinger to stand aside while the other Members were sworn in. House Majority Leader Albert subsequently offered H Res 2, authorizing the swearing in of Ottinger, which the House approved by voice vote.

The matter came to the House floor again Jan. 19 and was disposed of when the House, by a 245-102 roll-call vote (D 240-2; R 5-100), approved a resolution (H Res 126) dismissing a petition which challenged Ottinger's seating. (For voting, see chart p. 934)

The petition had been filed with the House Administration Committee by James R. Frankenberry, a New York advertising executive and chairman of a citizens' committee supporting the re-election of Ottinger's opponent, former Rep. Robert R. Barry (R N.Y.). Frankenberry Dec. 21, 1964, in a letter to the Committee, had charged that Ottinger had violated federal and state campaign financing laws. Committees working on Ottinger's behalf had reported spending a total of $192,000 in reports to the New York Secretary of State. Of the $192,000, $147,000 came from Ottinger or members of his family. New York state law limits to $8,000 the aggregate amount a candidate for the U.S. House may personally expend for his campaign, regardless of the number of committees working in his behalf (Art. 74, Sec. 781). Ottinger established 34 campaign committees, 22 of which received contributions only from members of his family.

H Res 126 dismissed the contest of election of Ottinger on grounds that Frankenberry was not a "competent" person to bring such a contest. The resolution stated that Frankenberry had not been a candidate in either the primary or general election.

Reps. Cleveland and Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) vigorously opposed the resolution, citing precedents in which a citizen of a Congressional district who had not been a candidate had contested the seating of a Member.

Albert argued that interpretation of the law advocated by Cleveland and Goodell (Revised statutes 105 to 130, as amended, 2 United States Code 201-226 inclusive) would open "up to anybody or to any number of individuals, for valid or spurious reasons, the right to proceed under these statutes, to contest the election of any Member of the House." Cleveland said the purpose of the law was "to safeguard the people of the United States against a situation where the defeated candidate might not either have the heart or the will or the desire to contest an election which clearly should be contested for the common good and for the cause of good government."

Gross Election Challenge

The House Oct. 11 adopted by voice vote a resolution (H Res 602) dismissing a challenge to the 1964 election of Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa). The challenge was initiated Dec. 31, 1964, by Stephen M. Peterson (D), whom Gross had defeated by a 419-vote margin. Peterson's challenge did not allege fraud, but various violations of Iowa election laws, including the burning of unused ballots after the polls had closed.

During debate, House Administration Elections Subcommittee Chairman Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.) said dismissal was recommended on the grounds that there had been no evidence of fraud, that Peterson supplied "insufficient" evidence to establish other than "inadvertent" and "unintentional" violations of election law and that Peterson did not attempt to challenge the election on election day but only after discovering his defeat by a slim margin.

Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) argued that the House should not establish a precedent that fraud was the main grounds for contesting an election and stated that it was "absurd" that Iowa, and Texas, were the only states in the nation without procedures for an election recount. In the absence of state provision for a recount, Thompson asserted, the House should have demanded one.

In other debate, Neal Smith (D Iowa) charged that shoddy procedures by the Elections Subcommittee, which was "stacked" with Southern Democrats and Republicans, had left the impression "that the House....is a private club which will unfairly protect incumbents if possible." He urged removing jurisdiction over election contests to a special committee "which is broadly representative of the Congress."

Membership of the Elections Subcommittee consisted of six Southern Democrats, three Republicans and no Northern Democrats. The breakdown on the full House Administration Committee was 10 Northern Democrats, 7 Southern Democrats and 8 Republicans.

BACKGROUND -- The House Administration Committee Oct. 8 reported H Res 602 (H Rept 1127), paving the way for the Oct. 11 House vote.

HATCH ACT REVIEW

S 1474 -- Reported by Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 408) June 30, 1965.

- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 25.

The Senate in 1965 passed an Administration-backed bill (S 1474) authorizing the establishment of a 12-member bipartisan commission to study federal laws, particularly the Hatch Act of 1939, limiting partisan political activity by certain officers and employees of federal and state governments. The House did not act on the measure in 1965.

In its major provisions, S 1474 proposed creation of a Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel to make "a full and complete investigation and study of the federal laws which limit or discourage the participation of federal and state officers and employees in political activity with a view to determining the effect of such laws, the need for their revision or elimination, and an appraisal of the extent to which undesirable results might accrue from their repeal." The bill provided for the appointment of 12 members to the Commission, six Democrats and six Republicans: four to be appointed by the President, two from the Executive Branch and two from private life; four by the Vice President, two from the Senate and two from private life; and four by the Speaker of the House, two from the House and two from private life. The Commission was directed to report its findings to the President and Congress within one year after the date of enactment.

In brief Senate debate on S 1474 Aug. 25, Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.), sponsor of the bill, said, "Twenty-

five years have passed since the enactment of (the Hatch Act). These have been years of unparalleled progress and growth. There have been changes in governmental programs and relationships. These changes may well have affected or altered the purposes and requirements for limiting partisan political activity of government employees. They may have produced conditions which call for modifications in the methods and degree of such restrictions."

In its report (S Rept 408) on the bill, the Senate Rules and Administration Committe noted that any study of the Hatch Act should not "lose sight of the problems" that made the Act necessary in the first place. It said, "There should be no reversion to the situation where federal employees are coerced into making political donations, kickbacks from their salaries, and doing political work for the Administration in power."

At a May 10 hearing by the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections there was general support for the proposed commission from all those who testified, the report said. Witnesses included Congressmen, Civil Service Commission officials, federal employee union leaders, members of local political parties and nonpartisan civic associations.

According to a Civil Service Commission spokesman, a review of the Hatch Act would probably consider extension of the Act's restrictions to employees of private non-profit groups that receive substantial federal financing, such as antipoverty groups (see Debate, below), and a reduction in the stringent penalties for violation of the Act, which make successful prosecution difficult.

Background

Limitations on active participation in partisan political activities by federal employees have been part of federal policy since the nation was formed. First in general civil service regulations and executive orders, then in the Civil Service Act of 1833 and later executive orders, detailed rules were outlined discouraging partisan engagement by government employees in political campaigns and elections. In general, most of these earlier rules and regulations applied only to classified civil servants, not to the wide range of federal employees.

It was not until 1939 that Congress, in the Hatch Political Activities Act (PL 76-252), which was named after Sen. Carl A. Hatch (D N.M., 1933-49), incorporated these various rules and regulations into a single law. Under the Act, the prohibition on political activity was extended beyond classified employees to include most other employees of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, employees of the District of Columbia Government and certain employees of state, county and municipal agencies that were federally financed. The Act also specifically exempted from coverage: "(a) the President and Vice President of the United States; (b) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the Office of the President; (c) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; and (d) officers who are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of federal laws."

In addition, the Act provided a partial exemption, subject to Civil Service Commission approval, for federal employees who lived in "privileged" communities the majority of whose voters were employed by the Federal Government. As of 1965, such communities included many of the incorporated suburban areas in Maryland and Virginia surrounding Washington, D.C., but not the District of Columbia itself.

The Act's general restriction against political activity provided that a federal employee could not run for office or campaign in an election in which party designations were used. This meant that he could not run in an election, even as an independent, if he was opposed by a partisan political candidate (Democrat or Republican). Neither could he work for an independent candidate who was opposed by a party candidate or solicit political contributions. However, the employee could vote, make political contributions and attend political rallies or join political clubs so long as he did not take an active part in the conduct of the rally or the operation of the club.

In "privileged" communities, on the other hand, a federal employee, though still prohibited from engaging in partisan party politics, could run for office as an independent candidate against a party candidate, could campaign for a candidate who was running as an independent against a party candidate, could take an active part in conduct of rallies and the operation of an independent candidate's "party," and could otherwise do anything in behalf of an independent candidate that he could do in a campaign and election if he were not a federal employee.

The Act, as subsequently amended, provided penalties for violations ranging from a minimum of 30 days' suspension without pay to a maximum of removal from federal service.

1965 Debate on the Hatch Act

In 1965, discussion of the Hatch Act's restrictions came up in connection with two major bills, the antipoverty amendments bill (HR 8283) and the District of Columbia "home rule" bill (S 1118).

On the antipoverty bill, the Senate adopted a Republican-backed committee amendment to the original House-passed version extending Hatch Act coverage to two groups: employees of private, non-profit local community action agencies receiving federally funded salaries (employees of public local community action agencies were already covered) and to VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) volunteers. The provision was later dropped in conference, in part due to opposition from Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr., who complained that it would have extended the Act's restrictions to "a sizable group of persons in the private sector of community life." In addition, Congressional opponents of the provision contended that the "legislative oversight" powers of the Congressional committees were sufficient to prevent political abuse in the community action and VISTA programs. (See story p. 405)

On the D.C. home rule bill, which if enacted would provide self-government for residents of the District of Columbia, the original Senate version provided for local elections on a partisan basis and waived the Hatch Act's restrictions, thus allowing Federal and D.C. Government employees to participate in local partisan politics. The House version however, provided for local elections on a nonpartisan basis, allowing federal and D.C. workers to participate without waiving the Hatch Act. The differences in the House and Senate approach to this issue was one of several points blocking enactment of a home rule bill in 1965. (See story p. 613)

HOME RULE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FAILS

S 1118 -- Reported by Senate District of Columbia Committee (S Rept 381) June 29, 1965.

- Passed by a 63-29 roll-call vote of the Senate July 22. (See p. 1061)
- Discharged from the House District of Columbia Committee by a discharge petition with 218 signatures Sept. 3.
- Passed, amended, by a 283-117 roll-call vote of the House Sept. 29. (See p. 1010)

Congress in 1965 failed to complete action on a bill to provide local self-government ("home rule") for the 819,000 citizens in the District of Columbia. The Senate, which had passed five home rule bills since 1949, approved the Administration's draft bill (S 1118) with only minor changes, but the House, which had never before voted for home rule, passed an entirely new proposal. Backers of home rule hoped that somehow the differences could be resolved between the two versions, but at the end of the year there was great doubt that House and Senate conferees could agree as between the widely different approaches of the bills.

The Senate-passed bill provided for election of a Mayor, partisan legislative council, nonpartisan Board of Education and non-voting Delegate to the House of Representatives, if the D.C. voters approved the plan in a special referendum. It contained a controversial automatic annual federal appropriation to the District based on the value of federal property there. The House bill provided that if D.C. voters determined in a referendum that they wanted home rule, they could elect a 15-member nonpartisan Charter Board to draw up a charter which would be submitted to the voters in another referendum. If accepted, the charter would go into effect unless disapproved by either house of Congress.

Hope for a possible compromise was based on the fact that the House actually passed a home rule bill for the first time. Previous home rule bills had been blocked by the hostile Southern-dominated House District of Columbia Committee and had never reached the floor. Past efforts to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the legislation by use of a discharge petition had been unsuccessful.

In 1965 House Democratic leaders, with the help of strong pressure from the President, obtained the necessary 218 signatures on a discharge petition and brought the Senate-passed bill to the House floor for a vote. But there, Administration forces suffered a stunning defeat when the House adopted a substitute -- the Charter Board plan -- sponsored by Rep. B. F. Sisk (D Calif.) on a 198-139 teller vote, and later on a 227-174 roll-call. On these votes considerable numbers of Western and Midwestern Democrats deserted Administration ranks. Adoption of the substitute prevented House consideration of a compromise version of the Senate bill prepared by home rule backers in order to pick up enough votes to gain passage of a bill granting immediate home rule.

Arguments for Home Rule. Backers of the proposals for home rule made three fundamental arguments for it: (1) that the right of self-government at the local level was a "fundamental right" of Americans which was being denied to approximately 800,000 citizens of the District of Columbia (presently being governed by a Presidentially appointed board of commissioners, with Congress, in effect, acting as the city council); (2) that rule by a locally elected mayor and city council would provide for a government better informed about and more responsive to the needs of the District than did rule by Congressmen, often from places far from the District, who currently made its laws and controlled its budget; and (3) that the freeing of the District government and budgets from control by the Southern-dominated House District Committee and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees would permit the District to solve some of its most pressing problems, including the need for better education and welfare services for the predominantly Negro population.

Arguments Against Home Rule. Opponents of home rule made the following arguments against it: (1) that the character of the "federal city" as the symbol of the nation would be lost if the capital were taken over by a local government; (2) that home rule was unconstitutional because the Constitution granted Congress ultimate authority over the capital; (3) that elected government would lead to graft and bossism, particularly since one party, the Democrats, could dominate the city government; and (4) that Congress should not lose control over the D.C. appropriation through the automatic payment. The fear of Negro domination of the city government, while unexpressed, was also one of the major reasons for opposition to home rule. Negroes comprise 60 percent of the Washington population. Also, Congressional direction of District affairs had resulted in low taxes on such things as property and liquor, and low taxi fares -- all of which might be lost under home rule.

Other factors widely believed to have contributed to defeat of the Administration bill were: desires to make a show of independence from the President on a matter that would not hurt at home, particularly on an issue where the Administration had used heavy-handed tactics in rounding up signatures for the discharge petition; a sincere wish to keep the "federal city" federal; fears by some Western Congressmen that if the District appeared to be "taxing" federal property within its borders, Western taxpayers would demand the right to impose local taxes on the Government's vast land holdings in the West, creating a severe political embarrassment for the Congressmen.

Finally, capping other explanations for defeat of the Administration bill, was the political plausibility of the Sisk substitute. Since the substitute did not appear to abandon home rule, but merely to delay it, Members could safely vote for it in order to kill home rule.

Background

From July 1, 1878, to the present, District of Columbia affairs were supervised by a three-man Board of Commissioners appointed by the President. There was no local representative government, no D.C. representation in Congress and -- until the 1964 Presidential election, when D.C. residents were permitted to vote for President and Vice President -- D.C. residents had no suffrage rights at any level. D.C. legislation, including appropriation of both federal and D.C. funds, required approval of Congress.

D.C. activities were financed basically from three sources: D.C. taxes on income, property, sales, etc.; a

federal payment to the D.C. general fund; and borrowing, mostly for capital outlays. The federal payment (made in place of payment of D.C. real estate and related taxes by the Government) was based on a flat dollar ceiling set by Congress (currently $50 million, but Congress had never appropriated the full amount authorized). Congress also set a flat limit on the amount of D.C. borrowing from the U.S. Treasury for public works construction projects.

Home rule legislation was requested by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, and the Senate in 1949, 1952, 1955, 1958 and 1959 passed bills providing some measure of home rule for the District, but none passed the House. The House District of Columbia Committee, dominated by Southern Democrats and traditionally opposed to home rule, reported a bill only once, in 1948. Efforts to bypass the Committee with discharge petitions in 1960 and 1962 were unsuccessful. Congress took no action at all on President Kennedy's request in 1963, or in 1964. (1963 Almanac p. 397)

The high proportion (60 percent in 1965) of Negroes in the District and the likelihood that they would control any elected District government was the main reason for the opposition to home rule of Southern Congressmen. However, this feeling was by no means confined to Southerners or to Congress. Many white residents of the District were willing to remain disenfranchised rather than have Negroes lead their city government.

As well as losing support over the racial issue, home rule legislation also lost Republican votes because of the District voter registration figures which in 1964 gave Democrats a 3-1/2 to 1 edge over Republicans. In the 1964 Presidential election, President Johnson received 85.5 percent of the vote, a higher percentage than in any state in the country. As a result, Republicans were unenthusiastic about granting home rule to a city where they would be the minority party.

PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

President Johnson Feb. 2 sent Congress a special message stating that "the restoration of home rule to the citizens of the District of Columbia must no longer be delayed." He said the people of the District were "ready and eager to join fully in the democratic process" as shown by the fact that "more than 90 percent of the registered voters went to the polls" in the 1964 Presidential election. He said that citizens of the capital should no longer be "taxed without representation." (For text, see p. 1408)

Accompanying the message was a draft bill, the District of Columbia Charter Act, which created a representative local government consisting of a locally elected Mayor and 15-member city council. The bill permitted District residents to elect a non-voting Delegate to the House of Representatives, and preserved existing powers of Congress and the President by permitting Congress to repeal or modify acts of the local council, permitting the President to veto such acts if they were contrary to federal interests, and providing for supervision of local fiscal affairs by the General Accounting Office. To provide for a D.C. budget, Mr. Johnson proposed: a permanent annual federal appropriation to the District equal to the real estate, personal property and business income taxes which the Federal Government would pay if it were a taxable entity; and a loan limit equal to 12 percent of the value of the property (including federal property) in the District. Limits on loans and payments are currently set by Congress and subject to annual appropriation.

Pressures For And Against Home Rule

Support. Home rule bills were supported in principle by a large number of national labor, liberal, civil rights and religious organizations, as well as citizens groups in the District itself, but few of the national groups were very active or very effective in their campaigns. Some organizations, notably the AFL-CIO and related union groups, the League of Women Voters, and the Americans for Democratic Action, did carry on lobbying activities in the capital and throughout the country, but these groups, for the most part, did not put home rule at the top of their legislative priority list.

Several umbrella groups, made up of other organizations, endorsed home rule, but did not play a major role. The Council of Republican Organizations, which includes the Committee for Forward-Looking Republicans, the Ripon Society, and the National Negro Republican Assembly, Aug. 30 urged Republicans to lead the fight for home rule, but its support proved to be ineffective. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a group of about 100 labor, Negro, religious and other organizations interested in civil rights, endorsed home rule, but did little at the grass roots level. Of all the national Negro organizations, only the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People campaigned strongly for home rule.

In the District, there were several local groups which worked actively for home rule, including the Washington Home Rule Committee, the D.C. Democratic Central Committee and related Democratic party groups, the D.C. Republican Committee and related groups, some religious groups such as the National Council of Jewish Women, and local units of a few Negro organizations.

In Congress. The organizing and maneuvering took place in the House, where the battle was. On March 31, the Democratic Study Group, consisting of 180 Northern Democrats, set up a steering committee on home rule to help work out legislative strategy for a bill. The group was headed by Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (Md.). The chief GOP leaders in the discharge move were Reps. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) and Frank J. Horton (R N.Y.), and along with Sickles and Multer (D N.Y.), they were also the major sponsors of the compromise home rule bill defeated by the Sisk substitute Sept. 29.

Opposition. According to CQ sources, only three major organizations in the District of Columbia or nation actively opposed home rule for the District -- the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade (the acknowledged spokesman for the city's business community, consisting of 6,500 individuals and business firms in the District of Columbia); the Federation of Citizens Assns. of the District of Columbia (a 55-year-old group consisting of 40 neighborhood citizens' associations representing approximately 23,000 homeowners, all but 1,000 of them white); and the General Federation of Women's Clubs (a national organization of about 800,000 per capita paying members, and affiliates having approximately 9 million members). These three organizations were the only major groups to testify against the bill at the 1965 House and Senate District Committee hearings.

Mr. Johnson said the District had had "home rule" from 1802 to 1871, when D.C. affairs were placed in the hands of the Federal Government on a "temporary" basis. Without the proposed restoration, he said, the people of the District were unable to deal with the problems which directly affected them, and "these duties fall upon busy Members of the Senate and House who -- in addition to their Congressional responsibilities -- must serve as state representatives, county supervisors and city councilmen for Washington." He added that "no major capital in the free world is in a comparable condition of disenfranchisement."

The Administration's draft bill was introduced Feb. 9 in the House (HR 4644) by Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) and Feb. 11 in the Senate (S 1118) by Senate District Committee Chairman Alan Bible (D Nev.).

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate District of Columbia.

ACTION -- June 29 unanimously reported S 1118 (S Rept 381) with minor amendments. The Committee had held hearings March 9-10 on the Administration bill and on S 268, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.). The Committee heard 17 witnesses, four of whom were from the Government. All but two of the 13 public witnesses were proponents of home rule.

Major Provisions. Contingent upon approval of its provisions by District of Columbia voters in a special referendum, the bill provided for election of a Mayor, a partisan 19-member District Council, a nonpartisan Board of Education and a non-voting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. It authorized the annual federal appropriation based on federal property in the District, which was requested by the President, and also the Administration formula for determining the limit on D.C. borrowing.

Majority Views. The Committee emphasized that in granting home rule to the District, S 1118 provided Congress and the President with ample power to initiate, supervise, and overturn local acts if necessary. It also stressed the importance of the new payment formula which it called "the heart of the entire home rule proposal." The report said "if home rule in the true sense is to be accorded to the capital city of this nation, its citizenry should have the vital assistance that the federal payment formula would give." Under the provision, a certain sum (an estimated $57 million in fiscal 1966 increasing by steps to $71.2 million by fiscal 1970) would be guaranteed each year, and not subject to cuts by the Appropriations Committees.

Supplemental Views. Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) said the federal payment formula, not based "on demonstrated District financial needs," could cause the local governments to determine the federal payment first and then adjust local taxes accordingly; it could "seriously undermine the concept of tax exemption for government entities" and it could set a precedent for other areas embodying large federal property holdings. He also suggested that the Board of Education should have its own method of financing, independent of the "politically elected Mayor and Council"; the Mayor and council should be elected on a nonpartisan basis; and federal employees should not be exempted from Hatch Act provisions in D.C. elections.

Changes in Administration Bill. The Committee amended the Administration bill as follows: provided for five at-large council members in addition to one from each ward; increased the council's terms of office from two to four years and provided for staggering of terms; provided for appointment by the Mayor of a City Administrator to be his managerial aide; provided for election on a nonpartisan basis of a 14-member Board of Education (the Administration bill abolished the Board and transferred its functions to the council); stipulated that no more than three of the five at-large council members could be members of the same political party; provided for recall of any elected officer of the District (instead of only the Mayor); authorized D.C. voters to initiate and enact legislation relating to the District, independent of the Mayor and council.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 22 passed S 1118 without amendments by a roll-call vote of 63-29 and sent it to the House. Southerners voted against the bill by a 3-1 margin. (For voting, see chart p. 1061)

Before passage the Senate July 21 rejected seven amendments, including a potentially crippling proposal by Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) to make the federal payment to the District subject to annual appropriation by Congress. This was rejected on a 38-48 roll call.

Bill manager Alan Bible (D Nev.) opposed all seven amendments, particularly Dominick's federal payment proposal. Under the amendment, the flexible formula in S 1118 would have been retained, but instead of guaranteeing an automatic payment from the Treasury, the amendment would have given Congress an annual opportunity to reduce the appropriation. Bible noted that although the Federal Government owned about 44 percent of the total D.C. land area, the flat sum authorized by Congress as a federal contribution to the District had fallen from about 50 percent of total D.C. revenue in 1920 to about 13 percent currently, and in addition, Congress had never actually appropriated the full amount authorized. He called the automatic payment the "heart" of the bill because self-government without "control of the purse strings" would "become a hollow thing."

Dominick argued that valid assessments on which to base the formula would be difficult to obtain and the principle of a local government "taxing" the Federal Government could set a precedent.

Dominick also was defeated by roll-call votes on attempts to require that D.C. elections be conducted on a nonpartisan basis and to delete from the bill a provision that made inapplicable to D.C. elections sections of the Hatch Act which prohibited members of the federal Executive Branch from taking active part in political activities.

Dominick said nonpartisan municipal elections encouraged better government and were the trend in the country. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) replied that the District was already very partisan and to require nonpartisan elections would "create a facade, a fiction more than a reality." Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said that "partisan organizations are the best machinery for keeping the people interested and inducing them to register and vote."

Bible strongly opposed elimination of the Hatch Act waiver, saying "Congress cannot grant home rule to 800,000 people in the city of Washington and by the same stroke of the pen sterilize 260,000 of the city's most capable individuals (federal employees) who would be of great assistance in their participation in local governmental activities." He pointed out that federal employees in Maryland and Virginia areas outside Washington were

exempted by the Civil Service Commission from the Hatch Act sections covered by S 1118.

The bill's provision setting the minimum voting age at 18 for both local and Presidential elections was criticized by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) as unwise. He said the states had debated the subject "for the last 30 years," but only four had set voting ages below 21 -- Georgia, Kentucky, Alaska and Hawaii. His amendment to make the D.C. voting age 21 was rejected on a 29-66 roll call.

In a statement on the bill July 21, Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.), chairman of the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee, opposed enactment. He said the bill would bring the local police and the school program under the control of "pressure groups...guided by emotions" rather than by experience and training.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the major provisions of S 1118:

Home Rule. Abolished the existing D.C. Board of Commissioners and Board of Education and in their place provided for election for four-year terms of a Mayor and a 19-member legislative council on a partisan basis and of a 14-member Board of Education on a nonpartisan basis. Provided for election for a two-year term on a partisan basis of a non-voting Delegate to the U.S. House. Permitted the Mayor to appoint a City Administrator to assist him. Continued the existing Board of Elections and required it to divide the District into 14 wards and to conduct primary, general, special and referendum elections. Stated that the legislative council would have one member from each ward, serving staggered terms, and five elected at large. Stipulated that no more than three of the at-large members could be from the same political party. Permitted Congress to repeal, amend or initiate local legislation. Provided for recall of any elected member under specified circumstances. Authorized D.C. voters to initiate and enact legislation relating to the District, independent of the Mayor and council, but authorized the President to veto such legislation, and any act of the council, if it was contrary to federal interests. Made inapplicable to D.C. elections sections of a 1939 law (the Hatch Act) prohibiting officers or employees of the Executive Branch from taking active part in political activities.

Borrowing. Limited total D.C. borrowing, from all sources including the Federal Government, to 12 percent of the average assessed value of the taxable real and tangible personal property (including federal property) of the District during the 10 previous fiscal years.

Federal Payment. Provided a permanent appropriation for annual federal payments to the D.C. general fund of amounts equal to the total of the real estate taxes, personal property taxes and business income and related taxes which the Federal Government could be expected to pay if it were a taxable entity. Required concurrence of the General Services Administration in the assessments. Provided for supervision of District fiscal affairs by the General Accounting Office.

Funds. Authorized appropriation of $750,000 to implement the provisions of the bill.

Referendum. Directed that within four months after enactment of the bill, a referendum would be held by the Board of Elections to determine whether D.C. voters accepted the terms of the legislation.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 21 -- Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- Permit the Board of Education to establish the amount of D.C. revenue necessary for educational expenditures. (This replaced property and sales taxes in the bill's requirement that the Council set taxes and expenditures for all purposes, including education.) Voice vote.

Dominick -- Require nonpartisan D.C. elections. Roll call, 37-57.

Dominick -- Eliminate a provision which waived Hatch Act requirements in D.C. elections. Roll call, 37-58.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Delete authority for the President to veto laws made by the Council or through local initiative (but retain Congress' legislative prerogatives). Roll call, 20-75.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Change the age for eligibility to vote in D.C. elections from 18 to 21. Roll call, 29-66.

Dominick -- Make the federal payment to the District subject to annual appropriations by Congress. Roll call, 38-48.

Lausche -- Delete language giving the Council power over the appointment, selection, qualification, tenure and compensation of judges in the municipal courts of the District. Standing.

House

In spite of the President's home rule request Feb. 2, a subsequent plea in a Feb. 15 District of Columbia Development message, and the Senate's July 22 passage of S 1118, the House District of Columbia Committee made no move to hold hearings on home rule proposals.

On Aug. 4 President Johnson, in a letter to House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.), made another strong appeal for home rule, saying, "For much too long this nation has tolerated in the District of Columbia conditions that our ancestors fought a revolution to eliminate. For much too long we have imposed on many hundreds of thousands of citizens who live in the District a badge of inferiority -- the stigma of unworthiness to guide their own affairs. For much too long we have denied at our nation's capital the principles of representative government for which we stand throughout the world." Mr. Johnson said, "I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that this action by the Senate must not meet the fate of home rule bills passed by the Senate in previous Congresses." Calling it "a national disgrace" that Washington residents have no voice in their own affairs, Mr. Johnson urged that the House "be given the opportunity, and promptly, to restore the basic rights of democracy at the very heart of the greatest constitutional system in the world." (For text, see p. 1408)

Discharge Petition

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) Aug. 11 filed a discharge petition to relieve the House District of Columbia Committee of jurisdiction over HR 4644, the Administration bill, and bring it to the floor. The petition required 218 signatures, a majority of the House membership. Home rule supporters hoped to gain the signatures by Sept. 2 and thereby bring the bill to the floor by Sept. 13. (Under House rules, a discharged bill can be called up only on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, except during the last six days of the session, and must have been on the discharge calendar seven legislative days before being brought up. For discharge procedure, see p. 17.)

The following day, Aug. 12, the District Committee announced that hearings on HR 4644 and related bills would start Aug. 18.

Unsuccessful efforts had been made in 1960 and 1962 to discharge the District Committee from consideration of

Discharge Petition

The discharge petition is a little-used parliamentary device designed to permit a majority of Representatives to bring to the House floor legislation that has been blocked by a legislative committee or the Rules Committee.

The modern discharge rule was first adopted in 1910. The present form of the rule, adopted in 1935, permits a majority of the House (218 Members in the 89th Congress) -- by signing a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill (popularly called a discharge "petition") -- to bring to the House floor after a complicated series of parliamentary steps:

(1) any public bill that has been before a standing committee of the House for 30 days; or

(2) any committee-approved bill that has been before the House Rules Committee for seven legislative days without receiving a special "rule" for floor debate.

In addition, the discharge rule permits dislodging of a special rule from the Rules Committee for debate on a bill that has been before a standing committee for 30 days -- a combination of the first two procedures.

The following table shows the extent to which the discharge petition was used between its adoption in 1910 and the adjournment of the first session of the 89th Congress in October 1965. Although 23 bills were pried loose from Committee by the discharge method and 19 of those ultimately passed the House, only two were eventually enacted into law: the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the 1960 federal pay raise bill. Others were defeated in the Senate or vetoed. However, the discharge petition was used in 1960 to force the House Rules Committee to clear a civil rights bill for floor action.

Congress	Petitions Filed	Bills Discharged	Discharged Bills That Passed House
61 (1909-10)	223		
62-67 (1911-22)	241	figures not available	
68 (1923-24)	4	1	0
69 (1925-26)	4	0	0
70 (1927-28)	2	0	0
71 (1929-30)	5	0	0
72 (1931-32)	12	1	1
73 (1933-34)	31	1	1
74 (1935-36)	33	2	0
75 (1937-38)	43	3	2
76 (1939-40)	37	2	2
77 (1941-42)	15	1	1
78 (1943-44)	21	3	3
79 (1945-46)	35	1	1
80 (1947-48)	20	1	1
81 (1949-50)	34	3	3
82 (1951-52)	14	0	0
83 (1953-54)	10	1	1
84 (1955-56)	6	0	0
85 (1957-58)	7	1	1
86 (1959-60)	5	1	1
87 (1961-62)	6	0	0
88 (1963-64)	5	0	0
89 (1965-)	5	1	1
	818	23	19

a home rule bill. In both years petitions collected over 200 signatures, but fell short of the majority needed.

White House Campaign

Two weeks after the discharge petition was filed, President Johnson began a vigorous campaign on behalf of home rule. On Aug. 24 he urged Congressional leaders to do everything possible to bring the measure to a vote.

On Aug. 25, in a highly unusual move, Mr. Johnson urged House members to sign the discharge petition. He said "it is an irony and disgrace that having extended self-government already to the Philippine Islands and to Puerto Rico...some people seem to be afraid to trust almost a million American citizens with the management of their own affairs here in the District of Columbia... No one doubts the outcome once that bill finally gets to the floor of the House.... But what is needed this morning is a commitment...to the only practical means of getting the bill on the floor, and that seems to be the petition to discharge the House District Committee from further delay of the bill."

The following day, while discussing the recent riots in Los Angeles, Calif., the President again referred to District home rule and hinted at the possibility of riots if Washington citizens were not given the vote. He said, "I want to warn you (in the District of Columbia)...that the clock is ticking...remember when people feel mistreated, and they feel injustices, and...they have no vote...I asked myself last night what can I do to see we don't have any more incidents as occurred in Los Angeles."

The petition had only 197 signatures as late as Sept. 2, when White House aides began calling Members and urging them to sign. By the end of the day, all but one of the needed signatures had been collected. The same day the House District Committee, in an effort to stop the discharge proceedings, ordered reported a greatly modified home rule bill (HR 10115). (See below)

On Sept. 3 the petition gained the last signature, allowing the bill to be brought up on Sept. 27, the next date on which the bill could be called up on the Discharge Calendar of the House.

Of the 218 Members who signed the petition, 192 were Democrats (ND 169, SD 23) and 26 were Republicans. (See list, p. 620)

The petition was signed by the chairmen of seven of the 20 House standing committees: Patman (Texas), Banking and Currency; Powell (N.Y.), Education and Labor; Morgan (Pa.), Foreign Affairs; Dawson (Ill.), Government Operations; Celler (N.Y.), Judiciary; Fallon (Md.), Public Works; Miller (Calif.), Science and Astronautics. Except for Aspinall (Colo.), chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, all chairmen who did not sign were Southerners.

Committee Bill. The House District of Columbia Committee Sept. 3 reported a modified "home rule" bill (HR 10115 -- H Rept 957), a combination of two bills sponsored by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) and Rep. B. F. Sisk (D Calif.). The Committee ordered the bill reported late Sept. 2, after the home rule discharge petition had reached 217 signatures. Under HR 10115 the Government would retain jurisdiction over only the old Federal City of Washington, as it existed from 1791 to 1871. The remaining area of the District, including a majority of its inhabitants, would be offered to Maryland, and if the state rejected the area the eligible voters of the rejected area would then hold a referendum on the issue of establishing a board to draft a home rule charter. If

approved, the charter would be sent to Congress, subject to amendment, and would go into effect in 90 days unless disapproved by either house.

The Committee report called the formula for an automatic, annual federal payment as proposed in HR 4644 unconstitutional and charged that the federal payment would tax all the people of the U.S. for the District without representation. The report said, "United States taxpayers would pay the District $4.4 million for the Capitol... nothing but a levy by local District officials on the sacred halls of Congress."

President Johnson Sept. 4 in a letter to House Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.) said that the Justice Department had ruled that the payment formula did not permit the city to tax federal property and "does not impose an unconstitutional delegation of the appropriation power of Congress."

Strategy. The Committee bill was scheduled for House action on the next "District Day," Sept. 13, preceding the discharged bill (HR 4644) by two weeks. However, House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.), the Administration bill's floor leader, blocked floor action on the Committee bill by inviting action on any one of seven other bills under the new 21-day rule by which the Speaker may recognize a Member to bring up a measure for House consideration if it had been before the Rules Committee for 21 days without having been granted a rule.

Compromise Moves. Even having won the victory on the discharge petition and forestalled earlier action on home rule, Administration forces were clearly uncertain of the votes needed to pass HR 4644. Many petition signers indicated they would not vote for the bill unless it was amended in several respects. And the House GOP Policy Committee Sept. 21 issued a policy statement which suggested "essential safeguards" which "must be included in any home rule legislation" including nonpartisan D.C. elections, retention of Hatch Act provisions and appropriation by Congress of the annual federal payment to the District.

In view of the objections, Multer Sept. 22 introduced a bill (HR 11218) which he said he would offer as a substitute amendment to HR 4644 when it reached the floor Sept. 27. HR 11218 contained the provisions of S 1118 as passed by the Senate, with these major changes: (1) it provided for annual Congressional appropriation of the federal payment to the District (while retaining the flexible formula for determining the payment ceiling); (2) it provided for election of the Mayor and all Council members for four-year terms in even-numbered non-Presidential election years, instead of staggering the terms of the Council with half elected every two years (this was designed to overcome some objections to holding partisan elections and waiving Hatch Act requirements; (3) it required that D.C. voters be 21 years old (instead of 18) and be residents for one year (instead of six months); and (4) it authorized the President to use federal troops or take over local police if necessary to protect the federal interest or to maintain order. While knocking out the automatic federal payment feature, which President Johnson had termed the "heart" of the bill, proponents of the substitute hoped to retain the partisan election feature.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 29 passed, by a roll-call vote of 283-117, and returned to the Senate a completely new version of S 1118. (For voting, see charts p. 1008, 1010)

Under the House version, if D.C. voters determined in a referendum that they wanted home rule, a 15-member D.C. Charter Board elected on a nonpartisan basis would be given seven months to prepare a charter which would then be submitted to D.C. voters in another referendum. If accepted, it would go into effect in 90 days unless disapproved by either house of Congress.

House approval of this substitute was considered a smashing defeat for the Administration and a serious blow to the prospects for home rule. The choice in the House was between the Charter Board plan, sponsored by Rep. B. F. Sisk (D Calif.), and the Multer version of the original Administration bill which contained compromises designed to gain support for passage. The crucial decision on the legislation came near the end of three days of heated debate and parliamentary maneuvers on a vote on the Sisk substitute. The amendment was accepted by a 198-139 teller vote -- later confirmed by a 227-174 roll call (ND 50-134; SD 72-17; R 105-23) on which a large number of Midwestern and Western Democrats left the Administration ranks. Only five or six Republicans voted against the Sisk substitute on the teller vote, despite the fact that House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) had announced that he would support the compromised Administration bill. The key vote was the teller, rather than the roll call, because the parliamentary situation was such that the leadership had to defeat the Sisk amendment on the teller vote in order to bring the Multer substitute to a vote.

Most home rule backers doubted that an acceptable plan would eventuate from the charter proposal, or survive all of its built-in hurdles, even if the latter were accepted by the Senate in a House-Senate conference. There was widespread agreement that most (though not necessarily all) of those who voted for the Sisk substitute did so in order to block the Multer compromise and kill home rule.

Many Members who had signed the discharge petition under pressure from the White House were unwilling to support the Administration on the House floor and voted for the Sisk proposal. Of the last 26 petition signers, some of whom had reportedly been annoyed by the Administration's heavy-handed tactics, 15 voted in favor of the Sisk substitute on the confirming roll call. (See list p. 620)

House Maneuvering. At the beginning of debate Sept. 27, Multer moved to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of H Res 515, an open rule (permitting amendments) which provided for five hours of general debate on HR 4644 and five minutes on each amendment, followed by one motion to recommit the bill with or without instructions and then an immediate vote on final passage of the bill (with amendments adopted previously). The motion was agreed to by a 213-183 roll call. It was opposed by 10 Democrats who had signed the discharge petition: Cabell, de la Garza, Patman, Purcell, White and Young (Texas), Walker and Morris (N.M.), Kelly (N.Y.) and White (Idaho). It picked up "yeas" from five Republicans who had not signed: Baldwin and Mailliard (Calif.), May and Pelly (Wash.) and Robison (N.Y.).

The House then adopted the rule (H Res 515) by a 223-179 roll call and agreed by a 234-155 roll call to a motion by Multer that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House for consideration of HR 4644. A majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats opposed all three votes. (For voting, see charts p. 1008, 1010)

Debate then began on HR 4644 and continued for the five hours allowed under the rule. At the end of that

period, Multer Sept. 28 submitted his amendment substituting the provisions of his bill (HR 11218) for those of HR 4644 (see above). Sisk immediately offered his Charter Board plan as a substitute for the Multer substitute. Both proposals were then open for discussion and amendment simultaneously.

Debate began Sept. 29 on the substitutes and other amendments to them. Alphonzo Bell (R Calif.) offered an amendment to the Multer proposal which required nonpartisan elections for all District officers except the Delegate to the U.S. House. In a last-ditch -- but futile -- attempt to gain GOP support, Multer accepted the amendment "in furtherance of that bipartisan effort" to "perfect a good home rule bill." The amendment was first rejected on a 63-70 standing vote but then accepted on a 123-114 teller vote.

The next move caught Administration forces off guard. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) moved to strike the enacting clause of HR 4644, which would have killed the bill entirely. The motion was first agreed to on a 144-140 teller vote, but was then rejected on a 179-219 roll call.

After this, N. Neiman Craley Jr. (D Pa.) offered an amendment to the Sisk substitute which eliminated a requirement that a majority of registered voters in the District must vote in the referendums and election. This was accepted by voice vote.

Finally, Sisk's substitute came to a vote. It was accepted by a 198-139 teller vote, and the Multer substitute as amended by the Sisk substitute (which had the effect of killing Multer's proposal) was accepted by a 198-140 teller and subsequently by a 227-174 roll call. This concluded consideration of amendments, and under the rule, the previous question (preventing amendments and bringing HR 4644 to a vote) was ordered. The only hope for the Administration forces would have been to offer the one recommittal motion permitted under the rule and to include instructions that the D.C. Committee report back the Administration bill. But under House rules a minority member opposing the bill is given the first chance at recommittal. Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) moved to recommit HR 4644 without instructions (kill the bill), which was rejected by a 134-267 roll call. The House passed the bill by a 283-117 roll call and then substituted its provisions for those of S 1118 as passed by the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- The major provisions of the House-passed bill established the following plan:

The D.C. Board of Elections would establish a date, within 100 days after enactment of the bill, on which D.C. voters would participate in (1) a referendum on the question of whether they wanted some form of local self-government and (2) an election of a 15-member D.C. Charter Board on a citywide, nonpartisan basis. Candidates for the Board could be registered electors who had lived in the District for at least three years prior to the election and who had presented, at least 45 days before the election, a petition signed by at least 300 electors. (But the President, Vice President, Members of Congress and officers and employees of the District would not be eligible for Board membership.) If the referendum was approved, the Board would automatically be established. The bill authorized $300,000 for the administrative expenses of the Charter Board. Within 210 days of the date of the election, the Board would propose a charter vesting in a local D.C. government complete power over the District legislative matters currently handled by Congress, but reserving to Congress the right to amend the charter at any time and reserving to the President the right to veto any acts of the local government. Within 45 days after the charter was proposed, it would be submitted to D.C. voters for approval in a referendum. If approved by D.C. voters, the charter would be submitted to Congress and would take effect 90 days after the referendum unless it was disapproved within that period by either chamber.

If both chambers approved the charter by a concurrent resolution before 90 days were over, the charter would take effect on the date of approval.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 29 -- Alphonzo Bell (R Calif.) -- Amend the Multer (D N.Y.) substitute (below) to require nonpartisan elections for all D.C. offices except Delegate to the U.S. House. Rejected, 63-70 standing vote; accepted, 123-114 teller.

N. Neiman Craley Jr. (D Pa.) -- Amend the Sisk (D Calif.) substitute for the Multer substitute (below) to eliminate a requirement that a majority of registered voters must vote in the referendum and election. Voice.

B. F. Sisk (D Calif.) -- Substitute for pending Multer amendment (below) -- Provide for election of a D.C. Charter Board, if D.C. voters favored home rule in a referendum, to draw up a charter which would be submitted to D.C. voters in another referendum and, if approved, would take effect in 90 days if not disapproved by either chamber of Congress. (The Multer amendment would have replaced the pending Administration bill with a modified version of the Senate bill -- see below.) Teller, 198-139.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Substitute for Administration bill, as amended by Sisk substitute (see above) -- (The original Multer amendment would have substituted the provisions of the Senate version with amendments providing: annual Congressional appropriation of the federal payment to the District; election of the Mayor and Council for four-year terms in non-Presidential election years; a minimum D.C. voting age of 21 years and a minimum D.C. residency of one year, and authority for the President to use federal troops or take over local police if necessary.) Teller, 198-140; roll call, 227-174.

REACTION -- Following the House vote, Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) said D.C. home rule was a "dead duck" for the current session and "we'll be lucky to get it next year." Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (D Md.), one of the sponsors of the Administration bill, said the only hope was to gain Senate acceptance of the House bill intact.

Senate District Committee Chairman Alan Bible (D Nev.) said he was "deeply distressed" by the House action but "I have enough optimism to hope that a conference can resolve the broad differences and produce a meaningful home rule bill." Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), a Committee member, said the House action "represents a parliamentary exercise in avoiding an issue."

In a Sept. 30 statement, White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers said "the President believes the principle of (D.C.) self-government is as vital and as essential as it ever was." He added that it was "not the time for final judgment; it is the time for constructive cooperation and time for renewed hope that the historic pledge of self-government will be redeemed for the District."

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said he would "stand in a state of marvel and wonderment at the wisdom" of Senate-House conferees if they could resolve the differences between the bills.

(Continued on next page)

Signers of D.C. 'Home Rule' Discharge Petition

Following is the list of Members who signed the petition to discharge the home rule bill from the House District of Columbia Committee in the order of signing:

1. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.)
2. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.)
3. Clarence D. Long (D Md.)
4. Donald J. Irwin (D Conn.)
5. Frank Annunzio (D Ill.)
6. Lynn E. Stalbaum (D Wis.)
7. Don Edwards (D Calif.)

abs. 8. James Roosevelt (D Calif.)

9. Jonathan B. Bingham (D N.Y.)
10. Ralph J. Rivers (D Alaska)
11. James H. Scheuer (D N.Y.)
12. Spark M. Matsunaga (D Hawaii)

– 13. J. Edward Roush (D Ind.)

14. Patsy T. Mink (D Hawaii)
15. George W. Grider (D Tenn.)
16. George E. Brown Jr. (D Calif.)
17. John R. Schmidhauser (D Iowa)
18. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.)
19. William D. Ford (D Mich.)

abs. 20. Frank J. Horton (R N.Y.)

21. Carlton R. Sickles (D Md.)
22. Henry Helstoski (D N.J.)
23. Samuel N. Friedel (D Md.)
24. Paul J. Krebs (D N.J.)
25. Fred B. Rooney (D Pa.)
26. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.)
27. John A. Race (D Wis.)
28. Lloyd Meeds (D Wash.)
29. Robert N.C. Nix (D Pa.)
30. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D Wis.)
31. John Brademas (D Ind.)
32. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.)
33. Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.)
34. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.)
35. Edward P. Boland (D Mass.)
36. Robert L. Leggett (D Calif.)
37. Augustus F. Hawkins (D Calif.)
38. Weston E. Vivian (D Mich.)

– 39. Lester L. Wolff (D N.Y.)

40. Ken Hechler (D W.Va.)
41. John J. Gilligan (D Ohio)

– 42. Robert E. Sweeney (D Ohio)

43. Jeffrey Cohelan (D Calif.)
44. John E. Moss (D Calif.)
45. Frank E. Evans (D Colo.)

– 46. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.)

* 47. Hervey G. Machen (D Md.)

48. J. Oliva Huot (D N.H.)
49. Charles A. Mosher (R Ohio)
50. William L. St. Onge (D Conn.)
51. Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio)
52. Brock Adams (D Wash.)

– 53. John H. Dent (D Pa.)

54. Paul H. Todd Jr. (D Mich.)
55. Joseph E. Karth (D Minn.)
56. Richard S. Schweiker (R Pa.)
57. Charles S. Joelson (D N.J.)
58. Joseph G. Minish (D N.J.)
59. Harold T. Johnson (D Calif.)
60. Daniel J. Ronan (D Ill.)
61. Lionel Van Deerlin (D Calif.)

– 62. John R. Hansen (D Iowa)

63. James J. Howard (D N.J.)
64. James Harvey (R Mich.)
65. James G. O'Hara (D Mich.)
66. Thomas C. McGrath (D N.J.)
67. Herbert Tenzer (D N.Y.)
68. David S. King (D Utah)
69. Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D Ind.)
70. Edward J. Patten (D N.J.)
71. Alec G. Olson (D Minn.)
72. Phillip Burton (D Calif.)
73. Billie S. Farnum (D Mich.)
74. James C. Corman (D Calif.)
75. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.J.)

abs. 76. Emilio Q. Daddario (D Conn.)

77. John Conyers Jr. (D Mich.)
78. William B. Widnall (R N.J.)
79. William A. Barrett (D Pa.)
80. Ogden R. Reid (R N.Y.)
81. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D N.Y.)
82. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.)
83. Ken W. Dyal (D Calif.)
84. F. Bradford Morse (R Mass.)
85. Edward R. Roybal (D Calif.)
86. James G. Fulton (R Pa.)

–* 87. Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.)

88. Donald M. Fraser (D Minn.)
89. Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.)
90. William D. Hathaway (D Maine)

abs. 91. Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

92. Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.)

abs. 93. Julia Butler Hansen (D Wash.)

94. William S. Moorhead (D Pa.)
95. Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.)
96. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D Mich.)
97. John G. Dow (D N.Y.)
98. William T. Murphy (D Ill.)
99. Rolland Redlin (D N.D.)
100. Sam M. Gibbons (D Fla.)
101. George M. Rhodes (D Pa.)
102. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.)
103. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D N.J.)
104. Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.)
105. Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio)
106. Henry B. Gonzalez (D Texas)
107. Lucien N. Nedzi (D Mich.)

– 108. John V. Tunney (D Calif.)

109. Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.)
110. William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

– 111. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.)

112. Charles P. Farnsley (D Ky.)

– 113. James C. Cleveland (R N.H.)

114. William J. Green III (D Pa.)
115. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)

– 116. Kenneth J. Gray (D Ill.)

117. William F. Ryan (D N.Y.)
118. Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.)
119. Robert McClory (R Ill.)
120. George P. Miller (D Calif.)
121. Jacob H. Gilbert (D N.Y.)
122. Joseph P. Addabbo (D N.Y.)
123. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.)
124. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.)

– 125. Rodney M. Love (D Ohio)

126. Dominick V. Daniels (D N.J.)
127. Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.)
128. Alphonzo Bell (R Calif.)
129. Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.)
130. Claude Pepper (D Fla.)
131. John C. Culver (D Iowa)
132. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D N.Y.)
133. Edith Green (D Ore.)

abs. 134. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.)

135. Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.)
136. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D Mass.)

– 137. Frank M. Clark (D Pa.)

138. John J. McFall (D Calif.)
139. Stanley L. Greigg (D Iowa)
140. Melvin Price (D Ill.)
141. Richard T. Hanna (D Calif.)
142. Joseph Y. Resnick (D N.Y.)
143. Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D Del.)
144. Robert F. Ellsworth (R Kan.)
145. Roy H. McVicker (D Colo.)
146. James M. Hanley (D N.Y.)
147. Richard D. McCarthy (D N.Y.)

– 148. Wendell Wyatt (R Ore.)

149. James A. Byrne (D Pa.)
150. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.)

– 151. Hugh L. Carey (D N.Y.)

152. Richard Fulton (D Tenn.)
153. John C. Kluczynski (D Ill.)
154. Florence P. Dwyer (R N.J.)
155. Charles H. Wilson (D Calif.)
156. William S. Broomfield (R Mich.)
157. Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.)

abs. 158. Stanley R. Tupper (R Maine)

– 159. N. Neiman Craley Jr. (D Pa.)

– 160. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R N.Y.)

161. Raymond F. Clevenger (D Mich.)
162. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)
163. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.)
164. James Kee (D W.Va.)
165. George H. Fallon (D Md.)
166. Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio)
167. Robert T. Stafford (R Vt.)
168. Ronald Brooks Cameron (D Calif.)
169. Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.)
170. Bernard F. Grabowski (D Conn.)
171. James H. Morrison (D La.)

– 172. Lee H. Hamilton (D Ind.)

173. George F. Senner Jr. (D Ariz.)
174. Henry P. Smith III (R N.Y.)
175. William R. Anderson (D Tenn.)
176. Cecil R. King (D Calif.)

– 177. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio)

– 178. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.)

– 179. Walter H. Moeller (D Ohio)

– 180. Clair Callan (D Neb.)

181. William T. Cahill (R N.J.)

– 182. John C. Mackie (D Mich.)

– 183. Jim Wright (D Texas)

184. Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.)
185. J.J. Pickle (D Texas)
186. Harold D. Donohue (D Mass.)

abs. 187. Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.)

– 188. James A. Burke (D Mass.)

abs. 189. Jed Johnson Jr. (D Okla.)

– 190. Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.)

191. John M. Murphy (D N.Y.)

abs. 192. Wright Patman (D Texas)

–* 193. Clark W. Thompson (D Texas)

–* 194. John Young (D Texas)

195. Thomas S. Foley (D Wash.)

–* 196. Earle Cabell (D Texas)

– 197. Richard C. White (D Texas)

– 198. Eligio de la Garza (D Texas)

– 199. Thomas G. Morris (D N.M.)

–* 200. E.S. Johnny Walker (D N.M.)

201. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)
202. Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.)

– 203. Robert N. Giaimo (D Conn.)

– 204. Dan Rostenkowski (D Ill.)

205. Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.)
206. Fernand J. St. Germain (D R.I.)

– 207. Compton I. White Jr. (D Idaho)

–* 208. Graham Purcell (D Texas)

* 209. John S. Monagan (D Conn.)

210. Joseph P. Vigorito (D Pa.)
211. Arnold Olsen (D Mont.)

– 212. Bert Bandstra (D Iowa)

213. Charles L. Weltner (D Ga.)
214. James A. Mackay (D Ga.)

– 215. Floyd V. Hicks (D Wash.)

– 216. Robert B. Duncan (D Ore.)

– 217. Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.)

218. George E. Shipley (D Ill.)

– Members who voted for the Sisk substitute.

abs. absent.

** Voted against passage of the bill.*

FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

S 1483 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 300) June 8, 1965.

● Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote June 10.

HR 9460 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 618) July 14.

S 1483 -- Passed, amended, by the House Sept. 15, after recommittal of HR 9460 was rejected by a 128-251 roll call. (See p. 1002)

● Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote Sept. 16.

PL 89-209 -- Signed into law Sept. 29.

After several years of growing Congressional and private support for federal aid for the study, development and presentation of the arts and humanities, Congress in 1965 established a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The final bill was based on an Administration proposal, which was submitted after Congressional hearings had begun on a number of bills introduced in the Senate and House. Earlier attempts to win Congressional approval for federal support of the arts had met with failure, most often because action was blocked in the House.

The National Foundation established by Congress (S 1483) consisted of two autonomous subdivisions, a National Endowment for the Arts and a National Endowment for the Humanities. Each endowment had a chairman, and a 26-member advisory council -- one on the arts and one on the humanities. Each endowment was authorized to make grants -- most of them to be matched -- for a wide range of activities. The operations of the National Foundation were to be coordinated with other federal activities through a nine-member Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities, made up of representatives of various agencies.

In addition to establishing the Foundation, S 1483 authorized two programs of financial assistance to be carried out by the Office of Education -- similar to provisions for aid for teaching science, foreign languages, history, geography and English under the National Defense Education Act. The first provided grants to state educational agencies and loans to non-profit private schools to purchase equipment suitable for use in teaching the humanities and the arts. The second provided grants for teacher training institutes to strengthen the teaching of these fields in the elementary and secondary schools. A sum of $500,000 for each of these programs was authorized for fiscal 1966 and each of two succeeding years.

S 1483 authorized appropriations for each endowment of $5 million for each of three fiscal years, 1966, 1967, and 1968. An additional annual maximum of $5 million for the Humanities Endowment and $2.25 million for the Arts Endowment were authorized to match gifts or bequests. Another $2.75 million was authorized for the Arts Endowment for matching grants to state arts agencies of $50,000 annually to each state. States without such an agency could receive a one-time grant of $25,000 -- without matching requirements -- to establish arts councils.

As enacted, S 1483 authorized total appropriations of $63 million from fiscal 1966 through 1968.

In hearings, the legislation was supported by a number of actors, educators, musicians and federal officials. There was no opposition in the Senate to the legislation. In the House, however, HR 9460, the companion bill to S 1483, was brought to the floor under the 21-day procedure because of delays by the Rules Committee.

Opponents of the legislation in the House claimed Government support of the arts and humanities would stifle private support and individual creativity. They also criticized the cost of the bill, and the speed with which it had been considered in committee.

Critics of additional federal aid to education through the Endowment for the Humanities pointed to the existing efforts of the Office of Education. Moreover, they doubted the need for a greatly expanded federal effort to help the humanities. The Wall Street Journal April 5 reported, "Since 1957 -- the year Russia's first Sputnik roared into space and the big push for more scientists got underway in the U.S. -- the annual number of U.S. college graduates with degrees in the humanities and social sciences has soared more than 50 percent, to more than 376,000.... In the same span, the total of science graduates has risen less than 20 percent, to not quite 126,000 a year."

APPOINTMENTS

S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was appointed Nov. 18 chairman of the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities.

Barnaby C. Keeney, president of Brown University, was named on the same date as chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, effective upon his resignation from Brown in July 1966. For the interim period, Henry Allen Moe, former president of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, was named acting chairman.

Roger L. Stevens, chairman of the National Council on the Arts before the Foundation was established, became chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts upon enactment of S 1483. A former theatrical producer and currently trustee of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the Metropolitan Opera Assn., Stevens was questioned about possible conflicts of interest. He issued a statement Oct. 8 declaring "unequivocally that no organization with which I have an affiliation will be entitled to funds from any Government program with which I am associated."

Provisions

As signed into law, S 1483 contained the following major provisions:

Authorized establishment of a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities composed of a National Endowment for the Arts, a National Endowment for the Humanities and a Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities.

Specified that the purpose of the Foundation was to "promote a broadly conceived national policy of support for the humanities and the arts in the United States."

Prohibited any federal employee or agency from directing, controlling or supervising the policy or administration of any school or other non-federal agency, institution or organization.

Arts Endowment. Defined "arts" to include (without being limited to) music, dance, drama, architecture, folk art, creative writing, painting, sculpture, photography, graphic and craft arts, industrial design, fashion design, movies, television, radio, tape recording and other arts related to the presentation, performance, execution and exhibition of these major art forms.

Established a National Endowment for the Arts within the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Transferred the existing National Council on the Arts (established under PL 88-579) from the Executive Office of the President to the Arts Endowment to advise the chairman of the Arts Endowment, review applications for federal arts funds and make recommendations about the applications. Raised its number of members from 24 to 26.

Provided that the chairman of the existing Council would be chairman of the Arts Endowment, appointed for a four-year term and eligible for reappointment.

Aid to Groups and Individuals. Authorized the chairman of the Arts Endowment, with the advice of the National Arts Council and the Federal Council on Arts and Humanities (see below), to make matching grants to (1) individuals "engaged or concerned with the arts"; and (2) groups (including non-profit organizations and state agencies or public agencies, which, under S 1483, were distinct from state arts councils or state-sponsored arts programs -- see below).

Provided the federal grants would be used for the purpose of supporting or providing:

- Production (i.e., involving the "execution or rendition of the arts") which had "substantial artistic and cultural significance, giving emphasis to American creativity and the maintenance and encouragement of professional excellence";
- Productions "meeting professional standards or standards of authenticity," irrespective of origin which were of "significant merit" and which would otherwise be unavailable to citizens in many parts of the country;
- Projects (i.e., programs such as commissioning of works of art, awarding of medals for artistic achievements and rental, purchase or construction of facilities and purchase or rental of land) which would encourage and assist artists and enable them to achieve "standards of professional excellence";
- Workshops (i.e., amateur productions) that would encourage and develop public appreciation of the arts;
- Other relevant projects, including surveys, research and planning in the arts.

Limited the grants to one-half the total cost of a project, production or workshop, but allowed up to 20 percent of the funds allotted by the Arts Endowment for the above projects, productions or workshops for any one year to be used for grants covering up to the full cost of a project or production in cases where a group or individual could not match the funds they applied for.

Specified that no grants could go to a group if the net earnings of a project or production benefited a private stockholder or individual.

Authorized the chairman of the Arts Endowment to accept money or other property donated to the Arts Endowment.

Authorized appropriations of $5 million annually to the Arts Endowment during fiscal 1966-1968 for grants to groups and individuals.

Authorized appropriations of up to $2,250,000 to the Arts Endowment during any fiscal year to match donations to the Endowment.

Aid to State Programs. Authorized continuing, annual appropriations (beginning with fiscal 1967) of $2,750,000 to the Arts Endowment to be divided equally among the states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands. (Each was thus allotted $50,000 annually.)

Provided that the funds would be used for matching grants to states, D.C. and the possessions to cover up to one-half the total cost of an existing state project or production or one-half the cost of developing state projects or productions that would "furnish adequate programs, facilities, and services in the arts to all the people and communities" in each state.

For a state to receive the funds, required the state to submit a plan before the first day of any fiscal year to the chairman of the Arts Endowment which:

- Designated or provided for establishment of a state agency to administer the state plan;
- Provided that funds paid to the state would be spent only on projects or productions approved by the state agency which carry out one or more of the five objectives listed above under aid to groups and individuals.

Authorized one-time, non-matching grants of up to $25,000 (taken out of the $50,000 allotment) to each state, and the possessions to plan and establish a state arts agency; provided that the $25,000 would be made available in the first fiscal year in which a state is allotted funds under this section following enactment of the bill. (There currently were 24 states without state arts councils.)

Provided that, in the case of the District of Columbia, matching grants would go to the D.C. Recreation Board.

Humanities Endowment. Defined "humanities" to include (without being limited to) the study of language, literature, jurisprudence, history, archeology, and the history, criticism, theory and practice of art; and aspects of the social sciences "which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods."

Established a National Endowment for the Humanities within the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Authorized establishment in the Humanities Endowment of a National Council on the Humanities composed of a chairman (who would also be chairman of the Endowment) appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a four-year term and eligible for reappointment, and 26 members from private life appointed by the President for six-year terms.

Provided the National Council on the Humanities would advise the chairman of the Humanities Endowment, review applications for funds and make recommendations on the applications.

Authorized the chairman of the Humanities Endowment, with the advice of the National Council on the Humanities and the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities (below), to:

- Develop and encourage a national policy to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities.
- Initiate and support research and programs to strengthen the "research potential" (e.g., libraries) of the United States by giving grants, loans and other forms of assistance to individuals or groups supporting such activities.
- Award fellowships and grants to institutions or individuals for training and workshops in the humanities. (Provided that fellowships to individuals might be used for studying or doing research at a non-profit institution of the recipient's choice. This provision was directed at the graduate level of study.)

● Foster the interchange of information in the humanities (e.g., by providing grants to universities for visiting lecturers).

● Foster, through grants or "other arrangements with groups," public understanding and appreciation of the humanities.

● Support the publication of scholarly works in the humanities.

Limited grants to workshop activities which charged admission to the general public to 30 percent of the total cost of such activities.

Authorized the chairman of the Humanities Endowment to accept money or other property donated to the Humanities Endowment.

Authorized appropriations of $5 million annually to the Humanities Endowment during fiscal 1966-1968 for grants, loans, fellowships and other types of financial assistance for the humanities, as authorized (above).

Authorized annual appropriations of up to $5 million to the Humanities Endowment to match donations to the Endowment.

Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities. Established in the Foundation a Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities to advise the chairmen of the two endowments, to coordinate the activities of the two endowments, to coordinate the programs of the Foundation with other related federal programs and to plan participation in "major and historic national events."

Provided that the Council would have the following members: the chairmen of the two endowments, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the director of the National Science Foundation, the Librarian of Congress, the director of the National Gallery of Art, the chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts and a member designated by the Secretary of State.

Other Provisions. Provided that the chairmen of the Arts and Humanities Endowments, respectively, would each receive the same salary as paid to the director of the National Science Foundation (currently $28,500).

Stipulated that no grants could go to a workshop (other than a workshop conducted by a school, college or university) which directly or indirectly charged admission if the proceeds were spent for any purpose other than assisting the recipient of the grant "to develop high standards of artistic excellence or encourage greater appreciation of the arts and humanities by our citizens."

Authorized appropriations of $500,000 annually during fiscal 1966-1968 for the U.S. Commissioner of Education to make payments to state educational agencies to buy equipment used to teach the arts and humanities and to remodel laboratory and other space used for the equipment.

Authorized appropriations of $500,000 annually during fiscal 1966-1968 for the Commissioner of Education to make grants to or contracts with universities to operate teacher training programs to strengthen teaching of the arts and humanities in primary and secondary schools.

Background

The Federal Government had given extensive support to scientific research and technology, and to the study of science, languages, and some social studies under the National Defense Education Act, but its support for the arts and humanities in general had been expressed through spasmodic patronage rather than direct subsidy. Over the years, there were increasing proposals for direct federal aid for the arts -- both to support large but uneconomical endeavors, such as National Opera Companies, and to support local projects, so as to spread the development and enjoyment of the arts around the country.

Much of the involvement of the Federal Government in the arts and humanities had been federally connected activities in the District of Columbia: the commissioning of buildings, parks and monuments and the establishment and support of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art (the latter supported in large part by private patrons, such as the Mellon family). A Commission of Fine Arts reviews and comments on architectural and urban design affecting the federally owned portion of the District.

Following are the highlights of proposals and activities expanding federal interest in the arts and humanities over the past 12 years:

● In 1953 the Commission of Fine Arts, at the request of President Truman, issued a report on "Art and Government" recommending the use of federal funds to purchase American art for the National Collection of Fine Arts (a part of the Smithsonian) and to assist public high schools in acquiring equipment for teaching the arts.

● In 1955 President Eisenhower proposed that Congress establish a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, but no such legislation was enacted during the Eisenhower Administration.

● In 1958 Congress passed a bill to construct a National Cultural Center in the District. The bill donated federal land, but construction funds were to be raised from private contributions. In 1963 the law was amended to authorize matching federal contributions for construction of the center, renamed for President Kennedy. (1963 Almanac p. 387)

● In 1961 President Kennedy backed legislation to establish a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts similar to President Eisenhower's proposal, but it was rejected by the House Sept. 21, 1961, on a 166-173 roll-call vote. (1961 Almanac p. 387)

● In 1961 Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, after arbitrating a N.Y. Metropolitan Opera Assn. labor dispute, issued a report Dec. 14 on "The State of the Performing Arts," in which he urged aid to the performing arts "as a new community responsibility." He supported the proposal for a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts and recommended tax concessions, federal scholarships, and housing and custodial aid by local and state governments for opera and symphony companies.

● In March 1962, President Kennedy appointed August Heckscher as Special Consultant on the Arts. Heckscher May 28, 1963, issued a report, "The Arts and the National Government," recommending establishment of a National Arts Foundation "on the model of the existing foundations in science and health" to provide the focus for federal efforts to stimulate the arts.

● In 1963 Mr. Kennedy issued an Executive Order creating the President's Advisory Council on the Arts. (However, the Council was never activated). In the same year the Senate passed a Kennedy bill (S 2379) establishing a National Council on the Arts and a National Arts Foundation to make matching federal grants to the states and non-profit professional groups to encourage and support the arts. S 2379 authorized appropriations of $5

million for grants in the first year and $10 million each year thereafter. (1963 Almanac p. 394)

● In 1964 the Office of Education added a separate Cultural Affairs Branch to give increased attention to the arts and humanities.

● In 1964 Congress passed the National Arts and Cultural Development Act establishing a National Council on the Arts in the Executive Office of the President. The Council's role was to be advisory, not to subsidize the arts. (1964 Almanac p. 427)

● In a Sept. 18, 1964, speech at Brown University, President Johnson said, "I look with greatest favor on the proposal for a national foundation for the humanities."

The President's speech at Brown followed the issuance of a report by the National Commission on the Humanities, headed by Brown University president Barnaby C. Keeney (later named chairman of the Humanities Endowment established under the 1965 bill). The Commission was established jointly in 1963 by the American Council of Learned Societies, the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States. In its 1964 report, it called for the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation to support study, teaching and research in the arts and humanities through federal grants and fellowships and through assistance in construction and expansion of libraries, classrooms, etc. The report said that the United States faced "a crisis of national leadership" because the development of the humanities lagged far behind science and technology.

ROCKEFELLER REPORT

On March 8, 1965, The Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc., released a report, after a two-year study, on "The Performing Arts: Problems and Prospects." The report recommended a major expansion of federal, state and local effort in support of the arts. It placed the "major responsibility" for the survival and growth of the arts on private initiative, but said that local, state and federal governments should also give their support. In particular, it said, the states should foster arts councils, support touring companies, remove tax burdens and various kinds of restrictive legislation, and encourage regional cooperation.

The Federal Government, the report said, should provide matching grants for theater construction, amend the copyright laws to protect artists, and abolish the 10-percent federal theater ticket tax.

1965 Developments

In his Jan. 6 State of the Union Message, President Johnson said: "To help promote and honor creative achievements, I will propose a National Foundation on the Arts." He made no mention of a Humanities Foundation. A number of bills were introduced in Congress, however, to establish a Humanities as well as an Arts Foundation. A bill (HR 334) introduced by Rep. William S. Moorhead (D Pa.) for a humanities foundation gained 87 co-sponsors (72 Democrats, 15 Republicans), more, it was claimed, than any other legislative proposal before the House. In the Senate a similar bill (S 316) was introduced by Claiborne Pell (D R.I.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee on Arts and Humanities. The Pell bill had 32 co-sponsors. In addition, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Special Labor Subcommittee, and Sen. Pell sponsored identical bills (HR 3617, S 315) to establish a National Arts Foundation.

It was not until House-Senate hearings were underway on bills to provide federal aid to the arts and humanities that the Johnson Administration submitted its own legislative proposals.

In a March 10 letter to Congress President Johnson proposed legislation to establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities with two Endowments, and to authorize $10 million a year for grants, plus up to another $10 million if matched by private contributions. The President said, "Pursuit of artistic achievement, and making the fruits of that achievement available to all its people, is also among the hallmarks of a Great Society." (For text, see p. 1350)

The Administration bill was introduced March 10 in the Senate (S 1483) by Pell and in the House by Frank Thompson (HR 6050).

The bill stated that support of the arts and humanities was "primarily a matter for private and local initiative," but it was also an "appropriate matter of concern to the Federal Government" to assist programs supported by local, state, regional and private agencies and organizations.

In addition to establishing the Foundation, the Administration bill authorized $1 million for two programs, operated through the Office of Education, to purchase equipment and finance teacher training institutes to strengthen teaching in the arts and humanities. Any person attending such a workshop or institute could qualify for a stipend of $75 a week during attendance, plus $15 a week for each dependent.

NATIONAL ARTS COUNCIL AUTHORIZATION

Congress Aug. 13 approved legislation (HR 4714 -- PL 89-125) which authorized appropriations for the National Council on the Arts on an annual basis. The bill amended the 1964 law (PL 88-579) which established the Council and authorized appropriations of $150,000 for it. PL 88-579 did not indicate that the authorization was intended to be an annual one; in the absence of HR 4714 the authorization would apply for the life of the Council.

HR 4714 was passed by the House April 29 on a 239-116 roll-call vote. Voting for the bill were 55 Republicans and 184 Democrats; voting against it were 70 Republicans and 46 Democrats. The bill had previously (March 15) been rejected by a 217-113 roll-call vote when it was considered on the floor under suspension-of-the-rules procedure. (For voting, see charts p. 942, 956). At that time, the bill failed by three votes of receiving the two-thirds majority necessary for passage under suspension of the rules. Supporters then obtained from the Rules Committee a rule for floor consideration of the bill, which required only a majority of the votes for passage.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare, Special Subcommitte on Arts and Humanities.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 23-March 5 on legislation to establish a national foundation to provide federal assistance to the arts and humanities. (The Senate Subcommittee and the House Special Subcommittee on Labor held joint hearings Feb. 23, but continued hearings separately). Highlights of testimony:

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 23 -- Roger L. Stevens, Special Adviser to the President on the Arts and chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, said the Administration would send Congress its recommendations for legislation to create a foundation for the arts and humanities "in the very near future." He said the combined foundation should draw on both private and federal funds to enable private, city and state institutions to offer their services to the public. He said the foundation would stimulate construction of facilities for the arts and humanities, thus reducing unemployment and aiding the economy.

Stevens announced that President Johnson had appointed him chairman of the National Council on the Arts.

Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education, said, "Federal responsibility to the arts and humanities is no different from our responsibility to the other components of our society."

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, also testified in support of federal assistance to the arts and the humanities.

S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, said his interest in proposed legislation to promote progress in the arts and humanities was based not only on the traditional concern of the Smithsonian Institution but also "on recognition that (as stated in the 1964 Report of the Commission on Humanities), 'The state of the humanities today creates a crisis for national leadership.'" He added, "Humanistic knowledge, it is generally agreed, has been neglected...at great peril to the present and the future of our country and the world."

Support from Educators and Musicians

Feb. 24 -- Barnaby C. Keeney, president of Brown University and chairman of the National Commission on the Humanities, said the establishment of a foundation for both the humanities and the arts was in the national interest and an "appropriate activity" of the Federal Government. (The Commission was established in 1963 by the American Council of Learned Societies. See p. 624).

David Winstein, member of the International Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians, AFL-CIO, asked that Congress provide assistance "for the health of all the arts and all performing and creative artists." But creative arts and artists must not be circumscribed by statute or state control, he said.

Theodore Bikel, vice president of Actors' Equity, said the expansion of America's cultural resources is a matter of "dire national need...we ask for the tools to fill that need." He added, "The myth of government subsidy being synonymous with government control or interference has been dispelled."

Frederick O'Neal, president of Actors' Equity Assn., recommended that the differences "inherent" between "education in the humanities and training for the artistic professions" and "quality efforts and student attempts" be respected in the Federal Government's role in arts and humanities.

Hy Faine, national executive secretary of the American Guild of Musical Artists, recommended separate legislation for the arts and the humanities, as did Harold Weston, chairman of the National Council on the Arts and Government, Inc.

John A. Ryan, president of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, supported establishment of a National Humanities Foundation to support both the arts and the humanities.

Feb. 25 -- Arlan R. Coolidge, professor of music at Brown University, supported establishment of separate foundations. Absorption into the physical sciences of scholars and lack of funds for research and artistic endeavors "fully justify" federal support of both areas, he said.

Albert Bush-Brown, president of the Rhode Island School of Design, said federal aid to the arts and humanities was "long overdue." He approved of the "general, non-regulatory character" of the bills.

Rise Stevens, Metropolitan Opera singer, supported federal aid to both the arts and the humanities. She said that Americans learning the arts should be able to study in this country instead of going to Europe.

Ernest W. Hartung, acting president of the University of Rhode Island, supported federal aid to both arts and humanities, in keeping with assistance provided for the sciences.

Paul Van K. Thomson, director of the liberal arts honors program of Providence College, said providing proper facilities in colleges for arts and humanities programs necessitated some federal aid.

Feb. 26 -- Gustav O. Arlt, president of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, supported a single foundation for the arts and humanities, because "the arts are humanities."

Whitney J. Oates, professor of humanities at Princeton University, represented the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. He endorsed the concept of a combined arts and humanities foundation and said that "virtually the entire academic profession" was in favor of such a foundation.

Frederick Dorian, professor of music at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and author of "Commitment to Culture," said small and medium-sized communities could not maintain an "adequate art life" without government help. "An antipoverty program," he concluded, "must fight also cultural starvation."

Frederick Burkhardt, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, said: "A lopsided, half-starved educational system is something this country simply cannot afford.... Science itself will suffer in such a culture." Burkhardt supported a combined arts and humanities foundation.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee reported the Administration bill (S 1483 -- S Rept 300) June 8 with amendments. The bill authorized appropriations of $63 million from fiscal 1966-68.

The amendments made the following changes in S 1483 as introduced: (1) authorized $2,750,000 specifically for matching grants of up to $50,000 annually for states' arts programs; (2) expanded the activities of the proposed Federal Council to include planning of "major and historic national events"; (3) included linguistics and jurisprudence under the "humanities" definition; (4) provided that standards of "professional excellence" would be encouraged in the arts and used in determining those productions eligible for federal assistance (however, the Committee report said that the addition would not preclude nonprofessional groups or individuals from receiving aid); (5) added "research" to activities which could be supported by the National Endowment for the Arts; (6) provided that the appropriations authorization for each endowment would be $5 million annually during

fiscal 1966-68 (the Administration had requested $5 million in 1966 and no limit thereafter).

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 10 passed S 1483 by voice vote and sent it to the House with the committee amendments. There was no opposition to the legislation, and only brief discussion.

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, Special Labor Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 23 and March 3 jointly with the Senate Special Subcommittee on Arts and Humanities; Feb. 24, March 22-24, separately, hearing many of the witnesses who testified before the Senate Committee.

ACTION -- July 14 reported HR 9460 (H Rept 618), a clean bill replacing HR 6050, the Administration bill. The Committee bill contained all the major provisions of the Administration bill and the Senate-approved amendments to S 1483.

The Committee made additional amendments to provide that the director of the National Gallery of Art and the chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts would be members of the Federal Council; workshops (designed to encourage the artistic development or enjoyment of amateur, student and other non-professional participants) would be included in productions assisted by the arts endowment; and that grants to workshop activities charging admission to the general public would be limited to 30 percent of the total cost of the activities.

Majority Views. The report said the proposed Foundation would serve to correct a "financial crisis facing the arts in the United States, which stems primarily from the inadequacy of private sources to support artistic excellence at an appropriate level," and a "serious imbalance between federal support for the natural or pure sciences and for humanistic research and studies." The majority report also said the Foundation would "decentralize" the arts in the United States so that "artistic excellence could be enjoyed and appreciated by far greater numbers of our citizens."

Minority Views. Seven out of ten Republican Committee members signed a report which said the bill had been "railroaded" through the Committee, and called the Committee's handling of the bill "hasty," "frivolous" and "a mockery of the legislative process." The report contended that the Committee should have waited for a report and recommendations from the National Council on the Arts before considering an expanded federal role in, and "control over," the arts and humanities. The report criticized the Committee for having given "no consideration whatsoever" to other alternatives, such as tax reforms, for federal assistance in these areas. The minority group called HR 9460 a "long step in the wrong direction" and suggested that direct federal subsidies to the arts would lower the nation's "cultural level" and "at worst" lead to "attempts at political control of culture." The report characterized the proposed Foundation as "an impenetrable thicket of duplication and overlapping" and a "formidable bureaucratic framework...only a portent of the more lavish expenditures of federal funds" to come. The report also called the view that America was culturally backward a "myth" -- America had more museums than "the total in all of Western Europe," the report stated, more than half of the world's symphony orchestras, and a number of free libraries "unparalleled anywhere in the world." Republican Committee members who signed the minority report were: Ayres (Ohio); Griffin (Mich.); Quie (Minn.); Goodell (N.Y.); Martin (Neb.); Andrews (Ala.); and Gurney (Fla.).

Additional Views. Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) opposed establishment of a national arts foundation but not of a national humanities foundation "because of the virtual identity of activities in the humanities with the formal structure of higher education to which the Federal Government already makes a major contribution." However, Quie said, grants should not be made to individuals in the humanities field but directly to an institution which would then choose the recipient. Quie stated that contrary to grants to individuals in the sciences, which were "project oriented," grants to individuals in the humanities could result in "disruptive" university relationships. Quie contended that such grants could lead to disagreements between a recipient and his institution, which the institution could not resolve because of the independent status of the recipient. Or, he said, a university might hire a person mainly because of his ability to secure a grant.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 15 passed HR 9460 with an amendment by voice vote after rejecting, by a 128-151 roll-call vote a motion by Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) to recommit (kill) the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 1002)

The House subsequently substituted the language of HR 9460 for that of the Senate-passed bill (S 1483), and passed the amended bill by voice vote.

HR 9460 was brought to the House floor under the 21-day procedure after the Rules Committee had failed to grant the bill a rule for floor debate. The special rule for House debate on this bill (H Res 478) was filed by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, and adopted by the House Sept. 13 by a 260-114 roll-call vote. Small majorities of Republicans and Southern Democrats opposed the rule. (For description of the 21-day rule, see p. 585.)

The House accepted one minor amendment to the bill and rejected five others. Three of these were proposed by H. R. Gross (R Iowa), who called the bill a "boondoggle" and said passage of it was a "further going-away party for the Treasury of the United States." His amendments would have enlarged the scope of arts activities (defined in the bill) to include belly dancing, baseball, football, other sports and pinochle and poker.

The House defeated by a 27-86 standing vote an amendment by Ogden R. Reid (R N.Y.), a supporter of the bill, to require that the Advisory Councils on the Arts and Humanities approve the proposed allocation of federal funds to assist their programs. Also rejected, by a 39-86 standing vote, was an amendment by Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) which called for Senate confirmation of the chairman of the National Arts Endowment. Under the bill's terms, the chairman of the existing National Council on the Arts, Roger L. Stevens, was to be named chairman of the Arts Endowment.

Republicans Lead Criticism of Bill

Opponents of the legislation questioned the power that would be vested in the chairmen of the Arts and Humani-

ties Endowments and their respective Councils. The chairmen could approve federal funds for programs with the advice, but not the express consent, of their respective Councils.

Critics also argued that there was no need for Government support of the arts and humanities, claimed that Government support of the arts would discourage private support, stifle individual artistic creativity and encourage mediocrity, and emphasized the cost of the bill.

William S. Broomfield (R Mich.) said that there "could be no more painful death to truly creative art in the United States, no surer punishment for the great artists in our country for daring to be different, than passage into law of HR 9460." Paul Findley (R Ill.) contended that mid-19th century and pre-World War II literature, "the greatest periods in American literature," occurred "when not one penny of either state or federal money was spent to support the arts."

Robert B. Duncan (D Ore.) asked whether it was desirable to "force the follower of Matt Dillon (a TV sheriff) to support the creative efforts in an off-Broadway avant garde theater he will not only not visit, but does not want to?" Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) called the bill "clumsy" and said it plunged the Government into the cultural world "with about the grace of a two-ton Tony Galento doing a minuet."

Inserted in the Congressional Record during House debate was a statement by the House Republican Policy Committee opposing HR 9460. The statement contended the arts and humanities were "thriving" and would continue to thrive "so long as the deadening hand of the federal bureaucracy is kept from the palette, the chisel and the pen."

Supporters See Crisis for Arts, Humanities

Sponsor of the House bill, Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), told the House that "we are the last civilized nation on the earth to recognize that the arts and the humanities have a place in our national life."

In an opinion voiced the same day by numerous House supporters of the bill, Carlton R. Sickles (D Md.) said the bill's cost was "modest" in comparison to the federal aid given to the sciences. He said passage of the measure was necessary to meet the "grave financial crisis facing the arts in the United States" and the crisis of inadequate teaching in the humanities. Sickles also said the bill would "correct the imbalance" between federal aid to the sciences and to the arts and humanities, would "decentralize the arts so that they can be enjoyed by a greater number of people" and would not mean political control of the two fields just as federal funds did not "diminish the stature of the Smithsonian Institution" or state funds hinder the Lincoln Center.

PROVISIONS -- See p. 621.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Sept. 15 -- William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- Provide that federal grants to state arts councils would, in the case of the District of Columbia, go to the D.C. Recreation Board. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sept. 15 -- H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Include belly dancing in the artistic activities which would be eligible to receive federal financial aid under the bill. Voice.

Gross -- Include baseball, football, golf, tennis, squash, pinochle and poker in the artistic activities which would be eligible to receive federal financial aid. Voice.

Ogden R. Reid (R N.Y.) -- Require the National Arts Council to pass on actions taken by the chairman of the Arts Endowment in granting federal aid to the arts; require the same of the National Council on the Humanities in regard to grants from the Humanities Endowment. Standing vote, 27-86.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Provide that the chairman of the Arts Endowment be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Standing, 39-86.

Gross -- Authorize federal grants to aid the arts in Appalachia and the "poverty-stricken areas" of New York and New Jersey. Voice.

Final Actions

The Senate Sept. 16 concurred in House amendments to S 1483. This action sent the measure to the White House.

Bill Signed. President Johnson Sept. 29 signed S 1483 into law (PL 89-209), establishing a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Mr. Johnson said the Foundation, with the help of state and local governments and private groups, would create: a National Repertory Theater to perform modern and ancient theater classics throughout the country; a National Opera Company; a National Ballet Company; and an American Film Institute to bring together film artists, educators and other persons "who wish to pursue this 20th century art form as their life's work." He said it also would commission musical works by American composers, support American symphony orchestras and bring more artists to schools and universities by creating grants for their residence. The Foundation, the President said, would have "an unprecedented effect on the arts and humanities of our great nation." For the first time, he said, Congress had created a device to channel money into areas which had been in "the basement" where financial help was concerned.

Chairmen of the Endowments and the Federal Council were named in November and in January 1966 the President appointed the 26 members of the Humanities Council and the two additional members of the Arts Council.

Appropriations. The Foundation received appropriations of $10,700,000 -- $7,210,000 less than requested -- in the General Supplemental bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309). Of the total amount, $5,000,000 was to be divided equally between the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. In addition, $2,000,000 ($250,000 less than requested) for the National Endowment for the Arts, and $3,000,000 ($2,000,000 less than requested) for the National Endowment for the Humanities was provided for federal matching grants. In making the cuts, the House Appropriations Committee said it would be "more prudent to first establish sound and practical operating procedures...than to administer the program in haste and commit costly errors...."

Also appropriated was the requested $1 million to the Office of Education for the procurement of school equipment and materials, and for teacher training to strengthen education in the arts and humanities.

ANTICRIME PROGRAM PRESENTED TO CONGRESS

Congress in 1965 passed several anticrime and criminal rehabilitation bills, enacting part of President Johnson's legislative proposals, but it took no action on Administration requests for a firearms control law or for a bill providing civil commitment for drug addicts.

While the session produced only a small quantity of anticrime legislation, it marked a turning point in Congressional and Administration views of the crime problem. The emphasis in the session was more on study of the underlying causes of crime than on immediate action and more on prevention and rehabilitation measures than on strictly punitive laws.

The President appointed two commissions, one national in scope and the other concentrating on the District of Columbia, and gave them the task of developing new approaches to solving the generally worsening crime problem. In addition, he emphasized his antipoverty and education programs as the long-run solution to crime.

Among bills enacted were those providing for federal assistance in training local law enforcement officers, extending federal control over stimulants and depressants (so-called "pep pills"), renewing existing juvenile delinquency legislation, authorizing new rehabilitation techniques for federal prisoners and providing for a study of manpower needs in the field of correctional rehabilitation. (See stories p. 634, 352, 632, 635, 631)

A new law made it a federal crime to kill, kidnap or assassinate the President; while another bill made it a federal crime to travel in interstate commerce for the purpose of committing arson. The latter was the so-called "fire for hire" law aimed at professional arsonists, and was the major law against organized crime passed during the session.

The President March 8 made his program known in a major message to Congress, the first Presidential message devoted exclusively to crime. (For text of the message, see p. 1394)

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

Despite the emergence of street crime as a national issue in the 1964 Presidential election campaign and despite rising crime rates nationwide (as reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation), both the President and Congress appeared reluctant to approach the problem with sweeping new legislative proposals. There appeared to be several reasons for this reluctance, including the desire of the President and Congressional Democratic leaders to push through the massive "Great Society" program during the first session of the Congress.

In addition, the President and Congressional leadership of both parties continued to see law enforcement as essentially a local problem. "Our system," the President said in his March 8 message, "rejects the concept of a national police force. The protection responsibilities lie primarily with state and local government." Time and time again in floor debate on anticrime measures, Senators and Representatives spoke against potential infringement of federal activity in state and municipal law enforcement, an area sacrosanct in local politics.

Moreover, while the President saw crime as the "malignant enemy" of life in the Great Society, as he called it in his March 8 message, he also conceived of its cure more in terms of patient therapy than urgent surgery. He said in that message:

"Plainly, laws are less likely to command the respect of those forced to live at the margins of our society. Stability and order have little meaning and small advantage to those who exist in poverty, hopelessness, and despair.

"The long-run solution to this view of crime is jobs, education and hope. This is a goal to which this country is now committed."

The President thus placed himself in tune with such modern criminological theory that found typical neighborhood and street crimes, such as muggings, rapes and breaking and entering, to be functions of poverty and ghetto life. His remarks seemed prescient of the summer riots in Los Angeles, Chicago and Springfield, Mass., which he denounced as "tragic and shocking" but which he said pointed all the more to the need to "strike at the unjust conditions from which disorder largely flows."

Mr. Johnson Sept. 8 developed his thoughts on his approach to crime in an address to the first meeting of the National Crime Commission in Washington. Turning again to the metaphor of crime as disease, he called it "a sore on the face of America." He said a major effort must be made to determine the deeper causes of crime, an effort employing all available modern scientific and technological knowledge. He added, "So let the nation know that today we have taken a pledge not only to reduce crime but to banish it," thus expressing a degree of optimism shared by few, if any, contemporary criminologists.

Background

REFERENCES: "Criminal Justice and Crime Control" (1965 Editorial Research Reports p. 123); "Anticrime Legislation" (Congress and the Nation p. 1671).

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, compiled from statistics submitted by state and local law enforcement agencies, showed a steady increase in the national crime rate since the early 1950s. Mr. Johnson said in his March 8 message that the nation's crime rate doubled from 1940 to 1965 and that it increased five times faster than did the population from 1958 to 1965. (For 1963 crime statistics, see 1964 Almanac p. 257) Though widely accepted, the FBI's statistical reports were criticized by some social observers as reflecting better reporting procedures by local enforcement agencies rather than an actual increase in criminal activities.

NATURE OF CRIME

Criminal activity in America in the 1960s took place in a context of a growing population which showed a strong and continuing tendency to locate in urban areas. Crime generally fell into two categories: organized crime and random crimes against the person or property.

Organized crime was by far the less visible, more complex and more profitable. Historically, organized crime, or racketeering, was the successor to the gangland style operations of major bootlegging and gambling personalities during the 1920s and 1930s. Characteristically, however, organized crime in the 1960s had moved away from murder, bombings and other forms of violence as standard operational procedures. Organized crime was

said to depend in large measure on illegal gambling as its major source of income, although there were strong indications that it had moved well into the field of illicit drug traffic because of the unusually high profits in that area.

Witnesses before the 1963 hearings of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee unfolded a detailed picture of organized crime established on a nationwide basis under the control of regional heads. One witness was Joseph Valachi, alleged to have been a former member of the "Cosa Nostra" (Our Family), the successor to the Mafia in the United States. He described the operations of that organization in several sections of the country. (1963 Almanac p. 1101)

Organized crime was the more difficult for law enforcement officers to combat because it worked just beyond the fringes of the law, often with profits being pumped into quasi-legitimate businesses to serve as fronts for illicit operations. It made use of expensive legal talent. It avoided violence as that would invite police investigation and public outrage.

The other type of crime was perpetrated by individuals or small groups. It was often directed toward violence for its own sake -- such as assault, mugging, rape, or wanton destruction of property -- or toward relatively small profits (compared with organized crime) -- such as housebreaking, burglary, "tailgating" (stealing from parked trucks), highjacking, purse-snatching and shoplifting. In combating this type of crime, the overwhelming majority of which fell within the jurisdiction of state and local police, law enforcement officers found themselves hampered by jurisdictional boundaries, search warrant laws, and out-of-date procedures.

Two other factors complicated the crime picture: Supreme Court rulings on the rights of individuals and the migration of many Negroes to urban areas.

Beginning in the 1950s, the Court developed a line of cases extending to persons accused of both federal and state crimes a number of rights, including the rights to counsel and to be advised that nothing need be said by a suspect to police during interrogation. The Court held that these rights applied as soon as police charged a person with crime and did not remain suspended until the time of trial.

The thrust of the Court's decisions, however, was largely limited to confessions and their admissibility in court. It held in Escobedo v. Illinois (1964) that a confession obtained while the prisoner was being denied an opportunity to speak with his lawyer was inadmissible at trial. The Court did not say, however, that the defendant could not be tried and convicted on evidence other than his confession.

That case and others gave rise to criticism of the Court. Law enforcement officials, including FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, contended that the Court's rulings were inhibiting standard police investigative procedures to the detriment of the public safety. Other observers charged, however, that police had long been accustomed to relying on confessions for their major evidence and that the new rulings simply meant that new police methods had to be developed, methods directed more toward obtaining physical evidence.

The Negro migration to the cities raised a number of problems in law enforcement, the most visible of which was the attitude of police and Negro toward each other. During final debate Sept. 8 on the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) discussed this problem and concluded that "new and innovating programs" of training and education were necessary to overcome it. Special branches concerned with community relations were established in police departments of many cities, particularly in the North, to deal with allegations of "police brutality" and generally to attempt to smooth areas of friction between Negroes and police.

The President's Program

It was against this background that the President March 8 urged Congress to enact a number of anticrime measures. He emphasized that the Federal Government could act best in four areas: "organized crime, narcotic and drug control, regulation of gun sales, and law enforcement activities in the District of Columbia." He added that federal efforts in the areas of juvenile delinquency studies, assistance in training local peace officers and in providing comprehensive surveys of crime would be useful. The rest, he said, meaning the major burden of combating crime, would fall to state and local governments.

Organized Crime. Pointing to a "tenfold increase in racketeering convictions" by the Justice Department since 1961, the President said that coordinated federal efforts in this area were increasingly effective. He said these efforts were "a mere beginning," however, and that the Justice Department would submit legislative proposals to "strengthen and expand these efforts generally." He made no specific proposals in the message.

Major proposals introduced during the session were contained in a package of four bills submitted June 24 by Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio). They were:

S 2187: Made it a crime to be a member of the Mafia or any other such "secret society...dedicated to commit unlawful acts against the United States."

S 2188: Made it a crime to obstruct federal investigations by attempting to bribe or intimidate a federal agent or his informant.

S 2189: Legalized certain wiretapping by federal agents for violations of federal law. The Justice Department in past years supported similar legislation. (See 1964 Almanac p. 77)

S 2190: Permitted witnesses in federal grand jury investigations to be compelled to testify and provided that they could be granted immunity from prosecution based on their compelled statements. The Justice Department supported this "witness immunity" bill.

The package of four bills was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, but no hearings were held in 1965.

The legislation was an outgrowth of hearings held by the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. The Subcommittee, of which McClellan was chairman, March 3 released a report (S Rept 72) on its 1963 investigations into organized crime and the Cosa Nostra and its 1964 hearings on illicit traffic in narcotics. The report recommended the four bills above.

A majority of the Subcommittee proposed a national commission that would act as a clearinghouse for criminal intelligence and as an investigative agency in organized crime, "in a status similar to that of a Congressional committee." Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) opposed the recommendation as a step toward establishment of a national police force, "which is contrary to our traditional concepts of local self-government in this subject area." *(Continued on next page)*

Narcotic and Drug Control. The President asked for laws extending federal control over depressant and stimulant drugs, the so-called "pep pills," and providing for civil commitment and limited mandatory minimum sentences for narcotics addicts. The Administration backed a bill (HR 2) which fulfilled the first request, becoming a law (PL 89-74) as the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965 to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The law extended federal regulation to barbiturates, amphetamines and other drugs affecting the central nervous system or producing hallucinogenic effects. (See story p. 352)

The Administration also supported two bills (S 2152, HR 9167) providing for civil commitment of drug addicts in lieu of imprisonment. Senators McClellan and Lausche introduced a similar bill (S 2191) as part of their anti-racketeering proposals. Hearings were held in the House, but no bill was reported. (See story p. 673)

Firearms. Mr. Johnson asked for amendments to the 1938 Federal Firearms Act to prohibit firearms shipments in interstate commerce except among importers, manufacturers and dealers licensed by the Treasury Department (thus stopping mail order deliveries to individuals), to prohibit licensees from selling firearms to persons under 21 years of age or shotguns or rifles to persons under 18 and to enable states to strengthen their own gun control laws.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) March 22 introduced an Administration bill (S 1592), and Rep. John M. Murphy (D N.Y.) March 23 introduced an identical bill (HR 6628), one of 20 such measures introduced in the House. The Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency under Dodd's chairmanship and the House Ways and Means Committee held extensive hearings on the bills, but none was reported. (See story p. 640)

Juvenile Delinquency. The President asked for additional funds for federally sponsored study and demonstration projects on juvenile delinquency. The Administration subsequently asked for a two-year extension of the 1961 Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act, but the House cut the request to one year and authorized an appropriation of $6.5 million for fiscal 1966, down from the $10 million fiscal 1965 appropriation. The extension became law (PL 89-69) on July 8. (See story p. 632)

Law Enforcement Assistance. Mr. Johnson urged enactment of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 to supplement such federal training programs for local law enforcement officers as the FBI had conducted for a number of years. The Act was intended to provide training programs and demonstration projects in police work to update and improve the standards of local law enforcement personnel.

The House Aug. 2 passed an amended Administration bill (HR 8027), introduced May 31 by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.). The Senate Sept. 8 passed HR 8027 and cleared it for the President. The bill authorized an appropriation of $10 million to implement the Act in fiscal 1966. (See story p. 634)

Presidential Commission. The President March 8 announced his intention to appoint a national commission to study the causes and cures of crime. He subsequently by Executive Order established the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and July 26 appointed Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach as its chairman.

The other members of the Commission were: Miss Genevieve Blatt, former deputy attorney general of Pa.; Judge Charles D. Breitel of New York State Supreme Court, appellate division; Kingman Brewster Jr., president of Yale University; Garrett Byrne, district attorney of Suffolk County, Mass.; Thomas J. Cahill, chief of police, San Francisco; Otis Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times; Leon Jaworski, lawyer, of Houston, Texas; Thomas Lynch, attorney general of Calif.; Ross L. Malone Jr., former Deputy Attorney General; William P. Rogers, former Attorney General; U.S. District Court Judge James B. Parsons of Chicago; Lewis F. Powell, Jr., president of the American Bar Assn.; Robert G. Storey, lawyer, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, president of the League of Women Voters; Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City; Herbert Wechsler, professor of law at Columbia University; Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League; and U.S. District Court Judge Luther W. Youngdahl of Washington, D.C.

The members of the President's crime commission for the District of Columbia, named July 16, were: Herbert J. Miller Jr., former Assistant Attorney General, chairman; Marjorie Lawson, former judge of the D.C. Juvenile Court, vice chairman; Frederick C. Ballard, former president of the D.C. Bar Assn.; Donald Bittinger, president of the Washington Gas Light Co.; Clarence Ferguson, dean of the Howard University Law School; Abe Crash, lawyer, of the Washington firm of Arnold and Porter; David A. Pine, retired district court judge; William P. Rogers, former Attorney General; and Patricia M. Wald, lawyer.

When the President announced his appointments to the District Commission, he emphasized that he wanted to make the District a model of law enforcement for the nation. He stressed his "determination that crime in the District of Columbia, like crime in all our cities, must, and will, be brought under control."

In remarks to the national commission Sept. 8, the President said: "I want to know why one-third of all parolees revert to crime. I want to know why one man breaks the law and another living in the same circumstances does not. I want to know why drug addiction is increasing among our youth. I want to know why organized crime continues to expand despite our best efforts to prevent it. I want to know why juvenile delinquency knows no economic or educational barriers."

Legislation authorizing funds for the two commissions (S J Res 102 -- PL 89-196) was enacted in September. It authorized $1.5 million, divided between the 18-month study of the national commission ($1.1 million) and the 12-month study of the District of Columbia commission ($400,000). Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) Aug. 5 introduced S J Res 102, which was reported Aug. 16 by the Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 602) and passed by the Senate by voice vote on Aug. 18. The House Judiciary Committee Aug. 31 reported the bill (H Rept 902) and the House passed it by a roll-call vote of 339-0 on Sept. 7. It was signed into law Sept. 21. (For voting, see chart p. 996)

Other Legislation

Arson. Congress in July enacted a bill (HR 6507 -- PL 89-68) which made it a federal crime to travel in interstate commerce for the purpose of committing arson, a practice called "fire for hire." Such activity could be punished by a maximum $10,000 fine and/or five years in prison. In requesting the law, an amendment to the interstate racketeering law, the Justice Department said that

professional arson had become a "profitable business" in organized crime and had cost more than $16 million in insurance claims in the prior 10 years. State law enforcement was frustrated when arsonists fled to another state, the Department said.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) March 18 introduced HR 6507, which was reported April 27 by the House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 264) and passed by the House by voice vote May 3. The Senate Judiciary Committee June 22 reported the bill (S Rept 351) and the Senate passed it by voice vote on June 24. It was signed into law on July 7.

Bomb Threats. Another bill (HR 6848 -- PL 89-64) provided a civil penalty of not more than $1,000 against persons who falsely reported bombs aboard planes, motor vehicles, railroads or vessels. The penalty was to be recovered by a civil action brought in the name of the United States. The Justice Department requested the law. Prior to 1961, the law provided penalties of up to $1,000 fine and/or one-year imprisonment for false bomb threats. In 1961 it was amended to include persons who made such reports without malicious intent, and for persons having malicious intent, maximum penalties of fines up to $5,000 and/or five-year imprisonment were provided. The Department said it found it difficult to obtain convictions against persons of good repute who reported bombs as a joke or prank but without malice, as juries were reluctant to render verdicts of guilty. HR 6848 eliminated the fine and prison sentences for persons acting without malice, but left the $5,000/five-year penalty for malicious intent intact.

Celler March 26 introduced the bill, which was reported April 27 by the House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 263) and passed by the House by voice vote May 3. The Senate Judiciary Committee June 22 reported the bill (S Rept 352) and the Senate passed it by voice vote on June 24. It was signed into law July 7.

Presidential Assassination. Congress also enacted a bill (HR 6097 -- PL 89-141) making it a federal crime to kill, kidnap or assault the President and certain other high Government officials. (See story p. 582)

Prisoner Rehabilitation. Congress enacted a bill (HR 6964 -- PL 89-176) providing for new methods of rehabilitating federal prisoners, including establishment of prerelease treatment centers ("halfway houses"), emergency leaves and work-release programs. (See story p. 635)

Correctional Rehabilitation. Also enacted was a bill (HR 2263 -- PL 89-178) authorizing a three-year study of the manpower and training needs in the field of correctional rehabilitation . (See story in next column)

D.C. Crime. Both the House and Senate passed versions of a bill (HR 5688) amending the District of Columbia Criminal Code and providing for three-hour police interrogation of suspects, but the bill remained in conference at the end of the session. (See story p. 662)

Boxing Commission. The House passed but the Senate did not act upon a bill (HR 8635) establishing a Federal Boxing Commission to rid that sport of racketeering. (See story p. 669)

Bail Reform. The Senate Sept. 21 passed an omnibus bail bill (S 1357), the Bail Reform Act of 1965, but the House took no action on the measure. (See story p. 636)

Pretrial Information. Subcommittees of the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings on a bill (S 290) to restrict information released to the press about persons accused of federal crime, but did not report the bill. (See story p. 633)

FBI -- JUSTICE SKIRMISH

A brief flareup of charges and counter-charges between the Justice Department and the FBI occurred in July during the hearings on invasion of privacy by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure. (See story p. 1526) The hearings probed activities of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), especially its use of wiretaps and other electronic eavesdropping devices, and news reports tied in the hearings with the Department's organized crime drive, as follows:

July 17 -- According to news reports, a Justice Department official said disclosures in the Subcommittee of wiretap violations by IRS agents "will kill" the Department's campaign against crime. Justice Department sources reportedly also said the campaign had deteriorated since President Kennedy's death. The FBI stopped giving information to the Organized Crime Section of the Justice Department, Department officials reportedly said, and "we started running out of gas."

July 20 -- In an Associated Press interview, Attorney General Katzenbach denied that the FBI had stopped cooperating in the campaign against organized crime. Katzenbach said the FBI's commitment to the campaign was "beyond question." However, he said, the FBI and the other 26 federal agencies involved in the anti-organized crime drive had "a great deal of professional pride and organizational jealousy" which kept them from giving the Justice Department information. (Though a division of the Justice Department, the FBI in practice is semi-autonomous.)

July 22 -- FBI director J. Edgar Hoover strongly denied Katzenbach's allegation and stated that there had been "no diminuation of reports by the FBI" to the Justice Department.

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING

HR 2263 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 381) May 27, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 21.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 543) Aug. 6.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote Aug. 11.
- House agreed by voice vote to the Senate amendments Aug. 26.

PL 89-178 -- Signed into law Sept. 10.

A three-year study of the nation's needs in manpower and training in the field of rehabilitation of prisoners and delinquents was authorized and funded by Congress in 1965. The bill (HR 2263 -- PL 89-178), known as the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965, was sponsored by Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.).

HR 2263 amended the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants for studies of personnel needs in the correctional field -- probation officers, social workers, rehabilitation counselors and the like.

It was generally anticipated that the study would be carried out by the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, a private organization established in March 1965. The Commission's directors included representatives of the American Bar Assn.,

American Correctional Assn., National Council on Crime and Delinquency and other professional organizations.

When President Johnson Sept. 10 signed the bill into law, he said: "If we are to find new and better ways to help parolees return to society and to a good and useful life for themselves and their families, we must have highly trained specialists at our disposal. The studies to be financed under this bill will tell us the kind of specialists we need, the number we must have, and what training we must provide for them."

The bill was supported by the Departments of Justice and HEW, and endorsed by 25 Governors and more than 100 state and local officials in the correctional field.

There was no opposition to it in Congress, and the House and Senate versions of the bill differed in only one respect. The House version specified that advice on the grants should come from the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation while the Senate version called for a new Advisory Council on Correctional Manpower and Training to furnish the advice. The House accepted this amendment without controversy.

The full authorized amount of $500,000 to carry out the first year of the study was provided in the general supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 11588).

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law HR 2263:

Authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants to cover part of the cost of a coordinated, three-year study of personnel needs, training resources and teaching methods in correctional rehabilitation. The grants could go to one or more non-governmental organizations engaged in correctional rehabilitation activities.

Established the National Advisory Council on Correctional Manpower and Training, to consist of 12 members appointed by the Secretary to advise him on applications for grants.

Authorized appropriations of $500,000 for fiscal 1966 and $800,000 for each of the two succeeding years to carry out the study program.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ACT

HR 8131 -- Reported, amended, by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 363) May 20, 1965.
S 1566 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 318) June 11.
HR 8131 -- Passed by the House by voice vote June 24.
● Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 29.
PL 89-69 -- Signed into law July 8.

Congress in 1965 passed a bill (HR 8131) extending the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 for one year, to June 30, 1967, and authorizing appropriations of $6.5 million for fiscal 1966 and $10 million for fiscal 1967. The bill made no changes in the substance of the Act.

The Act had been amended in 1964 to run through fiscal 1966, but no funds had been authorized for that year, which began June 30, 1965. The appropriation bill for the Health, Education and Welfare Department (HR 7765) provided the full $6.5 million in authorized funds.

President Johnson March 8 in his message on crime asked Congress to extend the Act. (For text of the message, see p. 1394)

BACKGROUND -- Congress in 1961 in PL 87-274 established the anti-juvenile delinquency program for three years and authorized $10 million a year. In 1964 the program was extended through fiscal 1966, but funds, totaling $10 million, were authorized only for fiscal 1965. Fiscal 1965 appropriations for programs under the Act amounted to $10 million, plus an additional $1.5 million for a special demonstration program in the District of Columbia. (1961 Almanac p. 204, 1964 Almanac p. 256)

PL 87-274 provided three major methods to combat juvenile delinquency: (1) grants for comprehensive or special demonstration projects involving control, prevention and rehabilitation; (2) grants and contracts for training personnel in delinquency control; and (3) technical assistance services such as dissemination of information from demonstration projects.

Rep. John Brademas (D Ind.) June 24 said that under the Act 16 communities in 13 states had undertaken comprehensive demonstration projects and that 24 special demonstration projects would be underway in July. He said that over 100 training projects had been established at 12 university-based training centers, and that over 12,500 persons had participated in information seminars on juvenile delinquency control techniques which had been established by over 50 grants. He said comprehensive demonstration projects to be supported under funds authorized by HR 8131 would be only those currently operating in Boston, New Haven, New York City and the District of Columbia.

Brademas May 12 introduced HR 8131 and Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) March 18 introduced a similar bill in the Senate. The bills proposed to extend the Act for two additional years.

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

ACTION -- May 20 reported (H Rept 363) HR 8131 with an amendment to extend the Act for only one year, until June 30, 1967. The bill also authorized $6.5 million for the program in fiscal 1966 and $10 million in fiscal 1967.

The report said the Committee planned to review the operations of the program in 1966. It noted that many of the juvenile delinquency programs established with federal aid were being "phased into" the programs financed through the Office of Economic Opportunity.

In separate views, Hugh L. Carey (D N.Y.) said the program was particularly useful to the "Mobilization for Youth" program of New York City. He said the New York police commissioner had endorsed an extension of the law.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) said the program had been "a major disappointment" to its Congressional supporters because of excessive planning and little action.

Floor Action. The House June 24 passed HR 8131 by voice vote with the committee amendment.

During debate on the bill, Reps. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) and Albert H. Quie (R Minn.), members of the Education and Labor Committee, said they would oppose any further extension of the program. Pucinski said the program had not taken "advantage of the excellent opportunity given" in the original Act, but had "conveniently transferred all of the programs in the large cities...over to the antipoverty program." He contended that not "one new concept...or idea" for combatting juvenile delinquency had come out of the program since it began in 1961.

John Brademas (D Ind.), sponsor of HR 8131, said that results of the program were "encouraging" and were making "headway" in combatting delinquency. Brademas confirmed that many of the major community demonstration projects were being "phased into" the war on poverty program under the Office of Economic Opportunity, and said it had always been intended that state and local governments, rather than the Federal Government, would permanently finance programs authorized under the Act. However, he said, no decision should be made on phasing out federal involvement until recommendations were made by the Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, which was making a "continuing review" of the program.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- June 11 reported S 1566 (S Rept 318), amended, extending the Act for two years, to June 30, 1968, and authorizing appropriations of $6.5 million for fiscal year 1966 and $8.3 million each for fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

The report said the additional funds for fiscal years 1967 and 1968, amounting to $1.8 million above the requested $6.5 million each year, were for the specific purpose of encouraging training of youth workers by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency. The additional funds were sponsored by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.).

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate June 29 by voice vote passed and sent the House bill (HR 8131) to the President.

MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

A law (PL 89-260) signed by the President Oct. 19 authorized a third building for the Library of Congress, to be named in honor of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. It met both the expanding needs of the Library of Congress and the desire for a monument to Madison in Washington, D.C. The Madison Memorial Commission, set up by Congress in 1960, had recommended a smaller, independent library to honor him.

The enacted bill was the House version of a Senate bill (S J Res 69 -- S Rept 641) which had originally directed the General Services Administration to construct the library. The Senate bill reflected criticism of recent construction by the Architect of the Capitol, J. George Stewart. (1963 Almanac p. 176)

The House version of S J Res 69, as enacted, authorized construction of the library by the Capitol Architect under the direction of the Congressional Office Building Commissions and the Joint Committee on the Library, and after consultation with architects designated by the American Institute of Architects. The bill authorized appropriations of up to $75 million for the building and an additional $10,000 for expenses of the Madison Commission.

The House bill (H J Res 642) was passed by a 328-5 roll-call vote Oct. 1 after a motion by Rep. James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) to authorize a study of a visitors' center near the Capitol was rejected on a 17-321 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1012) The House then substituted the language of its bill for the text of S J Res 69, and the Senate accepted the changes by voice vote Oct. 5.

PRETRIAL INFORMATION

The controversy over balancing the constitutional guarantees of a free press and fair trial was the subject of Senate hearings Aug. 17-20. No action was taken on the bill (S 290).

The issue of prejudicial pretrial publicity was brought sharply into focus in the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy, a report critical of news media handling of the alleged guilt of the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, and of Oswald's murderer, Jack Ruby. (1964 Almanac p. 986)

Some legal spokesmen critical of press treatment of persons accused of crime advocated cutting off prejudicial information at the source, and that was the aim of S 290. The hearings were held jointly by the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittees on Constitutional Rights and on Improvements in Judicial Machinery.

S 290 was introduced Jan. 6 by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and 14 co-sponsors -- Republicans: Cooper (Ky.), Fong (Hawaii), Prouty (Vt.), Scott (Pa.) and Young (N.D.); Democrats: Burdick (N.D.), Dodd (Conn.), Inouye (Hawaii), Johnston (S.C.), Long (Mo.), McGee (Wyo.), Moss (Utah), Yarborough (Texas) and Young (Ohio).

S 290 provided: "It shall constitute a contempt of court for any employee of the United States, or for any defendant or his attorney or the agent of either, to furnish or make available for publication information not already properly filed with the court which might affect the outcome of any pending criminal litigation, except evidence that has already been admitted at the trial. Such contempt shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000."

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 17 -- Morse, a former law school dean, said that while it might not be desirable or constitutional to curb the press, "it is both desirable and constitutional to limit what attorneys may cause to be published prior to a trial." He urged setting a "standard at the federal level."

Fred M. Vinson Jr., Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division, said the bill might infringe upon a defendant's right to maintain his innocence. He said that such legislation was premature in light of the many studies underway on the problem and in light of the Attorney General's April 16 ban on prejudicial statements by Department employees.

Alfred Friendly, managing editor of The Washington Post and chairman of the press-bar committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said S 290 could lower an "iron curtain behind which prejudiced or corrupt police and courts could enjoy invulnerability."

Aug. 18 -- Judge William F. Smith of the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals said the bill was needed but its language pertaining to the type of information to be suppressed should be tightened to withstand constitutional attack.

Sidney Zagri, legislative counsel to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, supported the bill, saying it would avoid repetition of the kind of "trial by press release" to which he said Teamster President James R. Hoffa had been subjected by the Justice Department.

Aug. 19 -- Prof. Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School said that because of his long interest in the subject, he agreed to draft the original version of S 290 when it was suggested by Zagri.

Aug. 20 -- Charles E. Moylan Jr., State's attorney for Baltimore City, said that self-discipline by members of the press and bar was preferable to legislation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

HR 8027 -- Reported, amended, by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 695) July 29, 1965.
- Passed, amended, by the House by a 326-0 roll-call vote Aug. 2. (See p. 984)
- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 672) Aug. 31.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 8.

PL 89-197 -- Signed into law Sept. 22.

The 89th Congress enacted the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (HR 8027 -- PL 89-197) and opened a new era in federal assistance in upgrading the quality of local law enforcement.

The Act authorized the Attorney General to make grants for studies of new police procedures and for demonstration projects of such new techniques. The aim was to determine the efficacy of new methods of crime control and to make those methods available to local law officers, either in training sessions or by other means.

Previously, federal assistance to local law officers was largely limited to training sessions given by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. While the Act envisioned continuation of those sessions, it also authorized far broader assistance. It was conditioned on the belief that many police departments lacked the resources to undertake studies of new methods of crime detection and control.

The concept of federal studies of crime control and local law enforcement problems was articulated by the Civil Rights Commission, which in 1961 urged passage of legislation authorizing the Attorney General to make grants for such studies. (1961 Almanac p. 397-398)

President Johnson March 8, 1965, in his message on crime urged passage of the Act, saying that a "major opportunity" for crime control lay in developing and testing experimental methods of law enforcement. (For text of the message, see p. 1394)

The Act authorized expenditures of $10 million in fiscal 1966, and Congress appropriated an initial $7,249,000 for the program in the general supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 11588). (See story p. 182)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 8027:

Authorized the Attorney General to make grants to public and private non-profit agencies or organizations to establish or improve programs to train local law enforcement personnel.

Authorized the Attorney General to make grants for demonstration projects on new methods of law enforcement and control, to make studies of organization, techniques and practices in the field of law enforcement and to collect, evaluate and publish the results of these studies and other matters relating to law enforcement.

Required the Attorney General to report on the program to the President and Congress by April 1, 1966, and each year thereafter, and specified that nothing in the Act should be construed as authorizing federal direction, supervision or control over any state or local law enforcement agencies.

Authorized appropriations of $10 million in fiscal 1966 to carry out the Act; required additional authorizations at a later date for fiscal 1967 and 1968.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 20 on a bill (HR 8027), the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, which authorized the Attorney General to make grants for studies of new police methods and for demonstration projects of their efficacy.

The bill was introduced May 10 by Rep. James C. Corman (D Calif.) and had the support of the American Bar Assn. as well as of several local law enforcement associations. President Johnson March 8 recommended the legislation in his message on crime.

The Committee July 29 reported HR 8027 (H Rept 695) with two amendments. It provided a $10 million authorization for fiscal 1966 instead of the open-ended authorization sought by the Administration. It also required annual reports to Congress by the Attorney General concerning the program.

Floor Action. The House Aug. 2 passed the bill by a 326-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 984)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Special Subcommittee on the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 22, 23 and 30, on bills (S 1792, S 1825) which were identical to the original version of HR 8027. Sen. Frank E. Moss (D Utah) and others April 21 introduced S 1792 and Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), who sponsored similar legislation in the 87th and 88th Congresses, April 26 introduced S 1825.

TESTIMONY -- July 22 -- Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach said the Administration had requested $10 million as an initial appropriation to finance the program for fiscal 1966, the first year of its proposed three-year duration. He said the "alarming rise in crime throughout the nation" warranted expansion of federal assistance to law enforcement. While a massive federal subsidy program was "undesirable," he said, the Federal Government could "provide selective support for model programs, programs designed to show what is possible." He mentioned new police communications techniques and use of computers as subjects for study, as well as removing such crimes as drug addiction and intra-family assaults from the criminal process. One-third of the approximately 6,000,000 arrests in the nation in 1964 were for drunkenness, he said, and methods of removing these cases from overburdened courts and crowded jails should be studied.

July 23 -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said the legislation complemented the proposed Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 (HR 2263). While S 1792 and S 1825 provided "action programs" for training, he said, HR 2263 provided for background studies to determine manpower and educational needs before personnel training began. (For story on HR 2263, see p. 631)

ACTION -- Following House passage of HR 8027, the Senate Committee reported the bill without amendment (S Rept 672) on Aug. 31.

Floor Action. The Senate Sept. 8 passed HR 8027, by voice vote without opposition.

President Johnson Sept. 22 said, in signing the bill into law (PL 89-197): "Because the anchor of society

must be an abiding respect for law and order, it is appropriate that the Federal Government provide material aid to resist crime and promote the rule of law on the local level." He noted that the Government had provided aid to local communities "for years" in the fields of housing, employment, mental health, education, transportation and welfare.

PRISONER REHABILITATION

HR 6964 -- Reported, amended, by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 694) July 29, 1965.

- Passed by the House on a 325-0 roll-call vote Aug. 2. (See p. 984)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 613) Aug. 16.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 18.
- House agreed by voice vote to Senate amendments Aug. 25.

PL 89-176 -- Signed into law Sept. 10.

New rehabilitation procedures for inmates of the federal prison system were authorized by Congress in HR 6964 -- PL 89-176, which amended the U.S. Code (Title 18, Section 4082). The new procedures, which had been in effect in some state prison systems for several years, authorized use of "halfway houses" for prisoners about to be released, permitted emergency leaves for prisoners and daytime release for paid jobs or training programs.

Only minor changes were made in the Administration measure. These reflected the fears of some Senators and Representatives about the impact on local labor markets of the work-release program. The bill was thus amended in the Judiciary Committees of both the Senate and House to stiffen safeguards for local labor pools.

The House bill required that work-release prisoners not displace employed workers and that their work and pay conditions be reasonable. The Senate added a requirement that prison officials consult local labor leaders and guarantee that existing labor pools and working conditions not be adversely affected. This was accepted by the House.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 6964:

Authorized the Attorney General to commit adult federal prisoners or youths committed to the National Training School for Boys to prerelease residential treatment centers, known as "halfway houses," whether the centers were maintained by the Federal Government or otherwise.

Authorized the Attorney General to grant trustworthy prisoners leave of up to 30 days to visit a dying relative (spouse, child, parent, brother or sister), to attend a relative's funeral, to obtain medical services not otherwise available, to meet with prospective employers or "for any other compelling reason consistent with the public interest."

Authorized the Attorney General to permit prisoners to obtain gainful employment or to enter work-training programs in communities near their places of confinement so long as the prisoners returned to confinement when not working.

Required assurances that no employed workers be displaced, that pay rates and working conditions equal those provided for similar work in the community and that prison officials consult with local labor leaders so as not to affect adversely the local labor pool or working or pay conditions.

Permitted the Attorney General to require prisoners to pay reasonable costs of their confinement.

Specified that failure to obey the terms of release constituted an escape under terms of the Escape Act.

House

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee March 31 introduced HR 6964. The Committee May 20 held a hearing on the bill and reported it (H Rept 694) July 29 with an amendment. The House Aug. 2 passed the bill with the amendment by a 325-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 984)

The Administration's draft bill was amended by the Committee to ensure that work-release program participants would not displace employed workers and that pay rates and working conditions for the prisoners would match those prevailing in the community. The amendment also provided that prisoners released for employment could be required to pay a reasonable part of their earnings toward the cost of their confinement.

In brief debate on HR 6964, Edwin E. Willis (D La.), a member of the Committee, said that of the approximately 22,000 prisoners in federal custody, an estimated 1,000 to 1,500 could be expected to participate in the work-release program. He said the program would cost the Federal Government nothing, and that on the contrary, prisoners taking part in the work-release program would contribute to the cost of their own confinement.

Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.) said his state pioneered in the work-release program. From its inception in 1957 until July 1, 1965, he said, the program had 6,080 participants who earned $4.4 million, paid $1.5 million for their board and keep in confinement, and $370,000 for transportation, contributed $1,212,000 for support of their families and paid unspecified amounts in federal and state income taxes. The rate of recidivism (return to criminal activities) for these prisoners, he said, was 6.8 percent, well below the national average, and the 1961 prison population of 12,000 was cut to 10,600 in 1965, despite an overall increase in state population. North Carolina was able to close 22 field units in its prison system, each designed to accommodate 100 prisoners, because of the program's success, he said.

Senate

Sen. Edward V. Long (D Mo.) and others April 23 introduced a bill (S 1808) similar to HR 6964. The Senate Judiciary Committee July 29 held a hearing on S 1808, and on Aug. 16 reported HR 6964 (S Rept 613) with an amendment. The Senate Aug. 18 passed the bill by voice vote.

The main concern of the Senate was the work-release provision, and the Committee's amendment stiffened the bill's safeguards to the local labor force. The amendment required consultation with local labor leaders and guarantees that local existing wage rates and working conditions would not be adversely affected.

FINAL ACTION

The House Aug. 25 agreed by voice vote to the Senate amendment to HR 6964, thus sending the bill to the White House. The President Sept. 10 signed the bill (PL 89-176).

SENATE EASES BAIL SYSTEM FOR ACCUSED PERSONS

S 1357 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 750) Sept. 16, 1965.

- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Sept. 21.

The Senate Sept. 21 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a comprehensive amended bill (S 1357), the Bail Reform Act of 1965, authorizing the release of accused persons prior to trial and making a number of other changes in pretrial procedures affecting, in most cases, the indigent. The House Judiciary Committee did not act on S 1357 in 1965.

In all state and federal courts, bail could be required of a prisoner as a precondition to release following arrest. The bail could take the form of cash or collateral supplied by the defendant or others or by a professional bondsman, who charged a fee and sometimes required collateral as well. The purpose of bail was to insure the presence of the accused at his trial, and failure to appear customarily resulted in forfeiture of the bail. Increasingly in recent years the system was criticized as unfairly penalizing those who could not afford to post bail.

S 1357 had strong bipartisan backing and the support of the Administration. It was an omnibus bill, drawing together a number of proposals contained in other bills (S 646, S 647 and S 648) which, in turn, were based on similar legislation introduced but not acted upon in 1964, when the Senate Judiciary Committee began work on the subject.

S 1357 as amended provided that when a person on a noncapital charge first appeared before a judicial officer, he would be released on personal recognizance or unsecured bond unless found unlikely to appear later in court. In that event, the judicial officer could authorize release under supervision, on travel restrictions, during daytime only, on 10-percent deposit of bond, on bail bond or any other reasonable condition.

The bill gave credit toward subsequent fines or prison sentences for time served in jail awaiting trial. While eliminating the existing federal bail-jumping law, it provided similar penalties for nonappearance in court.

Joseph B. Tydings (D Md.) Sept. 21 told the Senate in brief debate that the bill was not intended to deal with preventive detention of persons thought likely to commit further crimes while on bail. That problem, he said, needed further study.

Background

REFERENCE -- Indigent Legal Aid. (1964 Almanac p. 432)

The Bail Reform Act of 1965 was the outgrowth of several years of study and experimentation at the federal, state and municipal levels and by private organizations.

STUDIES UNDERTAKEN

Chicago. As early as 1927 Arthur Lawton Beeley published a study on The Bail System in Chicago. Beeley found that nearly three-quarters of Chicago's criminal cases were being initiated by arrests and, despite the 60 percent probability that the accused would be discharged or acquitted, the arrested persons were jailed pending bail determinations. Of the 20 percent of those who remained in jail because they were unable to post the bail (usually ranging between $5,000 and $20,000), 28 percent, he said, were unnecessarily detained before trial, while many others were granted unconditional release and never returned for trial. "In too many instances," Beeley concluded, "the present system...neither guarantees security to society nor safeguards the rights of the accused." He called the system "lax with those with whom it should be stringent and stringent with those with whom it could safely be less severe." His recommendations included: (1) greater use of the summons to avoid unnecessary arrests, (2) a constitutional amendment to deny bail to hardened offenders charged with felonies, and (3) the initiation of fact-finding investigations so that bail could be tailored to the individual.

Philadelphia. A 1954 study of the administration of bail in Philadelphia, conducted by a University of Pennsylvania Law School team under the direction of Professor Caleb Foote, revealed that in two-thirds of the cases the amount of bail set by the magistrates was determined in police stations on the basis of police evidence alone (merely the charge coupled with the name, address and occupation of the defendant). The study quoted magistrates as admitting that they set high bail to "break" crime waves, keep the defendant in jail, cut him off from his narcotics supply, protect women, "make an example" of a particularly abusive defendant, make him "serve some time" even where acquittal was a certainty, or protect arresting officers from false arrest suits. As a result, the study said, three out of four defendants ended up staying in jail between arrest and trial, at a cost to the city of Philadelphia of $300,000 annually for pretrial detainees alone. Out of 1,000 cases in which the accused was jailed without bail, the study found only 18 percent not convicted, compared with 48 percent of the bailed sample. Of those convicted, jailed defendants got prison terms 2½ times as often as those who had been freed on bail. The study recommended: increased releases on personal bond, a statute to penalize nonappearance as a criminal offense and lowering the standard amounts of bail.

New York. A Study of the Administration of Bail in New York City (also under the direction of Foote), undertaken in 1957 because of the reported "serious overcrowding" of detention facilities, found that 13.5 percent of the jailed defendants in 1955 received suspended sentences, compared with 54.2 percent of their bailed counterparts. Despite the fact that 25 percent of all defendants were unable to raise $500 bail, 45 percent to raise $1,500 bail, and 63 percent could not raise bail set at $2,500, the report said, no bail hearings inquired into how much bond defendants could afford.

Another New York City study made in 1963 by the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Assembly developed conclusions similar to those in the Philadelphia report. The Committee found evidence of judges using bail to give defendants "a taste of jail" by arbitrarily setting bond beyond their financial means and "observed" judges engaging in the misuses of bail power "to coerce" defendants in some aspect of the case. The Committee further noted New York City Department of Correction statistics showing an 82.6 percent increase in the number of pretrial detainees since 1950, accounting for

45 percent of the city's total prison census, at a cost to the city in 1962 of over $10,000,000 annually.

District of Columbia. In Washington, D.C., the District Assn.'s Junior Bar Section analyzed the operation of the D.C. bail system in 1962 and published its findings in 1963. It found that the minimum bail for a felony was $1,000, even where the charge was minor, no violence was involved, the defendant had roots in the community, and there appeared to be no reason to doubt that the defendant would appear as required. The study of detention facilities showed that 30 to 40 percent of the District Jail population was comprised of pretrial prisoners; that 84 percent of these had bail set but had been unable to post it; that the average detention period lasted 51 days and cost $200 per defendant; that pretrial detention in 1962 cost a total or $500,000; and that pretrial jail conditions were at least as severe as confinement after sentence.

Federal Government. Federal bail practices were reviewed in the Feb. 25, 1963, Report of the Attorney General's Committee on Poverty and the Administration of Federal Criminal Justice. The report found that the only determinants in an initial bail decision by U.S. commissioners were the charge against the defendant and the circumstances of the alleged offense, as communicated to the court by the prosecuting attorney. Bail for indigent defendants, the report said, was set without the presence of counsel and generally without any "investigative mechanisms" available to the commissioner or judge to secure reliable information relevant to the bail decision.

The report concluded that the federal bail system, as administered, "results in serious problems for defendants of limited means, imperils the effective operation of the adversary system, and may even fail to provide the most effective deterrence to non-appearance by accused persons." It recommended: increased use of the summons in lieu of arrest, institution of bail fact-finding investigations, announcement by the Justice Department of a policy favoring pretrial release of arrested persons, utilization of non-monetary inducements such as pretrial supervision by probation officers, and the posting of cash or property of a value less than the bail amount which would be refundable upon the defendant's appearance at trial.

ACTION PROGRAMS

Justice Department. In conjunction with the Justice Department's report, former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy March 11, 1963, instructed all U.S. Attorneys "to take the initiative in recommending the release of defendants on their own recognizance when they are satisfied that there is no substantial risk of the defendants' failure to appear at the specified time and place." (The Attorney General's Committee had defined release on recognizance (r.o.r.) in the federal system as "the procedure whereby the accused is granted liberty upon his execution of a personal bond in the bail amount without being required to supply additional assurances of his presence at trial in the form of a surety bond or other acceptable securities.")

A follow-up study by the Justice Department in March 1964 to determine the impact of the Attorney General's r.o.r. directive on the federal system showed the following results: (1) district courts generally followed the U.S. Attorney's recommendations; (2) the rate of r.o.r. recommendations and releases had nearly tripled between 1960 and 1964, from 6.4 to 17.4 percent of all criminal cases; (3) over 6,000 defendants in federal criminal cases had been released on r.o.r. within the past year, with a default rate at trial of only 2.5 percent; and (4) sixteen of the 92 federal districts reported releasing more than 30 percent of all defendants on r.o.r., with the Districts of Alaska (72.4 percent), Eastern Michigan (71.7 percent), Connecticut (71.1 percent) and Massachusetts (66.7 percent) topping the list.

Programs to promote release on recognizance were currently underway in state or federal courts in New York, Washington, Detroit, Des Moines, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Tulsa and Nassau County (N.Y.). Many were backed by Ford Foundation grants.

Manhattan Bail Project. The pioneer endeavor in this field, after which most of the other programs had been modeled, was the Manhattan Bail Project, begun in 1961 in New York City's criminal court. Toward the end of 1960 Louis Schweitzer, a New York philanthropist, set up the non-profit, charitable Vera Foundation (named after his mother) whose stated purpose was "to further equal protection of the laws for the indigent through research into neglected aspects of criminal law." Aided by a $115,000 Ford Foundation grant and staffed by New York University law students under the supervision of Vera Foundation director Herbert Sturz, the foundation launched a fact-finding project in the Borough of Manhattan which it called the Manhattan Bail Project.

The program was conducted by staff members, who interviewed arrested felony defendants (primarily indigents) during the brief time between arrest and arraignment to determine whether the defendants had appropriate community ties and were good risks for being released on their personal recognizance. In evaluating whether a defendant was a good risk, the project considered four key factors: residential stability, employment history, family contacts in the city and prior criminal record. A summary of the information gathered for each defendant considered a good risk was submitted to the arraignment court and copies were distributed to the magistrate, the assistant district attorney and defense counsel. With this evidence and recommendations, the court was in a position to make an individualized bail decision.

From Oct. 16, 1961, through April 8, 1964, out of 10,000 defendants interviewed 4,000 were recommended by the Project for release on recognizance; 2,195 of those recommended were paroled by the court, and only 15 of those paroled failed to show up in court (a default rate of less than .7 percent). During the same time period, defendants freed on bail in New York City defaulted three times as often.

On Sept. 1, 1964, the Office of Probation, a city agency, took over the bail project as a continuing program and applied it to all five boroughs of New York City.

Bail Conference. The National Conference on Bail and Criminal Justice, which was held May 27-29, 1964, in Washington, D.C., clarified and provided additional impetus for the need to reform the bail system. The Conference, whose stated purpose was to "focus public attention on the defects in the bail system, the need for its overhaul and the methods of improving it," was initiated June 1, 1963, with the assistance of a grant under Public Law 87-274 from the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. (1961 Almanac p. 204) A report, reviewing existing bail practices and describing the range of alternatives which had emerged from proposals for reform and projects already underway, was

compiled under the direction of Patricia M. Ward and Daniel J. Freed and delivered to the Conference.

The report concluded, on the basis of studies of the bail system (see above), that the existing system had not worked very well. It said that many accused persons, who were forced to spend the interval between arrest and trial in jail, "are detained only because they cannot pay the bondsman's premium or put up the collateral he asks." The report found that this detainment period often cost the defendant his job, disrupted his family life, reduced his chances for acquittal, diminished his probation chances, and handicapped his quest for equal justice.

The report suggested that, in place of financial bail, a "more rational formula" for pretrial release should be employed which would evaluate a defendant's background "to assess the likelihood of his return." Such alternatives to detainment as release on recognizance, parole in the custody of a third party, probation under an officer's supervision, a refundable cash deposit and daytime release from jail for employment were mentioned. But "pretrial detention for any reason," the report said, "should be accompanied by provisions for effective review, speedy trial, better detention facilities and credit against sentence."

The report also stated that the practice of jailing juveniles, which is designed to "rehabilitate rather than punish," "is in desperate need of overhaul." "In any jurisdiction where children are detained before trial, for long periods, without hearings, in miserable quarters, or comingled with adults," it added, "the philosophy of the juvenile court system is betrayed."

Other Projects. The American Bar Assn. Feb. 8, 1965, said that it would cooperate with the Office of Economic Opportunity (poverty program) in expanding legal services to the poor. Included in these expanded services were bail projects. New York Supreme Court Judge Bernard Botein Feb. 6 told the National American Bar Assn. President's Conference in New Orleans that the Federal Government was contemplating sending 100 VISTA Workers (Volunteers in Service to America, otherwise known as the "domestic peace corps") to assist communities in launching bail programs for the pretrial release of persons without bond. The American Bar Assn.'s committee on bail was currently carrying on bail studies in 11 major cities.

1964 LEGISLATION

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) May 14, 1964, introduced three bills (S 2838-40) on bail reform and Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio) May 26, 1964, introduced companion bills (HR 11382-84) in the House. The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, of which Ervin was chairman, held hearings with the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery on the Senate bills Aug. 4-6, 1964, and issued a Committee print in December 1964. The bills were not reported to the full committee.

After summarizing the "most significant opinions" expressed during the hearings in regard to the proposed legislation, the Subcommittee concluded that the existing federal bail system "is repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution and in direct conflict with the basic tenets that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty by a court of law, and that justice should be equal and accessible to all." The "inequities and irrationality of our federal bail procedures" primarily lie, the report said, in the fact that the system is based on "financial inducements" to assure the presence of the accused at trial and ignores the character or community ties of the accused. Such procedures, the report said, "inevitably disadvantage persons of limited means."

Ervin and Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery, in the preface to the Subcommittee's report advocated measures to "minimize the impact of poverty on a person's guilt or innocence" to prevent American justice from becoming "a marketplace commodity available only to the highest bidder." If such efforts were not made, they warned, "poverty would, in effect, become a punishable offense."

1965 Legislation

In 1965 Ervin Jan. 22 introduced three bills (S 646-48) and Ashley Jan. 26 introduced companion bills (HR 3576-78) which incorporated most of the proposals made in the 1964 measures.

Those proposals were:

S 646 (HR 3576) -- Release on personal recognizance of any person charged with a federal crime unless good cause could be shown that he was not qualified. The 1964 bill (S 2838) had been limited to indigents.

S 647 (HR 3577) -- Credit for pretrail confinement for persons convicted of federal crimes. This bill had been S 2839 in 1964, when the Justice Department called it "long overdue."

S 648 (HR 3578) -- Refundable cash deposit for accused persons otherwise eligible for bail who put up a cash deposit equal to 10 percent of their bail. They would receive back 90 percent of the deposit, less fines or court costs. This bill had been S 2840 in 1964.

Ervin and 20 co-sponsors March 4 introduced an omnibus measure (S 1357) drawing together in one bill many of the proposals included in the measures he and Ashley had introduced earlier.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Subcommittees on Constitutional Rights and on Improvements in Judicial Machinery.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 15, 16, and 17 on the Bail Reform Act of 1965 (S 1357).

TESTIMONY -- June 15 -- Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark endorsed S 1357 as "fundamental to an enlightened system" of federal bail practice. Clark said the current system had "imposed intolerable injustice, meaningless deprivations of liberty and harmful losses to individuals and society for decades." Statistics pointed to "an appalling picture of pretrial detention which had developed out of a system created to enable pretrial release," Clark said. Furthermore, accused persons "generally" were not prone to flee and money was not usually needed to assure their appearance; however, he said, districts with low release-on-recognizance rates or high rates of detention seemed "to be relying too heavily on money bail." He added that detention could be "drastically" reduced and society "better protected" through "careful individual tailoring of release conditions and techniques to meet the needs of particular cases."

Clark recommended numerous major amendments to S 1357 intended to make the bill "go farther": (1) "spell out" the reliability factors which a judicial officer could

consider in predicting whether a defendant was likely or not to flee, including family ties, employment, length of residence in the community, record of convictions and of prior failures to appear at court proceedings; (2) establish a set of priorities for release alternatives, which would "not curtail the discretion of judges, but would express a Congressional policy against unnecessary reliance on monetary bail"; (3) tighten up criminal penalties for flight from trial proceedings and make a defendant's intentional failure to appear for trial "suffice for conviction"; (4) specify that credit given to a defendant for time spent in custody be applied only "in connection with the offense for which he was arrested or for which sentence was imposed," and limit "any detention" of material witnesses. Clark also discussed the possibility of making preventive detention a "complete substitute" for the money-based bail system but concluded that legislative authorization of preventive detention "at this time, seems unwarranted." (Preventive detention could apply to a suspect believed to be dangerous and predisposed to committing further crime, or to fleeing prosecution, were he released.)

Ronald Goldfarb, former special attorney in the Justice Department and author of a forthcoming book, "Ransom -- Critique of the Bail System," called the current American bail system a "scandal...run predominantly by the bail-bond business, one which compromises and prostitutes the administration of justice...."

Bail Bondsman Criticizes Bill

A professional bail bondsman of Lexington, Ky., Carroll Stewart, criticized the premises of S 1357. "It is contrary to the nature of the average defendant to reappear for trial when he knows that by doing so he may be jeopardizing his own liberty," Stewart said. He contended the proposals for pretrial release were based on who was a "good risk" or a "bad risk," and that a professional bondsman was "better qualified" than the courts to determine a good or bad risk. "Our aptitude is proven by the fact that our percentage of 'skips' is far less than all other plans encompassing the release of all persons, regardless of the magnitude of the crime," Stewart argued.

June 16 -- Jack T. Conway, deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), said current bail practices contributed to "the hostility, fear, and resentment with which the poor view the law," were economically harmful to the individual and to the nation and were "symbolic and symptomatic of the condition of the poor in our society," i.e., their helplessness and powerlessness. Conway said the OEO supported S 1357 as "an essential part of the entire antipoverty effort."

Lawrence Speiser, director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Carl Rachlin, general counsel of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), endorsed S 1357.

June 17 -- J. Braxton Craven Jr., chief judge of the U.S. District Court of Morganton, N.C., supported S 1357 and said the likelihood of a defendant's voluntary appearance was "in inverse proportion to the magnitude of the bond. This is generally recognized in capital cases.... Depositing money or a justified bond simply will not insure the presence of the defendant. More often than otherwise, it isn't his money, and it is his freedom."

James V. Bennett, former director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, stated that aside from "humanitarian considerations, there are also economic reasons for minimizing the use of pretrial detention. For the current fiscal year the Federal Government will spend about $4.5 million in reimbursing county jails for the detention of federal prisoners."

Judge William F. Smith, chairman of the Judicial Conference Committee on the Administration of Criminal Law, and David J. McCarthy, director of the District of Columbia Bail Project endorsed S 1357 but recommended amendments which would primarily provide for extensive procedural safeguards and more judicial discretion.

Bill Reported

ACTION -- The Judiciary Committee Sept. 16 reported the bill (S Rept 750) with an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Ervin. The substitute was principally one of form and did not amount to a "departure from the main purpose and thrust of the original bill," according to the report.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Sept. 21 passed by voice vote S 1357 as reported by the Judiciary Committee. There was only brief discussion of, and no opposition to the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1357:

Provided that any person charged with a noncapital federal crime, on appearance before a judicial officer, would be released on personal recognizance or unsecured bond unless determined to be unlikely to appear for trial. In that event, authorized the following conditional forms of release: under supervision of another person or a probation officer, on travel or living restrictions, during daytime only, on deposit of 10 percent of bond, on bail bond or on any other reasonable conditions.

Provided that review by the judicial officer of these conditions would be available within 24 hours for any one still detained in custody. Specified that any person still detained after this review would have prompt review by a federal court, and its finding would be subject to prompt appeal to the proper appellate court.

Provided that in capital offenses or between conviction and appeal in other offenses, a person would be treated according to the provisions above, unless he was determined to be a risk to the community or was likely to flee.

Entitled material witnesses to benefits of the provisions above, but permitted detention for the taking of depositions.

Provided that a person charged with a felony willfully failing to appear would be fined up to $5,000 or imprisoned for five years or both; if charged with a misdemeanor, fined up to the maximum for that offense or imprisoned for one year or both; if a material witness, fined up to $1,000 or imprisoned for one year or both.

Required jail sentences to run from the time of detention, and required credit toward fines to be figured at the minimum federal hourly wage times eight hours per day of detention, unless the judge took into account pretrial confinement in sentencing.

HEARINGS HELD ON ADMINISTRATION GUN CONTROL BILL

Lengthy hearings were held in Congress in 1965 on Administration-sponsored legislation to control the sale of mail-order weapons, but no bills were reported out of committee and Congress took no action on the issue.

Strong pressures against the legislation were generated by the membership of the National Rifle Assn. (723,000 members at year's end), other sports shooting and outdoor organizations, and gun importers.

Support for passage of a firearms control bill, on the other hand, was less unified. Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), who had advocated such legislation for years, continued to prompt interest in its passage, but no sufficiently large and solid block of support for a law developed.

The basic argument for the legislation centered on the ease with which known criminals, psychopaths and youths could obtain weapons -- from small concealable arms to anti-tank cannons. The availability of these weapons to criminals or otherwise unstable elements of society, it was argued, contributed materially to the national crime rate.

Opponents argued that the criminal or the psychopath, and not the weapon, should be the target of legislation. They analogized firearms control legislation to prohibiting the ownership of automobiles in order to cut down on the number of highway deaths. Further, they argued that the proposed legislation would have little effect on the crime rate, as weapons of some sort always could be made or obtained, and contended that the legislation in any case would violate the constitutional guarantee that a citizen could possess firearms for his own security. The legislation would affect legitimate sportsmen and hunters more than it would criminals, it was said.

Background

The Senate Commerce Committee held hearings in late 1963 and in 1964 on firearms controls, but failed to report a bill. The hearings grew out of a study by the Senate Judiciary Committee's Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), which showed that existing federal laws did not restrain mail-order gun sales to juveniles and to felons, narcotic addicts and other "undesirables." But the hearings were given their impetus by the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, with a mail-order rifle. Gun-owners put pressure on Congress to stop the legislation. Although the top officials of the National Rifle Assn. said they supported Dodd's bill (S 1975), a large segment of NRA membership was active in the pressure campaigns against controls. (1964 Almanac p. 270)

The principal bills considered by the Committee in 1964 were S 1975, by Dodd, and S 2345, by Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.). S 1975 was originally designed to restrict mail-order sales of hand guns, but following the Kennedy assassination it was broadened to cover rifles and shotguns. It prohibited interstate firearms sales to persons under 18 or to persons convicted of a crime punishable by more than a year in jail and required a person (other than a licensed dealer) wishing to purchase a gun in interstate commerce to provide a sworn affidavit that he was not violating federal, state or local law in receiving the weapon. The affidavit was required to list the principal local law enforcement officer, and the dealer was obliged to provide this officer with a copy of the affidavit and a description of the weapon, including serial number. S 2345 required that a person wishing to purchase a weapon in interstate commerce supply a written certificate executed by a local law enforcement official, stating the purpose of the purchase and the criminal record and "mental competence and stability" of the purchaser. The dealer would have to keep this certificate on record for 10 years, available to law enforcement officials.

Both bills would have broadened federal firearms controls, embodied in the 1934 National Firearms Act and the 1938 Federal Firearms Act, which were designed to regulate firearms transported in interstate and foreign commerce and to assist in enforcing state firearms regulations which were being circumvented through interstate commerce. The 1934 Act sought to restrict possession and traffic in machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and other gangster weapons by imposing stiff taxes on the importation, manufacture and transfer of such weapons and by requiring manufacturers, dealers and importers of such weapons to register with the Secretary of the Treasury. The 1938 Act and its amendments required a license from the Secretary of the Treasury to ship arms and most types of ammunition in interstate commerce and sought to deny criminals lawful access to weapons by making it illegal for a person under indictment or convicted of a felony punishable by more than a year in prison or a fugitive from justice to buy such a weapon in interstate commerce.

The 1938 Act did not deter criminals from obtaining mail-order weapons by falsifying statements to a dealer or manufacturer that they had never been convicted of a crime. Dodd's Subcommittee established that firearms dealers had evaded the federal law's prohibition against delivering weapons via the mail by shipping the mail-order firearms via common carrier c.o.d. to a prospective purchaser, and that juveniles and criminals had access to these mail-order firearms because there was no federal requirement that common carriers notify local authorities to determine the legitimacy of the purchaser.

Though strongly opposed by gun clubs, S 1975 was considered mild by many observers, especially law enforcement officials.

1965 LEGISLATION

Dodd Jan. 6 introduced a bill (S 14) identical to the revised version of S 1975. On Feb. 18 he introduced a new bill (S 1180) to restrict importation of military surplus weapons and heavy ordnance weapons. Unless it were passed, Dodd said, "an influx into the United States of assorted machine guns, mortars, bazookas, antitank guns, cannons and flame throwers, will continue unabated and we will see increasing acts of violence throughout the land."

On March 8, President Johnson told Congress, in a message on crime, that "the ease with which any person can acquire firearms" was a "significant factor" in the rise of violent crime in the United States. Mr. Johnson proposed legislation to prohibit interstate shipment of arms except by dealers licensed by the Treasury, thus halting mail-order sales, to curb imports of surplus military weapons, to place stricter curbs on gun sales by retail dealers and to raise licensing fees. He called the proposed laws "a sensible use of federal authority to assist

local authorities in coping with an undeniable menace to law and order and to the lives of innocent people."

Dodd March 22 introduced the President's bill (S 1592), which amended the 1938 Federal Firearms Act. Unlike the earlier gun bills, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, not the Commerce Committee. At the same time, Dodd introduced a bill (S 1591) to amend the 1934 National Firearms Act to make dealers, manufacturers or importers of "destructive weapons" (bombs, grenades, rockets, bazookas, etc.) subject to the registration provisions and taxes applied to persons dealing in or making gangster-type weapons (machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, etc.). The bill also doubled the tax rates provided in the 1934 Act. It was referred to the Finance Committee. Rep. John M. Murphy (D N.Y.) March 23 introduced a similar bill (HR 6628) in the House.

On introducing S 1592, Dodd and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, said the bill would first go to Judiciary because of the questions raised by the bill involving the Constitution's guarantee of the right to bear arms. Magnuson said the Commerce Committee would get the bill when Judiciary finished with it.

In a March 22 speech, Dodd charged that opponents of firearms controls comprised "one of the most formidable and effective lobbies in legislative history." He said his efforts had been defeated by "the blind, almost mindless, efforts of a segment of the gun enthusiasts, with their shabby, time-worn slogans."

Dodd said that 5,000 people were murdered in 1963 with firearms. Of these, 1,400 were killed with rifles and shotguns. Also of these, 2,500 were killed with mail-order weapons. According to Dodd, during 1963 and 1964, almost 2.5 million weapons were imported into the United States and, when channeled through mail orders, made the task of local authorities "insuperable." Dodd said the homicide rate by firearms was "substantially higher" in areas where firearms regulations were "lax": 72 percent in Dallas, Texas, and 65.9 percent in Phoenix, Ariz., in 1963, compared to 25 percent for New York City, which had strict laws.

NRA Letter. The National Rifle Assn. April 9 sent a letter to its members urging them to write their Congressmen to oppose S 1592. The letter said the bill could lead to elimination of "the private ownership of all guns" and would give the Secretary of the Treasury "unlimited power to surround all sales of guns by dealers with arbitrary and burdensome regulations." The letter warned NRA members that "if the battle is lost, it will be your loss, and that of all who follow."

Hickenlooper Bill. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), a member of the NRA, May 13 introduced a bill (S 1965) in the Senate comparable in effect to Dodd's original 1963 bill. The bill would prohibit interstate shipment to individuals of handguns, but not rifles or shotguns, and would require a shipper to send a description of the firearm to the principal law enforcement official in the recipient's locality. Hickenlooper May 13 said the Administration proposals would "relegate to a subsidiary position the right of the reputable citizen to own and use firearms...for...defense, marksmanship training and sport."

Heavy Lobbying Campaign

While a number of organizations gave their support to firearms control legislation, strong pressures developed against it. In a Senate speech Oct. 15, Dodd called the opposition to the legislation "an intensive, well-financed and powerful lobby working night and day to see that it is never adopted." He said this lobby "distorted the facts, confused the issue, in some cases lied outright" and represented "only a small minority of the American people."

In addition to the concern of NRA members over the legislation, pressures developed within the firearms industry. Gun importers saw in some of the proposed provisions a veiled attack on their business and charged that the legislation was supported by the domestic gun industry, much of which was located in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

A major importer, International Armament Corp. (Interarmco) of Alexandria, Va., June 21 registered as a lobbyist and employed William Neale Roach of Washington, D.C., as another registrant. Neale Roach Associates June 16 employed A. Z. Snows, also of Washington, D.C., as a registrant for the same purposes, which were given as opposition to the Senate bills as written but support for some provisions.

An Interarmco spokesman Dec. 12 said the firm also opposed legislation to place prohibitively high duties on imported guns. Such legislation was proposed in two bills to amend the Antidumping Act of 1921: these were S 1448, introduced March 8 by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and co-sponsored by Dodd, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) and Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), and HR 5563, an identical bill, introduced in the House March 1 by Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.). No hearings were held on these bills, which were referred to the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, respectively.

Domestic gun manufacturers also employed professional lobbyists. Four manufacturers, Savage Arms of Westfield, Mass., Redfield Gun Sight Co. of Denver, Colo., O. F. Mossberg & Sons Inc. of New Haven, Conn., and High Standard Corp. of Hammond, Conn., were listed as employers on lobby registrations filed July 7 by Burr P. Harrison of Winchester, Va., a former U.S. Representative (D Va. 1946-63), and Clinton M. Hester of Washington, D.C. Both registered as against S 1591 and S 1592, the Administration bill, and for S 14 with amendments. Harrison's annual compensation was listed at $4,000 plus per diem pay and Hester's was listed at $10,000.

Dodd identified further opposition in an article published in the March issue of Ladies Home Journal and reprinted March 16 in the Congressional Record. He said opponents included "a sizable number of the estimated 20,000,000 hunters and trapshooters" in the nation, the "Minutemen, an anti-Communist guerrilla organization, claiming 25,000 members," gun industry publications, sportsmen and gun enthusiasts, "a number of wildlife groups that are linked in one way or another with the gun industry," "politically influential sportsmen," "decent people who are misled and misinformed" and "crackpots and vigilantes."

The American Legion, meeting for its annual convention Aug. 24-26 in Portland, Ore., opposed legislation "that would require federal registration or control of firearms," but urged adoption of the practice of obtaining a permit from local law enforcement officials in order to purchase a concealable firearm.

Support for firearms control came from the American Bar Assn. at its annual meeting in Miami Beach, Fla. on Aug. 9-13 when it urged passage of the Administration bill. The International Assn. of Chiefs of Police Oct. 7, at their annual convention in Miami, Fla., also endorsed S 1592.

(Continued on next page)

Senate Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Special Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 19-21, June 2-4, 8-11, 24, 25 and 30 and July 20 and 27, 1965, on the Administration bill (S 1592) amending the Federal Firearms Act of 1938 to prohibit interstate shipment of firearms to individuals, increase fees for manufacturing and selling firearms and ammunition and curb importation of surplus military weapons into the United States.

TESTIMONY -- May 19 -- Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach "sought to make it plain" that S 1592 "applies only to the sale and distribution of firearms; their use would remain a question for state and local law." Katzenbach denounced as "preposterous," "misleading" and "inconceivable" the NRA's arguments against the legislation. He also rejected charges that the bill violated the Commerce Clause and the 2nd Amendment of the Constitution (guaranteeing the right "to keep and bear arms"). He asked: "Which is more significant, the right not to be slightly inconvenienced in the purchase of a firearm, or the right not to be terrorized, robbed, wounded, or killed?" The ability to get guns through mail order "just for the heck of it makes murder easy," Katzenbach said, and added that 27 percent of bank robberies were currently committed by "amateur felons."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler said his Department's experience with the existing Federal Firearms Act "has resulted in a feeling of frustration since the controls provided by it are so obviously inadequate." Fowler also referred to the NRA letter as a "widely publicized misconception" that the bill would make it difficult to obtain guns for legitimate sporting purposes. "This is absolutely not so," he said, and suggested sportsmen would only be inconvenienced by not being able to go to another state to buy a pistol or to receive a shipment of firearms from another state.

Sheldon S. Cohen, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, agreed with Fowler and said "clearly the bill would not destroy our skeet and target clubs etc., as has been asserted in correspondence." He added that "to anyone who...follows in the daily press the tragic stories on the misuse of firearms by juveniles, it must be apparent this problem has reached alarming proportions."

Secretary of the Army Stephen Ailes said, "No function of the Defense Department will be impaired by enactment of this legislation." Under questioning by Dodd, Ailes said the Army had ordered a study of its program, under the National Board to Promote Rifle Practice, of assisting civilian marksmanship clubs by lending or selling them guns and providing free ammunition. Ailes said, "It is quite conceivable that we don't need the program any more."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said the Subcommittee should consider "the danger of arms in the hands of extremists" such as the Minutemen and "other private armies" who "think they should protect the United States against itself."

Sen. Dodd referred to a Treasury Department investigation of gun dealers in Maryland, where there was no waiting time required to deliver a gun over the counter. Dodd said the records of Apple Hardware in Chillum, Md., showed that 58 percent of sales during 1964 and early 1965 were to District of Columbia residents, 40 percent of whom had criminal records. "Every citizen of the District should be worried and appalled," Dodd said, "at the ease with which a felon or habitual misdemeanant can take a short bus ride and purchase a deadly weapon."

May 20 -- Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), a cosponsor of S 1592, said, "For too long we dealt with these deadly weapons as if they were harmless toys. Yet their very presence, the ease of their acquisition and the familiarity of their appearance have led to thousands of deaths each year. With the passage of this bill we will begin to meet our responsibilities. It would save hundreds of thousands of lives in this country and spare thousands of families...grief and heartache...." Kennedy urged the Subcommittee to consider ways of "curtailing and eliminating" the "private arsenals of secret groups" such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Muslims and the Minutemen. Kennedy also denounced what he called a "massive publicity campaign" against the bill, which, he said, was doing the nation a "great disservice."

California Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch agreed that private arsenals should be curtailed and said, "We cannot stop people from preaching hate, but we can prevent them from arming their hate." Lynch urged strict licensing requirements for gun dealers which would prevent leaders of "private armies" from setting themselves up as gun dealers in order to arm their units. Lynch also read from a catalogue advertising a 60-mm. mortar as "an ideal item for your den or front lawn...this is the perfect tool for getting even with those neighbors you don't like. Perfect for demolishing houses or for backyard plinking on Sunday afternoons."

The first opponent to the bill was Harry R. Woodward, director of the Colorado Game, Fish and Parks Department. Woodward said he opposed the bill because it would "restrict a non-resident hunter's ability to bring firearms into Colorado with which to hunt" and would thereby deal "a body-blow to this department's self-financing ability."

Dodd denied the bill would affect the interests of a legitimate hunter and said, "It shocks me that the Colorado Commissioner of Parks would fall for this kind of propaganda."

Robert N. Margrave, director of the State Department's Office of Munitions Control, which restricts imports of Soviet bloc weapons, supported the bill. Dodd said it would transfer control of such imports to the Treasury Department.

May 21 -- Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) opposed the bill on the grounds that it "rejects self defense as a legitimate use" of firearms by making it "impossible" for the ordinary citizen to buy a pistol. Allott also said the bill would be a "real imposition" on citizens in remote areas, who cross state lines to do their shopping, including to buy guns, and that the high cost of license fees would "stamp out" guns and ammunition stocks in small stores, thereby leading to a "further concentration" of the gun industry in metropolitan areas. Allott criticized the "unnecessarily broad grant of discretion" to the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing licenses "which would preclude any reasonable hope of reversing the Secretary's decision." Allott also indicated there were "many types" of surplus military weapons suitable for sporting purposes, the importation of which would not be allowed under the bill. Allott said the bill might apply unfairly to gun collectors because most old guns fell into the category of "destructive devices."

Harmon C. Leonard, president of the American Society of Arms Collectors, opposed the bill largely on the grounds that it would hinder antique collectors in efforts to trade and buy guns from persons in other states.

National Rifle Assn. Testimony

NRA executive vice president Franklin L. Orth said S 1592 was "highly restrictive legislation" and was "unsound and premature." Orth told the Subcommittee the NRA would support legislation which would reduce criminal use of firearms, but he said "the NRA stands squarely on the premise that the ownership of firearms must not be denied American citizens of good repute so long as they use them for lawful purposes." Orth contended the bill would give the Secretary of the Treasury such broad regulatory powers that the Secretary's interpretation of the bill could restrict legitimate gun users. Orth also objected to the ban on interstate gun commerce except among licensed persons and objected to the proposed increase in license fees, which he called "completely unreasonable and set at such an exorbitant rate as to discourage the purchase (of licenses) rather than regulate a legitimate commercial activity."

Dodd told Orth that portions of the NRA's April 9 letter to members asking them to oppose S 1592 were "simply...not true." He said that "many major difficulties" had been caused by the NRA letter, adding, "It seems to me your organization is doing what I would consider lobbying against this bill." Orth said the errors in interpreting the bill had not been intentional, but Dodd replied, "I don't think it was a mistake. Your readers apparently got an impression the writer intended."

Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R Ariz.) argued that the Administration bill "would not prevent the determined criminal from obtaining firearms; instead it would impose severe penalties on millions of honest, law-abiding citizens."

June 2 -- Dodd said an agent hired by the Subcommittee had infiltrated the Minutemen, an organization whose purpose, he said, was "to develop a vast underground guerrilla army." The agent had received training in weaponry and had recently purchased a Russian-made mortar, a Finnish mortar, a bazooka, a rifle with grenade launcher, rifle grenades and mortar and bazooka ammunition, with no questions asked. "I cite this case...to indicate the ease with which anyone in this country...can purchase weapons which were designed for the mass destruction of human beings," Dodd said.

Dodd said he would support amendments to S 1592 to avoid hardships to antique gun collectors and persons living in isolated rural areas.

Howard Carter Jr., representing the National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc., said he feared the legislation would be the first step toward complete gun registration in the United States and that it placed "too many restrictions on the responsible sportsman." Dodd said the Foundation had sent "misstatements" and "false statements" to gun dealers about what the Administration bill proposed. (The Foundation's membership included 87 companies that manufactured hunting and shooting equipment, as well as publishers of sporting publications).

C. R. Guttermuth, representing the Wildlife Management Institute, said "the certain inconvenience" of the bill "far outweighs its scant promise of effectiveness."

State Officials Support Bill

John B. Layton, District of Columbia Chief of Police, cited cases in which crimes were committed in the District with guns purchased in other states. Layton said the proposed legislation would have a "wholesome and beneficial effect in the District of Columbia."

June 3 -- New Jersey Attorney General Arthur J. Sills said the nation deserved to "inherit the legacy of a Lee Harvey Oswald" if the assassination of President Kennedy did not lead to tighter controls on firearms. Sills added there was danger that Americans "may become the unfortunate victims of the outlandish campaign against this legislation, which seems to thrive on misinformation and ignorance." Sills cited cases in which persons with criminal records in New Jersey had bought weapons over the counter in Maryland.

Richard R. Caples, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, testified that "many legitimate sports and shooting enthusiasts have blindly provided the unscrupulous gun merchants with a protective cover of inadequate and weak laws." Caples added, "Something must be done to stop the irresponsible conduct on the part of a few so-called American businessmen, who are nothing more than parasites reaping their material harvest, with misery and death as by-products." Caples stated that six out of the last seven Massachusetts police killed or wounded by criminals were shot with guns procured from out of state.

Testifying against the Administration bill, Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) said attention should be focused on the criminal, not the gun. Dingell showed the Subcommittee some homemade zip guns, brass knuckles and other weapons confiscated from juveniles recently by the police, and said neither the Administration bill nor any other bill would be capable of stopping traffic in these weapons.

Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) criticized the arrangement District of Columbia police had with the Railway Express Agency whereby the agency did not deliver hand guns until police had investigated the purchaser.

June 8 -- Two members of the Maryland General Assembly testified they had received death threats and abusive telephone calls because of their support for proposed state control over gun sales. Leonard S. Blondes accused the National Rifle Assn. (NRA) of being responsible for the campaign of vilification by taking "words out of context." Angelo F. Palmisano said he had received mail and calls from gun club members threatening his life and questioning his patriotism, parenthood and religion. "Individuals who engage in this sort of vitriolic and scurrilous attack are the very ones against whom the American public must be protected by effective gun legislation," Palmisano said.

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) criticized an NRA bulletin, which, he said, had encouraged a "campaign" against Maryland legislation to control pistol sales.

Hilliard Comstock, former president of the NRA, said, "All this pressure does not come from the NRA by any means." Comstock said other groups, including the Boy Scouts of America and the American Legion, opposed the Administration bill. When Dodd questioned Comstock's statement, Comstock said he had no official proof to support it. Dodd replied, "Your testimony is worthless."

(Continued on next page)

HEARINGS RESUME

June 24 -- James V. Bennett, former director of federal prisons, commented on the May 21 testimony by Franklin L. Orth of the NRA that he had no intention of misleading NRA members about the purpose of S 1592. Bennett asked, "How can he come here with a straight face and try to disclaim this as unintentional, or weasel out of it on the grounds that the statement was prepared by a committee on which there were lawyers?" Bennett said Orth's statement was "sheer hypocrisy."

Douglas R. Hellstrom, executive vice president of Smith and Wesson Inc., gun manufacturers, endorsed new laws "to stamp out the troublemakers and pulp magazine gun runners." Hellstrom stated that failure to pass an "effective" gun control bill would result in "ill effect" on the entire legitimate gun industry. Hellstrom recommended changes in the language of S 1592 to make the bill more understandable to the average person.

Edward P. Nolan, sales manager of Sturm, Ruger and Co. Inc., said his firm was opposed to parts of S 1592. He said it was "wrong and pointless" to include in the bill a prohibition of over-the-counter sales of pistols and revolvers to non-residents of a state. The prohibition, Nolan said, would be a "severe blow" to target shooters. Nolan also suggested a tariff system instead of an outright ban on imports of surplus military weapons.

However, the bill's sponsor, Dodd, and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.), a target shooter, told Nolan that the over-the-counter sales restriction proposed in S 1592 would not handicap the legitimate target shooter who could arrange to purchase the guns from his own gun dealer. Both Nolan and Hellstrom agreed that the proposed legislation would have practically no effect on sales of their products. Neither firm represented by the two men dealt in the mail-order gun sales which would be prohibited under S 1592.

H. T. Jenkins, Atlanta police chief, endorsed S 1592. He said that racial unrest in the South in recent years had caused an upsurge in the purchase of firearms by both Negroes and whites.

June 30 -- Frank Foote, a section chief of the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission, opposed any new gun controls as proposed in S 1592 and suggested instead "enforcement of present laws to the greatest possible extent." Foote said current federal gun control laws had not been enforced in Nebraska and that he knew of no prosecution in cases where persons were arrested for carrying sawed-off shotguns, a violation of existing law. Foote added he knew of cases in which the federal enforcement official in Nebraska presented the United States attorney with well-documented cases against persons who had violated federal law by transporting pistols across the state lines. "The U.S. attorney failed to prosecute these cases," Foote said.

St. Louis police chief Curtis Brostron supported the proposed legislation and stated, "The ease with which guns can be obtained increases crime and the danger to police officers doing their duty." During the year ending May 31, 1965, Broston said, St. Louis police arrested 657 persons for carrying concealed weapons. But he said the individual arrested was "more often than not, free to go right back out and obtain another gun with which to commit a crime."

July 1 -- Sen. Dodd accused Thomas J. Siatos, editor and publisher of Guns and Ammo, a sportsman's magazine, of printing "malicious falsehoods" about the proposed bill. Dodd called Siatos "the most violent opponent of this legislation that I know of.... Your magazine is by far the most violent in its attacks on me, and that's saying something." Dodd added that Siatos was "guilty of gross misrepresentations" and cited an article in the July issue of Guns and Ammo opposing S 1592 which, Dodd said, was "almost 100 percent in error" and "about as wilful a misrepresentation of this bill as I have read or heard about." Dodd also said Siatos was the first witness the Subcommittee had to subpena for the hearings. Siatos answered that he had canceled his earlier request to testify on the advice of his lawyer who felt the testimony would be redundant and would merely repeat what had already been said by the NRA and others.

Robert T. Dennis, representing the Izaak Walton League of America, opposed S 1592 as too restrictive.

Hardy Richbeil, representing the National Retail Hardware Assn., said hardware dealers were "alarmed... at the impact...that bill would have on hardware stores handling guns and ammunition." He recommended reducing the bill's proposed $100 license fee for gun dealers to $10 or less. Richbeil said hardware dealers generally favored the bill's objective of reducing criminal use of guns.

House Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 12-14, 19-23, and 26-28, 1965, on the Administration bill (HR 6628) introduced by Rep. John M. Murphy (D N.Y.) which was identical to S 1592. A total of 53 witnesses appeared.

TESTIMONY -- July 13 -- Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach supported HR 6628 and said a "major source of needless contention" had resulted from confusion and "deliberate misrepresentation" of the bill's provisions. Katzenbach stressed that the bill had "virtually nothing to do with the sportsman" but rather that it attempted to close the "gaps between state and federal laws" which allowed the "unmistakable invitation to abuse" of firearms by criminals and juveniles. Katzenbach criticized the National Rifle Assn. (NRA), which had consistently opposed the Administration bill, for not accepting the "common sense" conclusion that the "availability of firearms is a factor in the crime rate." Katzenbach said the Justice Department would agree with an amendment to the bill to exempt dealers trading only in ammunition from licensing and fees and to reduce the fee for dealers trading only in rifles and shotguns to "substantially less" than the $100 proposed in HR 6628. The Department also would be willing, he said, to add amendments providing for formal notice and hearing procedures in connection with the proposed supervision by the Treasury Secretary over who should be licensed to manufacture, import or deal in deadly weapons.

Joseph W. Barr, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Sheldon S. Cohen, Internal Revenue Commissioner, supported HR 6628. Cohen recommended amending HR 6628 to: exclude from the definition of "firearm" (therefore from the provisions of the bill) bona fide antiques and replicas; exempt all ammunition, except ammunition for destructive devices, from the bill's provisions; modify dealers' license fees; and provide for hearing procedures in issuing regulations, similar to those under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

The bill was opposed by Ronald T. Speers, Commissioner of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and

Game. Speers stated he objected "strenuously" to all regulations "to restrict or control the private ownership of guns." The bill, he contended, would have a "tremendously adverse effect" on Maine's economy "by the eventual decrease in number of sportsmen who would continue to own guns, and hunt in Maine."

July 16 -- Representatives of the Camp Fire Club of America opposed the bill on the grounds that the seven states composing the Atlantic Flyway of migratory waterfowl were opposed to the bill, that the bill did not make clear what activities involving firearms were lawful, and that the Secretary of the Treasury would have overly "broad and sweeping powers."

NRA Favors Handgun Bill

July 19 -- Franklin L. Orth, executive vice president of the National Rifle Assn., opposed the Administration bill as "wholly unacceptable to the sportsmen of this country." Orth said the bill, "by attempting to regulate all firearms, relates the law-abiding sportsman...with criminals and delinquents and this cannot be made acceptable." Orth urged enactment of HR 7472, introduced in the House April 14 by Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.), because, Orth said, the bill retained exceptions in existing law for shipment of firearms and ammunition to institutions, organizations and people authorized by the Army Department to receive the equipment as part of the civilian marksmanship program. (The marksmanship program was administered by the Army's National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.) Orth stressed that control of crime should relate to the criminal and not to the firearm. (HR 7472 would prohibit interstate shipment to individuals of handguns, but not other firearms. The bill was similar to S 1965, introduced by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa).

Thomas L. Kimball, executive director of the National Wildlife Federation, called the Administration bill a "first, but significant, step" towards making firearms "completely unavailable to the general public." Kimball objected to placing shotguns and rifles in the same category as concealable weapons or handguns, which he contended were the type of firearms primarily involved in homicide cases. Kimball urged "penalizing the criminal rather than looking for scapegoats in the tools of their trade."

July 21 -- Rep. Bob Casey (D Texas) stated that "all" of the bills pending before the Committee would "do little ...toward curbing the illegal use of firearms." Casey recommended "stiff penalties" for the criminal abuse of firearms, rather than the "outlandish fees" proposed in HR 6628 which, he said, would be "tantamount" to putting the small gun businessman out of business. (Casey was sponsor of HR 5642, a bill to set a 25-year mandatory federal penalty for using or possessing a firearm carried across state lines to commit a crime of violence.)

July 22 -- La Dow Johnston, president of the Ohio Gun Collector's Assn., described the Administration proposals as going "far beyond" the scope of crime control. The "fundamental tenor of these bills," he said, "is severe and unwarranted control" which bordered on hysteria and cast a "pall of suspicion on the countless thousands of hunters, sportsmen and collectors of guns who use guns properly."

July 23 -- Deputy Commissioner of the New York Police Department Leonard E. Reisman supported HR 6628 as being in the interest of law and social order and of help to New York in its war on crime. Reisman conceded that while the "die-hard criminal" could find a way of obtaining a weapon regardless of restrictions, the removal of the currently easy methods to circumvent state laws "will result in an appreciable decrease in the number of crimes perpetrated with firearms." Reisman suggested amending HR 6628 to cover "instruments" such as starter pistols, which were not designed as weapons but could be used as such, and adding a requirement of fingerprinting and investigation of applicants for gun dealers' licenses.

July 26 -- The Administration bill was strongly opposed by Woodson D. Scott, a target shooter and instructor, who called the bill an "oppressive anti-gun bill ...so drastic" that it would "virtually prohibit the private ownership and use of firearms in the United States." Scott said he supported legislation to regulate mail-order hand gun sales, to outlaw destructive devices and to impose heavy penalties for the misuse of firearms. He contended that HR 6628 would require the registration of firearms, which he said would be an "intolerable burden" to the average person.

Representing the North Carolina Rifle and Pistol Assn., a sporting and competitive marksmanship group, Arthur S. Beckham said a better and far simpler method of correcting firearms abuse would be for each state to enact legislation patterned after North Carolina law. Under North Carolina law, anyone purchasing a hand gun or wishing to order a rifle through the mail or by express carrier was required to obtain a permit from an official of the resident's own county. Beckman insisted that strict state regulations and qualifications for gun ownership would make federal legislation "absolutely unnecessary," and would not handicap small gunsmiths, reloaders and civilian marksmen but would "unquestionably" hamper crooks, criminals and the mentally unbalanced.

July 27 -- Robert P. Beamer, representing the National Retail Hardware Assn., opposed raising the current nominal dealers' license fee of $1. Beamer said any increase in the fee could eliminate or unreasonably burden the small gun dealer, encourage black market activities which would make guns available to the criminal element, and deprive rural communities of obtaining guns at local hardware stores which could not afford to pay an increased license fee. Beamer said a fee "does not determine the fitness of the dealer to handle firearms" and "has no clear relation to crime prevention."

Maj. Adolph Jacobsmeyer of the St. Louis, Missouri, police department, said it was time "responsible legislators...(did) everything in their power to provide police officers with the legal tools to make the job of the police officer more effective." He supported the Administration bill.

July 28 -- W.B. Hicks Jr., executive secretary of the Liberty Lobby, opposed HR 6628 because, he said, it attacked the symptom, not the cause, of crime, attempted too much and relieved the states of too much responsibility in regulating firearms. Hicks insisted that the federal courts were responsible for the Government's "failure" to protect its citizens from violence. "Is it any wonder that persons with criminal records of 10, 20, even 70 convictions go out and buy guns?" Hicks asked, adding, "The real wonder is that such persons are free to walk on the streets."

The Ways and Means Committee took no action on pending bills before the session adjourned.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

Congress in 1965 took partial action on a bill (S 1666) to establish 44 new federal judgeships to alleviate crowded dockets in a number of federal district courts and circuit courts of appeals. The bill was passed by voice vote of the Senate June 30 but bogged down in the House Judiciary Committee.

S 1666 was introduced April 1 by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) at the request of the Judicial Conference of the United States, the governing body of the federal judiciary, which makes judgeship recommendations to Congress every four years. The Conference urged establishment of 42 new judgeships (7 circuit and 35 district court).

The Senate Judiciary Committee omitted five of the district judgeships recommended by the Conference and added one that was not recommended. On the Senate floor, three of the district judgeships were reinstated and three additional circuit court judgeships were approved. As sent to the House, S 1666 established 34 district court and 10 new circuit court judgeships; four of the circuit and five of the district court posts were to be temporary.

Background

REFERENCE -- Congress Creates 73 New Judgeships (1961 Almanac p. 372).

No federal judgeships had been established since the Omnibus Judgeship Act of 1961, which created 10 new circuit court and 63 new district court judgeships. From 1961 to 1965, the number of district judgeships fell from 304 to 302 because of the expiration of two temporary judgeships.

Meanwhile, the caseload increased. The Senate Committee's report on S 1666 (S Rept 303) said that from fiscal 1960 to fiscal 1964, the caseload in courts of appeals rose 50 percent (from 3,899 to 6,023) and the caseload rose 13 percent in civil cases filed in district courts (from 59,284 to 66,930). Some districts were particularly hard hit, as was the Southern district of Alabama, which experienced a 20-percent rise in its caseload, largely from commercial litigation and marine personal injury suits generated by the growth of Mobile as a major port.

The Judicial Conference in March recommended 42 new judgeships -- 7 in circuit courts and 35 in district courts. Four of the circuit appointments were to be temporary additions to the 5th circuit, where an unusually heavy load of civil rights appeals had overburdened the court.

Senate

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported S 1666, with amendments, June 9. The report said the Judicial Conference study of docket conditions and workload showed that "certain courts are overwhelmed by the volume of their business." The report termed the need for additional judgeships "urgent."

The Committee amended the bill by deleting three temporary district judges for Eastern Pennsylvania, a temporary district judge for Alaska and a new permanent district judge for Southern Georgia. It added a new district judgeship for Southern Mississippi.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.), a member of the Committee, had requested the amendment deleting the Pennsylvania judgeships and the Georgia Senators had requested deletion of the judge for their state. The change for Alaska was made because the current judge was about to retire.

FLOOR ACTION

On the floor June 30, Scott said he had not been consulted about the need for the judgeships. Declaring his interest in the "bipartisan" administration of justice, Scott said that since 1961 all 14 federal judges appointed in Pennsylvania were Democrats. However, when his colleague, Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), asked unanimous consent for withdrawal of the amendment deleting the judgeships, Scott made no objection. But he said he would "feel very much hurt indeed" if he were not consulted about the appointment of the three judges.

The Senate also accepted an amendment by Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.), floor manager of the bill, increasing from one to two the additional circuit court judges provided for the 4th and 6th circuits and providing one new judge in the 8th circuit. These were additions to those recommended by the Judicial Conference. An amendment by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) limiting the 6th circuit to one rather than two new judgeships was rejected. Lausche claimed that there was "no pressing need for two new judges in the circuit."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1666:

Created six new permanent circuit court judgeships: two in the 4th circuit (Md., W.Va., Va., N.C., S.C.); two in the 6th circuit (Ohio, Mich., Ky., Tenn.); one each in the 7th circuit (Ind., Ill., Wis.) and 8th circuit (Minn., Iowa Mo., Ark., Neb., N.D., S.D.).

Created four temporary judgeships in the 5th circuit (Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Texas, Canal Zone).

Created 29 new permanent district judgeships: Middle and Southern Alabama, 1; Arizona, 1; Northern Florida, 1; Middle Florida, 1; Southern Florida, 2; Northern Illinois, 1; Southern Indiana, 1; Eastern Louisiana, 4; Maryland, 1; Northern Mississippi, 1; Southern Mississippi, 1; Western New York, 1; Northern Ohio, 1; Southern Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Southern Texas, 2; Western Texas, 1; Vermont, 1; Eastern Virginia, 2. In California, four new district judges were added to the existing 22 and all districts were reapportioned.

Created five new temporary district judgeships: Kansas, 1; Eastern Pennsylvania, 3; Eastern Wisconsin, 1.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

June 30 -- Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) -- Increase from one to two the additional circuit court judges for the 4th and 6th circuits, and provide one additional circuit judge for the 8th circuit. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 30 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Delete from Tydings' amendment the second judge for the 6th circuit. Voice.

House

A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held hearings on S 1666 for eight days during September. Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and ranking minority member William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) Sept. 1 said they had doubts about the need for more judges. The Committee took no action on the bill.

At its annual meeting in Miami Beach in August, the American Bar Assn. (ABA) endorsed S 1666 as well as another bill (HR 8207), introduced May 17 by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.), to establish a Federal Salary Review

Commission to make periodic studies and recommendations on judicial and Congressional salaries. No action was taken on HR 8207, and a similar provision in the federal pay-increase bill (HR 10281) was deleted.

The ABA also called for a study by the American Bar Foundation of the problems of removal, retirement or other replacement of federal and state judges too ill, infirm or otherwise incapacitated to serve, as well as judges not carrying out their duties.

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts Sept. 24 reported that federal courts continued in fiscal 1965 to fall behind in their caseload. Courts of appeals docketed 6,766 cases, up 12 percent from fiscal 1964. While 5,771 were disposed of, 4,775 were pending at year's end, an all-time high. The 5th circuit, handling much civil rights business, continued to be the most heavily burdened.

District court work appeared to level off at 67,678 civil cases filed, up 1 percent. But habeas corpus and other applications in criminal cases rose to 4,664, up from 3,531 in 1964 and 1,903 in 1963. These constituted 12 percent of district court civil business. Criminal cases were up 5 percent, to 31,569, mostly through removal of 1,192 cases to federal courts from state and local courts, largely under provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 338)

JURY COMMISSIONS

Congress in 1965 failed to enact a bill (HR 5640), requested by the Justice Department, to tighten supervision by federal district court judges over selection procedures for federal trial juries. The House May 3 passed the bill by voice vote, but the Senate took no action.

Another bill (HR 3998) to raise the fees of commissioners from $5 to $10 a day, a provision contained in HR 5640, was passed March 15 by the House by voice vote but was not acted upon by the Senate.

Existing law provided for jury commissions for federal district courts, but the Department argued that in "many districts" judges exercised "little if any control" over jury selection. The Judicial Conference of the United States, the governing body of the federal judiciary, endorsed HR 5640, and the American Bar Assn. at its annual meeting in August endorsed both bills.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 5640:

Established a jury commission for each federal judicial district to assist in the selection of jury lists. The commission was to consist of the court's clerk and one or more commissioners appointed by the district judge on a bipartisan basis to serve under his supervision.

Specified that the commission would be full- or part-time and would work within specified guidelines, such as choosing jurors without regard to "race, sex, political or religious affiliation, or economic or social status."

Raised the pay of part-time commissioners from $5 to $10 for each day worked. (This was the sole provision of HR 3998).

BACKGROUND -- Rep. Jack Brooks (D Texas) March 2 introduced HR 5640, which the House Judiciary Committee April 27 reported (H Rept 261) with a technical amendment. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Feb. 1 introduced HR 3998, which the Committee reported (H Rept 134) March 3.

SUPREME COURT SALARIES

In a controversy that lingered on from the previous session, the House March 17 ended a heated debate by rejecting, on a 178-202 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 5374) to restore pay raises for the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices of the Supreme Court which were trimmed in the 1964 federal pay raise bill. A majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats opposed the bill: R 23-104; SD 21-68; ND 134-30. (For voting, see chart p. 942) Prior to consideration of the bill, the House adopted an open rule for debate by a 202-183 roll call.

HR 5374 was designed to restore the differential between Supreme Court salaries and those of federal judges in lower courts that existed prior to enactment of the omnibus 1964 federal pay raise bill (PL 88-426). HR 5374 would have raised the Chief Justice's salary by $3,000 (to $43,000) and the salaries of the Associate Justices by the same amount (to $42,500), retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965.

Opposition to HR 5374 centered on such peripheral issues as recent, controversial Court decisions and the personal lives of several of the Justices. Proponents of the measure described the opposition as "nitpicking," "vengeance," "petty piques," "resentment," and "vindictiveness." Proponents argued that the only question before the House was "fairness and equity" in the matter of establishing Supreme Court salaries.

DEBATE -- March 17 -- John B. Anderson (R Ill.) -- Arguments advanced against a further pay increase for the Justices include the facts that they: (1) are appointed for life; (2) can retire at full pay at age 70 after 10 years of service or at age 65 after 15 years of service; (3) make no contribution to a retirement fund; and (4) take regular summer vacations.

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- "I am just curious to know why this third chamber of the legislative body...is so much more highly paid than this body and the Senate." (The 1964 pay bill raised Congressmen's salaries to $30,000, the Speaker's and the Vice President's to $43,000, and those of district court judges, and some other officials, to $30,000.)

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- "They (the Court) legislate on everything else; let them legislate on their salaries. They do not pay any attention to the Constitution any more anyhow."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- If a critic of the bill got "into jeopardy and someone sought to filch his civil rights from him or take away his inalienable rights, he would bless the Supreme Court...." The Court "will continue to flourish and...will stand at the grave of its tormentors."

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- With reference to the fact that widows of Supreme Court Justices receive a $5,000 annuity, "I would like to know, when Justice (William O.) Douglas passes on, how much of his widows we will be required to compensate?" (Celler, floor manager of the bill, objected to this reference to Justice Douglas' three marriages as "quite unworthy," and urged Williams to strike the words from the record. Williams let the remark stand.)

Claude Pepper (D Fla.) -- The Court's decisions "are not at issue here today. If they were, I would say thank God for them and for a court with...courage and character...."

(Continued on next page)

BACKGROUND -- The 1964 federal pay bill (PL 88-426) provided pay increases of $4,500 for the Chief Justice (to $40,000) and Associate Justices (to $39,500) of the Supreme Court, but raised the pay of all other federal judges by $7,500. The House version of the bill provided the full $7,500 increase for the Supreme Court, but the Senate adopted an amendment by Gordon Allott (R Colo.) to give the Supreme Court justices only a $2,500 raise. Allott said his amendment was intended to bring a "semblance of equity" to the relationship between Supreme Court and Congressional salaries, raised by the bill from $22,500 to $30,000 a year. But Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D N.J.) charged that the Senate's cut was an "act of vengeance" for recent Court decisions. House-Senate conferees set the increase at $4,500. (1964 Almanac p. 416)

The House Judiciary Committee March 3 reported HR 5374 (H Rept 136). No minority views were filed.

AGENCY LAW PRACTICE

Congress in 1965 enacted a bill (S 1758 -- PL 89-332) eliminating special requirements by federal agencies for the practice of law before them. In its final form, the law applied to all agencies except the Patent Office.

The intent of the legislation was to open agency practice to all members of the bar and to give litigants free choice in selecting counsel.

The Senate Sept. 21 passed the bill in a form applying to all agencies. The House Oct. 18 passed an amended version, exempting the Patent Office, and the Senate Oct. 20 concurred in that amendment, sending the bill to the President. All action was by voice vote. The President Nov. 8 approved the bill (PL 89-332).

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 1758:

Authorized any member of a state or the District of Columbia bar association to practice before any federal agency except the Patent Office.

Background

Over a period of years, various federal agencies developed special requirements (sometimes involving a test) for lawyers practicing before them. Most agencies eventually abandoned these requirements, and in 1965 only two major agencies -- the Patent Office and the Internal Revenue Service -- still had them.

Sen. Edward V. Long (D Mo.) and others April 9 introduced S 1758, which was reported (S Rept 755) Sept. 17 in an amended form by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill gave no exemption to the Patent Office or the Internal Revenue Service, both of which opposed passage.

The House Judiciary Committee Oct. 12 reported the bill (H Rept 1141), amending it to make an exception for the Patent Office on grounds that practice before that agency required special engineering or scientific skills. That version was enacted into law.

MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

Congress in 1965, in the legislative appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 8775 -- PL 89-90) and in three separate bills, increased Members' allowances for travel, telephone service, postage and maintaining an office in their home state or district. The House, but not the Senate, provided funds to permit its Members to hire college students for a summer Congressional "intern" program.

Home Offices. The legislative appropriations raised from $600 to $1,200 annually the rental allowance a Senator could receive for an office in his home state when suitable space was not available in a post office or other federal building. Later in 1965 the House passed a bill increasing from $1,200 to $2,400 a year the total amount allowed a Representative for rental of either one or two offices in his home district. When the Senate considered the bill, it made the same provisions applicable to Senators (HR 10014 -- PL 89-211).

Trips Home. Allowances for Senators' trips home during a Congressional session were increased from two to six in the legislative appropriations bill. House Members' compensable round trips were increased from three to five by HR 9947 (PL 89-147). The bill also provided an optional formula whereby Members from districts within commuting distance of Washington, D.C., could elect to take a lump sum of $300 instead of actual payments for the five trips.

A Senate amendment to HR 9947 repealed a prohibition in existing law against payment of travel expenses to Senators returning to their home state and to Representatives returning to their districts unless the trips were (1) specifically authorized by law, (2) for official participation in the funeral of a deceased Member, or (3) for official business while Congress was not in session. The provision, which was adopted in 1960 as an anti-junket device, was considered unfair since it prohibited travel payments, for example, to a Member attending committee hearings in his own district. (1960 Almanac p. 408; 1961 Almanac p. 158)

HR 9947 allowed round trips to a Member's district for two staff members once or for one staff member twice in a calendar year, while the legislative appropriations raised to six (instead of four) the number of paid trips for the staff of Senators from the six states with a population of 10 million or more.

Telephones, Postage. House Members received a 20-percent increase in the amount of long-distance calls for which they could be reimbursed from Government funds (in HR 10139 -- PL 89-131). Senators received similar increases in the legislative appropriations bill, plus raises in their postage allowances.

Summer Interns. The House June 16, by a 229-153 roll-call vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 416) permitting each Representative to hire a college student for two and a half months in the summer at a salary of $300 per month. Although a few Members preferred that the interns be paid from the clerk-hire funds already available to Members, H Res 416 provided payment from the contingent fund. (For voting, see chart p. 970) The Senate failed to act on a similar measure (S Res 139) for employment of summer interns by Senators.

Sponsored by Rep. John Brademas (D Ind.), H Res 416 permitted each Member to hire a college student for two and a half months between June 1-Aug. 31 each year, at a rate of $300 per month. Samuel N. Friedel (D Md.) said the House Administration Committee would set regulations requiring that the interns serve in the Washington offices of Congressmen, rather than in their home districts, and that no more than two could be hired in any summer by a Representative.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES GET ANOTHER PAY RAISE

HR 10281 -- Reported by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 792) Aug. 16, 1965.

- Passed by the House, amended, by a 370-7 roll-call vote Sept. 30. (See p. 1012)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 910) Oct. 18.
- Passed by the Senate by a 67-0 roll-call vote Oct. 22. (See p. 1080)
- House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote Oct. 22.

PL 89-301 -- Signed into law Oct. 29.

Congress in 1965 passed legislation (HR 10281) providing a 3.6-percent across-the-board pay increase for about 1.8 million federal career, postal, legislative and judicial employees, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1965.

The bill also liberalized postal overtime and relocation allowances; granted substitute postal workers time-and-a-half for overtime for the first time; and established, for the first time, a severance pay system applicable to nearly all federal civilian workers. Pay provisions of the measure were estimated to cost $488.2 million a year; fringe benefit provisions, $153.3 million a year, a total of $641.5 million a year for the bill as a whole. The increases were the 11th pay raise received by postal workers and the 12th received by classified employees since 1945.

Congress was under heavy pressure from federal employee and postal worker unions to grant a far more costly pay increase than finally enacted. They sought a 7-percent raise. An increase of that general magnitude, they argued, would be necessary to maintain the principle of "comparability" established in the 1962 federal pay bill, namely, that federal salaries should be comparable to those paid in private industry for the same level of work.

President Johnson, on the other hand, on the basis of April 15 recommendations of a special pay panel he had established, recommended a 3-percent increase in a May 12 message to Congress.

Mr. Johnson, in statements at various times, indicated that a 3-percent raise would be consistent with his desire that wage and price increases in the economy conform with "guideposts" aimed at avoiding inflation which were established by the Council of Economic Advisers in 1962 and repeated in documents accompanying Mr. Johnson's 1965 Economic Report. According to the guideposts, in order to avoid inflation, wage increases should not exceed the average increase in worker productivity nationally over the previous five years. The Council said this productivity rate in 1964 was 3.2 percent.

Mr. Johnson indicated that because of the possible inflationary effect, he strongly opposed any federal pay increase exceeding the limit derived from the wage-price guideposts. In several statements, he gave Congress reason to believe that he would veto any federal pay increase bill granting raises much in excess of his 3-percent recommendation.

When the House, acting first on the pay raise bill, passed a version granting a 4-percent increase as of Oct. 1, 1965, with an additional automatic increase ranging from 3 to 8 percent to take effect a year later, it appeared that Congress and the President were on a collision course. However, only hours before adjournment the Senate passed an amended version of the bill that provided only a single-step 3.6-percent increase.

Some Members urged the House to reject the Senate version and stand firm behind its own proposal, arguing that the Senate bill would bring salaries close to comparability only at the lower grades and not at the middle and higher grades which were furthest from comparability. The House bill, they said, would bring federal workers closer to the comparability goal. But Chairman Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.) of the House Post Office and Civil Service Compensation Subcommittee said that leaders of the federal and postal employee unions preferred to accept a 3.6-percent raise in 1965 rather than risk a veto by the President of a bill containing a larger raise. Consequently, the House agreed to the Senate version and the President signed the measure into law.

UNION LOBBYING CAMPAIGN

Federal employee and postal worker unions directed their efforts, for the most part, toward winning a 7-percent raise for their members. The unions' campaign, which extended from June through September, included letter-writing drives, "legislative conferences," and intensive lobbying of members of House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.), second-ranking Democrat on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, June 21 pledged the National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO) "the highest amount we can get." He predicted a raise more generous than the Administration's 3-percent proposal.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), a member of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, told the same audience, "You letter carriers are the organization and muscle of the postal workers and federal employees of this country. You have personally been responsible for 90 percent of the pay raises and other beneficial legislation for federal employees approved in recent years."

Although the unions' efforts were strenuous, one union spokesman said they were merely typical of efforts by federal and postal employee groups in any pay raise campaign. He said they did not constitute an unusually heavy lobbying campaign. Another union spokesman said, "It's like this every time we go up for a raise."

Provisions

As signed by the President, HR 10281, the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965:

Pay Raises. Authorized an across-the-board, 3.6-percent federal pay increase, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1965, for persons covered by the Classification Act of 1949, the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 and related Acts, the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the Medicine and Surgery Salary System of the Veterans Administration and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's County Committee salary system; for officers and employees of the Legislative and Judicial Branches and for federal and District of Columbia officers and employees whose salaries were fixed administratively, other than in accordance with prevailing wage rates.

(Continued on next page)

Federal Salaries: Old, New Rates

LEVEL	OLD RATE	NEW RATE
General Schedule (Classification Act) Employees (GS)		
GS- 1	$ 3,385- $ 4,420	$ 3,507- $ 4,578
2	3,680- 4,805	3,814- 4,975
3	4,005- 5,220	4,149- 5,409
4	4,480- 5,830	4,641- 6,045
5	5,000- 6,485	5,181- 6,720
6	5,505- 7,170	5,702- 7,430
7	6,050- 7,850	6,269- 8,132
8	6,630- 8,610	6,869- 8,921
9	7,220- 9,425	7,479- 9,765
10	7,900- 10,330	8,184- 10,704
11	8,650- 11,305	8,961- 11,715
12	10,250- 13,445	10,619- 13,931
13	12,075- 15,855	12,510- 16,425
14	14,170- 18,580	14,680- 19,252
15	16,460- 21,590	17,055- 22,365
16	18,935- 24,175	19,619- 25,043
17	21,445- 24,445	22,217- 25,325
18	24,500- ----	25,382- ----
Postal Field Service Schedule (PFS)		
PFS- 1	$ 3,945- $ 5,375	$ 4,086- $ 5,571
2	4,270- 5,810	4,424- 6,019
3	4,615- 6,320	4,780- 6,551
4	5,000- 6,815	5,181- 7,062
5	5,345- 7,325	5,536- 7,582
6	5,735- 7,825	5,941- 8,108
7	6,140- 8,190	6,361- 8,481
8	6,650- 8,630	6,888- 8,940
9	7,190- 9,350	7,449- 9,681
10	7,830- 10,215	8,110- 10,585
11	8,650- 11,305	8,961- 11,715
12	9,570- 12,495	9,914- 12,947
13	10,575- 13,860	10,956- 14,358
14	11,660- 15,305	12,077- 15,857
15	12,885- 16,890	13,349- 17,498
16	14,240- 18,695	14,751- 19,368
17	15,755- 20,705	16,320- 21,450
18	17,450- 22,940	18,078- 23,766
19	19,345- 24,070	20,042- 24,935
20	21,445- 24,445	22,217- 25,325
Foreign Service Officer Schedule (FSO)		
FSO-8	$ 6,050- $ 7,250	$ 6,269- $ 7,511
7	7,010- 8,420	7,262- 8,726
6	8,295- 10,005	8,594- 10,364
5	9,945- 12,015	10,303- 12,451
4	12,075- 14,595	12,510- 15,120
3	14,860- 17,950	15,395- 18,599
2	18,295- 22,105	18,954- 22,902
1	22,650- 24,500	23,465- 25,382
Career Minister	26,000- ----	26,000- ----
Career Ambassador	27,000- ----	27,000- ----
Foreign Service Staff Schedule (FSS)		
FSS-10	$ 4,480- $ 5,830	$ 4,641- $ 6,045
9	5,010- 6,495	5,190- 6,729
8	5,490- 7,155	5,688- 7,416
7	6,205- 8,050	6,428- 8,336
6	6,755- 8,780	6,998- 9,095
5	7,480- 9,775	7,749- 10,125
4	8,295- 10,860	8,594- 11,249
3	9,945- 13,050	10,303- 13,525
2	12,075- 15,855	12,510- 16,425
1	14,860- 19,495	15,395- 20,201

Provided that no federal employee salary rate shall exceed that of Level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule ($26,000).

Increased from $30,000 to $35,000 annually the salaries of the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Limited maximum salaries for officers and employees of the Senate, whose rates were not fixed by law, to $23,770 annually, and reserved to each Senator the authority to determine whether the pay increases would apply to his own employees.

Fringe Benefits. Required the heads of departments and agencies, "to the maximum extent practicable," to schedule all official travel away from an employee's official duty station within his regularly scheduled workweek.

Established a basic workweek of five eight-hour days for all postal workers and required, "to the maximum extent practicable," the assignment of senior regular employees to a basic workweek, Monday-through-Friday.

Provided that substitute postal employees would be paid at time-and-a-half rates (that is, at 150 percent of their regular rate) for overtime and for work on Christmas day, but at straight-time rates for work on other holidays. (Previously, substitute postal employees were paid only at regular, straight-time rates for overtime, Christmas and other holidays.)

Provided that regular postal employees would receive time-and-a-half pay for overtime if in postal grade 7 or below, and either time-and-a-half pay or compensatory time if in grade 8 or above. (Previously, employees in grade 8 or above could receive only compensatory time.)

Provided that regular postal employees would receive double-time pay (twice the normal rate) for holiday work if in grade 7 or below, and either double-time pay or compensatory time for work on holidays if in grade 8 or higher. (Previously, those in grade 7 or below received either double-time pay or compensatory time for holidays, and those in grade 8 or above received only compensatory time.)

Gave the Postmaster General discretion, in applying the two provisions described immediately above, to determine whether compensation for overtime by employees of grade 8 and over should take the form of time-and-a-half pay or the form of compensatory time.

Provided that regular postal employees would be paid at 2½ times their regular rate for work on Christmas day. (Same as before.)

Provided that regular postal employees would be paid for Sunday work, if falling within their basic workweek, at the rate of 125 percent of the regular hourly wage for their level. (Previously, they merely received their regular rate of pay.)

Authorized the Postmaster General, retroactive to July 1, 1965, to grant postal employees required to relocate by the Department (1) a per diem allowance for each member of his family while en route to his new location, (2) subsistence expenses for each member of his family for not to exceed 30 days while occupying temporary quarters at his new location and (3) five days of extra leave with pay.

Increased from $100 to $125 annual allowances for all federal employees required to wear a uniform.

Established, effective upon enactment, a system of severance pay, for nearly all federal employees losing their jobs through no fault of their own and not entitled to immediate civil service retirement benefits, of an amount

equal to the sum of (1) one week's pay for each of the employees' first 10 years of service, plus (2) two weeks' pay for each year of service beyond 10 years, plus (3) 10 percent of the basic severance allowance (the sum of 1 and 2) for each year the employee was over age 40 (total severance pay could not exceed the equivalent of one year's pay).

Allowed a federal employee whose in-grade raises were denied by his agency because of poor performance on the job to appeal the denial to the Civil Service Commission. (Under the 1962 federal pay bill, employees not performing at an "acceptable level of competence" could be denied in-grade raises until their work improved. There was no appeal beyond the head of their own agency. HR 10281 now permitted an appeal to the Civil Service Commission.)

Background

REFERENCES -- For history of federal pay bills from 1954-60, see 1960 Almanac p. 240. For subsequent action, see the following Almanacs: 1961, p. 371; 1962, p. 355; 1963, p. 403; 1964, p. 416.

Raises From 1945-64. From 1945-64, federal postal workers were voted pay raises 10 times and federal classified employees were voted pay raises 11 times. Other federal employees and officers, such as legislative and judicial workers, Members of Congress, judges and members of the foreign service, also received raises on numerous occasions.

The most recent pay legislation was in 1962 and 1964. The 1962 legislation provided for a two-step increase raising postal salaries an average of 11.2 percent and classified worker salaries an average of 9.6 percent. The 1964 bill provided increases ranging from 3 to 33 percent.

Comparability Principle -- In the 1962 legislation, a provision of major importance for future raises was written into law: "comparability." According to this principle, federal career salary rates should be comparable to salaries paid in private industry for similar work. It was hoped that, eventually, federal salaries at all except the top levels could be made comparable with those in private industry. The greatest discrepancies were at the higher salary levels.

1965 Presidential Requests. In his Jan. 25 Budget Message, President Johnson said that he was considering whether to recommend a new federal pay raise, and was appointing a special panel to study the problem. The President indicated that he favored the principle of comparability in federal pay. But he said it was "essential to assure" that any pay raises granted in 1965 "be compatible with our national wage and price objectives" -- a reference to his desire to avoid inflation by adhering to guideposts of the Council of Economic Advisers. (For text, see p. 1351)

Pay Panel Report -- The panel to study federal employee pay raises was appointed by the President Jan. 28, and issued its report to him April 15. The panel's recommendations on federal civilian employee pay are described below. For recommendations on military pay, see story on military pay bill, p. 702.

Marion B. Folsom of the Eastman Kodak Co., former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was panel chairman. Other public members were Gen. Omar N. Bradley of the Bulova Watch Co.; George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO; Sydney Stein Jr. of Stein Roe and Farnham; and Don K. Price, dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University.

Government members were Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; John A. Gronouski, Postmaster General; W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor; Kermit Gordon, director of the Budget Bureau; and John W. Macy Jr., chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

In its report, the panel endorsed the establishment "at the earliest practicable time, of full comparability between civilian salaries and salaries paid in private enterprise for the same levels of work." It also endorsed a 3-percent pay raise for federal civilian employees for fiscal 1966, and made several additional recommendations. (The 3-percent raise fell within the guideposts for raises set by the Council of Economic Advisers: the Council had said that the average increase in productivity over the past five years, as of 1964, was 3.2 percent; therefore, a 3-percent pay raise was permissible.)

President's Recommendations -- President Johnson May 12 sent a special message to Congress endorsing the general findings of the pay panel and transmitting its report to Congress. The President said he believed in the comparability principle: it was not only fair, but would attract good personnel to Government employment. (See text, p. 1377)

In the May 12 message, the President specifically endorsed seven of the pay panel's recommendations on civilian employees and said draft legislation would be sent to Capitol Hill to carry out the recommendations. Total annual cost of these recommendations was later estimated at $542.7 million, of which about $400 million was for pay raises, the rest for fringe benefits. (See box, last page of story) The following were the seven recommendations and their ultimate fate at the hands of Congress:

(1) Enact a 3-percent average pay raise for federal employees, effective Jan. 1, 1966. Request fulfilled in the final version of HR 10281, but made effective as of Oct. 1, 1965.

(2) Establish a Federal Salary Review Commission to study federal salary scales at four-year intervals. Permit the President, on the basis of these studies, to recommend federal salary changes that would go into effect automatically, without new legislation, unless disapproved by either chamber of Congress. Not included in the final version of HR 10281 or any other 1965 bill.

(3) Permit the President, in periods between the four-year reviews, to recommend annual increases in federal pay whenever necessary to keep pace with changes in non-federal pay rates. Provide for these increases to go into effect automatically, without new legislation, unless disapproved by either chamber of Congress. Not included in the final version of HR 10281 or any other 1965 bill.

(4) For the purpose of determining the comparability of federal and non-federal pay, permit the President to study and consider the wages paid to employees of non-profit organizations and state and local government agencies as well as employees of private business. (Under existing law, comparisons were based solely on surveys of wages paid in private business.) Not included in the final version of HR 10281 or any other 1965 bill.

(5) Provide premium pay for overtime work for federal employees not already receiving it. Although couched in general terms, this request was understood to apply primarily to postal workers, many of whom (notably,

substitutes) were receiving no premium pay for overtime work. The final version of HR 10281 fulfilled this request, giving substitute postal employees time-and-a-half overtime pay for the first time; and permitting postal workers above grade 7 to receive time-and-a-half for overtime (instead of only compensatory time). (See final provisions, above, for details and other changes.)

(6) Pay certain relocation and moving expenses for employees transferred to new locations for the convenience and benefit of the Government. Request fulfilled with regard to postal workers in the final version of HR 10281. For classified workers, the request was not considered as part of HR 10281, because the Post Office and Civil Service Committees, which handled HR 10281, did not have jurisdiction over moving expenses of classified employees. Instead, moving expenses and other relocation benefits for classified workers were considered separately in bills (HR 10607, S 2374) introduced by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D N.Y.) and Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) and referred to the Government Operations Committees. The House Government Operations Committee Oct. 21 reported HR 10607 (H Rept 1199) but there was no further action on HR 10607 or S 2374 in 1965. Consequently, no new moving expense compensation was provided for classified workers in 1965.

(7) Establish a system of severance pay for employees involuntarily separated from federal service through no fault of their own. Request fulfilled in final version of HR 10281.

Bills Introduced -- Following the President's message, the Administration draft bill was introduced in the House (HR 8207) by Rep. Udall and in the Senate (S 1997, 1998, 2085, 2086) by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), by request. Monroney split up the requests among several different bills.

House

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service, Compensation Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 1-2, 10, 15-16, 18, 21-24 and 29 on the Administration bill (HR 8207) and other pay proposals. During the hearings all six major federal and postal worker unions said that President Johnson's 3-percent pay raise proposal was inadequate. The unions, in the hearings or in organization publications, took the following positions:

National Rural Letter Carriers Assn. (Ind.), 43,000 members -- Favored a raise of about 7 percent, as contained in the bills introduced by Rep. Arnold Olsen (D Mont.) and others. (Olsen introduced two 7-percent bills, HR 8663 and HR 9030, differing somewhat in some provisions.)

National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), 150,000 members -- Supported a 7-percent raise, as in HR 9030.

United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO), 145,000 members -- Favored 7 percent, as in HR 9030 and HR 8663.

American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO), 160,000 members -- Favored a 7-percent across-the-board raise, and for that reason, did not favor the exact provisions of the Olsen bills, which provided somewhat lower increases for employees in the upper and middle levels.

National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.), 49,500 members -- Considered 3 percent inadequate, but did not specify any percent it wished. Stressed that it strongly favored putting into practice the principle of "comparability" as set forth in the 1962 federal pay raise bill. A spokesman said that at present, lower grade federal employees were closer to achieving comparability than were middle and upper grade federal employees, who often received far less than for a corresponding non-federal job. He said the Olsen bill, by providing somewhat higher percentage increases for lower grade employees than for middle and higher grade, would increase this "distortion."

National Postal Union (Ind.), -- 43,000 members -- Favored 7 percent, as in the Olsen bills.

Bill Reported

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee Aug. 16 reported a clean bill (HR 10281 -- H Rept 792) by a 20-3 vote. As reported, the bill provided an across-the-board 4.5-percent pay increase effective Oct. 1, 1965, and an additional estimated 3-to 8-percent increase -- depending on trends in private industry pay scales -- effective Oct. 1, 1966. The bill also liberalized overtime rates and other fringe benefits for classified and postal workers, set up a system of severance pay, created a permanent commission to provide a continuing review of federal salary systems, and established a permanent procedure automatically linking pay increases for Members of Congress and federal judges and executives to future increases granted federal career workers. The bill was estimated to cost $828.4 million a year for the first-step raises and fringe benefits, and an additional $777.6 million a year (for a $1.6 billion total) once the second-stage increases went into effect on a full-year basis.

Majority Views. The report said HR 10281 was designed to "honor -- through moderate but timely and meaningful salary adjustments -- the pledges made by the Committee, by the Congress and by two Presidents (Kennedy and Johnson)...that federal salary rates shall be comparable with those paid by private enterprise for the same levels of work."

Minority Views. Committee Republicans H. R. Gross (Iowa), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.) and James T. Broyhill (N.C.) argued that the bill was "potentially inflationary" and warned that overtime changes for postal workers could lead to curtailment of Saturday mail deliveries and that postal pay and fringe benefit provisions in general would make a postal rate increase a "distinct possibility."

In additional minority views, Republicans Robert J. Corbett (Pa.), Robert F. Ellsworth (Kan.), John H. Buchanan Jr. (Ala.) and Broyhill stated that endorsement now of a future pay boost for Congressmen and federal judges and executives was "untimely and unwise."

Individual Views. In individual views, Broyhill reiterated his opposition to certain aspects of the bill but noted that he fully subscribed to a 4.5-percent first-phase increase for all federal employees.

President Disapproves. On Aug. 9, while the pay raise legislation was still under consideration by the Committee, President Johnson pressed his insistence on a non-inflationary increase. He did so on the occasion of signing a bill (HR 1771 -- PL 89-116) providing a five-day workweek for postmasters. He said, "I do want to say to

all of you that it is going to be pretty difficult for the President of the United States to be the first person to be the chief wrecker of a non-inflationary wage and price policy." He also said, "I hope that the postmasters who will benefit from what we are doing today, and the other federal employees who will benefit from the recommendations that we have made on all this legislation this year, will not ask for any special privileges over and above what we ask the rest of the country to follow."

In his press conference Aug. 25, nine days after the Committee reported HR 10281, President Johnson was asked if he thought the pay increases in the bill, which far exceeded 3 percent, violated the wage-price guideposts. Mr. Johnson answered, "I do think that it would violate the guidelines. I do hope that the Congress will carefully and thoroughly consider the destructive effect it would have if we should pass the bill in its present form." He said the Committee bill would be "very disastrous to our price-wage stability policy in this country."

Special Rule Adopted

The House Sept. 13 bypassed its Rules Committee by adopting, under a special 21-day procedure established in January, a rule for floor consideration of HR 10281, on which the Rules Committee had failed to take action. The rule for debate on HR 10281 (H Res 536) was filed by James H. Morrison (D La.), second-ranking Democrat on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. It was approved by the House by a 289-84 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 998; for 21-day rule action on other bills, see story p. 585)

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 30 passed HR 10281 by a 370-7 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1012)

Prior to passage, the House adopted by a 107-33 standing vote an amendment reducing the first-step pay increase from 4½ percent to 4 percent, thus reducing the annual cost of the bill by about $70 million a year. It also adopted by a 238-140 roll call, a recommittal motion deleting an automatic-pay increase for Members of Congress and federal executives and judges in 1967. (For details on these two votes, see below)

In its major provisions, HR 10281 provided an across-the-board 4-percent pay increase for all federal employees effective Oct. 1, 1965, and an additional estimated 3-to 8-percent increase -- depending on trends in private industry pay scales -- for the same employees effective Oct. 1, 1966. The bill also liberalized overtime rates for both postal and classified workers; increased House Majority and Minority Leader salaries to $35,000 a year; provided relocation assistance for postal workers; increased federal employee uniform allowances from $100 to $150; set up a system of severance pay; and established a permanent Federal Salary Commission to provide a continuing review of federal salary systems and report to the President. The bill was estimated to cost $755 million a year for the first-step raises and fringe benefits and $1.5 billion annually after the second-step pay raises went into effect on a full-year basis.

During House floor action Sept. 30, debate centered on Administration opposition to the 4.5-percent pay raise and on Members' opposition to a provision authorizing an automatic pay increase, effective January 1967, for Members of Congress and federal executives and judges equal to percentage increases granted in the future to top classified employees (GS 18) or the over-all average increases granted all classified employees, whichever was greater.

Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.), chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Compensation Subcommittee, offered the amendment to reduce the pay raise from 4.5 to 4 percent which was adopted by a 107-33 standing vote. Udall said that while he supported the 4.5-percent boost, "in view of the realities (i.e., the rush for adjournment and the possibility of a Presidential veto)...we are either going to reduce (HR 10281) to 4 percent and get a bill this year, or we are going to stand pat and get no bill."

The attack on the provision granting an automatic raise to Members of Congress and federal executives and judges in 1967 was led by James T. Broyhill (R N.C.). Broyhill argued that inclusion of the automatic provision was "subterfuge" and would result in Congress' abdication of its responsibility to pass on its own pay. Udall, Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.), ranking Committee Republican, and others insisted that the provision was necessary to ensure that Congress' frequent failure to raise its own pay would not act to "compress" the entire federal salary system. This was a reference to the fact that Congress traditionally has refused to place a federal employee's pay above its own. Without the automatic linkage between Members' and top career employees' pay, proponents argued, the top career workers' pay would remain static while the pay of persons in the lower career levels continued to rise with each new pay boost enacted. Udall, who sponsored a similar automatic provision for the 1964 federal pay bill (PL 88-426), said that if the provision were deleted from HR 10281 he would "quit the battle." He also predicted that it would be "15 or 20 years" before Congress raised its pay above the current level of $30,000 set in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 416)

An amendment by Broyhill to delete the provision failed in the committee of the whole by a 111-135 teller vote. However, the recommittal motion by Broyhill with instructions to delete the provision succeeded on a 238-140 roll call (R 115-7; D 123-133).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 30 -- Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.) -- Reduce from 4.5 to 4 percent the October 1965 across-the-board pay increase for all federal employees. Standing vote, 107-33.

Udall -- Exclude from severance pay provisions officers and employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Voice vote.

Udall -- Provide that pay increases for employees whose salaries were fixed administratively shall not apply to wage board employees whose salaries were fixed in accordance with prevailing rates or practices. Voice.

Udall -- Authorize the Postmaster General, in order to provide postal service on days other than those included in the basic workweek of five eight-hour days, to assign substitute employees to duty on any day of the week, including Sunday. Voice.

Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.) -- Provide severance pay for U.S.-employed aliens in the Canal Zone. Voice.

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) -- Include in the purview of the Federal Salary Review Commission's review of federal judicial salaries the following: referees in bankruptcy; the director and deputy director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; and the commissioners of the Court of Claims; and extend to referees in bank-

ruptcy the automatic salary increases effective in January 1967. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sept. 30 -- Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) -- Substitute for pending Udall amendment (above) -- Reduce from 4.5 to 3 percent the October 1965 across-the-board pay increase for all federal employees. Standing vote, 8-103.

Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.) -- Substitute for pending Broyhill amendment (below) -- Change from January 1967 to January 1969 the effective date of automatic pay increases for Members of Congress and federal executives and judges. Voice vote.

James T. Broyhill (R N.C.) -- Delete section authorizing automatic pay increases in January 1967 for Members of Congress and federal executives and judges. Teller vote, 111-135. (Note: This provision was later adopted by means of a recommittal motion. See text, above.)

Joseph P. Vigorito (D Pa.) -- Delete provision authorizing automatic pay increases in January 1967 for Members of Congress. Voice.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Make Congressional pay increases contingent on a reduction in the national debt and a balanced budget for two successive fiscal years. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HELD HEARINGS -- Aug. 16, 23, 26-27, 30 and Oct. 5-6 and 8 on federal pay legislation. During the hearings the National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.) supported HR 10281 as reported by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, providing for a 4.5-percent first-step increase. The National Rural Letter Carriers Assn. (Ind.) called the salary increase provision a "responsible step toward comparability." Four other major federal and postal worker unions asked for a salary increase of 7 percent.

Bill Reported

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee Oct. 18 reported HR 10281 (S Rept 910) with amendments in the nature of a substitute bill. As reported, the bill provided for a one-step raise of 3.6 percent, plus fringe benefits, the whole package to cost $641.5 million a year. The key changes made by the Committee were the reduction of the first-step pay raise from 4 percent to 3.6 percent, and the dropping of the proposed second-step automatic raise. (For other changes, see below)

Majority Views. The report said the Committee revised the House version out of the belief that the Federal Government "must abide by" Administration wage-price guidelines "if it expects private industry to abide by them." The report said, "Indeed, in accepting adherence to (the) guidelines for 1965, the Committee feels deeply committed to undertake the consideration of salary legislation early in" 1966. Speaking of the 3.6-percent increase, the report added, "When allowance is made for the full 15-month period since the last adjustment of federal salaries, the annual average rate of increase of employees' basic compensation is less than 3 percent but the additional costs of fringe benefits and other cost items (which are considered part of compensation in the establishment of wage-price guideposts) raises the total cost of the committee amendment to a percentage compatible with the wage-price guideposts."

Minority Views. Committee Republicans Carlson (Kan.), Fong (Hawaii), Boggs (Del.) and Simpson (Wyo.) said they supported the 4-percent pay hike voted by the House and questioned why the House version would be threatened by a Presidential veto in light of President Johnson's March 17, 1964, statement that, "'It is false economy to offer salaries that will attract the mediocre but repel the talented.'" They said that to achieve comparability, raises of 3.5 percent in the lower grades, 8.9 percent in the middle grades and 10 percent in the upper grades of federal employees actually were needed. (1964 Almanac p. 419)

In separate minority views, Sens. Hartke (D Ind.) and Simpson said the Senate version "violates public policy" by denying federal workers comparability with their counterparts in private industry.

Fong and Simpson also filed separate individual views. Fong said he would support a 3.6-percent pay raise rather than risk a Presidential veto of a costlier pay bill and Simpson said he "resented the Presidential coercion that was used in the consideration" of HR 10281.

Changes in House Bill. The Committee reduced the over-all first-year costs of the House bill by a total $113.5 million and also cut an additional $777.6 million in future costs by disapproving the automatic, second-step pay increase proposed for 1966. Of the total first-year reduction, the Committee cut $56.7 million by lowering the pay raise from 4 to 3.6 percent and cut $56.8 million by completely disapproving liberalization of classified employee overtime rates ($15 million savings), by revising the applicability of new postal overtime rates ($32.9 million savings), by lowering new annual uniform allowances from $150 to $125 ($4.9 million savings) and by other revisions ($4 million savings). In addition, the Committee deleted provisions for establishing a permanent Federal Salary Review Commission, a modified form of which had been proposed and supported by the Administration.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Oct. 22, after brief debate and without amendment, passed HR 10281 by a 67-0 roll-call vote and returned it to the House with a one-step, $641.5-million, 3.6-percent federal pay raise. (For voting, see chart p. 1080)

During debate, Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee Chairman A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the Senate version of HR 10281 was a "responsible," "attainable" and "noninflationary bill that will not be vetoed." Unlike the House version, which "cannot...be enacted," Monroney said, the Senate version "recognizes the reality of budgetary problems, the increased costs pertaining to the Defense Department and the costs of other programs of vital importance enacted in the 89th Congress." He added that the bill was "carefully designed" to stay within Administration wage-price guidelines and that, while not going as far as the House bill, achieved comparability in the lowest federal pay grades and prevented widening of the comparability gap in the higher grades.

Pay Bill Cost Comparisons

(in millions per year)

	Administration Proposal	House Bill*	Senate Final Bill
Pay:			
Classified	$267.0	$351.2	$313.8
Postal	126.5	167.9	151.1
Foreign Service	5.6	7.8	7.0
Veterans, medical	6.9	9.4	8.5
Legislative Judicial Agriculture, county	6.5	8.6	7.7
Subtotal	$412.5	$544.9	$488.2
Fringe Benefits:			
Classified overtime	---	$ 15.0	---
Postal overtime	$ 58.2	126.6	$ 93.7
Uniform allowance	---	9.9	5.0
Postal relocation	4.6	4.6	4.6
Classified relocation	17.4**	---	---
Severance pay	50.0	50.0	50.0
Other	---	4.0	---
Subtotal	$130.2	$210.1	$153.3
GRAND TOTAL	$542.7	$755.0	$641.5

**Represents first-step costs; does not include undetermined second-step costs.*

*** Minimum estimate. Other estimates ranged as high as $35.4 million for this item. This request was handled in separate legislation which did not pass. See summary of President's recommendations elsewhere in this story.*

SOURCE: SENATE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

In response to Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.) and other Committee Republicans who objected to the White House pressure on the bill, Monroney said the President had the responsibility "to refuse to sign into law bills enacted by the Congress which he does not believe are in the public interest." He added, "The expression of Presidential opinion and intention prior to final enactment of legislation...is certainly not unique. In fact it is a tradition respected and previously exercised by Presidents of all parties."

PROVISIONS -- See final provisions, p. 649.

Final Action

The House Oct. 22 agreed by voice vote to the Senate amendments to HR 10281. The action sent the bill to the President for his signature in a form providing a one-step, 3.6-percent raise plus fringe benefits, at a total cost of $641.5 million a year.

During House debate on the Senate amendments Oct. 22, Rep. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.), chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Compensation Subcommittee, in a reference to the last-minute Senate action on HR 10281, charged that the House "has been had." Udall said the Senate bill, which he called "a watered down, toothless, illegitimate, emaciated outrage," did not represent a compromise but a "capitulation" to the "bureaucrats, advisers and self-styled experts" of the Budget Bureau and the White House. He added that the Senate, "in its blunderbuss efforts to pacify Administration objectors," had destroyed the comparability principle as well as had deleted several Administration-backed proposals, including establishment of a permanent Federal Salary Review Commission.

Several Members, who noted that HR 10281 had been passed by the House on a 370-7 roll call and that the President had signed a $1-billion military pay raise (HR 9075 -- PL 89-132), which was more than double Administration recommendations, urged the House to reject the Senate amendments and stand firm behind its original proposal. Udall, however, argued against this, stating that the leaders of the federal employee and postal unions preferred to have a 3.6-percent pay hike in 1965 than to test a possible Presidential veto of a larger raise.

Bill Signed

After signing HR 10281 into law (PL 89-301) Oct. 29, President Johnson Oct. 30 commented, "In Government, as in industry, rapid change will continue to cause dislocations in employment...I am pleased that this bill enables the Government to provide severance pay to federal employees whose jobs are eliminated." He also said, "Above all, the benefits conferred by this bill are made possible within the wage-price guideposts developed by the Council of Economic Advisers."

Related Developments

Service to the Public. President Johnson Nov. 1 announced to heads of Departments and agencies plans to improve the quality of the Government's service to the public. He said he had placed Chairman John W. Macy Jr. of the U.S. Civil Service Commission in charge of a new drive to bring better service to individual citizens, and he outlined steps he wanted taken to make Government "better and more responsive," including (1) assignment of a top official in each agency to develop a program along the desired lines; (2) reports to Macy by Dec. 15 on the steps taken; and (3) more use of special new Civil Service training courses on ways to improve service to the public.

Executive Salary Study. The President May 8 ordered Macy to study conditions for top federal jobs below Cabinet rank ($27,000 to $35,000 salary range).

Postal Rates. An advisory panel to Postmaster General John A. Gronouski May 21 recommended an increase in all postage rates and elimination of special rates for publications of non-profit organizations, and for books, phonograph records and educational materials. The panel, named in January by Gronouski, said rates should be raised enough to wipe out the postal deficit. (The postal deficit for fiscal 1965 totaled $929 million, of which $548 million was to be written off by the Treasury as an allowance for "public service," leaving a net postal deficit of $381 million. See 1962 Almanac p. 355 for explanation of postal "public service write-off.") The panel also endorsed a proposal to merge first-class and air mail into a single class to be moved by the quickest means. Gronouski Dec. 23, 1964, had announced that the President would ask the 89th Congress for "modest" postal rate increases in the second- and third-class mail categories, but no such request was made in 1965.

FEDERAL RETIREMENT PAY

HR 8469 -- Reported by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 529) June 17, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 396-0 roll-call vote Aug. 3. (See p. 986)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 653) Aug. 30.
- Passed by the Senate by a 73-10 roll-call vote Sept. 8. (See p. 1071)
- House agreed to Senate amendment by voice vote Sept. 9.

PL 89-205 -- Signed into law Sept. 27.

Congress in 1965 enacted Administration-backed legislation (HR 8469) increasing pensions received by retired federal employees and Members of Congress and revising the method of determining future cost-of-living pay increases for retirees. The bill did not affect retirement contribution rates, which remained at 6.5 percent of salary for employees (7.5 percent for Members), matched by an equal amount contributed by the Federal Government. The bill was estimated to cost $101.9 million a year.

In its major provisions, HR 8469 increased by 11.1 percent (6.5 percent plus an estimated 4.6 percent which represented the increase in the cost of living between 1962 and September 1965, as gauged by the Consumer Price Index) the amount of pensions received by persons who had retired on or before Oct. 1, 1956. It also boosted by 6.1 percent (1.5 percent plus the 4.6-percent cost-of-living increase) the amount of pensions received by persons who retired after that date but prior to Dec. 1, 1965. (The latter date was changed to Dec. 31 in PL 89-314 -- see below.) The same provisions applied to pensions received by survivors (mostly widows) of these retirees. The bill also increased by 15 percent or $10, whichever was less, the monthly payments for survivors of federal employees who died prior to the date that formal survivor pensions were begun in 1948 (PL 80-426).

The increases provided by HR 8469 were designed to partially remove the difference in benefits received by pre-1956 and post-1956 retirees. In 1956, Congress in PL 84-854 voted benefit increases averaging 20 percent for future retirees but did nothing to improve the positions of persons already on the retirement rolls. In 1958, Congress in PL 85-465 provided benefit increases averaging 10 percent for pre-1956 retirees, thus closing about half the gap created by the 1956 law.

In addition, HR 8469 changed the method of determining future cost-of-living pay adjustments for retirees by providing automatic pension increases whenever the Consumer Price Index rose 3 percent for three consecutive months in place of the existing requirement of an average 3-percent rise for an entire calendar year. According to the House Committee, the cost-of-living adjustment principle, adopted in 1962 (PL 87-793), was producing "disappointing" results. (1962 Almanac p. 355)

For example, the Consumer Price Index rose by an average of only 2.6 percent in 1964 (not enough to warrant a retiree pay adjustment) even though it reached 3 percent in November 1964 and increased steadily to 3.7 percent in May 1965 and to 4.6 percent in September 1965. Under existing law, a retiree had to wait until three months after the end of 1965 to receive the cost-of-living adjustment. Under HR 8469, the retiree would have received the adjustment soon after the increase averaged 3 percent over three consecutive months. (An identical provision was adopted in 1965 for military retirees, see story p. 702.)

In a related 1965 development, Congress enacted a bill (HR 11303 -- PL 89-314), signed Nov. 1, extending the terminal date for benefit increases under HR 8469 from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1965. The extension was designed to retain, during the 1965 Christmas season, the services of numerous employees (mostly postal workers) who had planned to retire prior to Dec. 1 in order to receive the benefit increases. (Retirees eligible for the new benefits in 1965 received pension increases of 8.1 percent -- 6.1 percent as provided by HR 8469 plus a 2-percent "bonus" provided in the 1962 law (PL 87-793) for all retirees leaving Government service during calendar 1965.)

According to the Civil Service Commission, an estimated additional 20,000 federal civilian employees took advantage of the benefit increases, electing to retire during the period November-December 1965. The normal monthly retirement rate was 5,000.

Congressional Action

House. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported HR 8469 (H Rept 529) June 17. In a June 3 letter to the Committee, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr. said the Budget Bureau opposed enactment of the bill because of a provision increasing from 55 to 60 percent the portion of a deceased employee's pension to which a survivor was eligible. The provision, which was expected to cost $58 million annually, was "the sort of piecemeal approach to retirement legislation which this Administration seeks to check," he said. Macy also said that, while "some justification can be found" for an immediate increase in pensions, it would be "best" to defer any action until after Dec. 1, 1965, when the President's Cabinet Committee on Federal Staff Retirement Systems was scheduled to conclude a 10-month study and issue a report. (The Cabinet Committee, however, failed to issue its report by the end of 1965.)

Floor Action -- The House Aug. 3 passed HR 8469, without amendment, by a 396-0 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 986)

The floor manager, Dominick V. Daniels (D N.J.), said that although "$3,000 is deemed to be the borderline below which a couple is in the poverty class, the record shows that more than 75 percent of retired federal employees are receiving annuities of less than $3,000."

Senate. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported HR 8469 (S Rept 653) Aug. 30 with an amendment deleting the Administration-opposed provision increasing the amount of a deceased employee's pension for which a survivor was eligible.

Floor Action -- The Senate Sept. 8 passed HR 8469 by a 73-10 roll-call vote and returned it to the House. The Senate rejected by a 20-61 roll call a motion by John J. Williams (R Del.) to recommit the bill to committee pending completion of the Presidential committee's study. (For voting, see chart p. 1071)

Final Action. The House Sept. 9 concurred by voice vote in the Senate amendment to HR 8469, clearing the bill for the President's signature.

REORGANIZATION ACT

HR 4623 -- Reported by House Government Operations Committee (H Rept 184) March 17, 1965.
S 1135 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Government Operations Committee (S Rept 154) April 8.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote April 9.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 3.

PL 89-43 -- Signed into law June 18.

Enactment of S 1135 extended through Dec. 31, 1968, the President's authority under the Reorganization Act of 1949 to reorganize federal agencies through transfer, abolition or consolidation of agency functions.

Under the provisions extended by S 1135, Presidential reorganization plans went into effect automatically 60 days after being submitted to Congress, unless either chamber of Congress during that period disapproved the plan by a majority of Members present and voting.

In a letter to Congress Feb. 3, President Johnson had indicated he wanted permanent authority to submit reorganization plans, but Congress in S 1135 refused this request and imposed a time limit.

In related 1965 developments, Mr. Johnson submitted to Congress five reorganization plans, all of which were allowed to go into effect despite controversy over one that reorganized the Customs Bureau. (See next page)

Congress also passed legislation granting the President's request for creation of a Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development. (See p. 382)

Background

REFERENCES -- For legislative action on Reorganization Acts, see the following Almanacs: 1945, p. 699; 1949, p. 554; 1953, p. 296; 1955, p. 104 (PL 16); 1957, p. 669; 1959, p. 308; 1961, p. 356; 1963, p. 392; 1964, p. 425.

Reorganization authority was first given to the President in the Executive Reorganization Act of 1932. After various amendments, the reorganization authority was revised in the 1939 Reorganization Act, which provided for Congressional rejection of Presidential reorganization plans by a concurrent resolution of both chambers of Congress. Subsequently, emergency wartime reorganization authority was granted in the War Powers Act of 1941 (Title I). After the war, the reorganization authority was again reenacted, with revisions, in the Reorganization Act of 1945, which expired April 1, 1948. Under the 1945 Act, a concurrent resolution of both chambers was required for Congressional rejection of a reorganization plan.

In 1949, a new measure, the Reorganization Act of 1949, was enacted. It permitted the President to establish new Cabinet-level departments by means of reorganization plans; provided for rejection of a Presidential reorganization plan by the vote of a majority of the authorized membership of either chamber; and gave the President reorganization power for four years, instead of permanently as President Truman desired.

The 1949 Act was extended for two-year periods in 1953, 1955 and 1957 (at which time the method of rejection was changed to a simple majority of those present and voting in either chamber), but expired in 1959. It was reinstated in 1961, with a June 1, 1963, expiration date, when it was allowed to lapse because Congress was vexed with President Kennedy for his 1962 attempt to create a Cabinet-level Department of Urban Affairs and Housing by means of a reorganization plan, after a bill to the same effect was blocked in the House Rules Committee. (1962 Almanac p. 380; 408)

However, in 1964, at President Johnson's request, the 1949 Act was again reinstated, until June 1, 1965, with an amendment prohibiting the use of the Act to establish new Cabinet departments.

In his Jan. 25, 1965, Budget Message, President Johnson requested permanent extension of the 1949 Act. A draft bill (S 1134, HR 4623) to this effect was submitted by the Administration Feb. 3. Senate Government Operations Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) introduced a bill (S 1135) providing only a two-year extension.

Senate

COMMITTEE ACTION. The Senate Government Operations Committee April 8 reported S 1135 (S Rept 154), amended to extend the Reorganization Act for four years, until June 1, 1969. The action followed a March 29 hearing by the Executive Reorganization Subcommittee.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate passed S 1135 April 9 by voice vote. Before passage, the Senate agreed by voice vote to an amendment offered by floor manager Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), limiting the extension to Dec. 31, 1968, "to make it coterminous with the end of the President's term of office."

Ribicoff said the President's request for permanent authority was considered, but the Government Operations Committee decided that a limit "was more appropriate considering the constitutional question of so broad a delegation of our legislative powers and responsibility."

House

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations.

ACTION -- March 17 reported the Administration bill HR 4623 (H Rept 184) to extend the Reorganization Act permanently.

Majority Views. The report said the Reorganization Act was a "useful and beneficial" tool for executive reorganization. It called the lack of permanent authority a "glaring defect," which had led to "periods when no authority was available." The report argued that a permanent extension of authority would not affect Congressional review of any plans submitted by the President and that the provision of the Act permitting a simple majority of either the House or the Senate to defeat a reorganization plan had "practically eliminated" any danger of "executive domination."

Minority Views. The 11 minority members of the Committee signed dissenting views recommending a two-year extension of the Act. The minority said, "In the face of the continual disposition of every Administration to press for more executive organization power, the Congress needs to preserve the necessity for reviewing the operation of the law at regular intervals."

(Continued on next page)

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 3 passed HR 4623 by voice vote after amending it to embody the language of the Senate bill, S 1135. It then passed S 1135, clearing the bill for the President. As passed by the House, S 1135 extended the Reorganization Act to Dec. 31, 1968.

Before clearing S 1135, the House June 3 considered three alternatives: (1) to make the authority permanent, as requested by President Johnson and as recommended by the Government Operations Committee in reporting HR 4623 March 17; (2) to extend the authority to Dec. 31, 1968, as the Senate had done in passing the bill April 9; or (3) to extend the authority only to June 1, 1967, as proposed by GOP members of the Committee. In the interest of expediting enactment of legislation extending the already expired authority, the Committee majority receded from its March 17 report and recommended to the House that it accept, as a compromise, the Senate's limited extension to Dec. 31, 1968. This was the alternative which the House followed.

In House debate, John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.), chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, said a permanent extension would "threaten the prerogative of the Congress to review this legislation on a regular basis" and future Congresses "should continue to have the right to" amend the law when necessary. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) then offered an amendment on behalf of the Committee to concur in the Senate's extension. John N. Erlenborn (R Ill.), for the Committee's minority, offered a substitute to limit the extension to two years.

Reuss asked GOP support for his compromise proposal, saying, "we ask you to go up by a year and one-half and we are willing to come down from infinity -- from eternity -- to three and one-half years." The Erlenborn substitute was rejected on a 40-75 standing vote, after which the House accepted the Reuss amendment. Just before passage, the House rejected by voice vote a motion by Erlenborn to recommit (kill) the bill.

REORGANIZATION PLANS

President Johnson submitted five reorganization plans to Congress in 1965. None of them was disapproved by either chamber of Congress, and all five therefore went into effect. Details:

PLAN NO. 1. Submitted March 25. Abolished 53 offices in the Bureau of Customs which had been filled by Presidential appointment, to be accomplished not later than Dec. 31, 1966. The effect of the plan was to place the Bureau on a career, civil service basis. (In the past, appointments generally were made on Senators' recommendations.) The offices affected were those of the customs collector, customs controller, merchandise appraiser, and customs surveyor. The plan also transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury any functions vested by law in officials of the Customs Bureau. The plan was estimated to produce savings totaling $9 million a year. Of this amount, approximately $1 million a year represented salaries of the abolished political appointee positions.

The plan itself did not cover another aspect of the proposed Custom Bureau reorganization which could be accomplished administratively by the Treasury Department (of which Customs was a part). It involved reorganization of the service into six regional offices with about 25 subordinate district offices. They were to replace 113 existing independent field offices. The regional offices were placed in Boston, New York, Miami, New Orleans, San Francisco and Chicago. The district locations were not specified.

This proposal brought protests from many Members of Congress, with some suggesting that their areas were being downgraded when placed under a regional office in another location.

On Aug. 12, the Customs Bureau announced that Baltimore, Houston and Los Angeles would also become regional Customs headquarters, and that the number of subordinate district offices would be increased to 42. Regional offices were to assume the over-all principal supervisory responsibilities and functions of the abolished offices.

The proposals to eliminate the 53 Presidentially appointed positions, and by administrative action to put the regional office plan into effect, were contained in a Treasury Department study initiated in 1963 and completed in 1965, called the Stover Report (after James H. Stover, a Treasury official). In 1952, the Senate rejected a similar plan to reorganize the Customs Bureau. (1952 Almanac p. 243)

Attempt to Disapprove Plan. Resolutions were introduced in the House and Senate (H Res 347, S Res 102) to disapprove the plan.

House Action -- Following hearings, the House Government Operations Committee May 6 reported H Res 347 (H Rept 311) with the recommendation that the resolution not be passed, and that the plan be allowed to go into effect. There was no further action.

Senate Action -- Also following hearings, the Senate Government Operations Committee May 20 reported S Res 102 (S Rept 203), recommending that the resolution not be passed and that the plan go into effect.

The Senate May 24, by a 17-64 roll call, rejected S Res 102. (For voting, see chart p. 1040)

Since neither chamber had passed a resolution of disapproval, Reorganization Plan No. 1 automatically went into effect at midnight, May 24.

During Senate debate, Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) argued that Senators were in a better position than civil service officials to select qualified customs collectors. E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) said, "We do not have to abolish the whole system in order to make certain improvements...there are definite advantages to the Government in certain political appointments."

John O. Pastore (D R.I.), sponsor of S Res 102, said he introduced the resolution of disapproval so that hearings would be held on the plan. He added that when Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler testified before the Committee assuring that "further study" of the regional office plan was being made, "I was satisfied that he was doing the right thing."

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said, "I would be happy...to have the necessity of appointing a politician for the customs collector taken off my shoulders."

PLAN NO. 2. Submitted May 13. Consolidated the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau and the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards into a single new agency in the Department of Commerce to be known as the Environmental Science Services Administration. In an accompanying message to Congress May 13, the President said

the reorganization would "enhance our ability to develop an adequate warning system for the severe hazards of nature." Savings have been estimated to reach $700,000 by the end of the third year.

PLAN NO. 3. Submitted May 27. Coordinated the work of the railroad safety personnel with that of the locomotive inspectors to eliminate duplication of inspection activities. The effect of this plan was to transfer to the Interstate Commerce Commission all federal locomotive inspection activities which had been operated by Presidential appointees since 1911. Savings were estimated at $170,000 a year through more efficient operation.

PLAN NO. 4. Submitted May 27. Abolished nine statutory committees, transferring their functions to existing officials or agencies. The plan abolished the National Housing Council, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, the Board of the Foreign Service, the Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service and the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee established in the National Aeronautics and Space Act. The plan provided for the functions of these groups to be transferred to the President and gave him the authority to provide for their performance. In this connection, Mr. Johnson said, "Wherever the continuing need for and the usefulness of a committee has been demonstrated, I would anticipate the establishment of a successor committee along the general lines of the body now provided by law. Certainly, prompt action will be taken to create successor committees to such bodies as the Board of Foreign Service and the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems."

In addition, Plan No. 4 abolished the Advisory Council on Group Insurance, the Loan Policy Board of the Small Business Administration, the Bonneville Power Advisory Board and the Atomic Weapons Awards Board. The functions of these groups were assigned to agency heads.

The plan also abolished the relevant functions of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare with respect to consulting with and considering the recommendations of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. The Committee was established by Executive Order May 11, 1961. Mr. Johnson said, "To require the Secretary by law to consult with a Committee established by Executive Order is clearly anomalous." The reorganization plan did not otherwise affect the Committee. Estimates of savings were not made.

PLAN NO. 5. Submitted May 27. Eliminated all eight advisory committees of the National Science Foundation. The Foundation originally had three divisions, each with an advisory committee as required by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950. With the growth of the Foundation to eight divisions, each with its own committee advising the Director, it was felt there was overlapping in some of the program areas.

The plan also authorized the Director of the National Science Foundation to delegate functions vested in him by law or delegated to him by the National Science Board. The plan would not transfer functions from the Board, but it would allow the Director to redelegate those delegated to him. Exact savings were not identified, but the annual cost of supporting each committee was $14,000 to $15,000.

USIA KENNEDY FILM

H Con Res 285 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 139) March 5, 1965.
- Passed by the House June 9 on a 311-75 roll-call vote. (See p. 968)
- Reported adversely by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 646) Aug. 25.

S J Res 106 -- Reported favorably by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 647) Aug. 25.
- Passed by the Senate Aug. 26 by voice vote.
- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1093) Sept. 23.
- Passed by the House Oct. 7 by voice vote.

PL 89-274 -- Signed into law Oct. 20.

Congress in 1965 passed a controversial bill (S J Res 106 -- PL 89-274) to allow the showing in the United States of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) film, "John F. Kennedy -- Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," depicting events in the Kennedy Administration. The bill gave the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts exclusive rights to distribute the film through educational and commercial media within the country.

Similar bills and resolutions had been introduced in the House and Senate, touching off a sharp partisan controversy. Republicans said that use in the United States of a film "designed for propaganda overseas would set a most undesirable pattern" and that its use here "would mean that the taxpayers would be subsidizing programs designed to shape their judgment." While some criticism was leveled at the film itself, most of the criticism centered on the use of USIA material for domestic consumption.

The issues posed by the resolutions revolved around interpretation of the USIA's functions and the "Congressional intent" guiding them. Supporters of the bill said that the film had evoked "considerable public interest" and that domestic distribution would "not interfere with the USIA's primary mission overseas."

The Administration did not take a stand on the issue. However, the State Department, in a Feb. 1 letter to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the Department "supports the objective common to all" the proposals under consideration -- to show the film domestically.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S J Res 106:

Authorized the showing in the United States of the USIA film, "John F. Kennedy -- Years of Lightning, Day of Drums."

Directed the USIA to transfer six master copies of the film to the trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The Center would have exclusive rights to distribute the film, through educational and commercial media, and would pay the Treasury Department $122,000 to cover the film's original production costs. Net profits from distribution of the film would go to the Treasury for use by the Center.

Stipulated that any film produced by the Government concerning the "life, character and public service" of a person who had served or was serving as a Government

official could not be shown or distributed in the United States until after the person's death and unless authorized by law.

Background

The Smith-Mundt Act (PL 81-402) passed Congress Jan. 27, 1948, "to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations." The Smith-Mundt Act provided for "an information service to disseminate abroad information about the United States, its people, and policies promulgated by the Congress, the President, the Secretary of State and other responsible officials of Government." In reporting out the Act in 1947, the House Foreign Affairs Committee stated: "the Congress would certainly wish this particular authorization to be directed solely toward the people of other countries." The information duties fell under the Secretary of State.

In August 1953, the United States Information Agency was established as an independent government agency. The USIA director was appointed by the President, and the Agency was made responsible to the President.

The USIA Motion Picture Service, responsible for production of the Kennedy film, acquires or contracts for the production of motion pictures in appropriate languages for use abroad, through commercial outlets, or for film showings conducted by U.S. Information Service posts.

"Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" was produced by the USIA shortly after the assassination Nov. 22, 1963, of President Kennedy. The first full-length documentary produced by the Agency, the 90-minute, color film covers President Kennedy's two years and 10 months in office and the state funeral on Nov. 25, 1963. It was produced by George Stevens Jr., director of USIA's Motion Picture Service, and written and directed by Bruce Herschensohn, a leading American free-lance producer of documentary films.

The film was released in the fall of 1964 for distribution overseas through commercial outlets -- for the most part American film companies -- and for showings conducted by local TV networks abroad and USIS posts. An English version of the film went to about 120 countries, and the USIA made versions in more than 20 foreign languages.

The enthusiastic reception given the film after showings abroad and limited showings in the United States created widespread public demand for general domestic distribution. The film was shown in the United States in December 1964 at the State Department, the National Press Club of Washington, and the Overseas Press Club in New York.

These domestic showings were provided in accordance with a PL 81-402 provision which states: "Any (U.S. information) press release or radio script...shall be available...at the State Department...following its release as information abroad, for examination by representatives of United States press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems...(and) to members of Congress."

The film was given an additional showing in Boston in February following Senate approval Feb. 11 of a House resolution (H Con Res 282). The resolution authorized the USIA to make the film available at dedication ceremonies of the Boston Civic War Memorial Auditorium. The film had a three-day public run beginning Feb. 21 and was seen by 130,000 people, according to a Washington Evening Star report, "the greatest number to see a film in one place, in that brief a time."

An earlier and sole instance of domestic release of a USIA movie occurred in 1962. The Senate Aug. 23, 1962, unanimously approved a "sense-of-Congress" resolution (S Con Res 84) authorizing the USIA to distribute, through commercial and educational media, the Agency-produced "Mrs. Kennedy's Asian Journey." The film covered Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's March 1962 trip to Pakistan and India and was distributed commercially by United Artists, selected by lot. The $19,000 profit was paid into the Treasury's General Fund.

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- Reported H Con Res 285 (H Rept 139) March 5. The resolution, introduced by Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.), ranking Democratic committee member, was approved by the Committee against almost solid Republican opposition. In a 16-8 party-line vote, only one Republican Committee member voting, James G. Fulton (Pa.), endorsed the proposal.

The report said the film should be available to the American public for several reasons: the subject was "part of our national heritage"; American taxpayers had supported what was "probably the best documentary ever produced by the USIA"; "considerable public interest" had been evinced in having the film released domestically; previous showings of the film in this country had occurred; and domestic distribution would not interfere with the USIA's primary mission overseas.

A minority report, signed by all GOP Committee members except Fulton and F. Bradford Morse (Mass.), stated that the resolution was "rammed through" the Committee, only eight members had seen the film, no hearings were held and debate was limited.

H Con Res 285 stated it was "the sense of Congress" that the film be shown in the United States and that the USIA should make "appropriate arrangements" for distributing the film through educational and commercial media in this country. The resolution contained no further stipulations. However, the Committee's report listed several "guidelines" which the Committee said the USIA should follow: no appropriated funds should be used to pay for the film's reproduction and distribution costs; as "many Americans as possible," including those in educational and other non-profit institutions, should see the film; overcommercialization should be avoided and "propriety and dignity" considered when other films are shown with the USIA film; non-partisanship should be the "rule" in all distribution arrangements; and money received "for United States use" should be paid into the Treasury.

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 9 passed H Con Res 285 by a 311-75 roll-call vote.

Fifty-five Republicans and 256 Democrats voted in favor of the resolution, and 68 Republicans and 7 Democrats opposed it. (For voting, see p. 968)

Before passage, the House first approved and then rejected an amendment to require that the film be shown without charge. The amendment, proposed by William S. Mailliard (R Calif.), first was accepted by a standing and

a teller vote and then rejected by a 174-216 roll-call vote. In addition, the House rejected by voice vote a motion by Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) to recommit (kill) the bill.

Debate on the resolution June 9 centered on possible political and commercial exploitation of the film. Republicans contended the film could be used for Democratic political purposes. Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) said the film was "a natural political vehicle...President Kennedy is a present political force." Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) suggested there was nothing to prevent the USIA from making a film about a living American, "for example the Attorney General of the United States, or a U.S. Senator." Frelinghuysen also criticized the film for implying "that no President before John F. Kennedy did anything significant in the field of civil rights...or outer space." Furthermore, he said, Americans who "have already paid for this film" through taxes should not have to pay "for the privilege of seeing it." Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) said the resolution would "set the precedent of making the (USIA) a domestic propaganda arm of our Government, propagandizing the American people...at (their) own expense."

Opponents of the resolution also contended that the USIA had no authority to contract with a film distributor for commercial showings and that imprecise language in the resolution and the committee report gave no guidance as to how the film was to be released. Mailliard said the film could be linked "with some sensational C-grade commercial picture" such as "The Monster from Outer Space." Zablocki said he had understood the film would be shown in movie theaters as a main feature and that if admission fees were forbidden, the film could not be shown commercially. Mailliard argued that the cost of showing the film could be recovered from television networks, which "would pay a handsome price" for it.

Supporters of the resolution argued that the Americans should be allowed to see the film because, as Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) put it, "it is a part of our national heritage, and its showing can help broaden general understanding of our history and appreciation of our form of government." Harold D. Donohue (D Mass.) said, "This great motion picture is of basic and traditional concern to the citizens of our country." Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) argued that the resolution would not set a precedent for domestic dissemination of USIA material, but was a "carefully considered exception." Herbert Tenzer (D N.Y.) supported the resolution but said Mailliard's proposed amendment would require Congress to pass an additional appropriation for USIA to produce the film and would "prohibit education or commercial mediums or any organization from charging a nominal fee" to meet the cost of public viewing.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 9 -- William S. Mailliard (R Calif.) -- Require that the film be shown without charge. Accepted by a 75-61 standing vote and a 96-87 teller vote; rejected by a 174-216 roll call.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Aug. 25 reported adversely H Con Res 285 (S Rept 646) and favorably S J Res 106 (S Rept 647), a clean bill. (The Committee had considered H Con Res 285 and two related bills, S Con Res 4 and S J Res 8, in executive sessions March 3 and 16 and Aug. 24. No hearings were held.)

S Rept 647, in explaining why the Committee drew up a clean bill to replace H Con Res 285, said "the Committee considered it important that it be made clear that no precedent would be established which might encourage USIA to turn from its assigned task of conducting information activities abroad to disseminating information at its discretion in the United States," that domestic distribution of the film should not be handled by the USIA, that proceeds of the domestic showings should be used to benefit the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and that the Center should pay $122,000 to the Government for six master copies of the film. The Committee also said that the stipulations should be provided by a joint resolution, which has "the force and authority of law," rather than by concurrent resolution, "which would merely express the sense of the Congress." The report said "there should be no partisan political considerations in the arrangements made for distributing the film" and that the film should not be shown for political purposes, such as at a political convention.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate passed S J Res 106 without amendment Aug. 26 by voice vote. No objections were voiced against the bill during a brief discussion before passage.

Final Action

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported S J Res 106 (H Rept 1093) Sept. 23 without amendment. The House passed the bill without amendment Oct. 7 by voice vote.

Several Republicans opposed the measure during preliminary debate on the bill Oct. 5. E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) claimed the bill, despite a specific disclaimer, would establish a "very dangerous precedent" for domestic distribution of USIA material, which was prohibited by long-standing Congressional policy. Adair also suggested the film could be exploited for political purposes because the bill did not set up "sufficient safeguards" concerning the film's use. Zablocki, floor manager of the bill, maintained the Committee report contained adequate assurances against political and commercial exploitation of the film. He quoted a Sept. 23 letter to the Committee from Roger L. Stevens, chairman of the Kennedy Center, which said the film would be released to educational organizations without profit to the Center and released through commercial media by methods "in keeping with the high standards of the film and the intent of Congress."

The bill was tentatively approved Oct. 5 by a 55-12 standing vote of the House, but the final vote was put off to Oct. 7.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT

The Senate Oct. 13 adopted by voice vote and sent to the House a resolution (S Con Res 61) to permit the USIA to show "Adlai Stevenson the Ambassador" at a memorial tribute to Stevenson Oct. 24 in Chicago. An objection was raised Oct. 14 against the House considering the resolution, and the USIA film was not shown. Stevenson died July 14.

D.C. CRIME BILL

HR 5688 -- Reported by House District Committee (H Rept 176) March 17, 1965.

- Passed by the House on a 251-131 roll-call vote March 22. (See p. 944)
- Reported, amended, by Senate District Committee (S Rept 600) Aug. 13.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate on an 86-7 roll-call vote Aug. 31. (See p. 1069)

The House and Senate in 1965 passed differing versions of a bill (HR 5688) revising the District of Columbia Criminal Code but took no final action on the measure during the year.

Supporters of the bill, similar to one passed by the House in 1963, contended that the steady rise in the crime rate in the District showed a need for change in existing criminal laws and procedures, especially those permitting police to question suspects.

Central points of difference between the House and Senate were provisions permitting police interrogation of suspects, authorizing investigative arrests, nullifying the Mallory Rule (relating to admissibility of confessions) and modifying the Durham Rule (relating to the defense of insanity). (For background on the two rules, see below)

PROVISIONS -- Following are the major provisions of HR 5688 as passed by the House, and the differing provisions passed by the Senate:

Mallory Rule. Title I of the House version nullified the Mallory Rule, providing instead that delay between arrest and arraignment did not in itself vitiate a confession. The Senate version said that confessions were admissible at trial if police warned the suspect of his rights, gave him opportunity to obtain counsel, confined interrogation to an aggregate of three hours after arrest and recorded the interrogation.

Durham Rule. Title II of the House version abolished the rule and defined insanity as lacking the "substantial capacity either to know or appreciate the wrongfulness" of one's act. It required the plea of insanity to be raised within 15 days of pleading not guilty. The Senate version made no change in the rule, but required the plea of insanity to be raised within 30 days before trial or within 15 days of the court's receipt of results of a court-ordered psychiatric examination.

Investigative Arrests. Title III of the House version authorized police to detain up to six hours for questioning a person who police had probable cause to believe had committed, was committing or was about to commit a crime. It also provided for detention of material witnesses for up to six hours and thereafter on bond. The Senate version did not authorize investigative arrests but did permit detention of material witnesses in felony cases.

Robbery. Title IV of the House version added robbery to the list of crimes of violence, while the Senate version substituted robbery for housebreaking on that list.

Increased Penalties, Obscenity Law. Title V of the House version provided minimum sentences for assault, two degrees of burglary, production or circulation of obscene matter, robbery, bribes to influence athletic contests and the use of explosives with intent to damage property, and added a mandatory sentence for use of firearms in the course of committing a crime of violence. The Senate version removed the minimum sentence for sports bribes. Title V also authorized the U.S. Attorney for the District to bring injunction proceedings to halt the sale or distribution of obscene matter, providing for a hearing on the issue of obscenity within five days and for appeal. The sale or distribution of obscene matter was made a crime punishable by a fine of up to $5,000 and imprisonment of up to two years in the House version and one year in the Senate version. The title also punished the making of false reports to police.

Retroactivity. Title VI of the Senate version, but not the House version, prohibited retroactive application of the bill to crimes committed before enactment.

Background

HR 5688 represented yet another effort to alter criminal law procedure in the District, procedure governed in part by court rulings in two key cases. Those were Mallory v. U.S. (1957), by the Supreme Court, and Durham v. U.S. (1954), by the federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In Mallory, the Court held that "unnecessary delay" in arraigning a criminal defendant vitiated his interim confession to police as a violation of Rule 5(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which required arraignment "without unnecessary delay." Mallory had been questioned for seven hours after arrest before he confessed and before he was arraigned, despite the presence of more than 35 magistrates in the same building.

Durham abolished the old right-and-wrong insanity test and enunciated a new test, that "an accused person is not criminally responsible if his unlawful act was the product of mental disease or defect."

The Senate and House in 1958 passed differing versions of a bill to change the Mallory Rule, but the Senate did not adopt the conference report. (1958 Almanac p. 295) The House passed similar bills in 1959 and 1961, but the Senate acted on neither. (1959 Almanac p. 211; 1961 Almanac p. 412)

An obscene matter bill similar to provisions in HR 5688 was passed by Congress in 1962, but President Kennedy pocket vetoed the measure on grounds that it raised constitutional problems. (1962 Almanac p. 410) A bill to alter the Durham Rule was passed by the House in 1961 but received no further action.

HR 5688 was essentially the same as an omnibus D.C. crime bill (HR 7525) passed by the House by voice vote on Aug. 12, 1963. Most sections of that bill were opposed by the Budget Bureau, the Justice Department and the District of Columbia Commissioners, and there was no evidence in 1965 that their objections had changed. The Senate took no action on HR 7525. (1963 Almanac p. 407)

Administration Action

President Johnson Feb. 15 sent to Congress a message outlining proposals for the District of Columbia and urging, among other things, better incentives and training for police, measures to reduce the workload of courts, a pistol registration law and new authorities for the police department. He said he would appoint a crime commission to study law enforcement in the District. (This was done July 16. See story p. 628)

On July 14, David C. Acheson, U.S. Attorney for the District, advised District Police Chief John B. Layton

that police should adopt the practice of questioning suspects for up to three hours aggregate after advising them of their rights to remain silent and to obtain counsel and affording them an opportunity to obtain counsel.

House

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia.
HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- March 17, by a 14-9 vote, reported HR 5688 (H Rept 176). The bill had been introduced March 2 by Rep. Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.).

A lengthy minority views section was signed by nine Committee members: Democrats William L. Dawson (Ill.), Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.), B.F. Sisk (Calif.), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich.), Carlton R. Sickles (Md.), Donald M. Fraser (Minn.) and J. Oliva Huot (N.H.) and Republicans Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.) and Frank Horton (N.Y.). In addition, George W. Grider (D Tenn.) filed a short minority views section. Both minority sections opposed enactment of the bill.

FLOOR ACTION. The House March 22 passed HR 5688 by a 251-131 roll-call vote. Before passage, the House by a 166-216 roll-call vote rejected a motion by Rep. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) to recommit the bill to the House District of Columbia Committee with instructions that it hold hearings on "criminal legislation" for the District. (For voting, see chart p. 944)

During debate March 22, opponents said HR 5688 was harsh, repressive, untimely in view of the President's proposed D.C. crime commission and ineffective in dealing with the "deep social roots" of crime. They pointed out that no hearings had been held on the bill.

Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.), floor manager of HR 5688, said that there had been ample hearings on the similar bill (HR 7525) in 1963. He said police must not be "shackled" in their authority to question suspects and hold witnesses and argued that mandatory sentences would deter criminal activity.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) declared that "nothing in this bill" would alter crime statistics or deter the commission of crime. Multer also argued that the investigative detention section would allow police to hold a person an indefinite length of time even though the bill specified a limit of six hours. He said a person could be released after six hours and immediately rearrested by another policeman and detained for another six hours. "That could go on ad infinitum," he said.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia.
HELD HEARINGS -- Intermittently between April 27-Aug. 5 on HR 5688 and a similar bill (S 1526) introduced by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.).

ACTION -- Aug. 13 reported HR 5688 (S Rept 600) with amendments.

Majority Views. The report called the District's crime rise the "foremost local problem in recent years," noting that it had risen steadily since 1957 and was up 25.1 percent from 1963 to 1964.

It said the Mallory Rule denied police an "essential investigative tool," but said that statutory guidelines for interrogation were preferable to administrative orders, even though the Justice Department opposed statutory guidelines as inviting legal attack.

The Durham Rule had proved workable, the report said, but time limits should be placed on entering the plea of insanity to prevent the prosecution from being "taken by surprise at trial." The report said the House provision for six-hour investigative arrests "would not meet the constitutional test."

Minority Views. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) dissented on grounds that Title I, which permitted three hours of interrogation, abridged rights guaranteed by the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Amendments. The Mallory Rule should not be changed, he said, and the bill should contain provision for counsel for indigent defendants in order to save it from constitutional attack.

Supplementary Views. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) and Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) said they would offer floor amendments to avoid any change in the Mallory Rule until current studies of the problem were completed, to delete the bill's mandatory minimum prison sentences as contrary to modern penological theory, to ease the time limit on a plea of insanity, and to limit the rewritten obscenity statute to "obscene" materials, omitting "lewd or indecent" as possibly unconstitutionally vague language.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate Aug. 31 passed HR 5688, amended, by an 86-7 roll-call vote. The Senate rejected, by a 26-67 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sens. Tydings and Kennedy to delete modifications of the Mallory Rule. One other amendment was accepted and one was rejected, both by voice votes. (For voting, see chart p. 1069)

Debate centered largely on the wisdom of altering the Mallory Rule.

Thomas J. McIntyre (D N.H.) Aug. 30 said, "My fear is that the suspect may, on occasion, be getting the better break," and that rights of accused persons and rights of the public to be secure had fallen into imbalance. Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) Aug. 31 added, "For too long, unreasonable applications of the Mallory Rule have allowed admittedly guilty and dangerous criminals to escape punishment altogether."

Opponents of modifications of the Mallory Rule argued that the rule bore little relation to the rising crime rate. "I think," Kennedy said Aug. 31, "we should understand that even were the Mallory Rule to be done away with, the incidence of crime would not be materially affected in the District of Columbia." Wayne Morse (D Ore.) Aug. 30 repeated his view that the Mallory Rule modification was unconstitutional and said the provision would antagonize the District's large Negro population.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 30 -- Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) and Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- Require that written notice by a defendant of his intention to plead insanity be made at least 30 days prior to trial or within 15 days after receipt by the court of a court-ordered mental examination report. (The bill as reported required notice within 15 days after pleading not guilty.) Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 30 -- Tydings and Kennedy -- Delete provisions setting minimum mandatory sentences for certain crimes of violence. Voice.

Aug. 31 -- Tydings and Kennedy -- Delete Title I, relating to the admissibility of evidence. Roll call, 26-67.

HEMISPHERE EXPOSITIONS

Several proposals for participation by the Federal Government in domestic exhibitions with an international aspect moved through Congress in 1965. But a few Members, noting that the 1964-65 New York World's Fair ended with a deficit of $18 million, tried hard to prevent further Government participation. The Congress in 1962 had appropriated $17 million for a U.S. pavilion at the New York fair.

Senate opposition prevented a vote on a House-passed bill (HR 30) which authorized U.S. participation in the proposed Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center (Interama) in Dade County, Fla., which was to be a permanent exposition. The House bill authorized $11 million for construction of a U.S. exhibit, plus maintenance costs.

The House failed to act in 1965 on a Senate-passed bill (S 2614) which provided for U.S. Government participation in the 1967 Alaska Centennial Exposition. The bill authorized $3 million in federal grants for centennial projects which made a permanent contribution to the Alaskan economy. Also authorized was $600,000 for U.S. participation in centennial ceremonies and exhibits.

A study of the extent and manner of federal participation in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition in San Antonio, Texas, was authorized in HR 9247 (PL 89-284) and $125,000 was appropriated for the study.

BACKGROUND -- In addition to the U.S. pavilion at the New York World's Fair, for which $17 million was appropriated in 1962 (1962 Almanac p. 157), Congress also authorized in 1958 a U.S. science center at the Century 21 Exposition held in Seattle, Wash., in 1962. Appropriations of $9.9 million were provided for the exhibit. (1961 Almanac p. 380, 179)

The Commerce Department on Oct. 2, 1964, issued regulations to be followed by U.S. promoters of international fairs. Noting that the U.S. Government expected that a Bicentennial Exposition celebrating the 200th year of American independence would be held in 1975 or 1976, and that in the same period some 16 U.S. cities were hoping to hold international expositions, the Commerce Department statement emphasized the need for approval of the Bicentennial Exposition by the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE) in Paris, which governs the scheduling and conduct of international fairs in which foreign governments officially participate. The statement said other U.S. expositions should not interfere with the Bicentennial and that the Government would invite foreign participation in a U.S. fair only if it had been approved by the BIE. As for financial aid by the U.S. Government, the Commerce Department said it would not sponsor such legislation but would give its views on individual projects when asked by Congress.

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER

Congressional opposition to continuing U.S. participation in world's fairs centered on the proposed Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center (Interama) to be established near Miami, Fla., starting in 1967. It was planned as a permanent center to promote understanding, cultural exchange, trade development and political cooperation among nations of the Western Hemisphere. The Inter-American Center Authority, which would operate Interama, was chartered as a state agency by the Florida legislature in 1951. The Authority in 1961 acquired from the city of Miami a 1,700-acre tract of land on which to build the exposition.

HOUSE ACTION. The House Sept. 22 passed HR 30, which authorized federal participation in Interama and $11 million for a U.S. Government exhibit there, on a 255-112 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1006) The bill was reported Sept. 9 by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 974).

Committee approval of HR 30 followed a two-year lobbying effort by several lobbyists, a public relations firm and the entire Florida delegation. The two principal lobbyists, both of whom registered for Interama in 1963, were Edward K. Moss, who in 1965 was deputy director for public affairs in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Raymond K. Jacobson, a Washington attorney, who served as advance man for Hubert H. Humphrey during the 1964 campaign. (1963 Almanac p. 1068)

Richard K. Donahue, a Boston attorney and former member of the White House legislative liaison staff under President Kennedy, was employed by Interama to help obtain a $22 million loan from the Community Facilities Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency and also to help speed agency reports required by House and Senate committees before legislation authorizing U.S. participation in Interama could be reported. Donahue did not register as a lobbyist.

The Commerce Department had no objection to the bill, since Interama would be a permanent exhibition rather than a fair that would concern the international exposition bureau in Paris. The State Department, however, in a Sept. 8 letter to the Committee said, "Before the Federal Government makes a commitment to become a permanent exhibitor, it would seem reasonable to confirm by some independent study the likelihood of participation in this event by U.S. private enterprise and Latin American countries."

HR 30 earmarked $250,000 for a study by the appropriate Government agency of the proposed nature and cost of U.S. participation in Interama and the probable participation by foreign countries and private industry. An amendment by H.R. Gross (R Iowa) to reduce this sum to $125,000 was rejected by voice vote of the House.

In debate, the bill's floor manager, Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.), said that to date Interama had obtained financial commitments and resources "approaching" $150 million out of a total $500 million the project was expected to cost.

SENATE ACTION. After four meetings on the bill in executive session, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Oct. 22 reported HR 30 (S Rept 937) with amendments and without recommendation. The Senate Committee cut from $11 million to $7.5 million the authorization for the U.S. exhibit at Interama, and limited the payment of maintenance costs to the first two years instead of four years.

The report included a letter from the Budget Bureau indicating that the Administration was unable to decide whether or not HR 30 was desirable legislation. The Budget Bureau's letter said Interama was "a most imaginative proposal which will be of undoubted benefit to the state of Florida and the city of Miami." But it questioned what would happen if Interama encountered financial difficulties in the future. It also noted that approval of the bill "might" prompt other cities to seek federal funds for similar undertakings; federal participation thus would be a "significant precedent," the Bureau said. The agency said it could not recommend action on the bill "pending further study."

The report also carried minority views by Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and Sens. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), John J. Williams (R Del.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) which said HR 30 would "set a precedent... which will haunt the Senate for years to come" and declared that the bill's proponents had "not made a case why there is a need for action now," so soon before the adjournment of Congress.

Lausche, in an Oct. 20 Senate speech, complained of numerous communications pressuring him to approve the bill. He said Irving Muskat, head of Interama, "has been very busy. I cannot say that he is the one who has contacted these people, but the evidence points toward him. I serve notice on him that the more he attempts to beat me down, the greater my opposition will be to his program."

On Oct. 22, the last day of the session, Sen. Williams (Del.) prevented Senate consideration of HR 30 when he objected to a unanimous consent request by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to consider the bill, which had just been reported from committee. Congress adjourned in the early morning of Oct. 23, preventing action on HR 30 until 1966.

HEMISFAIR EXPOSITION

Congress, in HR 9247 -- PL 89-284, authorized participation by the U.S. Government in the international HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held at San Antonio, Texas, in 1968. The six-month fair was to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio and to display the achievements of the Western Hemisphere. HR 9247 requested the President to invite the participation of foreign countries in the exposition and, as enacted, authorized $125,000 for a Commerce Department study of the extent and cost of the U.S. Government's participation.

The original bill authorized $250,000 for the study, but an amendment offered on the Senate floor Sept. 28 by John J. Williams (R Del.), and accepted by voice vote, cut the cost to $125,000. A similar amendment offered in the House Sept. 22 by H.R Gross (R Iowa) had been rejected by voice vote, but the House Oct. 6 accepted the Williams amendment without objection.

HR 9247 was reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 975) Sept. 9 and a companion bill (S 2167 --S Rept 767) was reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Sept. 22, with minority views by Williams and Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio). The two Senators warned that the Government and foreign countries were being asked to participate in too many fairs and said the U.S. Government was already committed to contribute to the Universal International Exposition to be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1967.

HR 9247 was signed into law Oct. 22. The general supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309), enacted Oct. 31, provided the full $125,000 authorized for the study of U.S. participation in the exposition. On Nov. 11 President Johnson issued a proclamation inviting foreign countries to participate in the HemisFair. He noted that Texas Gov. John B. Connally (D) had agreed to be the commissioner general of the fair.

ALASKA CENTENNIAL

The Senate Oct. 22 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 2614) providing for U.S. participation in the 1967 Alaska Centennial exposition, celebrating the U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. The bill authorized $3 million in federal grants for centennial projects which made a permanent contribution to the Alaskan economy. The federal funds had to be matched by non-federal money. The bill also authorized $600,000 for U.S. participation in centennial ceremonies and exhibits. Matching was not required for these funds.

Before passage, the Senate by voice vote accepted an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) reducing the amount authorized in the committee bill for matching funds from $4 million to $3 million.

In opposition to the bill, Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) said he favored U.S. participation in the program but saw "no justification" for spending $4,600,000 in federal-local funds to build auditoriums in Sitka, Anchorage, and Fairbanks which he said would be used for convention purposes.

The Commerce Committee by a vote of 16-1 reported S 2614 Oct. 20 (S Rept 928). The dissenting vote was cast by Lausche. The Committee reduced the amount authorized in the bill as introduced from $7,200,000, the cost of Alaska's purchase, to $4 million.

Some form of federal participation in the Centennial was recommended in a May 27 Commerce Department report to Congress. The report said the Government "should place primary emphasis on...programs contributing to the long-range development of Alaska," such as economic aid and college scholarships.

A similar House bill (HR 9963 -- H Rept 1187) which authorized $5 million in matching grants was reported by the House Public Works Committee Oct. 21. The House did not act on the bill in 1965.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

For the second year in a row, the Senate in 1965 passed an Administration-opposed bill to require the Government to disclose more information to the public. The 1965 "Freedom of Information Bill" (S 1160) was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 813) Oct. 4 and passed by voice vote of the Senate, without dissent, Oct. 13. It was almost identical to the 1964 bill. (For details, see 1964 Almanac p. 414.)

Hearings on a similar House bill (HR 5012) were held March 30-April 5 by the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, but no further action was taken.

House Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) April 2 released a letter from President Johnson which assured the Subcommittee that the claim of "executive privilege," by which the Executive Branch withholds information from Congress, would continue to be asserted only by the President, and not by his subordinates. The President promised that his Administration would "cooperate completely with Congress in making available to it all the information possible."

The "Freedom of Information Bill" required that, except for eight categories of information (of which the first was "the interest of national defense or foreign policy"), Government agencies must make their records and information available to the public. It authorized federal court suits to obtain information.

The bill was backed by the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., the American Bar Assn. and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., among others. Federal officials said a statute would be too inflexible and would open to the public individuals' private records.

OBSCENE MAIL

HR 980 -- Reported by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 219) April 1, 1965.
- Passed by the House on a 360-21 roll-call vote April 5. (See p. 948)

The House in 1965 passed a bill (HR 980) to permit a person who received "obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vile" mail to have the Postmaster General prevent the sender from mailing similar unsolicited material to the addressee or his children.

The Justice and Post Office Departments raised administrative and constitutional objections to HR 980. The Senate took no action on the bill.

HR 980 was the latest attempt by Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R Neb.) to find a way to limit obscene mail. Meanwhile, an earlier law sponsored by Cunningham, which required the withholding of "Communist political propaganda" from the mails unless the addressee requested delivery, was struck down by the Supreme Court.

Background

REFERENCES -- Obscene Mail (1958 Almanac p. 240; 1964 Almanac p. 440; Congress and the Nation p. 1671-72)

Although the mailing of obscene matter long has been a criminal offense (18 USC 1461), the determination of what is obscene has varied greatly. (For Supreme Court decisions between 1957-1962, see Congress and the Nation, p. 123a-127a.) From 1950 on, Congress made a number of attempts to strengthen anti-obscenity laws. A 1958 law (PL 85-796) permitted prosecution of an offender in any court district through which obscene mail passed or which received obscene mail. Prosecution previously was limited to districts in which obscene mail originated. (1958 Almanac p. 240)

In 1964 the House passed a bill (HR 319) by Rep. Cunningham to permit persons who received mail which they considered "morally offensive" to return the mail to the Postmaster General with the request that he notify the sender not to mail them further similar unsolicited material. HR 319 was opposed by the Administration and the Senate did not act on it. (1964 Almanac p. 440)

1965 Action

When the 89th Congress convened in 1965, Cunningham introduced a revised version of the legislation (HR 980) which substituted for the phrase "morally offensive" the language "obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy or vile." The bill also required the Postmaster General to hold a hearing before seeking court action.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Postal Operations held hearings on HR 980 March 30. The only witness was Rep. Edwin Reinecke (R Calif.) who supported the bill.

In letters to the Subcommittee, the Post Office and Justice Departments raised administrative and constitutional objections to HR 980 and declined to recommend passage.

Postmaster General John A. Gronouski wrote, "The bill...lodge(s) the determination as to what constitutes obscenity within the subjective opinion of each person involved," instead of in the courts. The Departments said that mailing obscene material was already a criminal offense and that persons could refuse to receive it. (See PL 87-793, 1962 Almanac p. 358)

ACTION -- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported the bill (H Rept 219) April 1. The report said that in previous hearings recognized authorities "presented...overwhelming evidence that a multimillion-dollar traffic in obscene mail and immoral products is still growing, with much of it directed to debasement of the morals of the very young and impressionable." FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was quoted as saying obscene mail was a major factor in the growth of juvenile delinquency.

No minority views were presented.

FLOOR ACTION

The House April 5 passed HR 980 by a roll-call vote of 360-21, and sent it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 948)

Under the bill, a person could return obscene mail to the Postmaster General and direct the PG to tell the sender not to mail any more to the individual or his children. Further mailings would allow the Government to seek a restraining court order against the sender. Violation of the court order would be punishable as contempt of court.

In debate, Cunningham said the bill was "based on old English common law that a man's home is his castle and therefore it is my parental right not to have my privacy invaded." John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.), in opposition, said the bill would "give the recipient the power to trigger off an action...against the most innocent sender, even a Member (of Congress) sending a newsletter."

ABA Position. The American Bar Association at its annual convention Aug. 9-13 said it was "in accord with the objections to HR 980 voiced by the Justice and Post Office Departments."

Obscenity Study. The Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Education and Labor Committee held hearings Sept. 1, 2, 8 and 14 on a bill (HR 7465), sponsored by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D N.J.), to establish a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials, to consist of 15 members appointed by the President. The Commission, with a staff and subpoena powers, would study the traffic in obscene materials and explore methods of combating it.

Fred M. Vinson Jr., Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, Sept. 14 suggested postponing action on the bill in light of a possible study by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the effects of obscenity on the human mind.

Communist Mail. The Supreme Court May 24, 1965, in Lamont v. Postmaster General and Fixa v. Heilberg, unanimously struck down a section of the 1962 omnibus postal law (HR 7929 -- PL 87-793) which required the withholding of "Communist political propaganda" unless the addressee requested delivery. The Court found that the requirement to fill out a Post Office form requesting delivery infringed on the addressee's freedom of speech.

The section, sponsored by Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R Neb.), directed the Post Office to intercept Communist propaganda from foreign countries and deliver it only if the addressee requested it. Excluded were first-class letters and Communist propaganda mailed to libraries, universities, government offices and scientific institutions. (1962 Almanac p. 356, 365, 370)

SPORTS REGULATIONS

Congress in 1965 considered legislation to extend federal regulation of certain professional sports activities. It also took action to help settle a dispute between two amateur athletic organizations.

The Senate passed a bill (S 950) to bring professional baseball, football, basketball and hockey uniformly under the antitrust laws, with specific exemptions granted for certain activities of the sports. The House passed a bill (HR 8635) designed to rid professional boxing of alleged racketeering. HR 8635 created a Federal Boxing Commission to regulate professional matches televised or broadcast interstate or to other countries. The Senate adopted a resolution (S Res 147) authorizing establishment of an arbitration board to settle disputes relating to the conduct of amateur athletics. The board's first job was to help settle the battle between the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. and the Amateur Athletic Union over control of amateur track and field competition in the United States.

ANTITRUST EXEMPTIONS

S 950 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 462) July 16, 1965.

- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 31. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 1070)

The Senate in 1965 passed and sent to the House a bill (S 950) applying antitrust laws uniformly to professional baseball, football, basketball and hockey, but exempting from such laws the league and team activities believed necessary to preserve a balanced competitive situation.

BACKGROUND -- Since 1922 the status of baseball and other professional sports with respect to antitrust regulation had been cloudy. In that year, the Supreme Court ruled that organized professional baseball was not subject to antitrust laws (Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. National League). The Court held that the "reserve clause," a provision in players' contracts that forbade them to contract with another professional baseball team, was not a violation of antitrust regulation.

The Court affirmed baseball's exemption from antitrust laws in 1953 (Toolson v. New York Yankees). George Toolson, New York Yankee farm team player, sued the Yankees on grounds they had blacklisted him after he refused to report to a minor league club. The majority ruled against Toolson, noting that baseball had "been left for 30 years to develop, on the understanding that it was not subject to existing antitrust legislation."

Two years later, professional boxing was refused a similar antitrust exemption. The Court said its baseball decisions "did not hold that all businesses based on professional sports were outside the scope of the antitrust laws" (U.S. v. International Boxing Club of N.Y.).

In 1957, William Radovich, a former guard with the Detroit Lions, sued the National Football League on grounds it prevented him from becoming a player-coach in the Pacific Coast League. The Court ruled that professional football was not exempt from antitrust laws (Radovich v. National Football League). It said that the coverage of the Toolson case had been carefully restricted to baseball.

In the Radovich decision, and on previous occasions, the Court indicated that it was a Congressional prerogative to legislate a rule that would apply uniformly to professional sports. "We, therefore, conclude," the Court's majority said in 1957, "that the orderly way to eliminate error or discrimination, if any there be, is by legislation and not by court decision." (For Court decisions, see 1958 Almanac p. 318)

Congressional Action. Congress was reluctant to act on the Supreme Court's suggestion, although since 1952 it considered sports regulation in several sessions. Only once, in 1961, was a sports antitrust bill passed by both houses of Congress and enacted into law. The law (HR 9096 -- PL 87-331) was of limited scope. It amended the antitrust laws to authorize professional sports leagues of baseball, football, basketball and hockey to enter into television contracts on behalf of member teams and protected college football from competing telecasts of professional games. (1961 Almanac p. 502)

In 1958 Congress considered bills that made antitrust laws applicable to professional baseball, football, basketball and hockey, but exempted certain team activities believed to be necessary and peculiar to the games. The House passed a bill (HR 10378) granting antitrust exemptions for activities of the four professional sports relating to: equalization of competitive playing strengths (e.g., the drafting of minor league or college players); employment of players (e.g., the reserve clause); agreements to play within specified geographical areas; broadcast and television rights; and "the preservation of public confidence in the honesty in sports contests."

The decision of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee to table HR 10378, however, prevented further action on the bill in the 85th Congress. (1958 Almanac p. 318)

In 1960, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported without recommendation a bill (S 3483) that was similar, except in two provisions, to the 1958 sports antitrust bill. One new provision prohibited the televising of professional league games (in any of the sports) within 75 miles of a city where a regularly scheduled league game was being played in the same sport. The provision was designed primarily to protect the "live gate" at minor league games, especially in baseball.

The second new provision, which applied only to baseball, was designed to restrict stringently the use of the reserve clause in baseball players' contracts. It set a limit on the number of players a major league club could reserve for its own use and for use by its affiliated minor league clubs. Players with more than four years of experience in professional baseball, who had not been reserved within the limits, would be available in baseball's yearly draft.

The Senate June 28, 1960, struck out, by a 45-41 roll-call vote, the provision limiting the reserve clause. Supporters of the Committee's bill argued in vain that unrestricted use of the reserve clause had forced some players to remain in the minor leagues because it tied them to one major league team and barred them from selling their talents to other teams. Committee members said the floor amendment nullified the purpose of S 3483 and moved that the bill be recommitted. The Senate agreed to the recommittal motion by a 73-12 roll-call vote. (For additional information on S 3483, see 1960 Almanac p. 261)

The Senate Judiciary Committee Aug. 4, 1964, reported another sports antitrust bill (S 2391) that was similar to the earlier measures. No further action was taken by the 88th Congress. *(Continued on next page)*

Shortly after S 2391 was reported, the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) Aug. 14 announced its intention to purchase 80 percent of the New York Yankees baseball team for $11.2 million, effective Nov. 2. The Justice Department immediately began a study to determine if the purchase violated antitrust laws, but no case was brought and the sale was consummated.

In a related development, a legal battle began in 1965 over the Milwaukee (Wis.) Braves' baseball team's plan to move its franchise to Atlanta, Ga. The move would have left Milwaukee without a major league baseball franchise. In Milwaukee; a state circuit judge issued a temporary restraining order instructing the Braves to prepare to play in Milwaukee in 1966. Hearings on an antitrust suit brought by the state of Wisconsin against the Braves and the National League began Feb. 28, 1966. Meanwhile, an Atlanta superior court judge issued a temporary injunction requiring the Braves to play their home games in Atlanta's new stadium. A federal judge in Houston, Texas, Feb. 24, 1966, granted a temporary injunction that in effect ordered the Braves to play their 1966 home games in Atlanta, and scheduled hearings on a request for a permanent injunction.

1965 Action

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 18-19, 23-24 on a bill (S 950) to exempt certain activities of professional baseball, football, basketball and hockey teams from antitrust law, and to bring professional baseball under antitrust law and the Federal Trade Commission Act.

In opening the 1965 hearing, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), chairman of the Subcommittee and sponsor of S 950, said that the major focus of the hearings would be the CBS purchase of the Yankees and "its relationship to this legislation." Hart contended that the transaction had "killed any hopes of passage" of S 2391 in 1964, and said that a public review of the CBS purchase was necessary "if we are ever going to get this bill (S 950) through Congress."

With one exception, major league officials and owners of individual league teams testified in support of the CBS purchase. The exception was Charles O. Finley, owner of the Kansas City Athletics, who said he would be greatly relieved "if federal action nullifies the sale." Finley said CBS would have an advantage in television contract negotiations because it would know what packaging of programs would be most acceptable to the league. Frank Stanton, president of CBS, defended the transaction as a "diversification" of the company's activities. Officials of the National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company supported the CBS purchase.

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) testified in support of his proposed amendment to S 950 which required professional teams to pool their radio and television revenues, thus discouraging owners from moving teams to obtain larger television markets. The amendment was prompted by the Braves' decision to move from Milwaukee to Atlanta. Commenting on the Braves' move, Proxmire said, "The fact is that several enterprising Chicago businessmen (owners of the Braves) saw an opportunity to move into a vast, unexploited television and radio market which dominates at least five states and jumped at the opportunity."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Senate Committee July 16 reported S 950 (S Rept 462). The Committee adopted two major amendments. One amendment, sponsored by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), banned a provision of the player draft system (in any of the sports covered by the bill) whereby a single team had "exclusive or preferred right" for six months to contract for a player's services while he was still in college. The other amendment prohibited the televising of professional football games at times when the telecasts would conflict with the playing of high school as well as college football games.

The report said there was no reason "in theory or fact" why baseball should not be subject to antitrust laws. It said the legislation was in response to the Supreme Court's position that Congress should legislate a uniform rule on the applicability of antitrust laws to professional sports.

The report also stated that the specific exemptions provided in the bill were necessary to maintain "balance" between teams within a league. It pointed out that the exemptions would allow, among other practices, the use of the player draft and the reserve clause, which it said were "necessary to maintain competitive equality among the member clubs and leagues in the various sports." It said without the exemptions, "the wealthier teams would absorb the best talent and force the dissolution of the poorer teams and the leagues themselves."

The report said "the CBS acquisition of the Yankees brings into sharp focus the need for the present bill. Organized baseball relies increasingly on television for financial stability and the position CBS has gained by its acquisition raises serious competitive questions that require the availability of antitrust weapons to protect the public interest."

Concerning the amendment to ban the televising of professional football games in areas where high school games were being played, the report said that such an amendment was "necessary to obviate the great disadvantage that could result to high school football programs, and to other high school athletic programs for which football provides financial support if there is competition from televised professional football games."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 31 passed S 950, amended, by voice vote and sent it to the House. (For roll-call votes on amendments, see chart p. 1070)

During debate, Sen. Hart, who was floor manager of the bill, said S 950 was designed to extend antitrust regulation to business aspects of professional sports while exempting certain "traditional essential sports aspects." "On balance," Hart said, the bill protected the public, ensured a competitive system of team sports and protected the interests of team players.

Exemptions from the antitrust laws, Hart explained, would allow professional sports to continue the draft system of player selection, which helped equalize playing strengths, and the reserve clause. Hart said other exemptions would allow the leagues to effect geographic balances to ensure financial stability through preservation of their "live gates" and would allow the leagues to have commissioners, providing for player discipline, etc.

The Senate, on a 29-60 roll-call vote, refused to adopt the amendment, sponsored by Ervin, that would

have prevented teams from getting "exclusive or preferred right" for six months to contract for a player's services while he was still in college. Ervin said the amendment was designed to preserve the individual's "freedom" to bargain with all teams seeking his services. Hart opposed the amendment, contending that the draft system, by prohibiting competitive bidding, "represents the best assurance of a high-level balance...(preventing) the rich (teams) from getting richer and the poor getting poorer."

Also rejected, by a 26-62 roll call, was an amendment by Proxmire to require major league baseball to pool and equally distribute radio and television revenues -- a practice adopted by major league football. The bill, without his amendment, Proxmire argued, would spell the end of major league baseball in many communities with limited television markets, including Milwaukee. Hart opposed the amendment on the grounds that Congress should not get involved in "a decision that relates to how businesses across the country shall be permitted to treat the profit that may be derived as a result of their management effort."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 950:

Extended the applicability of the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act uniformly to professional baseball, football, basketball and hockey.

Exempted from such laws activities of these sports relating to: (1) the equalization of playing strengths; (2) the employment, reservation and selection of players; (3) the right to operate in specific geographic areas; and (4) the "preservation of public confidence in the honesty in sports contests."

Extended to high schools the same protection afforded colleges under a 1961 law (PL 87-331) by banning the televising of professional football games after 6 p.m. Friday or on any Saturday from mid-September to mid-December within 75 miles of a high school game.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 31 -- William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Permit the antitrust exemption for operation of any team within a specific geographic area only if the team's league required the pooling and equal distribution of revenues derived by member teams from radio and television broadcasting. Roll-call vote, 26-62.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Allow the exemption of football player selection and contract arrangements only if each team permitted all other teams in leagues of similar rank in the sport to participate in player selection and contract plans on an equitable basis. The amendment would have required a common draft and thus eliminated the practice of two teams in different leagues bidding against one another for the services of a single player. Voice.

James B. Pearson (R Kan.) -- Delete from S 950 the provision giving antitrust exemption for agreements permitting only one team to operate within a specific geographic area. (Pearson said deletion of the exemption "would aid in the protection of municipalities against overnight loss of their professional athletic groups.") Voice.

HOUSE BILL

Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) July 21 introduced a bill (HR 9981) which differed in one major respect from S 950. It contained the provision, sponsored by Sen. Allott and rejected on the Senate floor, for a common draft among leagues of equal standing. In introducing his bill, Rogers said: "It would give the less wealthy teams in the professional sport equality with the more wealthy teams in the same sport in bidding for player personnel." No hearings on HR 9981 were held in 1965.

BOXING COMMISSION

HR 8635 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 784) Aug. 12, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 346-4 roll-call vote Aug. 16. (See p. 990)

The House in 1965 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8635) creating a Federal Boxing Commission to regulate professional matches televised or broadcast interstate or to other countries. The legislation was designed to rid boxing of alleged racketeering. It was, however, opposed as "undesirable" by the Justice Department and by U.S. broadcasters.

BACKGROUND -- Congress for several years had been concerned about racketeering and bribery in professional boxing. The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, whose chairman was the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn. 1948-1963), in 1959 conducted an investigation of the monopoly aspects of professional boxing, and held hearings on the sport in June and December of 1960. Testimony disclosed that one of the leading figures controlling boxing was Frank Carbo, a well-known racketeer, and that one of Carbo's lieutenants, Gabriel Genovese, was paid $60,000 for obtaining matches for former middleweight champion Carmen Basilio.

In 1961 and 1963 Kefauver sponsored bills to create an office of the National Boxing Commissioner.

In March 1964 the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, under its new chairman, Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), held hearings on Kefauver's bill (S 1182). The hearings concentrated on the circumstances surrounding the championship fight between Cassius Clay and Charles "Sonny" Liston Feb. 24, 1964, which ended when Liston declined to continue the fight after the sixth round. The bill was reported to the full Committee, but no further action was taken.

However, Congress did act in 1964 to lessen racketeering influences on professional sports by enacting a bill (S 741 -- PL 88-316) to make bribery in sporting events a federal crime. The bill prohibited the use of any interstate or foreign transportation or communications facility in an attempt to influence an amateur or professional sporting event by bribery. It set maximum penalties of $10,000 and five years imprisonment. (1964 Almanac p. 429)

1965 Action

The 1965 bill for a boxing commission (HR 8635) was introduced May 27, 1965, only two days after the second Clay-Liston fight, held in Lewiston, Maine. Liston was beaten again, this time in the first round. HR 8635 was sponsored by Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The bill established a Federal Boxing Commission with power to prevent the televising or broadcasting of any boxing event which the Commission determined to be in any way affected by bribery, collusion, or racketeering. (The telecasting of fights had become the most profitable element

of a match.) The bill did not give the proposed Commission power to prohibit professional fights or to license boxers, promoters and managers, nor did it contain provisions relating to disclosure of contracts and financial transactions.

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 6-8 on HR 8635.

Melvin L. Krulewitch, chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, recommended that the commission be given the power to license boxers, promoters and managers to prevent individuals "detrimental to boxing" from being involved in the sport. Former heavyweight champion Jack Dempsey endorsed the proposal, saying "the power to license and control would be the key to federal authority." Most witnesses, including William Henry, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, recommended that the bill's controls on boxing be strengthened.

The Justice Department opposed the bill as "unnecessary and undesirable." In a letter Aug. 6 to the Committee, it said "existing law provides strong measures for dealing with many of the problems besetting professional boxing.... If further legislation is considered necessary, however, it should be directed at criminal activities in general and not limited to professional boxing." The Budget Bureau also opposed the bill.

ACTION -- The Committee Aug. 12 reported HR 8635 (H Rept 784) with amendments that allowed the proposed commission to prohibit professional fights under some circumstances and to license persons and businesses associated with boxing matches. Another amendment raised the maximum penalty for violation of a commission order from $10,000 to $50,000.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Aug. 16, by a 346-4 roll-call vote, passed HR 8635 and sent it to the Senate. The only Members opposing the bill were Democrats George W. Grider (Tenn.), Elmer J. Holland (Pa.), Barratt O'Hara (Ill.) and Edward J. Patten (N.J.). (For voting, see chart p. 990)

Prior to floor consideration of HR 8635, members of the National Assn. of Broadcasters (NAB) sent a message to House Members asking them to oppose the bill. The broadcasters indicated that they were generally sympathetic to the measure, but they were seriously disturbed by what they considered a "prior restraint" on their freedom to broadcast.

In response to the broadcasters, Chairman Harris and other members of the Committee drafted and inserted into the committee bill an amendment allowing broadcasters licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to cover suspect fights at their discretion but at the risk of losing their licenses when they came up for renewal. The amendment was removed during floor consideration after other Members asserted that it would nullify the whole purpose of the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8635:

Established a Federal Boxing Commission, consisting of three members appointed by the President, with Senate confirmation, for six-year terms.

Authorized the commission to license boxers, managers, agents, promoters, matchmakers, referees, judges, or any other person or business connected with the broadcast or telecast of boxing matches across interstate lines or into foreign countries.

Empowered the commission to prohibit the interstate or foreign telecast, broadcast or wire transmission (to home receivers or theaters) of a match or to cancel the match itself when it determined that a boxer, manager or other participant was not properly licensed or when it believed that a match would in any way be affected by "bribery, collusion, intentional losing, racketeering, extortion or the use of unlawful threats, coercion, intimidation or violence."

Provided criminal penalties of up to $50,000 in fines and/or five years imprisonment upon conviction of withholding documents from the commission, or falsifying such documents. Provided penalties of up to $50,000 in fines and/or one year imprisonment for furnishing television, radio or wire coverage which had been prohibited by the commission. Provided a scale of less severe penalties for other infractions.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee June 29 reported to the full Judiciary Committee, without recommendation, a bill (S 2124) to establish an office of National Boxing Commissioner in the Department of Justice for five years. No hearings were held on the bill and no further action was taken. S 2124 was introduced June 10 by Sen. Hart, and was similar to the earlier Kefauver bills.

TRACK DISPUTE

S Res 147 -- Reported by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 462) July 16, 1965.
● Adopted by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 20.

In S Res 147 the Senate authorized the Vice President of the United States to appoint a five-member board of arbitration to render final and binding decisions in disputes relating to the conduct of amateur athletics. Adoption of the resolution was prompted by the continuing battle between the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. (NCAA) and the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) over sponsorship of amateur track meets.

BACKGROUND -- The dispute between the NCAA and the AAU had continued sporadically for almost 50 years. The NCAA claimed jurisdiction, in recent years, over student athletes from approximately 650 colleges and universities and had the power to impose penalties on member schools or individual students for disobeying its orders. The AAU included amateur athletic clubs and individuals throughout the nation, and conducted numerous track and field meets.

In recent years the feud concerned sponsorship of "open" track meets in which both college and other athletes competed, as opposed to "closed" meets in which only college athletes competed. The AAU refused to approve meets if the meet sponsors permitted the NCAA to give its approval. The NCAA, however, insisted on dual sponsorship of open meets and barred its students from participating in meets it had not approved.

The AAU had been designated by the International Amateur Athletic Federation as the U.S. representative to that body. The designation gave the AAU the power to certify the eligibility of all amateur athletes to compete in IAAF meets, including the Olympic games. When the dispute threatened to obstruct fielding of an effective

U.S. team for the 1964 Olympic games, President Kennedy asked Gen. Douglas MacArthur to help. MacArthur's mediation resulted in a temporary truce.

The controversy broke out anew in 1965. At issue was an AAU-sponsored track and field meet in San Diego, Calif., June 26-27, which was to determine which athletes were to represent the United States in a dual meet with the Soviet Union at Kiev. Since the AAU refused to allow NCAA approval of the meet, the NCAA banned its students from the meet. A few college athletes, with the permission of their colleges, defied the NCAA ban and competed at San Diego. Others, notably runners Gerry Lindgren of Washington State University and Tom Farrell of St. Johns University, competed without approval of their colleges, thus jeopardizing both their collegiate eligibility and their athletic scholarships. However, many college athletes did not compete at San Diego, and the United States lost the meet at Kiev. It was the first loss to the Russians since the series of dual meets began in 1958.

Senate Action

COMMITTEE -- Senate Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- Aug. 16-27 on the dispute between the NCAA and AAU.

TESTIMONY -- Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), in an opening statement, said the purpose of the hearings was to finally "end the crippling war between the NCAA and the AAU." Magnuson said he hoped that the parties would agree to settle the dispute through voluntary arbitration, but that his Committee was prepared to consider legislation if necessary.

College athletes Gerry Lindgren and Tom Farrell, who defied the NCAA boycott of the AAU San Diego track meet in June, were the first to testify. Lindgren, saying, "we were not able to field our best team against the Russians," blamed the NCAA boycott. Farrell said he defied the NCAA ban because, "I wanted to represent my country." He expressed fear that the NCAA might bar him from future collegiate meets.

Several witnesses called for the establishment of a powerful track and field federation, or for creation of a committee to settle the NCAA-AAU dispute.

On Aug. 17, Committee members asked representatives of the two groups to adopt a moratorium whereby no punitive action would be taken against athletes by either organization for the duration of the hearings. Spokesmen for both groups agreed to the request.

William M. Henry, president of the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, testified on the financial interests the two organizations had in seeking control of amateur athletics. Henry said that he had learned, in his capacity as organizer of track meets, that the AAU took about two-thirds of the receipts for any meet it sanctioned. He said that the NCAA had a flat fee of $200 for sanctioning a meet.

On Aug. 25, the presidents of both amateur athletic organizations promised to accept binding arbitration of their dispute. Everett D. Barnes, president of the NCAA, agreed without any qualifications, but AAU President Clifford H. Buck said he would have to take the matter up with his executive committee. He promised to recommend acceptance.

Walter Byers, the executive director of the NCAA, told the Committee that "the AAU's claim to sole sanctioning authority in domestic meets" was without jurisdiction, and that he had been told by lawyers that an AAU rule to this effect was in violation of U.S. antitrust laws.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) and Nicholas Rodis, chairman of the Interagency Committee on International Athletics, recommended that the U.S. Olympic Committee be given permanent authority to arbitrate all amateur athletic disputes.

Sen. Magnuson said that the "Olympic Committee was created by a charter from Congress, so we have some authority to make use of it." In winding up the hearings, Magnuson warned that he would not stand for any "mischief-making" against the truce the NCAA and AAU accepted Aug. 17 for the duration of the hearings, and which had been continued by consent of both disputing parties.

Resolution Reported. The Senate Commerce Committee Sept. 16 reported S Res 147 (S Rept 753), authorizing the Vice President to appoint a board to arbitrate disputes in amateur athletics. In letters to the Committee, the governing boards of the NCAA and the AAU agreed to the proposed arbitration, although the AAU's letter noted that it had "no authority to enter into arbitration concerning" international sports activities. Both groups also agreed to suspend penalties previously imposed on individuals, institutions and organizations affected by the dispute.

The report said S Res 147 was "deliberately broad and free of restrictions." It pointed out that the board had jurisdiction not only over the NCAA-AAU dispute but also over disputes arising in other amateur sports.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Sept. 20 adopted by voice vote the resolution (S Res 147) providing an arbitration board to settle disputes in amateur athletics.

S Res 147 provided that the Vice President of the United States appoint a five-member board to settle by binding arbitration any disputes relating to amateur athletics submitted to it by the parties involved. The resolution suggested that while the NCAA-AAU dispute was being considered, the two groups should grant ammesty to all individuals, institutions and organizations involved in the dispute; vacate pending penalties; permit full use of athletic facilities for scheduled meets; and end restraints against participation in scheduled meets and tournaments. They had agreed to do so, sponsors of S Res 147 said. Another provision required the appointed board to report its findings to the Senate by Feb. 15, 1966.

Arbitrators Named

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey Dec. 14 announced his appointments to the sports arbitration board. Appointed were: Theodore Kheel, a New York lawyer specializing in labor mediation, chairman; Archibald Cox, former U.S. Solicitor General; Gen. David M. Shoup, retired Marine Corps Commandant; Ralph Metcalfe, Chicago alderman; and Thomas Vail, publisher and editor of the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer. Shoup and Metcalfe were former track champions.

Despite several meetings between the board and representatives of the NCAA and AAU, the board was unable to resolve the dispute in time for the Feb. 15 deadline set for its report.

D.C. RAPID TRANSIT

HR 4822 -- Reported, amended, by House District of Columbia Committee (H Rept 536) June 21, 1965.

- Passed by the House by voice vote July 15.
- Reported by Senate District of Columbia Committee (S Rept 637) Aug. 23.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 25.

PL 89-173 -- Signed into law Sept. 8.

Congress in 1965 enacted an Administration bill (HR 4822) authorizing construction of a publicly owned but privately operated rail rapid transit system for the District of Columbia. As signed into law, the bill:

Authorized the National Capital Transportation Agency to build and equip a 24.9-mile rail-transit sytem with 13.1 miles of it underground, at a total cost of $431 million (not including an estimated $52 million for interest costs).

Authorized $150 million in grants for construction and equipment, two-thirds from the Federal Government and one-third from the District of Columbia.

Authorized the sale of bonds to cover the remaining costs -- $281 million plus the interest costs of approximately $52 million -- underwritten on a two-thirds federal, one-third D.C. basis. The bonds would be paid off "out of the fare box," i.e., from the revenues of the transit system.

Required that the system be operated by a private contractor, and guaranteed workers' bargaining rights.

Most of the system would lie within the District's boundaries, but the design permitted extension into suburban areas, if later authorized. Construction of the authorized system was expected to take more than six years.

There was little opposition in Congress to the rail-transit plan. This was in sharp contrast to the fate of similar legislation in 1963, which was killed by the House on a 278-76 roll-call vote that recommitted the bill.

Of the factors which contributed to passage in 1965 of a bill so roundly defeated in 1963, the most important were (1) changes in the financing formula which reduced the federal share from $120 million out of $400.6 million (5/6 of the amount not covered by revenue bonds) to $100 million out of $431 million (2/3 of the amount not covered by bonds); and (2) a stipulation that the publicly owned system would be privately operated and the rights of employees protected. This stipulation removed opposition from transit unions based on the fear that collective bargaining rights would not be allowed to employees of a publicly operated transportation system. Another factor which worked in favor of passage was that national highway industry organizations, which bitterly fought the subway plan in 1963, in 1965 for the most part remained neutral.

The general supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 11588) granted $6,104,000 -- $3,075,000 less than requested -- for initial construction costs of the transit system. The total included $2,000,000 toward the District of Columbia's one-third share of the capital costs of the system; $425,000 for salaries and expenses; and $3,679,000 for planning and construction of the system. A House amendment to reduce the $2,000,000 item to $250,000 was rejected by standing vote. (See story p. 182)

BACKGROUND -- President Kennedy in 1963 recommended construction of a $792-million rail-transit system for the District of Columbia and its suburbs in Maryland and Virginia. The bill ran into opposition because of its cost, because the suburbs were not yet authorized by their states to share in administration and financing of the plan, and for other reasons. Finally, a $400.6-million plan dropping most suburban lines was approved by the House District of Columbia Committee but the House Dec. 9, 1963, ordered it recommitted to the Committee, in effect killing the plan. (1963 Almanac p. 396)

President Johnson Feb. 10, 1965, asked Congress to enact a new $431-million rail-transit plan. The President said that the system would provide improved transportation for the District of Columbia while preserving "the beauty, the dignity and the historic and monumental character of our Capital City."

House

COMMITTEE -- House District of Columbia.

ACTION -- June 21 reported HR 4822 with amendments (H Rept 536) by an 18-3 vote.

Majority Views. The Committee said HR 4822 contained these changes to meet objections raised to the 1963 bill: reduced the federal investment and increased the D.C. investment; provided that the facilities could not be operated except under contract by private entities; and provided that transit workers affected by any contract for operation of the system would be protected. The Committee amended the Administration bill to preserve the existing rights of bus companies currently serving the region.

The Committee said the program had the "overwhelming support of the Federal and District...Governments, the local governments of the National Capital region and the public at large."

Minority Views. Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) and Richard L. Roudebush (R Ind.) opposed the bill on grounds of "the wholly unrealistic cost projections and the unfeasibility and unusability of" the system. They said it would be "a foot in the door" for a larger system costing over $2 billion; the debt could not be repaid "out of the fare box"; it would not be used to the extent expected; it "established unequal and preferred treatment for the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia which is not available to other cities and states"; it should be wholly financed by the District; and the estimated costs of construction, even if accurate, did not include the $52 million interest payment and such indeterminate costs as relocation assistance to businesses along the system's routes and added police protection in the underground areas.

In separate dissenting views, William H. Harsha (R Ohio) mentioned many of the arguments expressed in the minority views and opposed "federal financing of such a subway." He said the bill did not "provide for private enterprise operation; it merely adds on an extra charge and cost for an operator to operate for the Government, without any element of risk or expectancy of profit."

FLOOR ACTION

The House July 15 passed HR 4822 by voice vote.

Before passage the House rejected by voice vote a motion by Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) to recommit the bill to the District of Columbia Committee with instructions to require a D.C. payment of two-thirds of the grants and federal payment of one-third. An identical amendment had

been rejected earlier, along with seven other amendments, many of which were sought by the private D.C. Transit System Inc., which sought to protect its investments and to put itself in a position to control the rail transit system.

Most of the opposition centered on the provisions for federal financing. Bill manager Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.) said, however, that "if we who do not believe in 'home rule' continue to deny the basic necessities of this community, we have cut the props out from under our argument that the Congress should legislate exclusively for the District." Proponents insisted the system was vital to improve transportation problems in the District and said the financing formula was based on that in the 1964 Urban Mass Transportation Act. (1964 Almanac p. 556)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 15 -- William H. Harsha (R Ohio) -- Require that all operating and interest costs be financed by users of the system. Voice vote.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Make it clear that construction, alteration and repair of the system must be carried out by private firms. Voice.

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Require that the system be operated by franchise to a private company which would provide the cars, rolling stock and related facilities. Voice.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Require that if it became necessary to acquire private bus transit operations to produce a coordinated transit program, the acquisition would be consummated by June 30, 1968, and the value of the private system should be based on its current "going concern" valuation. Voice

Multer -- Require Congressional approval before any contract for operation of the system could take effect. Standing, 11-93.

Multer -- Require the District to satisfy any judgment for damages arising from the system. Voice.

Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) -- Change the federal share of direct appropriations for the system to one-third and the D.C. share to two-thirds. Standing, 31-92.

Multer -- Provide for financing the system through loans from the Treasury, reimbursable with interest. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate District of Columbia.

ACTION -- Aug. 23 unanimously reported HR 4822 without amendment (S Rept 637). The report said the "time for action" had arrived and that there was no question as to the "soundness of the investment."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 25 passed HR 4822 by voice vote. There was no opposition during brief discussion of the bill.

Bill Signed

In signing HR 4822 Sept. 8, President Johnson said the "significance" of the measure reached beyond the District of Columbia. Mr. Johnson stated, "If we are to realize the full promise of tomorrow's urbanized America, we must all -- across our land -- meet today the pressing challenge of urban transportation...." He said the legislation would help to make the District of Columbia the "model city" it ought to be.

NARCOTICS TREATMENT

A new concept in the approach of law enforcement to the narcotics addict -- treating him more as a medical case than a criminal -- was the subject of legislation introduced but not acted upon in Congress in 1965. The concept aimed at hospitalization rather than jail for the new or young addict. Hearings were held on a variety of proposals, including an Administration bill, but no legislation was reported.

The subject had been under study in the previous year, and the new concept had been advocated by the President's Advisory Committee on Narcotics and Drug Abuse, the report of which was made public Jan. 25, 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 253)

In his March 8, 1965, message on crime, the President referred to the Committee's report and urged passage of a bill providing for civil commitment of addicts who were "likely to respond to treatment and achieve rehabilitation." The President also recommended a less restrictive law than the existing one which specified mandatory minimum sentences without probation or parole. (For text of message, see p. 1394)

ADMINISTRATION BILL

The Administration bill was sent to Congress June 16 by Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler and Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. It was introduced in the Senate (as S 2152) by Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) and in the House (as HR 9167) by Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.).

Under the Administration bill, persons eligible for treatment and rehabilitation would be addicts charged with or convicted of any federal offense, except a crime of violence or selling narcotics (unless the person showed that the sale was made to support his addiction). Persons against whom a prior charge of felony was pending, or who were repeating offenders, would also not be eligible.

The chief feature of the Administration bill was to provide for civil commitment of addicts who were charged with a federal crime. If the rehabilitation of the addict proved successful, he would in effect be excused from prosecution for his crime and would have no criminal record. When an addict was charged with a federal offense, the federal court could ask him if he would agree to civil commitment and treatment if found susceptible of rehabilitation. If the person agreed and was selected for rehabilitation, the court would commit him for up to three years to the custody of the Surgeon General (the head of the Government's Public Health Service). During this period he would first be confined to an institution but could be released for supervised aftercare in the community at the discretion of the Surgeon General. If the treatment failed or if the person failed to abide by the terms of the program, the court would resume prosecution for the offense with which he had been charged.

Eligible persons who had been convicted of a federal offense could be committed to the Attorney General for similar rehabilitation for periods up to 10 years, but not longer than the maximum allowable sentence for the offense. The offender would be eligible for parole, and the Attorney General could arrange for aftercare for paroled persons.

(Continued on next page)

The bill also provided for more lenient treatment under the law of marihuana offenders, and of narcotic offenders who were under 26. Current law required minimum mandatory sentences for offenders of laws regulating sale and smuggling of narcotics and marihuana, and prohibited suspension of sentence, probation or parole. Similar provisions governed sentencing of second offenders eligible for parole (an offender becomes eligible for parole after serving one-third of his sentence). The bill permitted the courts to sentence narcotic and marihuana offenders who were under 26 under the provisions of the Federal Youth Corrections Act, which allowed indeterminate sentencing for treatment and conditional release for individuals susceptible of rehabilitation. Currently the Act only covered such individuals who were under 22. Also, the bill directed the Board of Parole to review the records of all marihuana offenders currently in prison who were under 26 when convicted, and make recommendations for mitigation of sentence.

Finally, the bill authorized the Surgeon General to provide for institutional rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and directed him to admit not only persons committed by the courts but also persons who voluntarily committed themselves. The Surgeon General was also authorized to provide for supervised aftercare for persons conditionally released into the community from such institutions.

OTHER BILLS

Before the Administration's measure was sent to Congress, more inclusive bills had been introduced in the House and Senate. Among these was an omnibus bill (HR 9051) introduced June 15 by Celler, who said he preferred the broad approach because "the problem of drug abuse cannot be alleviated by piecemeal efforts." His bill drew together, with a few modifications, proposals made in a series of bills (S 2113-16) introduced June 9 by Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.). Kennedy June 22 endorsed the Administration measure, although he said he favored additional reforms.

The Celler and the Javits-Kennedy bills limited use of the civil commitment procedures to offenders of narcotics laws who were also addicts; the Administration bill included all addicts charged with a crime against the United States, with certain exceptions.

The omnibus bill exempted addicts who sold narcotics for resale; it provided for treatment of any federal prisoner who was an addict or who suffered a mental or physical condition associated with addiction; and it provided for post-release care by the Parole Board through agreements with local health authorities.

The measure went further than the Administration bill in repealing most minimum mandatory sentences for marihuana and narcotics offenders and in permitting suspended sentences, probation and parole in most narcotics cases. Penalties for selling to a minor or smuggling remained harsher than for other offenses.

The Celler bill included the Javits-Kennedy proposal to authorize an appropriation of $7.5 million a year for three years for a federal-state program of rehabilitation programs for drug users returning to community life. The Celler bill added a provision authorizing appropriations of grants-in-aid of $15 million a year for three years to pay states for up to two-thirds of the cost of constructing institutions for hospital treatment of drug users.

House Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 14 and 15 and Aug. 5, 6 and 12 on the Administration bill (HR 9167) and similar bills providing for the civil commitment of narcotics addicts in lieu of imprisonment.

TESTIMONY -- July 14 -- Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach testified that "the fight on crime cannot be separated from a fight on narcotic addiction." Organized crime, he said, "profits on the spread of this disease. Desperate drug takers often resort to crime to feed their addiction. To give more addicts a way to rid themselves of the ravages of the disease, therefore, is also to provide strong ammunition to the fight on crime." Katzenbach said the Administration bill represented "a fundamental reorientation toward the problem of addiction," placing "the emphasis on addiction as a sickness." "We have too long," he said, "stressed punitive solutions and neglected medical and rehabilitative measures." HR 9167, Katzenbach stated, combined "flexibility with adequate safeguards," giving the courts and correctional authorities "ample scope to provide the most appropriate treatment" and "an excellent process" for selecting those addicts who could be helped from those who could not and from those who were "dangerous."

Katzenbach said there were an estimated 45,000 to 100,000 addicts in the United States and that between 1960 and 1963, 43 percent of all convicted addicts in federal institutions violated laws other than narcotics and marihuana statutes. It was "extremely important" because of this "close relationship" between addiction and crime, the Attorney General said, that, with certain exceptions, all addicts convicted of any federal offense be eligible for treatment, as proposed in HR 9167. Katzenbach said the "great advantage" of pre-trial civil commitment lay in its "swift medical and rehabilitative treatment," the opportunity for an addict to avoid the "stigma" of a trial and possible conviction, and also in that it would keep addicts off the streets instead of letting them go free on bail. Thus, he said, it was "an important obstacle to the further spread of addiction." He noted that California and New York had post-conviction civil commitment laws for addicts, and that 52 percent of the addicts treated under the California program "were neither detected using narcotics nor convicted of any crime within six months after their release."

Comprehensive Approach Urged

Celler endorsed his own bill (HR 9051) and said the Administration bill was "not enough." Celler stated enactment of a civil commitment bill was "important" but that "you cannot cure an addict of his physical hunger and return him to an environment which engendered his addiction in the first place without helping him cope with that environment." More important, Celler said, the causes of addiction must be attacked "before addiction generates crime." A "successful solution to the drug problem," Celler said, "can be achieved only by a comprehensive, across-the-board approach." Celler also stated he was "not calling for the elimination of enforcement efforts. We have a need for them to combat the illegal traffic in drugs." However, "high criminal sanctions have not reduced the number of addicts among us," he said, "All they have done is increase the addict population of our prisons."

James P. Hendrick, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said the Department "fully supports" HR 9167 and that its proposals were "far preferable" to those of other pending bills. Hendrick said existing, "tough" mandatory penalties were a "vital factor" in coping with illicit traffic in narcotics, but, he said, the Treasury Department "would be the last to suggest that strict penalties represent the entire solution to the problem." Mandatory penalty provisions, Hendrick said, "should be applied restrictively in such a way as to provide a greater incentive for rehabilitation." He said the Department was "in full accord" with treating addicts "in terms of mental illness rather than crime" and said the Department was particularly interested in two safeguards of the civil commitment procedures: that an addict would be immediately removed from circulation instead of remaining free on bail, to continue "for months or even years to indulge his habit and committing crimes to support his addiction"; and that the bill would "separate the sheep from the goats" by excluding certain addicts from electing civil commitment. Hendrick also said mitigation of mandatory penalties was "properly limited" to those "who should have the best chance of being restored to useful life" -- the young and the marihuana users.

July 15 -- Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) said he was "sorry" the Administration bill did not provide for federal aid for state and local rehabilitation services. Kennedy stated, "We shall never make any headway toward helping the addict and alleviating the narcotic and drug abuse problem until we can engender and facilitate a nation-wide research and treatment program carried on at all levels of government and by as many private agencies as possible." Headway would be accomplished, he said, "only by dint of the most intensive and personal kind of supervision and sympathetic help to the addict," particularly during the "aftercare" period. Kennedy also said a federal program of narcotics research and treatment would "complement" the provisions of the new law which expanded federal controls over depressant and stimulant drugs (PL 89-74; see story p. 352).

Robert Kennedy Urges Amendments

Kennedy generally supported Celler's omnibus bill (HR 9051) but favored the "fewest possible exclusions" of addicts from pre-trial civil commitment programs and opposed limiting civil commitment programs only to persons charged with narcotics violations. He opposed the Administration's proposed three-year commitment period as "too short" and recommended "intensive and effective" aftercare for addicts. He also recommended amending HR 9167 to extend the civil commitment program and indeterminate sentencing provisions to cover abusers of barbiturates, amphetamines, etc.; recommended retaining the current prohibition against parole for persons illegally selling narcotics; and recommended that the Administration bill eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for marihuana violators, as provided under HR 9051, instead of just making them eligible for parole because "many" marihuana users, "while unwise, are not people who are appropriately dealt with by being thrown into jail and having the key tossed away."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) stated, "The Administration bill fails to meet the standard set by bills which so many of us in both houses have introduced" in two respects: "It lacks a federal program of construction of needed facilities for medical treatment of addicts, and it lacks a federal program for providing post-medical treatment services to addicts. This is a crucial gap," Javits said.

William L. Springer (R Ill.), sponsor of HR 8900, a civil commitment bill, stated, "Experience has demonstrated only too well that completely voluntary commitment does not work.... Civil commitment provides a handle by which the enforcement authorities may keep a firm hand on the patient and give him strong incentive to keep up treatment and to be truly rehabilitated.... It does not suddenly put him on his own with all the terrible temptations that seem to afflict such persons." Springer's bill would provide for institutional treatment and rehabilitation for up to three years, plus two years of aftercare on a probationary basis.

Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.), sponsor of a bill (HR 9159) identical to the Administration bill, also urged legislation which would authorize federal funds for "more and more specialized aftercare facilities operated by the states in local communities with severe drug problems." He also called for research into programs that would take the profit, criminal element and incentive to crime out of illegal narcotics traffic such as the so-called English "clinic plan" under which addicts can legally obtain narcotics under medical prescription.

AMA REJECTS NEW YORK VIEW

The American Medical Assn. at its annual convention in June rejected a resolution of the New York delegates which urged an easing of criminal penalties for certain narcotics offenses. The resolution also urged that marihuana offenses be treated as similar to abuse of amphetamines and barbiturates, instead of being classified, as under existing law, with the more serious problem of heroin and other true narcotics.

New York state, with one of the more severe narcotics problems in the nation, began an experimental "maintenance" program for narcotics addicts when Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) July 20, 1965, signed a new law. Rockefeller said the experiments would be limited in scope. The law permitted maintenance doses of narcotics to be given prisoners who volunteered for state research projects on addiction.

McCLELLAN SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

In a report (S Rept 72) issued March 3 by the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on its 1964 hearings on illicit traffic in narcotics, the following recommendations were made:

- Authorize civil commitment for narcotic addicts in federal jurisdiction, and urge states and muncipalities to offer addicts "proper treatment and withdrawal in a drug-free environment." (The report said "the weight of medical evidence" was opposed to making drugs available to addicts under "ambulatory maintenance" programs.)
- Provide federal funds for state and local treatment and rehabilitation centers and for research on the cause, treatment and prevention of addiction.
- Hold "high-level" conferences between the Treasury Department and Latin American agencies to develop means of controlling the illicit production and shipment of narcotics.

A bill (S 2191) for civil commitment of addicts was introduced by Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) June 24.

SENATE PASSES OMNIBUS DISASTER RELIEF BILL

S 1861 -- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 459) July 15, 1965.

- Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 22.

President Johnson declared major natural disasters 25 times in both 1964 and 1965, making them the worst disaster years since the Federal Disaster Act was passed in 1950. The high number of disasters resulted in heavy pressure in Congress in 1965 for new omnibus legislation which would supplement existing disaster relief laws and would take effect as soon as a disaster struck.

Such a bill (S 1861) was passed by the Senate without controversy in July, but received no House action. S 1861 set up a standby disaster relief program which included such aids as federal loan adjustment assistance, federal-state grants for up to 75 percent of the former value of ruined property, and grants to farmers to restore production. Federal relief available under existing law consisted primarily of emergency help, such as temporary shelter, and special laws had to be passed in 1964-65 to provide additional federal relief in three particularly serious disasters. Some Congressmen in 1965 argued that this additional relief should be available to all victims of national disasters, and S 1861 provided many of the aids authorized in the three special bills.

The two special disaster relief bills enacted in 1965 were HR 11539, for the relief of Hurricane Betsy victims in Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, and S 2089, for the repair of certain kinds of damage caused by heavy floods in the Northwest in winter 1964-65. HR 11539, in addition, authorized the Housing and Urban Development Department to conduct a nine-month study of alternate methods of comprehensive disaster aid and report to Congress with recommendations. The study was strongly endorsed by many Congressmen, and further action on the omnibus bill (S 1861) seemed likely after the survey was completed in 1966. (See stories p. 678, 679)

Congress in 1965 also enacted several bills dealing with special aspects of disasters. (See next page)

Background

In 1950, Congress enacted the Federal Disaster Act (PL 81-875) that delegated responsibility to the President to mobilize and coordinate federal disaster relief assistance to state and local governments. The Act gave the President authority to declare a "major disaster" -- a natural catastrophe which the President determined to be of sufficient magnitude and severity to warrant federal assistance. Upon approving a governor's request for federal aid, the President was authorized to direct any appropriate federal agencies to provide emergency relief to a stricken state and to allocate funds from the President's disaster relief fund, established by the Act, for relief. (The President's fund is only one of many federal relief programs assisting disaster-stricken areas. A number of the other programs can provide assistance without need of a Presidential declaration.) The relief measures included protective work, clearing debris and wreckage, carrying out emergency health and sanitation action, providing temporary shelter or housing and repairing or temporarily restoring damaged public facilities. Federal agencies were required under the Act to coordinate their relief efforts with state and local relief agencies; and state and local governments were required to supplement federal aid money. (1950 Almanac p. 177)

In 1961, President Kennedy by Executive Order transferred to the Office of Emergency Planning the authority to administer the provisions of the Act.

Recent Disasters. Between 1961 and 1965, 105 disaster declarations were made by the President and a total of $303,853,100 in disaster relief funds was allocated, broken down as follows:

Fiscal Year	Declarations	Allocations
1961	13	$17,918,000
1962	22	64,921,000
1963	20	15,920,900
1964	25	105,093,200
1965	25	100,000,000*

*estimate

Only nine states did not suffer major disasters during the five-year period. Most of the disasters involved either flooding or drought. There were 66 major floods and six hurricanes of disaster proportions during the five years.

While most of the disaster relief provided was made available under existing law, Congress in 1964-65 found it necessary to enact special remedial legislation for certain cases. Following devastating Alaska earthquakes in March 1964, it passed four bills providing special recovery aids to the state. (1964 Almanac p. 436; for 1965 bills, see below)

Program Changes Studied. The OEP in December 1964 began a study of the disaster relief program. The survey covered: federal experience in administering PL 81-875 to determine how the Government could most effectively aid in major disasters; (2) techniques for anticipating and planning in advance for disaster in order to minimize its effects; and (3) federal-aid policies for program assistance in hazardous areas, such as flood plans. The study had not been completed by December 1965.

With the increasing number of disasters, a number of Congressmen in 1965 called for a standby federal disaster program which would take effect as soon as a disaster occurred.

Sen. E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska), referring to the bills providing earthquake relief for Alaska and flood relief for the Pacific Northwest, called it "ridiculous" that two essentially similar laws had to be enacted to deal with two dissimilar disasters. Furthermore, Bartlett said, Members of Congress from disaster-states frequently "have had to put together emergency legislation and press it through the Congressional grist mills," making it "inevitable" that such "hastily drafted legislation will be found to have both technical and practical defects." Bartlett said this demonstrated "the need for major amendments to existing federal legislation."

Sen. Birch Bayh (D Ind.) said July 22 in a Senate speech that the procedure of enacting special legislation when a major disaster struck "not only consumes the time of Congress and not only prolongs the delay in granting

desperately needed financial assistance, but also results in a hodgepodge approach to the problems created by disasters and the relief of those problems."

Members of Congress also criticized as too limited the extent of federal aid available to communities and individuals. In a House speech Aug. 5, William J. Randall (D Mo.), whose state was hard hit in April by tornadoes and floods, called federal relief expenditures "a drop in the bucket when compared with the magnitude of damage caused by most natural disasters." The "hard fact of the matter," he said, "is that we have not developed a coordinated disaster relief program sufficient to meet all the likely contingencies of natural calamity." Many communities, Randall said, "have had to go virtually without relief or assistance in the absence of a more comprehensive program."

While general and extensive relief was provided by the Federal Government to repair or reconstruct damaged public facilities, Members of Congress contended that little or no assistance was available to the private sector of the economy -- to individual citizens who lose their homes, businesses, farm buildings and other general property. Sen. Bartlett said that "in thousands of cases, individuals in disaster areas lose everything except their mortgage obligations which they had on property which no longer exists."

Flood Insurance Issue. A controversial aspect of the campaign for new federal disaster legislation was the old issue of flood insurance. The insurance industry does not provide insurance against flood damage, and generally had been reluctant to see the Federal Government offer insurance.

Federal guarantees for flood insurance have been sought and authorized in past years, but never materialized. In 1952 President Truman requested national flood insurance in a special message to Congress. In 1956 President Eisenhower, in his Economic Report to Congress, recommended federal re-insurance for private insurers offering flood insurance. Congress that year passed the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (PL 84-1016), which authorized federal programs of flood insurance, flood re-insurance and loan contracts covering flood losses. However, no funds were ever appropriated to implement the Act because there had been no technical study of what the actual costs would be for starting the program. As an alternative, Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) proposed flood insurance study legislation that was passed by the Senate but not the House in 1962 and 1963. (1962 Almanac p. 570)

The insurance industry does not provide flood insurance on the grounds that flood damage is not an insurable risk in the same sense as fire, wind or hurricane damage, in which premiums paid by many persons will provide funds to compensate the relatively few who have losses. Insurance agencies argue that floods do not pose an equal threat to every person and that only those who live in a river valley or on the seashore would buy flood insurance, a situation inconsistent with the insurance principle of "risk-spreading." A June 9 Wall Street Journal article said that insurers and state insurance regulators appeared to be generally accepting the view that large-scale flood insurance would require federal participation, despite "wide misgivings...regarding federal encroachments." The most likely outcome, the article said, was "an indemnification plan based largely on Government aid."

Omnibus Bill Introduced. Among disaster bills introduced in 1965, the most prominent was S 1861, introduced April 30 by Bayh and 33 co-sponsors. S 1861 set up a comprehensive, automatic disaster relief program which was considerably more extensive than the aids provided under the 1950 Disaster Act. Bayh July 22 explained that the bill was designed to help people who were not able to protect themselves through insurance at reasonable rates by giving them "easy-to-get" loans at reasonable terms -- all of which they must repay with interest.

Congress in 1965 also took action on the following, less comprehensive, disaster relief bills:

SBA Loans. Congress in June enacted an Administration-backed bill (S 1796 -- PL 89-59) to provide additional Small Business Administration (SBA) assistance for disaster victims. The law increased the maximum maturity of SBA homeowner and small business loans from 20 to 30 years, gave the SBA Administrator discretion to suspend principal and interest payments on certain disaster loans for up to five years, required the SBA either to purchase or make payment on portions of loans held by participating lending institutions for which principal and interest were suspended (the borrower later would have to repay the SBA) and increased the SBA's revolving fund by $50 million for disaster loan purposes. (See story p. 862)

Farmers. In August Congress cleared an Administration-backed bill (HR 8620 -- PL 89-112) to provide price support payments to wheat, feed grains and cotton growers who were not able to plant their crops in 1965 because of floods and other natural disasters. (See story p. 139)

Tax Relief. The House Aug. 3 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7502) providing that certain property losses resulting from a major disaster could be deducted as a loss from ordinary income rather than from capital gains. The bill expanded a 1958 tax amendment to cover property, such as a business, house or car, which was partially insured. Under the 1958 law, only property losses which were not insured could be deducted directly from ordinary income. (Ordinary income is subject to generally higher tax rates than are capital gains.)

A Wall Street Journal article Aug. 4 said that private tax men were "not impressed" by the bill because it would apply only in federally designated major disaster areas. Because of this limited availability, the article said, the "inequities" of the 1958 tax law would continue in all other areas, discriminating against businesses that insured their property.

The Senate Finance Committee Sept. 9 postponed action on HR 7502 until 1966 after a controversial, nongermane amendment had been tentatively approved. (See p. 844)

Schools. Congress in October enacted an Administration-backed bill (HR 9022 -- PL 89-313) giving the Office of Education standby authority to provide immediate federal financial aid for the repair and operation of public elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by major disasters. The aid could come from funds available under "impacted areas" laws, pending an appropriation for disaster aid. Under existing law, the OEP had authority to provide temporary facilities in school districts affected by disaster and to assist in repairing and equipping school buildings. The Office estimated that expenditures under the broader authority provided in HR 9022 would average between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000 a year, as compared with the $750,000 average a year

expended by the OEP in disaster-stricken school districts. (See story p. 306)

Action on S 1861

The Senate Public Works Committee held hearings on S 1861 June 21-22 and July 15 reported the bill (S Rept 459) with amendments. The report said the hearings had convinced the Committee of: (1) the existence of major gaps in the assistance provided to disaster victims, (2) the inability of disaster areas to recover without outside assistance, and (3) the existence of a "critical timelag" from the time a disaster occurred until the time when major outside assistance became available to victims.

The Senate July 22 passed S 1861 by voice vote. No opposition was expressed.

Major Provisions. The most controversial provisions of S 1861 authorized the Rural Electrification Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency and Veterans Administration to refinance or readjust principal or interest payment schedules and extend maturity dates on loans held by disaster victims. The Small Business and Farmers Home Administrations were also authorized to grant emergency loans of up to $30,000, even if the victims had not tried to seek relief from private capital sources. (The Budget Bureau in 1965 opposed a similar provision in another bill (HR 11539) -- see next column.)

Another key provision of the bill was aimed at encouraging development of standby state disaster plans for the relief of homeowners and business concerns. The President was authorized to make 50-50 matching grants for development of the plans, and the plans were to provide for grants of up to $30,000 for homeowners and $100,000 for businesses involved in disasters. The grants would be on a 50-percent federal, 25-percent state basis, with the individual or business absorbing the first 25 percent of the property loss. Grants could not be made in cases where private insurance was available and collectible.

In its other provisions for aid to individuals, S 1861 authorized grants of up to $10,000 to farmers for up to two-thirds of the cost of restoring cultivated land or their livestock. Provision was made for emergency housing facilities for one year for homeless disaster victims facing severe hardship; victims would pay up to 25 percent of income and no charge was to be made in extreme cases.

Provisions relating to schools authorized whatever federal funds were necessary to rebuild and operate elementary and secondary schools if state and local agencies did not have sufficient funds to do so.

For repairs on federal-aid highways, S 1861 authorized federal appropriations to cover up to 100 percent of the costs, instead of the usual federal-state 50-50 equation. The annual appropriation for the federal-aid highway emergency relief fund was increased from $30 million to $50 million. The bill also authorized appropriations for up to 100 percent of the cost of repairing public highways or bridges not eligible for aid from the President's emergency relief fund.

For public works, S 1861 authorized whatever funds were necessary to repair such projects. Federal assistance for public works repair was extended to rural unincorporated areas. Loans, and in certain cases partial grants, were authorized for construction or improvement of waste disposal systems and other public facilities providing for community services in rural areas.

HURRICANE BETSY RELIEF

HR 11539 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 1164) Oct. 13, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote Oct. 18.
- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 917) Oct. 20.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Oct. 22.

PL 89-339 -- Signed into law Nov. 8.

One of the special pieces of disaster relief legislation enacted in 1965 was a bill (HR 11539) providing a variety of federal aid to victims of September's Hurricane Betsy in Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

During Congressional consideration of HR 11539, Rep. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) said damages from Hurricane Betsy were estimated at $2.5 billion -- over $2 billion in Louisiana, about $250 million in Mississippi and $119 million in Florida. Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) said the hurricane was "the worst disaster, as far as property damage was concerned, that has ever hit the United States." He stressed that loan adjustment assistance authorized by HR 11539 was intended to aid poor persons who were not in a financial position to protect themselves against such losses through insurance.

Major provisions of HR 11539 permitted the Small Business Administration to cancel up to $1,800 or waive up to $1,800 in interest on disaster loans, regardless of whether the disaster victim could have purchased insurance against his losses. The Farmers Home Administration was authorized to provide the same benefits for uninsurable farm losses regardless of whether a farmer could obtain financial assistance elsewhere.

In Oct. 13 testimony on HR 11539 before the House Public Works Committee an Administration spokesman requested amendments to limit the SBA loan and interest waivers to uninsurable (water) damage and to limit the FHA loan and interest waivers to farmers who could not obtain credit from other sources. The spokesman, Budget Bureau Deputy Director Elmer B. Staats, said the Administration did not believe the Federal Government had a responsibility for disaster losses which could have been covered by insurance or from cases in which private aid was available. And, even with these amendments, Staats said, "the volume of federal assistance required will be substantial." However, neither the House nor Senate made these or any other changes in HR 11539, and the bill was signed into law without the Administration-requested revisions.

Another provision of HR 11539 directed the Department of Housing and Urban Development to undertake a study of alternative comprehensive methods of federal disaster aid and insurance, and to report to Congress with recommendations within nine months. This provision was similar to but less specific than a bill (S 408) passed by the Senate Jan. 28, 1965. S 408 required that the report include evaluations of the feasibility of each program studied, estimates of its cost to the Government and to property owners, the legal authority for state financial participation, and an indication of the feasibility of excluding selected areas from insurance coverage and of initiating the programs experimentally in pilot areas. S 408 was reported (H Rept 632) by the House Banking and Currency Committee July 21 without amendment. Minority

views were filed by Burt L. Talcott and Del Clawson (R Calif.), who claimed that the bill had been only superficially considered and that it could be a first step toward promoting "the Federal Government as a competitor with the private insurance industry."

S 408 was not cleared for House floor action by the House Rules Committee, and the House Banking and Currency Committee therefore added provisions for such a study to HR 11539. During both House and Senate consideration of HR 11539, provision for the study was endorsed by a number of Congressmen as an important step toward enactment of comprehensive disaster-protection legislation in 1966. (For 1965 consideration of omnibus disaster legislation, see p. 676)

HR 11539 authorized $70 million to carry out its provisions. The Administration later requested that $1.6 million be appropriated for the comprehensive study. However, the general fiscal 1966 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309) provided $1 million for the study and $35 million for the other provisions of the bill in fiscal 1966. (See story p. 182)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, PL 89-339, the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965:

Expressed Congress' recognition that because of extensive property damage and loss in Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi as a result of Hurricane Betsy in 1965, "special measures" were needed to aid these states in rehabilitation of devastated areas.

Authorized, until Jan. 1, 1967, the sale at "fair and equitable" prices of Government-provided trailers to hurricane victims who were occupying the trailers as temporary housing.

Authorized, until Jan. 1, 1967, the Small Business Administration to take the following actions in regard to SBA loans for property damage or loss resulting from Hurricane Betsy which was not covered by insurance or other means:

Cancel up to $1,800 of a disaster loan over $500 or waive up to $1,800 in interest on disaster loans over a three-year period, whether or not the disaster victim could have purchased insurance against his losses.

Make loans to private schools and colleges even if financial assistance was available from private sources. Permitted interest to be waived and payments of principal deferred on such loans for the first three years of the loan without limitation on the total amount of interest waived. (Existing law permitted the SBA to make 3-percent interest loans under its disaster loan program. But the agency normally did not make such loans when other financial aid was available on reasonable terms. Its general policies did not permit cancelation of any part of a loan or waiver of interest.)

Authorized, until Jan. 1, 1967, the Farmers Home Administration to provide the same loan benefits as those from the SBA (above) to farmers for property or crop loss, regardless of whether a farmer could obtain financial assistance elsewhere.

Directed the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to conduct a feasibility study of alternative programs of federal disaster relief programs for property owners, including possible federal flood and earthquake insurance programs. Required that a report on the study be submitted to the President nine months after funds were appropriated for it, with a report on earthquake insurance to be submitted three years after the appropriation.

Authorized appropriations of $70 million to carry out the provisions of HR 11539.

NORTHWEST FLOOD RELIEF

S 327 -- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 166) April 22, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote April 23.

HR 7303 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 310) May 6.

S 327 -- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote May 19.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote May 20.
- Vetoed by President Johnson June 5.

S 2089 -- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 276) June 7.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 7.
- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 482) June 9.
- Passed by the House June 15.

PL 89-41 -- Signed into law June 17.

Congress in 1965 enacted legislation providing financial aid to California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Idaho, largely for road reconstruction in areas damaged by floods in December 1964 and January-February 1965. Provision was also made for river bank protection in California where railroad trackage adjacent to the Eel River was particularly vulnerable to washout.

These aids were initially contained in a bill (S 327) which President Johnson vetoed June 5. The President objected to a provision requiring approval by the House and Senate Public Works Committees before work could proceed on Eel River protection. The veto message said the section "seriously violates the spirit of the division of powers between the Legislative and Executive Branches" and was "an undesirable and improper encroachment by the Congress....into the area of executive responsibilities."

Shortly after the veto of S 327, Congress cleared and the President signed another bill (S 2089) which was identical to the first except that it omitted the prior-approval requirement.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law June 17, PL 89-41, the Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief Act of 1965:

Authorized emergency appropriations of up to $50 million in fiscal 1965 and $20 million in fiscal 1966 from which the Secretary of Commerce could make expenditures for repair or reconstruction of highways, roads and trails damaged by the floods. (The amounts were in addition to a $30 million annual appropriations authorization contained in existing law for road disaster relief.)

Authorized the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, in order to facilitate resumption of logging on Federal Government-owned lands, to reimburse timber sale contractors for restoration of roads which were under construction when the floods occurred.

Required a timber purchaser under Government contract to bear 15 percent, up to $4,500 (rather than the entire amount) of reconstruction costs. (The Government would bear 85 percent of the costs and 100 percent of amounts over $30,000 in a timber purchase contract.) Provided that this provision would not apply to any road reconstruction projects costing less than $500

Amended the 1964 Federal-aid Highway Act to increase appropriations for forest roads and trails

development during fiscal 1966 from $85 million to $123 million, with the additional $38 million to be used for forest road repair in the flood-damaged areas.

Permitted the existing 30-day minimum time period required for public notice of national timber sales to be reduced to seven days by the Secretary of Agriculture. (This would make more timber quickly available for communities dependent on the timber industry.)

Authorized additional time for persons applying for use of public land to comply with required application procedures.

Authorized appropriations of $3,875,000 to permit the President, through the Office of Emergency Planning, to provide river bank protection along the Eel River in California in those areas where adjacent railroad trackage (of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad) was particularly vulnerable to washouts. Stipulated that the work must be in the public interest.

Amended the Small Business Act to allow maturities up to 30, instead of 20, years for loans made to replace, reconstruct or repair dwellings damaged or destroyed by the floods.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- April 22 reported a bill (S 327 -- S Rept 166) to provide financial assistance to the states of Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho for the reconstruction of roads, highways and trails damaged by floods in winter 1964-65. The bill also contained other provisions designed to aid flood victims, such as a 10-year extension on the maturity of Small Business Act loans for reconstructing or repairing flood-damaged dwellings.

Majority Views. The Committee said total flood damages were estimated at $461,500,000, and that "the disruption and destruction of transportation facilities" was "of most critical importance to the economy of the region." It said enactment of S 327 was "essential in the effort to avert greater economic dislocation and severe unemployment in the forest products industry of the Pacific Northwest."

Major Provisions. Provisions relating to roads: Raised the federal-aid highway emergency relief fund from $30 million annually to $80 million in fiscal 1965 and $50 million annually thereafter, but provided that the Senate and House Public Works Committees could disapprove expenditures from the relief funds; provided for federal payment of reconstruction of roads which were being constructed by national forest timber purchasers when they were damaged by floods; increased the fiscal 1966 authorization for forest development roads and trails from $85 million to $123 million, and earmarked the new funds for road repair in the flooded areas.

Other provisions: reduced the minimum time requirement for advertising sale of national forest timber, raised from 20 to 30 years the maturity period for Small Business Administration loans for replacement or repair of dwellings in flooded areas; and authorized $250,000 for a study of river bank protection where the Eel River in California had flooded and washed out railroad trackage, and then authorized such sums as necessary to carry out recommended work there.

Administration Views. The Budget Bureau recommended two amendments which were not adopted by the Committee. One would have disallowed federal payment for reconstruction of timber purchasers' roads when costs were less than $500. The other would have deleted the provision enabling the Senate and House Public Works Committees to disallow expenditures from federal-aid highway emergency funds. It said the latter provision raised "substantial constitutional questions" of separation of powers.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate April 23 passed S 327 by voice vote without amendment.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- May 6 reported a bill (HR 7303 -- H Rept 310) that was companion to S 327.

Differences from S 327. There were the following important differences between the House and Senate bills:

- S 327 raised the $30 million federal-aid highway emergency authorization to $80 million in fiscal 1965, $50 million in fiscal 1966 and $50 million annually thereafter. HR 7303 made the same 1965-66 changes, but dropped the figure back to $30 million a year from 1967 on.
- HR 7303 did not contain the Administration-opposed provision permitting the Public Works Committees to disapprove emergency fund expenditures.
- HR 7303 contained the Administration-proposed amendment disallowing federal payment for reconstruction of timber purchasers' roads when costs were under $500.
- HR 7303 was much more specific on the Eel River study and reconstruction work. It authorized $3,875,000 for the survey and work but stipulated that no appropriation could be made for work not specifically approved by the Senate and House Public Works Committees. In a letter in the Committee report, the Budget Bureau "strongly" objected to the provision for Committee approval.

FLOOR ACTION. The House May 19 passed S 327 by voice vote after substituting for its provisions those of HR 7303 as reported to the House.

FINAL ACTION. The Senate May 20 agreed to the House amendments to S 327.

PRESIDENT'S VETO. President Johnson vetoed S 327 June 5. He said he was "in complete sympathy with the purpose" of the bill, but the section requiring approval of the Eel River work by the Public Works Committees was "an improper encroachment ....into the area of executive responsibilities."

Action on S 2089

Two days after Mr. Johnson's veto of S 327, Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) introduced S 2089. It differed from the earlier bill only in not containing the prior-approval section, and was quickly passed by the Senate and House without change and sent to the President.

In signing S 2089 into law (PL 89-41) June 17, Mr. Johnson praised the bill and then made the following statement on the Presidential veto: "Let none think I worship the veto. I exercise it rarely and only when required. I never welcome either the opportunity or the necessity to make use of that power in this office. But I do believe that it is imperative to the order and to the success and to the strength of this great constitutional system -- and some of the great constitutional lawyers in our country are standing behind me this morning -- that the division of responsibilities as well as the division of powers be faithfully and religiously maintained, and that is why I took the decision to withhold my approval of this legislation originally and to set forth my views very respectfully and very carefully in an attempt to be as inoffensive as possible to the Congress."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SYSTEM

HR 6277 -- Reported, amended, by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 830) Aug. 19, 1965.

● Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote Sept. 9.

The House in 1965 passed an Administration-backed bill (HR 6277) to establish a single personnel system within the State Department, the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the Agency for International Development (AID). AID was attached to the State Department but USIA was an independent agency. Currently, each of the three foreign affairs agencies operated under two personnel systems, the Classification Act of 1949, governing most federal civilian career employees (the so-called "classified" or Civil Service workers), and the Foreign Service Act of 1946, governing professional diplomatic corps officers and others subject to overseas duty.

HR 6277 proposed to shift all employees of the three agencies, over a period of time, to the Foreign Service. The bill was supported by the Civil Service Commission but opposed by federal employees' unions and veterans' groups because it would remove the agencies' employees from the veterans' preference laws applicable to Civil Service employees. The Senate did not act on the bill in 1965.

In its major provisions, HR 6277 gave the estimated 19,000 classified employees of the State Department, USIA and AID the option of transferring to Foreign Service status and required that all future employees of the three agencies would enter under Foreign Service status. Classified employees not electing to join the Foreign Service would retain their current status, their Civil Service jobs ultimately being eliminated through normal attrition. Classified employees electing to transfer would not be subject to an examination, required to serve overseas without their written consent or subject to a reduction in compensation or over-all retirement benefits.

Classified employees transferring into the Foreign Service, however, would be subject to the lower Foreign Service mandatory retirement age of 60 and to Foreign Service selection-out procedures under which an employee would be released if he remained in the same grade for a specified number of years without advancement or if he remained in the lower 10 percent of the same grade for three years. In addition, such employees would no longer qualify for automatic veterans' preference rights generally applicable to classified employees who had served in the military during wartime. Thus, employees who chose to change status would lose certain Civil Service benefits, such as the higher mandatory retirement age of 70, various job-security protections and automatic veterans' rights to preference on Civil Service examinations, reductions in force, etc. (For details of Veterans Preference Act, see Congress and the Nation p. 1368.)

The bill also amended the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act of 1960 (PL 86-707) to increase from 25 to 50 percent the pay differential for employees assigned to foreign areas where there was "unusual danger of injury due to hostile activity."

President's Request. A program designed to "strengthen the personnel capabilities" of the Federal Government's foreign affairs agencies was recomended by President Johnson in his Jan. 14 Foreign Aid Message to Congress. In a May 6 letter to Congress, the President specifically endorsed HR 6277, which had been introduced March 15 by House Foreign Affairs State Department Organization and Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio). In addition, the President in 1965 made several other recommendations aimed at establishing what he described as a more "unified and flexible career Foreign Service." (See next page)

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 19, 20 and 25 on HR 6277.

ACTION -- Aug. 19 reported HR 6277 (H Rept 830) with amendments. The report said the bill as introduced called for a complete merging of classified and Foreign Service personnel systems within a three-year period but that the Committee, by giving classified workers the option to transfer, adopted the "least unsettling" course. The bill was based, the report said, on the premise that the voluntary transfer of classified personnel to the Foreign Service system "is the most equitable way to effect a transition from a dual to a single personnel system."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 9 passed HR 6277 by voice vote with an amendment.

During lengthy House floor consideration, debate centered largely on the fear that enactment of the bill would set a precedent for ultimately doing away with all Civil Service job-security protections and veterans' preference rights. The attack on the bill was led by Arnold Olsen (D Mont.), H.R. Gross (R Iowa) and several of their colleagues on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. They also argued that the measure, since it dealt with federal employees, should have been referred to their Committee. (Although the procedure varies, most legislation affecting federal employees is referred to Post Office and Civil Service. In some instances, however, legislation affecting State Department employees is referred to Foreign Affairs, as was done with HR 6277.)

In all, Olsen offered three amendments, the first two of which were designed to basically alter the bill. Each was defeated. (See below)

The amendments were opposed by Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) and E. Ross Adair (R Ind.), chairman and ranking minority member, respectively, of the Foreign Affairs State Department Organization and Foreign Operations Subcommittee. They argued that since the bill gave classified employees the option of not transferring to Foreign Service status, it adequately protected those individuals wishing to retain their Civil Service and veterans' preference rights. They said the bill was primarily designed to give the three foreign affairs agencies the "ability" and "flexibility" to improve the quality of their services. They also noted that representatives of the major national veterans' organizations had urged the State Department to increase its efforts to attract and retain high caliber individuals and that one of the "strongest proponents" of HR 6277 was John W. Macy Jr., chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

Prior to final passage, Adair, in an attempt to satisfy some of the complaints of opponents of the bill, offered an amendment, accepted by voice vote, expressing the

"policy of Congress" that the Foreign Service give preference to veterans "whenever practicable."

Also prior to passage, the House by voice vote rejected a motion by Gross to recommit the bill with instructions to delete sections allowing the President to transfer classified employees to Foreign Service status and making inapplicable certain Civil Service benefits and veterans' preference rights. These were two of the changes proposed by Olsen in floor amendments.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Sept. 9 -- E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- Express the "policy of Congress" that "whenever practicable" preference be given veterans in Foreign Service employment. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sept. 9 -- Arnold Olsen (D Mont.) -- Delete a section of the bill permitting Foreign Service personnel to serve in domestic positions previously reserved to classified employees. Standing vote, 47-83.

Olsen -- Delete a section authorizing transfer of classified employees to Foreign Service status. Voice.

Olsen -- Delete a section making inapplicable veterans' preference and certain other civil service benefits of persons transferring to Foreign Service. Standing, 65-87.

Related Developments

USIA Nominations. President Johnson April 13 sent the Senate a list of 760 USIA career officers nominated for appointment to the Foreign Service. In a letter accompanying the list, Mr. Johnson said that appointment of the USIA officers to the Foreign Service would represent a "significant milestone in the development of our Foreign Service." The Senate, however, failed to confirm the nominations in 1965.

Recommendation for appointment of USIA officers to the Foreign Service resulted from an agreement, announced Oct. 3, 1964, between the Secretary of State and the USIA Director. The agreement provided for appointment of USIA officers as "Foreign Information Officers" who would be given diplomatic status and assignments in overseas Foreign Service posts where specific, specialized USIA experience was needed. The purpose of the agreement was to form a pool of talent to increase the "efficiency" and "flexibility" of both the Foreign Service and the USIA in their relations with other nations.

Foreign Service Appointments. The President May 6 signed an executive order permitting qualified Foreign Service officers to obtain appointments to Civil Service positions without re-examination. Mr. Johnson said, "This will assist me in placing the right man in the right job."

Career Ambassadors. The Senate took no action on the President's Sept. 28 nominations of three diplomats to the rank of career ambassador in the Foreign Service. The three, who currently held the rank of career minister, were Under Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Foy D. Kohler and Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations Douglas MacArthur II. Action was deferred reportedly because some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee questioned whether the three qualified for the accolade, accompanying the career ambassador rank, of "exceptionally distinguished service to the Government." It was also reported that any future action on the nominations would be delayed until the Senate could act on HR 6277 and the President's April 13 USIA nominations.

FEDERAL COMPUTER POOL

HR 4845 -- Reported by House Government Operations Committee (H Rept 802) Aug. 17, 1965.
- Passed by voice vote of the House Sept. 2.
- Reported by Senate Government Operations Committee (S Rept 938) Oct. 22.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Oct. 22.

PL 89-306 -- Signed into law Oct. 30.

Congress in 1965 enacted an Administration-supported bill (HR 4845) establishing the authority and procedure for making more efficient use of automatic data processing (ADP) in the Federal Government. The bill made the General Services Administration (GSA) responsible for coordinating ADP in the Government, instead of leaving each agency to determine its own policy.

Federal expenditures currently exceeded $3 billion a year for ADP, according to the report (S Rept 938) of the Senate Government Operations Committee accompanying the bill. The Government was the largest single user of data processing equipment in the world; its use of computer systems had risen from 10 in 1954 to more than 2,000 in 1965, excluding another 1,000 to 2,000 systems leased or purchased by private contractors at Government expense.

HR 4845 was designed to remedy the inefficient use of ADP by federal agencies, many of which used their equipment only occasionally, or leased instead of bought it because of the initial high cost. GSA was authorized to establish pools of ADP equipment for use by various agencies and to transfer computers from one agency to another.

The Comptroller General "conservatively" estimated that the savings under HR 4845 procedures would amount to $200 million annually, the Senate report said. Although the Budget Bureau had resisted previous efforts to initiate such a coordinated program, it supported HR 4845.

BACKGROUND -- The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Jack Brooks (D Texas) and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). In 1963 a similar bill by Brooks (HR 5171) was passed with some controversy by the House but not acted on by the Senate. (1963 Almanac p. 409)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 4845:

Amended Title I of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 by adding a new section centralizing in GSA control over ADP equipment needed by federal agencies. GSA could buy or lease ADP equipment, transfer it among agencies or set up pools for use by various agencies.

Permitted to be excluded from GSA arrangements all ADP equipment used by the Defense Department for military purposes or by the Central Intelligence Agency or other agencies for classified purposes.

Specified that GSA was not to interfere with or try to control the use of ADP by other agencies.

Authorized financing of ADP equipment by a revolving fund instead of by individual agencies' appropriations. Agencies would pay user charges to the fund for equipment leased from it.

Authorized the Commerce Department to advise GSA on technical developments in ADP and to recommend to the President uniform standards for use of ADP equipment by federal agencies.

National Security

Atomic Energy Act 708
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DEFENSE PROCUREMENT AND RESEARCH ACT

S 800 -- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 144) April 2, 1965.

● Passed by the Senate by an 85-0 roll-call vote April 6. (See p. 1033)

HR 7657 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 271) April 29.

S 800 -- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote May 5 after HR 7657 was passed by a 396-0 roll call. (See p. 958)

● Conference report (H Rept 374) agreed to by voice votes of the House May 26 and the Senate May 27.

PL 89-37 -- Signed into law June 11.

Congress in 1965 authorized appropriation to the Department of Defense of $8,958,300,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval vessels, and $6,444,500,000 for research and development (R&D) carried out by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and the Defense agencies. The fiscal 1966 military procurement and R&D authorization bill (S 800) totaled $15,402,800,000. This was $105,600,000 more than the sum requested by the Administration.

The bill provided $1.7 billion less than the amount authorized for fiscal 1965 procurement and $81.2 million more than the amount authorized for fiscal 1965 R&D. However, the bill did not include procurement items covered by two supplemental defense requests, totaling $2.4 billion, to meet costs of the Viet Nam war. No separate authorizing legislation was required to cover these additional requests, the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate having waived jurisdiction in order to speed the appropriations process. (See stories p. 168,180)

In action on the Administration's procurement requests, Congress added $150.5 million for an unbudgeted nuclear-powered frigate, and $133.6 million for two unbudgeted nuclear-powered attack submarines (in addition to the four requested). Partially offsetting these additions was the disapproval of two fast-deployment logistics ships (out of a total of four) at a savings of $64.2 million. These actions left the procurement request $219.9 million larger than the sum requested by the Administration.

In the field of research and development, Congress cut the Administration's program by a total of $121.3 million, but it added an unbudgeted $7 million to the $15 million requested to continue preliminary development work on a new strategic bomber to "follow on" the B-52 in the 1970s. Thus the net reduction was $114.3 million. A large portion of the reduction -- $52.2 million -- was in "military sciences" research, which included both federally conducted research and contract research, such as that carried out by the Rand Corp. and other non-profit research organizations. (For subsequent controversy over "Project Camelot," funded under this budget, see p. 177.)

The research and development account also authorized $150 million for a manned orbiting laboratory (MOL), which when operational would be the first manned military excursion into space, and funds for continued development, but not production, of the Nike-X, an anti-ballistic missile system for which $400 million was budgeted in fiscal 1966. (See p. 174)

In adding funds to the bill for a nuclear frigate, two nuclear submarines and bomber research, Congress was following the wishes of the military departments within the Defense Department against the recommendations of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and the President. The addition of two nuclear attack submarines brought that program back to the six recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for fiscal 1966. The nuclear frigate was added at the insistence of the House Armed Services Committee in an effort to speed the attainment of a Navy goal not endorsed by McNamara -- a nuclear-powered surface fleet. In its report on S 800, the House Committee announced its intention to authorize construction of a nuclear-powered carrier in fiscal 1967, whether wanted by the Administration or not. (In 1965 there were three active nuclear-powered surface warships -- a carrier, a cruiser and a frigate. A second frigate was under construction. For background of issue, see 1964 Almanac p. 158.)

The $7 million for bomber development met a small part of an Air Force request for $82 million in additional funds to speed up the development of an "advanced manned strategic aircraft" (AMSA) lest current strategic bombers wear out before a successor was ready. The extra bomber funds reflected continued Congressional unease over the prospect that missiles would replace bombers in the 1970s as the principal -- perhaps only -- nuclear delivery vehicles of the Strategic Air Force. But the bomber-missile issue was much less intense in 1965 than in other recent years (See p. 173)

S 800 also contained Administration-backed language which stated that naval ship alteration, conversion and repair work was not to be assigned to private and public shipyards on the basis of an arbitrary formula, but solely on the basis of "economic and military considerations." The language was aimed at a provision, included in the defense appropriations bills for fiscal years 1963-65, that 35 percent of the funds for these activities be allocated for work in private shipyards. Opponents of the requirement said it had "hobbled" Navy shipyards. The provision in S 800 was not binding on the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, but they accepted it and did not include the 35-percent requirement in the fiscal 1966 appropriations bill. (See p. 179)

S 800 authorized procurement of 2,294 aircraft (Army 1,118, Air Force 517, Navy and Marine Corps 659); 38,190 missiles (Army 32,218, Air Force 1,509, Navy and Marine Corps 4,463); and 62 new naval vessels and 12 conversions. By contrast, the fiscal 1965 authorization covered 2,755 aircraft (Army 1,282, Air Force 889, Navy and Marine Corps 584); 35,398 missiles (Army 13,998, Air Force 9,795, Navy and Marine Corps 11,065); and 53 new vessels and 7 conversions.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law June 11, S 800 authorized the following sums (figures in parentheses are subtotals):

Procurement	($ 8,958,300,000)
Army	(598,200,000)
Aircraft	344,500,000)
Missiles	253,700,000
Navy and Marine Corps	(4,013,800,000)
Aircraft	1,915,800,000
Missiles	377,000,000
Ships	1,721,000,000

Air Force	(4,346,300,000
Aircraft	3,550,200,000
Missiles	796,100,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	(6,444,500,000)
Army	1,406,400,000
Navy and Marine Corps	1,439,200,000
Air Force	3,103,900,000
Defense Agencies	495,000,000
TOTAL	$15,402,800,000

In addition, S 800:

Earmarked $133.6 million of Navy ships' funds for construction of two nuclear-powered submarines and $150.5 million for construction of a nuclear-powered guided missile frigate.

Earmarked $150 million of Air Force R&D funds for the manned orbiting laboratory program (MOL) and $7 million for development of an advanced manned strategic aircraft (an additional $15 million, for a total of $22 million, was intended to be earmarked for the plane but was not, due to an error).

Repealed existing laws which authorized construction of naval vessels on a tonnage basis. (The effect of the repeal was to relieve the Navy of the need to keep track of unused tonnage balances. New construction was no longer authorized on a tonnage basis, so the tonnage authorizations were meaningless.)

Re-enacted a provision of the Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934 requiring that every other warship be built in a Government yard, but permitting the President to waive the requirement if he found it not in the public interest, and added escort ships to the provision.

Required that naval ship conversion, alteration and repair work shall be assigned on the basis "of economic and military considerations and shall not be restricted by requirements that certain portions of such naval shipwork be assigned to particular types of shipyards or to particular geographical areas or by similar requirements."

Provided that no funds could be appropriated for procurement of tracked combat vehicles after Dec. 31, 1965, or to any Defense Department emergency fund for research and development after June 30, 1966, unless they had been previously authorized by law.

Changed the name of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS) to the Military Airlift Command (MAC).

Background

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 444; 1963 Almanac p. 419; 1962 Almanac p. 416; 1961 Almanac p. 414.

S 800 was the fifth annual authorization bill for military procurement of aircraft, missiles and ships, and the second annual bill to cover all programmed research and development. The bill did not cover roughly $2.7 billion in budgeted procurement of items such as motor vehicles, clothing, ordinance, petroleum, oil and lubricants. It also did not cover an emergency fund available to the Defense Secretary for urgent but unforeseen research and development needs. The Administration asked for an appropriation of $150 million for this fund in fiscal 1966 but got only $125 million. (See p. 168)

The House and Senate Armed Services Committees in 1965 continued to expand, slowly, the areas of defense spending that required authorization prior to appropriation. S 800 provided that, beginning on Jan. 1, 1966, appropriations for procurement of tracked combat vehicles would require authorization and that, beginning July 1, 1966, appropriations for the emergency fund for research and development would require authorization. In a similar fashion, the Committees in recent years had required authorization of military construction, procurement of ships, aircraft and missiles, and military research and development. Tracked combat vehicles included tanks, personnel carriers, amphibious landing craft, self-propelled artillery, and others.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- April 2 reported S 800 (S Rept 144) authorizing $15,283,800,000 -- $13.4 million less than the Defense Department sought. The Committee cut a total of $229 million -- $185.1 million in procurement requests and $43.9 million in research requests. But it added $215.6 million above the Administration's requests -- $133.6 for two additional nuclear-powered attack submarines and $82 million for accelerated development of a manned bomber.

Following is a summary of the Committee's major changes in the Administration's requests:

Navy Hawkeye Aircraft. While approving funds for the procurement of 649 new Navy and Marine Corps aircraft, the Committee deleted $99.8 million for the procurement of 10 E-2A Hawkeye planes, a carrier-based early-warning aircraft. "Because of technical deficiencies," the Committee said, 1965 procurement of the Hawkeye was cancelled by the Defense Department and prior authorizations stretched out to keep production in operation through fiscal 1967. The Committee said it "appreciates the importance of the E-2A" but preferred to review progress made in overcoming the deficiencies before authorizing further procurement.

Naval Vessels. The Committee authorized funds for the construction of 56 new ships, the conversion of 12 others, and the construction of surface craft and landing craft. Revisions were made in three items:

The Committee approved construction of six rather than four nuclear-powered attack submarines (SSN) at a cost of $66.8 million each. It said that the Defense Department's fiscal 1965 program contemplated construction of six nuclear submarines a year and intelligence sources "give no indication that the submarine threat posed by our potential enemies is diminishing."

The Committee approved construction of five rather than 10 motor gunboats (PGM) at a saving of $21.1 million, because the "requirement for a large number of this type ship as a part of the U.S. Navy is somewhat vague."

The Committee also approved construction of two rather than four gas-turbined fast deployment logistic ships (FDL), which would be the roll-on, roll-off type carrying cargoes and vehicles to forward areas. The Committee said the reduction reflected its view that procurement of this type ship should proceed at "a moderate pace" until its requirement is "more precisely estimated." The saving was $64.2 million.

Military Sciences. The Committee cut $43.9 million from the $1,039,200,000 asked for military sciences re-

search by the military departments and defense agencies. This was achieved by a 5-percent reduction in all programs except research connected with the nuclear test ban treaty safeguards. The Committee said the reduction was recommended because examination of some of the military sciences research projects "shows that their relevance to national security is rather remote." The Committee added that "there is some concern" the services had contracted for research to an extent "prejudicial to the...ability to study and analyze within the Department."

Manned Bomber. The Committee increased Air Force R&D funds by $82 million to accelerate development of an advanced manned strategic bomber. The Committee said it "consistently has emphasized the importance it attaches to the continued availability of effective manned bombers and its concern over the aging of the B-52 force." It added, however, that even if full-scale development of a new bomber were begun immediately, it "could not be produced and deployed in substantial numbers before the expiration of the estimated useful life of the older models of the B-52." Alternative proposals by McNamara to develop a bomber version of the F-111 (TFX) fighter plane, the Committee said, would result in a plane with less range and less payload capability than desired. (For McNamara's remarks during House hearings on fiscal 1966 defense funding, see p. 176)

In fiscal 1965, $52 million was appropriated for development of a new manned bomber. Of this amount, Defense Secretary McNamara decided to spend $28 million in fiscal 1965 and $24 million in fiscal 1966. He also approved an additional request for $15 million in fiscal 1966, for a total program of $39 million. He disapproved an Air Force plan to spend an additional $82 million, for a total of $121 million in fiscal 1966. The Committee, however, met the Air Force's request.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate April 6 passed S 800 by an 85-0 roll-call vote and sent it to the House. There was no controversy on the bill itself and no changes were made in the version recommended by the Armed Services Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 1033)

Prior to final passage, however, three amendments not directly related to the substance of S 800 were proposed, debated and then withdrawn.

The first, by Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.), was intended to reverse a Jan. 16 Defense Department order ending the Ready (active) Reserve careers of Members of Congress, federal judges, and key employees of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches. The order was based on a Dec. 12, 1964, statement by McNamara that these employees would be more essential to the national defense in their current positions, in case of national emergency, than on active duty in the Armed Forces. McNamara also said the presence of "several thousand" such persons in the Ready Reserve "detracts from the combat readiness of the reserve unit, wasted training funds, and prevents others who could serve in a time of mobilization from taking part in the Ready Reserve Program." (For McNamara statement and list of Congressmen-Reservists, see p. 693)

In conjunction with the order, the Active Reserve units on Capitol Hill were disbanded Feb. 1. Cannon, as a Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve and second in command to former Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz. 1953-65) in the Air Force Reserve unit on Capitol Hill, was personally affected by the order. (For a discussion of the controversy over Reserve officers in Congress as related to the "military-industrial lobby" issue, see 1963 Almanac p. 429)

Cannon said his amendment would not reverse the disbanding of the Capitol Hill Reserve units or others but would permit the individuals affected by the order to continue their Reserve careers. He said the Defense Department should not be allowed to "unilaterally abrogate" their Reserve contracts. Under the Defense Department order, the individuals affected would be retired if they had 20 or more years of service. Those who had at least 18 years of service would be permitted to remain in the Ready Reserve until they had served 20 years. Those with less than 18 years of service would be placed in the Standby (inactive) Reserve where they would not be able to accumulate retirement credits. Retired Reserve personnel are entitled to retirement pay on reaching age 60, based on a reduced scale for their years in the active Reserve, if their active duty and active Reserve duty service totals at least 20 years. They may also continue to accumulate retirement credits up to 30 years of service. Cannon said the order "harshly" discriminated against individuals with less than 18 years of service. (At the time of the order, Cannon himself had 26 years of service.) He was supported in the amendment by Jack Miller (R Iowa).

John Stennis (D Miss.), floor manager of S 800, opposed the amendment because, he said, its broad effect would be to repeal the President's authority to screen the personnel of the Active Reserve in order to keep the Reserves in a high state of readiness. Cannon withdrew the proposal after Stennis promised that the Senate Armed Services Committee would hold hearings on it if it were introduced as a bill. However, Cannon did not subsequently introduce a bill on the matter, and no hearings were held.

The Senate next turned to two amendments by John G. Tower (R Texas), designed to allow income tax exemptions and other tax benefits to servicemen stationed in and around South Viet Nam, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1961. By designating the area around Viet Nam (including Laos) as a combat zone, the amendments would have brought into force two provisions of law which (1) exempted enlisted men from all income taxes on their service pay and commissioned officers from taxes on the first $200 per month of their service pay, while serving in the designated areas, and (2) provided tax relief to estates of personnel killed in the combat zone, by excusing part of the estate taxes and by forgiving income taxes owed by the estate. Similar tax relief had been granted to servicemen during the Korean War.

Tower said current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code provided for tax relief in combat zones. "All that is required is Presidential designation of an area as a combat zone," he said. "There can be little doubt that Americans in Southeast Asia are facing combat conditions." Because "sensitive" foreign policy considerations were involved in the President designating Southeast Asia as a combat zone, Tower said, "I propose that Congress take that action now." It need not be interpreted by anyone "as any sort of warlike action," he added. Although Stennis said the amendments were "laudable," he said he would have to raise a point of order since they constituted

revenue measures, required by the Constitution to originate in the House. Tower then withdrew the amendments.

President Johnson April 24, by Executive Order (No. 11216) retroactive to Jan. 1, 1964, designated the area of Viet Nam (but not Laos) a "combat zone" for internal revenue purposes.

During brief debate on the provisions of S 800, Stennis April 6 said the defense budget for fiscal 1966 was lower than that for fiscal 1965 because of (1) the "extraordinary ability and energy" of Defense Secretary McNamara and his civilian and military assistants; (2) emphasis on qualitative improvement of existing programs instead of on initiation of expensive new weapons systems; and (3) reprogramming actions during fiscal 1965 which involved "stretch-outs, cancellations, and changes in accounting or funding practices."

Stennis noted that by June 30, the United States would have a striking force of 800 Minuteman missiles, 464 Polaris missiles, 600 B-52s and 80 B-58s. In addition, Stennis said the Senate had added $82 million to S 800 to speed development of a manned bomber to replace the B-52 force. Sen. Cannon said that the "defense of this country is too important to allow a bomber gap to occur for the sake of a few million dollars."

Draft, Army Readiness. Stennis said Congress should take steps to end speculation that the military draft would be abolished. He said the speculation hindered "the proper flow of men into the services" and left potential draftees uncertain about their futures. (Later in the year President Johnson ordered a major increase in the draft. See story p. 689)

Stennis also said that the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee was engaged in a study of the combat and material readiness posture of the Army. He noted that McNamara had given Army operations in South Viet Nam "first claim on every dollar and every man in the entire" military establishment. Stennis said he did not suggest there was "anything wrong" with this, but that Congress would ultimately have to insure that withdrawals for Viet Nam operations did not deplete the supplies of other regular Army forces.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 800 authorized:

Procurement of aircraft	$ 5,710,700,000
Procurement of missiles	1,426,800,000
Procurement of naval vessels	1,549,500,000
Research, development, test and evaluation:	
Army	1,429,500,000
Navy and Marine Corps	1,462,600,000
Air Force	3,221,300,000
Defense agencies	483,400,000
TOTAL	$15,283,800,000

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- April 29 unanimously reported a bill (HR 7657 -- H Rept 271) authorizing $15,303,400,000 for defense procurement and R&D, which was $19.6 million more than authorized by the Senate.

The Committee added $157.5 million above the Administration's requests: $150.5 million for an additional nuclear-powered guided missile frigate and $7 million for accelerated development of a new manned bomber.

Committee Views. In its report, the Committee made the following major points: "Congress is not the creature of an agency or a department, but that department is our creature and it is ours to direct and guide"; an additional nuclear-powered aircraft carrier would be approved by the Committee for fiscal 1967 "whether requested by the Department of Defense or not...."; and, while recognizing the need for a strong R&D program, the Committee believed billions of dollars have been invested in the past "with little to show from the standpoint of hardware to increase our defense posture."

Navy. The Committee approved $150.5 million above budget estimates for procurement of an additional nuclear-powered guided missile frigate (DLGN). The action was taken, the report said, because the Defense Department "has both procrastinated and vacillated in its approach to nuclear-powered surface ships" for too long. "It has been an in-and-out game, with nuclear propulsion recommended one year and a return to conventional power the next year -- and for the same general type of ship," the report said. In addition, the report said a new nuclear-powered carrier (CVAN) would be recommended by the Committee for fiscal 1967 "regardless of any foreseeable circumstances, technical, fiscal, or otherwise."

The Committee also restored the following Senate cuts in Administration requests: $99.8 million for 10 E-2A Hawkeye carrier-based reconnaissance aircraft; $21 million for five motor gunboats (PGM), for a total of 10; $64.2 million for two fast-deployment logistic ships (FDL), for a total of four. It authorized only four nuclear attack submarines costing $267.3 million, as requested by the Administration, instead of the six authorized by the Senate, costing $400.9 million.

Air Force. Unlike the Senate, which did not alter Air Force procurement requests, the House Committee cut $25 million from missile support equipment and facilities and $5 million from industrial facilities. The report said the Committee believed that neither program would be seriously impaired by the reductions.

R & D. Noting the investment of substantial sums in research programs that were later cancelled, such as the Air Force's XB-70 bomber and Dynasoar spacecraft and the Navy's Snark and Skybolt missiles, and the Defense Department's $3-billion balance of unobligated R&D appropriations, the Committee recommended a total R&D authorization of $6,444,500,000, which was $114.3 million below Administration requests. The Committee noted, however, that it wanted it "clearly understood" that the reductions would not affect such high-priority programs as the Navy's Poseidon missile and the Army's Nike-X ballistic missile defense system.

The military sciences budget was cut $52.2 million, to $987.0 million. The Senate had cut these funds by $43.9 million. The balance of the House reduction was as follows: $3.7 million from the Navy's avionics system for a light attack aircraft (ILAAS) and $10.1 million from Air Force exploratory development; $4 million from general Army exploratory development and $10 million from the Navy's advanced surface-to-air missile program scheduled for initiation in 1965; $20.9 million from the Air Force's Titan III space booster program; $10.6 million from Army testing funds for combat support, surveillance, etc., programs; and $9.7 million from Air Force development in the areas of command and control systems.

(Continued on next page)

Advanced Manned Strategic Aircraft, MOL -- The Committee earmarked $7 million above the budget request for development of a new generation of manned strategic aircraft to replace the B-52 in the 1970s. It said the funds would permit the Air Force to initiate the "program definition stage" of development. The Senate authorized $82 million additional for the project, the full amount sought by the Air Force.

The Committee authorized the requested amount of $150 million for the Air Force's manned orbiting laboratory program (MOL), and said the funds could only be spent for this program. The report said the project "warrants a classification of the highest priority." (See p. 174)

Other Actions. The Committee repealed existing statutes authorizing construction of naval vessels on a tonnage basis. The report said the statutes were "meaningless" since naval vessels were no longer authorized on a tonnage basis, but that the laws still required the Navy to maintain a "rather extensive and expensive bookkeeping operation" to keep track of the unused tonnage balances. The repeal also cancelled a provision of the 1934 Vinson-Trammell Act which required every second warship to be built in Navy yards. The Committee re-enacted this requirement (which could be waived in the public interest) and extended it to cover escort vessels as well as major warships.

The Committee also provided that naval ship conversion, alteration and repair work would be assigned to Navy and private shipyards solely on the basis "of economic and military considerations." The language was designed to preclude the House and Senate Appropriations Committees from reinstating a three-year-old requirement that at least 35 percent of the funds for such work be allocated to private shipyards.

Finally, the Committee required that funds to procure "tracked combat vehicles" and the emergency fund for defense research and development be authorized by Congress before they could be appropriated, and changed the name of the Military Air Transport (MATS) to the Military Airlift Command (MAC).

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 5 passed HR 7657 by a 396-0 roll-call vote. There were no floor amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 958)

Following passage, the House by voice vote substituted the text of HR 7657 for that of S 800, the Senate version of the authorization bill, and sent S 800 to conference with the Senate.

During May 5 debate, Armed Services Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) noted that HR 7657 totaled $1.67 billion less than authorized for fiscal 1965. Rivers said that the Administration had asked for $100 million less in fiscal 1966 than in fiscal 1965 for Army aircraft, $300 million less for Navy missiles, $465 million less for Navy vessels, $100 million less for Air Force aircraft, and nearly $1 billion less for Air Force missiles.

Nuclear Surface Ships. Rivers said the Committee's action, in adding funds for a nuclear-powered frigate and announcing its intention to authorize a nuclear-powered carrier in fiscal 1967, was intended to "express the will of Congress that greater and more rapid progress be made in the field of nuclear-powered surface ships" and was a "manifestation of the intention of the Armed Services Committee to place itself in the forefront of military determinations." He added: "To my mind,...Congress has been shunted aside by the Pentagon over the past several years in determining our defensive and offensive military structure.

"We have been invited to sit at the table but we have not been invited to join in the meal, so to speak. This time is over. We are going to carve the roast for ourselves from now on."

R & D. Rivers said that while the Committee reduced Administration R&D requests by $114.3 million, the authorization was still $121 million above fiscal 1965 appropriations. He noted that 30 percent of the Army's R&D budget would be spent on the Nike-X ballistic missile defense system, which includes the Nike-Zeus missile and high acceleration Sprint missile; that 26 percent of the Navy's budget would be spent on anti-submarine warfare; and that a high percentage of the Air Force's budget would be spent on two new projects, the C-5A, a heavy logistics airplane, and a short-range attack missile which would complement the Hound Dog missile presently carried on the B-52 bomber and would become the weapons system for the F-111 fighter.

Ship Repair and Conversion. The only heated debate on HR 7657 concerned the provision barring the Appropriations Committees from allocating at least 35 percent of all funds for Navy ship conversion, alteration or repair work to private shipyards. Such a requirement had been attached to the fiscal 1963, 1964 and 1965 procurement appropriation bills by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. In fiscal 1964 and 1965, the proviso had been supported by the Administration. (1964 Almanac p. 153)

In the President's fiscal 1966 budget, however, a recommendation for the requirement was omitted. During Committee hearings on HR 7657, Defense Department officials testified that repeal of the requirement, and an increase of approximately 15 percent (from a total 65 to 80 percent) of shipwork assigned to Government shipyards, would save $10 to $15 million annually.

During debate, Rivers and Rep. William H. Bates (R Mass.) argued that private yards had done more than 68 percent of total Navy shipwork (including construction) in the period 1963-65, "as compared to about 54 percent in the period 1953-62." They also noted that Navy shipyard employment had dropped from 98,600 to 83,500 in the period 1962-64 and private shipyard employment had increased from 115,600 to 123,800. Rivers said the requirement "hobbled" Navy shipyards.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) said that the Defense Department's analysis that $10 to $15 million could be saved each year by repeal of the 35-percent requirement was "extremely prejudicial in favor of the naval shipyards" since the private yards "necessarily" had to include fixed overhead costs in their charges.

Other Debate. Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) said that the Armed Services Committee had originally voted to approve the authorization legislation on March 23, more than a month before the bill was finally reported on April 29. He said he was the only member of the Committee to oppose the earlier version of the bill (HR 6650), which provided $14,793,520,740, a net reduction in Administration requests of $503,679,260. Stratton inserted in the Congressional Record additional views which he had intended to file if HR 6650 were reported. In the views, Stratton said that Committee cuts of $504.6 million in R&D requests represented "an unwarranted and unnecessary risk with our national security." In his May 5 remarks, Stratton indicated that Defense Department officials and

the White House had asked the Committee to reconsider the R&D cuts. He praised Rivers for being "willing to listen to facts and to adjust his thinking" in agreeing to reverse the Committee's original action. Reports had indicated that a major reason for the cut in R&D funds was Rivers' desire to find funds for a $1-billion military pay raise opposed by the Administration for budgetary reasons. (See p. 702)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7657 authorized:

Procurement of aircraft	$ 5,805,500,000
Procurement of missiles	1,401,800,000
Procurement of naval vessels	1,651,600,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	
Army	1,406,400,000
Navy and Marine Corps	1,439,200,000
Air Force	3,103,900,000
Defense Agencies	495,000,000
TOTAL	$15,303,400,000

For other provisions, see final provisions of S 800 (p. 685).

Conference

The House May 26 and the Senate May 27 agreed by voice votes to the conference report (H Rept 374) on S 800. The conference report was filed May 25. The compromise version of the bill authorized $15,402,800,000. This was $119 million more than the Senate version and also $99.4 million more than the House version.

In major actions, the conferees:

- Agreed to the Senate provision for two unbudgeted nuclear attack submarines at a cost of $133.6 million and to the House provision for an unbudgeted nuclear frigate at a cost of $150.5 million.
- Agreed to House restoration of Senate cuts of $99.8 million for 10 Hawkeye aircraft and $21 million for five gunboats, and agreed to a Senate action reducing from four to two the number of fast-deployment logistics ships, a cut of $64.2 million.
- Agreed to House allowance of $7 million in unbudgeted funds for bomber development, instead of the extra $82 million proposed by the Senate, and agreed to House language earmarking $150 million for the manned orbiting laboratory program.
- Restored House cuts, totaling $30 million, in Air Force procurement, but agreed to House cuts in research and development for all branches.
- Agreed to all House non-monetary amendments to the bill. (For final provisions, see p. 685)

During brief Senate debate May 27, Stennis said that the Senate accepted the House figure for bomber development because "with the passage of time and the absence of a decision to proceed to the program definition phase, it is clear that all of the $82 million...could not be effectively expended during fiscal year 1966."

In addition, Stennis agreed with Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) that Senate acceptance of a House provision designed to discourage the Appropriations Committee from allocating funds for repair, alteration and conversion of naval vessels to private shipyards "does not preclude the Appropriations Committee from putting the limitation in (the defense appropriations bill) if the Committee thinks the facts justify it."

DRAFT DEVELOPMENTS

HR 10306 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 747) Aug. 9, 1965.
- Passed by the House by a 393-1 roll-call vote Aug. 10. (See p. 988)

S 2381 -- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 589) Aug. 12.

HR 10306 -- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 13.

PL 89-152 -- Signed into law Aug. 30.

Congress in 1965 enacted a bill (HR 10306) making it a federal crime to knowingly destroy or mutilate a draft card. The legislation was a reaction to calls from various antidraft proponents for young men to destroy their draft cards as a manifestation of their differences with the Johnson Administration's Viet Nam policy. The antidraft campaign gained momentum after President Johnson's July 28 announcement of an increase in draft calls to help supply men for the Southeast Asian battlefront.

As enacted, HR 10306 amended the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, which previously had outlawed only forgeries, alterations or other changes of draft cards. Penalties provided for forgeries, etc., were also applied to destruction of draft cards -- a maximum $10,000 fine and/or imprisonment for up to five years.

The legislation was passed by Congress after brief debate and little controversy. Only one person was recorded against the measure -- Rep. Henry P. Smith III (R N.Y.), who objected to the severity of the punishment for offenders. Proponents said the bill was aimed at the "beatniks and so-called 'campus-cults'" who made up much of the antidraft movement and had urged draft card burnings. Enactment of the bill, House Armed Services Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) said during House debate, was "the least we can do for our men in South Viet Nam fighting to preserve freedom, while a vocal minority in this country thumb their noses at their own Government."

Six individuals were arrested for violating the new law in 1965; none had come to trial by the end of the year.

Unpublished Draft Study. The doubling of draft calls and the reactions to the increasing manpower needs in Viet Nam brought to an unpublished end a special Pentagon study of alternatives to the draft, which was initiated by President Johnson in 1964. According to one Pentagon official, the importance of the study had been "overtaken by events" such as the military buildup in Viet Nam. Certain of the study group's conclusions, however, were leaked to the press. The group, according to May reports, estimated that under normal conditions it would cost between $3 and $5 billion a year in higher recruitment and pay costs to end the draft and provide sufficient incentives for enlistment to maintain projected military strengths over the coming decade.

Establishment of the study group had done much to blunt Republican calls during the 1964 election campaign for an outright end to the draft system. Opening his bid for the Presidency Sept. 3, 1964, Republican candidate Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) had promised that, if elected, "Republicans will end the draft, and as soon as possible." In reply, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) Sept. 3 said that to end the draft "at this time (before all alternatives were thoroughly studied) would be premature and irresponsible. The draft is still necessary to our national security...."

(Continued on next page)

Background

REFERENCES -- 1963 Almanac p. 436; Congress and the Nation p. 237-334.

Except for a 17-month period between March 1947 and June 1948, the United States has had a draft law continuously since 1940, when the Selective Service Act became law. This was superseded by the Selective Service Act of 1948 and later by the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 (PL 82-51), which extended the draft authority for four years. Additional four-year extensions were enacted in 1955, 1959 and 1963. Special authority to draft physicians and dentists, first enacted in 1950, was extended in 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959 and 1963.

Draft Study

Growing Congressional pressures for a major reassessment of the draft before expiration of the current law in 1967 led President Johnson April 18, 1964, to announce approval of Pentagon plans for "a very comprehensive study of the selective service system." The President said the study would "consider alternatives to the present draft selection system, including the possibility of meeting our requirements on an entirely voluntary basis in the next decade." Like many Members of Congress, the President expressed concern that the system may have "drifted" from the principle that "the obligations and privileges of service must be shared equally...."

Among the questions faced by the Pentagon study group was whether conscription was basically compatible with the nation's concepts of democracy and individual rights. Opponents of the draft pointed out that, despite its designation in law as "universal military training," the draft was not universal but selective, discriminatory and inequitable. In support of their position, draft opponents cited the example of recent years during which only 50 percent of men reaching age 26 had served in the military; the remainder were deferred or rejected as unfit for service. Other unfair aspects of the system pointed out by critics included: the deferment system, which allowed men wealthy enough to go to college and graduate school or to get married a good chance of escaping the draft; the average selection age of 21 or 22 (as of May 1965), which came at a time when college graduates had to make career decisions; the freedom of local draft boards in administering the regulations governing selection; and the rapid manpower turnover of the armed services which resulted from brief compulsory service.

The draft was defended largely on the basis of cost and convenience. If the draft were ended, according to some reports, not only would the armed services have a hard time obtaining the necessary manpower, but the quality of the manpower would decline -- since it would be less likely that the services could attract sufficient numbers of the well-trained and well-educated men now selected through the draft. It also was feared that enlistments would drop if the draft were ended, since many currently enlisted in order to choose a preferred service or to avoid the uncertain waiting period of the draft. Furthermore, supporters of the draft doubted that Americans would welcome the large professional military "elite" which would be established if the draft ended participation of citizen-soldiers.

Draft Rejectees. A collateral argument was that the draft system helped to locate underprivileged youths at an age when they could still be given education and health care and become productive members of society. Of the 342,422 eighteen-year-olds examined by the Selective Service in fiscal 1965, only 195,169 qualified for service. Of the 147,253 remaining, 85,001 failed to meet mental requirements; 10,376 were disqualified on both mental and medical grounds; 47,844 were medically disqualified; and 4,032 were ineligible for "administrative reasons," mainly having to do with morals.

Several programs to assist draft rejectees with educational and physical deficiencies were recommended following a report on the subject to President Kennedy in 1963. In 1964, for example, the Selective Service System received a special appropriation to increase its early classification of 18-year-old registrants. Those found unfit for military service were offered (but not required to accept) assistance through manpower programs operated by the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Departments and the Office of Economic Opportunity's Job Corps. With the increase in draft calls in 1965, however, the use of the Selective Service System and military examining stations for rejectee referral was deemphasized. (1963 Almanac p. 436; 1964 Almanac p. 177)

Also in 1964, an Army program -- the Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) -- was proposed as a means to assist in the rehabilitation of rejectees and thus to reduce reliance on the draft. The theory behind the program was that the Army could elevate men to its standards by special training rather than lowering its standards when more men were needed. However, a $21.7-million request to launch the program was disapproved by Congress in the fiscal 1966 defense appropriations bill. Congress contended that it was not a proper program to be administered by a military department. (See story p. 168)

Draft Increases

President Johnson July 28, 1965, announced that the Viet Nam war had necessitated a doubling of draft calls to 35,000 men a month, the highest level since May 1953, in the waning months of the Korean War. The announcement dashed most remaining hopes of an official 1965 recommendation to revise the nation's draft laws. (For other details of the President's announcement, see p. 168)

In the early months of 1965 draft calls had reflected the normal needs of the armed forces in a period of moderate cold war tension. After August they rose significantly. For the entire year, the calls totaled 233,250, as follows (all for Army unless otherwise noted):

Jan.	5,400	May	15,100	Sept.	27,400
Feb.	3,000	June	17,000	Oct.	31,600*
March	7,900	July	17,100	Nov.	38,350†
April	13,700	Aug.	16,500	Dec.	40,200

* *Includes 2,600 for Navy.*

† *Includes 4,050 for Marine Corps.*

The impact of the draft on military enlistments was reflected in a sharp upturn in the volunteer rate in mid-1965. By Sept. 30, enlistments for all branches had risen from 18,189 in April 1965 to 50,245 in September.

The extent of the need for manpower in late 1965 was further shown when the President, by Executive Order Aug. 26, directed that men between the ages of 19 and 25 who married after midnight Aug. 26 and were childless should be placed in the same draft category as single men. That decision was followed by a Selective Service System announcement Oct. 26 of an end to draft exemptions for childless married men altogether, thus extending the draft to men married prior to Aug. 26. Since Sept. 10, 1963, childless married men had been deferred from the draft until the supply of single men was exhausted. (1963 Almanac p. 436)

Antidraft Campaign

An organized campaign against the draft, which began following President Johnson's draft increase announcement and led to Congressional enactment of the draft-card burning law (PL 89-152), reached its peak during a nationwide Oct. 15-17 weekend demonstration protesting U.S. military involvement in Viet Nam. The movement was reportedly led by the Chicago-based Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and also involved student radical organizations (known as the "new left") who opposed the Viet Nam war and hoped to build a mass antidraft movement as another form of protest. These protesters became known as Vietniks to their detractors. (For other details of 1965 Viet Nam protests, see p. 457.)

According to news reports, the SDS had organized "draft counseling workshops" in six cities to encourage and instruct men of draft age to be conscientious objectors. Beginning Oct. 15, draft opponents picketed induction centers. There also were isolated incidents of draft card burnings in open violation of PL 89-152. In addition, pamphlets were circulated at Rutgers University in New Jersey and at the University of California (Berkeley) on how to "beat" the draft by feigning madness, stupidity, homosexuality, drunkenness or drug addiction. The SDS denied any connection with the pamphlets. (For a March 8 Supreme Court decision on conscientious objectors, see below.)

On Oct. 18, David J. Miller, a 22-year-old volunteer for the relief program of the Catholic Worker, a liberal Catholic newsletter, was the first person arrested under PL 89-152. A pacifist, he had burned his draft card Oct. 15 before hundreds of spectators at a New York City antiwar rally, because, he said, the draft was a "form of involuntary servitude." Miller was indicted Nov. 19.

Others arrested and indicted in 1965 for violating PL 89-152 were: Stephen Lynn Smith, 22, a University of Iowa student; Thomas C. Cornell, 31, a New York City school teacher; Marc P. Edelman, 20, a Mt. Vernon, N.Y., cabinet maker; Roy Lisker, 27, a New York City novelist and teacher; and James E. Wilson, 21, a Chatham, N.Y., employee of the Catholic Worker.

REACTION

Justice Department. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Oct. 18 told a news conference in Chicago that there were "some Communists involved" in the antidraft movement and that the Justice Department had begun an investigation of groups behind the movement. Katzenbach added that while he disagreed "strongly and violently" with the antidraft demonstrators, they had a right to express their ideas.

Presidential Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers Oct. 18 said President Johnson "concurred in and approved strongly" of the Justice Department's investigation of antidraft groups.

Congress. Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, Oct. 15 said the "unwarranted and disgraceful campaign" to encourage and instruct youths to avoid the draft amounted to an "unlawful conspiracy." Stennis said the Government should pull the antidraft movement up "by the roots and grind it to bits."

Senate Republican Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) Oct. 18 called the persons urging draft evasion "vile and venomous." The effect of these demonstrations, he said, would be to "sow the seeds of treason."

Selective Service System. It was reported Dec. 14 that eight University of Michigan participants in an Oct. 15 sit-in demonstration at the local draft board office in Ann Arbor, Mich., had lost their student draft deferments and had been reclassified 1-A, the primary draft eligible category. The sit-in had resulted in the arrest Oct. 22 of 36 persons -- a professor, 4 teaching fellows and 31 students.

According to Selective Service Director Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey Dec. 13, "Reclassification is quicker at stopping sit-ins than some indictment that takes effect six months later..., and we haven't heard of any sit-ins since the one in Ann Arbor." Hershey emphasized, however, that the reclassifications were not ordered as a result of the students' beliefs, but because they were in violation of a section of the 1951 law which "makes it illegal to obstruct the workings of the Selective Service System."

Critics of the reclassification charged that the draft boards were assuming the functions of the judicial system in judging and punishing students for sit-ins.

Decision on Conscientious Objectors

The Supreme Court March 8, in a unanimous opinion, gave a broad interpretation of the conscientious objection section of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The law exempts from combat training and service persons who "conscientiously oppose participating in war because of their religious training and belief."

Under the statutory definition, the term "religious training and belief" meant "an individual's belief in relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation but (not including) essentially political, sociological or philosophic views, or a merely personal code." The Court, in finding the three appellants qualified for exemption, said the test was "whether a given belief that is sincere and meaningful occupies a place in the life of its possessor parallel to that filled by the orthodox belief in God of one who clearly qualifies for the exemption."

The claims of exemption by the three men, Daniel A. Seeger and Arno S. Jakobson of New York City and Forest B. Peter of Hayward, Calif., had been rejected by the Selective Service appeal board and upheld by the federal circuit court in New York and rejected by the court in California. The Supreme Court refused to rule on claims by the three men that the law was unconstitutional by requiring a religious test.

(Of the nearly 31 million persons classified under the draft laws as of Dec. 20, approximately 76,000 were conscientious objectors.)

RESERVE MERGER PLAN

Congressional opposition in 1965 succeeded in blocking, at least until 1966, a plan by the Defense Department to reduce the size and improve the readiness of the Army's reserve forces. The controversial plan would have abolished all Army Reserve units and transferred their personnel to Army National Guard units. Total authorized paid-drill strength of the Army reserves would have been reduced by 150,000 men, to 550,000. The new reserve force would have been organized in fully equipped "high-priority" units; other units would have been abolished. It was estimated by the Department that the plan would save $150 million a year in addition to doing away with a cumbersome dual management structure for the reserves and improving the utility of the reserves as a military force.

The plan, which had the full backing of President Johnson, came under attack from the House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 2, headed by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D La.), and by the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, headed by Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.). The plan received qualified support from the National Guard Assn. and most states. It was sharply opposed by the Reserve Officers Assn., as well as by Members of Congress who were reservists and by a handful of state legislatures and Governors.

As originally proposed, the plan would have been implemented under the Defense Secretary's existing statutory authority to effect reorganizations within the defense establishment. The only Congressional action required would have been to accept the proposed reduction in the authorized paid-drill strength of the Army reserves and to agree to a single appropriation for the merged forces.

Following a hostile reception of the plan in Congress, however, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara in May held a joint press conference with Hebert to announce that the merger would be delayed to permit a thorough Congressional review of the plan and enactment of technical "supporting" legislation. The House Subcommittee subsequently held brief hearings on this legislation (HR 8243), then deferred action. In August, it issued a statement declaring the plan to be not "in the national interest" in view of the Viet Nam buildup.

In line with the House Subcommittee's action, Congress in the annual defense appropriations bill (HR 9221 -- PL 89-213) appropriated funds for separate components rather than for the merged force requested by the Defense Department. The legislation also required the Reserve to be programmed to attain a total strength of 270,000 men by the end of fiscal 1966 and the Guard a strength of 380,000 -- a slight drop from the 700,000-man combined strength authorized for fiscal 1965. In addition, the law stated that the required strengths would cease to be effective only upon enactment by Congress of legislation authorizing a reserve reorganization and prohibited the Secretary from transferring funds appropriated in the bill to carry out a reorganization that did not have Congressional approval. (See story p. 168)

Despite the stand taken by Congress, McNamara by year's end accomplished many of the objectives of his original merger proposal by creating a 100-percent combat-ready, 150,000-man "select" force of separate Reserve and Guard units and by eliminating certain obsolete Reserve units. McNamara said the new plan did not violate Congressional guidelines set in PL 89-213.

The Defense Department also studied plans to merge the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard, but deferred a decision in 1965.

OBJECTIONS TO PLAN

According to some observers, the refusal of Congress to endorse the Reserve-Guard merger in 1965 was due not so much to specific objections to the plan itself as to anger at McNamara's "arrogance" in initially attempting to press the reorganization without full Congressional advice or authorization. They said that Congress had in the past reacted strongly against proposals to reduce the size of the Army reserves. Also they noted that the merger proposal was one of several issues in 1965 where Congress sought to assert its authority over defense affairs, others being military pay, where Congress provided pay increases more than double the ones requested by the Defense Department, and the attempt to gain veto power over base-closure plans. (See stories p. 702, 697)

Spokesmen for the Reserve Officers Assn., the chief opponent of the merger plan, said that these factors, while evident, were not the real reason for the position taken by Congress. They asserted that the hearings had shown that the Administration proposal was a "bad plan" which defense officials were unable to justify. Moreover, they contended that, in the proposed transition period during which the merged force would have taken shape, morale and combat readiness would have been very low. In face of the Viet Nam situation, they stated, Congress could have ill-afforded to endorse a proposal which would have resulted in an immediate, though temporary, loss of readiness.

Observers noted that the Administration would have had to obtain the approval of all state Governors, as well as of Congress, in order to achieve a consolidation of the reserves by reducing the size of the National Guard and building up the Reserve.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1962 Almanac p. 1012; 1964 Almanac p. 153; see also, Jan. 20, 1965, Editorial Research Reports, "Reserve Forces and the Draft," and Congress and the Nation p. 237-334.

Under the direction of Defense Secretary McNamara, a partial reorganization of the Army Reserve components was initiated in 1962 following evidence that reserve units called to action during the 1961 Berlin crisis were undermanned and underequipped, and that many individual reservists were poorly trained. As completed May 1, 1963, the reorganization reduced four Reserve and four Guard divisions to brigade status, eliminated 1,861 obsolete sub-division units, created 1,071 new units and tightened personnel standards.

The 1962-63 reorganization was implemented in lieu of a more extensive Pentagon proposal which had drawn severe criticism from Members of Congress, Governors, Reserve and Guard associations and many state residents. The original proposal was based on Pentagon arguments, dating back to 1958, that the Army Reserve and Guard should be reduced in size and improved in skills and readiness.

As of mid-1965, the Army Guard was organized into 23 divisions and 7 brigades and the Army Reserve into 6 divisions and 4 brigades. As set by the fiscal 1965

defense appropriations bill (PL 88-446), the authorized paid-drill strength of the Reserve totaled 300,000 and that of the Guard, 400,000. The actual combined strength of the two components was somewhat less, however, totaling about 670,000.

McNAMARA ANNOUNCEMENT

Renewing his efforts to streamline the nation's reserve forces, McNamara Dec. 12, 1964, unveiled a major new plan to reorganize the Army Reserve-National Guard structure. At the same time, McNamara also said that no person holding a "key assignment" in the Federal Government, including Members of Congress, would be permitted to take part in the ready (active) reserve forces, and that travel by Members of Congress at the invitation of the individual military services would be restricted.

Reserve Reorganization. McNamara's new reorganization plan proposed, effective July 1, 1965: (1) a 150,000-man reduction in the combined 700,000-man authorized paid-drill strength of the two Army reserve components, resulting in a new authorized strength of 550,000 men, all under the Guard; (2) a 25-percent reduction in the combined 8,200-unit strength of the two components (4,000 Guard, 4,200 Reserve) to a new 6,000-unit force under Guard management; and (3) elimination of 21 low-priority divisions -- 15 Guard and 6 Reserve -- for which adequate equipment was not available. In addition, it was estimated that there would be a 50,000-man reduction in annual recruitment for the Army's program allowing six months of active duty training, followed by 5-1/2 years of ready reserve service.

The effect of the plan would have been to transfer to or consolidate with the Guard all existing Reserve units. Surplus or inactivated reservists not electing to join the Guard would be placed in a Reserve pool, subject to periodic training and recall. The Army reserve forces would be organized in 8 divisions and 16 brigades, all under the Guard, instead of the current 29 divisions and 11 brigades. Reserve enlistees electing to join the new units would have to volunteer for enlistment in the Guard; Reserve officers would have to apply for Guard commissions, subject to state approval.

Under the plan, McNamara said, the Army Reserve would consist of "individuals rather than units" and would provide trainees for summer camp units and mobilization.

Federal Reservists. Regarding his decision to bar key federal personnel, including Members of Congress, from participation in the ready reserves, McNamara said a recent survey had shown that about 150,000 federal personnel were reservists, and that about 5,000 of these, in addition to Members of Congress, held jobs in which they would be more valuable to the nation's security, in case of mobilization, than they would be on active duty. He said elimination of these personnel from the ready reserves would free positions for other reservists who could be called to active duty in case of need.

Affected reservists with less than 18 years of combined active and ready reserve service would be placed on standby status; they would not be entitled to draw drill pay and would lose eligibility for promotion and retirement benefits as long as they remained on standby status. Reservists with 20 years of service would be automatically retired, but those with between 18 and 20 years of service would be permitted to remain in active reserve status until they had served 20 years and so become eligible for retirement benefits.

The ruling applied to 79 Senators and Representatives and 240 Congressional staff assistants who were active reservists at the time of the announcement. Those Members affected by the change who were on either the Senate or House Armed Services Committees or the Senate or House Defense Appropriations Subcommittees were: Sens. Howard W. Cannon (D Nev., Brig. Gen., Air Force Reserve), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz., Maj. Gen., Air Force Reserve), Daniel K. Inouye (D Hawaii, Maj., Army Reserve), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash., Lt. Col., Army Reserve) and Strom Thurmond (R S.C., Maj. Gen., Army Reserve); Reps. William H. Bates (R Mass., Cmdr., Navy Reserve), Charles E. Chamberlain (R Mich., Cmdr., Coast Guard Reserve), O. C. Fisher (D Texas, Lt. Col., Air Force Reserve), Ed Foreman (R Texas, Capt., Air Force Reserve), Durward G. Hall (R Mo., Col., Army Reserve), George M. Huddleston Jr. (D Ala., Cmdr., Navy Reserve), Richard H. Ichord (D Mo., Capt., Air Force Reserve), Joe M. Kilgore (D Texas, Col., Air Force Reserve), Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif., Lt. Col., Army Reserve), Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla., Maj. Gen., Army Reserve), Robert T. Stafford (R Vt., Cmdr., Navy Reserve) and Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y., Capt., Navy Reserve). Goldwater, Foreman, Huddleston and Kilgore did not serve in the 89th Congress.

The Defense Department Jan. 16, 1965, issued an official order carrying out the plan and abolishing the Capitol Hill reserve units. (For Senate debate on the order, see p. 686)

Congressional Military Travel. McNamara said that, effective immediately, all future defense survey trips by Congressmen and Congressional staffs at the invitation of the individual military departments would be subject to regulations issued by his office. The regulations, he said, would ensure a more equitable distribution of Congressional travel between the various services and would provide Congressmen "a fuller view" of military activities in the field in all the services. McNamara noted that there was a wide "disparity" between the departments in the amount of travel authorized for Congressmen.

REACTION

McNamara's proposed reserve realignment immediately drew criticism from the Reserve Officers Assn., which Dec. 12 appealed to President Johnson to halt the plan. The Association said the plan was "a move stimulated purely for money-saving purposes without regard of objective analysis," and would constitute a "change in the defense posture of our country of monstrous proportions." In a letter to the Association, President Johnson Dec. 12 said the proposed reorganization was "both prudent and wise."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R S.C.), a member of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, said that McNamara had "made no mention that Congressional approval would be necessary" and predicted extensive Congressional study of the proposal. Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), chairman of the Subcommittee, Nov. 28 had expressed concern over "persistent reports" that a reorganization was planned and announced that the Subcommittee would conduct hearings on the reserve program in January.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D Texas) and Rep. Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) Dec. 15 criticized the Defense Department plan. Yarborough said the plan "means a departure away from the long accepted status of the citizen soldier," and would change the concept of a civilian

reserve force to support the standing army. MacGregor termed the McNamara proposal "typically arbitrary."

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Dec. 20 endorsed the reserve merger. Dirksen said that the nation's defenses were not "in a good strategic position" when reserve units "are not ready by either training or weapons." He added that the promised saving of $150 million a year "is something that you just don't brush off lightly."

Hearings on Merger Plan

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services, Subcommittee No. 2.

HELD HEARINGS -- Intermittently between March 25 and April 29 on the proposed consolidation of the Army Reserve with the Army National Guard. Highlights of testimony:

March 25 -- In a lengthy opening statement, Subcommittee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) said he had not decided on the merits of the Pentagon's plan, but charged that Defense Secretary McNamara "defied" the law and showed "contemptuous disregard of Congress" in attempting to put the proposed merger into effect. "They can't destroy (the authorized strength of) the Reserve without authority of Congress," he said. "They can't force the National Guard to do anything without amending the Constitution." Hebert added that "we (the Subcommittee) will decide" the issue, emphasizing the "we."

Army Secretary Stephen Ailes defended the plan. He said the merger had three basic purposes: (1) to bring manpower and equipment into balance by eliminating low-priority divisions which "are not a significant military asset" unless fully equipped and backed up by the necessary supporting units. (To fully equip these divisions and supporting units would require, Ailes estimated, additional expenditures of $10 billion); (2) to improve combat readiness by enlarging the high priority force and increasing manning levels of present high priority forces; and (3) to streamline the management structure of the Army reserve components by eliminating duplication and differences in organization, standards and procedures inherent in a dual management system. He said the proposal was a step towards a "quick reaction force" and a step away from the "slow, deliberate World War II type of mobilization plan."

Ailes noted that 48 states (all except Texas and Wisconsin), the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico had indicated that the proposed new troop lists were satisfactory to meet their requirements for forces to be used in time of natural disaster and to preserve law and order. (This fact did not necessarily represent state endorsement of the merger concept. See p. 695.)

March 26 -- Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff, told the Subcommittee, "There are persuasive strategic and related reasons why the realignment is a practical and desirable means of improving the capability to project United States military power." He said military requirements reflecting conditions in the world today and in the future made it evident that only fully supported reserve component units would meet the test.

March 29 -- Subcommittee Chairman Hebert labelled as "press agentry" and "trickery" the manner in which McNamara announced the merger in December 1964. Referring to the two other orders issued by McNamara at the same time (dealing with reservists in the Federal Government and Congressional travel by military invitation), Hebert said they were made "so the real meat of the thing (the merger proposal) would be forgotten." He charged that the Defense Department "needed a whipping boy, and it happened to be Congress. It's as old as press agentry itself. It goes back to the days of Barnum."

March 30 -- Lt. Gen. W.H.S. Wright, chief of the Army's Office of Reserve Components, said that "while we were supported with funds for authorized paid-drill strength, we are not authorized to buy the material requirements for our 21 low-priority divisions and supporting units; put another way, we have funds for 100 percent of our personnel but only 65 percent of those personnel are in units for which we can purchase equipment."

April 5 -- During the course of a hearing at which Wright testified again, Rep. Alton Lennon (D N.C.) implied that the Johnson Administration delayed announcement of the merger for political reasons. "I abhor politics when it enters matters of national security," he said. If the Pentagon had the "intestinal fortitude," it would have made the plan public before the Nov. 3 Presidential election, Lennon asserted, and would not have worried about "the political repercussions across the country."

April 6 -- Gen. Winston P. Wilson, chief of the Army National Guard Bureau, said his office actively participated in the preparation of the merger plan and was "fully aware of the challenge we accepted...." He said the most "difficult" portion of the plan was setting up troop lists adequate for each of the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. The objective, he said, was to distribute equitably between the states the 6,000 units in the merged force.

Maj. Gen. W.J. Sutton, chief of the Army Reserve, explained that, under the merger, the functions of 38.2 percent of current Reserve units would be unaffected; 39.3 percent of the units would be reorganized and consolidated; 7.2 percent would be converted to a new branch of operations; and 15.3 percent would be surplus and inactivated.

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services, Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Intermittently between March 1 and May 13 on the proposed Army Reserve-Guard merger. The Subcommittee received substantially the same testimony from many of the same witnesses appearing before the House Subcommittee. Highlights of other testimony:

March 1 -- McNamara told the Subcommittee the merger would improve combat readiness and effect cost savings of $150 million a year. He added, however, that economy was secondary. "Units for which there are no foreseeable needs in our contingency war plans should be eliminated from the (military) structure altogether, and the resources they now consume applied to more urgent requirements," McNamara said.

Asked how he proposed to maintain control over the National Guard when the law and the Constitution reserved procurement and training to the states and Congress, McNamara said, "Because I have directed it and because the Federal Government provides 90 percent of their money, and this is a tremendous bludgeon to hold over them."

Reminded by Subcommittee Chairman John Stennis (D Miss.) that increased combat readiness had been the object of a realignment of the reserve components in 1962, McNamara replied that further studies made a more extensive realignment necessary.

March 25 -- During a hearing at which Gen. Wilson testified, Sen. Thurmond, a former national president of the Reserve Officers Assn. (1954-55), objected to the proposed merger, contending that "now is the time to build up" all Army Reserve and Guard units in view of increasing Communist aggression. Thurmond also noted that the plan proposed the elimination of some Guard as well as Reserve units. He said, "Congress should take a long look" before approving the plan.

April 8 -- Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell, president of the National Guard Assn., endorsed the basic concept of a merger, but said the Association was wary of certain specifics, such as the dissolution of 15 Guard divisions.

April 12 -- John T. Carlton, executive director of the Reserve Officers Assn., said the merger was an "ill conceived, destructive, disruptive and divisive plan." He termed "an indictment of the U.S. Army" the Defense Department's contention "that politically appointed state officials, some with very sketchy military backgrounds and knowledge, can do a better job of training troops... than can regular Army" officers. The claim that the plan would save $150 million a year, Carlton added, was a "pretense" and a "deception."

April 13 -- Maj. Gen. J.W. Kaine, chairman of the Combined General Staff Committees on Reserve Policy, said, "I am opposed to the merger and reorganization because I do not believe it is in the best interest of the national defense." Kaine added that the "basic concept" of the plan was never approved by his Committees.

McNamara-Hebert Agreement

Defense Secretary McNamara and Subcommittee Chairman Hebert held a joint news conference May 15 to announce that they had reconciled some of their differences over McNamara's authority to implement the proposed Reserve-Guard merger.

In effect, McNamara, while defending the substance of his plan, agreed with Hebert that it should be fully reviewed by Congress. Implementation of the plan, which was originally scheduled for July 1, would be "delayed," McNamara said, until Congress could complete its study and could pass certain "supporting legislation." The legislation would involve such technical revisions in existing statutes as: authorizing displaced reservists to be trained in Guard units, permitting women to join the Guard, increasing from 7 to 30 days the period during which certain Guard units could conduct training assemblies and establishing a Guard unit in the Virgin Islands.

Legislation incorporating these provisions (HR 8243) was introduced by Hebert May 18. (For hearings on bill, see below.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 1 -- A Reserve Officers Assn. press release noted that the legislatures of six states -- Arkansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Texas and Wisconsin -- had adopted formal resolutions opposing in effect the Reserve-Guard merger.

July 13 -- At his news conference, President Johnson, in reply to a reporter's question as to the effect of the Viet Nam war on the proposed reserve merger, said, "So far as I am aware, the situation there has no effect on the merger one way or the other."

July 28 -- President Johnson announced that U.S. troops in Viet Nam would be increased from the current 75,000 to 125,000 and that monthly draft calls would be raised from 17,000 to 35,000. The President added that it was not currently necessary to call up reserve units. (See p. 168)

HEARINGS ON HR 8243

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services, Subcommittee No. 2.

HELD HEARINGS -- Aug. 2-4 on HR 8243. The Subcommittee Aug. 11 suspended further hearings until 1966, in effect blocking the merger for the time being.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 2 -- Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus R. Vance said, "The time has come for the Congress to act" on the proposal to merge the Army Reserve and National Guard, and that delay was causing "uncertainty in the reserve forces with consequent loss of morale and adverse effects on recruiting." However, Vance said that the Defense Department had decided to defer a proposed merger of the Air Reserve and Air National Guard.

Vance said that "in light of the recent decisions with respect to Viet Nam," the Army merger plan should be implemented "as soon as possible." He said that as a result of the decision to increase the number of U.S. troops in Viet Nam, "we plan a temporary augmentation of both the active and reserve forces of the Army." He explained that the active Army would be strengthened "by activating one division force, three brigade forces, additional helicopter companies and combat and service support units. This will require a doubling of draft calls and heavy increases in the Army's training load." He said the status of selected reserve forces including three divisions, six brigades and various support units -- would be raised "to a level higher than that of present high-priority units." Vance said, "Clearly this increase of readiness can be accomplished more quickly -- and will require the introduction into the military service of fewer men from civilian life -- if the trained manpower resources that will be released" by the Reserve-Guard merger "are available...." (See below)

Aug. 3 -- During a second day of testimony, Vance was asked whether the proposed merger should not be delayed because of a possible call-up of some Reserve and National Guard forces as a result of the increased U.S. effort in Viet Nam. Vance responded, "It would be detrimental to national security if we do not go forward with the plan." Hebert replied, "I've got to counter that. From the evidence we have heard so far, I am persuaded that it would be detrimental to the national security to go ahead with the plan now, because of the turbulence it has created in the reserves."

Aug. 4 -- Frank E.G. Weil, representing the American Veterans Committee, opposed the Department's merger plan because "it will tend seriously to delay integration" of National Guard units, because of the degree of political control and influence on the National Guard of each state, and because draftees would be required to complete their reserve service requirements under state control.

SUBCOMMITTEE STATEMENT

A Subcommittee statement, issued Aug. 12 and signed by all members except Lucien N. Nedzi (D Mich.), said the merger would "result in an immediate and serious

loss in the combat readiness of the affected reserve units" and thus was "not in the national interest." The statement added that the Subcommittee had "very serious reservations" about the proposed reduction in the mobilization base from the current 29-division, 11-brigade structure to an 8-division, 16-brigade structure, and urged that the Department "carefully restudy and re-evaluate" the plan. In conclusion, the statement said the Subcommittee was "determined" to resolve the question of future merger plans by ultimately enacting "positive legislation . . . (to) prevent a repetition of the unfortunate turmoil and confusion that has occurred in both the Army Reserve and National Guard as a result of the Department's premature announcement to merge" the two components.

The statement was signed by Hebert, Hardy (D Va.), Lennon (D N.C.), Hagan (D Ga.), Long (D La.), Bray (R Ind.), Wilson (R Calif.) and Pirnie (R N.Y.). The statement also noted that the Subcommittee's position had been endorsed by full Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) and by William H. Bates (R Mass.), the ranking Republican on the Committee.

In a separate release Aug. 12, Nedzi said that, "Despite what it says, the majority has acted in a manner directly contrary to the national interest. The national interest, particularly at a time when American participation in Viet Nam increases daily, demands that we increase our usable combat strength." The testimony clearly showed that the merger was a "carefully thought-out plan" which would have contributed more to the national defense than the current reserve setup, he said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Aug. 11 -- A Defense Department news release stated that the Department "regrets" the action of the House Subcommittee. It said that both Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor (who replaced Ailes June 30) and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Johnson were "firmly" convinced that the proposed merger was in the national interest, and that they were "concerned that failure to realign the structure now will compel the Army to retain non-essential units at the expense of forces which are required by our current contingency plans." The statement also said that disapproval of the merger would result in more men being called into the armed forces.

Sept. 14 -- Hebert, speaking to the Southern Governors Conference in Sea Island, Ga., said that "erosion" would be a better word than "merger" to describe the reserve reorganization plan. He asserted that the plan "can only lead to further destruction of the powers of the states. Don't kid yourselves. You're not running the Guard today. The Guard is run from Washington. They can federalize your Guard overnight and your Guard is gone."

Vance told the Governors Conference that charges that the merger would weaken gubernatorial influence with the National Guard were "hogwash." Vance said the Pentagon would continue to press for the merger, despite opposition in Congress.

'Select Force' Proposed

McNamara Sept. 30 announced a new plan to increase the combat readiness of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard. The plan, which involved creation of a "select force" of 150,000 reservists, was directly related to the U.S. military buildup in Viet Nam. According to Pentagon officials, the plan was designed to provide a quick-reaction reserve force to back up the regular Army, to minimize the Viet Nam war's drain on U.S. civilian manpower and to lessen the strain on training facilities which were already committed to the regular Army. The officials added that establishment of the select force would not deter the Defense Department from pressing for a major realignment of the Army reserve forces in 1966.

McNamara emphasized that his new plan was different from the consolidation plan because no merger was involved, it would be carried out under existing statutory authority, and it was in line with Congressional wishes concerning separate forces and drill-pay strengths. He said that it had been cleared with key Members of Congress.

The plan would create a "select" force of 119,000 Guardsmen and 31,000 Reservists which would be brought to 100-percent combat readiness. The force, operating under a stepped-up training schedule, would be capable of deployment to a battle zone within six to eight weeks. It would consist of 976 units -- 744 Guard units and 232 Reserve units -- and would be led by three 15,000-man divisions and six 4,000-man brigades.

The plan would also disband 751 "low-priority" Reserve units comprised of approximately 55,000 men. Some of these men, it was hoped, would join the selected high-priority units to bring them up to strength.

Congressional Reaction. Stennis Oct. 7 charged in a Senate floor speech that McNamara's new proposal represented the beginning of a "major scuttling of the Army Reserve." He said McNamara was "virtually ignoring the mandate of Congress," set forth in the fiscal 1966 defense appropriations bill (HR 9221 -- PL 89-213), not to reorganize the Army reserve components without the enactment of appropriate legislation. (See p. 177)

Stennis also took issue with McNamara's assertion that Senate leaders had been consulted and had "responded favorably" to the plan. Only three Senators were consulted in advance, Stennis said, and none of them agreed to the plan or received it favorably. Neither, he said, did the Defense Department make clear to him that the plan would deactivate 55,000 Reservists.

McNamara's action brought a different type of response from Reps. Hebert and Bray. In a joint statement, they said that the new plan "in no way involves the merger as contemplated by the Department of Defense" in December 1964, and that the Pentagon had the authority to take the steps under the law without further Congressional action being required.

Senate Committee Resolution. The Senate Armed Services Committee Oct. 22 unanimously adopted a Committee resolution endorsing the formation of a "select" force but asking McNamara to postpone until March 1, 1966, the disbanding of the 751 low-priority Reserve units.

McNamara Reply. McNamara Nov. 13 announced that plans to abolish the low-priority units would be carried out immediately, despite Congressional objections. McNamara's statement said that the Senate Committee's resolution had been "carefully considered" but that "the immediate inactivation of these units, which are not required by contingency war plans, is essential." He said that the plans, by quickly making available additional trained manpower for other units, would reduce the need to recruit new men from civilian life. McNamara also reiterated that the plan did not involve a merger, and added that Army Reserve strength would be programmed to attain 270,000 by the end of fiscal 1966, as provided by PL 89-213.

PRESIDENT WINS MILITARY BASE DISPUTE

HR 8439 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 386) May 27, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 10.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 338) June 21.
- Passed by the Senate by an 89-0 roll-call vote June 28. (See p. 1053)
- Conference report (H Rept 713) agreed to by a 389-0 roll-call vote of the House Aug. 4 and by voice vote of the Senate Aug. 5. (See p. 986)
- Vetoed Aug. 21.

HR 10775 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 956) Sept. 3, 1965.
- Passed by the House by a 347-0 roll-call vote Sept. 7. (See p. 996)
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 9.

PL 89-188 -- Signed into law Sept. 16.

Registering his first veto of a major public bill since taking office, President Johnson in 1965 refused to sign into law a military construction authorization measure (HR 8439) which included a provision requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit plans for closing military installations to Congress for review. Mr. Johnson objected particularly to language in the provision that permitted the Secretary to submit such plans only in the first four months of a year. It also forbade closing of any base until 120 days after the Secretary's report was submitted to Congress. The President called the provision a "fundamental encroachment" on the powers of the Executive Branch.

Congress did not attempt to override the veto and, instead, passed a new bill (HR 10775) with a watered-down reporting requirement on base closures that the President accepted.

McNamara Shutdowns Protested

The controversial provision which brought the veto of HR 8439 originated in the House Armed Services Committee and appeared to be a challenge by the Committee's new chairman, L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), to the "unilateral" decisions made by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to close bases. It was prompted by McNamara's Nov. 18, 1964, announcement of intentions to close or phase out 95 military installations in the United States and abroad. The plans affected facilities in 34 states and numerous Congressional districts, and met considerable opposition from Congress. (1964 Almanac p. 160)

As originally approved by the House, HR 8439 provided a formula under which any base-closure plan would be subject to veto by either chamber of Congress; the Senate deleted the provision altogether. In conference, a compromise was reached which struck out authority for a Congressional veto but which required the Secretary of Defense, between Jan. 1 and April 30 of each year, to submit base-closure plans to Congress for a 120-day review. After HR 8439 was vetoed, Congress replaced the bill with HR 10775, which included a provision giving Congress 30 days to review base-closing plans submitted by the Secretary. An effort on the House floor to get a vote on overriding the veto of HR 8439 was beaten down by a 323-19 roll-call vote.

Late in 1965, McNamara Dec. 6 announced the closing or consolidation of an additional 126 domestic and 23 overseas military bases at an estimated savings of $410 million a year. McNamara explained Dec. 8 that most of the base reductions were related to a Defense Department decision to cut back the Strategic Air Command's bomber fleet between 1965-71. McNamara was expected to submit the base-closure plan to Congress for review soon after the 1966 session convened.

Funds Authorized. In both HR 8439 and HR 10775, Congress authorized identical sums of $1,780,062,000. The total included $1,085,851,000 for new construction at 427 military bases in the United States and abroad, $9,823,000 in deficiency authorizations for projects approved in previous years, and $684,388,000 for 9,500 new units of military family housing plus maintenance and debt payments on all family housing.

The total of $1,780,062,000 was $173,136,000 less than revised Defense Department requests of $1,953,198,000. It also was $154,865,000 less than the House approved and $58,710,000 more than was voted by the Senate. The largest reductions in the Administration's requests were $21.2 million from the Army's near-obsolete Nike-Hercules anti-missile system, $22.4 million from the Air Force's tactical aircraft shelter program, $15.2 million from Air Force projects in Europe, and $51.2 million from family housing requests. The Administration had sought authority to construct 12,500 new housing units. Although Congress allowed actual construction of only 9,500 units, it authorized 11,180 units, thereby giving the Department some leeway in determining construction priorities. The fiscal 1966 military construction appropriations bill (HR 10323), however, provided funds for construction of only 8,500 units. (See story p. 225)

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 10775 authorized:

Military Construction:	
Army	$ 309,522,000
Navy	311,412,000
Air Force	334,376,000
Defense Agencies	100,051,000
Reserve and National Guard	30,490,000
Deficiencies, prior years	9,823,000
Total, Military Construction	$1,095,674,000
Family Housing:	
Construction (all services)	$ 195,589,000
Operation, maintenance and debt payments	488,799,000
Total, Family Housing	$ 684,388,000
GRAND TOTAL	$1,780,062,000

In addition, HR 10775:

Prohibited the Defense Department from closing or abandoning any "camp, post, station, base, yard or other

installation" in the United States or Puerto Rico which employed 250 or more civilians and military personnel until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense reported the facts of and justification for the action to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

Stipulated that the land comprising the Bolling-Anacostia deactivated air fields in Washington, D.C., could not be transferred, reassigned or disposed of prior to July 1, 1967.

Required that every subsequently authorized new military hospital in the United States or its possessions include facilities for obstetrical care unless "sound and specific justification" for omitting such facilities were made by the Secretary concerned.

Directed the Secretary of Defense to assure that buildings whose construction was authorized by the Act be built "to maximize fallout protection" where that could be done without impairing their purpose or effectiveness. Limited the amount allowed for this purpose to 1 percent of the total authorized for each project.

Prohibited contracts between the Air Force and Aerospace Corp. allowing Aerospace to construct or acquire real property unless authorized by Congress.

BACKGROUND -- The House considered Defense Department requests totaling $1,955,320,000 -- $1,945,497,000 in new authorizations and $9,823,000 in deficiency funds. After the House passed the bill, the Department reduced its requests to $1,953,198,000 -- $1,943,375,000 in new authorizations and $9,823,000 in deficiencies.

Action on HR 8439

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- May 27 reported HR 8439 (H Rept 386) authorizing $1,934,927,000, including $9,823,000 in deficiency funds. The total was $20,393,000 less than Defense Department requests.

The bill also included a controversial provision granting either chamber of Congress authority to veto Administration plans for closing military bases in the United States or Puerto Rico that employed more than 250 people.

The Committee report said HR 8439 provided for construction of 12,300 new family housing units, which was 200 less than requested, and for leasing of a requested 7,500 housing units, which was 2,500 above the current ceiling.

As for the Committee's relatively small reduction in budget requests, the report said that the amount sought for fiscal 1966 was "a more realistic request than in prior years" and that the Committee recognized that even if the full request had been allowed, "it would take nearly 13 years to replace obsolete World War II facilities." Of the Committee's reductions, only $3.5 million, for a disapproved 200-unit housing project at the Naval Complex, Johnsville, Pa., was specifically identified.

Language Provisions. In other actions, the Committee:

● Wrote language into the bill requiring specific Congressional authorization for the Secretary of Defense to dispose of land comprising the Bolling-Anacostia military complex near Washington and of contracts between the Air Force and the non-profit Aerospace Corp. allowing Aerospace to acquire land. The Secretary had expressed his intention to turn over a portion of the Bolling-Anacostia base for an urban redevelopment project. Although the Committee did not explain its action toward Aerospace, reportedly the restriction was attached to the bill because of recent complaints by the U.S. Comptroller General of Aerospace's failure to construct new buildings on nearby land already owned by the Government.

● Approved $55 million for medical facilities, of which about $22.3 million was for construction of eight new military hospitals containing 538 beds. The Committee said it was "dissatisfied" with the Department's response to recommendations by a Special Subcommittee on the Construction of Military Hospitals, appointed in 1964, and therefore wrote into the bill a recommended requirement that each new military hospital contain obstetrical facilities and adequate beds to care for retired military personnel and their dependents.

● Included language directing the Secretary of Defense to assure that buildings for which construction was authorized by the Act have "maximum fallout protection." The amount allowed for this purpose was limited to 1 percent of the total amount authorized for each project.

● Said all Congressmen were "extremely conscious" of the base-closure program of the Department. As a result, the Committee said it obtained assurances that construction authorized by the bill would not be done on bases to be deactivated. However, it noted that the bill included $49.8 million to transfer certain functions of bases to be closed to 31 other bases. Economies made possible by these transfers would result in savings of $477 million a year, the Committee said. The Committee also noted that since 1961, 669 separate closure or reduction actions had been taken which, when completed, would eliminate 149,881 excess jobs and produce annual savings of more than $1 billion.

While applauding the efforts of the Secretary of Defense to effect economies, the Committee said, "Congress should have an opportunity to make its will known ...." To accomplish this, the Committee attached to the bill a requirement that no base could be closed or "substantially reduced" until Congress had 70 days to veto the proposal. (A similar restriction was placed on the Defense Department with respect to established functions of the Department in the Defense Department Reorganization Act of 1958 -- 1958 Almanac p. 133.)

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 10 passed HR 8439 by voice vote, without amendment, and sent it to the Senate. Debate was largely limited to the base-closure provision attached in committee.

Press reports indicated that if the provision were not stricken from the bill in the Senate, the President might veto HR 8439. On June 5, in a veto message on a flood relief bill for Pacific Coast states, the President said: "The proper separation of powers and division of responsibilities between Congress and the Executive Branch is a matter of continuing concern to me. I must oppose the tendency to use any device to involve Congressional committees in the administration of programs and the implementation of laws." (See story p. 676)

In support of the provision, Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), floor manager of the bill, said Congress' stand on the base-closure issue would determine whether or not Congress would relinquish its con-

stitutional prerogative to raise and support the nation's armies. In effect challenging President Johnson to a test as to who was going to run the military establishment, Rivers said Congress' function was not "to rubber stamp only what is submitted for approval" by the Executive Branch. He contended that since construction of military bases had to be authorized by Congress, it should have a say as to their dissolution.

The provision was supported by a vast majority of House Members, and particularly by New York Congressmen who were concerned about the Brooklyn Navy Yard, scheduled to be closed June 30, 1966. Opposition was limited to a handful of Members -- Brock Adams (D Wash.), Phillip Burton (D Calif.), Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), Floyd V. Hicks (D Wash.), Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) and Lucien N. Nedzi (D Mich.). Nedzi said the provision was "directed at subsidizing the economies of communities possessing unneeded military facilities."

Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas), also chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, in a brief statement said he had serious concern" and "reservation" about the provision.

Noting that no effort was made on the House floor to delete the provision, Curtis said "the sponge has been tossed in" by the Democratic leadership, who had decided not to "make a fight for its own executive Administration."

Before passing the bill the House rejected, by voice vote, a motion by John W. Wydler (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill with instructions that it be reported with language providing that any base closure previously ordered but not completed by June 1, 1965, be included in the provision. Earlier, an identical amendment offered by Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) was rejected by a 32-104 standing vote. Rivers said the additional language was not necessary since it was his "curbstone opinion" the provision applied to any facility "still open" at the time the President signed the bill. But he also said it might lead to a Presidential veto if construed as "ex post facto in its application."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8439 authorized:

Military Construction	$1,202,827,000
Family Housing	732,100,000
Total	$1,934,927,000

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 10 -- Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.), for Otis G. Pike (D N.Y.) -- Provide that the Congressional veto over proposed installation closures apply to Defense Department actions previously ordered but incomplete as of June 1, 1965. Standing vote, 32-104.

Lester L. Wolff (D N.Y.) -- Delete $851,000 to move the functions of the Sands Point (N.Y.) Naval Training Device Center to the Naval Training Device Center, Orlando, Fla. Standing, 61-113.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- June 21 reported HR 8439 (S Rept 338) authorizing $1,721,352,000, including $9,823,000 in deficiencies. The total was $231,846,000 less than revised Department requests and $213,575,000 less than the sum voted by the House. The Committee deleted the base-closure provision attached in the House.

The major Committee reduction in the House bill was $74,925,000 cut from new family housing construction. The Committee authorized 10,930 units at 53 locations, specifically denying 1,570 of the 12,500 Administration-requested units, including the 200 units cut by the House. However, the Committee limited to 8,000 the number of units that could actually be constructed. Authorizing the larger figure, the report said, would give the Defense Department greater "leeway" in selecting the specific units "deemed most necessary." The Committee also denied a 2,500-unit increase (to 7,500 units) in the ceiling on housing leases and two $100,000 "representation houses" for entertaining dignitaries at the North American Air Defense Command in Colorado Springs, Colo., and at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Fla.

Other major Committee changes in the House version included the following: elimination of $22.4 million for tactical aircraft shelters; denial of $21.2 million for expenditures relating to Nike-Hercules anti-missile facilities; reduction of $15,196,000 for several Air Force projects in Europe; approval of construction of seven, rather than eight, new military hospitals; and addition of an unbudgeted $9.2 million for Army National Guard construction. The latter item, the Committee said, would assure an adequate construction program in the event the proposed Army Reserve-National Guard merger were not consummated. The report said the Army Reserve had sufficient uncommitted funds on hand. (See p. 692)

House Provisions Deleted. The Committee gave the following reasons for deleting certain language attached to the bill by the House:

- Provision for a Congressional veto over military base closures was "unwise" since occasional alteration of the base structure was part of the Secretary of Defense's responsibility to provide for the "effective, efficient and economical administration" of the military establishment. The Committee emphasized, however, that changes "should be scheduled and announced as far in advance" as possible and that "adequate notice should be given to the Members of Congress and to the communities affected."
- Disposal of land comprising the Bolling-Anacostia deactivated airfields in Washington, D.C., "should be properly handled" in accordance with the Federal Property Disposal Act, rather than be subject to Congressional authorization.
- Requirement that all new military hospitals contain facilities for retired personnel and obstetrical facilities was "premature and piecemeal" since a long-range health and care program for retirees was currently under study and since obstetrical facilities "may in fact be of higher quality in the civilian community...." The Committee added that retention of this provision would have increased costs by $16 million over the next five years.
- Requirement that all construction authorized by the bill have "maximum fallout protection" was opposed because design work for the fiscal 1966 construction program was 60-percent completed, "leaving little flexibility to provide for such shelter space."
- Prohibition of real estate contracts between the Air Force and Aerospace Corp. unless authorized by Congress was opposed because "it deals with only one aspect of the contractual relationship of one military department with one organization."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 28 passed HR 8439 by an 89-0 roll-call vote, as recommended by the Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 1053)

(Continued on next page)

During debate, John Stennis (D Miss.), acting chairman of Armed Services, said that "a very substantial majority" of the Committee had voted to delete the House base-closure provision. Stennis said it was "the law of the land" that the restructuring of military installations was "an Executive function...under strict surveillance of the Legislative Branch of the Government, which must provide the money." He said it was his "deliberate conclusion" that the provision would have applied only to future closure announcements. If interpreted as being retroactive, as suggested by House Armed Services Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), Stennis said the provision would have been "ex post facto law to the extent of cutting off Executive power used under existing operative law." and would have been invalidated by the courts.

Thomas J. McIntyre (D N.H.), who had protested the closing of the Portsmouth naval base, contended that retention of the provision would be a "sound approach." He said the Department of Defense and the military departments should not be "an entity unto themselves, separate and apart from the rest of the Government." McIntyre's views were supported by Sens. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) and Strom Thurmond (R S.C.). No amendment to reinsert the House provision was offered, however.

In explaining the bill, Stennis said the Committee had deferred "some meritorious matters because of the very urgency of the extra cost of the effort in Viet Nam; and the story has not been half told as yet with reference to the cost of the war in Viet Nam." (See story p. 168)

Before passing HR 8439, the Senate rejected an amendment offered by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) by voice vote and an amendment co-sponsored by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Dirksen and Jack Miller (R Iowa) by a 32-56 roll call. The Douglas-Dirksen-Miller amendment would have restored to the bill a Defense Department request of $3,510,000 to transfer small arms research and development facilities from the Springfield, Mass., Armory to the Rock Island, Ill., Arsenal. Douglas said the request was made on the basis of an independent study which concluded that the transfer would result in savings of $4.6 million a year. Douglas explained, however, that as a result of "political pressure" by the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, the request was deferred and a new study launched. Douglas said he offered the amendment in an attempt to "save the (Massachusetts) Senators from their baser elements and enable them to become statesmen once more."

The amendment was opposed by Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), ranking minority member of the Committee. They asserted that their own study showed the transfer "would be a sheer waste of the taxpayers' money," involving a "one-time cost of $73 million," rather than a savings. Stennis said the item had been deleted because the Defense Department was restudying the move and because the Committee does "not authorize speculative projects that may be three years in starting."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 8439 authorized:

Military Construction	$1,068,918,000
Family Housing	652,434,000
Total	$1,721,352,000

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 28 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Authorize $3,510,000 to transfer small arms research and development facilities from the Springfield, Mass., Armory to the Rock Island, Ill., Arsenal, provided that the authorization was not disapproved by the Secretary of Defense prior to final Congressional action on the fiscal 1966 military construction appropriations bill. Roll-call vote, 32-56.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Restore $3,415,000 for facilities at Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Ill., by accepting the House figure of $6,240,000. Voice vote.

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees Aug. 3 issued the conference report on HR 8439 (H Rept 713) authorizing $1,780,062,000, including $9,823,000 in deficiencies.

The House conferees agreed to the major Senate monetary revisions in the House bill (see Committee section, above) and to Senate disapproval of one of the eight new hospitals authorized by the House. In addition, the conferees compromised on the number of new family housing units to be constructed, authorizing 11,180 units but limiting to 9,500 the number that actually could be built. The bill also authorized the leasing of 7,000 housing units.

Base Closures. The conference agreement included a modified version of the House-approved base-closure provision that had been deleted by the Senate. The new provision removed the most objectionable feature of the original House language -- specific authorization of a veto by either house of Congress upon Committee disapproval of base-closure plans. Instead, the conference language required the Secretary of Defense to submit any proposals to close or reduce bases to the Armed Services Committees and only between Jan. 1 and April 30 of each year. The closings could not take place until 120 days after the Secretary's report was submitted, and if Congress adjourned prior to expiration of the 120 days, the proposed action would have to be resubmitted during the next regular session of Congress.

In their statement accompanying the conference report, House conferees said the new language would "give the Armed Services Committees of both the House and Senate an opportunity to hear the matter of any particular base closure at a time when it is considering the military construction authorization bill and to write restrictive language in such legislation in case it disapproved such a base closure. While the House conferees preferred the language originally contained in the House-passed version of the bill, it is believed that the compromise language can effectively accomplish the same purpose...."

Other Language Provisions. All other House language provisions, deleted by the Senate, were restored to the bill, with the following changes in wording:

- Transfer, reassignment or disposal of the Bolling-Anacostia airfields was prohibited prior to July 1, 1967, instead of disposition of the land being left to specific Congressional authorization.
- Military hospitals authorized in the future were required only to have obstetrical facilities and not beds for retired military personnel and dependents.
- Congressional authorization was required, not just for construction and land acquisition contracts between the Air Force and the Aerospace Corp., but for any such contracts between a military department and a non-profit

corporation or organization which received 75 percent or more of its gross income from federal funds.

ACTION -- The House Aug. 4, by a 389-0 roll-call vote, and the Senate Aug. 5, by voice vote, adopted the conference report on HR 8439, sending the bill to the President. (For voting, see chart p. 986)

During House discussion of the conferees' action, Rivers said the new base-closing provision gave the House "exactly what we wanted." Rivers said, "We wanted the Secretary of Defense to take us into a partnership when he got ready to close a base or considered closing a base.... That is what the conferees insisted on. That is what we received." He said the House Armed Services Committee would tolerate no "unilateral dismantling" of defense installations by the Secretary of Defense. Referring to press reports that the compromise version of the base-closing provision represented a setback for the House Committee, Rivers asked, "Does it look like we are losing? I wish we were doing as well in Viet Nam as the House Committee on Armed Services is doing on Capitol Hill."

The Senate cleared the bill without discussion.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 8439 authorized:

Military Construction	$1,095,674,000
Family Housing	684,388,000
TOTAL	$1,780,062,000

President's Veto

President Johnson Aug. 21 refused to sign HR 8439 into law and returned the bill to Congress with a veto message. Mr. Johnson based his objections to the measure on the section requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit plans for closing military bases to Congress for a 120-day review period. The President indicated, however, that he would accept a new bill containing "a reasonable reporting provision, consistent with the legislative powers of the Congress." (See below)

In his veto message, the President said he had been "advised" by Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach that the base-closure provisions of HR 8439 were "repugnant to the Constitution," representing a "fundamental encroachment" on the separation of powers between the Legislative and Executive Branches. The limitations imposed by the provisions, Mr. Johnson added, "could seriously interfere with and adversely affect the administration of our military program and our continuing efforts to improve our defense posture."

The President cited the following major reasons for vetoing HR 8439:

- The base-closure provisions "substantially inhibit" the Commander in Chief's constitutional obligations to execute the powers of his office. "He cannot sign into law a measure which deprives him of power for eight months of the year (i.e., May through December) even to propose a reduction of mission or the closing of any military installation...."
- "Effective national defense in this nuclear age requires flexibility in the management of our defense installations, including the assignment of their respective missions."
- "The American people are entitled to a dollar's worth of defense for every dollar spent. The base-closure program is a vital element in effecting important economies within the military establishment."
- The President must "be concerned about the cumulative erosion of the executive power by legislation" such as HR 8439. "The power of the Congress... is not served by assuming executive functions. Not only does separation of powers fail when Congress impairs the executive function, but the sheer inability of the Congress to deal meaningfully with the multitudinous details of execution of its laws weakens government."

Disapproval of HR 8439 was Mr. Johnson's third veto of a public bill since becoming President in 1963. (1963 Almanac p. 1020; 1964 Almanac p. 892; 1965 Almanac p. 1427)

Action on HR 10775

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- Sept. 3 reported HR 10775 (H Rept 956) including a revised version of the base-closure provision of HR 8439 which was the cause of Mr. Johnson's veto. HR 10775 authorized the same military construction and family housing sums as HR 8439.

The new base-closure provision, reportedly worked out between the Committee and the Administration, required that no military installation in the United States or Puerto Rico employing more than 250 civilian and military personnel could be closed or abandoned until 30 days after the closure plan and full justification of the plan had been submitted to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

The only other change from HR 8439 was in a provision requiring specific authorization of construction and land contracts between the Defense Department or any military department and any non-profit group which received 75 percent or more of its gross income from federal funds. The new provision, which reverted to the original House language in HR 8439, applied only to contracts between the Air Force and the Aerospace Corp.

Majority Views. The Committee report stated: "When the President signs into law an authorization bill, and later an appropriations bill, according to the Attorney General, he is bound to execute that law. But in the execution of the law the Congress obviously contemplates that the (military) base it has authorized is required and will remain open. Therefore, whether or not a base should be closed might well be a question for the Congress to determine." The report added: "The Committee believes the Congress must... be concerned about the cumulative erosion of the legislative powers of the Congress, frequently based upon the assumption that Congress is unable to deal meaningfully with the multitudinous details of execution of its laws. The Congress is not so devoid of ability and capability that it cannot go into details that vitally affect the welfare of the nation. And frankly the Committee grows tired of the implication that the Congress really only has the power to appropriate funds."

In conclusion, the report said that by adopting the compromise reporting procedure the Committee "has not entered into a strategic withdrawal, but has entered into a new era of understanding" with the Executive Branch.

Separate Views. Five Committee members -- Reps. Otis G. Pike (D N.Y.), Alton Lennon (D N.C.), Floyd V. Hicks (D Wash.), Bob Wilson (R Calif.) and Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) -- urged that Congress repass HR 8439 over the President's veto. All had military or naval

bases in their districts. They said: "We may retreat, we may back up, we may avoid our responsibility, and we may shy away from a direct confrontation with the Executive Branch, but we would do a far greater service to the nation and to the principle of separate, but equal powers, in Government, if we uphold our original unanimous judgment and protect the integrity of the Legislative Branch...."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 7 passed HR 10775 by a 347-0 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate. Prior to passage, the House, on a 323-19 roll call (R 99-18; D 224-1), tabled (killed) a motion by Hall to discharge the Armed Services Committee of further consideration of HR 8439. Had Hall's motion been adopted, a motion to override the President's veto of HR 8439, requiring a two-thirds majority vote, then would have been in order. (For voting, see chart p. 996)

During floor debate, Chairman Rivers said, "We could, of course, have made it (the base-closing issue) a far greater issue. We chose not to take that path because we are dealing with the national security." He said that, "While we do not claim a victory, we do not admit nor imply a defeat." The Executive Branch was now convinced, he said, that Congress "must be a partner" in military affairs. Rivers also said that he had been assured "by the highest source in our Government" (presumably the President) that no base would be closed without advance notice to the Congressman affected, and that "we have every reason to believe" no base would be closed when Congress was not in session.

With regard to revision in the language pertaining to construction contracts between the Defense Department and non-profit groups, Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.), chairman of the Armed Services Special Investigations Subcommittee, explained that the provision had been changed because its general language might have been "too restrictive" on privately sponsored, Government-financed, non-profit organizations. He said the effect of the general language would be reviewed and possibly included in the fiscal 1967 authorization bill.

OTHER DEBATE -- Sept. 7 -- F. Edward Hebert (D La.) -- The Defense Department has forced Congress into the role of "silent partner...on the theory that the Congress is, in view of modern technology and related complications, simply incapable of dealing meaningfully with the profound intricacies of national defense. Consequently, like 'big brother,' (the Department) has 'reluctantly' assumed the prerogatives of Congress."

Hardy (D Va.) -- HR 8439 "is clearly constitutional; and it will remain constitutional until properly ruled otherwise by the courts, opinions of the Attorney General to the contrary notwithstanding."

William H. Bates (R Mass.), ranking Armed Services Committee minority member -- "If the President is not required to bring back to Congress for Congressional approval the deletion of some program previously approved by Congress, the President is in effect gathering unto himself an item veto, which has never been allowed up to this point."

Senate

The Senate Sept. 9 passed HR 10775 by voice vote, without debate, and cleared it for the President's signature. The Senate Armed Services Committee did not issue a report or take any other formal action on the bill.

MILITARY PAY RAISE

HR 9075 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 549) June 24, 1965.
- Passed by the House by a 410-0 roll-call vote July 20. (See p. 980)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 544) Aug. 6.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by an 89-0 roll-call vote Aug. 11. (See p. 1064)
- House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote Aug. 12.

PL 89-132 -- Signed into law Aug. 21.

By unanimous roll-call votes of both chambers, Congress in 1965 enacted an Administration-opposed bill (HR 9075) authorizing basic pay and related pay increases for active duty and retired members of the uniformed military services, plus uniformed personnel of the Reserves, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey. The bill was estimated to cost $1,048,029,000 a year, more than double the $504.3-million pay increase recommended by the Administration.

Of the total authorized, $880.4 million was for basic pay increases, averaging an over-all 10.4 percent and effective Sept. 1, 1965. The pay of enlisted men with less than two years' service was increased for the first time since 1952. The remaining $167.6 million was for such items as Social Security payments, terminal leave payments, retired personnel benefits, new hostile-fire pay rates and new re-enlistment bonuses. (See Provisions and chart on p. 703)

HR 9075 was a slightly revised version of a bill (HR 5725) introduced earlier in the session by House Armed Services Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.). The legislation, according to Rivers, was designed to give military personnel a substantial pay boost in order to "correct" the current "inequitable" lag between military and federal civilian employees' pay scales. Rivers also introduced the Administration's draft bill (HR 8714), but called its pay recommendations "disgracefully inadequate" and "paltry." (Rivers in 1965 also led Congressional challenges to the Administration on the closing of military bases and the proposed Army Reserve-National Guard merger. See p. 697, 692.)

Upon signing HR 9075 into law Aug. 21, President Johnson said that, while the measure provided pay raises of more than $540 million above what he sought, "In this critical period...in light of the alternatives available to me, I have concluded that the public interest will best be served by signing the bill."

Enactment of HR 9075 constituted the third major military pay increase since 1963. PL 88-132, signed Oct. 2, 1963, authorized pay increases of $1.2 billion, including 17-percent raises for all active duty personnel with two or more years of service. PL 88-422, signed Aug. 21, 1964, authorized increases of $207.5 million, including 2.5-percent raises for all active duty personnel except enlisted men with less than two years of service. (1963 Almanac p. 447; 1964 Almanac p. 468)

Congress in 1965 also enacted legislation (HR 3044 -- PL 89-149) increasing the pay of enlisted men by $55 a month and of officers by $110 a month while serving on flight deck crews of aircraft carriers. The increase was estimated to cost $5.3 million annually.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 9075:

Authorized military pay increases totalling $1,048,029,000 for an estimated 2.7 million uniformed personnel on active duty, 1 million reservists and 505,000 retired personnel.

Basic Pay Costs -- Of the total, $809,855,000 was for basic pay increases for active duty armed forces personnel of the Defense Department, broken down as follows:

- $136.6 million for officers with more than two years' service, for a flat 6-percent increase. The basic pay of a first lieutenant with four years' service would rise from $477 a month to $505; the pay of a brigadier general with 28 years' service, from $1,266 a month to $1,342; the pay of a chief of staff, from $2,019 a month to $2,140.
- $493.1 million for enlistees with more than two years' service, for a flat 11-percent increase. The basic pay of a corporal with five years' service would rise from $210 a month to $233; the pay of a sergeant first class with 18 years' service, from $379 a month to $421.
- $28.9 million for officers with less than two years' service, for a flat 11-percent increase. The basic pay of a second lieutenant would rise by 22.2 percent, from $241 a month to $295; the pay of a captain by 21 percent, from $354 to $428.
- $151.2 million for enlistees with less than two years' service, for an average 17.3-percent increase. The basic pay of a recruit would rise 12.7 percent, from $78 a month to $88; the pay of a sergeant by 33.6 percent, from $145 a month to $194.

In addition, the bill authorized basic pay increases totalling $53,536,000 for reservists and approximately $17 million for uniformed personnel of the Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey and officer candidates.

Additional Costs -- The remaining $167.6 million of the $1-billion increase went for such items as Social Security, re-enlistment bonuses, hostile-fire pay, terminal leave payments and retired personnel benefits. (See chart)

The bill also:

Permitted variable re-enlistment bonuses of up to four times current rates for personnel possessing critically needed skills.

Authorized a $10 monthly increase (to $65) in hostile-fire pay.

Granted free first-class postage for servicemen in areas designated by the President as combat zones (such as Viet Nam).

Authorized a "bonus" increase in retirement pay for personnel retired prior to the effective date of HR 9075 equal to the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index rose from the 1962 average to August 1965 (about 4 percent).

Provided for future cost-of-living pay increases for all retirees whenever the Consumer Price Index rose 3 percent for three consecutive months in place of the existing requirement of an average 3-percent rise for an entire year.

Established a procedure requiring the President to review the "adequacy" of military pay each year and report to Congress and requiring the President to review the "principles and concepts" of military pay each four years.

Set the effective date of the pay raises on the first day of the month following the date of enactment (Sept. 1, 1965).

Pay Proposals

Rivers Bill. Rivers March 3 introduced legislation (HR 5725) proposing an average 10.6-percent pay increase for all uniformed military personnel at an estimated annual cost of approximately $973.8 million. The bill provided no changes in special pay or allowances. Companion bills were also introduced by 33 of the 37 members of the House Armed Services Committee.

In a statement to the Committee, Rivers said HR 5725 was designed to bring military pay to levels comparable to those of federal civilian employees. He said he arrived at his new rates by developing a hypothetical comparability relationship between military and civilian salary rates, taking into consideration such differing factors as the serviceman's quarters and subsistence allowances and rate of retirement contributions. "Thus for the first time," he said, "my bill attempts to link uniformed services' pay levels to those provided... civilian employees and identifies in precise amounts the value of so-called major traditional military fringe bene-

Pay Cost Comparisons

(in millions, on 12-month basis)

		HR 9075	
	Administration Bill	House Version	Senate, Final Version
Defense Department			
Basic Pay:			
Active duty	$369.0	$824.6	$ 809.9
Reserve	9.5	54.5	53.5
Officer candidates	.8	3.5	3.5
Social Security:			
Active duty	14.3	27.2	26.9
Reserve	.4	.8	.7
Officer candidates	**	.1	.1
Hostile-fire pay	--	--	15.0
Re-enlistment bonus (present law)	7.2	15.2	15.0
Variable re-enlistment bonus	21.7	21.7	21.7
Terminal leave payments	10.2	19.8	19.3
Severance pay	.7	1.1	1.1
Reserve readjustment	.2	.2	.2
Death gratuity	.4	.7	.7
Retired personnel:			
Retired before effective date	55.0	--	55.0
Retired after effective date	4.3	8.0	7.8
Subtotal, Defense Department	$493.7	$977.4	$1,030.6
Coast Guard*	8.4	15.3	14.6
Public Health Service*	2.1	2.7	2.7
Coast and Geodetic Survey*	.1	.1	.1
GRAND TOTAL‡	$504.3	$995.5	$1,048.0

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

**Totals include basic pay, Social Security, retirement and other costs.*

***$29,000.*

‡The fiscal year 1966 cost with Sept. 1, 1965, as the effective date: Administration bill, $418.0 million; House version, $824.5 million; Senate and final version, $868.3 million.

SOURCE: Senate Armed Services Committee

fits." Rivers said that if military pay rates continued to lag behind civilian rates, "we will develop a type of mediocrity in our armed forces that no American can accept." He said, "Second best in this business means being last."

Rivers said a Presidential task force was currently reviewing federal civilian and military pay rates, but he added, "The justification for a (substantial) military pay raise needs no study."

Administration Bill. Rivers June 2 introduced an Administration bill (HR 8714) proposing a military pay increase of a flat 4.8 percent for personnel with two or more years of service and a flat 2.7 percent for personnel with two or less years of service at an estimated total cost of $447.6 million a year. The bill included $21.7 million for a new system of re-enlistment bonuses for persons with critically needed skills and language authorizing a continuing Presidential review of military salary scales. Later the Administration increased the cost of its bill by $56.8 million by recommending a "bonus" payment for persons retiring before enactment of the bill and changes in the formula for determining future pay increases for retirees. (See Provisions, above, and Senate Action, below.)

HR 8714 was based on recommendations in an April 15 report of the President's Special Panel on Federal Salaries. The report had concluded that, "Congressional action in 1962, 1963 and 1964 placed military compensation at a level, in relation to civilian pay levels, sufficient to attract and retain adequate numbers and quality of personnel in the armed forces." A draft of HR 8714 was transmitted to Congress by the Administration May 12. The proposal was immediately attacked by Rivers, who said he was "dumbfounded" by the Administration's recommendation of such a "paltry increase." Rivers June 2 said he introduced HR 8714 "only to provide a legislative vehicle upon which the Congress can work its will."

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 7-15 on HR 5725 and HR 8714. During hearings, Defense Department officials testified in support of HR 8714, objecting to HR 5725 because it provided "unnecessary" increases, particularly in grades not designated as "critical retention points." They said the substantial increases for personnel with less than two years' service provided in HR 5725 would work structural changes in the current pattern of basic military compensation scales. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara June 7 told the Committee that HR 8714 was fair to both servicemen and taxpayers.

ACTION -- The Committee June 24 reported a clean bill (HR 9075 -- H Rept 549), introduced by Rivers June 15, authorizing military pay increases costing an estimated $995,544,000 on an annual basis. The total was $547,958,000 above initial Administration requests of $447.6 million. Basic pay increases recommended by HR 9075 averaged an over-all 10.6 percent, or the same as provided by HR 5725. HR 9075 was ordered reported by 34-1 vote June 15.

In addition to raising pay, HR 9075 also included Administration-proposed provisions for a new system of re-enlistment bonuses for persons with critically needed skills and for a continuing Presidential review of military salaries. HR 9075 also set the effective date of the pay raises upon enactment, rather than on Jan. 1, 1966, as proposed by the Administration.

Of the total amount authorized by HR 9075, $824.6 million was for basic pay increases for active duty armed forces personnel (not including items such as Social Security payments), broken down as follows: $145.7 million for officers with over two years of service (an average pay raise of 6.4 percent, ranging from 5 percent for a first lieutenant to 12.3 percent for a brigadier general); $498.9 million for enlistees with over two years of service (an average 11.1 percent, ranging from 8.7 percent for a corporal to 15.3 percent for a sergeant first class); $28.9 million for officers with less than two years of service (an average 22 percent, ranging from 21 percent for a captain to 22.2 percent for a second lieutenant); and $151.2 million for enlistees with less than two years of service (an average 17.3 percent, ranging from 12.7 percent for a recruit to 33.6 percent for a sergeant).

The balance of $170.9 million went for such items as Social Security payments, re-enlistment bonuses and other benefits; retired personnel payments; and basic pay increases for uniformed members of the Reserves, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey and officer candidates.

Majority Views. The Committee cited two principal reasons necessitating a military pay raise: "The inability of the military to attract and retain adequate numbers of qualified career personnel" and "inadequate compensation" received by servicemen in comparison to that received by federal civilian employees. The Committee said that re-enlistments were needed in specialists accounting for about 41 percent of the enlisted force to achieve current manning objectives. It said that taxpayers were losing "many millions of dollars" due to a drop in re-enlistment rates, since the training cost of each new inductee varied from $4,000 to $5,000. Inadequate compensation, the Committee continued, was illustrated by surveys showing that 34 percent of all enlisted personnel in the United States, "at one time or another, engaged in moonlighting activities" during 1964; and hardship discharges had increased from 9,533 in fiscal 1963 to an estimated 12,668 in fiscal 1965. The Committee added that during the 13-year period, 1952-65, military pay had increased by only 36.6 percent while federal civilian pay had increased by 46.3 percent.

The Committee was particularly critical of the recommendations embodied in HR 8714. It said the President's Panel did not interview a "single military witness" and based its recommendations on statistics supplied by McNamara, who then judged the statistics as a member of the Panel. The Committee also objected to a Panel proposal that the President be authorized to periodically adjust military pay unless his recommendation was vetoed by Congress within 60 days. This, the Committee asserted, "would constitute an abdication by the Congress of its legislative responsibility...."

Minority Views. Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.), the only Committee member to vote against HR 9075, said he supported the Administration bill, with the inclusion of $150 million more for pay increases for enlistees with two or less years of service.

FLOOR ACTION

The House July 20 passed HR 9075, without amendment, by a 410-0 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate. Most of the debate on the bill occurred on July 19. (For voting, see chart p. 980)

During floor action on the bill, the House July 19 rejected, by a 9-83 standing vote, an amendment by Robert W. Kastenmeier (D Wis.), which would have added about $323 million to the cost of the bill. The amendment would have (1) provided pay increases for enlistees with less than two years of service at the same rate as that for enlistees with over two but less than three years of service and (2) provided larger increases for lower grade officers and no increases for higher grade officers. Kastenmeier explained that the pay increases in HR 9075 for enlistees were "scarcely adequate" and that higher grade officers could "afford to wait" for a pay raise until lower grade officers "are properly taken care of...."

Rivers opposed the amendment on the grounds that it would abandon the longevity principle, "which is inherent in all statutory pay systems for both federal civilian and military employees" and which is "designed to recognize and encourage improved performance within the grade concerned." Rivers added that Kastenmeier's argument, presented in Committee, that the amendment would be a "first step toward eliminating the draft," was fallacious because "neither the rates of pay in HR 9075 nor those proposed (by Kastenmeier) could be expected to achieve in any substantial measure the goal of elimination of the draft and the substitution of a completely voluntary military (manpower) procurement system."

DEBATE -- July 19 -- Rivers -- "Our military personnel cannot lobby for a pay increase. They cannot go on strike. They cannot bargain with their employer. They cannot, as do other workers, threaten to transfer to a competitor of their employer.... In short, once committed to a military career, these personnel become victims of the system and can look only to Congress for equitable pay treatment."

Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) said that a Job Corps enrollee would receive more pay during his first year than a "typical soldier."

Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) -- "As the one member of the (Armed Services) Committee who voted against reporting this legislation..., I rise now to indicate my intention to vote for this measure and to support it."

F. Edward Hebert (D La.) -- "I think the Secretary of Defense, so brilliant and so capable in so many areas, was moving out of his terrain when he got engrossed in the personnel field. This is landmark legislation. It marks the point where the Pentagon statistical pinball machines rang 'tilt.' It marks the beginning of pay equity for the military men. Let it also be a landmark of the Congress' determination not to be afraid to trust the heart more than the computer."

Lucien N. Nedzi (D Mich.) -- Nedzi said he supported the pay raise, but said the "defects of HR 9075 are that it raises pay more than necessary in some areas and it allocates increases among the various grades in the wrong proportions."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- Aug. 6 reported an amended version of HR 9075 (S Rept 544), authorizing military pay increases totalling an estimated $1,048,029,000 a year -- a $52.5 million increase in the sum voted by the House. Excluding a $56,761,000 increase for retired personnel, recommended by the Administration following House action and approved by the Senate, the Senate total actually represented a $4.3 million cut in the House amount. The Senate bill recommended basic pay raises averaging an over-all 10.4 percent as compared with 10.6 percent provided by the House.

The Senate reduced the House amount by, among other things, providing flat-rate pay increases for personnel with more than two years' service: 6 percent for officers (as compared with the House's average 6.4 percent) and 11 percent for enlisted men (as compared with the House's average 11.1 percent). It rejected the sliding scale adopted by the House, with larger increases for higher ranking officers and enlisted men, as constituting a structural change in military pay. The Senate added $15 million for larger hostile-fire pay, raising the monthly amount from $55 to $65 for personnel in Viet Nam and any other area designated as a combat zone by the President.

In addition, the Senate increased the House sum by $56,761,000 ($55 million for Defense Department personnel; the remainder for other uniformed personnel) by approving an Administration proposal to provide an immediate, one-time, increase in retirement pay for personnel retired prior to the effective date of HR 9075 equal to the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index rose from the 1962 average to August 1965 (about 4 percent). The Senate also approved another Administration proposal to provide for future cost-of-living pay increases for all retirees whenever the Consumer Price Index rose 3 percent for three consecutive months, in place of the existing requirement of an average 3-percent rise for an entire calendar year. (A provision identical to this was recommended and adopted for federal civilian employees in 1965. See p. 656.)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 11 passed HR 9075 by an 89-0 roll-call vote and returned it to the House. (For voting, see chart p. 1064)

No opposition to HR 9075 was expressed in Senate debate. The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment offered by Norris Cotton (R N.H.) providing for free first-class postage for servicemen in combat zones and rejected by a 34-53 roll-call vote an amendment offered by Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) raising even more the pay scales for enlisted men with less than two years' service, at an estimated cost of $158 million. (For voting, see chart p. 1064)

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and Russell B. Long (D La.) persuaded Vance Hartke (D Ind.) to withdraw a proposed amendment to provide pensions to World War I veterans and their widows at an estimated cost of $1 billion in the first year.

DEBATE -- Aug. 11 -- Russell said the bill was necessary to bring military pay more into line with civilian pay rates and to retain highly trained personnel in critical areas. It did not include increased pay for the buildup announced Aug. 4 by President Johnson; the $1.7 billion sought for the Viet Nam conflict in that announcement was "only a small downpayment" on that conflict. (See p. 168)

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "This is a wise, simple and much-needed measure."

Nelson said that 34 percent of enlisted men have outside jobs and that 1.7 percent "are actually receiving public relief payments."

Final Action

The House Aug. 12 concurred by voice vote in the Senate amendments to HR 9075, clearing the bill for the President's signature. President Johnson signed the measure into law (PL 89-132) Aug. 21.

SERVICEMEN'S INSURANCE

S 2127 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 619) Aug. 16, 1965.

● Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 19.

HR 10873 -- Reported by House Veterans Affairs Committee (H Rept 1003) Sept. 15.

S 2127 -- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote Sept. 20 after HR 10873 was passed by a 360-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 1004)

● Senate agreed to House version, with an amendment, by voice vote Sept. 22.

● House agreed to Senate amendment by voice vote Sept. 23.

PL 89-214 -- Signed into law Sept. 29.

Congress in 1965 enacted Administration-backed legislation (S 2127) permitting all military personnel to purchase $10,000 in low-cost group life insurance to protect them against the risk of death in service, whether from battle or other causes not connected with combat in any way. The bill also authorized $5,000 death gratuity payments to survivors of servicemen who died under certain conditions between Jan. 1, 1957, and the effective date of S 2127 -- the period during which no servicemen's insurance was available.

The insurance provisions of S 2127 authorized the Administrator of the Veterans Administration (VA) to purchase group life insurance policies from one or more participating life insurance companies. Each individual entering the armed forces would be eligible for the $10,000 coverage unless he affirmatively elected not to receive it or elected instead to receive insurance in the amount of only $5,000. The policy would be effective only for the duration of the individual's term of service. During his period of coverage, however, the individual could -- upon application, payment of the required premium, and without medical examination -- convert to a permanent plan of insurance written by one of the participating companies which would remain in effect after the individual was discharged from the service.

The premium rates for servicemen under the group plan would be determined by the VA. They were estimated at about $2 a month for $10,000 policies and $1 a month for $5,000 policies, amounts believed sufficient to make the program, including VA administrative costs, self-sustaining. Premiums were to be deducted from servicemen's pay. However, the expenses of the program traceable to "extra hazard" costs during periods of hostilities were to be paid by the Government. These additional costs were estimated by the VA to be about $4 million a year during a period of hostilities such as existed in Viet Nam.

The death gratuity provisions of S 2127 authorized retroactive payments to survivors of military personnel dying from certain specified causes, including action of a hostile force or the "extra hazard of military or naval service." The total cost of the gratuity program was estimated at about $46 million.

The final version of S 2127 was based largely on amendments added in the House which made the bill acceptable to the Administration. The Senate version, which the Administration opposed, was more selective in its coverage than the final version and would have authorized free, Government-financed $10,000 "special indemnity insurance" benefits for survivors of military personnel who were killed on duty in "combat zones."

Rationale of Bill. A system of substantial monthly benefits already existed for survivors of military personnel killed in action or dying from other service-connected causes from Jan. 1, 1957, on. It was called the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) system (PL 84-881). Under that 1956 law establishing DIC, as amended in 1963, for example, payments for a surviving widow were $112 a month plus 12 percent of current basic pay for the deceased serviceman's last rank. The payments, however, were available only to certain classes of beneficiaries: spouses, unmarried children under 18 or dependent parents. A separate system of monthly benefits also existed for survivors of those dying from service-connected causes before Jan. 1, 1957. It was called "death compensation." (1956 Almanac p. 566; Congress and the Nation p. 1352)

Although DIC benefits were generally considered adequate, the following four factors led to enactment of S 2127 in light of the existing world situation: (1) The desire to provide survivors of servicemen killed in action (many of whom were uninsured or uninsurable) with large lump-sum insurance payments in addition to monthly DIC benefits. (2) The unwillingness of most private insurance companies to write life insurance covering servicemen when they were assigned to hostile areas such as Viet Nam. (3) The desire to permit servicemen to provide for persons -- such as brothers, sisters, grown children, non-dependent parents or friends -- other than those eligible for DIC or death compensation. (4) The desire to provide an added inducement for men to seek a service career.

As enacted, the insurance available under S 2127 was basically similar to that available from 1940-51 under the old National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) program. The insurance authorized by the original Senate version of the bill would have been similar to free special indemnity policies available between 1951 and 1956. (Congress and the Nation p. 1372; 1964 Almanac p. 285) Since the end of 1956, no Government insurance against the risk of death in service had been available.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, S 2127:

Life Insurance. Authorized the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to purchase from private insurance companies group life insurance policies to cover members of the armed forces on active duty.

Provided that each member of the armed forces would be insured against death in the amount of $10,000 unless (1) he stated in writing that he did not want the insurance or (2) he chose to be insured in the amount of $5,000. Allowed a person refusing the insurance or choosing the lower amount to obtain the full coverage later upon proof of good health and meeting any other requirements specified by the Veterans Administration.

Provided that the insurance policies authorized under the legislation would terminate 120 days after a member's separation or release from active duty or upon a member's being absent without leave for a period of more than 31 days. Provided that a member, at any time during the period he was covered, could convert the insurance policy to permanent, regular insurance without medical examination.

Stipulated that premiums, as determined by the Veterans' Affairs Administrator, would be deducted from each member's monthly "basic or other pay" until his separation or release from active duty (amounts previously paid would cover the final 120-day period).

Stipulated that the VA would pay each month to the participating insurance companies the costs traceable to "extra hazards" such as currently existed in Viet Nam. (The cost would be determined on the basis of the "excess mortality" suffered by present and former armed services' members insured under the legislation above the mortality incurred by the U.S. civilian male population of the same age as the median age of armed services' members).

Authorized the insured to designate anyone he desired as beneficiary.

Provided that the group insurance would be in addition to any United States Government Life Insurance, National Service Life Insurance or other benefits that the insured might hold or that survivors might be eligible to receive.

Established an Advisory Council on Servicemen's Group Life Insurance consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman, the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce and Health, Education and Welfare, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to meet annually or more often at the call of the Administrator and to assist the Administrator in matters relating to activities carried out under the legislation.

Provided that the insurance would take effect on a date designated by the Administrator (Sept. 29, 1965).

Death Gratuity. Authorized a $5,000 retroactive "death gratuity" payment to survivors of armed services' members who died under specified conditions on or after Jan. 1, 1957, and before the effective date of the insurance provided by S 2127.

Stipulated that death result from (1) action of hostile forces, (2) a military or naval aircraft accident, (3) "the extra hazard of military or naval service," as determined by the VA, or (4) service for which special pay or hazardous duty pay was authorized.

Provided that the payment would be made only if applied for within one year after enactment of S 2127 and if the person receiving the gratuity waived all future death compensation and DIC payments.

Required that the amount of the gratuity be reduced by the amount of any death compensation, DIC, national service life insurance and U.S. Government life insurance payable as a result of the death of the armed forces' member.

Provided that a gratuity payment could go only to a widow or widower, a child or children of the veteran (in equal amounts), or the parents of the veteran, in that order. (The gratuity was designed to aid certain special categories of survivors, namely, those ineligible for DIC and death compensation benefits, such as married children, children over 18 and non-dependent parents, plus any person whose monthly DIC or death compensation benefit was very small -- for example, a parent receiving the minimum single-person DIC payment of $17 a month).

Congressional Action

SENATE. The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 16 reported S 2127 (S Rept 619), authorizing free $10,000 "special indemnity insurance" for members of the armed forces on duty in a combat zone designated by the President on or after Jan. 1, 1962. The insurance would go to certain survivors of military personnel who were killed on active duty in the combat zone or who died within two years after service as a result of injury or disease incurred while serving in the zone. The bill was introduced by Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) June 11.

During Committee hearings Aug. 11, VA Administrator William J. Driver opposed the bill. Driver said that the cost of the program would be superimposed on top of the Government-sponsored DIC program and that, nevertheless, the Administration would prefer to improve survivors' benefits "for all who die in military service, not only those in combat." The VA estimated the cost of the insurance authorized by S 2127 at $2.2 million the first year, increasing to $6.7 million in the fifth year.

Floor Action -- The Senate passed S 2127 by voice vote Aug. 18, then repassed the bill by voice vote with an amendment Aug. 19. Reconsideration of the bill came after voice-vote agreement to an amendment offered by Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) to give the VA Administrator authority to divide the insurance benefits as he considered fair if the surviving spouse had remarried or the family's children were not in the spouse's custody. As originally passed, the bill would have required that the payment go to the surviving spouse only, even if she had remarried and had adequate support, but was not supporting her own children.

HOUSE. In place of S 2127, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee Sept. 15 reported a bill (HR 10873 -- H Rept 1003) providing privately sponsored insurance for all active duty military personnel, as recommended by the Administration.

As introduced by Robert A. Everett (D Tenn.) Sept. 3, HR 10873 proposed a $10,000 group life insurance program for all personnel unless they elected not to be covered or elected to receive only $5,000 coverage. In Committee, the bill was expanded to include, among other things, the $5,000 death gratuity provisions.

The Committee report included a letter from VA Administrator Driver opposing S 2127 but supporting HR 10873.

Floor Action -- The House Sept. 20 passed HR 10873 by a 360-0 roll-call vote without opposition. Following passage, it substituted the language of HR 10873 for that of S 2127, passed the amended S 2127 by voice vote, and returned it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 1004)

FINAL ACTION. The Senate Sept. 22, by voice vote, concurred in the House amendments to S 2127. However, the Senate deleted the wording under the death gratuity section which specified that benefits would be available only if death resulted from "an explosion of an instrumentality of war." Instead, it provided for benefits if death resulted from various specific causes or "the extra hazard of military or naval service, as such hazard may be determined by" the VA Administrator. The effect of this amendment, offered by Talmadge and accepted by voice vote, was to broaden the death gratuity coverage, extending retroactive benefits to survivors of men who died, for example, in the crash of a jeep during training. The amendment increased the cost of the death gratuity section from $19.7 million to $46 million.

The House accepted the Talmadge amendment by voice vote Sept. 23.

ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT SHIFTS TOWARD CIVILIAN PROGRAMS

HR 8122 -- Reported by Joint Atomic Energy Committee (H Rept 349) May 13, 1965.
- Passed by the House on a 352-1 roll-call vote May 20. (See p. 962)
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 24.

PL 89-32 -- Signed into law June 2.

Congress in 1965 authorized $2,555,521,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) for fiscal 1966. The amount was recommended by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and was $36,514,000 less than requested by the Administration. The major reduction was in the advanced space power system (SNAP-50). The public works appropriation bill (HR 9220--PL 89-299), which carried funds for AEC, reduced the total authorized by $143,001,000. (See story p. 208)

In general, the authorization bill reduced amounts for military purposes and increased amounts for civilian atomic energy programs as compared with fiscal 1965. While, in fiscal 1965, 60 percent of AEC funds was spent for military purposes and 40 percent for civilian purposes, in the fiscal 1966 authorization the division was roughly 50-50. The shift was expected to increase when a projected $375 million proton accelerator was developed. (See p. 711)

The total authorized by HR 8122 was $69,016,000 less than the amount appropriated to AEC for fiscal 1965. The decrease resulted primarily from reductions in raw materials costs and in cutbacks in production of fissionable materials and nuclear weapons.

HR 8122 reflected a shift in emphasis of the reactor development program from work on low conversion ratio reactors to more advanced reactors, designed to improve the efficiency of nuclear fuels. The bill authorized AEC to enter into cooperative arrangements, under the cooperative power reactor program, for development of a large seed-blanket reactor (LSBR) and a high-temperature gas-cooled reactor (HTGR). Both were advanced reactors designed to use thorium as a fuel in addition to uranium. The LSBR, moreover, was intended to be a breeder reactor, creating as much as or more fuel than it consumed.

Controversy over California Contract

Under HR 8122, the AEC was permitted to reach an agreement with California for the joint development and construction of a $171.5 million LSBR plant producing 500 megawatts of power. A long-term authorization of $91.5 million for AEC's share of the project was included in the bill, with $25 million earmarked for development preceding a contract. The plant was to have supplied power to pump water from the Feather River in northern California to southern California. It was to operate for as long as nine years on one loading of nuclear fuel -- three or four times as long as nuclear plants in operation.

The cooperative arrangement with California was opposed by Rep. Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.), who cast the only dissenting vote on HR 8122 in the House. Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, May 20 told the House, "I understand the problem of the gentleman from West Virginia. (He) has been told that this is going to eliminate the burning of coal."

Late in 1965, the AEC dropped plans to build the California plant. The AEC Dec. 27 said that Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, director of the AEC's Division of Naval Reactors, had concluded that it was unlikely the reactor core for such a plant could be developed satisfactorily.

Moore Jan. 26, 1966, told the House the project had been dropped, noted that Holifield and Craig Hosmer, ranking GOP member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, were Californians, and said "it was perfectly obvious what their interest really was."

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 8122 authorized:

Operating Expenses:

Raw materials	$ 212,770,000
Special nuclear materials	378,000,000
Weapons	704,400,000
Reactor development	585,963,000
Physical research	239,000,000
Biology and medicine	83,000,000
Training, education and information	15,780,000
Civilian applications of isotopes	12,800,000
Civilian applications of nuclear explosives	17,875,000
Community programs	5,915,000
Program direction and administration	81,500,000
Security investigations	6,300,000
Cost of work for others	7,095,000
Anticipated revenues	-89,622,000
Subtotal, operating	$2,260,776,000

Plant and Capital Equipment:

New construction projects	$ 133,385,000
Construction planning and design	3,000,000
Capital equipment	158,360,000
Subtotal, plant and capital	$ 294,745,000
TOTAL	$2,555,521,000

In addition, the bill:

Extended for one year, to June 30, 1966, the date for approving proposals under the third round of the cooperative power reactor demonstration program.

Authorized the AEC to enter into a cooperative arrangement with a state or with privately, publicly or cooperatively owned utilities or industrial organizations for development of a thorium seed-blanket nuclear powerplant; authorized use of up to $25 million of the funds appropriated for the project, for research and development on the powerplant prior to execution of a contract.

Authorized the AEC to enter into a similar cooperative arrangement for a high-temperature gas-cooled nuclear powerplant; authorized waiver of use charges for special nuclear materials (fissionable material) at this powerplant; authorized the AEC to agree to purchase uranium-233 produced in the reactor during the term of the cooperative arrangement. (A contract for a 330 megawatt plant with the Public Service Co. of Colorado was under negotiation.)

Rescinded prior year authorizations for five projects totaling $60,955,000.

House

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 27, Feb. 2-4, 9-10, 16, March 10-11, 18-19, 24 on the Atomic Energy Commission's fiscal 1966 budget requests.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 27 -- AEC Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg said the proposed fiscal 1966 AEC budget reduced operating costs for raw materials, production of "special nuclear materials" (fissionable material) and nuclear weapons by an estimated $123 million under the fiscal 1965 figure and increased costs for peaceful uses of atomic energy by about $50 million. He said it would be "possible in 1966, without in any way jeopardizing our national security, to make further significant reductions" in AEC programs "most directly related to military requirements."

Concerning raw materials, Seaborg said, "Costs for procurement of uranium concentrates under existing contracts are estimated at $212.8 million, a decrease of $54.7 million from 1965. Contracts for procurement from foreign sources terminate at the end of calendar year 1966." He said costs for the special nuclear materials program were estimated at $378.6 million, a cut of $19.9 million. However, the request did not include "any new production cutbacks in addition to those (cutbacks in production of enriched uranium and plutonium) announced by the President in January and April 1964," Seaborg said. (1964 Almanac p. 459) On Feb. 15 the AEC announced a new cut-back in production of uranium-235. When the reduction was completed at the end of three years, the United States would be producing 60 percent less uranium-235 than in 1964.

Weapons production costs in fiscal 1966 would be about $705.4 million, down from $753.3 million in fiscal 1965, Seaborg said, in line with changing stockpile objectives. He said AEC weapons facilities would be closed in 1966 at Medina Base, San Antonio, Texas, and at Clarksville, Tenn. and that the Oak Ridge, Tenn., Y-12 plant would be reduced by 1,000 employees during calendar 1965.

Seaborg requested an increase in the program for development of civilian and military nuclear reactors. Included under the reactor program, he said, would be increased development of "those advanced reactor concepts which will achieve near-or low-gain breeding," and development of uses of nuclear energy for desalination of sea water.

He also sought increases for various civilian programs, such as biology and medicine, and a $5 million increase, to $17.9 million, for the "plowshare" program to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy. Emphasis would be placed on developing a nuclear excavation technology, Seaborg said.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee May 13 reported HR 8122 (H Rept 349) by unanimous vote, recommending $2,555,521,000. The AEC had requested $2,295,990,000 for operating expenses and $296,045,000 for plant and capital equipment for a total of $2,592,035,000. The Committee cut $35,214,000 from operating funds and made a net reduction of $1.3 million in plant and capital equipment funds.

OPERATING EXPENSES. Major Committee actions on requested authorizations for operating expenses:

Raw Materials. Approved the full request, $212,770,000, for procurement of uranium concentrates under long-term contracts executed in prior years. Said the sum was below the costs for fiscal 1965 because fiscal 1966 costs were estimated to drop by 18 percent.

Special Nuclear Materials. Cut the request for special nuclear materials (fissionable material) by $625,000, to $378 million. Said the decrease of about $20 million below the fiscal 1965 level was due to the effect of cutbacks in the production of enriched uranium and the shutdown of three uranium production reactors announced in 1964. The further cutback announced Feb. 15 -- (see above) would produce an additional saving of $625,000 (the amount of the cut) in fiscal 1966, the report said.

Weapons. Said that a reduction in nuclear weapon production activities during the previous few years was "reflected in reduced costs for the weapons program." Authorized $704.4 million -- a cut of $1 million in the request -- and said the $1 million could be allocated instead to a meson physics facility to be constructed at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (see below).

Reactor Development. Authorized $585,963,000, a reduction of $9.8 million in the over-all $595,763,000 requested for development of nuclear powerplants for central power stations, commercial ships and military and space requirements.

Civilian Power Reactors. Said that, in general, the civilian power reactor program was "characterized by a continuing shift in emphasis from development of low conversion ratio light water reactors to the more advanced converter and breeder-type reactors which held the promise of a more effective utilization of our nuclear fuel resources." Said work on the fast breeder reactor program would be increased by about $8.1 million during fiscal 1966. Endorsed "a Government-supported program directed to the achievement of our ultimate goal in nuclear power -- the creation of a virtually limitless supply of energy," but said that "continual vigilance must be exercised to phase the Government out of further development of improvements to types of reactors which are commercially available, which effort should be carried forward by private industry."

Authorized $70.8 million, a reduction of $1 million, to be "applied against the program generally." Recommended that within the $70.8 million, the AEC allocate $500,000 to speed up the fast reactor fuel development program. Included in the over-all sum $1 million (in addition to $6 million previously authorized) for continuing the cooperative program with Canada for joint

development and exchange of information on heavy water technology.

Large Seed-Blanket Reactor. Authorized the AEC to enter into a cooperative arrangement for the seed-blanket nuclear reactor (LSBR) and authorized appropriation of $91.5 million (the full request) for the project. Said it assumed from testimony that the negotiations with California "aim at a mutually beneficial flow of power between the parties and that the state does not intend to utilize LSBR generation to serve directly customers now receiving service or otherwise enter the commercial power business unless the parties in interest fail to consummate a satisfactory agreement." The Committee amended the draft bill to permit the AEC to enter into a cooperative agreement with participants other than a state to cover the contingency that California could not carry out the arrangement. It permitted the AEC to use $25 million of the authorized appropriation for the LSBR for research and development work on the reactor before a contract was executed.

High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor. Authorized the AEC to enter into a cooperative arrangement for a high-temperature gas-cooled nuclear reactor; authorized appropriation of $40,863,000 (the amount requested) for the project; and authorized the AEC to waive use charges at the project totaling an estimated $6,443,000 and to agree to purchase uranium-233 produced at the reactor during the period of the cooperative arrangement. Said the arrangement would be made with the Public Service Co. of Colorado and the General Dynamics Corp.

Euratom. Approved the $2.9 million authorization requested for continuing the second five-year joint research program with the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

Merchant Ship Reactors. Increased the $1.4 million authorization requested for the merchant ship reactor program by $1.1 million to a total of $2.5 million because the request was "insufficient to carry out a significant effort in this field."

Naval Propulsion Reactors. Added $2 million to the $96,550,000 requested for the naval propulsion reactor program, which the Committee said would permit work on the research submarine program to continue at the requested level without delaying work on a destroyer nuclear-core development program.

SNAP. Reduced the $22 million requested for development of the advanced space power system (SNAP-50) to $12 million, but recommended the full requests for other SNAP projects. Said SNAP-50 was "in the advanced technology phase" and was "not seriously considered as a project with significant development objectives."

Physical Research. In balance, recommended the full $239 million requested for physical research, but within the total, cut $500,000 for high-energy physics, leaving $100 million, and cut $1 million -- to $22.5 million -- for controlled thermonuclear research. Reallocated the $1.5 million cut to medium energy physics research and development, thus providing a total authorization of $9 million. Recommended that at least $2 million of the funds be used for research and development for a proposed Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory meson physics facility.

Biology and Medicine. Authorized $83 million, a cut of $2 million in the request, for the biology and medicine program. Said "a significant portion" of the cut should be applied against the AEC's program for study of atmospheric radioactivity and fallout because "no special justification has been presented for this relatively rapid rate of growth for the fallout study program."

Training and Education. Recommended the fiscal 1965 sum, $15,780,000 -- a cut of $1,070,000 -- for the training, education and information program.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. The Committee cut $3,955,000 from requested plant and equipment projects but added $2,655,000 that was not requested, for a net cut of $1.3 million. The largest reduction was $750,000 in a request for $1.5 million for capital equipment in the SNAP-50 program. The Committee added $1.2 million for architecture and engineering on the meson physics laboratory at Los Alamos.

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 20 passed HR 8122 by a 352-1 roll-call vote, with Arch A. Moore (R W.Va.) the sole dissenter. Prior to passage, the House rejected two efforts by Moore to delete the authority for cooperative work on the seed-blanket reactor. His motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the authorization was rejected by a 43-313 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 962)

Moore objected to the provision on these grounds: it would set a precedent by giving California "the first state-owned public nuclear power facility"; the AEC and the taxpayers would be assuming "an open-end obligation to furnish all the money needed for construction of the system over the fixed cost" of $80 million to be contributed by California; there had been "difficulties," announced after the agreement had been reached, which could make it doubtful that the core to be furnished by the Government could last nine years. He mentioned at one point that he was "sorry" the project "happens to be" in the "home state" of Joint Committee Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.).

Holifield replied that this project would not set a precedent because there were in existence three cooperative reactors which the AEC would offer for sale at the end of the cooperative arrangement to the cooperating group and in this case "the principle is practically the same although it is arranged a little differently; the state would pay for the entire costs of the powerplant construction as well as for use of steam from the plant and maintenance of the core, for a total of $161.7 million, whereas the AEC would pay $91.5 million; and the fuel life problem would be solved or the reactor would not be built "because we are going to build the reactor on the basis of a nine-year life." Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), ranking GOP member of the Committee, explained that the Government "gets into this area in developing and building these plants where there are uncertainties because there are uncertainties. It is to the advantage of the taxpayers of the country to get answers in these areas of uncertainty." Holifield said the project would bring "into existence the utilization of thorium which will multiply uranium energy sources by a factor of from 25 to 50.... It will breed as much fuel as it consumes eventually and that is the goal we are moving toward." Holifield added, "I understand the problem of the gentleman from West Virginia. (He) has been told that this is going to eliminate the burning of coal. Why, we have figures to show that the burning of coal is going to increase as long as we have

coal to burn." He pointed out, however, that new fuel sources would be needed when the coal supply was depleted and in areas which currently had no coal, oil or gas. Also during the debate Thomas G. Morris (D N.M.) indicated that Holifield and Hosmer had taken "the initiative in broadening this authorization to assure the country that the state of California was not trying to get something that no one else would be entitled to participate in...."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 20 -- Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.) -- Delete authority for a cooperative arrangement for developing a large seed-blanket reactor. Standing vote, 7-57.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Authorize appropriation of "not to exceed" $25 million for research and development on the large seed-blanket reactor during contract negotiations. (The amendment added the "not to exceed" stipulation to the figure, which was already in the bill.) Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee May 14 reported legislation (S 1957 -- S Rept 191) identical to HR 8122 and H Rept 349.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate May 24 passed HR 8122 by voice vote, without opposition, clearing the bill for the President's signature.

Atom Smasher Site

Controversy surrounded efforts by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1965 to select a site for a 200-Bev (billion electron volt) proton accelerator.

The accelerator would be the largest atom smasher in the world. It would cost an estimated $348 million to build and at least $50 million annually to operate. As a consequence, the area in which the accelerator was built would reap substantial economic rewards. (The fiscal 1967 budget estimated the cost of the accelerator as $375 million, and requested $2.2 million to continue with design studies.)

The AEC considered the accelerator a necessary instrument for a further step in nuclear physics research. The accelerator, it was hoped, would provide new information on the nucleus of the atom.

In January 1965, the AEC prepared and President Johnson approved a "Policy for National Action in the Field of High Energy Physics" which supported construction of the 200-Bev accelerator laboratory. The accelerator also was supported by testimony on high energy physics research given at Joint Atomic Energy Committee hearings March 2-5.

Early plans of the AEC called for selection of a site in calendar 1965, but the timetable later was extended into 1966.

The AEC listed the following criteria for a site:

(1) There must be at least 3,000 acres of reasonably level, stable land either owned by or relatively available to the Government.

(2) The site must have a potential powerload of several hundred megawatts and a minimum of 2,000 gallons per minute of clean, cool water.

(3) It must be reasonably close to commercial and industrial centers, including research and development activities.

(4) It must be reasonably close to communities having adequate housing, cultural and educational facilities for some 2,000 scientific and technical personnel and their families.

(5) It must be close to adequate surface transportation systems and a major airport with frequent service to major U.S. cities.

Areas for sites were proposed by states, counties, cities, universities, chambers of commerce, development agencies and others. By Sept. 13, the AEC had narrowed a list of 126 proposed areas (containing over 200 sites in 46 states) to 85 areas in 43 states. It eliminated altogether sites in North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.

The AEC Sept. 13 sent a list of the 85 areas to a special 11-member committee of the National Academy of Sciences for further evaluation and for recommendations.

Politics Charged

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), ranking minority member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, Sept. 15 called the atom smasher "one of Washington's biggest political hot potatoes" and charged that "in face of the political pros' onslaught, the AEC has become mired in a mammoth pork barrel." Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.), chairman of the House Republican Conference, Sept. 27 predicted that the site would not be selected until after the 1966 elections.

The huge accelerator laboratory would have a diameter of about one mile, would require six to eight years to build, and in size would rank second only to the John F. Kennedy Space Center in Florida among the nation's scientific complexes. The accelerator itself would be the largest scientific instrument in the world. It would be almost seven times as powerful as the accelerator at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, which, at 33-Bev, was the most powerful in the world.

The entire complex would include an injector-booster accelerator system, a main accelerator ring, internal and external experimental areas and other service structures. The laboratory would employ more than 2,000 scientists and technicians.

Other Nuclear Developments

Disarmament Meetings. A 114-nation Disarmament Commission met at the United Nations April 21-June 17 and urged resumption of the 17-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference. The Geneva Conference resumed July 28, under UN auspices, and held generally fruitless discussions on means to halt the proliferation of national nuclear forces and on a general test-ban treaty to cover underground nuclear testing. The Conference adjourned Sept. 16.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) Oct. 1 told the Senate, "We simply cannot, with the scientific information available to us, undertake a comprehensive test-ban treaty which would ban underground testing without on-site inspection."

Red China. Communist China May 14 announced the explosion over "western areas" of its second atomic bomb. The official communique said China was developing nuclear weapons for defensive purposes and would never be the first to use them. The bomb's explosive force was believed to have been about the same as that of China's first atomic bomb, exploded on Oct. 16, 1964. That bomb was estimated to have had the explosive force of 20,000 tons of TNT, the size of the 1945 Hiroshima bomb.

NASA AUTHORIZATION

HR 7717 -- Reported by House Science and Astronautics Committee (H Rept 273) May 3, 1965.
- Passed by the House on a 389-11 roll-call vote May 6. (See p. 960)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee (S Rept 188) May 13.
- Passed by the Senate on a 79-4 roll-call vote June 2. (See p. 1043)
- Conference report (H Rept 514) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 16.

PL 89-53 -- Signed into law June 28.

Congress in 1965 authorized $5,190,396,200 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in fiscal 1966. The amount was slightly under the $5,227,506,000 authorization for NASA in fiscal 1965. The space budget began to level off in fiscal 1965 after a steep climb as construction of facilities was completed.

The authorization for NASA in HR 7717 was $69,603,800 below the Administration request and was about halfway between the House and Senate figures --$6,551,350 more than the House had authorized and $6,430,150 less than the Senate sum.

The largest cut made in the Administration request was $38,929,000 from the research and development category. Of that cut, $30 million was an across-the-board reduction in the Administration's request of $2,997,385,000 for Project Apollo, the final project in the manned lunar landing program. After the reductions, the research and development sum was $4,536,971,000, by far the largest category in the bill.

HR 7717 included a provision stating the sense of Congress that "it is in the national interest to distribute funds as widely as possible" across the nation and that NASA "should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds whenever feasible." The provision reflected concern in Congress that NASA funds were being concentrated in the coastal states, especially in an area extending from Florida to Texas.

The bill authorized unbudgeted funds for three programs which NASA had proposed to terminate. These included $6 million in the nuclear-electric systems category for further work on the SNAP-8 generator system; and, in the chemical propulsion category, $7.5 million for continued development of the M-1 liquid-hydrogen, liquid-oxygen engine, and $6.2 million for continued development of the 260-inch solid-fuel booster with a 6-million-pound thrust.

HR 7717 also included a total of $62,376,350 for construction of NASA facilities -- $12,323,650 below the request. It authorized $5 million for construction of the Electronics Research Center in Cambridge, Mass., for which the Administration had requested $10 million.

The bill authorized $591,048,850 for NASA administrative operations -- $18,351,150 under the request.

Subsequently, in the Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 7997) Congress appropriated $5,175,000,000 for NASA for fiscal 1966. (See story p. 154) The appropriation was broken down as follows: $4,531,000,000 for research and development, $60,000,000 for construction, and $584,000,000 for administrative operations. The $5,971,000 research and development cut was an across-the-board reduction.

In its consideration of HR 7997, the Senate rejected by a 16-61 roll-call vote an amendment by William Proxmire (D Wis.) to reduce NASA appropriations by 5 percent, or $259,515,260. Proximire contended that space activities were consuming "too great a proportion of our national resources."

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 7717 authorized the following funds:

Research and Development	
Manned space flight	
Apollo (lunar flight, landing)	$2,967,385,000
Gemini (2-man flight)	242,100,000
Advanced missions (after Apollo)	10,000,000
Physics and astronomy	165,900,000
Lunar and planetary exploration	213,115,000
Bioscience	31,500,000
Meteorological satellites	42,700,000
Communications satellites	2,800,000
Applications of satellite technology	28,700,000
Launch vehicle development	63,600,000
Launch vehicle procurement	178,700,000
Space vehicle systems	35,000,000
Electronics systems	34,400,000
Human factor systems	14,900,000
Basic research	22,000,000
Nuclear-electric systems	33,000,000
Nuclear rockets	58,000,000
Solar and chemical power	14,200,000
Chemical propulsion	43,700,000
Aeronautics	42,200,000
Tracking and data acquisition	242,321,000
Sustaining university program	46,000,000
Technology utilization	4,750,000
Subtotal, Research and Development	$4,536,971,000
Construction of facilities	62,376,350
Administrative Operations	591,048,850
TOTAL	$5,190,396,200

Background

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 452; 1963 Almanac p. 413; 1962 Almanac p. 425.

Congress in 1964 authorized $5,227,506,000 for NASA in fiscal 1965. This sum was slightly under the $5,350,820,400 authorized for fiscal 1964, but still well above the fiscal 1963 figure of $3,744,115,250. Appropriated amounts differed slightly from these figures.

NASA requests for fiscal 1966 funds totaled $5,260,000,000, broken down as follows: research and development, $4,575,900,000; construction of facilities, $74,700,000; administrative operations, $609,400,000.

House

COMMITTEE -- Science and Astronautics.

ACTION -- May 3 reported HR 7717 (H Rept 273) authorizing $5,183,844,850 for NASA in fiscal 1966. Administration estimates were reduced by $103.4 million, but another $27.2 million was added for 3 unbudgeted projects, for a net reduction of $76.2 million. The Committee reduced Administration requests as follows:

Apollo. The estimate of $3 billion was cut by $30 million to encourage "program improvements."

Astronomical observatories. NASA asked for $32.5 million for five observatories; the Committee cut out $6.2 million for the fifth.

Geophysical observatories. Similarly, $5.4 million for a seventh observatory was dropped.

Surveyor lander. $85.6 million asked; $1.5 million cut.

Lunar Orbiter. $37 million asked; $1 million cut.

Launch vehicle procurement. $194.5 million asked; a "nominal" $5 million cut.

Centaur maintenance. $19.4 million asked; $10 million cut.

Tracking and data acquisition. $246.2 million asked; $3,879,000 cut.

Construction of facilities. $74.7 million asked; $14 million cut. Of this, $10 million allocated to the controversial Electronics Research Center in Cambridge, Mass., was deleted on grounds that the funds could not be used in fiscal 1966. (For background, see 1963 Almanac p. 412 and 1964 Almanac p. 452. For appropriations action, see this volume, p. 154.)

Administrative operations. $609.4 million asked; $23.4 million cut.

The Committee increased Administration estimates for three projects.

The $27 million requested for nuclear-electric systems was raised to $33 million to permit continued work on the SNAP-8 generator system.

The $30 million asked for chemical propulsion was increased by $21.2 million to continue two programs: development of the M-1 liquid-hydrogen, liquid-oxygen engine ($15 million) and the 260-inch solid-fuel booster with a 6-million-pound thrust ($6.2 million). NASA had proposed that both programs be terminated.

Minority Views. Minority members of the Committee presented a number of additional views on HR 7717. Fulton (Pa.) urged that propulsion research be placed under the Office of Advanced Research and Technology rather than being subject to the "changing whims and budgetary constraints" of the Office of Manned Space Flight and the Office of Space Science and Applications. Fulton also proposed the establishment of an inspector general within NASA, and he was joined by Bell (Calif.) in recommending more research in nuclear propulsion.

Roudebush (Ind.), Rumsfeld (Ill.), Gurney (Fla.) and Conable (N.Y.) expressed concern over the "apparent low priority" given to development of a military space capability. They were joined by Mosher (Ohio), Pelly (Wash.) and Wydler (N.Y.) in opposing the Cambridge, Mass., site for the Electronics Research Center.

Wydler proposed that military control of space be placed on a "crash basis" equal in priority to Apollo, and, with Roudebush, opposed the continuation of the M-1 liquid oxygen-hydrogen engine.

FLOOR ACTION

The House May 6 passed HR 7717, without amendment, by a roll-call vote of 389-11. An open rule for three hours of debate previously had been adopted by a 389-0 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 960)

Debate on HR 7717 was conducted almost entirely by members of the House Science and Astronautics Committee which had written the bill. As Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) put it, in asking approval of the rule, "I want to be very frank, very sincere, and very honest with the House and admit that I do not know anything about this legislation and know very little about NASA and what it is doing. I do not think anybody else in the House knows too much about it either.... We are going to have to take it on faith...." Both Republicans and Democrats on the Committee, however, expressed strong support for NASA's program in general, confining their criticism to details of the space effort.

Of the 11 Republicans voting against HR 7717, only H.R. Gross (Iowa) voiced opposition to NASA's costliest undertaking -- the effort to place a man on the moon. Acknowledging that he had supported the effort at the start, he said, "I am all through as of today voting for $3 billion for a moon program and I will not again vote for it so long as we are in shooting wars and trying to finance the rest of the world."

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.), chairman of the House Republican Conference, explained his reason for voting against the bill on other grounds. Noting that from 78 to 80 percent of NASA's funds were being spent in the coastal states, he said "this is the only method available to those of us in the great central section of the United States in expressing our deep concern and sincere disappointment over the failure of the national space agency to follow through on their earlier commitments to recognize our section of the country." Laird and Gross were among nine Midwesterners voting "nay."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7717 authorized fiscal 1966 appropriations as follows:

Research and Development	$4,537,121,000
Construction of Facilities	60,675,000
Administrative Operations	586,048,850
TOTAL	$5,183,844,850

The bill also stated the sense of Congress that "it is in the national interest" to distribute federal research funds as widely as possible and that NASA "should explore ways and means" of spending its R&D funds "on a geographical basis whenever feasible...."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

ACTION -- May 13 reported HR 7717 (S Rept 188) authorizing $5,196,826,350. This was $12,981,500 more than the House version. The Committee made the following major changes in the bill as passed by the House:

Apollo. Restored the $30 million "across-the-board" cut made by the House, but then reduced funds for Apollo extension systems by $24 million.

Launch vehicle development. Restored a $3 million cut voted by the House.

Nuclear electric systems. Authorized the $27 million requested by the Administration, compared with $33 million voted by the House.

Chemical propulsion. Authorized $36.2 million, compared with $30 million requested by the Administration and $51.2 million voted by the House.

Construction of facilities. Authorized $67.4 million, compared with $74.7 million requested and $60.7 million voted by the House. The Committee restored $10 million allocated to the controversial Electronics Research Center in Cambridge, Mass., which had been deleted by the House on grounds that the funds could not be used in fiscal 1966.

(Continued on next page)

Administrative operations. Authorized $596.1 million, compared with $609.4 million requested and $586 million voted by the House.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 2 passed by a 79-4 roll-call vote and sent to conference with the House an amended bill authorizing appropriations of $5,196,826,350 for NASA.

Before passage, the Senate by voice vote adopted en bloc a series of committee amendments. The Senate by a 59-26 roll-call vote also adopted a motion by Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) to table (kill) an amendment to limit the waiver of U.S. property rights in inventions developed in connection with research under NASA contracts. The amendment was sponsored by Russell B. Long (D La.). (For voting, see chart p. 1043)

Voting against passage were Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.).

Most debate on HR 7717 concerned Long's amendment to limit the waiver of patent rights. Long's amendment would have permitted the Administrator of NASA to waive U.S. property rights in inventions made under NASA contracts only if he determined that a private inventor had an equity in a patent on an invention that had not been financed by the Government, and that the waiver would "promote substantially" the use of the invention in the national interest. The "equity" provision of the amendment would have required a determination by the Administrator that an individual had made a sufficient contribution to an invention, without financial assistance from the Government, to justify the waiving of all or part of the resulting patent.

Long said his amendment would prevent the NASA Administrator from granting private patents on research carried out under the research and development authorization in the bill "when he does not know on what he is granting a waiver." Long said the Administrator under existing law had authority to waive patent rights at the time of the contract "if he finds it in the national interest to do so," but that he had been granting waivers "without knowing what the patent would be and without knowing whether it would be of great value or slight value." He asked, "How would he know whether it was in the national interest to waive certain patent rights if he did not know what the patent would be and what it pertained to or what value it had...." Long said, "By 1970, almost $25 billion will be spent under the research program of NASA alone. Do we desire the 192 million people of our country to have the benefit of that $25 billion of research, or do we wish those benefits to be locked up for a few special interests, a few large private companies which have filed for private patent rights on it."

Long's amendment was opposed by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), who said that Long was "rather exaggerating the idea of the Government giving things away." Saltonstall said that since NASA's existing waiver regulations had come into effect, "there have been 4,480 NASA contracts where waiver at the time of contracting could have been considered, yet only seven waivers were granted."

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), ranking Republican on the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, also opposed the amendment. She said it "may be a good amendment or it may be a bad one," but the Committee had held no hearings "on the subject of patents." She said that hearings "on several bills which would establish a uniform Government patent policy" were being held by the Senate Judiciary Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee, and that she would oppose the amendment "until hearings have been held and made available for evaluation...." (For story on patent hearings, see p. 887)

In other debate, William Proxmire (D Wis.) said that "as a Senator from the Midwest," he was troubled by the fact that "approximately 80 percent of the NASA budget is spent in the coastal states, in the well-known 'space crescent' extending from Florida around through Texas." He noted that the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee had amended a House provision of HR 7717 urging the distribution of funds "on a geographical basis" by dropping the geographical reference. He said the Committee had made "this innocuous but laudatory provision more innocuous and less laudatory," and that as the bill stood, NASA could distribute funds "perhaps upon some other criteria, like the size of business."

In response, Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), chairman of the Committee, said that earlier language in the provision referred specifically to geographical distribution, and that there was no question but that the Committee intended that the expenditure of R&D funds "should involve attention to geographical distribution." However, Anderson said that "the desire for widespread distribution is limited by other, more important considerations," such as the question of "who can best and most economically do the job on the basis of past performance records and bids."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7717 authorized fiscal 1966 appropriations as follows:

Research and Development	$4,533,350,000
Construction of Facilities	67,376,350
Administrative Operations	596,100,000
TOTAL	$5,196,826,350

The bill also stated the sense of Congress that "it is in the national interest" to distribute federal research funds as widely as possible and that NASA "should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds whenever feasible." (The House-passed version urged distribution "on a geographical basis whenever feasible.")

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 2 -- Long (D La.) -- Permit the NASA Administrator to waive U.S. property rights in inventions made under NASA contracts if he determines that an inventor has sufficient equity in an invention not financed by the Government, and that the waiver would "promote substantially" the use of the invention in the national interest. Tabled, 59-26 roll-call vote.

Conference

The House and Senate June 16 agreed by voice votes to the conference report (H Rept 514) on HR 7717, authorizing $5,190,395,200 for NASA -- a figure approximately splitting the difference between amounts authorized earlier by the House and Senate.

Following are the major settlements agreed to by the conferees, who filed their report June 15:

Apollo. Agreed to the House's $30 million across-the-board cut instead of the Senate's $24 million cut in Apollo extension systems funds.

Geophysical observatories. Agreed to the Senate's restoration of $5.4 million for a seventh observatory which the House had deferred.

Launch vehicle development. Accepted the full $4 million requested and voted by the Senate for supporting research and technology. The House had cut $3 million on grounds that the activity should be handled by the office of Advanced Research and Technology instead of the office of Space Science and Applications.

Launch vehicle procurement. Agreed to the $10.8 million Senate cut in the Centaur program instead of the $10 million House figure. Noted that although the House and Senate Centaur cuts were similar in amount, they

Major 1965 Space Achievements

Major achievements of the U.S. space program in 1965 were five two-man Gemini flights of increasing length and complexity, and close-up photographs of Mars transmitted by a space probe, Mariner IV. The purpose of the Gemini flights was to perfect devices and techniques for Project Apollo, designed to carry men to the moon before the end of 1969. The photographs of Mars revealed, in the view of most scientists, the improbability of the existence of life on that planet.

Gemini. In his press conference March 20, President Johnson said, "...I gave Mr. Webb (James E. Webb, NASA administrator) and his group every dollar in the budget this year that they asked for a manned space flight." In a press conference Aug. 29, the President said that the schedule to get a man on the moon "is going along very well...but I don't want to be over-optimistic... A lot of hard work is ahead of us. It is going to be very costly in both time and resources." Generally, in the 1965 Gemini flights, men performed far above expectations, while machines proved fallible. The flights and what they achieved:

Gemini 3 -- Manned by astronauts Virgil I. Grissom and John W. Young, Gemini 3 was the first maneuverable space craft. The craft March 23 made three orbits in four hours, 53 minutes.

Gemini 4 -- Astronauts Edward H. White 2nd and James A. McDivitt June 3-7 orbited the earth 62 times in Gemini 4. During the flight, White left the space craft and maneuvered himself in space for 23 minutes, the first American astronaut to take a "walk in space."

Gemini 5 -- In a flight lasting 190 hours and 53 minutes and orbiting the earth 120 times, astronauts L. Gordon Cooper Jr. and Charles Conrad Jr. broke the previous record for number of orbits (81) and time in space (119 hours) set in 1963 by a Russian cosmonaut. At the end of six orbits it was feared the mission would be ended, but the astronauts cut electricity use to a minimum, nursed the electrical system back to the point of normal power and continued the flight on a day-to-day-basis.

Gemini 6 and 7 -- A meeting Dec. 15 of two space ships 180 miles above the earth represented the greatest success up until that time in the U.S. program to land a man on the moon. Gemini 7, flown by astronauts Frank Borman and James A. Lovell Jr., was launched Dec. 4. Gemini 6, manned by astronauts Walter Schirra Jr. and Maj. Thomas Stafford, was launched Dec. 15 and reached the point of rendezvous with Gemini 7 in four orbits. The space ships flew in formation for four hours, separated at one time by only one foot. Gemini 6 was only 26 hours aloft, descending Dec. 16, but Gemini 7 remained aloft for 330 hours and 33 minutes, longer than any previous space flight. It came down Dec. 18.

Mariner IV. After a 325-million mile flight that began Nov. 28, 1964, the Mariner IV space probe July 15 transmitted the first close-up photographs of Mars. The planet "fly-by" brought Mariner IV within 6,118 miles of the planet. The photographs, the first close-up photographs of another planet, showed a crater-pocked landscape lacking any sign of water erosion or other indication that life might be sustained on Mars. President Johnson said July 29, "It may be, it just may be, that life as we know it with its humanity is more unique than many have thought, and we must remember this."

MOL. President Johnson Aug. 25 announced that he had directed the Defense Department to develop a $1.5-billion manned orbiting laboratory to conduct defense-related research in space. The largest space craft yet planned by the U.S., MOL would consist of a Gemini capsule attached to a 42-foot long cannister. Astronauts were to return to earth in the capsule, leaving the cannister in orbit. The defense appropriation (HR 9221) earmarked $150 million for development of MOL. (See story p. 168)

Ranger Shots. The Ranger 8 unmanned craft Feb. 20 crash-landed in the moon's Sea of Tranquility after transmitting 7,162 pictures of the lunar surface. Ranger 9, launched March 21, transmitted 6,000 pictures before crashing only four miles off target in the Alphonsus crater.

Soviet Feats. A Russian cosmonaut, Aleksei A. Leonov, March 18 was the first man to step outside a space craft and float in space. Russian viewers saw the maneuver and other activities of Leonov and his fellow cosmonaut on television. The flight lasted 26 hours 17 orbits. Russia July 16 demonstrated a powerful new booster rocket, Proton I, that lifted into orbit the heaviest payload, 26,000 pounds. The heaviest payload lifted by the U.S. was 19,000 pounds. Dr. George E. Mueller, chief of manned flight for NASA, said it would take "a great number of years" for the U.S. to achieve first place in space.

COMSAT. In its third year, the Communications Satellite Corp. (COMSAT), the private company established by Congress in 1962 to operate a global communications satellite system (1962 Almanac p. 546), continued its slow progress. Among problems not yet solved were: should COMSAT provide use of Early Bird satellite channels directly to U.S. television networks for overseas broadcasts or lease the channels to U.S. telecommunications carriers which would provide the channels for the networks; how to cope with European disinterest in use of Early Bird channels and the high rates charged by European ground stations (Early Bird, with a 240-channel capacity, leased only 68 circuits in 1965); agreement on tariffs and rates of return for COMSAT -- a question for the Federal Communications Commission; a decision on an application by the American Broadcasting Co. to build and operate its own satellite system for domestic TV, a challenge to COMSAT's claimed exclusive control of U.S. commercial satellites.

were based on different aspects of the Centaur program, and stipulated that the $10.8 million cut "should be administered by NASA within the total Centaur procurement."

Nuclear-electric systems. Agreed with the House's $33 million, an increase of $6 million over the request and Senate figure, to permit continued work on the SNAP-8 generator system, which NASA had proposed to terminate. Stipulated that the project "shall be continued" and that "the funds authorized for SNAP-8 shall be utilized for no other purposes."

Chemical propulsion. Recommended a compromise $7.5 million to be used "only" for continued development of the M-1 liquid-hydrogen, liquid-oxygen engine, for which no funds were requested or authorized by the Senate but $15 million was authorized by the House.

Tracking and data acquisition. Agreed to the House's total $242,321,000 -- $3,879,000 below the request and Senate figure.

Construction of facilities. Authorized $62,376,350, a compromise between the House's $60,675,000 and the Senate's $67,376,350 but $12,323,650 under the request. Provided a compromise $5 million (request and Senate: $10 million, House: none) for the Electronics Research Center in Cambridge, Mass.

Administrative operations. Agreed to a compromise $591,048,850 -- $18,351,150 below the request.

Research funds. Accepted Senate language on distribution of federal research funds, instead of House language urging distribution "on a geographical basis whenever feasible."

During House debate June 16, J. Edward Roush (D Ind.), James G. Fulton (R Pa.) and Ken Hechler (D W.Va.) objected to acceptance by the conferees of Senate language on the distribution of NASA funds. The Senate provision stated the sense of Congress that "it is in the national interest" to distribute funds as widely as possible and that NASA "should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds whenever feasible." Conferees dropped stronger House language urging distribution "on a geographical basis whenever feasible..."

Other House debate concerned funding of the three projects which NASA had proposed to eliminate. The bill's authorization of $7.5 million for the M-1 engine was of particular concern to Rep. John W. Wydler (R N. Y.) who said the Science and Astronautics Committee had been told that "anything less than" the $15 million which the House had authorized "would produce a program that was in effect of no value." Committee Chairman George P. Miller (D Calif.) replied that the engine was not yet needed and $7.5 million would "keep the program going for one year." "Although this will slow down the engine and in the long run will cost us more," he added, "nevertheless we will not scrap the $100 million or more we have in it." In defense of funding all three projects, Rep. Fulton said they were vital to the space program and had been "brought to advanced stages of completion, certainly 50 percent," at a cost of "millions of dollars," and it was illogical to eliminate them.

Wydler also objected to authorizing $5 million for the Electronics Research Center because the program "has slipped one year, yet in spite of that we are being asked to continue to appropriate money for it as though it were going on as originally planned." Miller replied that "the Senate had before us (in conference) some information that the matter was coming along much faster and that they will be able to get into it much sooner than they previously believed."

NATIONAL STOCKPILES

S 28 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 56) Feb. 8, 1965.

- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Feb. 9.

The two houses of Congress and the Executive Branch were unable to agree in 1965 on a major overhaul of stockpiling laws. A bill (S 28), passed Feb. 9 by the Senate, was unsatisfactory, for different reasons, to the Administration and to Members of the House.

Involved in the stockpiling issue are both national security -- the acquiring of materials essential in case of war -- and the impact of government actions on the national economy -- the disposal of unneeded items from the stockpile without disrupting the private economy.

Late in 1965 the Administration used the threat of unloading aluminum from the stockpile to persuade aluminum producers to rescind a price increase and announced the sale of a large quantity of copper to ease a shortage of that metal.

S 28 would have consolidated the three existing U.S. stockpiles into two stockpiles, one containing materials sufficient to meet stockpiling objectives to be set by the President, and the other consisting of excess materials. Materials from the excess inventory could be sold provided neither house of Congress vetoed the action. It was hoped to dispose of $4.5 billion worth of excess items without disrupting domestic markets or relations with U.S. allies.

Three Members of the House, testifying at hearings held by the House Armed Services Committee, objected that S 28 would transfer to the Executive Branch power over disposal of materials which had been largely vested in Congress. The Members, all from districts with mineral interests, were Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Laurence J. Burton (R Utah) and Ed Edmondson (D Okla.). Officials of the Bureau of the Budget and Justice Department, on the other hand, objected that the provision for disapproval of a disposal action by one house of Congress violated the principal of the separation of powers.

S 28 provided that the General Services Administration, under the President, would administer the stockpiles. Existing law vested the authority in the President, who had delegated responsibility to the Office of Emergency Planning. The OEP, at the House Armed Services Committee hearings, recommended that S 28 be amended to vest authority to administer the stockpiles in the President.

Background

The first stockpiling law, enacted in 1939, established a stockpile of strategic materials to meet national defense needs and free the United States from dependence on foreign supplies "in times of national emergency." Subsequent legislation, including the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of 1946, set up three separate major stockpiles: the national and supplemental stockpiles and the Defense Production Act inventory.

The national stockpile, the largest of the three, contained materials determined to be of critical necessity to the United States in time of emergency. The supplemental stockpile contained materials of both strategic and nonstrategic value acquired by the Government under the farm surplus disposal law -- the Agricultural Trade Develop-

ment and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480). This Act authorized barter agreements under which materials were obtained for the supplemental stockpile. The Defense Production Act inventory contained strategic and nonstrategic materials acquired by the Government under the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Domestic Mineral Program Extension Act of 1953. These programs expanded the defense production base by authorizing Government loans and Government commitments to buy raw materials for defense use, stockpiling or resale.

Under existing law, affirmative action of Congress was required for disposal of materials in the national and supplemental stockpiles. In 1965 Congress approved 15 separate bills permitting disposal of 25 items. The items ranged from copper (210,000 tons), zinc (350,000 tons) and lead (150,000 tons) to the chemical hyoscine (2,100 ounces). The acquisition costs of the materials amounted to $988,799,910.

As reported by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, the cost value of materials in the national stockpile, the supplemental stockpile and Defense Production Act inventory as of Aug. 31, 1965, totaled $8,142,695,722.

Senate

After a two-year study of stockpiling practices the Senate Armed Services Committee May 26, 1964, reported a bill (S 2272) to revise the stockpiling laws. The Senate took no action on S 2272. (1964 Almanac p. 461)

The Committee Feb. 8, 1965, reported S 28 (S Rept 56), amended. It closely followed the provision of the 1964 bill. The report carried tables showing the following stockpile inventories and the market value, as of Sept. 30, 1964, of the excess over current objectives (estimated needs):

(in millions)

Stockpile Inventories	Short Tons	Excess	Value of Excess
National	26.6	6.5	$2,795
Supplemental	18.3	10.1	822
Def. Prod. Act	6.6	6.6	832
CCC	.4	.4	18
On order	1.3	1.3	67
Total	53.2	24.9	$4,534

The Committee added language to S 28 specifying that materials sold from the excess inventory must be disposed of "at fair market value." It defined this to mean "not less than the current domestic market price" unless the President determined that such a definition was "inconsistent with the purpose of this Act."

The report included a letter from the Budget Bureau saying that S 28 would "significantly improve stockpile policies and procedures," but recommending that the provision for Congressional veto of proposed disposals be eliminated. The Bureau's recommendation that the President merely be required to report disposals to Congress was not adopted.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote Feb. 9. In floor discussion, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), sponsor of S 28, said that the acquisition cost of materials on hand and on order was "more than $8.5 billion." Only $3.3 billion of this cost, Symington said, represented materials "now needed to meet stockpile objectives." Symington said that whereas "a sudden release of large quantities of these materials could seriously disrupt producers or consumers or allies of the United States," S 28 would permit an orderly disposal of surpluses under Congressional scrutiny.

Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) said that the provision allowing materials to be sold at less than the current market price if the President so directed "would give the President quite a few 'outs'." Symington replied that the bill made clear that the President would consider the interests of industry and the economy in selling stockpiled materials. He said that "at times there might be great surpluses of material...for which there would be no demand unless it were sold below a stated market price." One such material, Symington said, was natural rubber, for which there was no market "unless it be sold at a reduced price."

Major Provisions. As passed by the Senate, S 28 repealed the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act. It consolidated the materials in the national and supplemental stockpiles and the Defense Production Act inventory into two stockpiles: the national stockpile and the materials reserve inventory. The national stockpile would contain strategic and critical materials needed to meet stockpile objectives. The reserve inventory would consist of currently held materials in excess of national stockpile objectives and materials acquired in the future under the Defense Production Act and Pl 480.

S 28 directed the President, within six months after enactment of the bill, to establish criteria for determining what materials would be needed in the event of war. After review of the criteria by Congress, the President was to determine the form, quality and quantity of each material needed for the national stockpile.

The bill authorized disposal of excess materials through sale or through exchange for materials needed in the national stockpile. But Congress was given a 100-day period in which either chamber could veto the proposed disposal.

The bill made the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (under which excess profits on defense work may be recovered by the Government) applicable to all contracts and subcontracts for the acquisition and storage of stockpile materials (existing law provided exemptions). In addition, it required that information about the classification and stockpile objectives of materials be available to the public unless the President found that classification of such information was necessary for national security. Such appropriations as were necessary to carry out the bill's provisions were authorized.

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 14, 15, 20 and 21 on S 28.

TESTIMONY -- July 15 -- Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) said that when S 28 "seeks to shift from Congress to the Executive Branch the authority for making decisions as to which materials should be stockpiled, and when and how any stockpile materials could and should be disposed of, we are being asked to abdicate our basic, fundamental responsibility."

Rep. Laurence J. Burton (R Utah) said, "I think Congress was wise, when it enacted the stockpiling legislation in 1946, to keep control in its own hands so as to reassure the economy in terms of possible future disposals, and to assure the national security."

Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) said it would be a "tragic mistake" for Congress "to surrender to any bureau the legislative power over the stockpiles of the nation."

July 20 -- Phillip S. Hughes, assistant director for legislative action of the Bureau of the Budget, recommended enactment of legislation "along the lines" of S 28 but opposed the Congressional veto provision. He said, "We believe the carrying out of plans to dispose of excess materials is essentially an Executive action."

July 21 -- Ramsey Clark, Deputy Attorney General, opposed S 28 because "it in effect requires the Executive Branch to obtain the approval of the two houses of Congress each time it seeks to carry out the statute's direction. Rather than confining itself to its constitutional function of legislating, Congress seeks by this bill also to inject itself into, and retain a veto power over, the administration of the statute. Under it, it is the Congress, not the President, that has the ultimate power to decide in each case whether the statutory conditions have been met and whether any particular property should or should not be disposed of. Those are Executive functions, and their attempted exercise by Congress is a usurpation of powers assigned by the Constitution to the Executive Branch of the Government."

The House Committee took no further action on S 28 in 1965.

Aluminum, Copper Stockpiles

The Government, during a 12-day "aluminum war" late in 1965, for the first time used a U.S. stockpile to bring pressure on producers to rescind a price increase the Government believed was inflationary. The aluminum industry insisted that the price increase was justified, but the Government declared it was "unjustified" under the Government's "wage-price guideposts" policy.

The "war" opened on Oct. 29 when three aluminum producers announced a 2-percent price increase. The Government made it known that it was considering disposing of some of the aluminum stockpile. The Aluminum Co. of America, Alcoa, the largest U.S. aluminum producer, joined in the price increase Nov. 5.

The next day Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced that the Government would sell on the open market 200,000 tons of stockpiled aluminum in 1966. He asserted that the industry, in negotiations for a long-term disposal plan, "would not undertake the responsibility" of taking that amount off the Government's hands "at a time when defense needs were rising and industry operations were at a capacity." Simultaneously, Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, called the price increase "inflationary."

The Government Nov. 9 announced it would sell 100,000 tons of aluminum "immediately" and an additional 200,000 tons later. The next day the producers, led by Alcoa, capitulated and rescinded their price increase. The Administration, in turn, called off the immediate sale of 100,000 tons and agreed not to sell a full 200,000 tons in 1966.

During the period of the "aluminum war" President Johnson, recuperating in Texas from his operation, did not comment in public on the price increase. Only after the increase was rescinded did he speak out. He called it "an act of industrial statesmanship."

The aluminum the Administration told the producers it would sell was in the Defense Production Act (DPA) inventory. Materials in the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile, under existing law, could not be sold without the approval of Congress, unless they were obsolete or were needed for the "common defense." But materials in the Defense Production Act inventory could be sold by the Administration as it pleased. As of July 31, 1965, there were 770,857 tons of aluminum in the DPA inventory and twice that amount in the other two stockpiles.

Copper Sale. The Administration Nov. 17 announced that it would sell 200,000 tons of copper from the U.S. stockpile to ease a copper shortage and to hold down prices. In contrast to the reaction of aluminum producers, domestic copper producers, aware that high prices threaten copper's position in competition with substitute metals, were pleased by the Government's decision.

The principal reason for the sale of copper was to relieve a shortage at a time when defense needs were rising sharply. Almost all the Government-held copper, unlike aluminum, was in the national stockpile (934,316 tons, as of July 31). However, President Johnson did not require the authorization of Congress to dispose of the copper because, under existing law, he could dispose of materials in the national stockpile to meet the needs of the "common defense."

The Administration's decision to sell 200,000 tons of copper resulted in a prompt drop in the free market price and a drop within three days in the price posted by major U.S. producers.

COAST GUARD BILLS

Congress in 1965 enacted two bills authorizing construction and procurement by the Coast Guard.

HR 4527 -- PL 89-13 authorized appropriations of $114,250,000 for the procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore facilities for the Coast Guard in fiscal 1966. The bill provided the full $109,250,000 requested by the Administration for the construction of 14 vessels and the extension of the service life of others; the purchase of 17 helicopters and one long-range aircraft; and construction work at 21 shore and offshore establishments. In addition, the bill included a provision added by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee which authorized $5 million for preliminary work required to convert Fort Jay, in New York City, from its use by the Army to facilities usable by the Coast Guard.

HR 7855 -- PL 89-21 authorized appropriations of $6,260,000 for the additional construction in fiscal 1966 of 17 shallow-draft Coast Guard patrol cutters. The legislation was designed to permit replacement of 17 such vessels ordered by President Johnson to be transferred from Coast Guard operations along the East, West and Gulf Coasts to the Navy for use in waters adjacent to Viet Nam. The 17 cutters were in addition to the three new shallow-draft cutters authorized in the first bill.

The fiscal 1966 Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill (HR 7060 -- PL 89-57) carried $115,510,000 to fund the Coast Guard's procurement and construction programs authorized in the two bills above.

REGISTRATION UNDER SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ACT HELD ILLEGAL

The Supreme Court Nov. 15, 1965, by an 8-0 vote held that members of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. could not constitutionally be required to register as such with the Justice Department under provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act. The Court said such a requirement violated the members' 5th Amendment right not to incriminate themselves.

In 1964, the Court had let stand a lower court decision holding that the Party itself could not be required to register unless the Government proved that an individual member was willing to waive his 5th Amendment right and register the Party. (1964 Almanac p. 470) In a 1965 federal district court case, the Government produced witnesses who said they were willing to register. On Nov. 19 the jury found the Party guilty of failing to register. This was expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The 1964 and 1965 Supreme Court decisions removed most of the enforcement provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act, a title of the Internal Security Act of 1950. They also bore out the warning of then Attorney General Tom C. Clark who said, when the legislation was under consideration by Congress, that the membership registration provision might be read by courts as compelling self-incrimination. Justice Clark recalled his former position in a concurring opinion to the 1965 case.

Supreme Court Cases

The Supreme Court Oct. 18 heard oral arguments in the case of Albertson v. Subversive Activities Control Board. Petitioners were William Albertson and Roscoe Quincy Proctor, against whom the Attorney General invoked the membership registration provision (Section (13(a)) of the Act. The move came after the Communist Party was required by the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) to register with the Attorney General as a "Communist-action" organization under provisions of the Act; it failed to do so and members of the Party failed as individuals to register. In those circumstances, as provided in Section 13(a), the Attorney General obtained an order from the SACB requiring Albertson and Proctor to register.

John J. Abt, counsel for the petitioners, argued that the membership registration requirement was self-incriminating and would assist the Government in making out a criminal case against the registrant. He said the provision would "institutionalize McCarthyism" if upheld. The Justice Department argued that a provision in the law (Section 4(f)) prevented the registrant's disclosure from being used against him in a criminal proceeding, and defended the statute as a necessary means of disclosure that did not violate civil liberties. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) filed a brief on behalf of Albertson and Proctor.

The Court, in its Nov. 15 opinion, held that the Board's order requiring Albertson and Proctor to register violated their 5th Amendment right against self-incrimination. The Court further said that the provision purporting to prohibit use of the registration information as evidence in any ensuing criminal prosecution was not a complete immunity.

In a concurring opinion, Justice Clark recalled that when he was Attorney General in 1948, he warned that a similar provision then under consideration in Congress possibly violated the 5th Amendment guarantee against compelled testimony. When the Act was passed in 1950, President Truman vetoed the bill as ill-advised, but Congress promptly overrode the veto. (Congress and the Nation p. 1956)

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., writing for the Court in the Albertson case, said that a Communist-action organization member forced to register as such might face severe criminal penalties under such laws as the Smith Act, which made it a crime to conspire to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. The immunity provision of the Act, Justice Brennan said, would not prevent the Government from using the registration material for investigatory purposes. Furthermore, he wrote, the possibility of self-incrimination arose at the time of registration even though no criminal proceedings had been begun, since future criminal proceedings might result from such registration. The Justice Department had argued that the self-incrimination contention was premature in the Albertson case.

The decision in the Albertson case left the Government with only the remnants of enforcement provisions under the Act. After the Court in Communist Party of the United States v. SACB (1961) upheld provisions requiring the Party itself to register, a lower court reversed conviction of the Party on grounds that the Government failed to show that any member was freely willing to register the Party.

By stipulation, the outcome of the Albertson case affected similar proceedings against 41 individuals. Justice Byron R. White took no part in the case; he had been Deputy Attorney General in 1961-1962.

District Court Conviction

Four days after the Albertson decision a jury in federal district court in the District of Columbia Nov. 19 found the Party guilty of failing to register under provisions of the Act, despite the fact that Party members were willing to do so. District Judge William B. Jones promptly fined the Party the maximum amount permitted by law, $23,000.

The conviction was the second for the Party. After the Supreme Court in 1961 upheld a Subversive Activities Control Board order directing the Party to register, a federal jury found the Party guilty in 1961 of failing to do so. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1963 reversed that conviction, finding that the Government had failed to show that any member of the Party was willing to register it. The Supreme Court in 1964 upheld that finding.

In the 1965 conviction, the Government concentrated on showing that at least two persons, both admitted informants for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as a New York lawyer, were prepared to register the Party. The trial was held on a new indictment obtained from a federal grand jury Feb. 25, 1965, which amended the original indictment in the 1961 trial to allege that some member of the Party was willing to register it.

FREEDOM ACADEMY BILL REPORTED TO HOUSE

The House Un-American Activities Committee in 1965 reported a bill (HR 9713 -- H Rept 629) proposing the creation of a Freedom Commission to operate a Freedom Academy to conduct research and train Government personnel, private citizens and foreign students in "advanced techniques" of combating Communism. The Academy was envisioned as a means of dealing with Communist political and psychological warfare.

No floor action was taken on HR 9713, which was held up in the House Rules Committee.

Background

The idea of establishing a Freedom Academy apparently stemmed from a bipartisan group called the Orlando Committee formed in 1950 in Orlando, Fla., to study the teaching of Communism in public high schools. The group later made a study of Soviet and U.S. "political warfare" programs. In 1954 the Committee issued a report on this study and recommended that a Freedom Academy be created to conduct a research and training program in "non-military conflict."

As the cold war became more intense and the United States increased its commitments to nations resisting Communist aggression, the American public became more concerned with the country's ability to combat Communism in psychological and political warfare.

The first "Freedom Academy" bill was introduced in 1959 by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.). The Senate passed a companion bill (S 1689) in 1960, but no action was taken in the House. (1960 Almanac p. 84)

Similar bills were introduced in the House and Senate in the 87th and 88th Congresses, but action on the legislation was never taken. During the 88th Congress, the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Un-American Activities Committees held hearings on bills proposing the establishment of a Freedom Academy and on a Kennedy Administration bill to establish a National Academy of Foreign Affairs, which would have trained only employees of Government agencies involved in foreign affairs and would have been controlled by the Federal Government. (1963 Almanac p. 302)

1965 Developments

A bipartisan group of 13 Senators headed by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) Feb. 19, 1965, introduced a bill (S 1232) to establish a Freedom Academy. No Senate hearings were held on it in 1965.

Nine bills to establish such an Academy were introduced in the House and the House Un-American Activities Committee held hearings on the bills intermittently between March 31 and May 14.

A subcommittee of the Un-American Activities Committee July 8 agreed to an amended version of a bill (HR 2215) introduced earlier by Rep. Richard H. Ichord (D Mo.) and Ichord later (July 8) introduced the amended version as a clean bill (HR 9713). This was the bill reported (H Rept 629) by the full Committee July 20 but not cleared by the House Rules Committee, presumably because of Administration opposition.

HR 9713, as reported, established as an independent federal agency a Freedom Commission of seven members, to be appointed by the President on a bipartisan basis and subject to Senate approval. The Commission was to be responsible for establishing a Freedom Academy to conduct research and train Government personnel, private citizens and foreign nationals in the political, psychological, economic and other non-military warfare waged by the Communists and in methods of combating such warfare. It was also to assist colleges in improving "their educational programs attuned to the global operational needs of the United States," the report said.

The bill also authorized establishment of an information center to disseminate information concerning the non-military struggle with Communism and establishment of an Advisory Committee of 20 members chosen from the Executive Branch, Congress and private life to oversee the activities of the Commission and Academy and to make recommendations annually to the President and Congress on improving activities under the act.

The report said the Committee favorably reported the bill "by unanimous vote after hearing scores of witnesses and hours of expert testimony." It said that the "challenge to the United States and its allies today is not to atomize the military installations and capital cities of world Communism...(but) to meet the Communists on all fields of battle in this new form of warfare and emerge victorious in order that nuclear war may be prevented."

Agency Views. The State Department, in a March 29 letter to the Committee, (1) questioned "whether comprehensive and realistic plans for dealing with the infinitely complex problems of U.S. foreign affairs can be developed by a new, separate Government agency, especially one without operational responsibilities"; (2) noted that while it is sometimes "useful" to train private citizens, the current "primary need...is to improve in all possible ways the training of Government personnel involved in the day-to-day operation of our foreign affairs"; (3) suggested that "more effective ways" could be found to spend the estimated $2 million annually which the Academy would cost; and (4) noted that "any effort to centralize and standardize dissemination of information" on ways to win the struggle against Communism "would appear to be a marked departure from the traditional role of the Federal Government in the field of political education."

In 1959, 1962 and 1964, the State Department also opposed the establishment of such an Academy, suggesting that it (1) would duplicate the research and educational opportunities offered by universities, the National and Service War Colleges, the Foreign Service Institute, other Government agencies and private organizations; (2) would not ensure programs "realistically geared to the actual problems, needs and policies of our Government"; (3) could, in its massive public information function, "dissipate the energies and complicate the functions of conducting intensive...programs for professional personnel under carefully designed security safeguards"; and (4) could be characterized by Soviet propaganda as a Cold War Institute "which would...give a completely incorrect connotation to the world of the U.S. concept of 'freedom'."

The Department of Defense, in an April 5, 1965, letter, said the "broad objectives" of the legislation were "praiseworthy" but the need for a new, independent agency was "questionable."

Although the Justice Department did not submit a letter in 1965, in past years it opposed the Freedom Academy as a duplication of efforts by existing agencies "in the security field."

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NATURAL BEAUTY SOUGHT AS U.S. GOAL

President Johnson Feb. 8, 1965, sent to Congress a Message on Natural Beauty, outlining a massive program to "introduce into all our planning, our programs, our building and our growth a conscious and active concern for the values of beauty." It marked the first time a President had enunciated enhancement of natural beauty as a national goal. (For text, see p. 1379)

Mr. Johnson signaled an era of "new conservation" -- a conservation whose concern was "not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him." This conservation, the President said, "must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation."

The President sought legislation to beautify:

- The cities, through new programs for development of open spaces, and through establishment of a community extension program to focus the resources of universities on community problems.
- The countryside, through initiation of a "Parks for America Decade."
- The highways, through control of billboards and junkyards and expanded programs of landscape development.
- The rivers, through preservation of specified streams in their natural state.
- The total environment, through new controls over air and water pollution.

The President also called for administrative actions to control pollution and enhance natural beauty. He said he would call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to explore and "produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the beauty of America."

Throughout the year the President -- and the First Lady -- emphasized that beautification must be a continuous process on all levels -- federal, state, local and individual. In signing a bill Sept. 21 establishing the Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland, Mr. Johnson said, "I intend to seek out what can still be saved, and preserve it. I intend to find those oases of natural beauty which should never have been lost, and reclaim them for all our people. Conservation has been in eclipse in this country ever since Theodore Roosevelt's day. It had barely gotten off the ground when Uncle Joe Cannon, the Speaker of the House in those days, issued his ultimatum: 'Not one cent for scenery.' Well, today we are repealing Cannon's law. We are declaring a new doctrine of conservation. Before my allotted time in office has run out, I hope to see the best and fairest regions of America a matter of daily concern in this Government."

Following are details of 1965 requests and actions:

Legislative Proposals

The Cities. The President asked Congress to expand the open space grant program, currently used only for acquisition of land, to permit development of the land as well. He called for three new matching grant programs to improve "the natural beauty of urban open space"; for landscaping, installation of outdoor lights and benches, creating attractive city-scapes along roads and in business areas; and for demonstration programs in city parks. These were authorized in the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117). (See story p. 358)

He also asked for a community extension program to "bring the resources of the university to focus on problems of the community." The program was authorized in the Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329). (See story p. 294)

The President asked Congress to support the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States by authorizing supplementary grants to help local authorities acquire, develop and manage private properties for such purposes. Congress took no action.

Finally, he asked for supplemental fiscal 1965 funds for grants to the states for training of local governmental employees needed for community development. Congress denied the request in the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1965 (HR 7091). (See story p. 227)

The Countryside. The President requested full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund established in 1964 -- an "important step in making this a Parks-for-America decade." From the Fund, he proposed use of money to acquire land to establish 12 new parks, seashores and recreation areas once they were authorized. Congress in 1965 authorized establishment of four: Tocks Island National Recreation Area (which Congress renamed the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area), Pa. and N.J. (HR 89 -- PL 89-158); Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va. (S 7 -- PL 89-207); Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. (HR 979 -- PL 89-336); and Assateague Island National Seashore, Md. and Va. (S 20 -- PL 89-195). (See story p. 768)

Action was not completed on bills to establish the other eight: Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C. (S 251, HR 1784); Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Mich. (S 936); Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Ind. (S 360, HR 51); Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Ore. (S 250); Great Basin National Park, Nev. (S 499); Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas (S 295, HR 517); Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Mont. and Wyo. (S 491, HR 2778); and Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah and Wyo. (S 92). (See story p. 768)

In another legislative request, Mr. Johnson urged authorization of a nationwide strip and surface mining study. The request was granted in the Appalachian Regional Development Act (S 3 -- PL 89-4). (See story p. 788)

Highways. The President gave highlights of his proposals for beautification of the highways in his Feb. 8 message, but specific plans were not spelled out until bills were submitted May 26. He asked Congress to require that states, as a condition of receiving federal-aid highway grants, institute controls over billboards and junkyards on their Interstate and primary roads; require states to use 3 percent of their federal-aid highway funds for landscaping and roadside development; and require that each state use one-third of its federal funds for secondary highways to construct scenic roads, access roads to scenic and recreational areas and landscaping and roadside facilities along federal-aid highways. The Highway Beautification Act of 1965 (S 2084 -- PL 89-285) was a heavily amended version of the draft legislation. It eliminated entirely the last request. (See story p. 724)

Rivers. The President called for legislation establishing a National Wild Rivers System. The Administration bill (S 1446) was reported to the Senate with amendments Sept. 28, but no further action was taken in 1965. (See story p. 768)

Pollution. The President proposed a number of new antipollution programs, emphasizing prevention as well as abatement of air and water pollution.

Clean Water -- He asked Congress to "provide, through the setting of effective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs"; increase grants and provide additional incentives for construction of multi-municipal waste treatment facilities; increase grants for state water pollution control programs; and provide a new "research and demonstration construction program leading to the solution of problems caused by the mixing of storm water runoff and sanitary wastes." Provisions of a bill (S 4 -- PL 89-234) enacted in 1965 embodied these objectives. (See story p. 743)

Clean Air -- The President asked Congress to amend the Clean Air Act of 1963 (PL 88-206) to permit the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare "to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution." He also said he would institute discussion "leading to an effective elimination or substantial reduction" of automobile exhaust pollution. In 1965, Congress amended the Clean Air Act in S 306 (PL 89-272) to direct the HEW Secretary to establish standards limiting the emission of air pollutants from new motor vehicles. (See story p. 780)

Solid Wastes -- The President recommended legislation to: aid states in developing comprehensive programs for solid waste disposal; provide for research and demonstration projects on methods of disposing of or salvaging solid wastes; and launch "a concentrated attack on the accumulation of junk cars by increasing research in the Department of the Interior leading to use of metal from scrap cars where promising leads already exist." The proposals were embodied in the air pollution bill (S 306 -- PL 89-272). (See story p. 780)

Pesticides -- The President called for legislation "to tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the Government." No action was taken on the proposal, embodied in S 2470, in 1965. (See story p. 137)

Mr. Johnson also sought to eliminate the ceiling on funds for pesticide research. In PL 89-232, Congress raised the ceiling but did not eliminate it. (See story p. 137)

Finally, the President requested increased funds for studies of pesticides by the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and HEW, and for Agriculture Department efforts to reduce contamination from toxic chemicals. Congress generally acted favorably on these requests. (See stories p. 161, 149, 204)

Administrative Actions

Among the major administrative actions called for by the President were: a study by the Interior Department of the desirability of establishing a Redwood National Park in California; a "conservation inventory" by the Secretaries of Defense and Interior to determine what surplus military lands were suitable for "outdoor recreation, wildlife and conservation uses consistent with military requirements"; a study by the Secretary of Interior of the Potomac River basin development plan, with a view toward devising a program for cleaning the river and making it a model for cleaning and developing other rivers for scenic and recreational purposes; evolution by the Secretary of Interior of a program to encourage a national system of trails; and stepped-up efforts by all federal agencies to "improve measures to abate pollution caused by direct agency operation, contracts and cooperative agreements."

Mr. Johnson directed the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to study "the use of economic incentives as a technique to stimulate pollution prevention and abatement." He instructed the Budget Bureau director and the director of the Office of Science and Technology to explore the adequacy of the current organization of pollution control and research activities.

White House Conference. At the President's request, panels of conservationists, industrialists, government officials and private citizens met May 25-26 at a White House Conference on Natural Beauty, chaired by Laurance S. Rockefeller. Among the topics the President proposed for discussion were: a solution to the problems of automobile junkyards; the possibility of underground installation of utility transmission lines; policies of taxation which would "not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty"; areas in which the Federal Government could help communities develop their own programs of natural beauty; and the possibility of a national tree planting program.

The most significant legislative program emanating from the Conference was the President's highway beautification plan (see above). In a May 25 speech to the Conference, Mr. Johnson pointed to his Feb. 8 recommendations, many of which were endorsed by the Conference, and said as many of the other Conference recommendations "as feasible" would be included in his next State of the Union Message.

Progress Report. The President Oct. 2 made public a report on beautification efforts by the heads of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and HEW Departments, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Many of the actions had been recommended by the President or the Conference. Highlights:

All agencies concerned had increased enforcement of existing regulations, issued new guidelines and made efforts to stimulate beautification efforts, particularly by communities and individuals. The Government had begun detailed investigations of 132 surplus defense areas for possible recreation and conservation uses; surveyed the national forest trail system and its accommodations for hikers and riders; and added nine new areas to the National Park System. It had accelerated efforts to clean streams of both natural and industrial debris; expanded research on waste treatment and sewage disposal; and increased research on new processes to make it profitable to use junked motor vehicle bodies for scrap steel. The Federal Housing Administration had issued a regulation requiring home builders to put utilities underground and eliminate overhead wiring where feasible. Concurrently, the Interior Department had scheduled a new research program aimed at reducing the cost of underground transmission. The Department had also initiated studies of use of trash and garbage as fuels for operating desalting plants, with "beautification...a byproduct."

HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT OF 1965

S 2084 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 709) Sept. 14, 1965.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate on a 63-14 roll-call vote Sept. 16. (See p. 1074)
- Reported, amended, by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 1084) Sept. 22.
- Passed, amended, by the House on a 245-138 roll-call vote Oct. 7. (See p. 1016)
- House amendments agreed to by the Senate by voice vote Oct. 13.

PL 89-285 -- Signed into law Oct. 22.

S 2084, the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, authorized a new program for beautifying the nation's federal-aid highways through removal of billboards, screening or removal of junkyards and landscaping of areas adjacent to the highways.

The Act authorized use of federal funds to help the states control billboards and junkyards along the 41,000 miles of Interstate System and 225,000 miles of primary (inter-city) highways across the country, except in specified commercial and industrial areas. It authorized $80 million over a two-year period (fiscal 1966-67) to pay the 75-percent federal share of the costs of compensating billboard and junkyard owners for removal, screening or landscaping required to make their properties conform to the bill's control standards. If a state failed to comply with the control requirements, after Jan. 1, 1968, the Secretary of Commerce could withhold 10 percent of the federal-aid funds to which the state would normally be entitled from the Highway Trust Fund. A five-year leeway was allowed for the removal of billboards and junkyards.

S 2084 also authorized appropriation of $240 million to the states in fiscal 1966-67, without a state matching requirement, for landscaping and development of rights-of-way and strips adjacent to all federal-aid roads -- Interstate, and primary, secondary and urban (ABC); also $5 million for administrative expenses under the bill.

Finally, the bill authorized appropriation of $500,000 to the Secretary of Commerce for study and coordination of traffic safety programs which had been authorized, but not funded, previously.

Divided Opinions. The final bill was neither as strong as conservationists would have liked nor as weak as many of the industries affected by its provisions would have preferred. Even before the President submitted his draft legislation to Congress, May 26, he reportedly inserted provisions to meet some of the industry objections; Congress made further changes in response to industry testimony (see below).

In signing S 2084 into law (PL 89-285) Oct. 22, President Johnson said the bill "does not represent everything that we wanted. It does not represent what we need. But it is a first step, and there will be other steps. For though we must crawl before we walk, we are going to walk."

The bill as enacted was a heavily revised version of the original Administration draft. Following are the major differences between the initial and final bills:

- The final bill financed the programs from the Treasury instead of from the Highway Trust Fund. The purpose of this Congressional change was to make sure that allotments for construction of highways were not cut back to finance scenic beauty.
- Congress totally rejected an Administration provision requiring states to spend one-third of their federal funds for secondary highways ("farm-to-market roads") to construct scenic roads and roads leading to recreational or scenic areas and for landscaping and roadside development along these highways. Secondary highways covered some 620,000 miles.
- S 2084 permitted the Secretary to withhold 10 percent of a state's highway funds for failure to comply with billboard and junkyard control requirements. Although the original bill had permitted withholding of 100 percent of these funds, the Administration later requested the change to 10 percent.
- The Administration bill would have relied on state police powers (their powers to protect the health, safety and welfare of their citizens) to control billboards and junkyards first and then, if this proved ineffective, would have allowed use of federal funds to compensate owners affected by the control requirements. The federal share would have been 90 percent on Interstate and 50 percent on primary highways. The final bill required federal funds for compensation in all cases, eliminating altogether the use of state police powers, and -- at the request of the Administration -- set the federal share at a flat 75 percent of compensation costs on both Interstate and primary highways.
- The final bill required control of billboards within 660 feet of the nearest edge of the highway right-of-way, instead of within 1,000 feet of the nearest edge of the pavement. The change was made by the Senate Committee to conform to regulations in effect for states receiving incentive payments for control of billboards under an earlier law. (See below.)
- Congress added a provision allowing junkyards in industrial areas. The Administration bill had required eventual removal or screening of all junkyards within 1,000 feet of an Interstate or primary highway.
- The final bill provided for judicial review of most of the Secretary's actions which might jeopardize a state's right to its full share of federal highway funds.

Pressures. The major amendments -- both those proposed by the Administration and those initiated in Congress -- were chiefly the result of intensive pressure from special interest groups.

The greatest over-all opposition was to the Administration's provisions financing the beautification programs from the Highway Trust Fund instead of the Treasury, and allowing the Federal Government to withhold a state's full federal allotment for failure to comply with the billboard and junkyard controls. Opponents of these provisions included the American Road Builders' Assn., Associated General Contractors of America Inc., American Assn. of State Highway Officials and the National Assn. of Counties.

Opponents of the billboard control section included the Roadside Business Assn., which asserted that beautification should be a local and state responsibility, and the American Motor Hotel Assn. The largest billboard organization, the Outdoor Advertising Assn. of America Inc., supported most of the section but did not want the

Commerce Department alone to decide what were unzoned commercial and industrial areas.

Those opposed to the original junkyard control provisions included the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, the National Assn. of Secondary Material Industries and the National Auto and Truck Wreckers Assn.

Proponents of stringent federal control standards (in commercial and industrial areas as well as outside those areas) and of stiff penalties for failure to comply included the Garden Club of America, the National Wildlife Federation and the Izaak Walton League.

Johnson Family Campaign. Both the President and Mrs. Johnson, who undertook a personal campaign in behalf of beautification, took an active interest in the highway bill before and during its legislative journey. Mr. Johnson requested highway beautification legislation in his Feb. 8 message to Congress on natural beauty and later in a May 26 letter accompanying his draft legislation. The fact that S 2084 was enacted at all in 1965 was due almost entirely to intensive Presidential pressure, particularly in the House. When the Public Works Committee, after completing hearings July 22, balked at sending the bill to the floor, the President persuaded the Committee to reopen hearings Sept. 3 and to report the bill Sept. 22, six days after the Senate passed it. Later, when the House threatened to delay final action by one day so that Members could attend Mr. Johnson's "Salute to Congress" on the night of Oct. 7, the President made it clear he wanted the bill passed that very night. Rep. William C. Cramer (R Fla.), ranking Republican on the Committee, Sept. 17 said he had "never before seen such pressures and arm twisting from the Executive Branch...as I have seen with respect to the highway beautification bill." He and other Members expressed similar sentiments on the floor Oct. 7.

Appropriations. Because S 2084 was not enacted until part-way through the fiscal year, the Administration did not ask Congress to appropriate the full amounts authorized for fiscal 1966. The requests totaled $93,040,000 and included $12 million for billboard and junkyard controls (of $40 million authorized); $80 million for landscaping (of $120 million authorized); $750,000 for administrative expenses (no specific amount was authorized for fiscal 1966, although the over-all limit was $5 million) and $290,000 for traffic safety programs (of $500,000 authorized over an indefinite period).

Acting on the requests, Congress in the General Supplemental Fiscal 1966 Appropriations bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309) appropriated a total of $71,040,000 including $10 million for billboard and junkyard controls, $60 million for landscaping, $750,000 for administrative expenses and $290,000 for traffic safety.

Provisions

As signed by the President, S 2084, the Highway Beautification Act of 1965:

Included a declaration of Congress that outdoor advertising in areas adjacent to the Interstate Highway System and the federal-aid primary road system should be controlled to protect the public investment in such highways, to promote the safety and recreational value of public travel and to preserve natural beauty. (The controls did not apply to federal-aid secondary and urban roads.)

Directed that 10 percent of federal-aid highway funds, payable on or after Jan. 1, 1968, be withheld from any state which the Secretary of Commerce determined had not made provision for effective control (as defined below) of the erection and maintenance along the Interstate System and the primary system of outdoor advertising signs, displays and devices within 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way and visible from the main traveled way of the system. Permitted withholding of such funds until the state provided for effective control. Provided for reapportionment of the withheld funds to the other states unless a court appeal was pending. Permitted the Secretary to suspend the withholding requirement if necessary in the public interest.

Stipulated that effective control meant that after Jan. 1, 1968, outdoor advertising (except in commercial and industrial areas -- see below) would be limited to (1) directional and other authorized official signs and notices, including signs pertaining to natural wonders and scenic and historical attractions, so long as they conformed to national standards to be promulgated by the Secretary under the Act; (2) signs, displays and devices advertising the sale or lease of property upon which they were located; and (3) signs, displays and devices advertising activities conducted on the property on which they were located.

Permitted erection and maintenance of off-premise signs, displays and devices -- whose size, lighting and spacing, consistent with customary use, were to be determined by agreement between the states and the Secretary -- within 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way adjacent to Interstate and primary roads, within areas zoned industrial or commercial by state law or within unzoned commercial or industrial areas determined by agreement between the states and the Secretary. Stipulated that the states had full authority to zone areas for commercial and industrial purposes and that their actions in that regard would be accepted for purposes of the bill.

Stipulated that removal of outdoor advertising which was in existence along the Interstate or primary system on Sept. 1, 1965, could not be required until July 1, 1970. Stipulated that if other outdoor advertising later was brought under these controls, it need not be removed until the end of the fifth year after it became nonconforming.

Directed the Secretary, in consultation with the states, to designate appropriate areas near interchanges on the Interstate System where signs giving specific information to the traveling public could be erected. Required that such signs conform to national standards promulgated by the Secretary.

Required payment of just compensation, with the federal share 75 percent, on removal of outdoor advertising which was lawfully (1) in existence on the date of enactment of the bill, (2) on any highway made a part of the Interstate or primary system between the date of enactment and Jan. 1, 1968, and (3) erected on or after Jan. 1, 1968.

Directed that all U.S. public lands or reservations adjacent to any portion of the Interstate and primary systems be controlled in accordance with the bill's requirements.

Permitted highway departments to maintain maps and allow informational directories and advertising pamphlets to be made available at safety rest areas. Permitted states, with approval of the Secretary, to establish information centers at these areas.

Stipulated that any state highway department which had entered into an agreement with the Secretary under PL 85-767 (which expired June 30, 1965) for control of outdoor advertising would be entitled to receive the bonus

payments for billboard controls set forth in the agreement, but stipulated that no state would receive the payments unless it maintained either the controls under the agreement or the control required in S 2084, whichever was stricter. Made it clear that the bill did not prohibit a state from establishing stricter limitations than those established in the bill, and that it did not exempt from its outdoor advertising control requirements any state receiving bonus payments.

Provided for judicial review of appeals by the states contesting (1) the Secretary's determination to withhold funds for a state's failure to comply with billboard or junkyard control requirements, (2) the Secretary's failure to agree with the state on the size, lighting and spacing of signs, displays and devices, and (3) the Secretary's failure to agree on unzoned commercial or industrial areas in which signs could be erected. Stipulated that funds which the Secretary proposed to withhold from a state could not be reapportioned to the other states while the state's suit was pending. Made funds withheld from apportionment and subsequently apportioned or reapportioned available for three fiscal years after they were apportioned or reapportioned.

Authorized appropriation from the Treasury of $20 million in each of fiscal years 1966 and 1967 to implement the outdoor advertising control provisions.

Junkyards. Included a declaration of Congress that establishment and maintenance of junkyards in areas adjacent to the Interstate and primary systems should be controlled to protect the public investment in such highways, to promote the safety and recreational value of public travel and to preserve natural beauty. (The controls did not apply to federal-aid secondary and urban roads.)

Directed that 10 percent of federal-aid highway funds payable on or after Jan. 1, 1968, be withheld from any state which the Secretary determined had not made provision for effective control (as defined below) of the establishment and maintenance along the Interstate and primary systems of outdoor junkyards within 1,000 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way and visible from the main traveled way of the system. Permitted withholding of such funds until the state provided for effective control and provided for reapportionment of the withheld funds to the other states. Permitted the Secretary to suspend the withholding requirement if necessary in the public interest.

Specified that effective control meant that by Jan. 1, 1968, junkyards must be screened by natural objects, planting or fences or other appropriate means so as not to be visible from the main traveled way of the system, or must be removed from sight.

Included definitions of the terms junk, automobile graveyard and junkyard (which included garbage dumps and sanitary fills).

Permitted operation of junkyards, auto graveyards and scrap metal processing facilities within areas adjacent to the highway systems which were zoned industrial under state law or which were not zoned but were used for industrial activities, as determined by the states, subject to approval by the Secretary.

Delayed until July 1, 1970, the removal of any junkyard in existence on the date of enactment of the bill which did not conform to the Act's requirements and which the Secretary found could not be screened.

Made the federal share of landscaping and screening costs 75 percent.

Required payment of just compensation (federal share 75 percent) to the owner for the relocation or disposal of junkyards which were lawfully (1) in existence on the date of enactment of the bill, (2) on any highway made a part of the Interstate or primary system between the date of enactment and Jan. 1, 1968, and (3) established on or after Jan. 1, 1968.

Directed that all U.S. public lands or reservations adjacent to any portion of the Interstate and primary systems be controlled in accordance with the bill's requirements.

Made it clear that the bill did not prohibit a state from establishing standards imposing stricter limitations on junkyards along federal-aid highways than those established in the Act.

Authorized appropriation from the Treasury of $20 million in each of fiscal years 1966 and 1967 to implement the junkyard control provisions.

Landscaping, Scenic Enhancement. Authorized the Secretary to approve, as a part of the construction of federal-aid (Interstate and ABC) highways, the costs of landscape and roadside development, including provision of publicly owned and controlled rest and recreation areas and sanitary and other facilities reasonably necessary for the traveling public.

Required allocation to each state of an amount equal to 3 percent of the federal-aid highway funds apportioned to the state annually, without state matching, to be used for landscape and roadside development within the highway right-of-way and for acquisition of interests in and improvement of strips of land necessary to enhance scenic beauty adjacent to the highway, including the authorized rest and recreation areas. Permitted the Secretary to make exceptions if a state showed it did not need the funds.

Authorized appropriation from the Treasury of $120 million in each of fiscal years 1966 and 1967 for these purposes.

General Provisions. Directed the Secretary, in cooperation with state highway departments, to prepare and submit to Congress by Jan. 10, 1967, a detailed estimate of the cost of implementing the bill's provisions, a comprehensive study of the economic impact of the Act's programs on affected individuals and commercial and industrial enterprises, the effectiveness of the programs and alternate methods of accomplishing the Act's objectives. Required the Secretary, before promulgating standards, criteria and regulations for billboard and junkyard control, to hold public hearings in each state in order to gather all relevant information on which to base them. Required him to report to Congress by Jan. 10, 1967, all standards, criteria and regulations to be applied.

Authorized appropriation of $500,000 to the Secretary for study and coordination of traffic safety programs as authorized in PL 89-139. (See story p. 734)

Stipulated that nothing in the bill could be construed to authorize the use of eminent domain to acquire any dwelling (including related buildings).

Stipulated that the bill could not be construed to authorize private property to be taken or the reasonable and existing use restricted by such taking without just compensation as provided in the bill.

Authorized appropriation of $5 million from the Treasury for administrative expenses under the bill.

Background

Under existing highway laws, the Federal Government shared with the states the costs of construction of the Interstate and ABC (primary, secondary and urban) highway systems. The federal share of these programs (90 percent for Interstate, 50 percent for ABC highways) was paid from the Highway Trust Fund, a separate fund financed chiefly through federal revenues from gasoline, tire and other highway-user taxes. By law, payments from the Trust Fund could not exceed its revenues. (For details on Trust Fund finances and mileage in the federal-aid system, see story p. 734)

In 1958 Congress enacted two voluntary programs to encourage states to improve the appearance of their highway systems by controlling billboards and landscaping adjacent areas. Both programs were optional and were largely ineffective. Neither applied to the nation's junkyards, which the Commerce Department estimated to number 17,726.

The billboard law, enacted in 1958 (PL 85-381) and extended in 1963 (PL 88-157), gave a bonus to states which agreed to meet federal standards banning billboards within 660 feet of the right-of-way of their portion of Interstate (but not ABC) roads. These states could receive a federal payment of 90.5 percent (instead of 90 percent) of the cost of building the road. When the law expired June 30, 1965, 25 states had signed the agreements necessary to make them eligible for the bonuses, and by October 1965, 10 had actually received bonus payments for control of 209.2 miles of the 41,000-mile Interstate system. Lack of participation was attributed partly to the failure of some state legislatures to pass legislation prohibiting billboards in the prescribed areas and partly to the failure of other states to achieve effective compliance. (1963 Almanac p. 461)

The landscaping provision enacted in 1958 (PL 85-767) authorized states to use up to 3 percent of their allotments from the Highway Trust Fund to purchase strips of land alongside highways to preserve their scenic features. Until 1965, this provision was not used at all; in 1965, three states filed applications and funds were allocated to cover about 50 miles. The Commerce Department said that, in general, states preferred to use their entire federal allotment for highway construction and were reluctant to divert money to scenery.

Administration Proposals. In 1965, President Johnson sought to make highway beautification programs (including billboard control and landscaping) mandatory, rather than optional.

In his Feb. 8, 1965, message to Congress on natural beauty, the President unveiled his general proposals for control of billboards and junkyards and for landscaping and development of scenic roads. (For text of message, see p. 1379) His specific proposals were not submitted, however, until the concluding day of the May 25-26 White House Conference on Natural Beauty. At the conference, both conservationists and representatives of groups likely to be affected by highway beautification programs presented their views. (For major views, see House and Senate hearings, below.)

Mr. Johnson May 26 sent to Congress four draft bills on beautification. They were introduced in the House that day by Public Works Committee Chairman George H. Fallon (D Md.). HR 8487 required states to spend one-third of their federal funds for construction of secondary highways on scenic roads; HR 8489 prohibited outdoor advertising except within specified areas; HR 8491 required removal or screening of junkyards except in specified areas; HR 8493 required states to use 3 percent of their federal highway funds, without matching, for landscaping and roadside development. In the Senate, all four proposals were embodied in a single bill (S 2084), introduced June 3 by Chairman Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) of the Public Works Subcommittee on Public Roads. (For full details of the draft bills, see Senate Action, below)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works, Public Roads Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Aug. 10-13 on S 2084 and related bills to improve the beauty of U.S. highways.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 10 -- Commerce Secretary John T. Connor said the voluntary programs to control billboards and preserve scenery along highways had failed and that U.S. taxpayers deserved safer, more attractive highways without so many "intrusions" from billboards.

M.L. Shadburn, president of the American Assn. of State Highway Officials, warned that the financing provisions of S 2084 "would divert funds from construction and would have the effect of increasing the next Interstate cost estimate and of decreasing the ABC and the states' construction programs." He said most state highway departments "vigorously oppose" the provision to require that one-third of funds for secondary roads be used for scenic roads and access to recreational areas. He urged modification of the "ultimatum features," requiring a cut-off of federal funds if states did not comply with billboard and junkyard controls, to a "token, but effective, penalty."

Aug. 11 -- Maj. Gen. Louis W. Prentiss (USA ret.), executive vice president of the American Road Builders Assn., supported the highway beautification program but endorsed the modifications proposed by the state highway officials. He suggested that only a one-year authorization be passed and the Commerce Department directed to prepare a full estimate of the costs of the program.

Arthur B. Hersberger, representing the American Petroleum Institute, criticized the billboard restrictions in S 2084, which he said would inconvenience motorists by denying them the services of businesses along highways and would have an adverse economic impact on highway enterprises.

Bernard F. Hillenbrand, representing the National Assn. of Counties, said the funds for highway beautification should be appropriated from the Treasury rather than from allotments from the Highway Trust Fund.

Phillip Tocker, president of the Outdoor Advertising Assn. of America Inc. (representing about 90 percent of outdoor advertisers), supported the proposed outdoor advertising provisions, which permitted billboards within areas zoned for commercial or industrial use, with one exception. He said the definition of areas not zoned but used for such purposes should be written into the law, and not left to the Secretary of Commerce to determine.

Aug. 12 -- James R. Hartzell, president of the Roadside Business Assn., composed of outdoor advertisers, sign manufacturers and users, opposed the billboard controls in S 2084. He said the Outdoor Advertising Assn. did not speak "for the majority" of outdoor advertisers "and certainly not for any part of the many industries which use outdoor advertising." (Continued on next page)

M. J. Mighdoll of the National Assn. of Secondary Material Industries protested that Title II of the bill on junkyards "would single out and seemingly punish" one industry while ignoring "unsightly industrial sites not involving scrap."

Mrs. Daniel McKeon, representing the Conservation Committee of the Garden Club of America, endorsed all of S 2084, except the exemption for billboards in commercial and industrial areas, which she said would result in "the overriding of state and local regulations which now protect important scenic roadsides from billboard plight." She said that that section offered a loophole by permitting strip zoning of highway roadsides to escape the ban on billboards.

Aug. 13 -- Louis S. Clapper, representing the National Wildlife Federation, said that "exceptions for areas zoned 'industrial' or 'commercial' will severely handicap the beautification program."

Mrs. Thomas Waller, president of the Garden Club of America, called the Commerce Department's Bureau of Roads "the chief spoiler of our conservation resources." She recommended that the Department of the Interior be given power to resolve highway problems involving conservation values, should a controversy arise between two governmental agencies.

Robert T. Dennis of the Izaak Walton League of America said S 2084 permitted "undesirable rezoning" and the relocating of junkyards to more rural sections if a program were not set up to find a final solution to the waste problem.

BILL REPORTED -- The Public Works Committee Sept. 14 reported S 2084 (S Rept 709) with extensive amendments. (For details of committee changes, see below) John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) filed individual views to the report which were similar to the proposals he made on the Senate floor (below).

Senate Floor Action

After two days of debate, the Senate Sept. 16 passed the bill, with floor amendments, by a 63-14 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1074)

The major floor amendment, endorsed by the Administration as a concession to opponents of the bill, reduced from 100 percent to 10 percent the amount of funds that could be cut off from states that did not comply with effective billboard and junkyard controls.

Just before the Senate began floor consideration, the White House submitted five amendments to the committee version which were then offered on the floor by bill manager Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) and accepted by the Senate. These reduced substantially the penalties for a state's failure to comply with the billboard and junkyard control provisions, changed the formula for the federal-state share of compensation payments to billboard and junkyard owners, spelled out procedures for determining areas in which billboards would be allowed which virtually guaranteed that the Secretary had the final say, and nailed down a requirement that states could not weaken their own billboard control laws on Interstate highways if they were stricter than those in the bill.

Following are the principal Administration provisions, the changes made by the Committee, and the amendments added on the floor:

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

Administration Proposals. The Administration's draft bill specified that a state would lose all its federal-aid highway funds after Jan. 1, 1968, if it did not prohibit outdoor advertising along Interstate and primary highways in areas within 1,000 feet of these roads and visible to passing motorists -- with the exception of directional and other official signs, signs advertising the sale or lease of, or activities conducted on, the property on which they were located, and signs in areas zoned by the states for or used predominantly for industrial or commercial activities as determined by the Secretary according to national standards which he was authorized to promulgate. Existing signs not covered in these exceptions would have to be removed by July 1, 1970. If a state submitted evidence that it was unable to secure control under its police powers, federal funds could be used to pay the federal share of costs of control through purchase or condemnation (the federal share being 90 percent on Interstate roads and 50 percent on primary roads). State highway departments were authorized to maintain maps and permit informational directories and advertising pamphlets to be made available at safety rest areas.

Committee Action. The Committee made extensive amendments in this section -- some to comply with existing billboard control provisions and others to ease the way for compliance. It gave the Secretary discretionary power to suspend the penalty of loss of federal funds if necessary in the public interest. In order to make the bill uniform with the 1958 law (PL 85-381) permitting bonus payment to states which agreed to limit outdoor advertising along Interstate highways, the Committee required control of advertising within 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way (instead of 1,000 feet from the pavement) of both Interstate and primary roads. In addition, the Committee directed the Secretary, in consultation with the states, to devise a system of signs near Interstate exchanges giving specific information needed by the traveling public. The Committee also left to the states the power to determine which unzoned areas would be excepted from the control provisions, as long as the state determinations were consistent with the purposes of the bill. (Though similar to the draft bill, this provision did not specify that the Secretary could in effect veto state determinations or set national standards.) It said the concept of zoning "more appropriately" belonged to the states, but the consistency provision would eliminate the possibility that the states might engage in "strip zoning," small areas along highways zoned in such a manner as to permit advertising. The Committee further amended the bill to make it clear that state standards established in order to qualify for bonuses under PL 85-381 could not be lowered under S 2084, and to allow a state to continue to receive bonus payments if it had already negotiated an agreement for the payments.

In a concession to billboard interests, the Committee specified that existing signs which violated the control requirements could not be required to be removed before July 1, 1970 (as in the Administration bill), or until the end of the fifth year after they became nonconforming, whichever was later. It said the "sole purpose" of the additional language was to provide a five-year grace period "for advertising structures which are on secondary roads which may later be designated as part of the primary system." In addition, it eliminated the provision for use of state police powers where possible to obtain control, and instead required use of federal funds for payment of the federal share (90 percent on Interstate roads, 50 percent on primary roads) of the costs of acquiring the

rights -- thus guaranteeing compensation to the billboard interests.

Finally, the Committee set specific appropriations ceilings of $20 million in each of fiscal years 1966 and 1967, payable from the Treasury.

Floor Action. During two days of consideration of S 2084, the Senate accepted seven amendments dealing chiefly with outdoor advertising controls, and rejected five. Four of those accepted were offered by Randolph in behalf of the Administration. The first authorized the Secretary to withhold 10 percent (instead of 100 percent) of a state's federal-aid highway funds for failure to comply. Randolph Sept. 15 said the Administration felt loss of all funds was "a penalty far too severe for any state to suffer, whereas 10 percent is a reasonable penalty." The second amendment set a flat 75-percent federal share in the costs of compensating those affected by the billboard control requirements, replacing the original requirement for federal shares of 90 percent on Interstate and 50 percent on primary roads. (The amendment also applied to junkyard controls -- see below.) Randolph estimated the 75-25 matching requirement would save the states about $30 million for billboard controls and $10 million for junkyards.

The third Administration amendment specified that a state which had entered into an agreement for receiving bonus payments for control of billboards along its Interstate roads could still receive the payments if it maintained either the controls required in the agreement or the controls required under S 2084, whichever was stricter.

Though there was little controversy over the first three Administration amendments, the fourth was withdrawn Sept. 15 after heated debate over its potential effect and was submitted in revised form Sept. 16, when it barely gained approval by a 44-40 roll-call vote. The purpose of the amendment was to spell out the authority of both the Secretary and the states to determine the areas -- zoned and unzoned -- in which off-premise outdoor advertising would be permitted under the bill, as well as the types of advertising to be permitted. As approved, the amendment permitted any advertising in which size, lighting and spacing had been determined by agreement between the states and the Secretary. The advertising could be located in areas which had been zoned commercial or industrial by the states or in any unzoned commercial or industrial areas which were determined by agreement between the Secretary and the states. Randolph contended that the language of the amendment placed both parties "on an equal footing because it provides for mutual consideration." Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii), an opponent, said the bargaining positions were not equal because the Secretary of Commerce still "holds in his hand the withholding power of 10 percent of the federal highway apportionment to a state for roadbuilding purposes." (For voting, see chart p. 1074)

Other amendments included one by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) which permitted the Secretary at his discretion to allow states a grace period before withholding federal funds for failure to comply (this also applied to the junkyard controls). Another, by Fong, provided for judicial review of the Secretary's action in withholding the funds. Both were agreed to by Randolph and accepted by voice votes.

A final amendment, offered by John J. Williams (R Del.) and accepted by voice vote, prohibited the Federal Government, after Jan. 1, 1968, from erecting signs or displays promoting any of its departments, agencies, programs, projects or expenditures.

Amendments Rejected. All five amendments rejected by the Senate would have applied chiefly to the billboard control provisions of the bill. The main one, offered by Cooper, would have allowed the Federal Government to pay 100 percent of the costs of compensating billboard owners for their losses in complying with control requirements (instead of requiring state matching). Cooper argued that the program was a national one whose full cost should be borne by the Government and that to require state participation on a mandatory basis (under penalty of withholding of federal funds from the state) constituted a sharp departure from other federal-aid programs under which state participation was voluntary. Randolph countered that the basic principle of the federal-aid highway program had been federal-state cooperation and a 100-percent federal payment "would relieve the states of any responsibility regarding a sound approach to just compensation and would tend to lead toward inflated compensation payments." The amendment was rejected by a 31-54 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1074)

The Senate also rejected, by a 33-48 roll call, an amendment by Norris Cotton (R N.H.) to limit the Secretary's power in determining areas in which advertising would be permitted to the Interstate System and new (but not existing) primary roads. By a standing vote, it rejected an amendment by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to waive the requirement for agreements between the Secretary and the states on zoning of areas in which advertising would be permitted if the locations were within areas surrounding towns with population sizes spelled out in the amendment. Another Cooper amendment, rejected by a 29-45 roll call, would have made it clear that state billboard control laws could not be loosened if they were stricter than those in S 2084. Finally, the Senate rejected by voice vote an amendment by Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) to apply the control provisions to "scenic highways" designated by state governors instead of to all primary highways.

JUNKYARDS

Administration Proposals. The Administration bill provided that a state would lose all its federal-aid highway funds after Jan. 1, 1968, if it did not screen or remove from sight junkyards in areas within 1,000 feet of Interstate and primary roads and visible to motorists. Any junkyard which could not be screened could not be required to be removed until July 1, 1970. If a state could not provide for effective control through use of its police powers, federal funds could be used to pay the federal share (90 percent on Interstate roads, 50 percent on primary roads) of costs of control by purchase or condemnation and screening or removal and disposal.

Committee Action. The Committee added a provision permitting operation of junkyards, auto graveyards and scrap metal processing facilities within areas adjacent to the highways which were zoned industrial under state law or used predominantly for industrial activities. It provided that junkyard owners would pay the first $1,500 in screening costs, and the rest would be paid for through federal-state cost-sharing, as noted above. Finally, the Committee authorized appropriations from the Treasury of $20 million annually in fiscal 1966-67 for costs of the program.

Floor Action. Two of the Administration amendments applied to junkyards. One, which also covered billboards

(above), provided for 75 percent federal-25 percent state sharing in the costs of compensating those affected by the junkyard control provisions. The other reduced the amount to be withheld from 100 percent of federal-aid funds to 10 percent. A third amendment by Cooper, which also covered billboards (above), allowed a grace period in the withholding of funds if the Secretary deemed it necessary in the national interest. All were accepted by voice votes.

HIGHWAY LANDSCAPING

Administration Proposals. The Administration bill permitted the Secretary to approve, as part of the costs of construction of federal-aid highways, the costs of landscape and roadside development, including acquisition and development of rest and recreation areas and other travel facilities. It also required the states to use 3 percent of their federal highway funds, without matching, for landscaping for the restoration, preservation and enhancement of scenic beauty adjacent to federal-aid highways.

Committee Action. The Committee deleted the requirement to use 3 percent of highway funds for landscaping and instead authorized appropriation from the Treasury of $120 million annually in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

Floor Action. No changes were made on the floor.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Administration Proposals. The Administration bill required states to spend one-third of their federal funds for secondary roads for construction of scenic roads and roads leading to recreational or scenic areas and for landscaping and roadside development.

Committee Action. The Committee dropped the requirement for spending on scenic roads because it would "create an unnecessary hardship on local bodies of government in their efforts to sustain their secondary road programs...already hard-pressed for sufficient funds."

Floor Action. No attempt was made on the floor to reinsert the scenic road provision. However, three amendments accepted by voice votes added new provisions to the bill. The first, by Dirksen, added a new title authorizing appropriation of $5 million for research and development of methods for disposition of scrapped motor vehicles. The second, by Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), authorized appropriation of $500,000 for study and coordination of traffic safety authorized in S J Res 81 (PL 89-139). The third, offered by Dirksen and modified by Randolph, added a general provision stipulating that nothing in the bill could be construed to authorize taking of private property or restriction of its reasonable and existing use without just compensation (on a 75 percent federal-25 percent state basis). (For story on PL 89-139, see p. 734)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 15 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Add a new title authorizing appropriation of $5 million to the Secretary of Commerce for research and development of methods for disposition of scrapped motor vehicles. Voice vote.

Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) -- Permit withholding of 10 percent (instead of 100 percent) of the federal-aid highway funds to which a state was entitled, if it failed to provide for effective outdoor advertising controls. Voice.

Randolph -- Authorize compensation of those affected by the Act's requirements for removal of outdoor advertising or for landscaping, screening or removal of junkyards on a flat 75 percent federal-25 percent state basis (instead of on a 90-10 basis for Interstate highways and a 50-50 basis for other federal-aid highways). Voice.

Sept. 16 -- Randolph -- Permit withholding of 10 percent (instead of 100 percent) of the federal-aid highway funds to which a state was entitled, if it failed to provide for effective junkyard controls. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- After Jan. 1, 1968, prohibit the Federal Government from erecting signs or displays promoting any of its departments, agencies, programs, projects or expenditures and direct the Secretary of Commerce to request the states to remove as soon as practicable all such signs. Voice.

Randolph -- Provide that a state which had entered into an agreement with the Secretary to control outdoor advertising on Interstate highways in order to receive bonus payments under existing law could receive the payments only if it maintained the controls required in the agreement or the controls required under the Act, whichever were stricter. Voice.

Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- Authorize appropriation of $500,000 to the Secretary of Commerce for a study and coordination of traffic safety programs authorized in PL 89-139. Voice.

Randolph -- Permit outdoor advertising whose size, lighting and space were determined by agreement between the states and the Secretary of Commerce within areas adjacent to the Interstate and primary systems which were zoned industrial or commercial by state law or in unzoned commercial or industrial areas determined by agreement by the Secretary and the states. (Also see Dirksen amendment, which was rejected, below) Roll call, 44-40.

Cooper -- Permit the Secretary of Commerce to allow states a grace period before withholding federal funds for failure to comply with the outdoor advertising or junkyard control provisions. Voice.

Dirksen -- Make it clear that the Act required payment of just compensation by the Federal Government for any private property taken or for any restrictions on the reasonable uses or enjoyment of such property. (This was modified by Randolph to require state matching of compensation payments -- see below) Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Eliminate "ruins" from the Act's definition of junk. Standing.

Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- Provide for judicial review, with the burden of proof on the states, of the Secretary's action on withholding funds from states for failure to comply with billboard controls. Voice.

Randolph -- Make it clear that the Act required payment of just compensation, on a 75 percent federal-25 percent state basis, for any private property taken or for any restrictions on its reasonable use and enjoyment. (This modified the Dirksen amendment, above, providing for federal payment of the full costs.) Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sept. 15 -- John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Permit the Federal Government to bear the full costs of compensating those affected by outdoor advertising regulations (instead of requiring state matching). Roll-call vote, 31-54.

Sept. 16 -- Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Limit the power of the Secretary of Commerce to override determinations of industrial or commercial areas by state legislatures to matters concerning the Interstate system and new construction in the Primary system (but not existing primary roads or improvements on them). Roll call, 33-48.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Amend the Randolph amendment providing for agreements between the Secretary of Commerce and the states on locations of outdoor advertising (above) by waiving the requirement for such agreements if the location was within specified areas based on the populations of the cities involved. Standing.

Cooper -- Make it clear that the billboard control provisions did not permit a reduction in standards established under applicable state laws or a reduction in standards on the erection and location of signs, displays and devices established in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (PL 85-767). Roll call, 29-45.

Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- In the section on outdoor advertising controls, replace all references to the primary system with the term "scenic highways" and require all governors, by June 30, 1966 to submit to the Secretary of Commerce a list of all highways in their states which had been designated scenic highways. Voice.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works, Roads Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 20-22, Sept. 3 and 7 on four bills (HR 8487, HR 8489, HR 8491 and HR 8493) embodying the Administration's highway beautification proposals. The four bills contained the original provisions of S 2084. (For details, see Senate Action, above)

TESTIMONY -- July 20 -- Commerce Secretary John T. Connor said the existing provisions for voluntary billboard controls by the states on Interstate highways had proved "ineffective"; only 25 states had entered into agreements for control, and payments had been made for control of "less than 1 percent of the Interstate mileage already completed." The "traveling public has a right to effective control against intrusions of this kind which impair the use of a public facility," he said.

Evidence of the interest in junkyard control, he said, was the "fact that in some 29 states," legislation for junkyard control was introduced, and in six states was enacted.

In support of HR 8493 (landscaping), Connor said that because under existing law "the objective for which the acquisition may be made includes only the preservation, but not the enhancement or restoration, of scenic beauty," and because "the states have...preferred to use all their funds for highway construction, there has been only one request for extensive use of 3 percent funds."

Connor said HR 8487 (scenic highways) would "prompt the states to re-evaluate their secondary road programs, with a resulting and appropriate priority given to the development of scenic and recreational roads."

July 21 -- Maj. Gen. Louis W. Prentiss (USA, ret.) of the American Road Builders' Assn. called HR 8493 (landscaping) "an enlightened piece of legislation" but said it would require transfer of about $120 million a year from federal highway construction programs, representing "a new cost item which must be taken into account in the financing of the Interstate System." He said HR 8487 (scenic roads) "would lead to an impractical distribution of federal-aid secondary funds within a state" because the scenic counties which probably would receive the funds were likely to be the less populated ones.

W. Ray Rogers, spokesman for the Associated General Contractors of America Inc., "heartily" endorsed the "aims and purposes" of the highway beautification program but emphasized "that it should be financed by other means" than from the Highway Trust Fund.

M.L. Shadburn of the American Assn. of State Highway Officials suggested clarification of the areas zoned for commercial or industrial uses to prevent pressures on local governments to zone areas specifically to make them exempt; avoiding provisions which "might force junkyards to relocate on the secondary system or state highways that are not on the federal-aid systems"; and leaving use of funds for scenic enhancement optional with the states.

July 22 -- James R. Hartzell, president of the Roadside Business Assn., said the "only way in which the roadsides can be properly improved, effectively and with a due recognition of all of the many opposing values including beauty, is by the promotion of reasonable, yet effective, legislation at the state level."

Sept. 3 -- Spokesmen for the National Auto and Truck Wreckers Assn. and the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel opposed the auto graveyard bill (HR 8491) as not meeting its objectives.

The American Motor Hotel Assn. urged more outdoor advertising than HR 8489 permitted.

Sept. 7 -- Rep. Richard S. Schweiker (R Pa.) supported his bill (HR 8850) authorizing the Federal Government to use 1 percent of automobile excise tax revenues to make grants to states to implement plans for disposal of auto carcasses. (A similar proposal was made unsuccessfully in the Senate by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). See story p. 835)

BILL REPORTED. The Public Works Committee Sept. 22 reported S 2084 (H Rept 1084) with minor amendments. It contained all the Administration-requested changes made by the Senate. (For details of committee changes, see House Action below.)

Minority Views. Minority views were filed by GOP Reps. Cramer (Fla.), Harsha (Ohio), Grover (N.Y.), Halleck (Ind.), Reid (Ill.), McEwen (N.Y.) and Martin (Ala.). They protested that the bill was "a poorly thought out proposal which was brutally forced upon the...Committee by spokesmen for the Administration who wielded the power and influence of the White House...to make certain that the bill be reported, and reported now, regardless of the consequences." They objected that the bill: made withholding of funds mandatory even if a state could not comply with control requirements because of limitations in state constitutions; gave the Secretary "broad and inconsistent powers"; inadvertently gave the Secretary power to permit commercial advertising on highway rights-of-way; required elimination of outdoor advertising necessary for the traveling public; made inadequate provisions for compensation payments; contained no provision for removal of junkyards established in the future; made no provision for use of landscaping funds for landscaping and scenic enhancement within the highway rights-of-way; and authorized a new program whose ultimate cost was "unknown but certain to be massive" at a time when funds to meet other commitments, such as the war in Viet Nam, were at a premium.

In supplemental views, Rep. James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) concurred "generally" with these views.

Rules Committee Action. The House Rules Committee Sept. 30 voted 7-6 to grant a rule for floor consideration of S 2084.

House Floor Action

The House Oct. 7 passed S 2084 by a 245-138 roll-call vote. The House rejected, on a 153-230 roll call,

a motion by William C. Cramer (R Fla.) to recommit the bill with instructions to insert language, in both the billboard and junkyard control sections, stipulating that the states would have full authority to determine the areas zoned or unzoned for commercial and industrial purposes where the control requirements would not apply. (For voting, see chart p. 1016)

Fearing a possible loss of votes overnight, bill sponsors pushed the measure through to final passage at 12:51 a.m. Oct. 8. The original plan had been to complete consideration in the regular session Oct. 8, allowing Members to attend the President's "Salute to Congress" on the night of Oct. 7. During the afternoon, however, word came from the White House that the President wanted the bill that night, and the House remained in session, watched from the galleries by wives in party dresses, while the Salute was delayed for hours and finally presented to a small group of Senators.

Republicans apparently considered the decision to pass the bill at midnight Oct. 7 the final straw. Cramer, ranking GOP member of the Public Works Committee, charged that the Committee could have written a "good bill" but because of intensive "arm-twisting" by the White House it "was not given an opportunity to work its will...so we are trying to do it on the floor of the House." Defeated on repeated efforts to amend the bill, the protesting minority forced time-consuming teller votes on several amendments. Charged with dilatory tactics, Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) retorted that "there were no dilatory tactics begun by the leadership on this side of the aisle until there was an arbitrary decision on that side of the aisle to close off debate, to ramrod this legislation through without ample debate and proper consideration."

Following are the major House committee and floor changes in S 2084:

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

Committee Changes. The Committee deleted two of the provisions added on the Senate floor. One authorized the Secretary to suspend withholding of funds from a state if necessary in the public interest. The other banned promotional signs of the Federal Government. The Committee revised the judicial review provision to spell out in detail the procedures to be followed before funds could be withheld for failure to comply with junkyard or billboard control requirements.

Floor Action. The House accepted three amendments to the billboard section. One, by Jim Wright (D Texas), reinstated the Senate provision allowing the Secretary to suspend withholding of funds.

The two other amendments affected the types and locations of advertising allowed under the bill. One, by Thomas N. Downing (D Va.), allowed official signs and notices pertaining to natural wonders, scenic and historical attractions. The other, by J. Russell Tuten (D Ga.), stipulated that the size, lighting and spacing of billboards must be consistent with customary use and made it clear that the states' zoning of areas for commercial and industrial purposes would be acceptable for purposes of the bill. Tuten said his amendment would spell out the intent of the Secretary, expressed in a Sept. 14 letter, to administer the provisions in this manner. (See box)

Cramer's recommittal motion (above) was designed to spell out this intent in regard to the junkyard provisions as well. He said he was "not accustomed to legislating according to executive letter," and the fact that the Secretary opposed including these provisions in the bill "clearly indicates to me that there is no intention to do what they say they will do in their letter." The House defeated five amendment proposals by Cramer to this section. The closest vote came on a proposal to eliminate the necessity for agreement between the Secretary and the states on designation of unzoned areas in which advertising would be permitted, leaving this authority solely to the states (rejected on a 113-145 teller vote).

Assurances on Billboards, Zoning

Secretary of Commerce Connor, in a Sept. 14 letter to the House Subcommittee on Roads, said that standards for billboards in commercial and industrial areas, zoned or unzoned, would be developed only after full consultation with the states, private business and the public. "It is the intention of the Administration that the regulations, insofar as they are consistent with the purposes of this Act, shall be helpful to the advertising industry," he said, and that standards on size would, as far as possible, be "consistent with standard size billboards in customary use."

He said that in reviewing a state's definition of areas used, but not zoned, for commercial or industrial activities, the Bureau of Public Roads would look for consistency with the standards the state used for zoning such areas.

JUNKYARDS

Committee Changes. As in the case of billboards, the Committee deleted the provision added on the Senate floor which permitted the Secretary to suspend the withholding of funds from states. The Committee also eliminated the Senate's requirement that junkyard owners pay the first $1,500 of the costs of landscaping and screening their junkyards (but not of removing them). The Committee authorized federal payment of 75 percent of the full costs. It added a requirement that the Secretary must approve a state's determination of unzoned industrial areas in which junkyards would be permitted. The Committee also included a statement that states were not prohibited from establishing stricter limits on junkyards than those established in the bill.

Floor Action. The only floor amendment adopted to this section reinstated the Secretary's authority to suspend withholding of funds.

The House again rejected several amendments by Rep. Cramer, including proposals to require federal payment of 75 percent of the costs if states used their police powers to prevent junkyards and to prohibit use of federal funds to relocate junkyards unless the new location was within an area suitable under the provisions of the bill.

HIGHWAY LANDSCAPING

Committee Changes. The Committee added authority for use of funds appropriated to a state for landscaping and scenic development for acquisition and development of publicly owned and controlled rest and recreation areas and sanitary and other facilities reasonably necessary to accommodate the traveling public.

Floor Action. The House adopted on a 140-135 teller vote an amendment by John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) to allow use of these landscaping funds within the highway right-of-way (as well as adjacent to it).

OTHER PROVISIONS

Committee Changes. The Senate's $5 million authorization for research on methods of disposing of scrapped motor vehicles was deleted. The Committee, however, authorized $5 million for administrative expenses in carrying out the Act. It also required that the Secretary of Commerce hold public hearings in each state before drawing up standards and regulations on advertising and junkyard controls. It added a stipulation that the bill did not authorize use of eminent domain to acquire any dwelling.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Oct. 7 -- Jim Wright (D Texas) -- Reinsert Senate provision giving the Secretary of Commerce discretion on the withholding of funds from states not complying with billboard control regulations. Voice vote.

J. Russell Tuten (D Ga.) -- Revise the billboard control provisions to stipulate that in commercial and industrial zones, requirements for size, lighting and spacing of signs would be consistent with customary use; that the states would have full authority to zone areas for commercial and industrial purposes and that the states' actions would be accepted for purposes of the bill. Standing, 122-112.

Thomas N. Downing (D Va.) -- Include in the outdoor advertising permissible on Interstate and primary highways official signs pertaining to natural wonders, scenic and historical attractions. Standing, 161-4.

Wright -- Reinsert Senate provision giving the Secretary discretion on the withholding of funds from states not complying with the junkyard control regulations. Voice.

John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Permit states to use the federal funds provided by the bill for landscaping and roadside development within the highway right-of-way (as well as adjacent to it). Standing, 111-102; teller, 140-135.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Oct. 7 -- William C. Cramer (R Fla.) substitute for pending Wright amendment (above) -- Permit the Secretary of Commerce to suspend the withholding of funds from any state that could show it was unable to control outdoor advertising and if it were in the public interest. Standing vote, 42-105; teller, 49-121.

Cramer -- Permit outdoor advertising in areas zoned industrial or commercial by the states or in unzoned areas designated by the state legislatures to be used for industrial or commercial activities, in accordance with the state's general zoning criteria. (This would have replaced the bill's provisions for cooperation between the Secretary of Commerce and the states in establishing standards for outdoor advertising and determining unzoned areas in which advertising would be permitted.) Standing, 95-107; teller, 113-145.

Cramer -- Revise the Tuten amendment (above) to stipulate also that states would have full authority to determine what unzoned areas were used or intended for commercial or industrial use. Standing, 99-124; teller, 115-157.

Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) substitute for pending Downing amendment (above) -- Include in the outdoor advertising permissible under the Act private or official signs relating to natural wonders and historic sites. Standing 71-135; teller, 84-149.

Cramer -- Require federal payment of 75 percent of the costs of state acquisition, through purchase or condemnation, of the right to advertise or regulate advertising in order to implement the advertising control regulations. Standing, 73-127; teller, 83-142.

Richard H. Ichord (D Mo.) -- In lieu of the bill's advertising provisions, permit the states to designate "control areas" along at least 90 percent of the Interstate and primary systems outside the zoned and unzoned commercial and industrial areas, and prohibit signs (except those permitted under the Act) in at least 75 percent of these areas. Accepted by standing vote, 119-111; rejected by teller, 140-153.

Robert Dole (R Kan.) -- Replace the word "Secretary" (of Commerce) throughout the bill with "Lady Bird" (Mrs. Johnson). Voice.

Robert C. McEwen (R N.Y.) -- Add to the signs allowed under the Act signs for camping, eating, entertainment or car service of interest to the traveling public, if they meet specified conditions. Standing, 74-134; teller, 77-145.

Cramer -- Specify that the Secretary was authorized to withhold only Interstate and primary road funds for a state's failure to comply with outdoor advertising controls. Standing, 64-152; teller, 71-149.

Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) -- In compensating billboard owners, require determination of compensation as of the date the billboard became nonconforming, deduct for delay in removing the sign and require federal payment of 100 percent of compensation for removal of billboards required under stricter state laws. Teller, 52-108.

Cramer substitute for second Wright amendment (above) -- Permit the Secretary of Commerce to suspend the withholding of funds from any state that could show it was unable to control junkyards and if it were in the public interest. Teller, 65-118.

Cramer -- Require federal payment of 75 percent of the costs of state acquisition, by purchase or condemnation, of the right to prevent or control junkyards in areas adjacent to Interstate or primary highways. Teller, 49-121.

Cramer -- Prohibit use of any federal funds to cover costs of junkyard relocation unless the new location was in an industrial, non-residential or non-scenic area and was either more than 1,000 feet from the nearest right-of-way line or was not visible from the main nearby federal-aid highway. Voice.

Cramer -- Specify that the Secretary was authorized to withhold only Interstate and primary road funds for a state's failure to comply with junkyard controls. Teller, 54-111.

Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D La.) -- Delay by one year, to Jan. 10, 1968, the report by the Secretary of Commerce on standards, criteria, rules and regulations to be applied in carrying out the billboard and junkyard control provisions and make them effective automatically unless Congress disapproved within 45 days. Voice.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Require that plans for highway projects be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his advice on whether they interfere with the conservation of fish and wildlife and recreation resources in the area. Standing, 92-141; teller, 104-147.

Neal Smith (D Iowa) -- Permit compensation to be paid landowners who gave easements to advertisers but did not actually have signs erected on their property. Voice.

Final Action

The Senate Oct. 13 agreed by voice vote to the House amendments to S 2084, clearing the bill for the President's signature.

HIGHWAY FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR ONE YEAR

S J Res 81 -- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 187) May 13, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 14.
- Reported, amended, by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 681) July 26.
- Passed by the House, amended, by a 313-11 roll-call vote Aug. 2. (See p. 984)
- Conference report (H Rept 778) agreed to by the House and Senate by voice votes Aug. 12.

PL 89-139 -- Signed into law Aug. 28.

Congress in 1965 enacted temporary, one-year legislation to continue financing of the nation's Interstate Highway System. However, it took no action on President Johnson's proposals to meet the increasing costs of the program by extending the System's completion date and enacting additional user taxes on trucks.

Congress passed a bill (S J Res 81) which authorized apportionment among the states in fiscal 1967 of funds for the Interstate System. Another bill (HR 6548) to authorize apportionment for fiscal 1967-69 never emerged from committee because of inadequate tax revenues to pay rising costs of the System. The System is financed by taxes on highway users which go into the Highway Trust Fund. The major developments were as follows.

The Commerce Department Jan. 13 sent to Congress, as required by law, a revised cost estimate for completion of the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System by 1972. The Department's report said that the cost had increased from $41 billion in 1961 to $46.8 billion, due primarily to improved design standards and higher costs of land acquisition and road construction. The report also recommended the method of apportioning funds authorized for the System among the states in fiscal 1967-69.

Congress was required by law to approve the Department's estimate before funds could be apportioned. However, the law also prohibited the Highway Trust Fund from operating at a deficit. Therefore, until additional revenues were provided to pay the additional $5 billion federal share of the System's increased costs, Congress could not approve the Department's cost estimate.

In order to meet the increased costs, President Johnson proposed (1) extending the completion date of the System by five months, from Sept. 30, 1972, until Feb. 28, 1973, and (2) imposing additional user taxes on heavy trucks. Congress did not take action on these proposals during 1965.

HR 6548 approved the Department's 1965 cost estimate, authorized apportionment of funds, and increased the existing highway construction appropriations authorization to cover the $5 billion increase in the federal share of the System's higher costs. At the end of 1965, the bill remained in the House Ways and Means Committee.

In order to continue construction of the System, Congress passed S J Res 81 which simply authorized apportionment of funds in fiscal 1967 on the basis of revenues available under existing taxes. However, in addition to the simple, one-year highway authorization, S J Res 81 contained a highway safety amendment added in the House under the sponsorship of John F. Baldwin (R Calif.). As finally approved, the amendment specified that each state "should" have a highway safety program, approved by the Secretary of Commerce, in operation by the end of 1967. The amendment specified that a program "should" be in accordance with standards set by the Secretary and thereby in effect authorized the Secretary to devise and promulgate such standards. They were to include vehicle safety, highway design and other matters (see provisions, below).

Although little noted at the time, the amendment took on increasing importance in 1966 when the Johnson Administration proposed a variety of legislation to improve highway and automobile safety and reduce traffic deaths. Government officials referred frequently to the amendment as the forerunner of the Administration's 1966 proposals. Lowell K. Bridwell, Deputy Under Secretary for Transportation in the Commerce Department, said in a speech in March 1966, "Congress registered its intent (on traffic safety) last session with the enactment of the Baldwin amendment which aims at assuring the establishment of effective traffic safety programs in all the states within two years." He said the Administration's 1966 proposals "represent a logical next step..."

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S J Res 81:

Increased the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated from the Highway Trust Fund for the Interstate Highway System in fiscal 1967 from the existing $2.9 billion to $3 billion.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to apportion the fiscal 1967 funds among the states, but reserved the right to disapprove the Secretary's estimate of the cost of completing the Interstate System, which was submitted to Congress Jan. 13, 1965, pending Congressional action to provide additional revenues to meet the increased costs of the program that were indicated in the January estimate.

Stated the sense of Congress that the Commerce Department report to Congress in January 1968 and every two years thereafter on future U.S. highway needs.

Interstate Highway Authorizations

The table below shows the federal funds authorized for the Interstate Highway System (not including funds authorized for the System prior to 1956). HR 6548, which was not enacted in 1965, provided the additional authorization for the federal share of the increased construction costs of the System as estimated by the Commerce Department in January, 1965. S J Res 81, enacted as a temporary measure in lieu of HR 6548 when Congress failed to provide additional user tax revenues required by HR 6548, authorized an additional $100 million applicable only to fiscal 1967.

Fiscal years	Existing Law[1]	HR 6548	S J Res 81
1957-66	$21,900,000,000	$21,900,000,000	$21,900,000,000
1967	2,900,000,000	4,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
1968	3,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
1969	3,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
1970	3,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
1971	2,885,000,000	3,785,000,000	2,885,000,000
Total	$36,685,000,000	$41,685,000,000	$36,785,000,000

1 Federal Aid Highway Act of 1961.

Specified that each state, after Dec. 31, 1967, "should" have a highway safety program approved by the Secretary of Commerce. Specified that a safety program "should" be in accordance with uniform standards developed and approved by the Secretary and "should" include, among other things, provisions for an effective accident records system, and measures calculated to improve driver performance, vehicle safety, highway design and maintenance, traffic control and traffic surveillance to detect high accident locations. (The Highway Beautification Act -- PL 89-285 -- authorized $500,000 in appropriations to enable the Secretary to formulate standards and otherwise implement this provision.)

Background

REFERENCES -- Congress and the Nation, p. 524; 1956 Almanac p. 398; 1959 Almanac p. 285; 1961 Almanac p. 433.

Authorizations for federal-aid highway programs were originally made from general revenues of the Treasury. Although there were no clear Congressional guidelines, authorizations were usually made in amounts equal to the revenues collected by the Treasury from certain highway user taxes, such as those on motor fuels, tires and truck weights.

Congress in 1956 established a new method of financing -- the Highway Trust Fund -- when it fully authorized the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway building program. (The National System of Interstate and Defense Highways had originally been designated in 1944, but was not launched as a full-scale program with substantial federal financing until 1956.) Certain specific highway user taxes were to be fed into the Trust Fund for financing of the program, and the operation of the Fund was put outside the regular federal budget.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 and the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (Titles I and II, respectively, of HR 10660 -- PL 84-627) authorized the biggest road-building program in U.S. history -- 41,000 miles of interstate highways costing an estimated $31 billion, with the Federal Government paying 90 percent of the total cost. The completion target date was 1972.

To finance the highway building program, PL 84-627 provided new or increased taxes, earmarked for the Highway Trust Fund, on the following items, scheduled to yield an estimated $14.8 billion over a 16-year period, through fiscal 1972: gasoline, diesel and special motor fuel taxes, excluding local transit vehicles; tire taxes; tire camelback (retread rubber); manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers; and taxes by weight on trucks and buses, excluding local transit vehicles, weighing over 26,000 pounds.

In addition, PL 84-627 transferred the income from several taxes from the Treasury's general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including an existing 9-cent-a-pound tax on inner tubes and one-half of the 10-percent tax on the manufacturers' price of trucks, buses and trailers.

The law provided that the Highway Trust Fund could not operate at a deficit at any time, and stipulated that if the Secretary of the Treasury determined that payment of the full amounts apportioned to the states would create a deficit, the Secretary of Commerce was to reduce apportionments so that obligations could be paid as they came due.

LATER CHANGES

Subsequent to passage of the 1956 Act, Congress made several changes in the taxes that were diverted to the Highway Trust Fund. These amendments were enacted as estimates of the cost of the Interstate Highway System steadily rose to the 1961 estimate of $41 billion. Thus, in 1959 Congress passed a law (PL 86-242) which, among other things, added more revenue to the Fund by providing a temporary 1-cent-a-gallon increase (from 3 to 4 cents, for the period Oct. 1, 1959-June 30, 1961) in the federal tax on gasoline, diesel and special motor fuels. In addition, for the three fiscal years 1962-64, 5 percentage points of the federal excise tax on automobiles and 5 percentage points of the tax on auto parts and accessories were diverted from the Treasury's general fund to the Highway Trust Fund.

In 1961, at the request of President Kennedy, Congress passed a bill (HR 6713 --PL 87-61) providing additional revenue for the highway program. It continued the federal taxes on gasoline, diesel and special motor fuels at 4 cents a gallon through Oct. 1, 1972, and increased taxes on the following major items through the same date: tires -- 10 cents a pound (up from 8 cents); inner tubes -- 10 cents a pound (up from 9 cents); camelback (retreads) -- 5 cents a pound (up from 3 cents); weight taxes on trucks and buses, excluding local transit vehicles, weighing over 26,000 pounds -- $3 a thousand pounds (up from $1.50).

The law also transferred an additional 5 percentage points (to include the full 10 percent) of the federal excise on the manufacturers' price of trucks, buses and trailers from the Treasury's general fund to the Highway Trust Fund for the period July 1, 1962-Oct. 1, 1972, and repealed a provision of existing law that transferred 5 percentage points of the taxes on the manufacturers' price of automobiles, parts and accessories to the Trust Fund during fiscal years 1962-64.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY COST ESTIMATE

The Commerce Department Jan. 13, 1965, transmitted to Congress a report outlining a revised cost estimate for the 41,000-mile National Defense and Interstate Highway System.

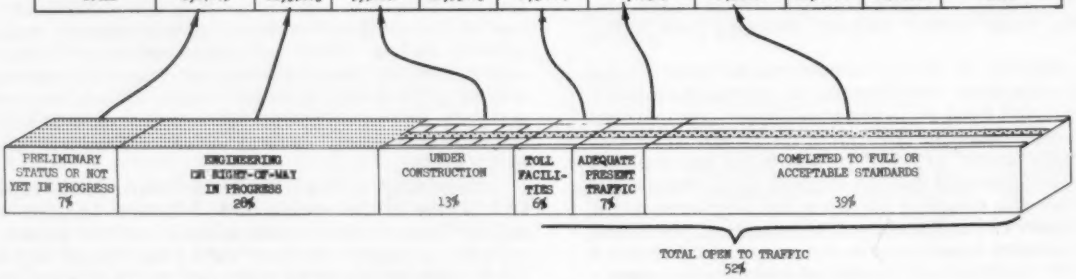
The cost estimate of the nationwide highway network had been placed at $41 billion in 1961. Congress had authorized expenditure of $37 billion as the federal share. The 1965 revised cost estimate was $46.8 billion -- a $5.8 billion increase. (This was composed of $5.6 billion attributable to highway construction and $200 million due to an increase in state highway planning and research, both a direct percentage of the total federal share of the estimate.) The federal share of the increase was to be $5 billion. In order to meet the new cost estimate, therefore, Congress had to authorize a $5 billion increase in the total federal share -- from $37 billion to $42 billion.

According to the Commerce Department report, $3.6 billion of the estimated $5.8 billion increase was due to "improvements incorporated into the system to provide increased service, safety and longer highway life." Approximately $2 billion of the increased costs resulted from higher costs for land acquisition, preliminary engineering and construction work. The remain-

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS

IMPROVEMENT STATUS OF SYSTEM MILEAGE AS OF JAN 1, 1966

STATE	PRELIMINARY STATUS OR NOT YET IN PROGRESS 1/	WORK IN PROGRESS			OPEN TO TRAFFIC				TOTAL DESIGNATED SYSTEM MILEAGE	STATE
		ENGINEERING OR RIGHT-OF WAY	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	TOTAL UNDER WAY	TOLL FACILITIES	IMPROVED TO STANDARDS ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT TRAFFIC	COMPLETED TO FULL OR ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS	TOTAL OPEN TO TRAFFIC		
Alabama	113.0	182.2	232.9	415.1	-	119.1	226.9	346.0	874.1	Alabama
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alaska
Arizona	40.1	342.3	138.9	481.2	-	236.2	409.0	645.2	1,166.5	Arizona
Arkansas	13.8	234.6	94.2	328.8	-	13.0	164.7	177.7	520.3	Arkansas
California	-	837.6	334.7	1,172.3	10.2	329.4	653.2	992.8	2,165.1	California
Colorado	162.0	170.8	121.2	292.0	-	131.7	360.2	491.9	945.9	Colorado
Connecticut	-	35.9	25.9	61.8	16.0	35.8	182.0	233.8	295.6	Connecticut
Delaware	-	10.9	12.8	23.7	14.3	0.6	2.0	16.9	40.6	Delaware
Florida	342.6	117.9	219.4	337.3	45.0	-	426.5	471.5	1,151.4	Florida
Georgia	3.9	409.6	214.6	624.2	-	53.7	423.5	477.2	1,105.3	Georgia
Hawaii	8.2	28.4	8.0	36.4	-	3.0	1.0	4.0	48.6	Hawaii
Idaho	2.1	226.4	53.7	280.1	-	112.4	214.1	326.5	608.7	Idaho
Illinois	51.3	612.1	80.7	692.8	155.4	150.7	581.4	887.5	1,631.6	Illinois
Indiana	-	432.1	127.7	559.8	156.9	19.2	380.1	556.2	1,110.0	Indiana
Iowa	72.2	175.0	85.0	260.0	3.5	4.8	368.4	376.7	708.9	Iowa
Kansas	.8	143.9	69.3	213.2	187.0	25.9	372.1	585.0	799.0	Kansas
Kentucky	13.3	351.2	64.9	416.1	39.2	7.8	256.9	303.9	733.3	Kentucky
Louisiana	6.4	284.2	160.5	444.7	-	-	216.2	216.2	667.3	Louisiana
Maine	1.7	60.5	59.5	120.0	59.3	3.3	127.7	190.3	312.0	Maine
Maryland	25.9	49.3	28.1	77.4	52.9	93.6	104.8	251.3	354.6	Maryland
Massachusetts	4.3	88.6	46.2	134.8	133.8	31.5	151.1	316.4	455.5	Massachusetts
Michigan	11.3	217.0	64.2	281.2	4.9	5.0	779.4	789.3	1,081.8	Michigan
Minnesota	8.0	432.0	184.4	616.4	-	52.8	223.7	276.5	900.9	Minnesota
Mississippi	-	138.2	257.6	395.8	-	31.4	250.8	282.2	678.0	Mississippi
Missouri	11.2	328.1	74.3	402.4	3.0	155.0	548.0	706.0	1,119.6	Missouri
Montana	187.9	451.9	129.4	581.3	-	35.9	372.3	408.2	1,177.4	Montana
Nebraska	-	178.7	58.1	236.8	0.3	12.9	228.1	241.3	478.1	Nebraska
Nevada	-	187.7	88.9	276.6	-	3.6	254.5	258.1	534.7	Nevada
New Hampshire	49.2	18.3	10.9	29.2	22.0	3.5	110.1	135.6	214.0	New Hampshire
New Jersey	69.5	107.1	45.1	152.2	46.3	49.3	56.0	151.6	373.3	New Jersey
New Mexico	107.6	308.2	69.8	378.0	-	82.6	434.8	517.4	1,003.0	New Mexico
New York	35.0	111.5	178.9	290.4	499.5	49.2	360.2	908.9	1,234.3	New York
North Carolina	113.1	166.4	94.7	261.1	-	35.7	359.6	395.3	769.5	North Carolina
North Dakota	78.8	97.2	68.2	165.4	-	21.3	305.1	326.4	570.6	North Dakota
Ohio	42.7	340.1	194.9	535.0	205.9	35.8	706.8	948.5	1,526.2	Ohio
Oklahoma	-	204.8	43.9	248.7	174.0	14.5	358.0	546.5	795.2	Oklahoma
Oregon	50.0	65.3	27.5	92.8	0.8	100.3	487.2	588.3	731.1	Oregon
Pennsylvania	42.6	375.9	238.9	614.8	361.7	-	565.5	927.2	1,584.6	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	-	29.0	9.7	38.7	-	0.3	32.2	32.5	71.2	Rhode Island
South Carolina	-	174.5	158.3	332.8	-	12.8	333.1	345.9	678.7	South Carolina
South Dakota	-	257.8	87.1	344.9	-	56.6	277.7	334.3	679.2	South Dakota
Tennessee	62.6	328.9	249.6	578.5	-	123.0	285.1	408.1	1,049.2	Tennessee
Texas	272.2	715.5	429.5	1,145.0	-	323.0	1,283.6	1,606.6	3,023.8	Texas
Utah	265.1	322.8	159.6	482.4	-	28.1	158.9	187.0	934.5	Utah
Vermont	-	174.0	37.3	211.3	-	-	109.3	109.3	320.6	Vermont
Virginia	35.9	350.5	177.6	528.1	38.6	42.1	414.4	495.1	1,059.1	Virginia
Washington	78.7	172.7	91.8	264.5	0.6	206.9	174.2	381.7	724.9	Washington
West Virginia	142.1	138.5	47.1	185.6	87.4	-	101.4	188.8	516.5	West Virginia
Wisconsin	-	101.9	50.2	152.1	-	2.0	304.5	306.5	458.6	Wisconsin
Wyoming	269.8	63.3	74.0	137.3	-	35.7	469.1	504.8	911.9	Wyoming
Dist. of Col.	14.1	5.0	0.3	5.3	-	2.9	7.0	9.9	29.3	Dist. of Col.
Pending	2/ 69.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/ 69.9	Pending
Total	2,878.9	11,356.3	5,580.0	16,936.3	2,318.5	2,893.9	15,972.4	21,184.8	41,000.0	Total



1/ Location studies and public hearings have been undertaken on many portions of the mileage in this column.
2/ Includes routes for which the final locations have not yet been determined.

ing $200 million in added costs resulted from revised "estimates for research and administration."

Although the report did not recommend ways of financing the added costs, it did note that the actual cost increase to the Federal Government would be only about $3.4 billion, since receipts from taxes currently levied to finance the federal share of the System were expected to increase with the proliferation of passenger cars and motor carriers.

The cost estimate was necessary as a basis for apportioning federal highway funds among the states in fiscal 1967, 1968 and 1969. The 1965 estimate was the third submitted to Congress. The first was submitted in January 1958 and provided the basis for apportioning funds in fiscal 1960, 1961 and 1962. The second estimate was submitted in January 1961 and covered fiscal 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966. These estimates, which were the same, put the cost at $41 billion, of which $37 billion was the estimated federal share. Later estimates were to be submitted in 1968 and 1969.

HIGHWAY USER TAX PROPOSALS

President Johnson proposed to pay the increased costs of the Interstate Highway System (see above) by imposing additional user taxes on trucks and by extending the completion date of the System. Except for the transfer into the Highway Trust Fund of relatively small amounts of existing user tax revenues, Congress did not provide the additional financing necessary to meet the increased costs of constructing the Interstate System.

The need for additional highway revenues was noted by President Johnson in his Jan. 25 Budget Message. He said, "The estimated cost of completing the Interstate Highway System -- which is financed by highway user taxes -- has recently been increased by $5.8 billion. To avoid serious delay in completing the system, while remaining on a pay-as-you-go basis, I will include in my excise tax proposal specific recommendations for increasing certain highway user charges." (See text p. 1351)

The President's excise tax message was sent to Congress May 17. (See text p. 1404)

Mr. Johnson said that of the additional $5.8 billion in costs, $5 billion was to be paid by the Federal Government through the Highway Trust Fund. He said that existing user taxes would provide "almost" $2 billion of the increased cost. The other $3 billion was to be provided by two methods. First, he proposed extending the completion date of the System by five months, from Sept. 30, 1972, to Feb. 28, 1973; he said this would cover "most" of the extra cost. Secondly, he proposed enactment of additional user taxes on heavy trucks to produce an estimated $206 million annually until 1973. Specifically, he recommended: (1) an increase in the diesel fuel tax from 4 to 7 cents per gallon to produce $112 million annually; (2) an increase in the truck tax from $3 to $5 per thousand pounds on trucks having a taxable gross weight of at least 26,000 pounds to produce $70 million, and (3) an increase in the tax on tread rubber from 5 to 10 cents per pound to produce $24 million. Mr. Johnson said that federal highway studies "clearly show that heavy trucks are not paying fully for the additional cost of heavier pavement and other design features needed to carry them." At the same time, the President promised to recommend that the size and weight limits on trucks using Interstate highways be increased "as soon as just and appropriate user charges are enacted." The President also recommended that Congress approve the revised Interstate Highway cost estimate submitted by the Commerce Department in January and authorize the additional appropriations necessary to meet the higher cost.

Congress did not enact the President's user tax proposals and, therefore, could not approve the Commerce Department's revised cost estimate. However, in passing a bill providing many of Mr. Johnson's other excise tax requests, Congress transferred $70 million in highway user taxes from general revenues to the Highway Trust Fund. These were levies on truck parts and accessories ($20 million) and on lubricating oil used by highway motor vehicles ($50 million). (See story p. 835)

HIGHWAY FUNDS APPORTIONMENT (HR 6548)

Legislation was introduced in 1965 to apportion funds for the Interstate Highway System for a three-year period and to authorize increased appropriations to meet the expanded costs of the System. But the bill (HR 6548) was not reported because Congress did not act on the President's user tax proposals to pay the increased highway costs.

HR 6548 did two things. First, it gave Congressional approval to the Commerce Department's revised cost estimate for the Interstate System, which was sent to Congress in January, as the basis for apportioning federal funds for the System during fiscal 1967, 1968 and 1969. Secondly, it increased the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the System by $5 billion between fiscal 1967 and 1971. This was the federal share of the increased cost of completing the System (see above).

The House Public Works Committee approved HR 6548 June 24 and referred it to the Ways and Means Committee for review of its financial provisions. No further action was taken on it during 1965. (See below for GOP criticism of lack of action on the bill.)

ACTION ON S J RES 81

Senate

The Senate Public Works Committee May 13 reported a bill (S J Res 81) authorizing apportionment among the states in fiscal 1967 of funds for the Interstate Highway System. The Committee held hearings March 30 and 31 on the revised Interstate cost estimate submitted by the Commerce Department in January.

In its report (S Rept 187), the Committee said the 1965 estimate did not contain figures on the final cost of completing the system. The report said the construction costs would likely rise another $2.5 billion and the 1965 estimate did not include the cost of the Administration's highway beautification program. The report said that the Committee "thus infers" that the final cost of the System would be $3 billion higher than the estimate submitted to Congress in 1965. "The Committee has, therefore, withheld judgment on approval of the 1965 cost estimate" and instead approved a one-year apportionment in S J Res 81, the report said.

S J Res 81 authorized apportionment of $2.9 billion to the states for fiscal 1967. The Committee said it would resume consideration of the 1965 cost estimate and apportionment factors for fiscal 1968 and 1969 when Congress determined how to meet the anticipated deficit in the Highway Trust Fund. *(Continued on next page)*

The Senate May 14 passed S J Res 81 by voice vote and sent it to the House.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 23 and 24 on HR 6548 and similar legislation to approve the Commerce Department's 1965 revised cost estimate of the Interstate Highway System and authorize apportionment of funds among the states in fiscal 1967-69.

ACTION -- July 26 reported (H Rept 681) S J Res 81 with amendments. The report said that the Committee could not "at this time approve the new cost estimate" for the System because no action had been taken to provide the revenues necessary to meet the increased costs. The report said that S J Res 81 "will provide the basic amount needed for continued highway construction" so that the federal-aid highway program "may continue and not be brought to an abrupt halt."

The Committee approved several amendments to S J Res 81. They were:

Authorized Appropriations. The Committee increased the amount authorized to be appropriated for the System in fiscal 1967 from $2.9 billion to $3 billion. This was done on the basis of information from the Bureau of Public Roads that revenues available from the Highway Trust Fund under existing user taxes would be $100 million higher than previously estimated.

Baldwin Safety Amendment. The Committee adopted an amendment, sponsored by John F. Baldwin (R Calif.), which required a state to have a highway safety program in effect by Dec. 31, 1967, in order to qualify for any federal-aid highway funds, including those for the Interstate System. The amendment required that a state's program be approved by the Secretary of Commerce and be in accordance with uniform standards approved by the Secretary. Funds withheld from a state were to be distributed among other states.

Future Highway Needs. The Committee also amended the bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to make a study of the needs of the Federal-Aid Highway System, including the Interstate System, after 1972, and to report to Congress by Jan. 1, 1967. The report noted that federal highway officials had told the Committee that a study could cover extension or improvement of the Interstate System, possible development of Interstate highways different from those currently being constructed, special urban highway problems, revision of the federal-aid primary and secondary classification systems, the relation between highway planning and technological developments, and highway financing. Federal officials also indicated that the cost of the study could be absorbed in existing budgets.

Supplemental Views. Republican members of the Committee (except for James C. Cleveland, N.H., who did not sign the views) said they supported S J Res 81 as a "stopgap" measure, but "with a deep sense of disappointment" because it did not provide the extra funds necessary to complete the Interstate System by 1972. They said S J Res 81 "ignores the latest cost estimate." They said that by 1972 the System would be $4.9 billion short of completion.

"The Administration is evidently more interested in promoting 'make work' programs, 'pork barrel' projects and vote-getting giveaway schemes, than it is in continuing a program of proven social, economic, lifesaving, and defense benefits to the nation," they said.

FLOOR ACTION. The House Aug. 2 passed S J Res 81 by a 313-11 roll-call vote after adopting the committee amendments. (For voting, see page 984)

During debate, William C. Cramer (R Fla.), ranking Republican member of the House Public Works Committee, expressed the hope that the House Ways and Means Committee would take action to provide for an increase in revenues to the Highway Trust Fund.

Conference Action

The House and Senate Aug. 12 by voice votes adopted the conference report (H Rept 778) on S J Res 81.

Conferees on the bill altered a House amendment which required a state to have a federally approved highway safety program by Dec. 31, 1967, in order to continue receiving federal highway funds. The conference bill included wording which said that each state "should" have a federally approved safety program by Dec. 31, 1967.

During brief House discussion of the report, John F. Baldwin (R Calif.), a participant in the conference, said Senate conferees believed that cutting off federal funds "might be too drastic" a penalty. John C. Kluczynski (D Ill.), also a conferee, said the Public Works Committee would review state highway safety programs in the future and that legislation would be introduced if needed.

Conferees also stated the "sense of Congress" that the Bureau of Public Roads provide estimates to Congress in January 1968 and every two years thereafter about future U.S. highway needs. The House had added to the Senate bill a provision for a "comprehensive study" of the needs of the federal-aid highway system after 1972.

Conferees accepted the House's $100 million increase in the amount authorized under existing law for apportionment among the states in fiscal 1967 for the Interstate System.

Both Senate and House bills permitted apportionment among the states of amounts authorized for the highway program; the House bill, in addition, increased the authorized amounts and included the sections on safety and future highway needs.

FUNDS FOR BALDWIN SAFETY AMENDMENT

S J Res 81 as signed into law included a provision sponsored by Rep. John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) which stated that each state "should" have a highway safety program by the end of 1967. The provision assigned to the Secretary of Commerce responsibility for developing and promulgating standards for the safety programs. (See details under House action and provisions, above.) However, S J Res 81 did not authorize appropriations to permit the Secretary to begin work on the standards. This oversight was corrected by including a provision in the Highway Beautification Act (S 2084 -- PL 89-285) authorizing $500,000 in appropriations for the traffic safety program. (See story p. 724)

Near the end of the session, the Administration requested $290,000 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1966 to begin work on the traffic safety program. Congress appropriated the full request in the General Supplemental Appropriations Bill, Fiscal 1966 (HR 11588), which was cleared Oct. 21. (See story p. 182)

MAJOR 1965 ACTIONS ON WATER LEGISLATION

Congress completed action in 1965 on an unusually large number of major bills dealing with water policy. It passed five Johnson Administration measures of broad national significance, plus numerous bills authorizing and funding specific water projects.

Of the five pieces of general legislation, three were aimed directly at solving one of the nation's most urgent natural resource problems--the need to assure an adequate supply of clean water for rapidly growing national needs of all types.

The three were the Water Quality Act, authorizing enforceable water purity standards to be set for all interstate waters, in order to combat pollution; the Water Resources Planning Act, providing for the creation of federal-state river basin planning commissions and giving statutory authority to the existing Federal Water Resources Council, with the over-all aim of maximizing existing water resources through coordinated development; and a bill stepping up the existing federal program of research on ways to convert salt water to sweet water and thus enlarge the water supply. Of these bills, the Water Quality Act was the most important; in fact, it was probably the single most important natural resource measure of any type enacted in 1965.

The other two general water bills passed in 1965 were the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, establishing, for the first time, a formal local cost-sharing requirement for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of federal water projects built by the Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation; and a measure creating a new federal aid program for rural water supply and waste disposal systems.

Although it completed action on the five major general water bills described above, Congress failed to clear several other important general water measures. Bills to coordinate federal oceanography programs and to increase authorizations for the Small Reclamation Projects Act passed both chambers in different forms but went no further. A bill revising the 1964 Water Research Act passed the Senate but did not reach the House floor.

In the field of specific project authorizations, Congress completed the following actions in 1965: authorized three major new federal reclamation projects (Auburn-Folsom South, Garrison and Southern Nevada); passed an omnibus river-harbor-flood control authorization bill providing nearly $2 billion for new projects, and calling for a long-range plan to end further droughts in the Northeast; authorized $944 million in added Army Engineers spending for flood control and related work in 13 major river basins; appropriated funds to start construction of 62 Army Engineers and 7 Reclamation Bureau water projects that had been previously authorized; and changed some of the rules governing small watershed projects.

However, Congress did not take action on the perennial Central Arizona (Lower Colorado) and Nebraska Mid-State project proposals, and the House failed to complete action on four new reclamation authorizations passed by the Senate.

In related developments, the Public Land Law Review Commission, authorized early in 1964 (1964 Almanac p. 505), finally held its organization meeting July 14, 1965, and chose as chairman Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.); and President Johnson March 22 announced that the Colorado River salinity dispute with Mexico had been ended with an agreement to extend the drainage channel of the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation District, Ariz., as far as Morelos Dam, Mexico. (For background, "Congress and the Nation," p. 805-6.)

Listed below are the major water bills considered by Congress in 1965, followed by a capsule summary of the bill or, if a detailed story on the bill appears elsewhere in this volume, by a page reference.

GENERAL LEGISLATION ENACTED

Water Quality Act. See p. 743

Water Resources Planning. See p. 759

Salt Water Conversion. See p. 764

Water Project Recreation. See p. 775

Rural Water Supply. See p. 138.

GENERAL LEGISLATION NOT COMPLETED

Oceanography Coordination. See p. 762.

Small Reclamation Projects. The Senate July 1 and the House Sept. 7 passed by voice votes different versions of a bill (S 602--S Rept 336, H Rept 894) increasing authorizations for the 1956 Small Reclamation Projects Act from $100 million to $200 million. Sponsors said all but $6 million of the initial $100 million was already used up. Under the Act, the Reclamation Bureau makes loans and grants to local groups wishing to build small reclamation projects (costing under $10 million) themselves.

The Senate version of S 602 contained two Administration-opposed provisions. One provided a new interest-rate formula for future loans made under the Act, the effect of which would be to reduce interest rates by one-half to 1 percent; the second raised the limit for federal aid to any one project from $5 million to $7.5 million. The Senate version also permitted federal advances for up to half the cost of project investigations, and exempted loan applications of less than $250,000 from certain requirements involving Congressional review. All these provisions were backed by the National Reclamation Assn., which claimed its Small Projects Committee actually drafted the initial Senate version of the bill.

The House version of the bill (based on HR 4851, a House bill reported Aug. 31) reduced the increase in the federal-aid limit to about $6 million, and dropped the interest-rate change, the advances for investigations and the exemptions from review. However, it added a provision extending the program to cover all 50 states (instead of just the 17 reclamation states). The bill did not go to conference in 1965. (A similar bill had died at the end of the 88th Congress; see 1964 Almanac p. 503)

Water Research. The Senate March 25 by voice vote passed an Administration-backed bill (S 22) raising to $5 million a year in fiscal 1966, and eventually to $10 million a year permanently, an existing $1 million annual authorization, provided by the Water Research Act of 1964, for Interior Department financial aid for water research. The bill also complied with a request by President Johnson, made when he signed the 1964 legislation, for elimination of a provision of the 1964 Act permitting the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees to veto any individual request for aid under the above authorization. There was no House action on S 22 or a similar House bill (HR 3606). (For background, see 1964 Almanac p. 507)

PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS ENACTED

Auburn-Folsom South. The House June 16 and the Senate Aug. 20 passed by voice votes an Administration-backed bill (HR 485--H Rept 295, S Rept 312) authorizing the Interior Department's Reclamation Bureau to construct the Auburn-Folsom South unit of the Central Valley project, Calif., at a cost of $425 million. The President signed the bill Sept. 2 (PL 89-161). (For background, see 1964 Almanac p. 504.)

Of the total cost, $231,312,000 was for construction of the Auburn Dam and Reservoir and the remainder for supplemental facilities for irrigation, flood control, municipal and industrial water supply, recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement and a hydroelectric plant at Auburn Dam with an initial installed capacity of 240,000 kilowatts (which could be increased to 400,000 later if so authorized). The bill provided that the Interior Department should not build its own electric power transmission and distribution facilities to carry power from the dam to other areas if 50-year contracts with local public or private power transmission agencies could be obtained at less cost.

In supplemental views to the House report, Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) supported the over-all bill but suggested two "basic flaws." He said the Interior Department had proposed "to extend the repayment period of existing Central Valley power units and use revenues from those units after they are paid out to provide financial assistance to the Auburn power facilities. This unilateral extension of the repayment period is...contrary to clearly established Congressional policies." In addition, he said that "far too many federal hydroelectric projects are being heavily subsidized by the nation's taxpayers by charging interest rates substantially below the cost to the Federal Government of obtaining the money." He said the bill failed to specify the interest rate to be charged, leaving it to the Administration to decide if below-cost interest rates would be applied.

Garrison Project. The House June 16 and the Senate July 22 passed by voice votes an Administration-endorsed bill (HR 237--H Rept 282, S Rept 470) authorizing the Reclamation Bureau to construct the Garrison diversion project, N.D., as part of the Missouri River Basin project. The President signed the bill Aug. 5 (PL 89-108).

The Garrison project, for which the bill authorized $207 million, would divert water from Garrison Dam to provide irrigation for 250,000 acres, plus municipal and industrial water supply for 14 towns and cities, fish and wildlife conservation and development, recreation and minor flood control benefits, but not electric power. The bulk of the cost, $198,578,000, was for irrigation.

The Garrison project had initially been authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended. However, it had never been started, and, as a result of modifications in plans and also of 1964 legislation requiring reauthorization of all Missouri River Basin units not yet started, had to be reauthorized. (1964 Almanac p. 504)

A key provision of HR 237 as signed into law reduced from 3 percent to 2.5 percent the interest rates charged by the Government on the reimbursable costs of the power features of all Army Engineers hydroelectric plants in the Missouri River Basin Plan. The change was in line with a Dec. 17, 1963, recommendation of the Interior Department (which markets the power from these plants), and was designed--along with a slight increase in power rates which became effective in September 1965--to speed up repayment by power users of the capital costs of the hydroelectric plants. (Although interest rates would be reduced, actual power rates would not be, and the funds thus "saved" by reduction of the interest rates would be retained by the Government and counted as repayment of capital.) The ultimate aim of this provision was to pay off the capital costs of power features somewhat sooner than previously anticipated, so that power revenues could then be used to help pay off the costs of irrigation features of Missouri River Basin Plan units sooner than had been planned. The Department said that with this change, all the irrigation projects could be paid off in the usual 50-year repayment period.

Debate -- House sponsors said the project would permit more balanced agriculture and economic growth. Rep. Mark Andrews (R N.D.) said the water would help develop feed crops and consequently a livestock industry. He called the project "perfectly proper" because North Dakota gave up 548,000 acres for construction of the Garrison Reservoir "with a consequent loss of local tax revenue." The House report said the 2.5-percent interest rate on power features of Missouri River Basin Plan hydroelectric plants was the rate set for similar Engineers-built power systems in other areas at the time the Engineers built the Missouri Basin plants, and thus removed an inequity.

On the House floor, Odin Langen (R Minn.) objected to allotment of only one hour for debate, saying the bill was not being considered on its merits but was simply a pork barrel measure to be rushed through.

In minority views in the House report, Rep. John P. Saylor (Pa.) objected to establishment of the project because "even without interest, over a period of 60 years or more," only about $19 million of the irrigation costs could be repaid by water users and "the remainder will be charged against net power revenues that...are still no more than a gleam in the eye." He said "it makes no sense for the United States to be spending this sort of money on land that may grow alfalfa, oats, barley, flax, sugarbeets, potatoes and the like." Opposing the interest rate provision, Saylor said, "If it is now the desire of the Departments of the Interior and Army...to adopt subsidized interest rates, so be it. But then this subsidy should be recognized and called for what it is."

Southern Nevada Project. The Senate June 17 by voice vote passed a bill (S 32--S Rept 332) authorizing construction by the Reclamation Bureau of the Southern Nevada water project, at a cost of $81,003,000.

The House Oct. 7, by a 240-134 roll call, passed its own version of the bill (HR 2020--H Rept 1011), then substituted the provisions of its bill for those of S 32 and

passed S 32 by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1016)

The Senate Oct. 7 by voice vote agreed to the House amendments, and the President signed the bill Oct. 22 (PL 89-292). As enacted, the bill provided $81,003,000 for construction of the project entirely as a municipal and industrial water supply project, but with provision for inclusion of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features under the terms set forth in the 1965 Federal Water Project Recreation Act. When entirely completed, the project would permit diversion of 262,000-acre-feet of water from Lake Mead, the reservoir behind Hoover Dam on the Colorado River, to the populous area surrounding Las Vegas. Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.) said total water drawn from the Colorado "will come from within the 300,000 acre-feet yearly allocated to Nevada in the recent Supreme Court case" (Arizona v. California) which determined how much water Arizona, California and Nevada were entitled to draw from the river.

Disputes -- The final bill also contained two controversial provisions. One, contained in both the earlier Senate and House versions, included an interest-rate formula under which Nevada would be required to pay interest currently computed at about 3-1/8 percent on federal money advanced for construction of the project and allocated to municipal and industrial water (i.e.--nearly the entire cost). Although supporting the project in general, the Interior Department and Budget Bureau strongly opposed the interest-rate formula as too low. They argued that since the project was entirely for municipal and industrial water supply purposes (with no irrigation features), the interest-rate formula should correspond to the rate (currently about 4 percent) which the Federal Government charged to cities elsewhere in the country when helping finance municipal water supply systems under the Community Facilities Program.

Rep. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) Oct. 6 said that authorization of the project was, in effect, helping the Las Vegas area obtain municipal water by methods not available to other communities.

In a letter to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 14, the Budget Bureau said it supported S 32 "only if amended to provide for" higher interest rates; in a July 26 letter to the House Interior Committee, the Bureau merely said "we strongly recommend" inclusion of a 4-percent formula. However, the final bill retained the 3-1/8-percent formula.

The second controversial provision was added in the House Committee at the request of Ely, Duncan and Bennett, a Washington, D.C., law firm representing Basic Management Inc. (a group of four water-using industrial firms in Nevada) and the Las Vegas Valley Water District. (See p. 1467, 1486 for lobbyist registrations.) This provision, in effect, protected the right of Basic Management to obtain 41,000 acre-feet of water annually, out of the total of 300,000 which Nevada was entitled to receive from the Colorado under the Supreme Court decision. Company spokesmen said that under previous arrangements and state law, the company was entitled to the water.

President Johnson Oct. 23, after signing S 32, said that the language affecting Basic Management might also apply to other firms and individuals claiming 60,000 to 70,000 acre-feet of water a year, and should be amended. Subsequently, Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall, March 1, 1966, submitted a draft bill (S 2999) entirely repealing the language affecting Basic Management. Udall assured Sen. Bible that contracts which he signed for delivery of Colorado River water to Nevada would recognize any priorities enjoyed by Basic Management under state law.

Rivers and Harbors. See p. 751.

River Basin Authorizations. The President June 18 signed a bill (HR 6755--PL 89-42), endorsed earlier by the Administration, authorizing $944 million in additional funds for 13 existing Army Engineers comprehensive river basin development plans. The money was intended to carry the 13 plans through the end of fiscal 1967, at which time new authorizations would be needed. (Note: In the 1936 and subsequent Flood Control Acts, Congress authorized numerous comprehensive river basin plans, involving flood control chiefly, of which 21 were still being worked on in 1965. However, Congress did not authorize appropriations covering all costs of the plans, only portions; it left additional funds for each basin to be authorized from time to time. The last previous basin authorizations were voted in 1963. See 1963 Almanac p. 454.)

Summary of Congressional Action -- As initially passed by the House by voice vote May 12, HR 6755 authorized $263 million for 10 basin plans. The Public Works Committee report (H Rept 309) said the bill was a stopgap measure to permit work on the 10 basins to continue through fiscal 1966.

The Senate passed HR 6755 by voice vote June 2 with amendments recommended by the Senate Public Works Committee in its May 27 report (S Rept 266) which: (1) added funds for three more basins (Alabama-Coosa, Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway, Lower Mississippi); (2) authorized completion of work on the Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway and the Los Angeles-San Gabriel River Basin, Calif.; (3) added funds in all cases to continue work to the end of fiscal 1967.

The House June 10 agreed by voice vote to the Senate amendments, clearing the bill for the President.

Funds Breakdown -- The final bill carried the following authorizations for river basin work:

Alabama-Coosa	$ 38,000,000
Arkansas River	290,000,000
Brazos River	14,000,000
Central and Southern Florida	30,000,000
Columbia River	223,000,000
Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway	5,000,000
Los Angeles-San Gabriel	31,000,000
Lower Mississippi	53,000,000
Missouri River	116,000,000
Ohio River	89,000 000
Ouachita River	11,000,000
Upper Mississippi River	27,000,000
West Branch Susquehanna River	17,000,000
TOTAL	$944,000,000

New Starts. The fiscal 1966 Public Works Appropriations Act, signed into law Oct. 28 (HR 9220--PL 89-299), contained funds for a start of construction on 62 Army Engineers water projects, 7 Reclamation Bureau water projects, and one Tennessee Valley Authority water project (Tims Ford). Details:

Army Engineers--Of the 62 Army Engineers new starts, 11 were for projects with an ultimate cost of $25 million or more, and four of these contained major power

features. The bill also carried regular funds for the first time for two Engineers major water and power projects which had been started recently under special arrangements: the West Point Reservoir, Ala.,-Ga., which received funds (as part of "Appalachia" allocations) for a new start in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act signed into law April 30 (HR 7091--PL 89-16); and the Lower Granite Lock and Dam, Wash., which had been started at the directive of the Appropriations Committees with general funds not specifically appropriated for Lower Granite. Following is a list of the 11 new starts in HR 9220 on projects ultimately to cost more than $25 million, plus West Point and Lower Granite, with costs.

Project	Ultimate Cost
Libby Reservoir, Mont. (P)	$ 352 million
Lower Granite Lock & Dam, Wash. (P)	$ 181 million
*New Melones Reservoir, Calif. (P)	$ 129 million
*Kaw Reservoir, Okla.	$86.6 million
*Joanna (Clarence Cannon) Reservoir, Mo. (P)	$70.6 million
Hannibal Locks & Dam, Ohio-W.Va.	$69.2 million
*Kaskaskia River, Ill.	$65.6 million
West Point Reservoir, Ala.-Ga. (P)	$64.2 million
*Four River Basin, Fla.	$56.3 million
*Jones Bluff Lock & Dam, Ala. (P)	$52.6 million
Port Arthur & Vicinity, Texas	$40.6 million
*Hampton Roads, Va.	$32.7 million
*Melvern Reservoir, Kan.	$25.8 million

*Funds not requested by Administration

(P) Contains major power features

Reclamation Bureau -- HR 9220 provided funds for six Administration-requested new starts, plus one unrequested new start (Bonneville unit of the Central Utah project). Only Bonneville contained power features.

The new starts were: Bonneville; the Crooked River extension, Ore.; Dixie project, Utah (this project had initially been planned to contain power features, but the Reclamation Bureau dropped them); Bostwick Park, Colo.; Tehama-Colusa distribution systems, Central Valley project, Calif.; Stampede Division Facilities of Washoe project, Nev.-Calif.; and Westlands Irrigation District distribution and drainage facilities, Central Valley project, Calif. The Bureau also received funds for five new loans under its small loans program.

Small Watershed Projects. The Senate Oct. 21 and the House Oct. 22 by voice votes passed an Administration-endorsed bill (S 2679--S Rept 921, H Rept 1177) increasing the maximum permissible floodwater detention capacity of small watershed projects (built under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954) from 5,000 acre-feet to 12,500 acre-feet. The President signed the bill Nov. 8 (PL 89-337). The bill did not increase the total permissible reservoir capacity, which remained at 25,000 acre-feet. The Senate report said the change in flood detention capacity would "permit the best use of available sites, reduce Government costs in some cases by reducing the number of flood detention structures needed, permit certain projects to be undertaken where the flood detention requirements of the only available sites were in excess of 5,000 acre-feet, and make it feasible to undertake certain projects which could not be undertaken unless the most economic sites were used." (For previous action, see 1964 Almanac p. 503.)

The Senate report contained the text of an agreement between the Soil Conservation Service (Agriculture Department), which administers the small watershed program, and the Army Engineers to end jurisdictional conflicts over flood control. The agreement, effective when S 2679 became law, said small watershed projects should be used "to provide protection for upstream agricultural flood plains and for those upstream urbanized areas where flood problems of minor magnitude exist," while Engineers flood control projects would "provide protection for downstream agricultural flood plains and for urbanized areas where flood problems of major magnitude exist."

PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS NOT COMPLETED

Central Arizona. There was some progress but little action in 1965 on proposals to build the $1.3 billion Central Arizona (Lower Colorado River) project.

Early in the year, California and Arizona spokesmen resolved long-standing differences when Arizona authorities agreed to include in the bill a provision guaranteeing that in case of water shortages, California's claim to receive 4.4 million acre-feet of water a year from the Colorado River would take precedence over Arizona's claim to receive 1.2 million acre-feet needed for the Central Arizona project. On the basis of this understanding, spokesmen for the two states sponsored Administration-endorsed project bills (S 1019, HR 4671-4706, HR 9248) which authorized: (1) construction of the Central Arizona diversion unit, at a cost of $527 million, to bring 1.2 million acre-feet a year of water from the Colorado River to central and southern Arizona; (2) construction of the Bridge Canyon ($511 million) and Marble Canyon ($239 million) hydroelectric power dams on the Colorado. Revenue from sale of power from the two dams was eventually to be used to "import" at least 2.5 million acre-feet of water into the Colorado River Basin from sources outside the region (probably the Columbia River), in order to reduce water shortages.

Although California and Arizona backed the compromise bill, it met opposition from Colorado and other Upper Colorado River states which feared the project would reduce the amount of Colorado River water available to the Upper Basin states for future expansion of their water uses; from Columbia River water users, who feared loss of their own area's water as a result of the water-importation provisions of S 1019; and from conservation organizations, who said the two hydroelectric dams would spoil the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. In the end, the only 1965 action was hearings by a House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee from Aug. 23-Sept. 1. (For details, see 1965 Weekly Report p. 1791.)

Reclamation Projects. The Senate passed four reclamation project authorizations bills by voice vote, but there was no House action. The bills: (1) S 490, passed Feb. 10, authorizing the Manson unit, Chelan division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash., at a cost of $12.4 million; S 794, passed Feb. 10, authorizing Kennewick extension, Yakima project, Wash., at a cost of $5.2 million; S 254, passed April 1, authorizing the Tualatin reclamation project, Ore., at a cost of $23 million; and S 1088, passed July 29, authorizing the Touchet division, Walla Walla project, Wash., at a cost of $16,630,000.

ANTI-WATER POLLUTION LAW STRENGTHENED

S 4 -- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 10) Jan. 27, 1965.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 68-8 roll-call vote Jan. 28. (See p. 1024)
- Reported, amended, by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 215) March 31.
- Passed by the House on a 396-0 roll-call vote April 28. (See p. 954)
- Conference report (H Rept 1022) agreed to by a 379-0 roll-call vote of the House Sept. 21 and by voice vote of the Senate Sept. 21. (See p. 1006)

PL 89-234 -- Signed into law Oct. 2.

Congress in 1965 passed Administration-endorsed legislation (S 4) significantly strengthening the federal anti-water pollution law. Supporters of S 4 called it a major new weapon to combat water pollution, one of the nation's most serious natural resource and environmental health problems.

The key section of S 4 required the states, in effect, to establish and enforce water quality standards (purity levels) for all interstate waters within their boundaries. If a state failed to take action by June 30, 1967, or if it set standards that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare considered too weak, then the Department would move in and set federal standards.

The establishment of water quality standards was designed to prevent pollution before it occurred. The existence for the first time of clear, prior standards of water purity would make it possible to determine, definitely and relatively easily, whether actual or proposed discharges of wastes and sewage by industrial plants, municipalities and others were causing or would cause unacceptable pollution in a given river or other interstate body of water. Preventive or abatement action could then be taken, either voluntarily or under state or federal compulsion. Under previous law, there were no pre-established purity levels. As a result, abatement action was not usually taken until the pollution had already reached an advanced stage -- a far more costly and difficult process. Sponsors of S 4 said that by establishing prior purity standards that would make it possible to determine comparatively easily whether a discharge would cause (or was causing) pollution, they hoped to encourage voluntary compliance and thus reduce the need for federal and state government compulsory abatement proceedings.

In addition to requiring the establishment of water quality standards, S 4 also strengthened measures to combat pollution which caused dirty shellfish; created a new Water Pollution Control Administration, within the HEW Department, to administer the anti-pollution program; raised to $150 million a year (from the previous $100 million) the annual authorization for federal grants for construction of community sewage treatment plants; and authorized $20 million a year during fiscal years 1966-69 for 50-50 federal matching grants to develop new methods of preventing pollution from storm sewers.

In appropriations action, Congress in the regular appropriations bill for the Department of HEW (PL 89-156) and in the general supplemental appropriations bill (PL 89-309) appropriated a total of $121 million for fiscal 1966 for community sewage treatment plant grants (out of the total of $150 million authorized for such grants). In addition, in PL 89-309 Congress appropriated the full $20 million authorized for fiscal 1966 for the storm sewer demonstrations. (See stories, p. 161, 182)

SIGNIFICANCE OF STANDARDS

The water quality standards authorized in S 4 were to be purity criteria against which streams could be checked regularly. Once the standards were established, federal and state authorities could move through various proceedings, including court action, to stop an individual, an industry, or a state or local government agency or municipality, from discharging matter into a stream which reduced the water quality below the established purity level. Under the previous law, there were no fixed standards of water quality. The absence of pre-established purity levels usually meant that abatement action was not instituted until pollution had reached a fairly advanced stage, and that what constituted pollution had to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Under the water quality section of S 4, states were given initial jurisdiction over standards of all interstate bodies of water within their boundaries. However, if any state did not take acceptable action (as judged by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare) by June 30, 1967, the responsibility to establish standards for interstate waters within the state's boundaries automatically would be assumed by the Federal Government. The final bill did not give the states the alternative of choosing not to have water quality standards at all (as had been provided in the House version). The Federal Government was required to set standards if a state failed to do so.

S 4 was the latest in a long series of steps, beginning in 1948, to combat water pollution. Congress in 1948 gave the Federal Government the authority to take court action (following a formal governmental hearing) against anyone polluting an interstate body of water (defined as waters flowing from one state to another or forming the boundary between two or more states), provided the Governor of the state where the pollution originated consented to such action. In 1956, an informal conference was added to the abatement procedures and federal court action was permitted with prior consent either of the state of origin of pollution or of any state affected, instead of just the state of origin. In 1961, the requirement for state consent was dropped in any action where the pollution endangered the health and welfare of persons outside the state where the pollution originated, and the legislation was broadened to cover coastal and navigable waters, including navigable intrastate streams. If the pollution endangered only persons in the state where it originated, then the state's consent was required before the Federal Government could seek court action to compel abatement.

The 1965 bill streamlined enforcement procedures by providing for precise purity levels which could be used to check streams regularly. Violation of the standards would automatically lead to the institution of abatement procedures. Water quality standards would differ from stream to stream and even for parts of the same stream, but for the first time there would exist a clear, recognizable standard for all cases arising in a specific region. Water quality standards were intended to serve as both a warning and a goal to all potential polluters.

(Continued on next page)

DISPUTE OVER STANDARDS

The water quality section was the subject of major dispute. The House version of the bill favored state action only and would have given the states the right to exclude all standards, whether state or federal. The Senate version authorized imposition of federal standards if the states failed to set adequate standards themselves. The final bill was a victory for supporters of federal regulation and for the Senate position because, while it gave states the initial opportunity to act, it left the ultimate authority with the Federal Government -- both in passing on the state standards and in setting standards should states fail to act within the specified length of time.

A deadlock over the standards section tied up the bill in conference for more than four months. A similar dispute helped to kill a similar bill in the 88th Congress (1963-64).

President Johnson in his Feb. 8 Message on Natural Beauty called for the establishment of water quality standards. The Administration supported the Senate version of the standards provision during Congressional hearings on the bill (see below).

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Federal Installations. President Johnson Nov. 17, 1965, signed an Executive Order which required the head of each federal department and agency to examine all facilities under his jurisdiction and present to the Budget Bureau no later than July 1, 1966, "a phased and orderly plan for installing such improvements as may be needed to prevent water pollution." The order also required that provisions for pollution control be included in construction plans for all new federal installations. A bill (S 560) containing similar pollution-control requirements relating to both air pollution and water pollution from federal installations was passed by the Senate March 25, 1965, by voice vote, but there was no further action in 1965.

Detergents. The Soap and Detergent Assn., spokesman for the soap and detergent industry, May 21, 1965, announced that it had succeeded in developing detergents that would decompose relatively easily in water and therefore would not cause pollution, as had been the case with "hard" detergents previously in use. The association later said all large detergent companies had switched to the new type of detergent as of July 1. The switchover, achieved after a three-year industry research effort costing over $100 million, was a major factor in influencing Congress not to include in S 4 and other legislation proposals for federal controls on "hard" detergents.

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, S 4, the Water Quality Act of 1965, amended the Federal Water Pollution Act as follows:

Water Quality Standards. Directed each state to file with the HEW Secretary a letter of intent, within one year following passage of the bill, stating that it would, by June 30, 1967, (1) establish water quality standards for interstate waters or portions thereof within the state and (2) adopt a plan for implementation and enforcement of the standards.

Provided that the state standards would go into effect for the waters concerned if the Secretary found that they were adequate to protect the public health and welfare and that they met certain other criteria (see below for criteria).

Coverage

The water quality standards authorized by S 4 were narrower in the general scope of their coverage than the general pollution-abatement procedures which were already part of the Water Pollution Act.

Under S 4, water quality standards were to be set only for interstate bodies of water or portions of such waters within a state. Interstate waters were defined as rivers, lakes and any other waters that flowed across or formed part of state boundaries, including coastal waters. The general pollution-abatement provisions of the Act, on the other hand, applied not only to interstate waters, but also to all navigable waters, even if the latter were located wholly within one state.

Provided that if a state failed to establish and enforce such standards, or if the Secretary or the Governor of any affected state desired a revision in state standards, the HEW Secretary could propose water quality standards for interstate waters within the state following an informal conference with all parties concerned.

Provided that the federal standards would not take effect for six months and that during that period, the state involved could establish its own standards (which would have to be approved by the HEW Secretary as consistent with the definition below) or the state could ask for a public hearing on the federal standards. (The request could be made as late as 30 days after the end of the six months period.)

Required that the hearing be conducted before a board of at least five members, appointed by the HEW Secretary and made up of representatives of the Federal Government and the state. Provided that the state affected, the Department of Commerce and other affected federal agencies each would name one member of the board. Specified that a majority of the board could not be from the Department of HEW.

Directed the hearing board to make findings on the proposed federal standards and to approve or modify the standards. The standards, as approved or modified by the board, would become those applicable to the interstate waters of the state.

In the event that matter was discharged into the waters which reduced the water quality below the standards set by the Secretary or by a state under the procedures in S 4, the Secretary was authorized to use existing abatement procedures (informal conference, formal hearing and finally a federal court injunction) to halt the discharge. Where the case went as far as the courts, the latter were given the power to review the standards and to determine the "practicability" and "physical and economic feasibility" of the standards. Required that before abatement procedures were begun, the Secretary would have to notify the persons involved and allow 180 days for voluntary compliance.

Required that water quality standards established under S 4, either by a state government or by the Secretary, be such as to "protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of this Act," taking into account the use and value of the water for water supply, fish and wildlife propagation, recreation, agricultural, industrial and other legitimate uses.

Shellfish. Authorized the Secretary to use all existing federal pollution abatement procedures, without having to obtain the consent of the Governor of the state involved, against pollution of any waters subject to the Water Pollution Act, if the pollution was causing dirty shellfish and thereby resulting in substantial economic injury to the marketing of shellfish in interstate commerce. Action without the Governor's consent was permitted under this provision even if the shellfish which were being dirtied and the source of the pollution were located in the same state. (For all other cases of pollution, action without the Governor's consent was permitted only where the source of the pollution and the product or persons affected were located in different states. This provision was intended primarily to permit action against pollution harmful to shellfish in certain East Coast bays.)

Administration. Authorized the establishment in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of a new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, and the appointment of a new, additional Assistant Secretary to supervise it -- all under the general authority of the Secretary of HEW. The new unit was intended to administer the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (In practice, the Act had long been administered by the Public Health Service.)

Research and Development. Authorized appropriations of $20 million a year in fiscal years 1966-69 for federal matching grants to states, municipalities and interstate or intermunicipal agencies for projects to develop improved methods of preventing untreated sewage and wastes from being discharged into bays, rivers, etc., from storm water sewers or from combined storm and sanitary sewers. Also authorized the HEW Secretary to contract with public or private agencies, organizations or individuals for these purposes, to be financed from the $20 million authorized for grants. Provided that no more than 25 percent of the amount appropriated in any year for research and development could be used for the direct contracts executed by the Secretary (thus, in effect, reserving at least 75 percent of total funds for the grants). Required state approval of a project for which a grant was to be made and specified that the federal contribution to any project could not exceed 50 percent of its costs. Provided that no single grant or contract could receive funds in any fiscal year which exceeded 5 percent of the total funds available for that year under the research and development authorization.

Construction Grants. Increased the existing $100 million a year federal grant program for construction of community sewage treatment plants to $150 million a year, beginning in fiscal 1966. (Note: Under existing law, which was not changed by S 4, the entire construction grant section of the Act was to expire after fiscal 1967. S 4 merely increased the annual amount without extending the section beyond fiscal 1967.) Provided that the additional $50 million authorized by this provision be allocated to the states on the basis of population only.

Permitted the maximum federal grant for a single project to be 30 percent of the cost or $1.2 million, whichever was less (instead of 30 percent or $600,000); and for a joint project involving several communities, 30 percent or $4.8 million, whichever was less (instead of 30 percent or $2.4 million). Specified that the above per-project limit would not apply to projects financed out of the added $50 million authorization (see above), if the state government agreed to contribute to all such projects in a state an amount equal to the federal contribution. (Note: Normally, up to 30 percent of the cost of a project was borne by the Federal Government and the rest by a local community. This provision was intended to encourage the states to make contributions as well.)

Permitted the Secretary to increase the amount of grants for a plant by 10 percent if the plant was part of a comprehensive metropolitan development plan.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Congress and the Nation," p. 1132, 1134, 1137, 1139, 1143, 1150; 1964 Almanac p. 501; 1963 Almanac p. 240; 1961 Almanac p. 267; 1960 Almanac p. 520; 1956 Almanac p. 570; 1948 Almanac p. 152.

The Pollution Problem. In recent years, water pollution has become an increasingly serious problem-- in part because of increased pollution due to larger population, more discharges of sewage and industrial waste; in part because of growing needs for clean water for drinking and other municipal uses, agriculture and other purposes.

President Johnson, discussing the problem Feb. 8, 1965, in his Natural Beauty Message, said, "Every major river system is now polluted. Waterways that were once sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are forbidden to human contact and objectionable to sight and smell. Furthermore, this pollution is costly, requiring expensive treatment for drinking water and inhibiting the operation and growth of industry."

A report issued by the Senate Public Works Committee in 1963 following a special study of water pollution stated that by the year 2000 the United States' need for water (expected to be 1,000 billion gallons a day) will have far outstripped the maximum amount of usable water (fit for municipal, industrial, or agricultural use) that will be available under the most ideal conditions -- 650 billion gallons a day. The solution to this problem is to reuse the available water. The more water is polluted, the less possible multiple use becomes; thus water must be kept as pollution-free as possible to ensure there will be enough. The report said, "It is obvious that (1) this nation must complete as rapidly as possible the engineering works necessary to capture the maximum 650 billion gallons a day and (2) it must treat water in such a way that each gallon is usable at least twice." The report said total dependable supply in 1960 was 315 billion gallons a day.

Water pollutants can be divided into three major general categories: municipal wastes, industrial wastes and land run-off. Municipal wastes (including some wastes from industrial plants) are largely organic domestic sewage and synthetic organic chemicals such as detergents. Industrial wastes include a variety of items, but mostly inorganic chemicals and mineral substances resulting from mining, manufacturing and oil refining processes. In addition, the increased temperature of water which has been used for industrial cooling purposes contributes to pollution in that it has harmful effects on fish and aquatic life. Land run-offs include pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals used on highways to give traction in bad weather.

Pollution has several general effects on water: it makes the water unfit for wildlife, unhealthy and/or unsavory, thus necessitating expensive treatment before the water involved is fit for use. Polluted water can become unfit for any or all of the following uses: drinking, industrial purposes, water sports and recreation, fishing and hunting and aesthetic appreciation. However, the Senate

Committee report quoted above had a word of caution about going to the extreme: "To say that we must cease discharging wastes is unrealistic. The disposal of treated wastes from municipalities, communities, factories or farms through the medium of water is a necessary and legitimate use of this resource. However, there is a limit to which individuals or groups of individuals can go before their actions become detrimental to their neighbors; the problem, then, is when to establish the limit and how to develop effective means of enforcement and control."

Federal Legislation, 1948-61. Although Congress passed a bill relating to water pollution as early as 1886 (forbidding the dumping of impediments to navigation in New York harbor), it did not attempt a comprehensive national approach to the problem until 1948 when it enacted the first Water Pollution Control Act. The 1948 Act was subsequently amended in major respects in 1952, 1956 and 1961. The Act was concerned with two types of action: (1) formal pollution abatement procedures against industrial and public polluters and (2) federal assistance for construction of local sewage treatment facilities and for administration of state anti-pollution programs.

Abatement -- The 1948 Act directed the Justice Department -- with the consent of the state of origin -- to institute court action to stop pollution in interstate streams. A formal public hearing board was authorized to make recommendations to end the pollution. If the recommendations went unheeded, a federal court injunction could then be sought. The abatement procedures could be instituted either at state request or upon federal initiative (with state approval). In 1956, the Act was amended to allow federal court abatement suits with consent of either the state of origin of the pollution or any state affected by pollution originating in another state. An informal conference prior to the hearing also was added. Almost no abatement action was initiated between 1958 and 1956. Between 1956 and 1961, 13 abatement actions were begun -- seven upon federal initiative and six at state request.

In 1961, the abatement procedures were broadened to cover not only interstate waters, but also coastal waters and all navigable waters, even if the latter were located entirely within a single state. In addition, the 1961 amendments removed the requirement that the Federal Government receive state consent before proceeding with abatement actions (including requests for court injunctions) in cases where the pollution endangered the health and welfare of persons in a state other than the one in which the pollution originated. However, state consent was still required prior to federal abatement action in cases where the only persons endangered by the pollution were located in the state where the pollution originated. An additional 21 actions were begun between 1961 and early 1965, with 14 upon federal initiative and seven at state request.

In the entire history of the Act, only one abatement action reached the court stage -- that is, only one was not settled by the informal conference or the formal hearing. The one action that reached the state court was settled by a consent agreement.

Sewage Treatment -- The 1948 Act authorized $27.8 million annually in fiscal 1949-53 for loans to states for construction of sewage treatment plants, for grants to the states for development of anti-pollution activities, and for various studies and research. These authorizations were extended in 1952 to cover fiscal 1954-56. In 1956 the Act was amended to drop the construction loans, and instead to provide $50 million annually over a 10-year period in federal matching grants to local communities to finance construction of community sewage treatment facilities. In 1961, Congress increased the construction grants to $80 million in 1962, $90 million in 1963 and $100 million annually for fiscal 1964-67. Additional amounts were provided for research and demonstrations ($5 million a year) and for state administration of anti-pollution activities ($5 million a year).

Disputes on Administration -- Administration of the water pollution program became a subject of controversy. Beginning in 1948, federal water pollution control programs were administered by the Public Health Service. Some Congressmen felt water pollution abatement was being administered halfheartedly by the PHS which, they claimed, was more interested in other things. Congress in 1961 put water pollution control directly under the Secretary of HEW, intending him to create by administration a separate control agency within HEW. However, the Secretary merely reassigned water pollution to PHS, a branch of HEW. The Department opposed a separate water pollution agency while legislation was pending before Congress in 1963 and 1964. However, it did not oppose the separate agency provision in S 4. A Department spokesman told CQ the decision to support that aspect of the bill was made at a higher level.

1963-64 Proposals. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D - Maine) Jan. 31, 1963, introduced a bill (S 649) which authorized the HEW Secretary to set water quality standards for interstate waters, authorized the Secretary to issue rules and regulations preventing interstate marketing of detergents not meeting decomposability standards, established a separate water pollution control agency in HEW, increased the amount of grants allowed under existing law, and controlled pollution caused by federal installations.

During hearings by the Senate Public Works Committee, HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze testified that a separate Pollution Administration within HEW was not absolutely necessary, called for a flexible water quality standards provision (no one standard to apply on a nationwide basis) and a more cooperative approach to detergents. The Senate Oct. 16, 1963, passed S 649 by a 69-11 roll-call vote, and sent the bill to the House.

The House Public Works Committee Sept. 4, 1964, reported S 649, amended. The House version expanded authority of the Pollution Control Administration to include research and construction grants, but restricted the HEW Secretary's authority, allowing him to recommend (but not set) water quality standards. The House bill deleted the provisions dealing with detergents and federal installations. One provision inserted in Committee prohibited the construction or financing of an interceptor drain in northern California unless the Secretary of the Interior first obtained permission of the HEW Secretary and the HEW Secretary determined that discharge water from the drain would not pollute the receiving waters. Reportedly several Congressmen objected to this provision and, as a result, the Rules Committee failed to report S 649 to the House floor before adjournment of the 88th Congress. This provision was not contained in S 4 in 1965.

1965 Proposals. In preparing S 4 for presentation to the 89th Congress, Muskie eliminated sections originally contained in S 649, deleted by the House Committee, concerning "hard" detergents and pollution from federal

installations. (For action on these issues, see second page of this story, above.)

In his Feb. 8, 1965, Natural Beauty Message to Congress, President Johnson called for enactment of water pollution legislation which would: (1) set "effective" water quality standards, thus giving the Government preventive as well as corrective powers; (2) increase federal grant ceilings for multi-municipal waste treatment construction projects; (3) increase grant ceilings for state pollution control programs (currently $5 million a year); and (4) promote research into the problems of mixed storm drainage and sanitary sewage systems. S 4, introduced Jan. 6, before the message, did all these things, except item 3. (For text of Message, see p. 1379.)

The key provision of S 4 authorized the Secretary of HEW to set water quality standards if a state failed to set adequate standards on its own initiative within a reasonable amount of time.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 18 on S 4.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 18 -- Assistant Secretary of HEW James M. Quigley presented a letter from HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze which said S 4 was "highly desirable." Quigley said HEW would "continue our support for the major objectives of this bill" and summarized recent HEW actions on problems of water pollution. He said that within the last 19 months, Secretary Celebrezze had called 15 enforcement conferences under the Water Pollution Control Act, construction of municipal sewage treatment facilities had "hit an all time high -- nearly $1.5 billion for the years 1963 and 1964," and several more major river basin studies and research projects had been started.

Testifying on behalf of the pulp and paper industry, William R. Adams, president of the St. Regis Paper Co. and director of the Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.) Inc., said the industry had "no objection to strengthening the administration of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act" provided the "primary responsibility" for pollution control remained with the states. Adams discussed the great expense involved in instituting pollution controls and suggested: "The financial burden placed on industry of solving the pollution problem which would greatly benefit all the people could be lessened by tax treatment of the monies spent for these non-income producing facilities."

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) urged increased federal support for state and local water pollution programs. Brown said: "We are now involved in a cooperative effort involving local, state and federal interests. The brunt of the financial burden is being borne at the local level. The load is currently increasing. . . .In summary, I believe it is reasonable to expect the Federal Government to step up its financial support concurrently." Brown also called for establishment of "a full-fledged regional water pollution control research laboratory" to study the feasibility of recycling waste water before it is dumped into the sea. He said, "It grieves me to see these valuable waters used but once, and then wasted to the sea. We need systems which would permit one or more cycles of reuse."

Speaking for the Manufacturing Chemists' Assn. Inc., A.J. vonFrank presented a statement criticizing several aspects of the bill, particularly Section 5, which gave the HEW Secretary power to set water quality standards. The statement said water quality requirements should be "considered on a stream-by-stream basis, and not as a single set of uniform standards applied across the board without regard to differing circumstances." It urged elimination of Section 5 as "unnecessary and superfluous for accelerated progress in solving the many but highly varied problems of water pollution control, and less likely to achieve the desired objective in a cooperative atmosphere than other available approaches." The statement also urged a larger role for the states in pollution control.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), a member of the Public Works Committee, said he feared S 4 would give too much power to the Federal Government and particularly to the Secretary of HEW.

On behalf of the National Wildlife Federation, Louis S. Clapper, chief of Conservation Education for the Federation, said that speedy enactment of S 4 was "vital to control" of the pollution situation. He expressed the Federation's fear that the standards section (Section 5) might be used to "freeze or downgrade water quality," and expressed the hope that it might be used to "upgrade water quality, ideally to prevent water pollution." Clapper favored strong enforcement of pollution controls.

Bill Reported

The Committee Jan. 27 reported S 4 (S Rept 10) without amendments. The bill was reported 16-1, with only Sen. Cooper opposed.

Majority Views. The report said that in order to enhance "the quality and value of the nation's water resources," the bill established "a national policy for the prevention, control and abatement of water pollution through effective administration of its comprehensive authorities." By authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish water quality standards, the report said, the bill provided "a basis for preventive action and clear understanding of pollution abatement and control requirements." It said "there ought to be a constant effort to improve the quality of the water supply, it being recognized that the improvement of the quality of water makes it available for more uses."

Separate Views. In separate views, Sen. Cooper supported the intent of the bill but said the "states and other interested parties should be provided the right to appeal to the courts if the Secretary abuses his vast power" to establish water quality standards. He said that in 1963 state Governors and agency representatives testifying before the House Public Works Committee "were practically unanimous in opposing" the water quality standards section of the bill.

FLOOR ACTION

S 4 was passed Jan. 28 by a 68-8 roll call after a day of debate. (For voting, see chart p. 1024)

Three Senators who voted against a similar bill in 1963 (S 649), which had passed in 1963 by a 69-11 roll call, switched positions and supported S 4. They were Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) and Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.).

Before passage, the Senate adopted by voice vote the technical and clarifying committee amendments. The Senate also adopted two and rejected three floor amendments.

One rejected amendment, proposed by Sen. John G. Tower (R Texas), would have substituted for the provisions of S 4, the provisions of S 649 as reported by the House

Public Works Committee in 1964. It was rejected by a 15-62 roll-call vote. Tower said his amendment "simply removes from the (HEW) Secretary the authority to promulgate standards of water quality." Tower said the Secretary could recommend standards under his proposed substitute, but no standard could be enforced unless approved by a state governor or water pollution agency. Tower argued that a "large number of states" had opposed the strict federal authority over water quality standards proposed in S 4. In opposition to the Tower amendment, Muskie said that "for all practical purposes, (it) eliminates any power of the Secretary to establish water quality standards on interstate streams, and substitutes for it the dubious right to make recommendations."

The Senate also rejected, by a 29-54 roll-call vote, an amendment proposed by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.). The amendment would have changed language in S 4 authorizing the HEW Secretary to establish water quality standards. The amendment would have more specifically defined the powers of the Secretary in establishing water quality standards, provided that the "practicability and economic feasibility" of attaining the standards be considered by the Secretary, and spelled out in greater detail the procedures under which standards were to be established. However, the Secretary still would have had the power to establish standards. Cooper said his proposal was "more limited" in scope than the Tower amendment, which he supported, but would assure the states of "the right of full administrative and judicial review" of water quality standards decisions by the Secretary. Cooper said that S 4 gave the Secretary of HEW a power "not matched, in my opinion, by the power of any other official in the Federal Government.... The power to zone interstate waters, and navigable waters adjacent to states, reaching our lakes and the ocean itself."

Following defeat of the Cooper amendment, the Senate adopted by a 75-0 roll call an amendment by Muskie which specified that any action by the Secretary in establishing water quality standards "shall be made in conformity with the Administrative Procedure Act." (The Act provides for certain procedures, such as public hearings and judicial review, to be followed by federal agencies in establishing regulations and taking other actions. Cooper's amendment provided for conformance with the Act, in addition to containing other provisions.)

The Senate also adopted, by a 50-28 roll-call vote, an amendment proposed by Russell B. Long (D La.) which required that the results (e.g. patents, copyrights, information) of research projects financed "in whole or in part" with federal funds under the Pollution Control Act must be "freely available" to the public. Only one Republican, Sen. Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii), voted for the amendment.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) said the difficulty with the Long amendment was that "merely because $1 of federal money goes to a research project, the entire result would have to go to the Federal Government." Before passing the Long amendment, the Senate by voice vote rejected an amendment by Miller (proposed as an amendment to Long's amendment) to "preserve" the Federal Government's "fair and equitable share" in the results of federally financed research projects.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 4:

Authorized the establishment in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of a new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, and the appointment of a new additional Assistant Secretary to supervise it.

Authorized $20 million a year in fiscal years 1965-68 for 50-50 federal matching grants to demonstrate improved methods of preventing untreated sewage and wastes from being discharged into bays, rivers, etc., from storm water sewers or from combined storm and sanitary sewers.

In the existing $100 million a year grant program for construction of sewage treatment plants, permitted the maximum federal grant for a single project to be 30 percent of the cost or $1 million, whichever was less (instead of 30 percent or $600,000); and for a joint project involving several communities, 30 percent or $4 million (instead of 30 percent or $2.4 million). In addition, permitted the Secretary to increase the amount of these grants by 10 percent where the project was part of a comprehensive metropolitan development plan.

Directed the Secretary to use existing general pollution abatement procedures under the Act against pollution that was causing dirty shellfish and was thereby preventing the marketing of shellfish and shellfish products in interstate commerce.

Permitted the Secretary, if the states within a reasonable amount of time failed to set water quality standards which the Secretary considered adequate to protect the public health and welfare, to set such water quality standards himself for interstate waters and portions of such waters within a state. In the event anyone discharged matter into the waters that reduced their quality below the standards, the Secretary could seek to stop the discharge by employing the existing pollution-abatement procedures of the Water Pollution Act.

Required that the results (such as patents, processes, etc.) of research projects financed in whole or in part by federal grants under the Water Pollution Act be freely available to the general public.

Required that any action by the HEW Secretary in establishing water quality standards be made in conformity with the Administrative Procedure Act.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Jan. 28 -- Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) -- Require that the establishment of federal water quality standards by the HEW Secretary be done in conformity with the Administrative Procedure Act. Roll-call vote, 75-0.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Require that the results of research projects financed in whole or in part by federal grants under the Act shall be freely available to the general public. Roll call, 50-28.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jan. 28 -- John G. Tower (R Texas) -- Substitute for the provisions of S 4 the provisions contained in a similar water pollution control bill reported to the House in 1964. (The House bill contained many of the same provisions as S 4, but it did not give the HEW Secretary the authority to promulgate standards of water quality as did S 4; it only allowed him to recommend standards). Roll-call vote, 15-62.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Substitute for language in the bill wording which more specifically defined the powers of the HEW Secretary in establishing water quality standards, required that the "practicability and economic feasibility" of attaining the standards be considered, spelled out in more detail the procedures under which the standards would be established, and made the standards subject to judicial review. Roll call, 29-54.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 18-19 and 23 on HR 3988, which was similar, though not identical to S 4 as introduced. Like S 4, HR 3988 authorized the Secretary to set quality standards if the states failed to set adequate standards themselves.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), sponsor of HR 3988, cited President Johnson's statements in support of increased federal action to curb water pollution. Blatnik said that since the Federal Water Pollution Control Act had been in effect, the situation had changed from one in which "untrammeled pollution threatened to foul the nation's waterways beyond hope of restoration, to a point where we are holding our own." He said that greater efforts to achieve water pollution control were needed at all levels of government, and by industry, private citizens and groups to cope with the "fantastic rate" of pollution resulting from population growth, urbanization, technological development, and a higher standard of living. Blatnik said he was sure the hearings would result in the Public Works Committee reporting "a strong bill to press the fight for clean water."

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.) said that the present federal program of grants to communities for sewage treatment facilities "does not come close to meeting the needs of New York State," and that even with the higher ceilings provided in HR 3988 "the federal water pollution control program will be little more than a sigh in a hurricane." Ottinger said that almost two-thirds of all New York residents live in areas affected by water pollution and 1,167 communities and 760 industrial sources were still "pouring treated or untreated wastes, even raw sewage, into the state's waterways."

Feb. 19 -- Rep. Emilio Q Daddario (D Conn.) testified in opposition to a provision of S 4, added on the Senate floor, requiring that the results (patents, copyrights and information) of research projects financed in whole or in part by federal grants under the Act shall be freely available to the general public. Daddario said this provision would "neither protect the public nor improve the economy....it is damaging to both." He said the amendment would undercut existing federal patent policy.

David L. Gallagher, chairman of the National Assn. of Manufacturers' Subcommittee on Air and Water Resources, testified in opposition to S 4 and HR 3988. The NAM spokesman opposed in particular the provisions creating a new HEW Assistant Secretary to deal with water pollution control, authorizing the HEW Secretary to set standards of water quality for all interstate waters, and permitting the HEW Secretary to subpoena witnesses. Gallagher said transfer of water pollution administration from the Public Health Service to the new HEW agency was opposed by 24 states and would disrupt the "technical competence and sound working relationships" which the PHS had built up with the states and industry. He said the supoena provision was contrary to the philosophy of the primary responsibility of state and local governments. Opposing the water quality standards provision, Gallagher said the tendency of the administrator would be "to formulate uniform, nationwide rules," which would fail to take into consideration the differences among river basins and result in standards "harsh and unjust in some situations and perhaps too lax in others," producing "severe inequalities among the states." "For effective and realistic results in water pollution control, it would be far better to leave the actual formulation of regulations to the states," Gallagher said.

James M. Quigley, Assistant Secretary of HEW, said, "The standards that the Secretary would set would not necessarily be uniform for the entire river. As a matter of fact, they probably would not." He assured the Committee that it was the Secretary's "clear intent that if this legislation passes, that he would generally follow the administration pattern called for."

Feb. 23 -- New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller urged the Committee to increase the level of federal anti-pollution grants to the states from $100 million annually to $250 million a year. Rockefeller also requested a revised grant-in-aid formula which would permit the Government to pay 30 percent of New York's $1.7 billion program to clean up its streams and rivers, and eliminate ceilings on aid to one state or project.

Bill Reported

ACTION -- The Committee March 31 reported S 4 (H Rept 215) with amendments.

Amendments. The most important amendment dropped the Senate provision authorizing the Secretary to set water quality standards if the state failed to do so. Instead, the Committee merely required each state, within 90 days after enactment of the bill, to file notice of intention to set up water quality "criteria" by June 30, 1967, for interstate waters and portions of such waters in the state. If the state chose not to do so, it would be penalized by the loss of all federal grants under the Water Pollution Act, but the Secretary would not have any power to impose federal water quality standards. The Committee thus left the states free, in effect, to avoid the imposition of all water quality standards if they chose, at the price of losing the federal grants.

In other major amendments, the Committee increased the ceiling on construction grants from $1 million to $1.2 million for individual projects and from $4 million to $4.8 million for multi-community projects and increased grants for sewage treatment plants in fiscal 1966 and 1967 from $100 million a year to $150 million. The Committee added a housekeeping provision specifying that Public Health Service Officers who had been working on water pollution control could voluntarily transfer to the new Pollution Control Administration within HEW. The Committee eliminated a provision inserted on the Senate floor concerning patents resulting from research done with funds appropriated under the Act. The Committee also added a provision granting the HEW Secretary limited subpoena powers in connection with water pollution control hearings. The Committee also permitted the $20 million a year authorized to combat pollution from storm sewers to be used not only for research and demonstration grants, but also for direct contracts by the Secretary with research groups and others.

Majority Views. The Committee said further anti-pollution action was urgently needed, but it had dropped the Senate provision for mandatory water quality standards, in favor of its own provision, in order to give the states time to take action themselves. The Committee said it hoped all the states would do so, and it warned, in effect, that if state response were not good, the Committee would take up the matter again when it considered certain provisions of the Water Pollution Act that would require extension in the 1966 or 1967 sessions of Congress. A Committee source said "criteria" differed from "standards" and were more in

the nature of a classification. He said the criteria would provide a basis for establishing standards.

Additional Views. The 11 Republican members of the House Public Works Committee submitted a separate statement supporting the Committee version of S 4. Although expressing reservations over the creation of a new Assistant Secretary of HEW and a separate water Pollution Control Administration, the Republicans endorsed elimination of the Senate quality standards provisions and called the Committee substitute a "vast improvement." They said it would "require the states themselves to take the necessary initial steps toward solving water pollution problems."

FLOOR ACTION

The House April 28 by a 396-0 roll call passed the House Public Works Committee's version of S 4, without adopting any floor amendments. (For voting, see chart, p. 954)

PROVISIONS -- See Bill Reported, above. The major difference between S 4 as passed by the House and Senate was the House's deletion of the Senate provision which permitted the HEW Secretary to set federal water quality standards if the states failed to take action.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 28 -- James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) -- Increase by an additional 15 percent federal grants for the construction of sewage treatment projects in deprived and disadvantaged areas not covered by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Voice vote.

Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) -- Expand the definition of "sewage treatment works" to include "lateral and other connecting sewer lines." Voice.

Conference

REPORT. The conference report was filed Sept. 17 (H Rept 1022), nearly five months after House passage of the bill. A dispute over the water quality standards provision delayed agreement, but it was finally resolved. Conferees accepted, in effect, though with important procedural modifications, the basic Senate provision.

Quality Standards Provision -- Under the final water quality provision, each state was given the initial opportunity to set water quality standards for interstate waters and portions of interstate waters within the state. But if it did not by June 30, 1967, set standards considered adequate by the Secretary, the authority to establish standards automatically reverted to the Federal Government. The Secretary thus would have the power both to set standards when a state did not do so, or to supersede any state standards he thought too weak. Federal action was made subject to review by a joint federal-state conference board.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), sponsor of the bill in the Senate, said in discussion of the conference report that the measure was "a reasonable and sound compromise....in many respects an improvement over the original version."

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), House sponsor of the legislation, said the conference version was "a better bill than either of the original two bills." He added, "Let it not be said that the states have not been given full power to establish for themselves" water quality standards. "States, municipalities, industries and all other affected parties have a full and fair opportunity to be heard in this very practical and workable procedure."

Rep. William C. Cramer (R Fla.), a member of the conference committee, said that prior to the time the Federal Government began court action against a violator of the standards, an informal hearing should be held with the violator in an attempt to resolve the problem. This, he said, was the intention of the bill. In answer to a question by Cramer, Blatnik said that all standards affecting an industry were subject to judicial review when the Federal Government brought suit against an industry for violating any of the standards.

Cramer said the "two principal points" which delayed conference agreement were the questions of full judicial review of the standards by the courts when the Government brought charges against a violator and assurances of an informal conference between the Federal Government and the violator prior to legal action being filed.

Other Provisions -- The conferees accepted a House provision increasing the grant authorization for 1966 and 1967 for community sewage treatment facilities from the existing level of $100 million a year to $150 million. They also accepted House provisions increasing the maximum permissible grant for a single project from $600,000 to $1.2 million, and for a multicommunity project from $2.4 million to $4.8 million (the Senate bill had made increases to $1 million and $4 million respectively); and cancelling these limits for grants made from within the added $50 million, if the state agreed to contribute to a community project an amount equal to the federal contribution.

Conferees eliminated a House provision authorizing the HEW Secretary to issue subpoenas for attendance and the production of evidence at hearings and dropped a Senate provision which required that all copyrights to the results of research financed with funds from grants under the Act be made available to the public free of charge.

Conferees accepted a House provision which authorized the HEW Secretary to contract with public or private agencies, organizations or individuals for development of improved methods of preventing untreated sewage and wastes from being discharged into bays, rivers, streams, and similar places from storm sewers or from combined storm and sanitary sewers. This was in addition to a provision in both bills providing federal grants for this purpose. Conferees said the $20 million a year authorized for the grants would be adequate to cover the direct contracts also. Since fiscal 1965 was already over, conferees changed the period of the authorization for these grants and contracts to $20 million a year for fiscal 1966-69, instead of fiscal 1965-68.

ACTION. The House Sept. 21 by a 379-0 roll call and the Senate Sept. 21 by voice vote agreed to the conference report on S 4. (For House voting, see chart p. 1006)

BILL SIGNED

President Johnson Oct. 2 signed S 4 into law (PL 89-234), saying, "With the signing of the Water Quality Act of 1965...I pledge you that we are going to reopen the Potomac for swimming by 1975. And within the next 25 years, we are going to repeat this effort in lakes and streams and other rivers across this country." He said there was "no excuse" for slaughterhouses, paper mills, chemical companies, oil refineries and communities to pollute rivers.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZES $2 BILLION IN NEW WATER PROJECTS

S 2300 -- Reported by the Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 464) July 19, 1965.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote July 27.
- Reported, amended, by the House Public Works Committee (H Rept 973) Sept. 9.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Sept. 22. (For vote on amendment, see p. 1006)
- Conference report (H Rept 1170) agreed to by voice vote of the Senate Oct. 19 and by a 221-139 roll call of the House Oct. 20. (See p. 1020)

PL 89-298 -- Signed into law Oct. 27.

Congress in 1965 approved an omnibus bill (S 2300) authorizing construction by the Corps of Army Engineers of nearly $2 billion in new federal water projects. The bill also authorized the Army Engineers, in cooperation with other federal, state and local agencies, to draw up a long-range plan for reservoirs, aqueducts and water purification facilities needed to meet the water needs of the drought-ridden Northeast. (See p. 757 for discussion of Northeast drought.)

S 2300 was the first omnibus bill authorizing new Army Engineers river, harbor, flood control, beach erosion and hurricane protection projects since a similar 1962 measure.

The final bill contained projects for all but 10 states: Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Of the 149 authorizations in the bill for new projects or major modifications of existing projects, nearly a score had estimated total costs of $25 million or more. (See final provisions for list.)

Four of the projects authorized by the bill contained new federal hydroelectric power facilities, and for that reason were opposed by the private power industry and the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.). (See discussion of controversies, below.) The four projects were the $227 million Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River, Maine (794,000 kilowatts installed capacity); the $88,653,000 Lazer Creek (87,000 KW) and Lower Auchumpkee (81,000 KW) reservoirs on the Flint River, Ga.; and the $133.6 million Rowlesburg dam and reservoir project on the Cheat River, W. Va. (provisionally authorized to contain a 350,000 KW pumped-storage system.)

The bill specified that the federal pumped-storage power system at Rowlesburg reservoir was to be built only if the Federal Power Commission turned down a pending application by the Monongahela Power Co. to build and operate the pumped storage system itself as a private power plant. (Under the Federal Power Act, any non-federal entity wishing to build a hydroelectric power project must first obtain approval of the FPC.) If the FPC, on the other hand, granted the company's application for private construction of the pumped storage power facility, then the Army Engineers would build the Rowlesburg dam and reservoir, but without the power facility; and in that case, the bill specified, the authorization would be only $88.4 million instead of $133.6 million.

Two other power projects were initially contained in the Senate version of S 2300 -- the $151 million Devils Jump project, Ky., and the $278 million Grand River project, Mo.-Iowa. The House eliminated Devils Jump, and, while retaining the over-all Grand River project, eliminated the power features and reduced the authorization for Grand River to $218 million. It said the power features of the Grand River project were of questionable economic merit and should be studied further -- as requested by the Budget Bureau -- before being authorized. The House position on the Devils Jump and Grand River projects was upheld in conference.

Additional noteworthy provisions of the final version of S 2300 authorized 33 flood control surveys and 18 navigation surveys; increased the size of certain small projects that could be built without any authorizations; permitted the Congressional Public Works Committees to authorize projects of under $10 million (a provision strongly opposed by President Johnson; see below for discussion); and, at the request of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), attempted to force the Indiana Dunes bill to the House floor in 1966 by making federal funds for the Burns Waterway harbor, which was authorized in S 2300, contingent upon the Dunes bill being taken up by both chambers of Congress. (For discussion of Dunes bill and this provision of S 2300, see story p. 768.)

MAJOR CONTROVERSIES

Power Projects. The power projects in the bill were opposed by the private power industry as a form of subsidized Government competition in the power business; by the coal industry and by the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), the union representing coal miners; as well as, in several cases, by some general business organizations like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (on the same grounds as the power industry). The UMWA's position was that construction of hydroelectric plants would reduce the use of coal for power generation, and was particularly objectionable when the hydroelectric plant received a subsidy on construction costs in the form of Government interest charges lower than could be obtained in the commercial money markets. The power projects in the bill were supported, however, by the American Public Power Assn., National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. and other public power advocates.

Dickey-Lincoln School Dispute -- By far the most hotly debated project in the bill was the Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River, Maine. It was proposed in a July 9, 1965, Interior Department report to the President. Mr. Johnson July 10 endorsed the proposal, and July 12 transmitted it to Congress with a request for authorization. The final version of S 2300 contained the authorization as requested. The project involved construction at a cost of $227 million of the Dickey Dam, containing a 760,000 KW hydroelectric plant, and of the Lincoln School reregulating dam, with a 34,000 KW hydroelectric plant. The project was to be built by the Army Engineers, and the power (over 1 billion kilowatt hours annually) later marketed by the Interior Department. The Interior Department July 9 report also proposed an $87 million system of transmission lines to carry the power to Bangor and Boston, and suggested that this system could ultimately serve as the backbone of a New England extra high-voltage power grid which the Department proposed to study; however, the funds for the transmission system would not be sought until later, when the two dams were ready to begin producing power.

Supporters of the bill, including the Interior Department in its report, made clear that one of their major objectives in seeking the project was to bring federal power to New England for the first time. There were no other authorized federal power projects in New England, and only two, still unbuilt, in the rest of the Northeast. They said the "competition by comparison" that would be provided by a federal power plant in New England would help push down high power rates charged by private utilities in the area (28 percent above the national average), and thus stimulate economic growth and reduce consumer costs. The New England power grid contemplated in the Interior report was intended to bring power costs down through transmission linkups. The project was strongly supported by the APPA, NRECA and various local public power advocates in New England (including the Northeast Public Power Assn., formed June 17-18 at a meeting in Portland, Maine), who waged a heavy lobbying campaign in its behalf.

The private power industry, speaking through the Electric Coordinating Council of New England, the Edison Electric Institute and the National Assn. of Electric Companies, plus other groups like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, strongly opposed the project and lobbied against it. They argued that it represented subsidized competition for private power; questioned whether it would produce power as cheaply as the Interior Department claimed (Interior said it would be able to sell power for 7-8 mills per kilowatt-hour to preference customers, compared with 9-20 mills being charged by existing private power companies); and claimed that private industry could supply equivalent amounts of energy and capacity for only $71 million by building a nuclear power plant and associated pumped storage system. The United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and the coal industry, for reasons outlined above, also opposed the project; and they, together with private power and business spokesmen, lobbied heavily against the federal project. Many of the project's opponents said they regarded the central issue in the dispute to be whether a federal public power plant should be built in New England for the first time -- a prospect they disliked strongly.

Authorization of the project was included in the initial Senate version of S 2300 and was narrowly approved by the House Public Works Committee, 18-15 (D 18-4; R 0-11). (See House action, below, for individual positions in Committee vote.) On the House floor, however, opponents of the project eliminated it from the bill on a 207-185 (D 86-180; R 121-5) roll call in which both coal-area and New England Congressmen voted heavily in favor of killing the project. (For analysis of vote, see House floor action, below.) But the authorization was restored in conference, and the conference report passed the House handily without an attempt to remove the project from the final bill.

Behind the dispute over the Dickey-Lincoln School project lay a half-century of controversy over a related proposal -- first made in 1919 -- to harness the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay on the Maine-Canada coast for production of electric power. The essential question on that proposal was whether the economic benefits would equal the costs. After repeated studies over the years, most of which found the Passamaquoddy proposal infeasible, Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall July 15, 1963, reported to President Kennedy that a Passamaquoddy project would be feasible if combined with construction of federal hydroelectric power plants on the St. John River. However, a further study was undertaken.

Finally, on July 9, 1965, Udall submitted to President Johnson a new report which, as described earlier, was the basis for Mr. Johnson's request for the Dickey-Lincoln School authorization. Udall's report said that the Passamaquoddy tidal project by itself would have annual costs greater than annual benefits, and should be studied further; but that the Dickey-Lincoln School project, if built by itself, without being attached to the Passamaquoddy tidal project, would have a favorable ratio of benefits to costs and would be feasible. On this basis, Udall recommended and Mr. Johnson agreed that the Passamaquoddy project should be set aside for further study, and the Dickey-Lincoln School project should be authorized. (For early history of Passamaquoddy proposals, see "Congress and the Nation," p. 849, 870, 887.)

Rowlesburg Dispute - A second important power dispute involved the proposed federal pumped-storage hydroelectric plant at the Rowlesburg reservoir on the Cheat River, W.Va. For the general reasons outlined earlier, the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) opposed authorizing the power plant, saying it and the coal industry had opposed the idea for over 20 years because it would reduce the amount of coal used.

The Rowlesburg dispute was complicated by the fact that the Monongahela Power Co. was seeking FPC permission to build the pumped-storage facility itself, in place of federal construction, and operate it as a private electric power plant. The UMWA told CQ that, as far as it was concerned, it did not favor hydroelectric systems regardless of whether privately built or federally built. However, the union indicated that, if the private plant were finally licensed at Rowlesburg, it hoped "union coal" would be used in the production of certain steam-generated electric power needed to operate the pumped-storage hydroelectric system. (In the proposed Rowlesburg plant, power from steam-electric plants in other areas would be transmitted into the Rowlesburg area and used to pump water up into a reservoir; the water would then be used to operate a hydroelectric generating facility. The union wanted assurances that the coal used to generate the power for pumping purposes would be from "union" mines.)

In the end, S 2300 authorized federal construction of the over-all Rowlesburg dam and reservoir project, but stipulated (in accord with the general position of the Budget Bureau) that the pumped-storage power features should be built by the Federal Government only if the FPC denied Monongahela Power Co.'s application for private construction. In Sept. 22 House debate, Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.) said Monongahela had assured him that if its application were granted by the FPC, "100 percent union coal will be used...."

Small Project Authorizations. A second major controversy on S 2300 involved a provision inserted in the bill by the House Public Works Committee and retained in conference. It authorized the Army Engineers to build small water projects of all types -- up to $10 million in cost each -- without obtaining a full Congressional authorization, provided the proposed projects were approved by resolutions of the House and Senate Public Works Committees. In effect, this provision permitted projects of up to $10 million to be authorized by the Committees instead of requiring such projects to be authorized by acts of Congress signed by the President, which was the existing system. Appropriations for construction would still have to be provided in regular appropriations bills passed by Congress and signed by the President.

The House Committee said the new procedure would permit rapid authorization of small projects, instead of requiring them to be delayed until Congress took up omnibus river, harbor and flood control authorization bills, which normally were considered only once every two or three years.

President Johnson Oct. 26, however, before signing the bill, issued a strong statement condemning the new authorization procedure as intruding on the powers of the President by permitting projects to be authorized without the President having the opportunity to veto or approve the authorizing legislation. Mr. Johnson said the provision would "dilute and diminish" the powers of the Presidency, and therefore, if he were to be legally consistent, he should veto S 2300 and thus block the new procedure from coming into effect.

However, Mr. Johnson said, he had decided to sign the bill because the objectionable language in the bill was merely permissive -- it permitted the Engineers to build projects authorized only by the two Committees, but did not require the Engineers to do so. In 1966, he said, he would request legislation to repeal the objectionable authorization language for small projects, and in the meanwhile, he had ordered the Engineers not to make use of it.

PROVISIONS

As signed into law S 2300, the Flood Control, River and Harbor Acts of 1965, authorized:

Navigation projects (49 projects)	$ 343,338,000
Beach erosion projects (9 projects)	6,681,000
Flood control projects (91 projects)	1,635,766,000
TOTAL (149 projects)	$ 1,985,785,000

MAJOR PROJECTS

Following is a list of major projects (costing more than $25 million) authorized in S 2300:

Navigation

San Francisco Bay to Stockton, Calif.	$ 46,853,000
Burns Waterway, Ind.	25,000,000
New York Harbor anchorages, N.Y.	44,852,000
Trinity River, Texas (initial funds)	83,000,000
Newport News-Norfolk Harbor, Va.	25,600,000

Flood control (a (p) indicates power projects)

Gila River at Phoenix, Ariz.	58,310,000
Lazer Creek, Lower Auchumpkee Reservoirs, Flint River, Ga. (p)	88,653,000
Wabash River, Ind.	44,800,000
Wabash River, Ind. and Ill.	72,900,000
Walnut River, Kan.	66,036,000
Big Sandy River, Ky.	51,491,000
Lake Pontchartrain, La.	56,235,000
St. John River, Maine (p)	227,000,000
Mississippi River and tributaries, Ark., Miss., Mo., La., Ill., Ky., Tenn.	181,109,000
Grand River, Mo. and Iowa	218,009,000
Platte River, Mo. and Iowa	26,889,000
East Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, N.Y.	32,620,000
Cheat River, W.Va. (p)	133,548,000

The bill also:

Authorized the Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with federal, state and local agencies, to prepare a long-range plan in accordance with the Water Resources Planning Act (PL 89-80), to meet the water needs of the Northeastern United States. The plan could entail major reservoirs, water conveyance facilities between river basins and purification works.

Permitted the Corps to construct, operate and maintain any water resource development project if the estimated federal first cost of construction was less than $10 million and if the House and Senate Public Works Committees had approved the project.

Authorized up to $5 million a year for a program to control and eradicate obnoxious aquatic plant growths in U.S. waters.

Granted the consent of Congress to the state of Pennsylvania to construct a dam on the Susquehanna River near Sunbury, Pa.

Stipulated that no funds could be appropriated for construction of the Burns Waterway harbor until establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore had been voted on by both the House and Senate in the same congress.

Authorized $75,000 for a study of means to extend the navigation season on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway, including an investigation of de-icing systems.

Redesignated the Justice Reservoir on the Guyandot River, W.Va., as the R.D. Bailey Reservoir.

Redesignated the Joanna Dam and Reservoir on the Salt River, Mo., as the Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to purchase evidences of indebtedness and to make loans for a period of up to 50 years to help local areas meet their share of the costs of water resource projects if the local areas were eligible for assistance under the 1965 Public Works and Economic Development Act (PL 89-136). Authorized $10 million for these purposes in each of fiscal years 1966-70.

Authorized 33 flood control surveys and 18 navigation surveys.

Authorized $6 million for various Army Engineers water studies of the Chespeake Bay basin, including Baltimore harbor.

Raised the yearly limit for flood plain information studies authorized by the 1960 Flood Control Act from $1 million to $2.5 million.

Increased from $200,000 to $500,000 the maximum size of small navigation projects on which the Army Engineers, under authority granted by the 1960 River and Harbor Act, could undertake work without specific authorization of the project by Congress. Authorized the appropriation of up to $10 million in any year for all such small projects combined, instead of the $2 million maximum set in 1960.

Increased from $400,000 to $500,000 the maximum size of small beach erosion projects which the Engineers, under authority granted in the 1962 River and Harbor Act, could undertake without specific authorization of the project by Congress. Authorized the appropriation of up to $10 million in any year for all such projects combined, instead of the $3 million maximum set in 1962.

Senate

BACKGROUND -- Omnibus bills authorizing Army Engineers river, harbor, flood control, beach erosion and

hurricane protection projects are normally enacted every two or three years; the last two before 1965 were in 1960 and 1962. (1960 Almanac p. 258; 1962 Almanac p. 457) However, new projects are sometimes also authorized in periodic bills authorizing new funds for continuing flood control and related work on the nation's major river basins. This was the case in 1963, when five new project authorizations were added to the river basin funds bill. (1963 Almanac p. 454)

Although authorized, the water projects may not be constructed until funds are voted for them by Congress in appropriations bills; provision of money to begin actual construction of an authorized water project is called a "new start." The appropriations are handled in annual public works appropriations bills.

COMMITTEE ACTION -- S 2300 was reported July 19 by the Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 464) authorizing 37 navigation projects, 8 beach erosion projects and 64 flood control projects (including hurricane protection and multipurpose), at an estimated cost of $1,968,485,500.

The reported bill contained six projects with hydroelectric power features: Dickey-Lincoln School on the St. John River, Maine, as requested by the President (inserted in the bill on a motion of Maine Democratic Sen. Edmund S. Muskie); the Lazer Creek and Lower Auchumpkee projects on the Flint River, Ga. (the Budget Bureau had said it did not oppose authorizations for these two projects, but that construction should not be undertaken until it was certain that the power features would be able to pay off costs allocated to power in 50 years with interest); the Rowlesburg dam and reservoir on the Cheat River, W.Va. (the Budget Bureau had favored deferring authorization of the power features until the FPC had acted one way or the other on the Monongahela Power Co.'s application for private construction of a pumped-storage system); the Devils Jump project, Ky.-Tenn. (the Budget Bureau did not oppose the authorization but said costs should be reallocated prior to construction); and the Grand River project, Mo.-Iowa (the Budget Bureau had said the power features should be deferred for further study).

The Committee expressed its "strong desire" that the requirements of PL 89-72, the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965, which required local cost-sharing of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of federal water projects, be applied "with flexibility" to certain flood protection programs, so that the inability of local interests to pay for separable recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs "should not result in the denial of flood protection afforded by projects which affect the areas involved." (See p. 775)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 27 passed S 2300 by voice vote after adopting floor amendments which authorized four additional projects and thereby added $20,943,000 to the total authorizations in the bill, and which put the Rowlesburg pumped-storage plant authorization on a conditional basis, depending on FPC action.

The only controversy over S 2300 concerned an amendment by William Proxmire (D Wis.) which would have deleted 64 projects in 29 states costing $845,393,000 by eliminating all projects whose estimated benefits outweighed their estimated costs by less than 51 percent. The amendment was rejected by voice vote.

Proxmire objected that the bill contained projects whose benefits included recreation which provided no "monetary returns to the economy," and whose cost estimates were calculated on the basis of an interest rate below that actually charged and on the basis of a 100-year repayment period. He said the effect was a "subsidy" to beneficiaries of the projects; if the ratio was calculated this way, benefits would have to outweigh costs by 100 percent to justify construction, he argued. His amendment, he said, would "compel all questionable projects to be reexamined or abandoned."

Public Works Committee Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.) objected that "to arbitrarily set a benefit-cost ratio higher than parity would be unfair and inconsistent with sound public policy." Senior Committee Republican John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) added that many flood control projects had such high costs by themselves that they could not meet a justifiable cost-benefit ratio without including benefits like recreation, but without them "communities would continue to be washed away year after year." The amendment also was strongly opposed by Allen J. Ellender (D La.), chairman of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 2300 authorized:

Navigation projects (40)	$ 244,100,000
Beach erosion projects (8)	4,415,400
Flood control projects (65)	1,740,913,100
TOTAL	$1,989,428,500

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 27 -- Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Authorize a navigation project at Cedar River Harbor, Mich., at an estimated cost of $664,000. Voice vote.

Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) -- In authorizing a $133,548,000 project for Rowlesburg dam and reservoir, W.Va., provide (1) that the power features would not be undertaken until the Federal Power Commission had completed action on pending applications for private development of the project's pumped-storage facility; (2) that if private development was authorized, S 2300's authority for the over-all project would not include federal power features and the estimated cost would be reduced to $88,402,000 and (3) that if the applications were dismissed by the FPC, federal construction would proceed. Voice.

Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) -- Authorize a hurricane-flood control project at the Elizabeth River Basin, N.J., at an estimated cost of $9,769,000. Voice.

B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.) -- Authorize a navigation project on the Cape Fear River, N.C., at an estimated cost of $1,510,000. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Authorize a navigation project at Tillamook Bay and Bar, Ore., at an estimated cost of $9 million. Voice.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Require that the portion of the flood control project on the Big Sioux River in Iowa and South Dakota extending above the city limits of Sioux City, Iowa, be compatible with fish and wildlife mitigation and flood control plans to be approved by both states. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Require that no project be undertaken if the ratio of benefits to costs, as determined by the Corps of Engineers, is less than 1.51 to 1.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- Sept. 9 reported S 2300 (H Rept 973) by a vote of 21-12 (D 21-1; R 0-11). As reported, the bill authorized 141 projects at a cost of $1,970,228,000, including 47 navigation projects, 9 beach erosion and 85 flood control, hurricane protection and multiple-purpose.

Committee Changes. The reported bill retained four of the major power projects that had been approved by the Senate -- Dickey-Lincoln (St. John River), Lazer Creek, Lower Auchumpkee and Rowlesburg (Cheat River). But the House Committee dropped the $151 million Devils Jump, Ky.-Tenn., project, which had contained power features; and, while retaining the over-all Grand River project, Mo.-Iowa, reduced the authorization to $218 million and eliminated the power features pending further study, as requested by the Budget Bureau. The only other Senate project deleted from the bill was the $9 million Maumee River Basin flood control project, Ohio (which had no power features).

Voting on Power Projects -- In votes on specific power projects, the Committee voted to retain the Dickey-Lincoln School project in Maine, 18-15 (D 18-4; R 0-11), and to retain the Lazer Creek and Lower Auchumpkee authorizations, 17-13 (D 17-2; R 0-11).

Following was the breakdown on the 18-15 vote to approve the Dickey-Lincoln School project: FOR -- Blatnik (D Minn.); Jones (D Ala.); Kluczynski (D Ill.); Wright (D Texas); Gray (D Ill.); Edmondson (D Okla.); Johnson (D Calif.); Olsen (D Mont.); Tuten (D Ga.); Rivers (D Alaska); Roberts (D Texas); Everett (D Tenn.); McCarthy (D N.Y.); Kee (D W.Va.); Schmidhauser (D Iowa); Sweeney (D Ohio); Howard (D N.J.); and Dyal (D Calif.). AGAINST -- Fallon (D Md.); Clark (D Pa.); Dorn (D S.C.); Henderson (D N.C.); Cramer (R Fla.); Baldwin (R Calif.); Harsha (R Ohio); Kunkel (R Pa.); Grover (R N.Y.); Cleveland (R N.H.); Clausen (R Calif.); Halleck (R Ind.); Reid (R Ill.); McEwen (R N.Y.); and Martin (R Ala.).

The power projects in the bill were opposed by the private power industry and by the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.). The union, in its Sept. 15 UMWA Journal, said the White House exerted strong pressure, including "threats of retaliation" in connection with Government projects in Members' districts, in order to push the Dickey-Lincoln School project through the Committee. It called Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.) "a principal lobbyist in behalf of the Rowlesburg Dam project despite UMWA opposition," and criticized Reps. Gray, Edmondson, Olsen, Rivers, Kee and Sweeney for supporting the Dickey-Lincoln School project and several of the other power projects in the bill although, the union said, these men came from coal areas. Gray, in a statement to CQ, said he really opposed the Dickey-Lincoln School project and had voted for it only in exchange for the killing of the Devils Jump project, which the union also opposed, and with the understanding that he would oppose the power projects on the floor. He added that he received a White House call requesting his support on certain projects, but denied threats of retaliation. Sweeney told CQ he had never been requested by the UMWA to oppose the projects, and said the union was "front running for private power."

Trinity River Project -- The Committee's major addition to the bill was the Trinity River project, Texas, providing navigation, flood control and water supply benefits at an over-all federal cost of $859,796,000. The project's navigation features were designed to permit barge traffic to move inland from the Texas Gulf coast to Fort Worth. The project was supported as beneficial to the Texas shipping industry, particularly as it would connect with the existing Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Heavy opposition came from the railroad industry, which feared loss of freight business to the canal. Although authorizing the project, the Committee provided an initial appropriations authorization of only $83 million to get work started; added amounts would be voted from time to time. The Budget Bureau requested deferral of construction of the purely navigational features of the project until new benefit-cost ratios based on a 50-year useful period of operation could be drawn up. The Bureau pointed out that at the time the project was initially studied several years earlier, the navigation features showed a favorable benefit-cost ratio on the basis of a 100-year useful life -- the study criterion then temporarily in use -- but unfavorable (only 0.74 to 1) on the basis of a 50-year useful life. Since the Army Engineers were now again using a 50-year basis for all navigation benefit-cost ratio calculations, the Bureau recommended recalculation. (No major navigation project had ever been authorized on the basis of 100-year calculations.)

Other Major Actions -- The Committee also:

- Added a new title authorizing the Corps to prepare a long-range plan to meet the water needs of the Northeastern United States, using a system of major reservoirs, aqueducts between major river basins, and purification plants. The Committee said the lesson to be learned from the current drought in that region was "that the time has come when old policies must give way to new: Specifically, that the development of a megalopolis extending through a number of states will require the Federal Government to play a larger role in meeting the future needs of such areas for municipal and industrial water." It said "individual communities will no longer be able to meet the needs of their people" and that a regional plan could have "tremendous value in indicating an approach in other regions where the need for an assured water supply is imminent."
- Added a new provision "to make possible more expeditious authorization of relatively small water resource development projects" by permitting the Corps to construct a water project if the estimated federal first cost of construction was less than $10 million and if the House and Senate Public Works Committees had approved it.
- Said it intended to report an omnibus rivers, harbors and flood control authorization bill annually thereafter instead of every two to four years.

Supplemental Views. The 11 GOP Committee Members "strongly" opposed authorization of the Dickey-Lincoln, Rowlesburg and Flint River projects. They said Dickey-Lincoln was "strictly a power project" whose power benefits would be 97.8 percent of total benefits; it was based on "inadequate studies"; there were no plans to market the power; it was "questionable" whether the power could be sold at a price sufficient to repay the project costs because a sufficient price would be 15½ mills per kilowatt-hour which was substantially higher than the rate currently charged by private utility companies; and there were "cheaper alternatives" such as thermonuclear power which "could bring lower cost power to New England."

They objected that federal construction of the power features of the Rowlesburg project should not be authorized, "however conditionally, when private power interests

are taking active measures to construct this project through private investment instead of at taxpayers' expense." Similarly, they supported private development by the Georgia Power Co. of the power features at the Lazer Creek and Lower Auchumpkee reservoirs in the Flint River Basin which were being authorized in S 2300, and of a third Flint River Basin reservoir, Spewrell Bluff, which had been authorized in the 1963 river basin bill.

In other supplemental views, Frank M. Clark (D Pa.) opposed the Dickey-Lincoln School project.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 22 passed S 2300 by voice vote. Before passage the House, on a 207-185 (D 86-180; R 121-5) roll call, gave the Administration a major defeat by agreeing to an amendment by Rep. Frank M. Clark (D Pa.) to delete the $227 million Dickey-Lincoln School hydroelectric power project on the St. John River, Maine. As a result of elimination of the project, the bill as passed by the House authorized only 140 projects at a cost of $1,743,228,000, instead of the larger amounts contained in the measure as previously reported. (For voting, see chart p. 1006)

Debate, Voting on Clark Amendment -- A heavy lobbying campaign against the Dickey-Lincoln School project was conducted by the UMWA, the coal industry and the private power industry. Authorization of the project was initially upheld when a Clark amendment to kill the project altogether was rejected on a 100-100 teller vote. However, Clark then offered a slightly modified proposal eliminating the project and it was adopted, first on a 132-130 teller vote, then on the 207-185 roll call.

On the roll call, the New England delegation voted 20-4 (D 14-2; R 6-2) to kill the project. The four New England Congressmen who voted in favor of retaining the project were: Hathaway (D Maine), who had worked consistently and effectively to win support for the project; Tupper (R Maine); Macdonald (D Mass.); and Stafford (R Vt.). The 20 New England Congressmen who voted to kill the project were: Daddario, Giaimo, Grabowski, Irwin, Monagan and St. Onge (all D Conn.); Boland, Burke, Donohue, O'Neill and Philbin (all D Mass.); Bates, Conte, Keith, Martin and Morse (all R Mass.); Fogarty and St. Germain (both D R.I.); Huot (D N.H.); and Cleveland (R N.H.). House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.) did not vote (the Speaker normally does not participate in any votes).

The United Mine Workers of America Journal, in an analysis of the roll call, said that coal-area Congressmen throughout the country had supported the UMWA position and had voted to kill the Maine project by a 44-26 (D 20-25; R 24-1) margin. (See chart p. 389)

In support of deleting the project from the bill, Clark contended it would increase, rather than reduce, power rates in the area because high rates would have to be charged in order to repay project costs. In addition, he said, it would slow construction of thermonuclear power plants which held "the best prospects of reducing power costs" for the region and which used "many, many thousands of tons of coal."

Other Disputes -- In action on other power projects, the House rejected by voice vote an amendment to restore the Devils Jump, Ky.-Tenn., project to the bill; rejected by a 69-96 teller vote a John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) amendment to kill the authorization for the pumped-storage power facility at the Rowlesburg dam and reservoir, W.Va.; and rejected by an 87-134 teller vote an amendment by John C. Kunkel (R Pa.) to permit the Georgia Power Co. to build the Flint River power plants.

Baldwin said a federal pumped-storage facility at Rowlesburg should not be authorized until the FPC had acted on the private application to build the facility (a position also taken by the Budget Bureau). Even to authorize federal construction that was contingent upon the FPC turning down Monongahela Power's application (as the bill did as a result of the Randolph amendment in the Senate), Baldwin said, might prejudice the FPC decision. Rep. Staggers (D W.Va.), opposing the amendment, said his state should "not be deprived of this vital project because of the failure or inability of private industry to act promptly." He added that he had been assured by the Monongahela Co. that if its application were approved, "100 percent union coal will be used..."

The Flint River project also involved a public power dispute. Kunkel said private construction of the power features would result in a saving of $52 million for the Government, and private development would generate about $41 million over 50 years in additional federal taxes and about $2.3 million annually in fees for use of the federal dams. John J. Flynt Jr. (D Ga.), chief sponsor of the project, said federal construction of the power features would best assure full development of the river.

PROVISIONS - As passed by the House, S 2300 authorized:

Navigation project (47)	$ 341,388,000
Beach erosion projects (9)	6,681,000
Flood control projects (84)	1,395,159,000
TOTAL	$1,743,228,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 21 -- Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Make clear that the water plan for the Northeastern states must be developed in accordance with the Water Resources Planning Act (PL 89-80). Voice vote.

Sept. 22 -- Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.) -- Authorize credit to local interests for work done since April 1, 1965, on a flood control project at Mankato, Minn., authorized in 1958. Voice.

Frank M. Clark (D Pa.) -- Delete the Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River, Maine, and instead authorize the Corps to make a study of alternative methods of providing power, including thermonuclear power development, and report to Congress by March 30, 1966. Teller, 132-130; roll call, 207-185.

John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) -- Authorize navigation surveys at Popponesset Bay, Mass., and Marquette County, Mich. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sept. 21 -- Tim Lee Carter (R Ky.) -- Authorize multiple-purpose project at Devils Jumps reservoir, Ky. and Tenn., at an estimated cost of $151 million. Voice.

Frank M. Clark (D Pa.) -- Delete the Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River, Maine. Teller, 100-100.

Sept. 22 -- John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Delete all authority for federal construction of a $45,146,000 pumped-storage facility at the Rowlesburg dam and reservoir, W.Va. Teller, 69-96.

John C. Kunkel (R Pa.) -- Authorize private construction and operation of power facilities at three reservoirs on the Flint River, Ga. (Lazer Creek and Lower Auchumpkee, authorized in S 2300, and Spewrell Bluff, authorized in 1963), if the private company was licensed

by the Federal Power Commission within two years. Teller, 87-134.

James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) -- Delete authorization of $75,000 for a study of de-icing methods for use on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway. Voice.

Conference

REPORT. The conference report on S 2300 was filed Oct. 18 (H Rept 1170). It provided for 149 new projects or major modifications of existing projects, with authorization of $1,985,785,000. Following were the major conference decisions:

Power Projects -- The final bill authorized the Dickey-Lincoln School project, which had been included in the initial Senate bill but dropped on the House floor; the Lazer Creek and Lower Auchumpkee power projects; and the Rowlesburg pumped-storage facility (on the conditional basis described earlier). However, the conferees upheld the House in dropping the Devils Jump project altogether and in eliminating the power features of the Grand River project.

Trinity -- The conferees retained the Trinity River project, Texas, which had been added to the bill by the House Public Works Committee. But the conferees added a Budget Bureau-favored proviso that the purely navigational features not be constructed until further study of costs and allocations.

Other Projects -- The Senate's Maumee River project and the House's Waurika land acquisition provisions were dropped.

Northeast Water Study -- The conferees retained the House provision authorizing a long-range Northeast water study by the Army Engineers.

Small Project Authorizations -- They also retained the House provision permitting projects under $10 million to be authorized merely by resolutions of the House and Senate Public Works Committees.

Other -- A Senate provision relating to purchases of evidences of indebtedness and a House provision authorizing a Chesapeake Bay water study were retained with minor changes. (See "PROVISIONS," above, for details.)

ACTION. The Senate Oct. 19 by voice vote and the House Oct. 20 by a 221-139 (D 200-49; R 21-90) roll call agreed to the conference report, clearing the bill for the President. (For voting, see chart p. 1020)

The major House debate involved the Dickey-Lincoln School project. While no effort was made to recommit the conference report with instructions to kill the project, opponents of the project urged their colleagues to vote against the whole report. Bill sponsors, however, successfully urged support of the compromise bill, pointing out that it provided projects for 240 Congressional districts.

Discussing the Administration-opposed provision permitting the Public Works Committees to authorize small projects of $10 million and under, Rep. John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) said legal advisers from some executive agencies had "implied" to conferees "that they may recommend a veto because they feel that the constitutional powers of the Executive Branch may be jeopardized by this provision."

PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS. President Johnson signed the bill Oct. 27 (PL 89-298), after issuing an Oct. 26 statement saying he would ask Congress in 1966 for repeal of the provision on small project authorizations, and in the meanwhile had instructed the Army Engineers not to make use of the provision. (For details of statement, see "Major Controversies," above.)

NORTHEAST DROUGHT

A fourth successive year of drought in the Northeast brought federal action in 1965 to help relieve severe water shortages. The federal assistance took the form of financial and technical aid; a speedup of work on several federal water projects; and the initiation of several long-range water studies for the area.

BACKGROUND -- The drought started in October 1961. It was marked by below-average rainfall in much of the 13-state area from Maine to Virginia. With rainfall proving inadequate to replenish reservoirs depleted by heavy summertime use, water reserves dropped progressively. By the summer of 1965, water shortages became critical in parts of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and several other states. Some of the hardest-hit areas, like New York City and Philadelphia, installed water-saving schemes, such as campaigns to plug leaks or to limit the use of water for car-washing, watering of lawns and air conditioning.

While these efforts resulted in substantial savings of water, experts said that a fifth summer of drought conditions might have disastrous consequences for some of the areas involved unless additional steps were taken to capture and conserve all existing and potential supplies of water. Moreover, many contended, with population rising rapidly, long-range plans should be drafted to assure adequate water supplies through new reservoir construction, the cleaning up of polluted rivers and related methods.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Action Initiated. In response to the conditions described above, President Johnson intervened with both long-term and short-term aid to the drought-stricken areas. The President July 14, 1965, directed the Federal Water Resources Council to undertake a rapid survey of ways to help relieve the Northeast water shortage. The Council's first report and recommendations were issued July 21, followed by a "situation report" Aug. 7 from the Secretary of Interior, Stewart L. Udall (chairman of the Council), containing further information and recommendations. The Council issued additional reports on the Northeast water situation on Sept. 7 and in 1966 (March 1). Nearly all the subsequent federal actions described immediately below were based on the July 21 and Aug. 7 reports.

Emergency Conference Actions. On the basis of the Water Resources Council's July 21 report and Udall's Aug. 7 "situation report," President Johnson invited the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and the mayors of New York City, Philadelphia, Newark, Camden and Jersey City -- the hardest hit states and cities -- to an emergency water conference in the nation's capital which began Aug. 11. On Aug. 18, Mr. Johnson announced that the participants had reached agreement on a series of emergency measures to relieve water shortage problems. The details of the agreement, based in part on Council recommendations, were worked

out by state and local officials in cooperation with "water crisis teams" under the direction of Udall and the Chief of Army Engineers. The actions taken in accord with the agreement were as follows:

(1) The President Aug. 18 declared portions of the states involved as a limited disaster area under the terms of the federal disaster relief law (PL 81-875, enacted originally in 1950). The President's action permitted the areas to receive special aid from the Office of Emergency Planning. The aid took the form of money for construction of some of the structures described below.

(2) The Army Engineers were instructed to install an emergency pump-pipeline system at Lake Hopatcong, N.J., to relieve the critical water situation in northern New Jersey. For the same purpose, the Interior Department was to drill emergency wells in the underground Passaic Lake to develop standby water supplies. These actions were subsequently taken with funds from OEP.

(3) The Federal Government further agreed to provide funds (through the OEP) to help Philadelphia speed up work on its Torresdale water intake in order to complete it by Dec. 1.

(4) New York State agreed to speed up a start of construction on New York City's Chelsea intake. Conference participants set the goal of completing the Chelsea intake within six months after construction began.

(5) New York City and Philadelphia ended a dispute over 200 million gallons of reservoir water from New York City reservoirs on the Delaware River, which New York had been releasing daily to keep salt water from backing up the Delaware River below Philadelphia. Philadelphia had wanted the releases continued lest the salt foul the Philadelphia water supply system, but New York City had contended it needed the water for its own uses. Under the Aug. 18 agreement, the 200 million gallons was to be held as an emergency "water bank" for use by either city if critically needed; and in the meanwhile, the Federal Government would help find alternative sources of water for release into the Delaware to protect Philadelphia from the backup of salt. (Subsequently, the Army Engineers put measures into effect at the Francis E. Walter flood control reservoir on the Lehigh River which provided water for additional Delaware River streamflow to protect Philadelphia; and the several private power companies agreed to release water from their reservoirs on the Delaware River system for similar purposes.)

(6) Several other measures, including efforts to conserve water within cities, were also agreed on.

President's Long-Range Requests. Most of the actions agreed upon Aug. 18 had an emergency character. At the Aug. 11 opening of the emergency water conference, Mr. Johnson also announced a series of long-range federal actions to help solve the Northeast's water problems on a permanent basis, as follows:

Water Project Speedup -- The President said he would ask Congress for special funds to speed up work or planning, or to initiate modifications, on several federal reservoirs being built or planned by the Army Engineers on the Delaware River and tributaries, with a view toward making more water storage capacity available sooner.

He specified that he would ask for: $400,000 more than previously budgeted for fiscal 1966 for the Tocks Island, Pa.-N.J.-New York, reservoir; $400,000 more for Beltzville reservoir, Pa.; $100,000 more for Blue Marsh reservoir, Pa.; $150,000 more for modification of Prompton reservoir, Pa.; and $200,000 more for Trexler reservoir, Pa. All these funds were requested by Mr. Johnson Aug. 13 (S Doc 48) and were subsequently added to the fiscal 1966 public works appropriations bill (HR 9220 -- PL 89-299) by the Senate Appropriations Committee and retained in conference on that bill, thus complying with Mr. Johnson's request.

Water Study -- Mr. Johnson also said he was "initiating" a $4 million study of Northeast water problems from Maine to Virginia. He was referring to the Army Engineers' proposed North Atlantic Regional Framework Study -- a broad general study (without specific project recommendations) of water resources and problems in the North Atlantic states. An authorization for the study (and for similar ones in other areas) was already contained in the version of the omnibus water project authorization bill (S 2300) reported in the Senate July 19. S 2300 as later signed into law (PL 89-298) retained this authorization. The President in his Aug. 13 request (S Doc 48) for a speedup on water projects also requested $61,000 (not previously budgeted) to initiate the North Atlantic Regional Framework Study. The funds were granted in the fiscal 1966 public works money bill (HR 9220 -- PL 89-299).

Pollution, Salinity Studies -- The President also said he had directed Dr. Donald F. Hornig, director of the Office of Science and Technology, to prepare two studies within the next six months: (1) a study, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to produce a special plan for pollution control in the Northeast; and (2) a study, in cooperation with the Saline Water Office of the Interior Department, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Council of Economic Advisers, to "examine the potential of desalting" (saline water conversion plants) in the Northeast. Both studies had been completed as of March 28, 1966, but had not yet been released by the White House or any of the agencies involved.

Other Executive Actions. In other federal actions against the drought and its effects, the Agriculture Department made emergency loans to farmers affected by the drought; authorized grazing (normally forbidden) on conservation reserve lands where livestock was endangered by lack of forage; and provided other types of special agricultural assistance.

In addition, the Army Engineers, Weather Bureau, Geological Survey and other federal agencies provided continual technical assistance on water matters to the states, towns and cities of the Northeast with a view toward improving the gathering and conservation of water.

Special Northeast Project Study. In addition to the various studies and surveys described above, the House Public Works Committee Sept. 1 adopted a motion of Rep. Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) to add to the omnibus water projects bill (S 2300) a provision directing the Army Engineers, in cooperation with other federal, state and local officials, to work out a comprehensive regional plan -- including specific project recommendations -- to meet Northeastern water needs. The plan was to provide for: a system of major reservoirs; aqueducts and other water conveyance facilities to exchange water between various Northeastern river basins; and major water purification facilities. Jones' provision remained in the bill and was signed into law when S 2300 was approved by the President Oct. 27 (PL 89-298). The first funds for this study were requested ($76,000) in the President's Jan. 24, 1966, Budget document.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT PASSED BY CONGRESS

S 21 -- Reported, amended, by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 68) Feb. 24, 1965.

● Passed by voice vote of the Senate Feb. 25.

HR 1111 -- Reported, amended, by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 169) March 15.

S 21 -- Passed, amended to include the provisions of HR 1111, by voice vote of the House March 31, after the House had passed HR 1111 by a 384-0 roll call. (See p. 946)

● Conference report (H Rept 603) agreed to by voice votes of the House July 13 and Senate July 14.

PL 89-80 -- Signed into law July 22.

President Johnson July 22 signed into law (PL 89-80) the Water Resources Planning Act (S 21), which provided for federal and regional coordination of plans for water resource development. Mr. Johnson called the measure "a valuable tool for planning what we are going to have to do at every level, federal, state and local." He said, "I think the day is past when the nation can afford to listen to, or laugh smugly with, those who have gone about slandering our water resources projects throughout the years as pork barrel and boondoggle."

S 21 gave statutory authority to the ad hoc Federal Water Resources Council and authorized creation of federal-state river basin planning commissions. It further authorized $5 million a year for 10 years (fiscal 1967-1976) in federal matching grants to states for planning of water resource programs. An additional authorization of $6,700,000 a year (with no termination date) was made for operation of the Act.

Supporters of S 21 said that proper utilization of the nation's water resources was vital because demand for water for industrial, municipal, recreation and agricultural purposes was expected to double in the next 15 years. The House report on the bill said that "as our limited water supplies dwindle in relation to our national needs, choices among alternative uses will have to be made." To achieve maximum benefits from existing water resources, S 21 set up the federal Council to coordinate federal water programs and to review plans drawn up by individual river basin commissions. The commissions were to coordinate federal, state and local water programs within each river basin.

S 21 was specifically requested by President Johnson in his Jan. 25, 1965, Budget Message. (See p. 1351) Both Mr. Johnson and his predecessor, John F. Kennedy, had previously requested similar legislation, arguing that in view of increasing demands for water, it was necessary to assure the best use of existing water resources through coordinated development and planning, instead of permitting federal, state, local and private groups each to proceed with its own (sometimes conflicting) projects. The 1961 Kennedy version of the legislation was blocked, however, by state fears that the river basin commissions and the Council might encroach upon state water rights or give the states insufficient voice in the development of coordinated river basin plans. The states particularly objected to a provision in the 1961 legislation which permitted the President to appoint all the members of the river basin commissions. The states argued that their interests would be represented adequately only if state members of the basin commissions were appointed by the states themselves.

As a result, the legislation was revised in 1963 to permit the states to appoint state members of the river basin planning commissions. While the 1963 bill failed to clear Congress, the revised appointment procedure helped to reduce state opposition.

Consequently, when S 21 was considered in 1965, with provisions which authorized the states to appoint state members of the river basin planning commissions, little opposition to the bill was expressed. S 21 also provided additional assurances to the states against encroachment on their rights by making clear that nothing in the bill was intended to alter existing jurisdiction over water resources planning, development and control; and that the bill did not empower the Council or basin commissions to authorize or build projects -- merely to carry on studies and planning activities.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 21, the Water Resources Planning Act:

Title I. Established a Federal Water Resources Council, composed of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Army and Health, Education and Welfare and the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. The Council chairman would be designated by the President.

Directed the Council to assess biennially the adequacy of water supplies in each region of the United States; evaluate regional and river basin water plans in relation to water needs; coordinate the administration of federal water programs; and establish standards and procedures for federal water projects.

Title II. Authorized the President to establish regional federal-state river basin commissions to prepare and keep up-to-date comprehensive water resource plans. The President could establish a commission on the recommendation of the Water Resources Council or a state Governor, but each commission must be approved by half the states in the basin except for the Upper Colorado River and Columbia River Basins, where approval by three-fourths of the states was required. The commission chairman was to be appointed by the President, and the vice chairman to be elected by the state members. Each commission would include one representative of each interested federal agency, one member from each state in the basin, one from any interstate agency involved, and (where appropriate) one from the U.S. section of any international commission that had been created by a Senate-approved treaty that had jurisdiction over waters in the basin. State members were to be appointed by state Governors or by any other method which state law prescribed.

Directed each commission to coordinate federal, state, interstate, local and private water development plans for the basin; to prepare and keep up-to-date a comprehensive joint development plan, including an evaluation of alternative programs; and to establish priorities for the collection of basic data, for planning and for construction of projects. The comprehensive plans were to be submitted to the Water Resources Council.

Specified that the states and all other agencies represented on the commissions should have an opportunity to submit written comments on the final plan before it was forwarded to the Council. The commissions could then

make any modifications they agreed upon, based on the comments. The comments would be made part of the final record submitted to the Council. Specified that where a commission failed to reach a consensus on particular points, both the federal chairman (on behalf of federal members) and the state vice chairman (on behalf of the state members) should submit their positions in writing as part of the record.

Provided that the federal chairman of each river basin commission should be paid by the Federal Government (at up to Grade GS-18 if full-time); that any federal agency representative or member of an international commission appointed to a river basin commission should be paid by the Federal Government; but that state members should be paid by the states, and interstate agency members by the interstate agency which they represented. Provided that each basin commission should determine what share of its expenses should be borne by the Federal Government (subject to approval of the Water Resources Council), with the remaining expenses "apportioned as the commission may determine" among the non-federal members.

Title III. Authorized federal grants of $5 million a year for 10 years (fiscal 1967-1976) to the states for planning of water and related land resource programs. The funds would be allotted by the Water Resources Council based on population, land area, need for planning and financial need of each state. In order to receive assistance, a state must include in its planning provisions for both intrastate and interstate waters, coordination with other state planning programs and coordination with federal-state recreation planning. The maximum federal share of each state program was set at 50 percent. In addition to the 50 states, funds were also made available to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Title IV. Authorized $300,000 a year for operating expenses of the Council; $6 million for the Federal Government's share of the operation of river basin commissions; and $400,000 a year for administration of the grant program. No more than $750,000 a year would be available for the operation of any individual river basin commission.

Disclaimed any intention to "expand or diminish" existing federal and state jurisdiction or rights over water resources planning, development or control.

Declared that nothing in the Act authorized study of interbasin water transfers.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Congress and the Nation," p. 800-907; 1961 Almanac p. 452; 1962 Almanac p. 69; 1963 Almanac p. 467; 1964 Almanac p. 501.

Proposals for a central national water planning agency and for regional natural resources development or planning agencies, including river basin commissions, had a long history. During New Deal days, the National Resources Planning Board functioned from 1933-43 as federal coordinator of natural resource needs and plans for resources development, but it was killed by Congress in 1943 for fear of excessive centralization of power. Also during the New Deal period, a regional water development agency was set up for one area -- the Tennessee Valley Authority, authorized in 1933. Despite President Roosevelt's "Seven TVAs" message of June 3, 1937, and repeated requests by President Truman for establishment of similar agencies for the Columbia, Missouri and other river basins, no further regional development agencies were set up by Congress. The states feared encroachment on their water rights and powers; and both they and conservative groups feared increased centralization of power in the Federal Government.

Nevertheless, attempts were made to provide some form of coordinated water planning, at least for federal projects. On Dec. 29, 1943, a Federal Inter-Agency River Basin Committee was established, consisting of the heads of the major federal water agencies. The Committee was, in effect, an ad hoc grouping which attempted to coordinate the water projects and planning activities of the different federal water agencies. Its name was changed in 1954 to the Inter-Agency Committee on Water Resources. On Oct. 6, 1961, President Kennedy ordered the establishment of a Federal Water Resources Council, which he hoped would eventually become a real central water planning agency rather than just an ad hoc coordinating group. But in the absence of a Congressional funds authorization and specific statutory authority, the Council had no staff of its own and did not perform the functions of a true central planning agency.

In the meanwhile, numerous special study commissions, beginning with President Truman's Water Resources Policy Commission in its December 1950 report, recommended the establishment of river basin planning commissions. The latest such recommendation was that of the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources in January 1961.

1961-64 Legislative Action. Bills to establish a national water resources council and create river basin commissions, as recommended by the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources in 1961, were requested by President Kennedy in 1961 (S 2246, HR 8177) but received no action in 1961 or 1962. However, after the legislation was revised to permit the states to select their own members of the commissions (instead of having the President choose all river basin commission members), the Senate passed the new version of the bill (S 1111) Dec. 4, 1963. Though reported in the House Sept. 2, 1964, and endorsed by President Johnson, S 1111 failed to receive a rule for floor debate and died when the 88th Congress ended.

1965 Johnson Request. In his Jan. 25, 1965, Budget Message, President Johnson again asked action.

Senate

COMMITTEE ACTION. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Feb. 24 unanimously reported S 21 (S Rept 68). The Committee said the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, in its 1961 report, had made five recommendations: (1) federal-state development of comprehensive river basin plans; (2) federal grants to the states of $5 million a year for 10 years for water planning; (3) a major federal water research program; (4) biennial federal assessments of the water supply and demand situation in each major water region of the country; and (5) federal-state cooperation to encourage efficiency in water use and development. Recommendation No. 3, the Interior Committee report said, had been carried out by passage of the 1964 Water Resources Research Act. (1964 Almanac p. 507) All the remaining four recommendations would be carried out by S 21, the report said.

The report said the bill was not intended to alter existing federal or state water rights and authorities, or

to supplant satisfactory existing river basin planning groups such as the TVA, Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee or Delaware Basin Compact Commission. (For Delaware Compact, see 1961 Almanac p. 454.)

Committee amendments to the bill were minor except for language specifying that the Columbia Basin's existing Permanent Engineering Board and various other international groups established under the 1961 Columbia River Basin Treaty should not be affected by the bill, and that the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins were to be treated as separate basins.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate Feb. 25 passed S 21 by voice vote, without floor amendments. The Senate version was basically similar to the final version later enacted into law. Both authorized $5 million a year for 10 years in grants to the states for planning (as requested by the Administration); however, the Senate version authorized $10 million a year for contributions to basin commissions, administrative costs and the expenses of the Federal Water Resources Council, while the final version provided only $6,700,000 for these items. (The Administration bill had not specified any amounts for these activities, merely authorizing "such sums as may be necessary.")

House

COMMITTEE ACTION. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee March 15 reported (H Rept 169) with minor amendments the companion bill (HR 1111) to S 21. The Committee retained the $5 million annual grants to the states for planning. But it provided $150,000 a year for the Council, $6 million a year for the federal share of river basin commission costs, and $400,000 a year for administrative costs -- a total of $6,550,000 a year for these three items instead of the Senate's $10 million. The Committee said that HR 1111 provided the "comprehensive planning" necessary to resolve the problems of future water supply and various water use requirements.

FLOOR ACTION. The House March 31 passed HR 1111 by a roll call of 384-0, without opposition. After the roll call, the House by voice vote amended S 21 to include the provisions of HR 1111, then passed S 21 by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 946)

Conference

REPORT. The conference report on S 21 was filed July 8 (H Rept 603). Major decisions:

- Followed the House financing provisions, but doubled the House's $150,000 a year for the Council, thus providing, in the final bill: $5 million a year for 10 years for grants to the states for planning; $300,000 a year for the Council's expenses; $6 million a year for federal contributions to the river basin commissions; and $400,000 a year for administration of the planning grant program.
- Added a provision, which was in neither the Senate nor the House version, stating that the Act did not authorize studies on transfers of water between river basins. However, Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said during floor debate, "There is no intention to indicate such studies are not needed.... It (the provision) simply means that the authority for such studies must be based upon other than this legislation." The provision was added at the behest of Western Senators.
- Accepted the Senate provision that the Columbia River Basin Treaty was not to be affected by the legislation. A spokesman for the House Interior Committee said that agreement on this provision and the one on inter-basin transfer of water was necessary before Western Senators would agree to having the Columbia River Basin included in the over-all scope of the bill.
- Deleted a House provision requiring the Water Resources Council to hold public hearings in connection with the establishment of principles, standards and procedures for federal participation in the preparation of river basin plans and for the formulation and evaluation of federal water projects.

ACTION. The House July 13 and the Senate July 14 agreed by voice votes to the conference report.

COULEE POWER PLANT

A proposal by President Johnson to authorize a third hydroelectric power plant at the Reclamation Bureau's Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Washington passed the Senate in 1965, but was not reported in the House.

The measure (S 1761) was approved by voice vote of the Senate June 16.

Before passage, the Senate by voice vote adopted an amendment by Gordon Allott (R Colo.) authorizing up to $364,310,000 for construction of the power plant. The figure was based on costs estimated in April 1964. On offering the amendment, Allott, a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said the Committee had been following "a uniform policy of not making open-end authorizations.... This is the stock language which we have included in other similar reclamation bills." Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) agreed to the amendment.

S 1761 had a threefold purpose: to avoid a power shortage predicted for the Pacific Northwest by 1973; to provide additional peaking power for the Southwest through the Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest interties; and to enable the U.S. to take full advantage of additional water storage resulting from construction of dams under the 1961 Columbia River Treaty with Canada. The proposed plant would add 3.6 million kilowatts to the 2-million kilowatt capacity of the existing plants, making the Columbia Basin hydroelectric development project the largest in the world. The cost of the plant was repayable with interest over a 50-year period, and revenues were expected to exceed repayments by nearly $1 million annually.

BACKGROUND -- President Johnson April 13 endorsed S 1761 and said construction of the power plant was "the next logical step" following: (1) the 1964 Canadian ratification of the 1961 Columbia River Treaty for cooperative development of the Columbia River and (2) Congressional approval in August 1964, of a four-line extra-high voltage transmission intertie between the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest, which would help provide the means to market power from Grand Coulee in other areas. (1964 Almanac p. 493, 497)

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 10 reported S 1761 without amendment (S Rept 314). It said the bill was supported by all federal agencies and private utilities involved.

NO FINAL ACTION TAKEN ON OCEANOGRAPHY BILL

S 944 -- Reported, amended, by the Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 528) July 29, 1965.

- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Aug. 5.
- Reported, amended, by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 1025) Sept. 17.
- Passed by voice vote of the House Sept. 20.

Administration opposition to a key Senate provision blocked final 1965 action on the federal oceanography coordination bill (S 944). The bill was passed by the Senate and the House in different forms, but did not go to conference in 1965. Its chief sponsor was Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.).

The general aims of S 944 were to upgrade and stimulate federal oceanography efforts, and at the same time improve coordination of existing federal oceanography programs, by enacting a single governing statute that would (1) outline clearly the nation's broad purposes and goals in oceanography; (2) provide specific statutory guidance on objectives for a wide variety of oceanography programs already being conducted (at a cost of about $140 million a year) by more than 20 different federal agencies under scattered authorities; (3) concentrate in a single office or officer of the Government statutory responsibility to coordinate the different agency programs and to advance the over-all state of oceanography.

To achieve these general aims, both the Senate and the House versions of S 944 contained statements outlining broad national goals and program objectives in oceanography; authorized the creation of a special study commission to survey the national oceanography effort and draft recommendations within 18 months for improvements; and authorized funds (Senate, $1 million a year; House, $1.5 million) for centralized planning and coordination of the existing programs.

DISPUTED PROVISION

Where the House and Senate versions differed sharply was on a Senate provision--which was deleted by the House--to establish a Cabinet-level National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development in the Executive Office of the President. The Council was to be headed by the Vice President and was to be given statutory authority to coordinate, stimulate and give direction to the activities of the different federal oceanography agencies.

Senate sponsors of the provision argued that only a Council consisting of Cabinet officers, having its own permanent paid staff and having co-equal rank with the other major offices in the Executive Office of the President, would have sufficient prestige and authority to perform the necessary coordinating and planning functions and to upgrade the general status of oceanography among federal scientific programs. They said the existing group responsible for coordinating the various oceanography programs of the different federal agencies (the Interagency Committee on Oceanography) had no staff of its own on a permanent basis, had no statutory powers, had little status and was far below the Cabinet level -- all of which put it in a weak position in its efforts to coordinate programs and advance oceanography. Senate backers of the proposed Council said it would be basically similar to the existing National Aeronautics and Space Council.

The Administration opposed creation of a statutory Council. Spokesmen for the Commerce Department, Budget Bureau and Office of Science and Technology said that the Interagency Committee on Oceanography was doing a good job of coordinating the oceanography activities of the different agencies and should not be supplanted. The Interagency Committee, created in 1959, consisted of representatives of the Coast Guard, Navy, Interior and Commerce Departments and other agencies which carried on specific oceanography programs. The Interagency Committee put out a report each year outlining a proposed over-all oceanography program and budget for the coming year. The Interagency Committee was part of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, a group created by Executive Order in 1959 and headed by Dr. Donald F. Hornig. Hornig was director of the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President and as such was the President's chief science adviser. The Interagency Committee was, in effect, subordinate to Hornig and the Office of Science and Technology. The Senate's proposed statutory Council on oceanography would be independent of the Office of Science and Technology and equal to it in rank.

Administration spokesmen said that if it was desired to write a basic statute governing federal activities in the field of oceanography, then the new law should not establish a statutory Council, as did the Senate version of the bill, but should simply vest oceanography planning and coordinating functions in the President and permit him to delegate them as he saw fit. The House version of S 944 complied with the Administration request on these points.

Background

REFERENCES-"Congress and the Nation," p. 943; 1961 Almanac p. 341; 1962 Almanac p. 472; 1963 Almanac p. 460; 1964 Almanac p. 502.

Oceanography received relatively little federal attention until the later 1950s. By then it had become increasingly clear that knowledge about such matters as undersea communications, tides, mineral and food resources were of vital importance for defense and economic purposes.

As a result, spending by federal agencies for oceanography activities began to rise rapidly. Less than $10 million in fiscal 1953, total federal oceanography spending rose to $137.6 million in fiscal 1966. (Earlier estimates put fiscal 1966 higher--at $141.6 million--but the actual figure was $137.6 million.)

In 1959, the Interagency Committee on Oceanography was established to coordinate oceanography activities.

In 1960, Sen. Magnuson and others began to work for legislation to create a basic over-all oceanography statute and to designate a central body with statutory authority to coordinate federal oceanography activities. A bill (S 2692) to this effect was passed by the Senate in 1960 but died through House inaction; a similar bill (S 901) passed by the Senate in 1961 was cleared by the House in 1962 but vetoed by President Kennedy without comment. The Eisenhower Administration in 1960 and the Kennedy Administration in 1961-62 opposed the bills. According to some sources, the Administration in 1961-62 feared that too much public focus on the defense aspects of oceanography would result from the bill. Later Administration

comments indicated that Mr. Kennedy's 1962 veto stemmed at least in part from the fact that the 1961-1962 legislation vested coordinating powers in the Office of Science and Technology, rather than directly in the President himself. In 1963, a bill (HR 6997) vesting coordinating powers directly in the President was passed by the House Aug. 5 with Administration support, but died through Senate inaction in 1963 - 1964.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Commerce.

ACTION -- July 29 reported S 944 (S Rept 528) with amendments. The Committee said it had rejected the idea--proposed by some but opposed by the Administration--to establish a federal agency that would take over the direct conduct and administration of all oceanography activities now performed by different federal agencies.

The Committee did, however, include in the bill the Administration-opposed provision to create a statutory, Cabinet-level National Council in the Executive Office of the President to coordinate oceanography programs of the various federal agencies. A letter from the Commerce Department said it "strongly" favored the objectives of the bill but opposed creation of a statutory Council. Instead, it said, coordinating powers should be vested in the President who could then make his own administrative arrangements. If this were done, the letter said, "we would favor the bill." The letter added, "The Interagency Committee on Oceanography has had considerable success in coordinating and stimulating federal oceanographic activities, and we are therefore not aware of overriding reasons for replacing it."

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 5 passed S 944 without floor amendments.

During the debate, a bipartisan group of Senators supported the bill and complained of a lack of direction in existing federal marine science programs. No opposition was expressed. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), in support of the bill, said, "In fiscal year 1966 there will be an expenditure of approximately $141.6 million for the Government's oceanographic programs. This money will be divided between some six executive departments and 22 agencies both for ongoing and new programs. Whether this level of spending has been set too high or too low, and I would suspect the latter, or whether this money will be spent efficiently in terms of national goals, we do not know...We have no explicit statement in law of our over-all goal. We have no real national oceanographic program. We have an oceanographic jigsaw without a frame." Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) said the Administration was "drifting aimlessly on an ocean of indecision, with no plans and no program for marine resource development."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 944:

Declared that the purposes of federal oceanographic activities were to accelerate development and knowledge of marine resources, encourage private investment in exploration and development, preserve the U.S. role as a leader in the field of marine science, advance education and training in marine science, develop oceanography equipment, and provide for coordinated federal activities and international cooperation in oceanography.

Established in the Executive Office of the President a National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development consisting of top federal officials and anyone else the President wished to appoint, and a staff, to develop a comprehensive U.S. oceanography program and to coordinate and review marine science activities conducted by the various federal agencies. Federal officials would include the Vice President (as chairman), the Secretaries of State, Navy, Commerce, Interior and H.E.W., the Atomic Energy Commission chairman and National Science Foundation director.

Established, at the President's discretion, a temporary 15-member Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources, composed of experts, to assist the President and the Council. Of the 15 members, five could be from the Government, five from private industry, and five from universities and research groups.

Authorized the Commission to make recommendations, within 18 months of its creation, for the most effective federal organizational structure for oceanographic activities and for the encouragement of private investment in that area. It would then go out of existence.

Directed the President to transmit to Congress annually a report on federal oceanographic activities with an evaluation of how they met the objectives set forth under the bill. Required that the report contain an estimate of funding requirements of each federal agency for marine science activities, but not contain information classified for national security reasons.

Authorized up to $1 million annually to carry out the purposes of the bill.

House

COMMITTEE -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ACTION -- Sept. 17 reported S 944 (H Rept 1025) with major amendments, as follows:

- Dropped the Senate provision for a statutory Council on Marine Resources and Engineering in the Executive Office of the President and, instead, vested all responsibilities for planning and coordinating oceanography activities in the President. This change complied with the position of the Administration, which had endorsed HR 2218, a bill vesting these powers and responsibilities directly in the President.
- Made establishment of the study Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources mandatory, instead of discretionary with the President.
- Did not specify how many members of the Commission were to be from Government, how many from business and how many from academic life, as had the Senate bill. Raised the annual funds authorization to carry out the bill to $1.5 million, instead of $1 million.

Floor Action

The House Sept. 20 passed the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee version of S 944 by voice vote, without floor amendments. Floor manager Alton Lennon (D N.C.) said the bill would "provide force and cohesion" to the existing Government oceanography programs.

DESALINATION PROGRAM

S 24 -- Reported by Senate Interor and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 319) June 14, 1965.
● Passed by voice vote of the Senate June 16.
HR 7092 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 594) July 7.
S 24 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 12.
● Conference report (H Rept 720) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate Aug. 5.
PL 89-118 -- Signed into law Aug. 11.

At the request of President Johnson, Congress in 1965 approved a large increase in the research program to develop low-cost water desalination methods. The President Aug. 11 said he was determined on a "great breakthrough" in the program before 1970. Congress, however, did not vote the funds for the five-year program he requested.

The Senate version of S 24 extended the desalination program for five years, from fiscal 1968 through fiscal 1972, and authorized the additional $200 million Mr. Johnson requested for the program. The House, however, insisted on a year-by-year review and approved only a $10 million increase for the last year of the existing law, fiscal 1967. In conference, the Senate agreed to a one-year, $15 million increase and won approval of the five-year extension but without specific authorization of funds for those years. The President's program was approved "for planning purposes," however, conferees said. Subsequently, Congress appropriated $23,151,000 for the Interior Department's Office of Saline Water in fiscal 1966, almost a 50 percent increase over fiscal 1965 funds.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 24:

Extended the federal saline water program from June 30, 1967, through June 30, 1972.

Increased the existing fiscal 1967 authorization by $15 million (an additional $20 million previously authorized was still available for appropriation).

Required specific authorizations in the future for fiscal 1968-1972 funds but, by setting a maximum $185 million for this period, indicated approval of the broad five-year plan submitted by the Administration.

Amended the basic law to permit testing and development of modules and components for desalination plants (existing law mentioned only testing by laboratory or pilot plant).

Background

REFERENCES -- Congress and the Nation p. 939-941; 1961 Almanac p. 448-450.

The federal saline water program began in 1952. In that year, Congress authorized $2 million in appropriations for a five-year program of research on converting sea and brackish water into fresh water. Administration of the new program was assigned to the Secretary of Interior, who then created an Office of Saline Water within the Department to carry out the new program.

Behind the initiation of the saline water program lay widespread fears of future water shortages in the United States. The need for fresh water was expected to rise sharply during the second half of the 20th century. One group, the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, estimated in its Jan. 30, 1961, final report that U.S. water use would jump from 300.3 billion gallons daily (gross withdrawals) in 1954 to 888.4 billion by the year 2000. If a low-cost method of converting sea and brackish water into fresh water could be found, it was contended, then the nation would have an important reserve against the day when the supply of natural fresh water might prove inadequate.

The 1952 law creating the saline water program was supplemented by additional legislation in 1955, 1958 and 1961. The 1955 and 1961 measures provided funds to broaden the research program and to continue it in existence until June 30, 1967.

Demonstration Plants. The 1958 legislation authorized $10 million for the construction of five federal saline water demonstration plants, which were subsequently built and put into operation.

The five plants were constructed by the Interior Department for $6,378,428. The states contributed $900,000 of that total. Three plants were to demonstrate sea water conversion, and the other two, brackish water conversion.

The first plant, dedicated in 1961 at Freeport, Texas, cost $1,255,712. It converts 1 million gallons per day of sea water by long-tube vertical distillation.

A 250,000 gallon per day plant was built at Webster, S.D., in 1961 for $433,470. It converts brackish water by electrodialysis and produces all water for the city.

In 1962, a plant was dedicated at San Diego, Calif., to convert sea water by multistage flash. The $1,663,246 plant, converting 1 million gallons per day, was dismantled Feb. 26, 1964, and taken to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, after the water supply at the base was cut off by the Cuban government. A new plant was to be built at San Diego.

In 1963, a plant to convert brackish water was dedicated at Roswell, N.M. Costing $1,794,000, the plant was to convert 1 million gallons of water per day by vapor compression but ran into numerous difficulties.

A sea water conversion plant was completed in 1964 at Wrightsville Beach, N.C. The $1,232,000 pilot plant was to convert 200,000 gallons per day by direct freezing, but by 1965 was not operating successfully.

COST PROBLEM

When the federal saline water program began in 1952, it cost from $4 per 1,000 gallons upward to convert salt water to fresh water, too costly to compete with natural fresh water. The program was designed to make salt water economically competitive with fresh water.

Large cost reductions were made, but in 1964 it still cost $1-to-$1.25 per 1,000 gallons to convert salt water. In the early 1960s, fresh water for drinking cost an average of 35 cents per 1,000 gallons, including delivery costs. The price was lower in many areas, and water for irrigation cost only up to 12 cents per 1,000 gallons. It was considered technically possible to use nuclear power to convert salt water for 39 to 45 cents per 1,000 gallons, including delivery costs, but this still was more costly than fresh water in most of the country.

On March 23, 1964, the Office of Science and Technology reported that a high-level research and development program could develop by 1975 combined nuclear energy-salt water conversion plants capable of producing 500 to 800 million gallons of water per day for 20 to 25

cents per 1,000 gallons, plus delivery costs. This would make converted salt water competitive with fresh water in many areas for municipal water supplies, but still too costly for irrigation.

The Interior Department announced Aug. 18, 1964, the signing of an agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to study a nuclear energy-salt water conversion plant. If feasible, the plant would supply 50 million to 150 million gallons per day and generate 150,000 to 750,000 kilowatts of energy. The study was designed to determine the costs of producing water and electricity and whether the plant would be economically feasible.

SPEED-UP PLANNED

On July 25 the President ordered the Interior Department and Atomic Energy Commission to develop a plan for an "aggressive and imaginative program" to develop desalination on a large scale. The agencies' report, released Oct. 26, proposed a speeded-up research and development program that would lead to an economically competitive method of desalting water. The report recommended continuation through fiscal 1972 of the 1961 law (PL 87-295) which enlarged and extended the existing saline water research program through June 30, 1967, and a $200 million increase in the authorization. (1961 Almanac p. 448)

In a statement accompanying the report, the President said water shortages had hampered economic development in some sections of the United States and were even more serious in arid developing countries, "where future economic growth is absolutely dependent upon finding new sources of water." Within 10 years, he said, "desalted water will be the cheapest, and in some cases the only way to obtain new water supplies in some areas."

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall Nov. 20 announced Administration plans for a "crash" program of water desalination. Following a meeting with President Johnson, Udall said the President had "called for an all-out effort" to produce low-cost fresh water from sea water.

On the foreign front, the U.S. Government in 1964 signed agreements for cooperative research on desalination with the governments of Great Britain, Israel and the Soviet Union.

Senate

In a letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House March 29, 1965, President Johnson urged action on the Oct. 26, 1964 report of the Secretary of Interior and Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Draft legislation accompanying the letter proposed to expand, extend and accelerate the salt water conversion research and development that was being conducted by the Department of Interior under the Anderson-Aspinall Act of 1961 (PL 87-295).

Mr. Johnson said, "The legislative proposal would increase by $200 million the $75 million appropriation authorization provided in the 1961 Act and extend through 1972 the time during which the authorized funds would be available...." (For text, see p. 1424)

Bill Reported. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported the Administration bill (S 24 -- S Rept 319) without amendment June 14. The bill had been introduced Jan. 6 by Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), sponsor of the 1961 Act.

The Committee report said the bill would "permit roughly a fourfold expansion" of the desalination research program and was "intended to lead, within the next few years, to recommendations for the construction of one or more large-scale desalting plants that can fill a real need through the production of (fresh) water for the growing population and industry of America."

The report said large electric power-salt water conversion plants could produce fresh water at a cost of 30 to 35 cents per 1,000 gallons and power at 3 mills per kilowatt but added: "Such costs for water, however, can only be achieved by the construction of a desalting plant about 100 times larger than any yet constructed."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 16 passed S 24 by voice vote and sent it to the House. Referring to the five-year authorization in the bill, Sen. Anderson said S 24 did not constitute a "blank check" to the Interior Department because the Senate Interior Committee planned annual hearings on the state and progress of the desalination program.

House

Bill Reported. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 7 reported (H Rept 594) a greatly amended version of the Administration's bill (HR 7092), introduced by Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), co-sponsor with Sen. Anderson of the 1961 Act.

The Committee amended the bill to provide only a $10 million authorization increase for the remaining year of the 1961 Act, fiscal 1967.

The report said the Committee would "not approve a blank check for $200 million" for an expanded program. "The Committee must retain its legislative responsibility for establishing the guidelines and the direction which the program is to take at this critical stage when it is proposed to be greatly accelerated," the report said. The Committee was particularly interested in making sure that the Government's efforts were focused only on advancing "the art of desalination," while local governments and industry undertook operating responsibilities.

The program was sufficiently detailed for fiscal 1967, the Committee said, to warrant an increase in the authorization ($10 million in new authorization plus carryover of $20 million previously authorized). This was to expand research "modestly" and provide $5.5 million to begin development work on a module for large plants (a 17-million-gallon per day hydraulic system was planned under the bill's new authority for developing modules and components for plants).

FLOOR ACTION

The House July 12 accepted the Committee's bill and substituted its text for that of the Senate's language, S 24, as amended, then was passed by voice vote and sent to conference.

In brief floor discussion, Chairman Aspinall said the Committee recognized the need for extension and expansion of the program, but had denied the $200 million because it felt Congress should oversee and act on the program on a year-by-year basis. He said close over-

sight would give Congress a voice in potential policy problems such as a balance between basic research and plant development or the question of where federal and local responsibility for projects began and ended.

Conference

REPORT -- Conferees Aug. 3 filed a conference report (H Rept 720) which accepted the House Committee's insistence on only a one-year authorization (raised to $15 million) but also accepted the Senate's five-year extension of the program (fiscal 1968-72) and gave a general endorsement to the planned expansion. Funds for fiscal 1968-72 were to be authorized "hereafter," the bill read, and were "not to exceed $185 million," the sum planned by the Administration.

The report said, "The adoption of this language is not to be interpreted as a lack of confidence in the Executive Branch. The inclusion of the $185 million figure indicates approval for planning purposes of the full program recommended by the President." However, the policy decisions to be made over the next five years "are primarily the responsibility of Congress" and therefore the conferees wished the Interior Department to present a detailed program "on a year-by-year basis."

ACTION -- The conference report was agreed to, without opposition, by voice votes of the House and Senate Aug. 5.

PRESIDENT OUTLINES GOALS

When President Johnson signed S 24 into law Aug. 11 (PL 89-118), he set forth the following goals:

1. Construction by 1970 of desalting plants that will "bridge the gap" between the current 1 million gallon-per-day plants and the 100 million gallon capability "that we must have."

2. Development by 1968 -- or sooner -- of plants from 1 to 10 million gallons per day to meet the needs of small towns and cities, and for use on farms to desalt brackish well water.

3. Development of processes to convert brackish groundwater which underlies 2 million square miles of the United States from the Appalachians to the Rockies.

4. Sharing of newly developed technology with other countries.

International Conference. In an address to delegates of 64 nations attending the First International Symposium on Water Desalination in Washington, D.C., President Johnson Oct. 7 announced the beginning of a "Water for Peace" program. The President said that under the program the United States would join in a "massive cooperative international effort" to improve the worldwide water situation. The President also announced that he would present to the next session of Congress legislation relating to the construction of "prototype" desalination plants "to make the fullest use of our technological discoveries." Mr. Johnson said the United States was prepared to "contribute its share of the resources needed for an international crash program to deal with world water resources."

Delegates witnessed the signing by President Johnson and Mexico's President Diaz Ordaz of a desalination agreement providing for a joint study of the possibility of using nuclear energy on an economically feasible basis, to supply fresh water and electricity in arid areas near the U.S.-Mexican border.

FISHING BILLS

Congress in 1965 enacted two bills which provided financial backing and protective conservation measures for the U.S. fishing industry.

S 998 (PL 89-85) extended for five years the Interior Department's loan program for the commercial fishing fleet. HR 23 (PL 89-304) authorized the initiation of a cooperative conservation and development program for the nation's anadromous fishery resources.

A third bill, S 1734, designed to protect the domestic fishery resources in coastal waters and on the high seas against depredations by Japanese fishermen, was passed only by the Senate.

Fishing Boat Loans

The Administration-backed S 998 authorized an appropriation of $20 million to extend the fishery loan program administered by the Interior Department's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries through June 30, 1970.

The bill also expanded the scope of the program to permit loans to be made regardless of whether the applicant intended the vessel to replace an existing boat, as had been previously required.

BACKGROUND. The U.S. fishing fleet suffered a steady decline in the years following World War II, due chiefly to its antiquated condition and high costs compared with the fleets of other nations. (For Congressional action during this period, see Congress and the Nation, p. 1068-1072.)

In the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (PL 84-1024) Congress authorized $10 million to start a revolving loan fund from which the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries could provide U.S. commercial fishermen with 10-year loans for the improvement, replacement and repair of fishing vessels and equipment. (1956 Almanac p. 591)

In 1958, Congress (in PL 85-888) increased the revolving fund to $20 million for the remaining seven years of the program. Through Jan 31, 1966, the Secretary of the Interior had received 1,759 loan applications totaling $44,777,000, and had approved 900 applications for loans totaling $19,627,000. The current interest rate was 5 percent.

Closely related to the loan fund was the Interior Department's fishing vessel subsidy program, which was first set up in 1960 and reinstated in 1964.

The U.S. Fishing Fleet Improvement Act of 1960 (PL 86-516) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide a maximum subsidy of one-third the cost of constructing fishing vessels in domestic shipyards. The subsidies were considered necessary because American fishermen by law must use vessels built only in U.S. shipyards. These are substantially more expensive than vessels built abroad, giving foreign competitors a cost advantage that enables them to operate more cheaply. (1960 Almanac p. 269)

PL 86-516 expired June 12, 1963. In 1964, Congress passed the Fishing Vessel Construction Subsidy Act (PL 88-498) which renewed and expanded the 1960 law by increasing the maximum subsidy from one-third to one-half the construction costs. The new five-year program authorized a $10 million appropriation annually and repealed a provision of the 1960 Act which had in effect limited the subsidies to the New England fishing fleet. (1964 Almanac p. 511)

Under the new law, through Dec. 31, 1965, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries had received 56 applications for construction subsidies and had approved 25 of them.

ACTION ON S 998. At the request of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, Feb. 4 introduced S 998.

The Senate Commerce Committee June 14 reported the bill (S Rept 325) with amendments which expanded the program to permit loans for new fishing vessels not previously eligible. The Senate June 16 passed the bill by voice vote with the committee amendments.

The House July 12 passed S 998 by voice vote. In floor discussion of the bill, Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) said that "because of the hazardous nature of the fishing industry, most lending institutions are either unwilling or unable to take the risk involved in long-term financing of fishing vessels and equipment." He said the five-year extension of the loan program "would be of great benefit in restoring our commercial fishing fleet, while at the same time providing needed financial assistance to our commercial fishermen."

S 998 was signed into law July 24 (PL 89-85).

Anadromous Fish Conservation

HR 23 authorized the Secretary of Interior to initiate with states or other non-federal interests a cooperative program for the conservation, development and enhancement of the nation's anadromous and Great Lakes fishery resources. The bill authorized $25 million in federal funds over the period ending June 30, 1970, to pay up to one-half the cost of projects. Not more than $1 million could be spent in any one state annually.

HR 23 also required the Secretary to make recommendations to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare concerning the control of polluting substances detrimental to fish and wildlife in interstate and navigable waters.

Anadromous fish are born in fresh water, migrate to salt water and then return to fresh water to spawn and die. They include, among others, salmon, shad, striped bass, alewives and, under HR 23, similar fish in the Great Lakes. Considered valuable both commercially and for recreational purposes, the fish had been depleted in recent years by pollution, dams, channel improvements, ship traffic and over-fishing.

BACKGROUND. HR 23 was designed along the general concepts of the broader Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act (PL 88-309) passed by Congress in 1964. PL 88-309 authorized a five-year, $28,250,000 program to promote commercial fisheries research and development projects for all species of fish.

Anadromous fish were included under the 1964 law for their commercial value. Legislators, however, felt there was a need for a separate program authorizing additional funds to redevelop the anadromous fish from both the commercial and sporting viewpoints. Such a bill (HR 2392) was passed by the House in 1964 but was not acted upon in the Senate before adjournment of the 88th Congress. (1964 Almanac p. 511, 513)

ACTION ON HR 23. The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Sept. 15 reported HR 23 (H Rept 1007), which had been introduced by Rep. Dingell. The House Sept. 20 passed the bill by voice vote.

HR 23 was reported Oct. 11 with amendments by the Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 860). The Senate Oct. 13 agreed to the amendments and passed the bill by voice vote. The amendments were minor changes. One said more clearly that the bill did not apply to the area to which the existing Columbia River salmon program applied, and another limited the amount which could be received by any state in any one year to $1 million -- although allowing, as did the House bill, any state to receive $5 million over the life of the program.

The House Oct. 14 by voice vote concurred in the Senate amendments. HR 23 was signed into law Oct. 30 (PL 89-304).

U.S. Fishery Resources

The unwillingness of Japanese fishermen to agree to limit substantially their catch of North Pacific salmon led to Senate passage of S 1734. The bill permitted the President to increase the duty on fishery imports from any country up to 50 percent above their July 1, 1934, levels when the Secretary of the Interior determined that that country's fishing vessels were being used in such a manner as to diminish the effectiveness of U.S. fishery conservation programs. The House refused to accept the bill on grounds that, because of its tariff provisions, it should have originated in the House in compliance with the revenue-raising section of Article I of the Constitution.

BACKGROUND. Earlier legislation authorizing the President to impose economic sanctions on nations violating fish conservation agreements was passed in 1962 in the Trade Expansion Act (PL 87-794) and in PL 87-814, amending the 1959 Tuna Conventions Act. (1962 Almanac p. 252)

In 1964 Congress enacted a law (PL 88-308) imposing penalties on foreign vessels that fished within U.S. territorial waters or took shellfish and other fish from the U.S. Continental Shelf. (1964 Almanac p. 512)

ACTION ON S 1734. The Senate Commerce Committee May 18 unanimously reported S 1734 (S Rept 194) with amendments. The Committee heard objections to the bill from two groups. The Japan Fisheries Assn. stated that a unilateral attempt by the United States to "exclude Japan from fishing salmon of North American origin" would jeopardize current efforts to renegotiate the North Pacific Fisheries Convention. The American Seafood Distributors Assn. testified that if the bill were passed and high import duties imposed on fishery imports from Japan, "its end result would be to increase prices to the American consumer...." The State Department did not take a stand on S 1734.

The major committee amendment broadened the scope of the bill to protect all domestic fishery resources instead of just North Pacific salmon.

The Senate passed the bill May 19 by voice vote. In brief discussion, Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) said S 1734 had "particular importance to the Alaska fishing industry, which has seen the number of Pacific salmon depleted because of wasteful high sea operations by the Japanese." He said Japanese officials had refused "even to sit down and talk," and that passage of the bill might convince them "that the time has come to negotiate sound conservation policies."

The House May 20 adopted H Res 397 by voice vote, refusing to accept S 1734 on grounds that under the Constitution the legislation had to originate in the House. There was no further action on the bill in 1965.

MAJOR PARK, RECREATION LEGISLATION OF 1965

Congress in 1965 built a substantial record in the field of parks and outdoor recreation.

● It completed action on five of 15 Administration-endorsed bills providing for the establishment and financing of major new park or outdoor recreation units in the National Park System and the national forests. Of the remaining 10 measures, the Senate passed five in 1965 but the House took no action. Only a few of these bills were controversial; delays on the others resulted chiefly from the heavy Congressional workload.

Fourteen of the 15 bills contained authorizations specifically requested by President Johnson in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message and in May 11 remarks concerning Ellis Island. The 15th, proposing to create the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, was endorsed by the Budget Bureau. (See p. 1379 for text of Natural Beauty Message.)

The five major bills on park and recreation units on which Congress completed action in 1965 provided for: (1) Establishment of the Delaware Water Gap (Tocks Island) National Recreation Area, N.J.-Pa. (2) Establishment of the Assateague National Seashore, Md.-Va. (3) Establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. (4) Establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W.Va. (5) Authorization of $6 million for the development of Ellis Island, in New York harbor, for park purposes.

● Congress also completed action on 14 measures creating minor new units in the National Park System or national forests or enlarging existing units. Although not specifically requested by the President, all 14 bills had Administration endorsement.

● Congress enacted two pieces of general park-and-recreation legislation (dealing with recreation facilities at federal water projects and concessions in the National Park System), and took partial action on a third (authorizing protection for species of fish and wildlife in danger of extinction). The bill on recreation facilities at federal water projects was of major long-range significance. It was an attempt to resolve a long-standing question about how much of the cost of such recreation facilities should be borne by the local community, and how much by the Federal Government. The bill established the first uniform federal-local cost-sharing formula for recreation facilities at federal water projects.

Action on the 15 bills dealing with specific major park and recreation units, and on the 14 bills dealing with specific minor units, is described directly below. The general bills dealing with water project recreation facilities, park concessions and endangered species are covered in separate stories on p. 775, 778 and 779. (For summary of 1964 action on parks and recreation, see 1964 Almanac p. 474.)

Note: Regardless of title ("national park," "national seashore," "national lakeshore," "national recreation area," etc.), all the units described below were essentially park-type areas which were being set aside to preserve or develop their scenic, geologic, recreational or historic qualities.

MAJOR UNITS AUTHORIZED

Delaware Gap Recreation Area. With little debate, Congress passed legislation (HR 89), requested by the President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Delaware Water Gap (Tocks Island) National Recreation Area. The bill was passed by voice votes of the House July 12 and Senate Aug. 13. The House Aug. 17 concurred in a minor Senate amendment by voice vote. The President signed the bill Sept. 1 (PL 89-158).

Description of Project, Provisions -- The new national recreation area was the first authorized east of the Mississippi. It was to consist of 72,000 acres of land and water, including several dozen small natural lakes and the 12,000-acre reservoir being formed by construction of the Tocks Island Dam by the Army Engineers. Plans to create the new recreation area had been active since at least 1962, when Congress authorized federal construction of the Tocks Island Dam on the Delaware River at the northern corner of the New Jersey-Pennsylvania border, about 95 miles north of Philadelphia and 75 west of New York. (1962 Almanac p. 457)

The reservoir itself was to be 37 miles long, with 100 acres of shoreline. The 1965 legislation authorized the Army Engineers to acquire 47,675 acres of surrounding land, mostly privately owned, which, when added to the land already acquired for the reservoir and to the surface area of the reservoir, would total about 72,000 acres. This area would be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior to be administered as a national recreation area. HR 89 directed the Secretary to administer the area for the purpose of providing public outdoor recreation benefits (such as swimming, fishing, camping); scenic, scientific and historic features; and such uses of natural resources as did not interfere with the above purposes. He could allow hunting and fishing in some areas.

The bill authorized $37,412,000 for land acquisition by the Army Engineers, plus $18,200,000 for construction of recreational and related facilities by the Interior Department. Areas authorized for inclusion were all in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but HR 89 authorized studies to determine whether lands upstream, in New York State, should be added later.

The new national recreation area was intended to provide a major outdoor recreation facility for one of the nation's most crowded areas. The Senate report (S Rept 598) said the new recreation area had 30 million persons living within easy driving distance, would have 10 million visitors a year within a few years and 150,000 a day during the summer peak.

Assateague National Seashore. A second major new public park and recreation area requested by the President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message and subsequently authorized in 1965 was Assateague Island National Seashore, consisting of the 35-mile-long Assateague Island and surrounding waters off the coasts of Maryland and Virginia. The authorizing legislation (S 20) was passed by voice vote of the Senate June 17, and passed with amendments -- based on the provisions of a corresponding House bill (HR 2071) -- by voice vote of the House Sept. 7.

The Senate Sept. 15 agreed by voice vote to the House amendments. The President Sept. 21 signed S 20 into law (PL 89-195).

Description of Project -- The new national seashore was to include 39,630 acres of land and water, including all of Assateague Island itself. Of the 19,096 land acres, 9,453 were already owned by the Federal Government, 922 were owned by the states of Maryland and Virginia, and 8,721 were in private ownership. The Federal Government already maintained Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge on about six miles of the southern end of the island. Maryland was developing about 9 miles at the northern end as a state park. The remaining part was under limited private development. The House report (H Rept 893) said only 16 private summer cottages and 14 hunting lodges had actually been built.

Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.), one of the bill's sponsors, said Assateague was "the largest remaining undeveloped seashore between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras," and within a 250-mile radius of the island there were about 34 million people. He said 3 million visitors a year were anticipated by 1975.

Debate -- Sponsors of the bill said preservation of Assateague as a national seashore was urgent because of the great need for recreation in the crowded East; because Assateague was one of the few remaining available shore areas; and because Maryland court rulings which required the state health department to grant permits for private water and sewage disposal systems on the island, coupled with completion of bridges granting ready access, would make rapid private development inevitable unless federal action were taken right away. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee report (S 331) said the "principal opposition" to S 20 came from the officials of Worcester County, Md., within which much of the island was located, who feared loss of tax revenues, and from "many of the lot owners who make up the membership of the Ocean Beach Club Inc." The Committee was "sympathetic to their desire for private development," but in view of the limited existing development, it felt that "the public interest could best be served by the creation of the national seashore."

Provisions -- The final bill authorized the Interior Department, in order to establish the seashore, to acquire the privately owned land by whatever methods necessary (although allowing those with lodges and cottages to retain residence rights for 25 years for non-commercial purposes), and to acquire state-owned lands with the consent of the states involved. For land acquisition, the bill authorized $16,250,000; and for the development of recreational and related facilities, whatever amounts might prove necessary. The bill contemplated that Maryland would continue to develop a state park at the northern end of the island, and it authorized the Secretary of the Interior to continue to operate the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge at the southern end. The bill permitted the Secretary to allow hunting and fishing under certain conditions, and directed him to administer the new seashore, in general, for public outdoor recreation purposes (particularly the use of outstanding ocean beaches) and conservation of natural features.

The bill authorized the Secretary to acquire the bridge connecting to the mainland at the southern end of the island; and to pay the State of Maryland $1 million or two-thirds of the cost of a bridge connecting to the mainland at the northern end (whichever was less), if the state agreed to operate the bridge toll-free.

The final bill also authorized the Secretary to build a road connecting the above two access bridges, but left the route to him. The House report said that, to avoid running the road down the island through the existing wildlife refuge, it might be necessary to route parts of it off the island itself. The final provision was acceptable to conservation groups, which had feared that the original Senate provision on this point might require a road running through the refuge, thus spoiling the refuge.

The bill also authorized the Secretary to set aside areas in the Maryland and Virginia portions of the island for concessioners to operate public accommodations for visitors, including overnight accommodations.

President's Remarks -- President Johnson, signing the bill Sept. 21, said he had asked Interior Department and other federal officials "to put under the microscope every acre" of land at Defense Department installations which had been declared surplus to defense uses, in order to see if that land might be useful for park and recreation purposes.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity. A third major addition to federal park and recreation areas authorized in 1965 was the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in northern California. Establishment of the area was requested by the President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message. The authorizing legislation (HR 797) was passed by voice votes of the House July 12 and the Senate Oct. 21, and signed into law by President Johnson Nov. 8 (PL 89-336).

Description of Project -- The new recreation area, designed chiefly for water-based outdoor recreation, was to consist of three noncontiguous units -- Whiskeytown, Shasta and Trinity -- surrounding reclamation reservoirs at the northern end of California's Central Valley, 200 miles north of San Francisco and 300 miles south of Portland, Ore. The Whiskeytown unit, which included the Whiskeytown reservoir, would total about 42,000 acres of land and water; the Shasta unit, which included the Shasta reservoir, about 129,000 acres; and the Trinity unit, which included the Clair Engle (formerly Trinity) and Lewiston reservoirs, about 83,500 acres -- a grand total of 255,000 acres of land and water for the three units combined. The shorelines in the four reservoirs totaled 560 miles.

Of the 255,000 acres in the three units, about 184,600 were already owned by the Federal Government, and another 1,250 acres by the State of California. The remaining 70,000 acres, chiefly privately owned, would be acquired by purchase and condemnation.

The Whiskeytown unit was to be administered by the Interior Department. The Shasta and Trinity units (which were mostly within the existing Agriculture Department-administered Shasta-Trinity National Forest) were to be administered by the Agriculture Department.

Debate -- The House report (H Rept 535) said the new recreation area would serve San Francisco; Portland, Ore.; Reno, Nev.; and a number of other cities. The report said the area would "serve the same purposes as the Delaware Valley Area will serve in the East -- namely, preserving in comparatively undeveloped condition large open acres of land, centered on federal reservoir developments, in order to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for millions...." It estimated that use would reach 5-1/4 million visitor-days a year by 1975.

(Continued on next page)

Provisions -- The final bill authorized the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, and directed the Interior Department to administer the Whiskeytown unit and the Agriculture Department to administer the Shasta and Trinity units. The bill authorized $21.6 million for land acquisition by the two agencies, plus $22.7 million for development of recreational and other facilities.

The Interior and Agriculture Secretaries, each within his own area of jurisdiction, were authorized to acquire lands and other property necessary for establishment of the area, reserving for the current owner any interests or right of use which they deemed appropriate. No property owned by California or its political subdivisions could be acquired without the owner's consent. Owners of improved residential property which was acquired could retain the right of use and occupancy for specified periods; such property could not be acquired without the owner's consent if its use conformed to local zoning laws approved by the appropriate Secretary. The Secretaries were directed to administer the area to provide for outdoor recreation, conservation of scenic, scientific, historic and other values contributing to the public enjoyment and use and disposal of renewable natural resources which would not impair preservation of the other values. Hunting and fishing could be permitted, but mineral development was prohibited except where the Interior Secretary permitted removal of nonleasable minerals which would not be seriously inconsistent with the purposes of the area.

Spruce Knob Recreation Area. Still a fourth major park-type area requested by President Johnson in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message was the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in West Virginia, in the drainage area of the south branch of the Potomac River. Legislation authorizing establishment of the area was passed (S 7) by voice votes of the Senate July 23 and the House Sept. 7 (after the House had substituted the provisions of a similar House bill, HR 10330). The Senate Sept. 14 agreed to the House amendments by voice vote. The President signed S 7 into law Sept. 28 (PL 89-207).

Description of Project -- The new recreation area was to be administered by the Agriculture Department. It was to consist of 100,000 acres, including Spruce Knob, Seneca Rocks and other natural formations. About 82 percent of the total area was forested. Of the 100,000 acres, 40,000 were federal lands which lay within the existing Monongahela National Forest and were already administered by the Agriculture Department's Forest Service, primarily for forest and scenic purposes and only secondarily for recreation. An additional 56,000 acres lay within the exterior boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest but were privately owned. The remaining 4,000 acres were privately owned lands outside the Monongahela National Forest boundaries. All these private lands would be acquired by the Agriculture Department. Sponsors said the area had outstanding potential for winter and summer outdoor sports. They said 27 million people lived within 100 miles of the area, 60 million within 300 miles. Anticipated use was 1 million visitor-days annually by 1970.

Provisions -- The final bill authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and administer the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area; directed him to develop winter and summer outdoor recreation facilities; and in administering the area, to seek to provide public outdoor recreation benefits, to conserve scenic, scientific and historic values, and to permit the use of natural resources where this would not interfere with recreational development. Hunting and fishing were to be permitted under certain conditions. The bill did not authorize any specific amounts of money, but the estimated cost of land was $3.5 million and of development of facilities, $16,280,000.

Ellis Island. President Johnson in a May 11 proclamation ended 12 years of uncertainty over the fate of Ellis Island, the former immigration center in New York harbor, by making the 27.5-acre island a part of Statue of Liberty National Monument. (The Statue of Liberty was located on a nearby island in the harbor and had had the status of a national monument since 1924.) The President's action was taken under the Antiquities Act of 1906, which authorized the President by proclamation to set aside federal lands, if they were outstanding for some scenic or historic quality, as "national monuments," to be administered under the general laws applicable to national parks and to be safeguarded from commercial exploitation or ruin. In his May 11 proclamation, the President specified that no funds should be spent to develop facilities for sightseeing on Ellis Island unless authorized by Congress. In signing the proclamation, the President remarked that he was asking Congress to authorize the necessary development funds.

Subsequently, Congress without dispute passed by voice votes of the House July 12 and the Senate Aug. 3 a bill (H J Res 454) authorizing $6 million for development of facilities on Ellis Island, of which no more than $3 million was to be available during the first five years after enactment of the bill. The President signed H J Res 454 Aug. 17 (PL 89-129).

Description of Project -- Ellis Island was the nation's major immigration depot from 1892-1954. During that time, more than 16 million persons (or 70 percent of all immigrants during that period) entered the United States through Ellis Island. With declining immigration, the depot was shut down as an immigration center in 1954, but Ellis Island remained in federal hands, unused. The Senate report on the bill (S Rept 508) said none of the proposals for disposal of the island "has received as wide support as has the proposal to retain it in federal ownership and to develop it as part of the National Park System."

The Committee said the funds authorized by H J Res 454 would be used to rehabilitate the main immigration building as a public museum, to restore the ferry basin, seawall and utilities, to landscape the grounds for public park use with emphasis on the island's history, and to provide restaurant facilities.

MAJOR UNITS NOT AUTHORIZED

Cape Lookout Seashore. Congress failed to complete action in 1965 on a bill (S 251) authorizing the Cape Lookout National Seashore. Creation of the seashore was requested by President Johnson in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message. The Senate passed S 251 July 27 by voice vote, but the House did not take action in 1965. (However, the House subsequently passed S 251, amended, Feb. 16, 1966, and the bill was cleared Feb. 28, 1966.)

As passed by the Senate (and subsequently by the House in 1966), S 251 authorized the creation of a 30,000-acre national seashore (of which 10,000 acres would be water) along a 58-mile stretch of the North Carolina coast, beginning at Ocracoke Inlet (just south of the exist-

ing Cape Hatteras National Seashore) and running southward to Beaufort Inlet. Nearly all of the land area for the Cape Lookout Seashore was to be donated by North Carolina. S 251 authorized $3.2 million for acquiring the approximately 2,700 acres of private land to be purchased, and for development costs in the first five years.

Indiana Dunes. The Senate June 21 by voice vote passed a bill (S 360), requested by the President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message, authorizing the Interior Secretary to establish an 11,292-acre Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore along Indiana's Lake Michigan shoreline between Gary and Michigan City. The bill authorized $23 million for acquisition of the necessary acreage, which, according to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 16 report (S Rept 334), included exceptional sand dunes, marshes, a white sandy beach and other areas "ideally suited" for swimming, hiking, fishing and other outdoor recreation and scenic uses. It estimated attendance of 1.2 million by the sixth year and 2 million by the 15th.

Although passed by the Senate, S 360 and companion House bills (HR 51, others) received no House action in 1965 and were still pending at the end of the 1965 session. However, House action in 1966 appeared likely because of a provision, inserted in the 1965 omnibus rivers and harbors authorization bill (S 2300 -- PL 89-298), which, in effect, made federal financing for the Burns Waterway harbor, Ind., a project which was authorized in S 2300, contingent upon the Dunes bill reaching the House floor in 1966. (For details, see below.) The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee early in 1966 said it hoped to take action of some type on the Dunes bill in 1966.

Background -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) was the long-time sponsor of Dunes bills (since 1958). He said preservation of the Dunes area was desirable in order to put aside as a national park (or national lakeshore, or some similar unit) a natural area outstanding for recreation and scenic purposes which was accessible to a large population from surrounding cities such as Chicago. (Population within 100 miles was put at 9.5 million in 1965.)

However, action on Douglas' proposals was repeatedly blocked by the Indiana delegation to Congress because the area which Douglas proposed for the Dunes park included (1) land which steel companies, notably Bethlehem and National, said they needed for expansion, and (2) the site of the proposed Burns Waterway (Burns Ditch) harbor, Ind., which had been proposed for Army Engineers construction on the Lake Michigan shore and which was strongly favored by the steel companies and other local interests.

In 1963, at the direction of President Kennedy, a compromise proposal was worked out by Elmer B. Staats, deputy director of the Budget Bureau, and Lee C. White, a member of the White House staff. The basic terms were that neither the Burns Waterway harbor project nor the Dunes lakeshore would be authorized unless the other was also. This compromise was accepted by Douglas and many of the Democratic Members of the Indiana delegation. New legislation was drafted which, in effect, removed from the proposed Dunes area the site of the Burns Waterway harbor project and also much of the land which Bethlehem and National Steel were using for expansion. This proposal did not remove the opposition to the bill of Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), in whose district the proposed Dunes lakeshore was to be located. Nor did it remove the dissatisfaction of the Inland Steel Co., which objected to inclusion within the proposed lakeshore of a tract of Inland property which the company wanted for expansion.

Despite the objections of Inland to this provision, the compromise bill (S 2249) was passed by voice vote of the Senate Sept. 29, 1964. However, there was no House action in 1964, and S 2249 died at the end of the 88th Congress. (1964 Almanac p. 476)

1965 Dunes Bill -- In 1965, the way appeared open for the 1963 compromise to come to fruition. The Administration supported both the authorization for the $25-million Burns Waterway harbor project which was included in the omnibus water projects bill (S 2300), and the new Douglas bill (S 360) authorizing an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. S 360 was essentially the same as the legislation that had passed the Senate in the previous Congress. It did not include in the proposed lakeshore the area needed for the Burns Waterway harbor project. Nor did it include the land Bethlehem and National were using for expansion. However, it did include the 750-acre tract owned by Inland Steel, despite a Feb. 8 letter from Indiana Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D) asking that the Inland property not be included. Since 1963, the law firm of Sidley, Austin, Burgess and Smith, in which former Postmaster General (1961-63) J. Edward Day was a senior partner, had represented Inland in lobbying efforts against inclusion of the Inland land. Day told CQ at the end of February 1966 that Inland did not oppose the lakeshore as a whole, only inclusion of Inland's 750 acres.

Debate on S 360 -- The June 21, 1965, Senate passage of the Dunes bill (S 360) came with relatively little opposition. However, Sens. Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.), Paul J. Fannin (R Ariz.) and Gordon Allott (R Colo.) filed minority views in the June 16 Senate report on the bill (S Rept 334). They opposed the inclusion in the lakeshore of certain noncontiguous tracts (including Inland Steel's 750-acre tract). They said the "patchwork taking (of land) authorized by this bill may later be used as a precedent to take the best part of a landowner's holdings and leave him with only the scraps." "If it is desirable to preserve these tracts," they said, Indiana "should take the initiative."

Douglas, explaining why the lakeshore included Inland Steel's 750 acres, but not the National and Bethlehem land, said, "The simple difference between the lands excluded from the park and the Inland property is that the former are adjacent to the proposed harbor and have factories on them, while the latter are separated from the harbor by industrial and residential developments, are not developed, and are vital to the establishment of the park."

In further defense of including the noncontiguous tracts, Douglas said "it is because of the years of delay and compromises which were forced on us by the ever-increasing industrial encroachments upon the Dunes, and the acquiescence of Congress in them, that we now have to settle for portions of the whole which we once could have saved." The bill was also supported by Indiana Sens. Birch Bayh (D) and Vance Hartke (D).

Burns Waterway Proviso in S 2300 -- Douglas and his supporters had hoped that by the time the 1965 omnibus water project bill (S 2300) was taken up, action would be completed on S 360. That would have enabled Douglas to support wholeheartedly the authorization in S 2300 for the Burns Waterway harbor. However, when this even-

tuality did not prove out, Douglas, with Administration acquiescence, persuaded the Senate Public Works Committee to insert in S 2300 a provision stating that "funds appropriated for construction of (the Burns Waterway harbor) project shall not be utilized until such time as the Indiana Dunes have been preserved and protected as a national lakeshore by act of Congress."

The House Public Works Committee, however, reportedly at the insistence of Halleck (a Committee member), who had voiced his continued opposition to Dunes legislation at a Feb. 8 Senate hearing, dropped this provision, and instead inserted language which, the Committee said, "makes it clear that authorization of the (Burns Waterway harbor) project shall not adversely affect or otherwise prejudice the establishment of an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore."

Douglas and his backers said this revision was unacceptable. They threatened to try to delete the Burns Waterway harbor authorization altogether in conference on S 2300 unless Douglas' original provision was restored. Douglas received backing on this position from some Administration sources and from several of the conferees on the bill. Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), the Public Works Committee chairman, reportedly was ready to drop the entire Burns Waterway harbor authorization from the bill.

As a result, Sen. Birch Bayh (D Ind.), sponsor of the Burns Waterway harbor project and also a Committee member, eventually worked out compromise language with Douglas. The compromise left the Burns Waterway harbor authorization in the final conference version of S 2300, but made appropriation of any federal funds for the project contingent upon both chambers of Congress getting a chance to vote on an Indiana Dunes bill during the same Congress. (The language did not require that both chambers pass a Dunes bill before the Burns funds could be appropriated, only that both chambers get an opportunity to vote on such a bill.) Though not as strong as Douglas' earlier language, the final language was considered strong enough to encourage support for a vote on the Dunes bill in 1966 by all those anxious to get the Burns Waterway harbor project under way and financed.

One result of the final proviso in S 2300 was a petition, late in 1965, sponsored by Rep. J. Edward Roush (D Ind.) and signed by all Democratic Indiana Members of the House, asking House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) to permit action on the Dunes bill in the House in 1966.

Bighorn Canyon. The Senate Feb. 10 by voice vote passed a bill (S 491), requested by the President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message, authorizing the establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in south central Montana and north central Wyoming. The measure set aside 63,300 acres along the Bighorn River, covering approximately one-third of the 195-mile shoreline to be created by the reservoir behind the federal Yellowtail Dam, near Hardin, Mont., scheduled for 1966 completion. Over 90 percent of the land was already federally owned. S 491 authorized $355,000 for acquisition of the privately owned land.

Sponsors of the bill said they were anxious to "nail down" the land by designating it as a national recreation area by law, lest the Federal Government begin disposing of it for other purposes once Yellowtail Dam was completed. However, there was no action on a companion House measure (HR 2778) in 1965.

Early in 1966, the four Senators from Wyoming and Montana Feb. 14 wrote House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Aspinall requesting action on the Bighorn proposal. In a Feb. 25 reply to Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Aspinall said he agreed that the lands should be set aside while still available, and he hoped his Committee could take care of the legislation in 1966. Several sources told CQ that while there was no particular objection to the Bighorn proposal, other bills had higher priority for 1966 action by Aspinall's Committee.

Background -- A similar bill (S 2048) was passed by the Senate Aug. 5, 1964, but died when the House took no action. (1964 Almanac p. 476)

Sleeping Bear Lakeshore. The Senate Aug. 26 by voice vote passed a bill (S 936) authorizing the Secretary of Interior to establish a 46,100-acre Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore on the northwest shore of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. The lakeshore was to include 5,300 acres on South Manitou Island in Lake Michigan. S 936 authorized $9.5 million for land acquisition and $14.5 million for development of the lakeshore for recreation and other purposes. Establishment of the lakeshore was requested by the President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message.

There was no House action on S 936 in 1965, but House Interior Committee Chairman Aspinall reportedly planned to give the bill high priority in 1966.

Background -- Earlier proposals sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) called for a Sleeping Bear Lakeshore totaling 77,000 acres. However, protests from property owners led to the removal from the bill of 31,000 acres of highly developed resort areas surrounding three inland lakes. A Sleeping Bear bill containing 47,600 acres (S 792) passed the Senate Dec. 19, 1963. But S 792 died at the end of the 88th Congress through House inaction, partly because of opposition from Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.), in whose district the proposed lakeshore was located. Griffin favored a 37,000-acre lakeshore. (1964 Almanac p. 476)

Debate -- During 1965 debate on S 936, sponsors said it did not include the 31,000 acres of resort areas. Hart claimed "growing support for this proposal in Michigan, including recently the backing" of Gov. George W. Romney (R). In minority views in the Senate report on the bill (S Rept 644), however, Sens. Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.), Paul J. Fannin (R Ariz.), Gordon Allott (R Colo.) and Len B. Jordan (R Idaho) said the beauty of the area was already being preserved by its citizens and the state, and there was no evidence to justify "the condemnation of all these privately owned lands." They also said the bill did not protect against loss of revenues by school districts and local governments in the area, and recommended "some type" of payment to replace lost revenues.

Rep. Griffin said the outstanding bond issues of two school districts might be endangered if part of their taxable land were taken for a lakeshore, and therefore some form of payment in lieu of taxes was needed. Griffin also objected to certain aspects of the condemnation proceedings. He said he hoped for amendments.

Wild Rivers System. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Sept. 28 reported a bill (S 1446 -- S Rept 792) establishing a National Wild Rivers System. The bill, which designated five rivers for immediate inclusion in the system and 11 additional rivers for possible future inclusion, embodied a request made by the President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message.

There was no further action on S 1446 in 1965, but the Senate passed the measure by a 71-1 roll call Jan. 19, 1966, after adopting several floor amendments. However, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee failed to schedule 1966 action on S 1446 or a companion House bill (HR 11395) at its Jan. 18, 1966, organizational meeting, and Chairman Aspinall was reported as saying the House "has no interest in this bill."

S 1446 was the outgrowth of a 1962 recommendation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission that "certain rivers of unusual scientific, esthetic and recreation value should be allowed to remain in their free-flowing state and natural setting without man-made alterations." In 1963-64 the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior undertook a wild rivers study on which the President's Feb. 8, 1965, recommendation and S 1446 were based. The legislation met some opposition from commercial interests.

In minority views in the Senate report, Sens. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Allott (R Colo.), Jordan (R Idaho), Simpson (R Wyo.) and Fannin (R Ariz.) objected to immediate inclusion of the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers in the system, saying the "full economic shock" would be borne by Idaho alone, and therefore should be studied more first. But the majority said the Salmon and Clearwater were included for immediate designation because they "more than any others typify the national wild rivers concept."

Provisions -- As reported, S 1446 established a National Wild Rivers System initially including segments of five rivers: the Salmon and Clearwater, Idaho; the Rogue, Ore.; the Rio Grande, N.M.; and the Eleven Point, Mo. It provided for studies of the possibility of future inclusion of 11 more: the Buffalo, Tenn.; the Cacapon, W.Va.; the Green, Wyo.; the Hudson, N.Y.; the Missouri, Mont.; the Niobrara, Neb.; the Skagit, Wash.; the Susquehanna, N.Y. and Pa.; the Wolf, Wis.; the Suwannee, Ga. and Fla.; and the Youghiogheny, Md. and Pa. The system was to be administered for water conservation and preservation of scenic, fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation values. Each river was to be administered either separately or jointly by the Interior and Agriculture Secretaries and the states involved. Existing water rights would be maintained, and existing activities such as mining and grazing would be allowed as long as they did not interfere with the purposes of the system.

The bill authorized such sums as were necessary to implement the provisions. The report estimated the first five-year cost at $14,273,000 for land acquisition and development and $1,794,000 for administration.

St. Croix Riverway. The Senate Sept. 8 by voice vote passed an Administration-backed bill (S 897) establishing the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Although the Administration draft Wild Rivers bill (S 1446, see above) did not include the St. Croix in the Wild Rivers System, the Budget Bureau April 22 wrote the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee that it was in "full accord" with the designation of the St. Croix and Namekagon Rivers (also covered by S 897) as a wild river. It said "the characteristics of these streams fully warrant their inclusion in the National Wild Rivers System," as S 897, in effect, proposed.

Backers of S 897 said changes in the bill made by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) and Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D Minn.), two of its chief sponsors, prior to Senate action had eliminated some controversial features and made it no longer applicable to land within cities and villages and to certain existing industrial and commercial developments. However, there was no action in 1965 on House versions of the bill (HR 8325, 9913, 9914, 10121, 10477). The St. Croix bills reportedly had a low position on House Interior Committee Chairman Aspinall's 1966 priority list.

Provisions -- As passed by the Senate, S 897 authorized a St. Croix Riverway consisting of up to 85,000 acres of land and 21,200 acres of water, including 152 miles of the St. Croix River and 90 miles of its tributary, the Namekagon River. The bill authorized $6.5 million for land acquisition and development.

Under the bill the upper portion of the St. Croix extending north from Taylors Falls, Minn., to Gordon, Wis., and most of the Namekagon would be preserved as scenic wild rivers. The more highly developed southern part of the St. Croix, extending south from Taylors Falls to its confluence with the Mississippi River, would be developed primarily for outdoor recreation purposes.

New hydroelectric power projects on the rivers would be forbidden without the specific approval of Congress.

Oregon Dunes. Although the President, in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message, requested creation of an Oregon Dunes National Seashore, neither the House nor the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees approved bills carrying out his request (S 250, HR 7524) in 1965. The legislation, sponsored by Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) and Rep. Robert B. Duncan (D Ore.), in whose district the seashore was to be located, authorized $1.5 million for land acquisition to establish a 30,000-acre Oregon Dunes National Seashore along 31 miles of Oregon's Pacific coastline.

Long supported by the National Park Service, the Oregon Dunes proposal, from the time it was first introduced in 1959, had met opposition from existing and potential private developers in the area. Originally conceived as 44,000 acres in size, the proposed seashore was scaled down to 30,000 acres at Duncan's request and was eventually reported in the Senate (S 1137) in 1963 when sponsored by Mrs. Neuberger, but further action in the 88th Congress was blocked by the objections of Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to the condemnation procedures in the bill. (1964 Almanac p. 476)

In 1965, Morse continued his opposition to the condemnation features, proposing that the Secretary of Interior first be required to negotiate for purchase of the lands. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reportedly was reluctant to take up the bill as long as Oregon's two Senators disagreed on the provisions. However, the House Interior Committee gave the bill high priority for 1966.

Guadalupe Mountains Park. The President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message asked Congress to establish Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas. However, other than a one-day Senate hearing July 21, no action was taken in 1965 on bills (S 295, HR 517, HR 698) to create the park which were introduced by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough and Reps. Joe R. Pool and Richard C. White (all D Texas). The proposal reportedly had low priority in both the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees in 1965 but was scheduled for consideration in the House Committee in 1966. As introduced, the bill authorized whatever funds were necessary for the establishment of a 76,302-acre national park east of El Paso. The major purpose was to preserve geologic and scenic

features. Yarborough's similar bill in the 88th Congress had received no action.

Great Basin Park. The President in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message asked Congress to establish the Great Basin National Park, Nev. However, there was no action in 1965 on bills (S 499, HR 6122) sponsored by Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.) and Rep. Walter S. Baring (D Nev.) to create the park. The Senate Jan. 25, 1962, had passed a Bible bill (S 1760) similar to S 499, but there was no further action in that Congress (the 87th).

Delay on the bill was due in part to differences between the Bible and Baring bills. The Bible measure, which was supported by the Administration and by Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.), called for a park of 123,260 acres adjacent to the Nevada-Utah boundary near Baker, Nev. Bible said it included outstanding examples of rock, geologic structure, vegetation and wildlife, which were typical of the large Great Basin area of the western United States -- an area which encompassed about 100 smaller basins and surrounding mountains and which covered most of Nevada, western Utah and portions of Oregon and California. The Baring measure provided for a park of 55,000 acres. An additional roadblock was the desire of some local interests to retain mineral operations in the proposed park.

Flaming Gorge Recreation Area. Congress took no action in 1965 on a proposal by President Johnson in his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message to create the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Utah and Wyoming, around the site of the federal Flaming Gorge Dam and reservoir. Although bills to authorize the recreation area were introduced (S 92, HR 4419, HR 6489) by Sen. Gale McGee (D Wyo.) and Reps. Teno Roncalio (D Wyo.) and David S. King (D Utah), the Interior Department and Budget Bureau failed to send reports on the bills to the House and Senate Interior Committees until early 1966, thus delaying any possible action in 1965.

MINOR UNITS AUTHORIZED

Jefferson Expansion Memorial. The Senate June 17 by voice vote and the House Oct. 1 by a 250-12 roll call passed identical Administration-endorsed bills (S 1576, HR 6519) increasing federal appropriations for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at old St. Louis, Mo., by $6 million -- to $23,250,000 -- in order to permit completion of the Memorial. The Memorial was designed to commemorate U.S. expansion westward. After passing HR 6519, the House vacated passage and instead passed S 1576 by voice vote. The bill was signed Oct. 19 (PL 89-269). (For House roll call, see chart p. 1014)

Agate Beds Monument. The President June 5 signed an Administration-endorsed bill (S 339 -- PL 89-33) authorizing the establishment of a 3,150-acre Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in Sioux County, Neb., to preserve the fossils of animals that lived 15 million years ago. The bill authorized $301,150 for land acquisition and $1,842,000 for development.

Nez Perce Historical Park. Signed May 15 was an Administration-backed bill (S 60 -- PL 89-19) authorizing the creation of Nez Perce National Historical Park in the Idaho panhandle, to commemorate historical events connected with the Nez Perce Indians. The bill authorized $630,000 for the purchase of 1,500 acres outright and scenic easements on another 1,500 acres, plus $1,337,000 for development costs.

Hoover Birthplace. An Administration-endorsed bill signed Aug. 12 (HR 8111 -- PL 89-119) authorized establishment of the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site -- a 200-acre area in West Branch, Iowa, containing the cottage in which the former President (R 1929-33) was born, his grave and the Herbert Hoover Library. The bill authorized $1,650,000 for all basic costs.

Golden Spike Site. The President July 30 signed into law an Administration-backed bill (S 26 -- PL 89-102) authorizing establishment of Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah, to commemorate completion of the first transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869. S 26 authorized $1,168,000 for land and development.

Great Falls Property. An Administration-endorsed bill (S 1065 -- PL 89-255), signed Oct. 10, authorized the Interior Secretary to obtain, by exchange of land and by a payment of up to $1 million, a 783-acre tract of land on the Virginia side of the Potomac River's Great Falls for addition to the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.

Hubbell Trading Post. An Administration-endorsed bill (HR 3320 -- PL 89-148), signed Aug. 28, authorized $952,000 for creation of the 160-acre Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz.

Kansas Sites. The President Aug. 31 signed an Administration-backed bill (HR 7181 -- PL 89-155) authorizing the Interior Secretary to obtain and mark certain sites in Kansas connected with the Abolitionist period. The bill authorized $805,700 for basic costs.

Roger Williams Memorial. An Administration-endorsed bill (HR 7919 -- PL 89-293), signed Oct. 22, authorized creation of a five-acre Roger Williams Memorial in Providence, R.I., at a cost of $700,000.

Pecos Monument. The President June 28 signed an Administration-endorsed bill (HR 3165 -- PL 89-54) authorizing $500,000 to establish the Pecos National Monument, N.M., on 342 acres of donated land, to preserve a Spanish mission and Indian pueblo.

Priest Lake. An Administration-backed bill (S 435 -- PL 89-39), signed June 14, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire approximately 417 acres of land on the shores of Upper Priest Lake, Idaho, and add it to nearby Kaniksu National Forest, in order to prevent extensive commercial development of one of the last natural lake shore areas in the panhandle of northern Idaho. The second supplemental funds bill for fiscal 1965 (HR 7091 -- PL 89-16, signed April 30) had already provided funds for the purchase ($500,000).

Alibates Flint Quarries. The President Aug. 31 signed an Administration-endorsed bill (HR 881 -- PL 89-154) authorizing establishment of the 230-acre Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument, Potter County, Texas, at a cost of $5,000 for new land and $260,000 for development. Most of the land already was Government-owned.

Other. Also enacted in 1965 were two bills (HR 903 -- PL 89-111; HR 9417 -- PL 89-250), endorsed by the Administration, making changes in the boundaries of Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., and Jewel Cave National Monument, S.D., respectively.

COST-SHARING RULES SET FOR WATER PROJECT RECREATION

S 1229 -- Reported, amended, by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 149) April 7, 1965.

- Passed by the Senate by voice vote April 13.

HR 5269 -- Reported, amended, by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 254) April 27.

S 1229 -- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote May 18.

- Conference report (H Rept 538) agreed to by voice votes of the House June 23 and the Senate June 25.

PL 89-72 -- Signed into law July 9.

Congress in 1965 passed an Administration bill (S 1229) establishing, for the first time, a uniform federal-local cost-sharing formula for recreation facilities and fish and wildlife enhancement features at federal water projects. The formula applied only to projects built by the Interior Department's Reclamation Bureau and by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers -- the nation's two major water project construction agencies. Sponsors said projects of other agencies were not suited to the type of cost-sharing provided by the bill.

Explanation of Formula. S 1229 provided that the Reclamation Bureau and Army Engineers henceforth would not normally include recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement facilities in water projects unless the state or some local public agency -- in advance of Congressional authorization of the project -- agreed to pay part of the capital costs of the facilities, and also agreed to operate the facilities once in existence.

Once such an agreement was obtained, the following cost-sharing rules applied:

(1) The Federal Government would pay all "joint project costs" at the water project which were allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. Joint project costs are costs, such as those for portions of the reservoir and basic dam structure, which cannot be attributed solely to any one purpose of the project; however, it is possible, on the basis of certain formulas, to allocate the joint project costs among the different project purposes, such as flood control, irrigation, electric power, recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. This provision of S 1229 required the Federal Government to pay all of whatever part of the joint project costs were allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.

(2) In addition, the Federal Government would pay up to one-half of the "separable costs" for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. Separable costs are those easily attributable to one purpose of the project. In the case of recreation, for example, separable costs would include costs of picnic tables, boat launching ramps, additional reservoir capacity for fishing purposes and similar items.

(3) The non-federal local public agency would pay the remaining separable costs of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities, plus all subsequent operation and maintenance costs of the facilities. It could charge admission to the facilities to recoup its share of the separable costs.

If no local agency agreed to participate in the cost-sharing, then the Reclamation Bureau or Army Engineers would not include recreation or fish and wildlife-aiding features in the project; they could include only "minimum basic facilities" for public health and safety at a nominal cost (guard rails, turn-arounds at the ends of roads, sanitation facilities). This limitation could be abrogated only in rare special cases, for example, where Congress decided that a water project was suitable for all-federal development as a "national recreation area" or part of the national forests.

Objectives of Bill. S 1229 had two major objectives: to provide a uniform federal-local cost-sharing formula; and to shift a substantial portion of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs at federal water projects to the states and localities, in order to reduce the burden on the Treasury. It had long been accepted that local residents and users, who enjoyed easy access and therefore benefited most from inclusion of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features, should bear a portion of their cost. However, while the Army Engineers and Reclamation Bureau in recent years had frequently been including such facilities in their projects, often at great cost, there were no uniform cost-sharing requirements. The two agencies operated under rules that differed not only as between the agencies, but in some cases for different projects built by the same agency. In most cases, there was little or no substantial local cost-sharing. S 1229 was an attempt to fix federal-local cost-sharing requirements that would apply uniformly both to Army Engineers and Reclamation Bureau projects; that would be fair to the localities; and that would require the localities, nevertheless, to bear a substantial portion of the costs. If local public groups did not wish to assume a fair share of the costs of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities at federal water projects, the bill said (in effect), then the Federal Government simply would not provide the facilities.

S 1229 also granted specific statutory authority to certain procedures already in use, such as including recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs and benefits in cost-benefit ratios. In addition, it provided limited authority for the Interior Secretary to add recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities to reclamation projects already in existence at the time the bill was passed if they had no such facilities.

Other Important Provisions. Mitigation -- The cost-sharing formula described above applied only to facilities for recreation and facilities for fish and wildlife enhancement (development of new, additional fish and wildlife resources). It did not apply to project features designed merely to preserve already existing fish and wildlife resources against damage resulting from construction of the project. Under previous law, rules on the cost of mitigating such damage were different for the Reclamation Bureau and Army Engineers. S 1229 provided that henceforth, both agencies should use the rule previously used only by the Engineers, namely, that the cost of mitigating damage to existing fish and wildlife resources should be distributed among the other project purposes (electric power, flood control, navigation, etc.) for the purpose of determining the portion the Federal Government should pay and the portion to be reimbursed by local water and power users. (Under existing law, costs attributable to navigation and flood control were borne entirely by the Federal Government; those at-

tributable to power, municipal and industrial water supply were repayable with interest by users of the power and water; those attributable to irrigation were repayable without interest.)

Feasibility Reports -- An additional important provision of S 1229 forbade the Reclamation Bureau to undertake any further feasibility studies on water projects unless the study was specifically authorized by Congress. A feasibility study is a major economic and engineering study, on the basis of which a project is recommended to Congress for authorization. The bill did not forbid less detailed preliminary studies.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reportedly inserted the feasibility study provision not only to give Congress more day-to-day control over Reclamation Bureau studies, but also specifically to give the Committee chairman, Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), a chance to pass on any Reclamation Bureau studies of proposals to divert water from the Columbia River System, in Jackson's home area, to the arid Pacific Southwest, in connection with the proposed Lower Colorado River Basin project. (See p. 742)

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, S 1229, the Federal Water Project Recreation Act:

Specified that the bill did not apply to the Tennessee Valley Authority or to projects built under the 1954 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Small Watershed Act) or the 1956 Small Reclamation Projects Act.

Provided that recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement, be given "full consideration" for the investigation and planning of any federal water project.

Directed federal construction agencies, prior to the authorization by Congress of any new federal water projects, to seek written agreements from non-federal public bodies to share the cost of developing the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potential of the projects and to undertake administration of the resulting recreation and fish and wildlife areas. (Non-federal cost-sharing would not be required for a variety of small federal water projects -- beach erosion, hurricane protection, small boat harbor, non-reservoir local flood control -- or for projects, such as those connected with national recreation areas or national forests, which were suited to federal management.)

Provided that when a non-federal public body made such an agreement: (1) The federal construction agency would take into account the economic benefits of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement in determining the cost-benefit ratio of the project. (The costs attributable to the two purposes could not exceed 50 percent of the total project cost except in the case of projects for the enhancement of anadromous fish -- salt-water fish that breed in fresh-water streams -- and shrimp, and the conservation of migratory birds protected by treaty.) (2) The federal construction agency would bear all of the joint costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, and up to half the separable costs of these items. (3) The non-federal public body would pay the remaining portion of the separable costs, plus all subsequent operation and maintenance costs.

Permitted the non-federal public body to make its payments for its share of the separable costs in the form of cash, land, or facilities. Alternatively, it could request the federal construction agency to lay out the money for the non-federal public body's share, with the agreement that the latter would repay the total to the Federal Government, with interest, within 50 years of the first use of the facilities.

Authorized a non-federal public body to charge admission to defray its share of a project's costs, provided the schedule of fees could be reviewed and renegotiated by the Government at least once in every five years.

Stated that, in the absence of a cost-sharing agreement, the federal agency could not make any special provision for recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement beyond minimum facilities for public health and safety -- except in the rare special cases where it was decided the area was suitable for federal management.

Provided that the federal construction agency could acquire land to protect the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potential pending an agreement on cost-sharing. If within 10 years no non-federal public body had signed the required cost-sharing agreement, the land could be (1) used by the agency for any authorized purpose, (2) sold to the previous owner, (3) consigned to another agency or (4) conveyed to the General Services Administration for disposal. Proceeds from the sale of the land would go to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Provided that the Land and Water Conservation Fund could not be used to pay for recreation costs of federal projects where cost-sharing was in effect.

Limited to $28 million (for all projects combined) expenditures by water project construction agencies for lands at federal water projects obtained exclusively for the purpose of establishing new migratory waterfowl refuges, but made the limitation inapplicable where the object was simply to prevent damage to existing waterfowl as a result of construction of a project.

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to add recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities at any existing reservoir "heretofore constructed" by his department or administered by him (i.e., reservoirs already in existence at the time the bill was passed) except those within national wildlife refuges, provided (1) he obtained a cost-sharing agreement with a local non-federal agency similar to those required for inclusion of such facilities in new water projects; and (2) the federal share of the cost of the facilities and any land acquired for the facilities at any one existing reservoir would not exceed $100,000.

Effective July 1, 1966, barred the Interior Department from preparing feasibility reports on reclamation projects unless the report was first authorized by Congress.

Provided that, henceforth, the cost of preventing damages to existing fish and wildlife resources from construction of Army Engineers and Reclamation Bureau water projects should be distributed among the other project purposes in order to determine reimbursability.

Summary of 1965 Action

BACKGROUND. The Flood Control Act of 1944 gave the Army Engineers authority to provide recreation development at reservoir projects and the 1962 Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control Acts permitted inclusion of recreation development, although the Army frequently sought local reimbursement for part of these costs, on a project-by-project basis. The Interior Department, meanwhile, had no general authority for recreation development. But

Congress sometimes authorized inclusion of recreation costs in individual projects built by the Reclamation Bureau. Both agencies had authority, under the 1958 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (PL 85-624), to include facilities in water projects both to mitigate damage to existing fish and wildlife resources from construction of the project and also to provide for enhancement (development of new fish and wildlife resources).

In 1963, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee called on the Administration to draft legislation establishing a single policy on inclusion of recreation development and fish and wildlife enhancement in federal multiple-purpose water projects. A draft bill was forwarded to Congress in November 1963 and the House Committee March 3, 1964, reported it as HR 9032 (H Rept 1161, 88th Congress). No further action was taken on the bill in 1964. (For details of formula and other provisions, see 1964 Weekly Report p. 1304)

1965 Proposal. In February letters to the House and Senate Interior Committees, the Budget Bureau said that experience in planning on the basis of the formula proposed by HR 9032 had "brought to light...difficulties" in establishing cost-sharing. The Bureau recommended a new approach to sharing the cost between the Federal Government and non-federal public agencies. The new Administration approach stated that the Federal Government would pay all the joint project costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, but only up to half the separable project costs allocated to those purposes. The Administration bill was introduced in 1965 as S 1229 in the Senate and HR 5269 in the House.

SENATE ACTION. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee April 7 reported S 1229 (S Rept 149) with amendments. The Senate April 13 passed the Committee's version by voice vote with no further changes. Despite the Committee's amendments, the Senate version of the bill was substantially the same as the Administration proposals and the final bill. (For details of amendments, see Conference.) The report said the bill would "encourage...non-federal development and operation of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features."

HOUSE ACTION. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee April 27 reported HR 5269 (H Rept 254) with amendments, one of which permitted the combined recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs of a federal water project to be as high as 50 percent, of total project cost, but no higher. The House May 18 passed S 1229 by voice vote, after first substituting for its provisions the Committee's version of HR 5269. As passed the bill was substantially the same as the Administration draft and the final bill. (For details of amendments, see Conference.) Interior Committee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) said rising public demands for outdoor recreation facilities had raised the question of "to what extent and under what conditions the Federal Government should include recreation development" in water projects. He said that "during the past 10 years" the question had been treated in different ways by different agencies; the bill was an attempt to provide a uniform standard. Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) protested that the bill would allow agencies to allocate up to 50 percent of a project's costs to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement -- twice the highest previous allocation.

CONFERENCE REPORT. The conference report (H Rept 538), filed June 22, resolved five major differences:

(1) The Administration bill had provided that when a federal water project agency acquired lands to increase the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potential of a project, but no local agency had come forward for cost-sharing purposes within 10 years, the lands should be sold, leased or disposed of to other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, or persons for recreational use or other uses not conflicting with the project. The Senate version revised this to give the former owner an opportunity to repurchase, before the land could be put to any other use or disposed of. The House version provided that the land could be used for other purposes by the agency holding it, or transferred to some other federal agency for some lawful use, or leased to non-federal public bodies, or disposed of. The conference provision allowed, in order of priority: use by the agency for other purposes; resale to the prior owner; transfer to some other federal agency or lease to a non-federal public agency; or disposal by the General Services Administration.

(2) The Administration and House bills had placed a $28 million ceiling on spending for lands acquired by water project agencies for the sole purpose of establishing migratory waterfowl refuges. The Senate had dropped this provision. It was restored in conference, with the note that it was to be understood as a ceiling, not an authorization.

(3) The Administration had requested that the Interior Department be authorized to add recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities, and to acquire land for such facilities, at any existing or future department water project where they did not exist. The Senate version limited any such addition to existing projects, placed a ceiling of $50,000 per project on such additions, and struck out the land-acquisition authority. The House version restored the basic Administration provision, but provided that no funds could be appropriated for land acquisition until 60 days' notice had been given Congress and then only if neither Interior Committee disapproved. The final bill removed the notice requirements and the veto power of the Committees, and permitted additions (including land acquisition) only at existing projects (constructed before the bill became effective), only under cost-sharing agreements with local public agencies, and only if the federal share was $100,000 or less.

(4) The Senate had added to the original bill the requirement that feasibility studies of any reclamation projects be authorized by an act of Congress or by a resolution of either Interior Committee. (A similar requirement already applied for the Army Engineers, involving the Public Works Committees.) The House had dropped the provision. The conferees restored it, but retained only the language permitting studies to be authorized by an act of Congress (thus eliminating language on Committee resolutions).

(5) The House version of S 1229 had added a provision permitting recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs to total up to 50 percent of the over-all cost of a water project, but no more. Conferees retained this provision, with an exception where the project was for enhancement of anadromous fisheries, shrimp, or conservation of migratory birds protected by treaty.

CONFERENCE ACTION. The House June 23 and the Senate June 25 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

NATIONAL PARK CONCESSIONS

HR 2091 -- Reported, amended, by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 591) July 7, 1965.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Sept. 14. (For roll call on recommittal motion, see p. 1002)
- Reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 765) Sept. 22.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 23.

PL 89-249 -- Signed into law Oct. 9.

Congress in 1965 enacted legislation (HR 2091) establishing, by statute, policies for concessioners in areas administered by the Interior Department's National Park Service. Most of the policies outlined in the bill had actually been followed in practice since Oct. 13, 1950, when the Interior Department issued a formal statement of policy on National Park System concessions.

The key provisions of HR 2091 gave concessioners a "possessory interest" in buildings and other improvements they constructed with the Interior Department's approval in park areas, and guaranteed them compensation if the property were taken over by the Department or transferred to another concessioner. The bill also granted various types of preferences to established concessioners.

Although backed by the Interior Department, the bill did not receive Budget Bureau endorsement, and it was actively opposed by the House Government Operations Committee. The Budget Bureau, while it did not formally oppose the substance of HR 2091, indicated that it preferred to set concessioner policy within the context of a broad, over-all approach covering all federal lands containing park and recreation facilities, rather than proceeding on a piecemeal basis to set concessioner policy only for lands within the National Park System. The Government Operations Committee took a similar position, arguing that action on HR 2091 should wait until the whole problem of federal policies for concessioners at all federal park and recreation areas could be considered at one time. The Committee also objected to what it termed possible monopoly characteristics of certain concessions permitted by the bill.

President Johnson, in signing the bill Oct. 9, indicated that he backed the Budget Bureau's position. Mr. Johnson said, "It is not enough... to establish such policies for one department alone. Both the Agriculture Department and the Corps of Engineers provide recreational opportunities for millions of Americans each year. To the extent that it is practical to do so, the Government should have a common policy governing concessions on federally owned lands."

Mr. Johnson said he had requested the Budget Bureau Director to study concession policy "and to recommend a common approach to the granting of concessions by all federal agencies." He said the recommendations were to be ready by April 1, 1966. In the meanwhile, he said, he had asked the Interior Department to limit all new concession arrangements at National Park System units to one year, so that, in effect, policies could be changed if new legislation were recommended and adopted which superseded HR 2091.

PROVISIONS--As signed into law, HR 2091, in its major provisions:

Granted to concessioners a "possessory interest" in any structures, fixtures or improvements which they acquired or constructed in the National Park System with the approval of the Interior Secretary.

Authorized compensation for the possessory interest if taken by the Government for its own use.

Authorized (but did not require) inclusion in concession contracts of provisions assuring concessioners of "adequate protection against loss of investment" under certain circumstances (e.g.--if, as a result of decisions of the Secretary and National Park Service, the concession were transferred to another concessioner, or had to be shut down, or curtailed or moved).

Permitted the Interior Secretary to limit the number of concessioners operating in any unit of the Park System.

Allowed the Secretary to grant preferences to established concessioners for renewal or negotiation of contracts or provision of additional facilities.

Granted statutory authority for certain other policies for concessions in the National Park System.

House

COMMITTEE ACTION. HR 2091 was reported July 7 (H Rept 591) by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The report contained a letter from the Interior Department supporting enactment, but saying the Budget Bureau had pointed out "that should an overall policy be developed for the management of concessions generally throughout the Government, the provisions of HR 2091 would have to be reconsidered in the light of that policy." A letter from the Comptroller General suggested that some of the policies in the bill "would prevent the Congress from exercising adequate control over this Park Service activity and would provide certain considerations to concessioners which have not been fully justified as to need in all instances."

FLOOR ACTION. The House Sept. 14 by voice vote passed HR 2091 with a minor floor amendment. Before passage, the House rejected by a 73-298 roll call a motion by H.R. Gross (R Iowa) to recommit (kill) the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 1002)

Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee explained that increasing numbers of visitors to national parks were creating an urgent need for a variety of facilities like hotels, cafeterias and gift shops which could not be provided by the Government and therefore must be furnished through private investment. However, he said, potential private investors were having difficulty obtaining long-term financing from lending institutions, largely because the Government held legal title to any improvements in the parks and retained supervisory rights over concession services. HR 2091, he said, was designed to establish a flexible policy creating "an atmosphere of assurance that the investor -- whether he be an investor of equity capital or an institutional lender -- will probably earn a fair return on his money over a reasonably long period of time."

Opposition to the bill centered chiefly on two propositions: that Congress should establish concession policies on a Government-wide basis, as suggested by the Budget Bureau, instead of taking the piecemeal approach of HR 2091 as requested by the Interior Department;

and that the bill would remove competition from park concession contracts and legalize monopolies in the Park System. Both arguments were set forth in a letter from William L. Dawson (D Ill.), chairman of the Government Operations Committee, which was inserted in the Congressional Record, and were propounded on the floor by Jack Brooks (D Texas), a member of that Committee.

Aspinall conceded that the two Committees had "come to an honest impasse" on the subject, but suggested that the idea of an over-all policy had "been kicking around for at least 10 years and nothing has happened" while the need for clarification of park policy "is too great and the problems to be handled in HR 2091 have been hanging in the fire much too long to be delayed any longer."

Before passing the bill the House accepted by voice vote an amendment by Aspinall to give the General Accounting Office the right to examine the books of any concessioner for up to five years after close of a concessioner's business year. It rejected, on a 40-69 standing vote, an amendment by Gross to delete the section guaranteeing concessions protection against loss of investment in specified circumstances.

Senate

COMMITTEE ACTION. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Sept. 22 reported HR 2091 (S Rept 765) without amendments.

FLOOR ACTION. The Senate Sept. 23 passed HR 2091 by voice vote, without floor amendments, clearing it for the President's signature.

THREATENED SPECIES

HR 9424 -- Reported, amended, by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 1168) Oct. 15, 1965.
Passed by the House by voice vote Oct. 18.

The House Oct. 18 by voice vote passed a bill (HR 9424) directing the Secretary of the Interior to take various special actions to protect species of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction.

The measure had been requested in a June 5 letter from the Interior Department, and had the backing of all national and international fish and wildlife conservation organizations, Congressional sponsors said. There was little House debate and no objections were expressed on the House floor. Estimated cost of the bill was $4 million a year.

The Senate did not act on HR 9424 before the 1965 session ended, although the Senate Commerce Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee Aug. 12 held a hearing on a companion Senate bill (S 2217).

During the House floor debate on HR 9424, Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) said that U.S. economic growth had caused the extermination of some 24 birds and 12 mammals native to the country and Puerto Rico. Included were the passenger pigeon, heath hen, Carolina parakeet, spotted Hawaiian rail, eastern elk, Texas and California grizzly bears and the Badlands bighorn sheep. Dingell also said that some 35 other types of mammals and 30 to 40 birds would become extinct unless sufficient habitat was provided to maintain them. Among the animals and birds considered by conservationists to be threatened with extinction were the whooping crane, trumpeter swan, prairie chicken, California condor, Kenai moose, Kodiak bear, Key deer, fur seal and American bison.

BACKGROUND -- HR 9424 was reported (H Rept 1168) Oct. 15 by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The Committee made various changes in the bill, one of which deleted language dealing with federal mining laws. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, had requested the deletion because he said the subject was under his Committee's jurisdiction and was being studied by the Public Land Law Review Commission established by Congress in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 505)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 9424 contained the following major provisions:

Directed the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the states, to designate species of fish and wildlife that are regarded as threatened with extinction.

Directed the Secretary to use existing law (the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act) to conserve, protect, restore and propagate endangered species through such activities as research, studies and land acquisition.

Authorized the Secretary, for the first time, to acquire lands or interests in lands to conserve, protect, restore and propagate species of native fish threatened with extinction.

Specifically authorized use of funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire lands and waters and interests in lands and waters for the purposes of the legislation. Specified that this provision did not limit the Secretary's authority to use funds under other existing laws to acquire land. (The provision was a restatement of a section in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964 (PL 88-578) and did not alter or amend the 1964 law.)

Directed the Secretary to cooperate with states and enter into agreements with states in the management and administration of areas intended to protect endangered species.

Designated as the "National Wildlife Refuge System" the areas administered by the Secretary as wildlife refuges, areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, and waterfowl production areas. (This was done for the purpose of consolidating existing authorities of the Secretary in managing these areas, all of which -- except for the category established by the bill to protect nearly extinct species -- were already in existence. In practice, these areas were administered by the Secretary through the Fish and Wildlife Service.)

In administering the National Wildlife Refuge System, authorized the Secretary: to contract with private individuals or agencies for provision of public accommodations; to accept gifts of money to be used to acquire or manage lands in the System; to acquire lands by exchange (a) for lands under his jurisdiction or (b) for the right to remove products (such as hay or timber) from the lands within the System.

Permitted use of any areas within the System for any purpose, including hunting, fishing and public recreation and accommodations, as long as the uses did not interfere with protection of fish and wildlife as intended under the bill.

AUTO POLLUTION, WASTE DISPOSAL ACT PASSED

S 306 -- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 192) May 14, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 18.
- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 899) Aug. 31.
- Passed by the House by a 294-4 roll-call vote Sept. 24 (See p. 1008)
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote Oct. 1.

PL 89-272 -- Signed into law Oct. 20.

Congress in 1965 passed a bill (S 306) to control air pollution caused by automotive exhaust and to authorize a national research program for disposal of solid wastes. The bill also provided for procedures (culminating in legal action) to be taken against international air pollution originating in the United States.

The measure essentially was two separate bills -- the air pollution section which became a new title in the Clean Air Act of 1963 and the solid waste section.

The car exhaust provisions at first were opposed by the Administration which preferred to have the latitude to reach agreements with the automobile industry on control of exhausts and objected to the time schedule in the original version of the legislation. The Administration subsequently altered its position and supported the entire bill. The final version of the bill contained no deadline for implementation of the standards. Mr. Johnson called for solid waste legislation in his Natural Beauty Message.

The new law authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set standards limiting the amount of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons or other air pollutants that could be contained in the exhaust from gasoline or diesel-powered cars, trucks and buses. The standards were to apply only to new vehicles. (Manufacturers were expected to install "blowby" devices or make engine modifications in order to meet the standards.) The Secretary March 29, 1966, set standards for most gasoline vehicles (see p. 785), but -- as intended by the bill's sponsors -- delayed setting diesel standards pending further knowledge of diesels.

The vehicle exhaust provisions reflected increasing public concern over automobile air pollution. Congress, in 1964 legislation, had required the General Services Administration to set exhaust standards for cars it bought for the Government. (See p. 786)

The solid waste section represented the first major legislation in this particular area. It authorized an expenditure of $92.5 million during fiscal 1966-69 for research into developing better methods of disposing of solid wastes -- discarded matters such as garbage, rubbish, ashes, demolition debris, abandoned automobile hulks, old refrigerators and the wastes from slaughterhouses, canneries, and manufacturing plants.

The international pollution provision added a new dimension to federal pollution abatement. It permitted use of existing procedures (previously limited to interstate and intrastate pollution) for abatement of international pollution originating in the United States. An HEW spokesman told CQ the legislation had been sought by Canada to enable the United States to take action against pollution affecting that country. The main pollution problem was in Windsor, Ont., which is directly across from Detroit.

The fiscal 1966 general supplemental appropriations bill (PL 89-309), signed into law Oct. 31, contained $470,000 for initiation of the motor vehicle exhaust regulatory program, $155,000 for studies on the abatement of international air pollution and the prevention of air pollution problems, $4 million for grants to encourage the development of new and improved methods of solid waste disposal and $1.4 million for grants to demonstrate the economic feasibility of methods of utilizing scrap automobiles. (See p. 182)

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, PL 89-272 contained the following major provisions:

Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act. (This was designated as Title II of the Clean Air Act of 1963.) Directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish as soon as practicable standards applicable to emission of substances from new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines which caused or contributed to, or were likely to cause or contribute to, air pollution endangering the health or welfare of humans. Required the Secretary to take into consideration technological feasibility and economic cost in establishing standards.

Prohibited the domestic sale, manufacture for domestic sale, or importation of any vehicle or vehicle engine not in conformity with the regulations. Provided fines of up to $1,000 for each new motor vehicle or new motor vehicle engine which was manufactured or sold in violation of the regulations.

Provided that sample vehicles or engines could be submitted to the HEW Secretary, who would conduct tests and, if the sample passed the tests, issue a certificate of compliance to cover all vehicles or engines of the same production model.

In cases of air pollution affecting a foreign country, directed the Secretary to call a conference of state and local air pollution agencies in the area where the pollution originates and to invite the affected foreign country to participate in the conference; authorized a legal suit to be brought to abate air pollution affecting another country.

Authorized accelerated federal research to reduce sulfur oxide emissions from fuel combustion sources (such as heating plants in buildings and electric generating plants), and to extract sulfur from fuels.

Authorized appropriations of $470,000 in fiscal 1966, $845,000 in fiscal 1967, $1,195,000 for fiscal 1968 and $1,470,000 in fiscal 1969 to carry out the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act.

Solid Waste Disposal Act. Specified that the purpose of the new Act was to begin a national research and development program for new and improved methods of solid waste disposal and to provide technical and financial aid to state and local governments in developing, establishing and conducting solid waste disposal programs.

Split responsibility for the solid waste disposal program between the Departments of HEW and the Interior,

with Interior having responsibility over problems of solid waste resulting from the extraction, processing, or utilization of minerals or fossil fuels and the HEW Secretary having jurisdiction over all other aspects.

Defined "solid waste" to mean garbage, refuse and other discarded solid materials, including solid-waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial and agricultural operations and from community activities; specified that it did not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other significant pollutants in water resources.

Authorized grants to (or contracts with) public and private agencies and institutions and individuals for research, training projects, surveys and demonstrations, including construction of facilities (but limited grants for construction to no more than two-thirds of the project's cost).

Authorized grants to state and interstate agencies for up to 50 percent of the cost of making surveys of solid-waste disposal practices and problems within the jurisdictional areas of such states or agencies and of developing solid-waste disposal plans.

Authorized appropriations of $7 million in fiscal 1966, $14 million in fiscal 1967, $19.2 million in fiscal 1968, and $20 million in fiscal 1969 to the Secretary of HEW to implement the Act.

Authorized appropriations of $3 million in fiscal 1966, $6 million in fiscal 1967, $10.8 million in fiscal 1968, and $12.5 million in fiscal 1969 to the Secretary of the Interior to implement the Act.

Required that all information, uses, processes, patents and other developments resulting from activities conducted with a grant under the Act be readily available on fair and equitable terms to industries involved in solid-waste disposal or waste-disposal equipment manufacturing. In carrying out this provision, required federal officials to follow a Government patent policy promulgated by President Kennedy on Oct. 10, 1963. (See p. 887)

Background

REFERENCE -- 1963 Almanac p. 236.

Air pollution had been an increasing problem for decades, causing ill health to people and considerable property damage. Long a problem in industrial urban areas, by 1965 it was also common in rural sections of the country.

The main source of air pollution was the burning of fuels -- coal, oil and natural gas for heat and power; gasoline and diesel fuel oil for transportation. Odors, dust and chemical substances released into the air by industrial plants also contributed to pollution.

Though some municipal programs to combat air pollution were begun before World War II, states did not begin acting on the problem until the late 1940's. The Federal Government entered the picture in 1955 with passage of the Air Pollution Control Act (PL 84-159) which authorized the Public Health Service to undertake a coordinated program of air pollution studies, operating through its own facilities and through grants to states, localities, and public and private institutions. The measure authorized $5 million a year for the five fiscal years 1956-60 for the costs of the program. Congress in 1959 extended the program through June 30, 1964.

In 1963, Congress passed the Clean Air Act (PL 88-206) providing for an expanded and strengthened program. It provided a series of steps, culminating in legal action, which a state, municipality or the Federal Government could take to bring an end to air pollution; but in the case of intrastate pollution, the Federal Government could act only at the request of a state's governor. The legislation authorized $95 million for matching grants to state, local and interstate agencies through 1967. The grants were for establishing and improving programs of air pollution prevention and control. The legislation also required the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to submit semi-annual reports to Congress on elimination of exhaust pollution, with the first report due in December 1964.

AIR POLLUTION REPORTS

The Special Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee Nov. 23, 1964, released a report entitled "Steps Toward Cleaner Air."

Recommendations. The Subcommittee's 1964 report recommended legislation to deal with specific pollution problems:

- Automobile exhaust: Establish minimum national standards limiting exhaust emissions of air pollutants (primarily of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide) from gasoline-powered motor vehicles patterned after requirements of a recently enacted California statute;
- Diesel exhaust: Direct the Federal Government to establish criteria for allowable exhaust emissions from diesel-powered vehicles;
- Solid waste disposal; Authorize grants to municipalities for construction of solid waste (rubbish and garbage) disposal facilities; financial assistance would be based on local ordinances to prevent open burning and control other sources of pollution;
- Research: Establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory within HEW, equipped and staffed for research on all air pollution control problems;
- Sulfur oxides: Authorize establishment of a technical committee, composed of representatives of HEW, the coal, petroleum and electric power industries, the Federal Power Commission and the Bureau of Mines to investigate development of improved, low-cost techniques to reduce sulfur oxides produced by the combustion of sulfur-containing fuels.

The report also recommended: (1) that the HEW Secretary prepare suggested state and municipal laws, regulations and ordinances to encourage uniform air pollution control activities within "air shed" areas, particularly where such "sheds" are interstate; and (2) that the President call a conference of federal and industry officials to coordinate efforts to control pollution from jet aircraft, rocket and missile testing and experimental fuel uses.

Findings. The Subcommittee emphasized the "primary importance" of pollution from automobile exhaust. It estimated that the approximately 82,500,000 automobiles, trucks and buses in the United States consumed about 65 million gallons of fuel a year, annually polluting the air with more than 14 million tons of hydrocarbons, 4 million tons of nitrogen oxides and 75 million tons of carbon monoxide.

The report noted that the new California pollution control law had forced the automobile industry to plan the production of cars for sale in that state which are equipped with exhaust control devices, beginning with the 1966 model year. But automobile industry representatives testified that the industry "would not voluntarily provide

automobiles meeting California's standards on a nationwide basis," the report said.

The report said that automobile exhausts "constitute a major proportion of the community air pollution problem in all large cities in the nation," and "the technological skills and equipment needed (to reduce air pollution from cars) have passed the research stage. The Subcommittee can see no valid reason to delay further the adoption of control measures as an integral part of every new automobile manufactured in the United States. If the industry can, as it does, make major changes in the appearance of automobiles almost annually, and if it can, as it does, announce advances in performance with impressive regularity, it certainly can also incorporate promptly the adjustments and equipment necessary to reduce exhaust emissions."

The Subcommittee report said that while diesel-engine exhausts, although more disagreeable, were less noxious and detrimental than gasoline-engine exhausts, the likely increase in use of diesel engines warranted the "same relative degree of attention" to control measures given to gasoline exhausts.

Car Exhaust. An auto exhaust pollution report to Congress (required by the Clean Air Act) by the Department of HEW in December 1964 stated that "smog is a problem of growing national importance" attributable largely to automotive exhausts. Biological studies, the report said, show that auto emissions "produce adverse health effects." HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze was reported as saying in January 1965 that legislation in the field of auto emissions was needed.

BILL INTRODUCED; PRESIDENT'S REQUESTS

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), chairman of the Special Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee, Jan. 7, 1965, introduced S 306 with 20 cosponsors.

President Johnson's Jan. 25 Budget requested appropriations of $24.4 million for air pollution control activities of the Public Health Service during fiscal 1966.

In his Feb. 8 Natural Beauty Message, the President requested amendment of the 1963 Clean Air Act to permit the HEW Secretary "to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution." Mr. Johnson said he also would institute discussions "leading to an effective elimination or substantial reduction" of automobile exhaust pollution.

Mr. Johnson further recommended legislation to: "(1) Assist the states in developing comprehensive programs for some forms of solid waste disposal (2) Provide for research and demonstration projects leading to more effective methods for disposing of or salvaging solid wastes and (3) Launch a concentrated attack on the accumulation of junk cars by increasing research in the Department of the Interior leading to use of metal from scrap cars where promising leads already exist." (See p. 722; text p. 1379)

For Administration's position on S 306, see Senate Committee testimony, below.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works, Special Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 6-9 on S 306 to control air pollution from automotive exhaust and to authorize a program for disposal of solid wastes. The bill directed the HEW Secretary to prescribe standards limiting the emission of air pollutants from new motor vehicles sold in the United States, whether manufactured domestically or abroad. The standards were to be effective not later than Nov. 1, 1966. The bill also authorized construction of a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory.

TESTIMONY -- April 6 -- Assistant Secretary of HEW James M. Quigley, testifying on behalf of the Administration, said the controls contained in S 306 were premature considering the current state of research on the causes and control of automotive air pollution. Quigley said that current federal authority was adequate and further legislation on air pollution control should be delayed until completion of further research. He said that President Johnson planned to meet with automobile industry representatives and other interested groups to discuss the pollution problem. Quigley said, "Since such a meeting could clearly open the way to a new appraisal by all concerned of the automobile exhaust problem and action required to control it, we do not recommend enactment of regulatory legislation at this time....We have no objection to a Congressional directive for accelerated research, but we suggest that it be couched broadly enough to permit changes in the direction of our efforts as dictated by new developments and new research needs."

April 7 -- The Subcommittee held hearings in Detroit to take testimony from representatives of the automobile industry.

Harry A. Williams, managing director of the Automobile Manufacturers Assn., said, "The combined efforts of government and industry pose questions which should be answered before new legislation is considered." However, Williams said the auto manufacturers, "given sufficient time," could equip new vehicles with exhaust control systems that would meet the requirements of S 306.

Harry F. Barr, vice president of General Motors, said, "The proposed standards and effective dates should be set by administrative rather than legislative decisions." He said GM would need two years to meet nationwide standards based on the pattern set in California.

Muskie said, "The existence of the problem is so clear that it is hardly necessary to wait for laboratory technicians to make their findings before taking action. I agree that the problem has not been totally explored. But we should act before the situation worsens."

April 9 -- Quigley returned to the Subcommittee to dispel press reports (based upon his previous testimony) that the Administration, in spite of Mr. Johnson's Natural Beauty Message, was against exhaust pollution controls. He said the Administration was reluctant to endorse the bill because of the detailed standards and the time schedule proposed. But he added that "clearly, action must be taken." He said that if the Subcommittee decided that legislation is the "appropriate approach," the Administration and HEW "want to work hand and glove with the Committee because our objectives are identical." HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze in an April 13 letter said, "We wholeheartedly endorse legislation which would provide authority for the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish, by regulation, standards for exhaust pollutant emissions. Time limitations for the application of such standards should be sufficiently flexible to permit them to be applied as early as possible... Testimony

has indicated that, based on present information, it would be technologically feasible to apply adequate control systems to the vehicles produced in the 1968 model year."

ACTION -- The Committee May 14 reported S 306 (S Rept 192). In response to Administration requests, specific limitations on allowable crankcase and exhaust emissions were dropped in favor of discretionary power for the HEW Secretary to set standards.

The Nov. 1, 1966, deadline for emission standards was moved back to Sept. 1, 1967, with the Secretary granted discretion to apply standards earlier.

As introduced, S 306 had proposed a program of grants to municipalities for construction of solid waste disposal facilities, with appropriations authorizations of $100 million annually for fiscal 1966-68. This provision was replaced by a research and development program in Title II of the bill as reported, which was based on an Administration draft bill submitted April 13.

At the request of the Administration, the Committee also dropped a provision for grants to state agencies for inspection of exhaust control devices installed on vehicles. In its April 5 report, HEW had proposed deferment of this program because appropriate inspection devices were not available and organizational arrangements required further consideration.

A technical committee for development of techniques to reduce emission of oxides of sulfur from sulfur-containing fuels was deleted from the bill by the Committee because the Administration favored administrative action under existing Clean Air Act authority.

The Committee said that in all hearings since 1963 automotive exhaust from some 84 million automobiles, trucks and buses was cited as responsible for about 50 percent of the national air pollution problem. On the basis of testimony from the automotive industry, the Committee concluded that California's standards of 275 parts per million of hydrocarbons and not more than 1.5 percent by volume of carbon monoxide could be met by the manufacturers. The manner of meeting the standards, the Committee said, should be left to the manufacturer. The Committee found the estimated cost of automotive pollution equipment "modest and commensurate with the need to reduce this major source of air pollution." The report called for research to find means, not yet available, for controlling harmful emissions in addition to hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide.

The Committee said it was "disappointed that the Department (HEW) has not been more active in pursuing the abatement courses provided" in the Clean Air Act.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate May 18 passed S 306 by voice vote and without debate.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 306:

Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act. Directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, giving "appropriate consideration to technological feasibility and economic costs," to set standards for emission of air pollutants from new gasoline-powered vehicles, to be effective not later than Sept. 1, 1967.

Directed the Secretary to recommend additional legislation to regulate pollution from diesel-powered vehicles by Jan. 31, 1967.

Prohibited the domestic sale, manufacture for domestic sale, or importation of any affected vehicle or vehicle engine not in conformity with the regulations. Provided fines of up to $1,000 for each new motor vehicle or new motor vehicle engine which was manufactured or sold in violation of the regulations.

Provided for inspection by HEW officials of factories, warehouses and other premises where vehicles are held prior to sale to ascertain compliance with the regulations.

In cases of air pollution affecting a foreign country, directed the Secretary to call a conference of state and local air pollution agencies in the area where the pollution originates and to invite the affected foreign country to participate in the conference; authorized the Attorney General to bring suit on behalf of the United States if the conference and subsequent proceedings failed to prompt action to abate the pollution. (Similar procedures were already available under the Clean Air Act in cases of pollution originating in one state and affecting another.)

Authorized research on control of automotive pollutants as part of HEW's air pollution research program.

Authorized construction of a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory.

Solid Waste Disposal Act. Specified that the purpose of the new Act was to begin a national research and development program for new and improved methods of solid waste disposal and to provide technical and financial aid to state and local governments in developing, establishing and conducting solid waste disposal programs.

Directed the HEW Secretary to conduct and encourage research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys and studies about solid waste disposal. Authorized the Secretary to carry out these responsibilities in various ways, including:

Grants-in-aid to (or contracts with) public and private agencies and institutions and individuals for research and training projects (limited amounts obligated under the provision to 25 percent of the amount appropriated annually for the Act -- see below).

Grants to state, municipal, interstate and intermunicipal agencies for solid waste demonstration projects, with the following restrictions: limited the federal share of such projects to not more than two-thirds of the cost; restricted such spending to a maximum of 12.5 percent in any one state; prohibited such grants to municipalities without adequate laws controlling pollution by disposal of solid wastes; required the Secretary to consult with the Governors of the affected states, or an official designated by them, before making such grants available.

Authorized use of up to 10 percent of annual appropriations under the Solid Waste Disposal Act for grants to state or interstate air pollution control agencies for up to two-thirds of the cost of solid waste disposal surveys and planning.

Required that any information, copyrights, patents, etc., resulting from research and development financed by appropriations under the Act, be made freely available to the public.

Authorized appropriations for the Waste Disposal Act of $20 million annually in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Aug. 31 reported S 306 (H Rept 899) with amendments.

Changes in Senate Bill. The Committee made the following major changes in the Senate version of S 306:

● The Committee deleted the deadlines provided in the Senate version for establishment of standards for automotive exhaust emissions. Instead, the Secretary of HEW was directed to develop standards "as soon as practicable" and to set the deadlines for compliance "after consideration of the period reasonably necessary for industry compliance."

● Instead of factory inspection by HEW officials to insure compliance with the standards for automotive exhaust emissions, the Committee provided that sample vehicles could be submitted to HEW, which would issue a certificate of compliance to cover all vehicles of the same production model.

● The Committee directed that special attention be given to developing improved, low-cost techniques for reducing sulfur-oxide emissions from sulfur-containing fuels. But it eliminated a provision for an Air Pollution Control Laboratory.

● The Committee authorized appropriations of $96,480,000 over four years for the automotive air pollution control program and the solid waste disposal research program, with the bulk of the funds going to the latter. It split responsibility for the solid waste disposal program between the Departments of HEW and the Interior. The Senate had authorized $40 million over two years for the solid waste disposal program, under HEW alone.

Majority Views. The report said the technical knowledge and skills to reduce motor vehicle pollution were currently available and public concern with pollution was clearly increasing. The report said, "It is apparent that the establishment of federal standards...is preferable to regulation by individual states. The high rate of mobility of automobiles suggests that anything short of nationwide control would scarcely be adequate."

On the need to improve techniques for reducing sulfur oxide emissions, the report said, "The oxides of sulfur are one of the most widespread of all classes of air pollutants and they are among the most injurious to human health and the most damaging to property and vegetation." (Major sources of sulfur oxide emissions are soft coal and residual fuel oil, both of which were widely used to heat buildings and, in the case of coal, to fuel steam-electric generating plants. Existing techniques for controlling pollution by such fuels were considered by industry to be prohibitively expensive.)

The report criticized as too stringent a standard being considered by the Budget Bureau for permissible sulfur oxide emissions from new federal installations. The proposed standard had been attacked by coal companies and residual fuel oil importers, who said that as a practical matter, it would "eliminate the use of coal or imported residual fuel oil in new federal installations" and force the use of natural gas. (See box)

The report included a letter to the Committee from Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary of HEW, saying that the Budget Bureau and HEW had concluded that "sulfur dioxide standards for federal installations should not be promulgated at this time, but that further consideration and study will be necessary."

Solid waste disposal, although a less recognized area, was not a lesser health problem, the report said. "The dimensions of the problem are staggering. Available data indicate that current production of solid wastes in urban communities amounts to a half billion pounds daily," and this total would triple by 1980. It said the problem could not be met without federal assistance,

Pollution at Federal Sites

Efforts were made in both the Executive Branch and in Congress during 1965 to establish air pollution controls for new federal installations. Although no final action was taken, standards were expected to be issued in 1966.

A heated controversy surrounded the 1965 efforts to establish the federal-installation standards by administrative action. The Bureau of the Budget in July 1964 issued a directive requiring design and construction estimates for new federal buildings to include air and water pollution control systems. The directive could not be put into effect, however, until standards were approved. Toward this end, the Public Health Service in December 1964 drafted air pollution control standards and submitted them to the Budget Bureau for approval. The proposed standards, regarded by the coal and oil industries as unnecessarily stiff, drew considerable criticism and the Budget Bureau took no action on them during 1965. (However, President Johnson Nov. 17 issued an Executive Order establishing water standards at federal sites. See p. 744)

The proposed PHS air pollution standards limited emission of sulfur dioxide released in the air to not more than one pound of oxide per million BTU heat input for all new federal installations in certain large metropolitan areas. This meant that oil and coal burned by new federal facilities could not have a sulfur content of more than 0.7 percent.

The oil and coal industries vigorously opposed the standards. The coal industry claimed that too much of the coal being mined currently would not meet the standards and that efforts to refine substandard coal would be prohibitively expensive. The oil industry held similar views about its product. In addition, the industries feared that such standards eventually would be extended to existing federal structures and by other levels of government to existing and new structures, private as well as public. The industries wanted the Government to provide funds for research on reducing the sulfur content of fuels.

Joseph E. Moody, president of the National Coal Policy Conference Inc., June 16 said that the standards "would rule out coal as a fuel for use in power generation (and) could jeopardize the nation's supply of low cost electricity." Moody said the standards would exclude about 96 percent of the total U.S. coal supply.

The Interior Department's Bureau of Mines reportedly was opposed to the PHS order.

(In his 1966 Economic Message to Congress, President Johnson Jan. 27, 1966, said he would issue an Executive Order covering air pollution from federal installations.)

In Congress in 1965, the Senate March 25 by a voice vote passed a bill (S 560) which authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set both air and water pollution control standards for all federal installations. No action occurred in the House.

since the disposal of solid wastes was straining the resources of state and local agencies. As few technological advances had been made in this field in recent years, there was a primary need for a federally-financed national research program, the report concluded.

Minority Views. Republican Reps. William L. Springer (Ill.), J. Arthur Younger (Calif.), Samuel L. Devine (Ohio), James Harvey (Mich.), Ancher Nelsen (Minn.), Willard S. Curtin (Pa.), and Glenn Cunningham (Neb.) agreed that the bill reported seemed "sensible" and "fair to all" as far as air pollution problems were concerned. As far as the solid waste proposals were concerned, they said, whatever needed to be done in this area by federal departments could be "done without more authority or the expenditure of an additional $92.5 million." They said the problem was essentially a "function of state, regional, and local agencies...no case has been made for federal action or the expenditure of funds in this field."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 24 passed S 306 by a 294-4 roll-call vote. Voting against the bill were Robert Dole (R Kan.), Paul Findley (R Ill.), W.R. Poage (D Texas) and Graham Purcell (D Texas). (For voting, see chart p. 1008)

Prior to passage, the House defeated by an 80-220 roll-call vote a motion to recommit the bill to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with instructions to delete the solid waste provisions. A floor amendment to delete these provisions had been rejected earlier by a 29-101 standing vote.

The measure was passed as rewritten by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with only one minor amendment accepted on the floor.

The one floor amendment accepted, which was offered by Emilio Q. Daddario (D Conn.), required that federal officials in carrying out a patent provision in the bill follow an existing Government patent policy. The committee patent provisions replaced a Senate patent provision. (See p. 887)

Most of the debate centered around the section on solid wastes. In defense of the section, Oren Harris (D Ark.) said, "What is the use of having a beautification program...if at the same time we are going to permit a situation to exist where there is no proper method for dealing with...rubbish."

Harris added that "it is not the intention (of the Act) to take over the problem of waste disposal. The program is designed to find new ways, methods and techniques of disposing of solid wastes."

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) criticized the authorization of $92.5 million for solid waste disposal research: "It is very clear...that there is no coordination of this suggested program here and of the programs that exist."

PROVISIONS -- See final provisions.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Sept. 24 -- Emilio Q. Daddario (D Conn.) -- Require federal officials in carrying out the patent provision of the bill to follow a Government patent policy promulgated by President Kennedy on Oct. 10, 1963. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Sept. 24 -- Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.) -- Delete the Solid Waste Disposal Act provisions from the bill. Standing vote, 29-101.

Final Action

The Senate Oct. 1 by voice vote concurred in House amendments to S 306.

In signing the bill into law (PL 89-272) on Oct. 20, Mr. Johnson said, "We made a hopeful beginning toward solving this (pollution) problem with the Clean Air Act of 1963. Today, with the signing of the Clean Air Act Amendments and the Solid Waste Disposal Act, we are redoubling our efforts." He added, "This Act will require all 1968 model automobiles -- including the foreign models that are sold here -- to meet federal control standards for exhaust."

CAR POLLUTION STANDARDS SET

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare March 29, 1966, published final standards limiting discharge of two air pollutants from the exhaust systems of new motor vehicles or motor vehicle engines. The standards also required automobile manufacturers to eliminate any existing crankcase blowby emission of pollutants in their engines.

The standards applied to most new gasoline powered motor vehicles and engines, beginning with the 1968 model year. The standards did not apply to (1) motor vehicles with an engine cylinder displacement of less than 50 cubic inches, (2) motorcycles, and (3) large commercial vehicles (over one-half ton). Industry spokesmen estimated that devices to control pollution emission would add from $10 to $50 to the price of 1968 models, depending on the engine size of the model and on the type of control device adopted by individual manufacturers.

The standards were published in accordance with PL 89-272. HEW had published draft standards Dec. 31, 1965.

In an introduction to the final standards published in the Federal Register, HEW said comments from foreign and domestic automobile manufacturers had indicated that the draft standards set unduly severe regulations on small automobile engines. Accordingly, the standards were revised to account for three engine-size categories. Other revisions were also made.

The final standards were very similar to automobile exhaust standards adopted by California in 1964. The California standards took effect in 1965, for most 1966 model automobiles sold in that state.

STANDARDS -- The HEW standards regulated discharge of two air pollutants: hydrocarbons, an ingredient in the formation of photochemical smog which can produce discomfort, eye irritation and plant damage; and carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas. Discharge of these pollutants was to be regulated on either a parts per million or percentage of volume basis, over an engine "life" of 100,000 miles of normal operation in an urban area. Discharge limits:

1. For vehicles with an engine cylinder displacement of 50-100 cubic inches, the limits were 410 parts per million of hydrocarbons, and 2.3 percent by volume of carbon monoxide.

2. For vehicles with an engine cylinder displacement in excess of 100 cubic inches but not more than 140 cubic inches, the limits were 350 parts per million of hydrocarbons, and 2.0 percent by volume of carbon monoxide.

3. For vehicles with an engine cylinder displacement of more than 140 cubic inches, the limits were 275

parts per million of hydrocarbons, and 1.5 percent by volume of carbon monoxide.

(Most imported cars, such as Volkswagens and Simcas, were in the first category. Some imported cars were in the second and third categories. Domestically made cars almost without exception were in the third category, as were half-ton and smaller pick-up trucks.)

HEW also set standards for testing new engines, procedures for issuing compliance certificates, and appeals procedures in case of HEW determination that an engine type had not met exhaust standards.

Standards for Government Cars. The General Services Administration, the Federal Government's main purchasing agent, Jan. 26, 1965, published an order which specified that, beginning with the 1967 model year, motor vehicles purchased by it would have to have exhaust pollution control equipment and 16 safety features listed in the order. The only other large Government purchaser of automobiles was the military -- not covered by the order. Legislation enacted in 1964 (PL 88-515) authorized the standards for vehicles purchased by the Federal Government. (For list of requirements, see 1964 Almanac p. 273.)

The GSA requirement on exhaust emissions was based on standards set in 1964 by California. Exhausts from engines could not contain more than 275 parts per million of hydrocarbons and 1.5 percent carbon monoxide. The final version of the GSA standards was published June 30.

OTHER RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Auto Safety, Pollution Tax. An unsuccessful attempt was made in the Senate in June to force automobile manufacturers to install safety and pollution control devices in all cars beginning with the 1968 model year. The attempt was made by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) during consideration of a bill (HR 8371) to reduce or eliminate $4.7 billion in federal excise taxes, including those on the purchase of automobiles. The Administration had proposed eliminating the 10 percent automobile tax. The Senate adopted a Ribicoff amendment which made elimination of 4 percent of the existing tax contingent upon manufacturers' installing the same safety and pollution-control devices which the General Services Administration in January required on automobiles purchased by the Federal Government. Ribicoff's amendment was dropped from the final bill by Senate-House conferees. (See story p. 835)

Pollution Tax Proposed. The President's Science Advisory Committee Nov. 5 recommended that the Federal Government consider instituting a tax on those who pollute the country's air, water and land. The Committee suggested a system of "effluent charges" to tax polluters and a tax on junk automobiles to cut down on the number of auto junkyards. In a statement issued with the report, Mr. Johnson said he had asked the appropriate federal departments and agencies to study the Committee's recommendations and "report to me on the ways in which we can move to cope with the problems." Mr. Johnson added, "We will need increased basic research in a variety of specific areas, including soil pollution and the effects of air pollutants on man. I intend to give high priority to increasing the numbers and quality of the scientists and engineers working on problems related to the control and management of pollution."

LEAD, ZINC SUBSIDIES

HR 5842 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 362) May 20, 1965.
- Passed by voice vote of the House June 7.
- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 757) Sept. 20.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Sept. 22.

PL 89-238 -- Signed into law Oct. 5.

Congress in 1965 enacted legislation (HR 5842 -- PL 89-238) extending the Lead-Zinc Small Producers Stabilization Act of 1961 (PL 87-347) for four years, through Dec. 31, 1969.

The bill also provided for stabilization payments in a calendar year on up to 1,200 tons each of lead and zinc for any one producer (current law limited payments to 600 tons of each metal); limited to $2.5 million the total amount of payments in any one year; and redefined "small domestic producers" to simplify administrative procedures, with an additional stipulation that any firm which was a subsidiary of or controlled by a large producer was excluded from the program. The effective date of the bill was Jan. 1, 1966.

Under the 1961 Act, small domestic producers of lead and zinc were paid a subsidy for what they produced based on the difference between the current market price of lead and zinc and the statutory stabilization price of 14-1/2 cents per pound. The current price was 14-1/2 cents per pound or more; therefore, no payments were being made.

The 1961 Act also authorized payments of $16,500,000 over a four-year period; actual payments amounted to $2,132,305. Under HR 5842, payments over the next four-year period would not exceed $10 million.

The Senate report stated that a "long-term solution to the problems in the lead-zinc industry resulting from violent price fluctuations and their effect on production must be developed for the benefit of the entire industry and the country." In addition, the report said the 1961 Act itself "needs to be broadened" so that its benefits would extend to the bona fide small producers not currently eligible. The current requirement, the report said, that at least 50 percent of a mine's production be lead and zinc had excluded "many bona fide producers of lead and zinc in states where such metals are found for the most part in conjunction with other metals." The Interior Department supported the bill in a May 7 letter to the Committee. (1961 Almanac p. 489; 1963 Almanac p. 466)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 8 -- In a report requested by President Johnson, the Tariff Commission strongly criticized the existing quotas on lead and zinc imports. Imposed by executive order of President Eisenhower in 1958, the quotas limited imports to 80 percent of the yearly average for the period 1953-57. The Commission said whereas the quotas were imposed when domestic producers were suffering from depressed prices, the producers' competitive position had improved and "most domestic producers will probably be in a stronger position to meet future import competition without import quota restrictions than in the past." It added that the rigid quotas had often placed supply problems on domestic smelters who relied on imports of ores from abroad, because some countries could not export enough lead and zinc to fill their quotas and meet U.S. demands.

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$1.1 BILLION APPALACHIA AID BILL APPROVED

S 3 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 13) Jan. 27, 1965.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate on a 62-22 roll-call vote Feb. 1. (See p. 1025)
- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 51) Feb. 17.
- Passed by the House on a 257-165 roll-call vote March 3. (See p. 940)

PL 89-4 -- Signed into law March 9.

Passage of S 3, President Johnson's Appalachian Regional Development Act, authorized $1,092,400,000 for the development of the economically depressed 12-state Appalachian region. The Act was the first Great Society measure to clear the 89th Congress. President Johnson proposed the assistance program in 1964, and at a news conference in November of that year said that Appalachian aid was a high priority item which should receive quick attention in 1965.

Although the Senate approved an Appalachian bill in 1964, by a 45-13 roll call, the House did not act on a companion bill. Supporters in the House said a majority favored the program, but it was not certain that enough members could be produced in the closing days of the 88th Congress to approve the measure.

The 1965 bill, slightly amended in the Senate and passed without change by the House, was opposed by a majority of Republicans in both chambers.

Republicans called S 3 "a boondoggle" and "pork barrel" and charged that the White House had ordered the Democrats to get the bill through the House without change to avoid its going back to the Senate and perhaps to a conference.

The purpose of the Appalachia-aid bill was to help the Appalachia region, one of the nation's poorest, to emerge permanently from a condition of backwardness and poverty. Toward this end, the bill relied on two major approaches: (1) creation of a federal-state regional commission to help draw up coordinated regional economic development plans for the area; and (2) authorization of special federal financial aid to help the area obtain the primary public facilities needed as a basis for economic expansion (such as roads and health facilities), and to help the area restore some of the natural resources ravaged by neglect and misuse (such as timber and water resources and land ruined by strip mining or poor agricultural practices).

S 3 established an Appalachian Regional Commission to coordinate the projects authorized by the bill and to develop an economic program for 360 counties with a population of about 16 million persons. The area covered all of West Virginia and portions of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. In addition, S 3 allowed the Commission to add 13 New York counties to the program. Inclusion of these counties was announced by the Commission Aug. 18, thus adding a 12th state to the program.

The bill authorized a total of $840 million in federal grants over the six-year period ending June 30, 1971, to pay up to 70 percent of the cost of building 2,350 miles of development highways and 1,000 miles of local access roads in the region. The Appalachian states would contribute a minimum of $360 million for the highways. These highways would be in addition to all other highways built with assistance received under other federal road programs. In addition to the road funds, S 3 authorized a variety of special projects (in addition to any projects which might be undertaken under other existing federal programs) including construction of health facilities and vocational schools, land improvement, reclamation of mining areas and development of timber and water resources. The bill authorized $252.4 million to cover the federal contributions to these projects during the first two years of the program (through the end of fiscal 1967). Additional funds would be authorized later for subsequent years.

The bill provided that the Appalachian Regional Development Act would terminate July 1, 1971. Total federal expenditures for the six-year program (including both the initial $1,092,400,000 authorizations and the additional funds to be sought after fiscal 1967) were expected to be about $2 billion.

Related Developments

Co-Chairmen Appointed. In accord with provisions of the bill calling for the Appalachian Regional Commission to be headed by two co-chairmen -- one a "federal co-chairman" to be named by the President, and the other a "state co-chairman" to be named by the participating states--President Johnson appointed as the federal co-chairman John L. Sweeney, former chairman of the Federal Development Planning Committee for Appalachia. Sweeney was confirmed by the Senate April 1. The participating states April 19 named Georgia Gov. Carl E. Sanders (D) as the state co-chairman. He was succeeded as state co-chairman July 1 by Kentucky Gov. Edward T. Breathitt (D).

Funds Provided. To get the Appalachia-aid program under way, President Johnson requested an appropriation of $362,636,000, and Congress in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1965 (HR 7091--PL 89-16), signed into law April 30, provided nearly all he asked--$349,688,000. The largest items in the appropriation were $200 million for highways, $45 million for grant-in-aid supplements, $21 million for hospital construction and $16 million for restoration of mining areas. In most cases, the funds in HR 7091 were intended to carry the program to the end of fiscal 1966. Additional appropriations were to be made later, after the initial funds provided in the supplemental bill were used up.

Commission Actions. In its first broad action, the Appalachian Regional Commission May 12 recommended 992 miles of Appalachian development highway corridors, at an eventual cost of $485 million. The Commission also recommended an immediate start on mining area restoration, sewage treatment works and vocational area facilities.

Similar General Legislation. Congress later in 1965, at President Johnson's request, passed the Public Works and Economic Development Act (S 1648 -- PL 89-136), which authorized programs for various other "underdeveloped" or depressed areas of the nation similar to that provided for Appalachia in S 3. (See story p. 798.)

Provisions

As signed into law, S 3, the Appalachian Regional Development Act, contained the following provisions:

Title I - Appalachian Regional Commission. Created an Appalachian Regional Commission composed of one federal member, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and the governor or his representative from each state covered by the act. Decisions would require the approval of the federal representative and a majority of the state representatives. The Commission would prepare programs for the economic development of the region, conduct research, formulate interstate compacts, encourage private investment in the area and formation of local development districts, coordinate Appalachian programs, provide a forum for discussion of Appalachian policy and make recommendations to the President and the states regarding the program. The bill provided $2.2 million for the administrative expenses of the Commission through June 30, 1967, after which the expenses would be shared equally by the Federal Government and the states, plus $200,000 for the staff of the federal member (also called the "federal co-chairman"). (These funds would come out of the total of $252.4 million authorized in Title IV, below.)

Title II - Special Appalachian Programs. Authorized appropriations of $840 million over the period ending June 30, 1971, for construction of up to 2,350 miles of development highways in the region and -- in addition -- up to 1,000 miles of local access road. The Commission would recommend the location of the highways and roads, and state members of the Commission would be required to consult with their state highway departments before voting on road plans. The Secretary of Commerce would approve, reject or modify the recommendations.

Permitted the states, in building the roads, to give preference to local mineral resources; and permitted the Secretary of Commerce to require the use of coal derivatives in construction of up to 10 percent of the roads. Federal aid to any road project could not exceed 50 percent of the cost, except where the Secretary of Commerce determined--on the basis of Commission recommendations--that a higher percentage was needed to further the purposes of the Act, in which case the federal share could go as high as 70 percent.

Authorized various other special programs (as described below) and provided the amounts shown to cover the costs of such programs through June 30, 1967. (These amounts would come out of the $252.4 million authorized in Title IV, below.)

- Authorized up to $41 million in grants for construction of multicounty demonstration health facilities, including hospitals and diagnostic and treatment centers. Grants for construction could not exceed 80 percent of the project cost. Authorized up to $28 million for operation of health facilities during the first two years of operation. Federal grants for operation could cover up to 100 percent of the costs during the first two years of operation and up to 50 percent the following three years. No grants for operation would be made thereafter. *(Continued on next page)*

Funds Authorized

As signed into law, S 3 authorized $1,092,400,000 in federal aid to Appalachia. All the aid funds authorized in the bill were to be in addition to any federal assistance Appalachia-area states and local government agencies were receiving under existing national programs of similar character.

Of the total provided by S 3, $840 million was for special highway construction projects and was intended to cover the entire period (slightly over six years) from the enactment of the bill to its expiration on June 30, 1971. (These funds would come from appropriations from general revenues, not from the Federal Highway Trust Fund.)

The remaining $252.4 million provided by S 3 was for a variety of special projects, and was intended to cover the costs of these projects only from passage of the bill to June 30, 1967, a little over two years. Additional authorizations would be required for these projects over the final four years of the Act (June 30, 1967, to June 30, 1971).

The figures below give a breakdown of authorizations in the final bill by purpose and period of time covered. It should be noted that the Administration's initial version of S 3, as introduced, contained authorizations identical to the final ones shown below, with two exceptions: the initial Administration version did not carry $200,000 for the federal co-chairman's staff; and it authorized only $21.5 million for mining area restoration (instead of the $36.5 million carried by the final version of the bill). The final bill, with its total of $1,092,400,000 in authorizations, thus was $15.2 million greater than the initial Administration request of $1,077,200,000.

Purpose of Funds	Period Covered	Total Authorized for Period
Highway construction	To June 30, 1971	$ 840,000,000
Expenses of Appalachian Commission	To June 30, 1967	2,200,000
Federal Co-chairman's staff	To June 30, 1967	200,000
Demonstration health facilities - construction	To June 30, 1967	41,000,000
Demonstration health facilities - operations	To June 30, 1967	28,000,000
Conservation	To June 30, 1967	17,000,000
Timber aid	To June 30, 1967	5,000,000
Mining area restoration	To June 30, 1967	36,500,000
Water resource survey	To June 30, 1967	5,000,000
Vocational education facilities	To June 30, 1967	16,000,000
Sewage treatment works	To June 30, 1967	6,000,000
Grant-in-aid supplements	To June 30, 1967	90,000,000
Expenses of local development districts, research	To June 30, 1967	5,500,000
	TOTAL	$1,092,400,000

Authorized up to $17 million in grants to control and prevent erosion and sediment damages in the region and to promote the conservation and development of soil and water resources. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to enter into conservation agreements of up to 10 years with landowners. Grants to any landowner could not exceed 80 percent of the costs of improving and developing not more than 50 acres of land.

Authorized up to $5 million for fiscal 1966-67 for loans to establish timber development organizations, which would carry out programs to improve timber productivity and quality. The loans would cover up to 50 percent of the initial costs of the organizations. The Secretary of Agriculture would provide technical assistance to the organizations.

Authorized up to $36.5 million in grants to states to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines, to reclaim and rehabilitate existing strip and surface mines, to extinguish underground and outcrop mine fires and expand and accelerate fish and wildlife restoration projects in connection with mining area restoration. The grants could not exceed 75 percent of the costs and could only be used for projects on publicly owned land. (Reclamation of privately owned strip-mined areas was barred until authorized by law after completion of a study of the problem of strip-mined lands that was provided for in the bill.) The bill required the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive, long-range study for the purposes of reclaiming and rehabilitating strip-and surface-mining areas in the United States. The Secretary's study and recommendations would be completed for submission to Congress by the President by July 1, 1967.

Authorized the Secretary of the Army to prepare a plan for the development, control and efficient use of water and related resources in the region; authorized up to $5 million for the study, which would be completed for submission to Congress by the President by Dec. 31, 1968.

MODIFICATIONS OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

Authorized up to $16 million in grants to supplement Vocational Education Act funds for construction, in the Appalachian region, of vocational schools.

Authorized a supplement of up to $6 million in grants for construction of sewage treatment works authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Amended the Housing Act of 1954 to make the Appalachian Regional Commission an eligible agency to receive comprehensive planning grants under that Act.

Authorized up to $90 million for a special fund to be established by the Secretary of Commerce to increase the federal share under existing grant-in-aid programs to permit Appalachian communities and states to take advantage of the programs. The federal contribution for any of these programs could not exceed 80 percent of the cost. The authorization was limited to those federal programs that provided grant funds for construction and equipment of facilities and acquisition of land and not for operation. The grant-in-aid programs included such legislation as the Library Services Act, Federal Airport Act, National Defense Education Act of 1958 and Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Provided that no state would be eligible for the federal Appalachian program unless state expenditures for benefit of the Appalachian area within the state were maintained at a specified level; provided that no project in the program could be undertaken within a state without the state's consent; provided that no funds would be authorized for projects that would relocate facilities from one area to another.

Barred use of funds under the Act to build industrial and commercial facilities, electric power facilities or gas facilities.

Title III - Administration. Defined the local units to which the Commission would extend assistance through the state governments; provided that local development districts would have to be certified by the state governments.

Authorized up to $5.5 million for initial administrative expenses of local development districts and for research grants to public or private organizations to further the purposes of the Act. Grants to the local development districts could cover no more than 75 percent of their expenses in any one fiscal year and could not be made to any one district for a period in excess of three years. Patents, processes, information and similar results of work done under the federal research grants would be available freely to the public.

Provided that applications for benefits under the Act could be made only by a state, a political subdivision of a state or a local development district.

Permitted such benefits to be extended only for programs and projects approved by the Commission and by the state member of the Commission from the area involved.

Title IV - Appropriations and Miscellaneous. Authorized appropriations of $252.4 million in the period from enactment of the bill to June 30, 1967, for the programs enumerated in all the sections of the bill except the section providing highway funds. (The $840 million in appropriations authorized for highways was in addition to the $252.4 million. The $252.4 million total figure included $200,000 for administrative expenses of the office of the federal representative on the Commission.)

Applied the prevailing wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act to construction work receiving federal aid under the bill.

Designated 360 counties in 11 states as eligible for assistance under the Act. Directed the Commission to consider--in consultation with New York's Governor or an official designated by him--whether a group of southern New York counties "contiguous" to the Appalachian region (including other counties next to the immediately contiguous counties) should be brought into the program and to invite the state to join if the Commission decided the addition would further the purposes of the act.

Provided that the Act would terminate July 1, 1971.

Background

REFERENCES -- For detailed history of proposals for Appalachia aid prior to 1965, see 1964 Almanac p. 288.

Governors of Appalachian states became concerned in the late 1950s with the depressed economic conditions in the Appalachian region and began holding joint meetings to discuss their common problems. This led to the formation of the Conference of Appalachian Governors May 20, 1960, at Annapolis, Md., at a meeting called by Gov. J. Millard Tawes (D Md.).

The Conference, Oct. 18, 1960, meeting at Lexington, Ky., issued a resolution calling for a "special regional program of development" involving "local, state and federal governments, and both public and private forces."

Following additional studies, including one submitted to President Johnson April 9, 1964, by an Appalachian Regional (Study) Commission appointed one year earlier by the late President John F. Kennedy, Mr. Johnson April 28, 1964, sent Congress a request to authorize special aid to the region.

The Senate Sept. 25, 1964, by a 45-13 roll call, passed an Appalachia bill hewing closely to Mr. Johnson's requests and providing $1.1 billion over a six-year period.

But the bill failed to reach the House floor in 1964, although reported by the House Public Works Committee and cleared for floor debate by the Rules Committee. As a result, both the Senate and House bills died when the 88th Congress adjourned. The President at a Nov. 28, 1964, press conference indicated that Appalachia aid would be a top priority for his Administration in the 89th Congress which was to convene in January 1965.

Subsequently, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) Jan. 6, 1965, introduced the Administration's new Appalachia-aid bill (S 3) calling for $1,077,200,000 in federal aid authorizations, and President Johnson in his Jan. 25 Budget Message asked for its enactment. House Public Works Committee Chairman George H. Fallon (D Md.) introduced the House version of the Administration bill (HR 4).

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 19 and 21 on S 3.

As introduced, S 3 made three major changes from the bill passed by the Senate in 1964: (1) The addition of 500 miles of local access roads, bringing the total of local roads to 1,000 miles. Development roads would remain at 2,350 miles, and total cost of the road program would still be $840 million. An Administration official explained that local roads would cost only about half of original estimates because some states planned to build local roads of lower standards. (2) Introduction of a $17 million land improvement and erosion control program to replace a $17 million pastureland development program deleted from the 1964 bill by the Senate due to opposition from cattle interests. (3) Restricting timber development organizations (TDO) to nonprofit corporations. TDOs would be cooperative groups of landowners carrying out timber improvement programs.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 19 -- John L. Sweeney, chairman of the Federal Development Planning Committee for Appalachia under the Commerce Department, emphasized that the primary responsibility for projects under the Act would rest with the states and that all projects must be approved by the state involved. "Coordination will be the key word of the Appalachian Regional Commission (the federal-state body that would supervise the program) -- coordination among the Appalachian states, the federal agencies, the private and public institutions of the region and local communities and organizations."

Sweeney said: "The neglect which has determined the present condition of Appalachia cannot be allowed to continue.... This legislation seeks to provide for Appalachia not the means for support, but more important, the tools for development."

North Carolina Gov. Dan K. Moore (D) endorsed S 3 "as a means to help the people of our Appalachian area help themselves." He said the road-building proposals "strike at the very heart of the problem" and that the federal-state effort "would provide a joint approach which should prove most valuable."

Hamilton K. Pyles, deputy chief, U.S. Forest Service, said the timber development organizations could be an "effective vehicle for helping small owners...improve the productivity and quality of their woodlands." He said the landowners would determine the character of the TDOs, which could seek physical consolidation of woodlands and purchase land from owners wishing to sell.

Dr. James G. Yoho, professor of forest economics, Duke University, said the TDOs resembled forest cooperatives, which had a long history of failure. He suggested that the chances of success for the TDOs would be enhanced if Agricultural Conservation Program funds from the Agriculture Department were available for a "significant portion of the costs of their forest improvement work." But he doubted that the increased timber supply that could be generated by the TDOs would help Appalachia unless a way was found to stimulate demand for forest products. He suggested that the Regional Commission be given power to encourage consolidation and improvement of wood processing industries in the Appalachian region. He also favored encouragement of more applied research in the forest products industris.

H.S. Mersereau, representing the Forest Industries Council (lumber, pulpwood and paper industries), questioned the power of TDOs to acquire forest lands. "We... wonder how this organization can help individual timber growers secure the best market for their products if the TDO is purchasing its own forest lands and growing and marketing substantial volumes of its own timber in competition with those of its clients."

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), a Committee member and co-sponsor of S 3, said he also opposed the woodland-acquiring power because it could result in the small landowner losing a vital source of income.

Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement (D) endorsed S 3.

Jan. 21 -- Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) spoke in behalf of his amendment to include in the bill an economic development program for sections of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. (See below) He said there was "a striking similarity" between the depressed conditions in Appalachia and the Upper Great Lakes area.

Gov. William W. Scranton (R Pa.) said S 3 did not include adequate authorization for reclaiming strip-mined areas and eliminating water pollution from acid mine drainage. He recommended that an additional $15 million be included in the bill for these purposes and that strip mine reclamation projects be started immediately after enactment of the bill.

Kentucky Gov. Edward T. Breathitt (D) said, "In a region with as much need and deprivation as Appalachia, it is almost superfluous to say that this program is more necessary now than a year ago. Unfortunately, this actually is the situation.... While it might appear that this legislation is special action to favor some at the expense of the majority, I think the Appalachian approach to regional problems will pay dividends to other parts of these United States.... The total outlay requested in this bill is small...compared to the possible gains to be realized."

Georgia Gov. Carl E. Sanders (D) said state initiative was behind the Appalachian program. "I am sure that the

other governors of the Appalachian states share my conviction that this program will become the Nation's outstanding example of local-state-federal cooperation." However, Sanders said he was concerned that the federal representatives on the Appalachian Regional Commission would be full-time personnel while the state representatives might be only part-time personnel. He recommended that S 3 require that the state representatives work full time on the Commission.

Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.), a co-sponsor of S 3, said the program was "essential to the economic future" of the three Maryland counties covered.

Rep. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.) said the program would meet the basic needs of the Appalachian area and give the region "a substantial push forward."

West Virginia Gov. Hulett C. Smith (D) endorsed the bill but suggested (1) that additional federal matching funds be provided to assure that the 1,000 miles of local access roads would be of high quality; if the additional funds were not provided, then only 500 miles of local roads should be built; (2) that a study be made of all natural resources in the region instead of just the coal industry; (3) that $100 million for Accelerated Public Works projects be authorized for Appalachia; (4) that grants be provided for Appalachian communities with a population of less than 25,000 to enable them to hire administrators to initiate urban renewal programs; (5) that a total of $300 million be authorized for the next five or six years to supplement existing federal grant-in-aid programs for the benefit of Appalachia. S 3 authorized $90 million for this purpose to cover fiscal 1966 and 1967.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), a member of the Committee, objected to Gov. Smith's suggestion that $100 million be authorized for Accelerated Public Works projects in Appalachia alone. He said the Accelerated Public Works program should be for the entire nation.

Robert Holcomb, president, National Independent Coal Operators Assn., said the bill provided no direct aid to the coal industry, which was "the one industry capable of bringing prosperity back to large regions of Appalachia." He asked that $5 million be authorized for setting up cooperative agencies that would carry out programs to achieve improved coal productivity and increased return for coal operators. The agencies would be similar to the proposed timber development organizations.

Virginia Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. (D) submitted a statement summarizing the conditions in Virginia's Appalachian counties and action taken by the state to help these counties. The value of the Appalachian program "is that it represents a concerted effort in attempting to alleviate the conditions found in the Appalachian region," he said. "...The necessary essentials for improving the development potential of Appalachia are covered by the Act."

Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes (R) submitted a request that four more Ohio counties, Carroll, Coshocton, Holmes and Tuscarawas, be added to the 24 Ohio counties already included in the bill.

The National Assn. of Manufacturers (NAM) submitted a statement criticizing the proposed aid program. It said "the best hope for the Appalachian region is for further investment in job-creating facilities by private business" and that the Government should take steps, such as another tax cut, to encourage the expansion of job-producing, private enterprises. "It is by...decentralized and voluntary type of action, rather than by the intrusion of federal bureaucracy, that economic growth has been achieved in the country at large and is being achieved in Appalachia," the statement said. "The approach represented by S 3 might well impede, rather than assist, progress along these lines." The NAM charged that the proposed program would "create temporary artificial market forces" which eventually would lead to economic waste, would discourage local initiative and would be dominated by the Federal Government.

The statement also said that private capital was moving into Appalachia more and more because of available manpower and natural resources. It concluded that the "economic picture makes it difficult to see any justification for identifying this as a separate region for development -- to the neglect of all others."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 15 -- Sen. Hart introduced in the Senate an amendment to S 3 to initiate an economic development program for an 80-county area covering Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The amendment provided authorization of $10 million for fiscal 1966 to set up an Upper Great Lakes Development Authority. The Authority would authorize studies in resource, industrial, community and economic development; coordinate local, state and federal efforts; develop plans for land use and public works; encourage private investment and formation of local development districts and formulate for Congress a program of development projects. An immediate specific project would be the preparation of plans for a "Lake Superior Scenic Highway."

Jan. 19 -- Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) introduced an amendment to S 3 to authorize immediate planning for the economic development of up to six other depressed areas in the United States. The amendment would establish in the Executive Office of the President a Regional Action Plan Administrator, who would administer the program and designate the regions for which development programs would be made. The regions would have to meet certain criteria, such as having a lagging economy. Each plan could cost no more than $2.5 million and would be completed within 18 months of passage of the Appalachian bill. The amendment authorized a total of $10 million for the plans.

Sen. Nelson said his amendment might apply to the upper Great Lakes area, the Ozarks, the northwestern mountain regions, upper New England, parts of the Deep South and the high plateau area covering Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Jan. 22 -- Sen. George McGovern (D S.D.) introduced a bill (S 662) to provide an economic development program for North and South Dakota and portions of Wyoming and Montana. The bill provided for an Upper Great Plains Regional Development Commission, which would plan developments in the area, encourage private investment and interstate cooperation, support local development districts, carry out research and formulate federal projects for the area. The measure authorized $10 million annually for the Commission. Projects developed by the Commission would be financed separately.

Bill Reported

The Senate Public Works Committee Jan. 27 reported S 3 (S Rept 13) with minor amendments. As reported, the bill was substantially the same measure as passed by the Senate in 1964 and as requested by Mr. Johnson earlier in 1965.

Majority Views. The Committee approved authorizations totaling $1,092,400,000, which was $15.2 million more than requested by the Administration; $15 million of the increase was for additional strip mine reclamation, sought by Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton.

The Committee also revised S 3 to emphasize land stabilization and erosion and sediment control in the land improvement program and raised from 25 to 50 acres the amount of land on a single farm that would be eligible for land improvement payments. The Committee rejected amendments to expand the economic development program to include other areas but said the Administration had indicated it would ask Congressional action on other regional problems.

Individual Views. Sen. J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) said the bill would "open the floodgates for countless segments" of the country to ask the Federal Government for aid, instead of developing regional self-help programs.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Feb. 1 passed S 3, amended, by a 62-22 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1025) The major floor amendment made it possible for 13 New York counties to become eligible for benefits under the program (see below). As passed by the Senate, the bill authorized $1,092,400,000.

Several proposals to expand the bill to other regions of the country were headed off when Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) told the Senate that the Administration was working on other regional economic development programs that would probably be submitted to Congress "before too many weeks have passed." A Jan. 27 letter from the Budget Bureau to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), which was read into the record during debate, stated that the Administration "intends to propose very shortly, as part of the extension and improvement of the area redevelopment program, measures to encourage and assist regional planning for redevelopment of distressed areas." However, Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) asked for a vote on his amendment to include an economic development program for the Ozarks region. The amendment was rejected by voice vote. Several Senators spoke in behalf of development programs for other areas.

In accord with the plans revealed in debate on S 3, the President later submitted and Congress passed separate legislation providing $3.25 billion for aid to other depressed areas of the nation similar to that provided in S 3 for Appalachia. (See p. 798)

DISCUSSION OF AMENDMENTS

The Senate rejected, 28-56 (D 8-49; R 20-7), an amendment by Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) to delete the land improvement provision which authorized $17 million in federal grants to landowners for soil conservation and erosion control projects. Hruska said the provision was virtually the same section that was deleted from the Appalachia bill by the Senate in 1964. The 1964 section provided grants to assist landowners in developing pastureland for livestock. Hruska said the land improvement program would result in an increase in cattle production and seriously affect the beef industry that already was burdened by overproduction.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) said the land improvement program would result in "transferring pockets of poverty from Appalachia out into the range and cattle country of America."

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.), floor manager of S 3, denied the program would be a "threat" to the beef industry. He said the improved land would probably be used for such things as orchards.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), a co-sponsor of S 3, said the improvement program would be limited to 50 acres per farm and that not much cattle could be raised on that size tract.

The Senate, by voice vote, accepted an amendment by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.) and modified by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) directing the Commission to consider including southern New York in the Appalachian program. Under the amendment, the Commission would consult with the New York Governor in determining whether the area should be brought in. Javits' modification specifically required consultation with the Governor. If the Commission decided the region should be included, it then would invite the state to join the program.

Kennedy listed 13 New York counties with 199,000 families that would be considered. He said the area was a "poor" region and was part of the Appalachian mountain chain. "...The Governor (Nelson A. Rockefeller, R) of my state, regardless of the poverty found in these counties, has not seen fit to agree to their inclusion in the bill," he said.

Cooper said the area perhaps should be included in the program but that the initiative for inclusion should be taken by the state and not by Congress or the Commission. Randolph accepted the amendment.

(The southern tier of New York was included in the original concept of the Appalachian development program, and New York was represented at the initial meetings of Governors from Appalachian states and of the Conference of Appalachian Governors, formed in 1960. A Conference official told CQ that Rockefeller in late 1960 informed the Conference that New York was sympathetic with the program but could not take part on a full-time basis because of other commitments. Rockefeller requested that New York be permitted to send observers to Conference meetings. The Conference, however, decided that all participation should be full time, and New York dropped out of the program.)

The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) that prohibited use of S 3 funds for reclamation of privately owned land damaged by strip-mining operations until a study could be made of the over-all problem of strip-mining.

Lausche said it would be "the height of folly" to use public funds for reclamation of private property. "... The moneys ought not to be spent in restoring land owned by the very entities that destroyed the land," he said. "...Unless my amendment is adopted, the money of taxpayers will be used to reclaim, repair, and make right what the strip miners themselves should have done." The amendment would not prevent reclamation of publicly owned strip-mined areas. Randolph accepted the amendment.

The Senate also accepted by voice vote an amendment by Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.) requiring that the results (such as patents, processes, information) of work done with Government research funds under the program be available freely to the general public. The amendment was similar to one Long added

Jan. 28 to an Administration-backed bill (S 4) that amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (See p. 743)

Long said federal funds should benefit all citizens and not just private interests. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) objected that the amendment would limit the Government in getting "the best qualified sources" for research and development contracts.

VOTING

Senate Democrats in 1965 voted for S 3 by a 51-7 margin, increasing their support for the program from 1964 when they approved the Appalachia bill 32-5. Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) again was the only Northern Democrat to vote against the measure. Six Southern Democrats -- Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), McClellan (Ark.), Robertson (Va.) and Stennis (Miss.) -- also voted against S 3. Senate Republicans voted 11-15 against S 3, thus removing the bipartisan label that was attached to the 1964 bill. Senate Republicans voted for that measure 13-8.

Four Senators, all Republicans, switched their votes from 1964. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), the minority leader, and Wallace F. Bennett (Utah) changed from opposition to support. Sen. Len B. Jordan (Idaho) and Milton R. Young (N.D.) changed from support to opposition. Lausche, who was paired against the bill in 1964, voted for the new measure.

All eight freshman Senators voted on S 3 along party lines. Three Senators from states that would benefit from the Appalachian program voted against S 3. They were Democrats Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson of Virginia and Republican Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. They all also opposed the 1964 bill.

PROVISIONS -- See final Provisions, p. 789.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Feb. 1 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Prohibit use of funds authorized under the bill for the reclamation of privately owned strip-mined areas until authorized by law after completion of a study of the problem of strip-mined lands. (The study was provided for by another section of the bill.) Voice vote.

Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), as modified by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Direct the Appalachia Commission to consider -- in consultation with New York's Governor or an official designated by the Governor -- whether a group of New York counties "contiguous" to the Appalachian region (including other counties next to the immediately contiguous counties) should be included in the program and to invite the state to join if the Commission decided the addition would further the purposes of the Act. (The original amendment did not require consultation with New York's Governor.) Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Provide that the results (such as patents, processes and information) of work done under the program's federal research grants be made available freely to the public. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 1--John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Provide an economic development program for the Ozark region, to include portions of Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Voice vote.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Limit the program, except highway construction, to those Appalachian counties that were classified as distressed under the Area Redevelopment Act. Highway funds to non-ARA counties would be granted on the same formula used for highway aid throughout the nation. Voice.

Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) -- Delete authorization of $17 million for grants to landowners to assist in the control and prevention of erosion and sediment damages in the region and to promote the conservation and development of soil and water resources. Roll-call vote, 28-56.

DEBATE -- Jan. 29 -- Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- "...While it is a regional program, it is a program of national importance. It is designed to bring, in time, this area toward parity with other more developed areas of the United States, and thus contribute to the national strength."

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) questioned whether programs in the Appalachian bill could not be carried out under existing laws. He also complained that the act would provide preferential treatment for one area and that the Commission would be federally dominated.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- "...Despite the existence of the (other) programs, despite the use of the programs in the Appalachian area, the use of the programs is still insufficient."

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) said Appalachia had 8.5 percent of the nation's population but was receiving less than 5 percent of federal expenditures, excluding trust funds. "Therefore the preferential treatment argument is not a bona fide argument against the bill."

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) suggested a federal tax on strip-mining operations to finance reclamation.

Feb. 1 -- Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- "I hope that those who administer the program will keep in mind that these funds are for relief and to help people in these counties, and not to set up as large a payroll as possible."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- "Let us amend the Appalachia bill so as to take care of the Ozarks...before we pass the bill. Or let us send the whole package back to the Committee on Public Works with instructions to report the bill back to the Senate with adequate provisions to assist other sections of the country which have comparable situations."

Sen. Jack Miller (R Iowa) said the bill would provide aid to at least 67 counties that could not qualify as distressed counties under the definition of the Area Redevelopment Act. "I cannot in good conscience vote to tax the people of Iowa in order to give preferential treatment to counties in other states which cannot qualify as distressed counties."

Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.) -- "It has been authoritatively estimated that our gross national product would be $12 billion higher this year if Appalachia's economy was equal to the national level. Our nation cannot afford to continue supporting such an economic burden."

Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- "I am convinced that the whole concept of the bill...is to create an unprecedented opportunity for logrolling. Federal funds will gush forth without the restraint of reason."

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works, ad hoc subcommittee on Appalachia.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 3-5 on S 3.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 3 -- John L. Sweeney, chairman of the Federal Development Planning Committee for Appalachia under the Commerce Department, said funds would be requested to supplement certain existing federal programs, in addition to those listed in the bill, to help the Appalachian region. The bill, he explained, contained only those programs requiring new legislative authorization or modification of existing authorizations. Federal programs not included in the bill but which would be supplemented to help Appalachia included water projects carried out by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service of the Agriculture Department, timber marketing research, construction of roads in the National Forests, Farmers Home Administration loans, and various mining area restoration projects. Sweeney estimated that $50 million would be needed to supplement these programs in fiscal 1966 to help the Appalachian area.

Rep. William C. Cramer (R Fla.), ranking minority member of the subcommittee, said the federal representative on the Commission would have as much veto power over proposed projects as Russia had in the United Nations. He said the proposal would set a "new precedent" in enlarging federal power by giving the federal representative "an absolute veto."

Sweeney said the states also would have veto power since a state could reject a project recommended by the Commission.

Feb. 5 -- Charles A. Robinson Jr., engineer for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., complained that the proposal contained no programs to increase the use of coal. He suggested that a federal corporation be authorized to build coal-fired steam electric stations in Appalachia and to market the power from the stations. Surplus revenue from operation of the power stations would be used to pay back the federal grants made under the Appalachian program.

Other testimony was similar to that given in the Senate hearings.

Bill Reported

The House Public Works Committee Feb. 17 reported S 3 (H Rept 51), without amendment, by a 24-9 vote. Two Republicans from Appalachian states, John C. Kunkel (Pa.) and William H. Harsha (Ohio), joined 22 Democrats on the Committee to approve S 3. Nine Republicans voted against the bill. As reported, S 3 authorized $1,092,400,000.

The Committee rejected 18 amendments offered by Republicans. The major GOP amendment would have extended aid to all depressed regions of the country rather than just Appalachia. This amendment was proposed by William C. Cramer (Fla.), who said he would offer it on the floor. It was backed by House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.).

Cramer complained of "steamroller tactics" used by the Democratic majority on the Committee to head off amendments. "I'm deeply concerned that the bulldozer had such a heavy head of steam that not a single amendment offered by the minority was adopted," he said. The Committee majority, he continued, "apparently acted on direct orders of the White House" and "refused to cross a T or dot an I."

Rep. Cramer's amendment called for $995 million for a two-year program to aid depressed regions throughout the country. The Administration's six-year Appalachian program was expected to cost about $2 billion in federal funds.

The Republican proposal did not provide federal grants for operation of health facilities but authorized $82 million for construction and equipment of such facilities. The Administration's bill provided $41 million in grants for construction and $28 million for operation of health facilities. The GOP amendment also omitted the Administration plan providing $17 million for land-improvement and erosion-control projects. The amendment proposed to put the economic development programs under existing federal agencies instead of creating a regional commission as provided by the Appalachian bill.

Majority Views. The Committee said S 3 sought to build a foundation for the future economic growth of the Appalachian region.

The report said the program was not preferential treatment for one part of the country but "rather a redress of the basic past shortcomings of federal spending policies in the region." The Committee noted that Appalachia contained 8.5 percent of the nation's population but was receiving only 5 percent of total federal expenditures. "S 3 is simply the opening step in a campaign to bring the Appalachian region and the people of Appalachia up to the same economic level as the rest of the citizens of the United States," the report said.

The Committee said it recognized the needs of other areas and praised the regional approach of economic development as "the most feasible and the most workable method." It said the President had promised to submit other regional economic development programs to Congress.

Minority Views. Nine of the Committee's 11 Republican Members signed minority views opposing S 3. The two not signing were Kunkel (Pa.) and Harsha.

The minority group said that S 3: would provide preferential treatment for one region; contained no standards to determine which Appalachian areas should receive aid; gave no justification for inclusion of all of the 360 counties in the program; would increase cropland and pastureland production at a time when there was an overproduction of beef and crops and when the Government was paying for the retirement of cropland; would in effect reenact for Appalachia the "discredited and ineffectual" accelerated public works program; could result in creation of facilities and services duplicating those of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Appalachia area; would permit federal domination of the program; and included some provisions that should be handled by other House committees.

The highway program was especially discriminatory, the Republicans said, because it authorized an amount for road construction in the Appalachian region ($840 million for a six-year program) almost equal to the annual federal road construction expenditures ($1 billion) for all 50 states for primary and secondary roads.

The minority group also argued that the program was based on outdated statistics and on the questionable premise that an annual family income of $3,000 constituted poverty.

Additional Views. Five minority members, William C. Cramer (Fla.), the ranking Republican Member, James R. Grover Jr. (N.Y.), James C. Cleveland (N.H.), Don

H. Clausen (Calif.) and Robert C. McEwen (N.Y.) recommended that a bill (HR 4466) containing Cramer's proposed amendment be substituted for S 3.

In separate views, Cleveland said S 3 was "an act of piracy" because it would draw jobs and industries away from other areas of the country.

FLOOR ACTION

The House March 3 passed S 3 without amendments by a 257-165 roll-call vote. The action sent S 3 to the President, authorizing $1,092,400,000. (For voting, see chart p. 940)

The House approved the measure after three days of debate. House Democrats defeated 17 attempts by Republicans, and one Democrat, to alter the bill.

Twenty-five House Republicans joined 232 Democrats to vote for passage of S 3. Forty-one Southern Democrats and 15 Northern Democrats voted with 109 Republicans against the bill. Fifty-nine Southern Democrats and 173 Northern Democrats voted in favor.

Of the 124 Representatives from the Appalachian states (there was one vacant seat), 66 Democrats and 18 Republicans voted for S 3, and 14 Democrats and 24 Republicans voted against it. Two did not vote.

The Republicans' major effort to amend S 3 was an attempt to replace its provisions with the text of a bill (HR 4466) introduced Feb. 8 by William C. Cramer (R Fla.) which provided $995 million for a two-year economic development program for all depressed areas in the nation. The House March 2 defeated, by a 65-152 standing vote, an amendment by Cramer to substitute HR 4466 for S 3; on March 3, it rejected, by a 100-323 roll-call vote, a motion by Cramer to recommit S 3 to the House Public Works Committee with instructions that it be reported back with an amendment to replace its provisions with HR 4466.

The votes on the Republican amendments (which were not record votes) were mainly along party lines. The House Republican Policy Committee March 1 voted to oppose S 3 and to support Cramer's bill.

Only eight Democrats voted in favor of Cramer's recommittal motion. They were: Abernethy (Miss.), Baring (Nev.), Dowdy (Texas), Passman (La.), Pool (Texas), Walker (N.M.), Whitten (Miss.) and Williams (Miss.). All also voted against passage.

GOP Criticisms. Cramer, who led the Republican fight against S 3, said it was obvious that the Democrats intended "to deny any amendments offered to this bill regardless of merit" and that orders had come from the White House for the Democrats to clear the bill through the House.

Cramer noted that another House Member, whom he did not identify, said: "It now looks like we have the great stampede rather than the Great Society." Cramer added: "...This is a travesty on the legislative process, that this body should rubber stamp a bill of this significance, in which three major amendments were made on the floor in the other body without too much discussion, and numerous other amendments were made in committee by the other body, yet we are forced to accept it, rubberstamp it, regardless."

Edward J. Gurney (R Fla.) said the House Democrats' action made him "a little ashamed" to serve in the House. "It (S 3) will be signed into law speedily enough... but for heaven's sake, let us retain a little self respect and independence as a legislative body and have the courage to do some things on our own once in awhile."

Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) denied that the GOP amendments had merit. "We are moving this bill because this bill has been properly considered and should be adopted and sent to the President today."

Major Amendments. Cramer said HR 4466 would benefit 1,400 economically depressed areas. Most of the funds, $800 million, was for 10,000 miles of new highways. The remainder of the money was to go for projects similar to those covered by S 3. However, HR 4466 made no provisions for local access roads, funds for operating health facilities, a land improvement program, or a regional commission. HR 4466 limited aid to those counties that could qualify as economically depressed under the accelerated public works program.

Jim Wright (D Texas) said the substitute bill "would have us take these basic programs that were designed specifically to cure the evils which have caused a drag upon Appalachia, and just divide them up and scatter them throughout the country in a willy-nilly or a sort of scattergun approach."

House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said he was sure that Cramer "would rise in indignation" if federal projects in Florida were called "pork barrel."

Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) said the Republican substitute "cleans up" the Administration bill and deleted those programs that could not be justified. He said he had "a sneaking suspicion that there may be something other than merit involved in the legislation (S 3). It may be a product of politics."

Most of the 15 other Republican amendments sought to carry out principles embodied in HR 4466 by either deleting or limiting certain programs in S 3. Democrats generally countered that the GOP amendments either would hurt the bill or were not needed.

Cramer offered additional amendments to kill authorization for $28 million to provide 100-percent federal grants to operate local demonstration health facilities and authorization for $90 million to increase the federal contribution under existing federal grant-in-aid programs so that Appalachian communities could take advantage of them.

Cramer argued that the 100-percent operational grants were a step toward "socialized medicine." He said the increase in the grant-in-aid program was "simply a back-door reenactment" of the accelerated public works program. He said S 3 proponents wanted this section the most because "this is where the grab bag money is."

James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) proposed an amendment to knock out the land improvement and soil conservation program. He said the program would increase cropland and pastureland production at a time when there already was an overproduction of beef and crops.

John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) offered an amendment to restrict the assistance, except for the highway funds, to those Appalachian counties qualifying as economically depressed under the accelerated public works program. He said 76 counties covered by the bill could not be considered as depressed.

One of the longest debates during House consideration of S 3 came over an amendment by a Democrat, Emilio Q. Daddario (Conn.). Daddario's amendment would have deleted the requirement that all patents and processes developed with S 3 federal research funds be made available to the general public and substituted language to

permit the Government to determine when it would acquire rights to such processes. Daddario said his amendment would conform with a patent policy laid down by President Kennedy in 1963 and currently observed by all federal agencies. The language dealing with patents in S 3 was added to the original bill in the Senate by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), the Majority Whip.

Daddario said the S 3 provision was "the work of one man (Long)" and that it would harm the Government's present "effective" patent policy. Daddario's amendment was supported by many House Republicans. Ford called the Senate's acceptance of Long's amendment "unwise" and said Daddario's proposal should "be universally agreed to." Albert said adoption of the amendment would "delay" and "frustrate" the bill. It was rejected on a 91-151 teller vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

March 2 -- William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Substitute for the provisions of S 3, HR 4466 which provided $995 million for a two-year economic development program for all depressed areas in the country. Standing vote, 65-152.

Cramer -- Provide that decisions of the Appalachian Regional Commission require only a simple majority vote of the members rather than a vote of the federal representative and of a majority of the states. Standing, 66-118.

John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Delete authorization for the 1,000 miles of local access roads and reduce the total highway authorization from $840 million to $805 million. Voice vote.

Cramer -- Require states or local governments to build the local access roads to certain established standards and to maintain them. Teller vote, 47-128.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Raise the maximum matching ratio of federal highway funds from 70 to 90 percent. Voice.

March 3 -- Cramer -- Limit the federal share of matching road funds to 50 percent unless a state does not have "the economic and financial capacity" to pay half the cost. Voice.

Cramer -- Delete authorization for $28 million to provide grants of up to 100 percent for operation of demonstration health facilities. Voice.

Cramer -- Require that funds received by the health facilities from state and local governments, private organizations and individuals be deducted before 100-percent federal operational grants are provided. Standing, 20-57.

James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) -- Delete the land improvement and soil conservation program. Teller, 56-132.

Cramer -- Prohibit farmers and landowners with an annual income of more than $3,000 from receiving aid under the land improvement program. Voice.

Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- Require that the study provided by the bill on mining area reclamation be completed by July 1, 1966, rather than July 1, 1967. Voice.

Cramer -- Delete authorization for $90 million to increase, for the benefit of the Appalachian region, the federal share under existing grant-in-aid programs. Voice.

Emilio Q. Daddario (D Conn.) -- Delete requirement that all patents and processes developed with federal research funds be made available to the general public and substitute language that would permit the Government to determine when it would acquire rights to such inventions. Teller, 91-151.

Cramer -- Specify that grants to local development districts go only to those counties covered by the bill. Voice.

Baldwin -- Limit assistance, except highway funds, to those counties qualifying as economically depressed under the accelerated public works program. Standing, 65-172.

Robert C. McEwen (R N.Y.) -- List 12 New York counties that would be considered for inclusion in the Appalachian program. (S 3 said portions of New York would be considered but did not spell out which counties.) Voice.

McEwen -- Specify that New York be allowed to take part in the program on an equal (rather than "an appropriate") basis with the other states. Voice.

President Signs Bill. Signing S 3 into law (PL 89-4) March 9, President Johnson said the bill "may well outlive many others in its lasting contribution to the well-being of our nation." He said the measure had been originated by the Governors of the Appalachian states working with the Federal Government, and was the "truest example of creative federalism in our times."

SECURITIES FEES

HR 7169 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1015) Sept. 16, 1965.
S 1707 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 812) Oct. 1.
HR 7169 -- Passed by voice vote of the House Oct. 5.
● Passed by voice vote of the Senate Oct. 6.
PL 89-289 -- Signed into law Oct. 22.

HR 7169, an Administration-backed bill, amended the Securities Act of 1933 by doubling the registration fees for offerings of securities and by raising the minimum fee from $25 to $100. Registration fees were increased from 10 cents per $1,000 of securities offered, to 20 cents for each $1,000 of securities. The changes were effective Jan. 1, 1966.

The new law was expected to produce an additional $1,790,000 in fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission annually, for a $5,090,000 total annual collection by the Commission. This would equal one-third of the SEC's annual appropriations from Congress. The fees are transmitted to the general fund of the Treasury.

Under the Securities Act of 1933, which set the fees later increased by HR 7169, firms issuing public offerings of securities are required to file registration statements with the SEC giving financial and other data about the securities offerings.

In signing the bill into law (PL 89-289), President Johnson said the increase in fees was "a modest one when compared to the benefits enjoyed by the thousands of investors who are protected by our securities laws. These are the same persons who, in the long run, will bear the burden of the increased fees." The President noted that this was in accord with his Budget Message request that citizens "who enjoy special benefits should bear a fair share of the costs."

NEW AID PROGRAM VOTED FOR DEPRESSED AREAS

S 1648 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 193) May 14, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate on a 71-12 roll-call vote June 1. (See p. 1043)
- Reported, amended, by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 539) June 22.
- Passed, amended, by the House by a 246-138 roll-call vote Aug. 12. (See p. 990)
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote Aug. 16

PL 89-136 --Signed into law Aug. 26.

With the passage of S 1648, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, the Federal Government launched a major program to help the approximately 27 million people living in economically depressed areas throughout the nation. Depressed areas are areas of chronic, long-term high unemployment and low living standards, usually due to structural faults in the local economy, the absence of basic public facilities needed to sustain commerce and industry, or the decay or obsolescence of formerly active business enterprises.

The Act, requested by President Johnson, provided $3.25 billion over the five fiscal years 1966-70 for grants and loans for public works, development and technical assistance and other projects, to stimulate long-term and lasting economic growth in areas plagued by chronic unemployment.

As enacted into law, S 1648 relied on three basic federal approaches toward aiding depressed areas:

(1) Encouraging economically depressed communities to draft and carry out economic development plans that would help them emerge into a condition of healthy economic growth. Wherever possible, such plans were to be on a regional or multi-county basis, rather than a single-county basis.

(2) Helping depressed communities to finance construction of the basic public facilities (such as harbors, sewage plants, access roads, industrial parks) that would make the community attractive to private investment and would thus help foster economic growth.

(3) Providing special financial aid to private firms to encourage them to build plants and businesses in depressed areas.

The large-scale spending for public facilities authorized by the bill also had the effect of creating immediate job opportunities in areas of high unemployment and low economic levels.

One important new departure in the bill was the Title IV aid provision to foster the growth of economically sound towns and small cities which had a potential for substantial economic growth that would help nearby depressed areas. It was believed that, in many cases, a depressed area would benefit far more if expansion were encouraged in a nearby area with a potential for "healthy" growth than if Government aid went solely for projects in the depressed area itself.

The final provisions of S 1648 constituted in part a reenactment and broadening of the Kennedy Administration's 1961 Area Redevelopment Act, which expired Aug. 31, 1965. However, the provisions for construction of public works in depressed areas, particularly the $500 million a year in grants authorized in Title I, also were based on the approach used in the 1962 Public Works Acceleration Act (which had provided $900 million in federal aid for immediate acceleration of job-creating public works projects in high-unemployment areas). In addition, the stress on regional and multi-county economic planning in S 1648 followed a pattern set in the Appalachia-aid bill passed earlier in 1965. (See story p. 788)

Although S 1648 passed both chambers of Congress by comfortable margins and with relatively few changes from the Administration's initial requests, the bill was sharply criticized by some Republicans as really offering "nothing to correct or solve" regional economic growth problems. They also said it could lead to "pirating" of industry away from established locations into redevelopment areas. They further charged that the Area Redevelopment Program, upon which S 1648 was primarily based, had frittered away federal funds on isolated small projects which had not really led to economic growth in the areas involved.

The bill's supporters responded that the structural economic changes in depressed areas that would be made possible by the bill would, in fact, go far toward helping solve regional growth problems; that precautions would be taken against "pirating" of industry; and that the wasting of funds on isolated small projects would be avoided because of the heavy emphasis in S 1648 on regional and multi-county economic plans. For the most part, they said, funds under the bill would be available only for projects consistent with economic development plans designed to foster long-term growth. To receive aid for a sewage project, for example, it would not be sufficient that the community merely need such a project for its own uses; it would have to show that the project was consistent with a development plan that would encourage economic growth.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

ARA Extension, Expiration. Prior to final enactment of S 1648, Congress June 24 passed a temporary, two-month extension of the 1961 Area Redevelopment Act.

The resolution extending the 1961 Act (H J Res 541) was passed by the House June 24 by a 224-167 (D 208-51; R 16-116) roll call and by the Senate June 24 by voice vote, and signed into law (PL 89-55) June 30. (For voting, see chart p. 974.)

H J Res 541 continued the Area Redevelopment Act until Aug. 31, 1965, at which time it expired. It otherwise would have expired June 30, 1965. In House debate, Wright Patman (D Texas) said the purpose of the resolution was "to prevent a lapse in the economic redevelopment of...a large number of distressed communities" until such time as S 1648, which, in effect, created a successor program, went into effect.

Opposing the extension, William B. Widnall (R N.J.) said, "Neither the ARA's past record nor its present status justify any extension of time for this agency. It is a matter of public record and public knowledge that ARA has done less with more money than almost any other bureaucratic agency in history."

New Agency Created. On Sept.1, the day after the Area Redevelopment Act finally lapsed and the Area Redevelopment Administration went out of existence, there came into being in the Commerce Department a new agency--the Economic Development Administration--

(Continued on p. 800)

Major Programs in Final Bill

Title I, Development Grants. Provided $500 million a year in fiscal years 1966-69 for federal matching grants to local public agencies and non-profit groups for construction of public works and development facilities that would foster the economic growth of economically depressed areas and help provide job opportunities. Only areas which had drawn up an over-all economic development plan acceptable to the Secretary of Commerce were eligible for aid, and only for projects consistent with the plan.

Title I and the bill as a whole were designed primarily (1) to encourage economically depressed communities to draft and carry out economic development plans that would help them emerge from a depressed condition; and (2) to provide financial aid in the construction of public facilities (the basic economic "infrastructure") that would make the community attractive to private investment.

Examples of public works and development facilities that could be built or obtained with Title I funds: water works, water and sewer lines, waste treatment plants and health facilities; streets and roads needed for commercial and industrial development; harbor facilities, reservoirs, railroad sidings, airports and industrial parks (land improvement and site utilities); tourist facilities; area vocational schools; land for the above. Funds would not be available for construction of court houses, town halls, swimming pools unrelated to tourism, or playgrounds.

Title II, Development Loans. Provided $170 million a year in fiscal years 1966-70 for (1) federal loans for the same purposes, agencies and facilities covered by Title I; and (2) federal loans and loan guarantees to both public and private borrowers for acquisition and development of land, buildings, machinery and equipment for industrial and commercial use in economically depressed areas.

Title III, Technical Assistance. Provided $25 million a year in fiscal 1966-70 for federal technical assistance, research and informational aid to economically depressed areas and to other areas needing such aid to improve their economic position.

Title IV, Development Districts. Provided $50 million a year in fiscal 1967-70 in federal grants, loans and loan guarantees for growth projects in towns, small cities and other "economic development centers" which had a population of less than 250,000, which (even if not in a depressed condition themselves) had a potential for economic growth that would aid nearby economically depressed areas, and which were associated with such areas in multi-county economic development districts having over-all development plans.

Title V, Regional Planning. Encouraged the states to set up multi-state regional commissions to plan and foster economic development programs in depressed regions (such as northern New England), and provided $15 million a year in fiscal 1966-70 for federal technical advice and planning aid to the commissions.

Bills Compared

The Administration version of S 1648 authorized $460 million for fiscal 1966 (the first year of the new program), including $5 million for a special form of aid to depressed areas called "interest-reduction" payments. The $460 million was to rise in stages to a permanent level of $535 million a year as a result of (1) addition in fiscal 1967 of a permanent new authorization of $50 million a year for aid to development districts (Title IV of the bill); and (2) an increase of $5 million each year in the authorization for interest-reduction payments, until a permanent level of $30 million a year was reached. (For explanation of the interest-reduction payments, see Johnson Requests, p. 805.)

The Senate version of S 1648 authorized $615 million for fiscal 1966, including interest-reduction payments. The same increases that were in the Administration bill brought the annual authorization in the Senate version to $685 million by fiscal 1970. The larger authorizations in the Senate bill expired at the end of fiscal 1970.

The House and final provisions of S 1648 dropped the interest-reduction payments and authorized funds only for fiscal 1966-70: fiscal 1966, $710 million; 1967-69, $760 million a year; 1970, when development grants were to cease, $260 million.

In the chart below, all authorizations expire in the last year shown unless otherwise indicated.

Millions of Dollars

	Johnson Request	Senate Bill	House and Final Bill
Title I (Development Grants)			
Fiscal 1966	$250	$400	$500
1967	$250	$400	$500
1968	$250	$400	$500
1969	$250	$400	$500
1970	$250*	$400	--
Title II (Development Loans)			
Fiscal 1966	$170	$170	$170
1967	$170	$170	$170
1968	$170	$170	$170
1969	$170	$170	$170
1970	$170*	$170	$170
Title II (Interest Reduction)			
Fiscal 1966	$ 5	$ 5	--
1967	$10	$10	--
1968	$15	$15	--
1969	$20	$20	--
1970	$25**	$25**	--
Title III (Technical Assistance)			
Fiscal 1966	$20	$25	$25
1967	$20	$25	$25
1968	$20	$25	$25
1969	$20	$25	$25
1970	$20*	$25	$25
Title IV (Development Districts)			
Fiscal 1966	--	--	--
1967	$50	$50	$50
1968	$50	$50	$50
1969	$50	$50	$50
1970	$50*	$50*	$50
Title V (Regional Planning Aid)			
Fiscal 1966	$15	$15	$15
1967	$15	$15	$15
1968	$15	$15	$15
1969	$15	$15	$15
1970	$15*	$15*	$15

** And annually thereafter.*

*** Would eventually level off at $30 million a year permanently.*

(Continued from p. 798)

which was, in effect, the successor to the Area Redevelopment Administration and which was charged with responsibility for administering the Public Works and Economic Development Administration Act. The Economic Development Administration took over the personnel of the old Area Redevelopment Administration. Although the provisions of S 1648 called for appointment both of an Assistant Secretary of Commerce to supervise the new program and an Administrator to run the new agency, only the latter was appointed by President Johnson up to the time of Congressional adjournment Oct. 23. (William L. Batt Jr., former Administrator of the Area Redevelopment Administration, did not stay on, leaving Sept. 13.) Mr. Johnson's appointee as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development was Eugene P. Foley, formerly Small Business Administrator. He was confirmed Sept. 2.

Funds Provided. The supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588) cleared by Congress Oct. 21 carried $332,425,000 for the new Economic Development Administration for fiscal 1966, compared with $393,250,000 requested by the Administration. (See breakdown of funds, p. 182.)

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, S 1648 contained the following:

Title I -- Development Grants. Authorized the Secretary of Commerce, following application by a state or political subdivision, Indian tribe, or non-profit organization representing a redevelopment area or part thereof, to make direct grants for four years of up to 50 percent of the total cost for needed public works and public service or development facilities in redevelopment areas, if he found, among other things, that a project would expand opportunities for industries and commercial enterprises, assist in the creation of long-term employment, primarily benefit the long-term unemployed and members of low-income families or substantially further the objectives of the antipoverty law.

Made eligible for the grants areas defined as "redevelopment areas" because of high long-term unemployment, low median income and other factors (see Title IV for details) and areas of substantial unemployment during the preceding calendar year.

Permitted the grants to be made only to otherwise eligible areas which had drawn up over-all economic development plans accepted by the Secretary, and only for projects consistent with the plans.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to make supplementary grants to enable states and other entities within redevelopment areas to take advantage of other specified federal grant-in-aid programs and of direct grants under the Title for which they were eligible but could not supply the required matching share.

Stipulated that combined direct and supplemental grants could not exceed 80 percent of the cost of a project.

Stipulated that in prescribing regulations and procedures to carry out the grant program, the Secretary should consider, among other relevant factors, the rate and duration of unemployment and the income levels of families in eligible areas.

Stipulated that except for projects specifically authorized by Congress, no development grants would be extended for facilities which would compete with an existing privately owned public utility regulated by a state or federal body, unless the regulatory body determined that there was a need for an increase in such service which the existing utility was unable or unwilling to meet.

Directed the Secretary to prescribe regulations assuring that appropriate local governmental authorities were given a reasonable opportunity to review and comment upon proposed projects.

Limited funds that could be provided to any one state to a maximum of 15 percent of the amount appropriated under the Title.

Stipulated that no funds authorized by the Title could be spent for any project within the Appalachian region, as defined in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, which was approved for assistance under that Act.

Authorized an annual appropriation of $500 million for fiscal years 1966-69.

Barred financial aid under any title of the Act for sewer or other waste disposal facilities unless the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare certified that waste material to be carried by such facilities would be adequately treated, so as to meet federal, state, interstate or local water quality standards, before being discharged into any public waterway.

Title II -- Development Loans. Authorized the Secretary of Commerce, following application by a state or political subdivision, Indian tribe, or non-profit organization representing a redevelopment area or part thereof, to make loans or purchase evidence of indebtedness for the same purposes as under Title I, if he made the same findings as under Title I plus findings that (1) the requested funds were not otherwise available on terms to permit accomplishment of the project; (2) the amount of the loan plus other available funds were adequate to ensure completion of the project; (3) there was a reasonable expectation of repayment; and (4) the area had an approved over-all economic development program and the project was consistent with it.

Limited loans, including renewals or extensions, to a maximum of 40 years, subject to an extension or renewal of up to 10 years if that would aid in the orderly liquidation of the loan or evidence of indebtedness.

Stipulated that loans should bear an interest rate determined by the Secretary, based upon the current average market yields of U.S. Government obligations of comparable remaining maturities, less up to one-half of 1 percent. (As of mid-1965, this would have meant an interest rate to borrowers of 3-5/8 percent.)

Stipulated that, except for projects specifically authorized by Congress, no public works and development facility loans would be extended for facilities which would compete with an existing privately owned public utility regulated by a state or federal body, unless the regulatory body determined that there was a need for an increase in service which the existing utility was unable or unwilling to meet.

Directed the Secretary to prescribe regulations assuring that appropriate local governmental authorities were given a reasonable opportunity to review and comment on proposed projects.

Industrial-Commercial Aid. Also authorized the Secretary to make loans and purchase evidences of indebtedness for the purchase and development of land and facilities in redevelopment areas for industrial or commercial uses and, upon application by private lending institu-

tions, to guarantee loans for working capital made to private borrowers in connection with projects in redevelopment areas, provided that no such guarantee could exceed 90 percent of the unpaid balance of a loan.

Stipulated that in determining the terms and conditions for such assistance, the Secretary was subject to restrictions to the effect that: (1) Such assistance could not be extended to assist establishments relocating from one area to another (except in establishment of new branches, affiliates or subsidiaries) or to assist subcontractors whose purpose was to divest other contractors or subcontractors of contracts previously customarily performed by them; (2) assistance could be extended only to applicants approved by an agency or instrumentality of the state or political subdivision; (3) the project for which assistance was sought was "reasonably calculated to provide more than a temporary alleviation of unemployment or underemployment within the redevelopment area"; (4) financial assistance was not otherwise available on terms permitting accomplishment of the project; (5) the Secretary could not make any loan without a participation unless he determined the loan could not be made on a participation basis; (6) no evidence of indebtedness could be purchased and no loans made or guaranteed unless it was determined that there was a reasonable assurance of repayment; (7) no loans, including renewals or extensions, could be made for a period longer than 25 years, subject to an extension or renewal of up to 10 years if that would aid in the orderly liquidation of the loan; (8) loans should bear an interest rate not less than a rate determined by the Secretary, based on the same calculation as for development loans (see this title, above), but without the one-half of 1-percent reduction (thus producing a rate of 4-1/8 percent as of mid-1965), plus additional charges, if any, to cover such other costs of the program as the Secretary determined to be consistent with its purpose; (9) federal loan aid should not exceed 65 percent of the aggregate cost of the project, with the rest to be supplied by loans from local banks or other nonfederal sources (20 percent), and by equity capital or secured loans from state and local agencies and businesses (15 percent); (10) unless the requirement was waived by the Secretary because a local area was in an especially dire financial condition, state and local agencies should be required to bear at least one-third (5 percent of aggregate costs) of the 15-percent share required in condition 9, above (in the old Area Redevelopment Act the minimum state-local government share was higher -- 10 percent of aggregate costs); (11) agencies and business putting up the 15-percent share in condition 9, above, should be permitted to receive principal repayments concurrently with repayments on the federal investment (instead of having to wait until the entire federal loan had been repaid, as required under the old Area Redevelopment Act); (12) no such assistance should be extended unless the Secretary had approved an over-all program for the economic development of the area.

Established an economic development revolving fund in the Treasury with loan funds obtained under the provisions of the Act plus repayments and collections received. Made the fund available to the Secretary for the purpose of extending assistance under Title II and the development district provisions of Title IV. Stipulated that repayment of outstanding obligations under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 was to be credited to the fund.

Funds. Authorized such sums as were necessary for all the aid in Title II, but provided that annual appropriations for purchasing evidences of indebtedness, making and participating in loans and guaranteeing loans should not exceed $170 million a year for fiscal years 1966-70.

Title III -- Technical Assistance. Authorized the Secretary to provide to areas designated as redevelopment areas, and to other areas which he found to have substantial need, technical assistance which would be useful in alleviating or preventing conditions of excessive unemployment or underemployment. Stipulated that such assistance should include project planning and feasibility studies, management and operational assistance and studies evaluating the needs of, and potentialities for, economic growth of such areas. Provided that the Secretary could, at his discretion, require repayment of such assistance and prescribe the terms and conditions of repayment.

Authorized the Secretary to make grants to defray up to 75 percent of the administrative expenses of organizations which he determined to be qualified to receive technical assistance grants. Stipulated that where practicable, grants authorized for administrative expenses should be in conjunction with other available planning grants.

Directed the Secretary, in cooperation with other agencies having similar functions, to establish, conduct and publicize a continuing program of study, training and research to (1) help determine the causes of unemployment, underemployment, underdevelopment and chronic depression in various areas of the country; (2) help formulate and implement national, state and local programs to raise income levels and otherwise produce solutions to the problems resulting from these conditions; and (3) assist in providing the personnel needed to conduct such programs.

Directed the Secretary to furnish interested individuals, communities, industries and enterprises in redevelopment areas and other areas any assistance, technical information, market research or other forms of assistance, information or advice which would be useful in alleviating or preventing conditions of excessive unemployment or underemployment.

Also directed the Secretary to establish an independent study board of Government and non-Government experts to investigate the effects of Government procurement, scientific, technical and related policies upon regional economic development. Authorized the Secretary to compensate non-Government members of the board at rates up to $100 per day. Directed the board to report its findings and recommendations for the better coordination of such policies to the Secretary, who would transmit the report to Congress within two years after enactment of the Act.

Authorized an annual appropriation of $25 million to carry out the program authorized under the Title in fiscal years 1966-70.

Title IV -- Area and District Eligibility. Directed the Secretary to designate as "redevelopment areas" those areas in which he determined that there had existed substantial and persistent unemployment for an extended period and those in which he determined there had been a substantial loss of population due to lack of employment opportunity. Stipulated that this should include areas where (1) the Secretary of Labor found the current unemployment rate to be 6 percent or more and (2) the Secretary of Labor found that the annual average unemployment rate had been at least 50 percent above the national ave-

rage for three of the preceding four calendar years, 75 percent above average for two of the preceding three years or 100 percent above average for one of the preceding two years.

Also directed the Secretary to designate as redevelopment areas (1) those additional areas with a median family income not in excess of 40 percent of the national median (2) additional federal or state Indian reservations or trust or restricted Indian-owned land areas which the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior or an appropriate state agency, determined to manifest the greatest degree of economic distress; (3) additional areas, upon their request, in which the Secretary determined that the loss, curtailment or closing of a major source of employment had caused within three years prior to, or threatened to cause within three years after, the date of the request an unusual and abrupt rise in unemployment causing the unemployment rate for the areas to exceed the national average by 50 percent or more; (4) additional areas which were designated redevelopment areas under the Area Redevelopment Act on or after March 1, 1965, provided that, in an annual review of their eligibility, such areas qualified for designation under the other standards of economic need.

Stipulated that the size and boundaries of redevelopment areas would be determined by the Secretary, but provided that (1) no area would be designated until it had an approved over-all economic development program; (2) any area which did not submit an acceptable over-all economic development program within a reasonable time after notification of eligibility for designation would not be designated prior to the next annual review of eligibility; (3) no area would be designated which did not have a population of at least 1,500 persons, except for Indian areas determined to manifest a high degree of economic distress, which had to have a population of not less than 1,000 persons; (4) except for such Indian areas and those suffering the loss of a major source of employment, no area would be designated which was smaller than a "labor area" (as defined by the Secretary of Labor), a county or a municipality with a population of over 250,000, whichever in the opinion of the Secretary was appropriate.

Upon the request of the Secretary of Commerce, authorized the Secretaries of Labor, Agriculture and Interior, and other heads of agencies as may be appropriate, to conduct such special studies, obtain such information, and compile and furnish to the Secretary of Commerce such data as he deemed necessary to enable him to make determinations for eligibility. Directed the Secretary of Commerce to reimburse when appropriate, from funds appropriated to carry out the Act, these other officers for any such expenditures incurred by them.

Stipulated that if a state had no designated redevelopment area, the Secretary would designate an area in that state which in his opinion most nearly qualified under the eligibility provisions, but that an area so designated would have its eligibility terminated if another area within the state became qualified or was designated as a redevelopment area.

Provided that the Secretary would conduct an annual review of all areas designated redevelopment areas and, on the basis thereof, would terminate or modify the designations in accordance with objective standards which he would prescribe by regulation. Stipulated that no area previously designated would retain its designated status unless it maintained a currently approved over-all economic development program. Also stipulated that no termination of eligibility would (1) be made without 30 days' prior notification to the area concerned; (2) affect the validity of any application filed, or contract or undertaking entered into, prior to such termination; (3) prevent an area from subsequently being redesignated a redevelopment area if the Secretary determined it to have again become eligible; or (4) be made in the case of any designated area where the Secretary determined that an improvement in the unemployment rate was primarily the result of increased employment in occupations not likely to be permanent.

Development Districts. In order that economic development projects of broader geographical significance could be planned and carried out, authorized the Secretary to designate "economic development districts" within the United States with the concurrence of the states in which such districts would be located if a proposed district (1) was of sufficient size or population, and contained sufficient resources, to foster economic development on a scale involving more than a single redevelopment area; (2) contained two or more redevelopment areas; (3) contained one or more redevelopment areas or economic development centers identified in an approved district over-all economic development program as having sufficient size and potential to foster the economic growth activities necessary to alleviate the distress of the redevelopment areas within the district; and (4) had an over-all economic development program which included adequate land use and transportation planning and contained a specific program for district cooperation, self-help and public investment and was approved by the state or states affected and by the Secretary.

Also authorized the Secretary to designate as "economic development centers" such areas as he deemed appropriate, if a proposed center (1) had been identified and included in an approved district over-all economic development program and recommended by the state or states affected for such designation; (2) was geographically and economically so related to the district that its economic growth could reasonably be expected to contribute significantly to the alleviation of distress in the redevelopment areas of the district; and (3) did not have a population in excess of 250,000 according to the last preceding federal census.

Authorized the Secretary to provide assistance in accordance with the criteria for development grants and for public works and development facility loans and guarantees for projects in economic development centers if (1) a project would further the objectives of the over-all economic development program of the district in which it was to be located; (2) a project would enhance the economic growth potential of the district or result in additional long-term employment opportunities commensurate with the amount of federal financial assistance requested; and (3) the amount of federal financial assistance requested was reasonably related to the size, population and economic needs of the district.

Further authorized the Secretary, subject to the required 20-percent non-federal share for any project, to increase the amount of direct grant assistance authorized

under Title I for projects within redevelopment areas by up to 10 percent of the aggregate cost of any such project, in accordance with such regulations as he prescribed, if (1) the redevelopment area was situated within a designated economic development district and was actively participating in the economic development activities of the district and (2) the project was consistent with an approved district over-all economic development program.

Authorized the Secretary, in designating economic development districts and approving district economic development programs, to (1) invite the states to draw up proposed district boundaries and identify potential economic development centers; (2) cooperate with the states in sponsoring and assisting district economic planning and development groups and in assisting such groups to formulate over-all development programs; and (3) encourage participation by appropriate local governmental authorities in such economic development districts.

Directed the Secretary to prescribe by regulation standards for the termination or modification of economic development districts and economic development centers.

Authorized an annual appropriation of $50 million for fiscal years 1967-70 for projects in economic development centers.

Title V -- Regional Action Planning Commissions. Authorized the Secretary to designate "economic development regions" within the United States, with the concurrence of the states in which such regions would be wholly or partially located, if he found that (1) there was a relationship between the areas within such region geographically, culturally, historically and economically, and (2) with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii, the region was within contiguous states, and (3) that the region had lagged behind the nation in economic development, taking into consideration, in addition to other determinations, the facts that (a) the rate of unemployment was substantially above the national rate; (b) the median level of family income was significantly below the national median; (c) the level of housing, health and educational facilities was substantially below the national average; (d) the area's economy had traditionally been dominated by only one or two industries, which were in a state of long-term decline; (e) the rate of outmigration of labor or capital or both was substantial; (f) the area was adversely affected by changing industrial technology; (g) the area was adversely affected by changes in national defense facilities or production; and (h) indices of regional production indicated a growth rate substantially below the national average.

Directed the Secretary, upon designation of development regions, to invite and encourage the states wholly or partially located within such regions to establish appropriate multistate regional commissions.

Stipulated that each commission would be composed of one federal member, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and one member from each participating state in the region.

Provided that decisions by a regional commission would require the affirmative vote of the federal member and of a majority (or at least one if there were only two) of the state members.

Authorized the Secretary, if he found that Alaska or Hawaii met the requirements for an economic development region, to establish a commission for either state in a manner agreeable to him and to the governor of the affected state.

Directed the commissions to (1) advise and assist the Secretary in identifying optimum boundaries for multistate economic development regions; (2) initiate and coordinate the preparation of long-range economic development programs for such regions; (3) foster surveys and studies to provide data required for the preparation of specific plans and programs for the development of such regions; (4) advise and assist the Secretary and the states concerned in the initiation and coordination of economic development districts; (5) promote increased private investment in such regions; (6) prepare legislative and other recommendations with respect to both short-range and long-range programs and projects for federal, state and local agencies; (7) develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs and establish priorities thereunder; (8) conduct and sponsor investigations, research and studies, including an inventory and analysis of the region, and sponsor demonstration projects designed to foster regional productivity and growth; (9) review and study federal, state and local private programs and, where appropriate, recommend modifications or additions which would increase their effectiveness in the region; (10) formulate and recommend, where appropriate, interstate compacts and other forms of interstate cooperation, and work with state and local agencies in developing appropriate model legislation; and (11) provide a forum for consideration of problems of the region and proposed solutions.

Directed the Secretary to present plans and proposals of the commissions for review by the federal agencies primarily concerned, and then, together with the recommendations of such agencies, to the President.

Authorized regional commissions to make additional recommendations to the state governors and appropriate local officials with respect to (1) the expenditure of funds by federal, state and local departments and agencies in their regions and (2) such additional federal, state and local legislation or administrative actions as they deemed necessary to further the purposes of the Act.

In developing recommendations for programs and projects for future regional economic development, and establishing within those recommendations a priority, directed the Secretary to encourage each regional commission to follow procedures that would ensure consideration of (1) the relationship of a project or class of projects to over-all regional development; (2) the population and area to be served by a project or class of projects; (3) the relative financial resources available to the state or political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof which sought to undertake a project; (4) the importance of a project or class of projects which may be in competition for the same funds; and (5) the prospects that a project, on a continuing rather than a temporary basis, would improve the opportunity for employment, the average level of income or the economic and social development of the area served.

Authorized the Secretary to provide to the commissions technical assistance which would be useful in aiding them to carry out their functions. Stated that such assistance should include studies and plans evaluating the needs of, and developing potentialities for, economic growth of such region.

(Continued on next page)

Stipulated that for the period ending June 30 of the second full fiscal year following the date of establishment of a commission, the Federal Government would pay the administrative expenses of each commission. Also stipulated that thereafter, not more than 50 percent of such expenses could be paid by the Federal Government, and that in determining the non-federal share of expenses, the Secretary should consider all contributions in cash and in kind.

Authorized annual appropriation of $15 million for fiscal years 1966-1970 for regional technical and planning assistance, including paying the administrative expenses of regional commissions.

Directed that each regional commission would report annually each fiscal year to Congress with respect to its activities and recommendations for programs, with the first report made for the first year in which a commission was in existence for more than three months.

Title VI -- Administration. Stipulated that the Secretary of Commerce would administer the Act, with the assistance of an Assistant Secretary to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Also stipulated that the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, would appoint an Administrator for Economic Development, who would perform such duties as assigned by the Secretary.

Directed the Secretary to appoint a 25-member National Public Advisory Committee on Regional Economic Development with representatives of labor, management, agriculture, state and local governments and the public. Stipulated that the Committee should hold not less than two meetings during each calendar year, and that the Committee, or a subcommittee thereof, should from time to time make recommendations to the Secretary relative to the carrying out of his duties under the Act.

Title VII -- Miscellaneous. Stipulated that no financial assistance under the Act should be extended to any project when the result would be to increase the production of goods or the availability of services or facilities when there was not sufficient demand for such goods, services or facilities to employ the efficient capacity of existing competitive enterprises.

Directed the Secretary to report annually to Congress on his operations under the Act, beginning with fiscal 1966.

Authorized appropriation of such sums as were necessary to carry out those provisions of the Act for which specific authority for appropriations was not otherwise provided.

Applied Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage and hour requirements to projects receiving aid under the bill.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1956 Almanac p. 517; 1958 Almanac p. 147; 1959 Almanac p. 221; 1960 Almanac p. 292; 1961 Almanac p. 247; 1962 Almanac p. 440; 1963 Almanac p. 563, 568; 1964 Almanac p. 294.

ANTECEDENTS OF S 1648

1961 ARA Program. A long struggle by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and others for special federal aid to economically depressed areas was successful in 1961. Congress, with the endorsement of the Kennedy Administration, enacted the Area Redevelopment Act, authorizing $394 million over the four-year period 1961-65 for federal aid to areas plagued by chronic unemployment. The emphasis in the program was on assisting depressed communities with economic projects having a long-term growth potential that would help combat unemployment on a permanent basis. The ARA program was the major antecedent of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

Although the Kennedy Administration requested expansion of the ARA program, Congress failed to grant the request in 1963-64. Among the major reasons were criticism of the ARA for allegedly scattering federal money in isolated projects having little real growth impact; conservative dislike of massive federal spending; and charges that communities were using federal aid to help them "pirate" industry away from other areas.

Accelerated Public Works. In 1962, also to combat high unemployment in depressed areas, Congress authorized $900 million for federal aid to accelerate local spending on job-creating public works projects. The emphasis here was on creating immediate jobs through federal public works spending aid. Extension of this program was not requested by the Administration in 1963-64 and was not voted by Congress, despite attempts of some Democrats to force through additional authorizations. This program was criticized by many as a pump-priming measure which yielded relatively few benefits, in terms of long-term employment created, for the cost involved.

Appalachia Aid Bill. The third antecedent of the Public Works and Economic Development Act was the Appalachia-aid bill (S 3 -- Pl 89-4), signed into law March 9, 1965. It authorized $1.1 billion for aid to the depressed 12-state Appalachian region. The emphasis in the bill was heavily on a regional approach to economic development and on federal aid for construction of an economic "infrastructure" (roads, health facilities, related basic public facilities) needed as the basis of healthy economic growth. (See story p. 788)

During debate on the Appalachia bill, some Members of Congress made it clear that they wanted for their own sections the same type of program as was being approved for Appalachia. The Administration said it would submit a national development bill "before too many weeks have passed."

JOHNSON REQUEST FOR S 1648

President Johnson, at a news conference Nov. 28, 1964, had said that he regretted that the Area Redevelopment Program was not expanded during the 1964 session, and it "should be acted upon at an early date" in 1965.

Subsequently, only a few weeks after signing the Appalachia-aid bill, Mr. Johnson March 25, 1965, submitted a "Message on Area and Regional Economic Development," in which he called for a permanent new program of federal aid to depressed areas, where he said, 27 million Americans lived. Mr. Johnson's proposals called for an initial-year authorization of $460 million, which would eventually rise to a permanent level of $535 million a year. The President's proposals combined elements of all three programs described above. Like the Area Redevelopment Program, it heavily emphasized federal aid for the setting up of new businesses in depressed areas and for projects that would lead to long-term economic growth. Like the Accelerated

Public Works Act of 1962, it had the effect of creating jobs immediately through federal aid for spending on local public works. And like the Appalachia bill, it stressed regional economic planning and attempts to provide the basic economic facilities that could support long-term economic development and growth. (For text of message, see p. 1409.)

The $535 million eventual annual authorization in the Administration request was about twice the amount that had been spent in recent years on the Area Redevelopment and Accelerated Public Works Programs combined. However, the Administration did not propose to reach that level of spending immediately; in the first year, it proposed to obligate only about $400 million, raising the amount after that to higher levels.

Structure of Program. The over-all program proposed by the President was essentially the same as finally enacted in S 1648. The basic idea was that states and communities with depressed areas should form regional planning commissions or local planning groups. These, with the aid of federal officials and federal money, would help formulate and carry out economic development plans that would create new industry, new economic opportunities, new jobs -- and thereby permanently end excessive unemployment in the depressed areas.

Special federal aid would be given for construction of public facilities (roads, sewage facilities, harbor facilities and so forth) which were needed to make a depressed area attractive to private investment and capable of economic growth. Both loans and grants were to be available. (For breakdown of amounts, see box on second page of story.) Loans and loan guarantees also were to be available to private firms wishing to build plants, factories and other facilities in a depressed area.

Interest-Reduction Payments -- To further encourage private investment in depressed areas, the Administration proposed that the Federal Government make payments, starting at $5 million a year and leveling off permanently at $30 million a year, to reduce by 2 percentage points a year the interests costs of firms making commercial loans for the purpose of building new plants and other facilities in depressed areas. Payments to any one firm for a particular investment were limited to 10 years. The President said this proposal would encourage $250 million a year in investment in depressed areas. (This provision was later dropped from the final version of the bill.)

Development Centers -- One new approach proposed by the President -- without a parallel in the earlier Area Redevelopment and Accelerated Public Works Acts -- was special aid for towns and small cities which, not necessarily in a depressed condition themselves, had substantial potential for economic growth that would have a beneficial effect on nearby depressed areas. (See Title IV, final provisions.)

The Administration proposals were introduced in the Senate (S 1648) April 1 by Douglas and 38 co-sponsors, and in the House (HR 6991, others) by Public Works Committee Chairman George H. Fallon (D Md.) and six other Democrats.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 27 - May 3 on S 1648.

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) said the aim of S 1648, "to extend the Appalachia approach of regional programming to other problem areas," was "one of the most significant new steps in economic development legislation to come forward in many years." He said that during consideration of the Appalachia bill, many Senators had considered introducing amendments to aid "other areas of the country, also lagging in economic growth," but had "held off on this after assurances from the Administration that we would be covered in a forthcoming national development bill" -- S 1648.

April 28 -- Dr. Carl F. Kraenzel of Montana State College said the Great Plains states "need help and encouragement as individual states, but more particularly as a group of states or a region." He said he failed to see "how any significant force for growth can come from the individual states by themselves," and that "a united regional attack is necessary to have significant growth, or to avoid further deterioration at this time."

S 1648 was supported by Sen. George McGovern (D S.D.) and Arthur Jones, president of the Basin Electric Power Cooperative of North Dakota.

April 29 -- Edward W. Kiley of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. called the bill "a vital tool to rejuvenate the lagging economy in depressed rural areas." Kiley said that funds made available by the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 had assisted rural areas, but that much poverty was still concentrated there. He said a great need existed in rural America for direct Government loans, "which have been unavailable (under ARA) since the summer of 1964."

S 1648 was endorsed by a panel of witnesses from New Mexico, including Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D N.M.), Rep. E.S. Johnny Walker (D N.M.) and John W. Flynn, the state planning officer. The bill was also supported by Gen. Maxwell E. Rich, representing Gov. Calvin L. Rampton (D) of Utah, and by Dr. Vernon R. Alden, President of Ohio University.

April 30 -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) said the bill would lay the groundwork for developing economically depressed areas such as the Upper Great Lakes states. He said, "About one family in four in this vast area has income of less than the $3,000 per year poverty level standard recognized by the Office of Economic Opportunity." He said the bill would "provide a vehicle for the Upper Great Lakes states and other poverty areas around the country to move ahead into the mainstream of prosperity that runs through most of this country."

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) urged the Committee to double the Administration's $250 million request for public works and facilities grants. He said a new public works program was "essential if we are to cure the chronic obsolescence which plagues the public facilities of many distressed communities," and that "$500 million represents the absolute minimum sum that should be authorized for public works in distressed areas in this bill."

Also supporting the bill either in testimony or letters were the AFL-CIO, the National Farmers Union, the National Congress of American Indians, the National Housing Conference, numerous local and state chambers of commerce and regional groups (e. g. -- the Ozarks Regional Development Assn., Tennessee Municipal League, New England Council), the Governors of North Dakota, Georgia, Missouri, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky.

Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation and Investment Bankers Assn. criticized the bill, although not necessarily opposed to all parts.

BILL REPORTED

The Senate Public Works Committee May 14 reported S 1648 with amendments (S Rept 193). The Committee said that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, to which the Public Works Committee had submitted Titles II and IV for study because they dealt with a commercial and industrial loan program, had approved those titles with some suggested amendments by a 9-5 vote, following May 4-7 hearings by its Production and Stabilization Subcommittee. In the May 13 Banking and Currency Committee vote on Titles II and IV, Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) and four Republicans voted against approval.

In submitting its comments to the Public Works Committee, the Banking and Currency Committee majority said it was "favorably impressed with the content of titles II and IV." In supplementary views, the Committee's Republicans favored the bill's emphasis on "a regional rather than strictly local concept," but said there were "imperfections in titles II and IV."

Majority Views. In unanimously reporting S 1648, the Senate Public Works Committee said that the general state of the national economy was "excellent," but that the country was "faced with unfinished tasks." It said that while a number of legislative acts had been passed "to provide the means to bring the total economy's performance up to its potential...these acts are incomplete without provision for economic assistance to those areas not sharing in the general level of prosperity."

The report said that "more than 35 million persons live in the areas and regions which initially meet the criteria for a redevelopment area or a region suffering substantial unemployment or underemployment." It said that "economically disadvantaged areas must improve the physical resources which a free enterprise society depends upon for economic growth. Without these facilities, commercial and industrial activity cannot flourish."

The Committee said that recent experience had shown "that redevelopment can be facilitated by public programs." It said experience had also indicated that "the scale of assistance must be sufficient to make a significant impact on the economic structure of an area," and that "regions to be aided...should be large enough to provide a resource base for self-sustained growth...."

It said that the money could be used for such projects related to economic development as waterworks and water lines, sanitary and storm sewers, industrial parks, police and fire stations, tourism facilities, airports and watershed protection and flood prevention projects. In addition, funds could be used for facilities indirectly related to economic development, such as residential streets and water and sewage facilities, hospitals, vocational education facilities and community centers.

Major Changes in Administration Bill. As reported by the Senate Public Works Committee, S 1648 authorized an annual appropriation for Title I public works grants of $400 million, instead of the $250 million in the Administration bill, but limited the authorization to five years, through fiscal 1970. The bill also increased from $20 million to $25 million the annual authorization for technical assistance, research, training and study programs. These changes increased the total annual authorization in the bill to $615 million in the first year (fiscal 1966), rising to $685 by fiscal 1970.

In other changes, the bill as reported:

Provided for administration of the Act by the Secretary of Commerce, with the assistance of an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for appointment of an Administrator for Economic Development. (The Administration bill had provided for appointment of only the Administrator to assist the Secretary in administration of the Act.)

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce, with the concurrence of the affected states, to designate "economic development regions" within the United States, and to invite the states to form regional commissions for joint planning of public works and economic development programs. (The Administration bill had authorized the Secretary only to "invite and encourage" the states themselves to establish regional planning commissions.)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 1, by a 71-12 roll call, passed and sent to the House an amended version of S 1648. (For voting, see chart p. 1043.)

On final passage, S 1648 was supported by 54 Democrats and 17 Republicans. It was opposed by nine Republicans -- Allott (Colo.), Bennett (Utah), Dominick (Colo.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Jordan (Idaho), Mundt (S.D.), Thurmond (S.C.), Tower (Texas) and Williams (Del.) -- and by three Southern Democrats -- Byrd (Va.), Holland (Fla.) and Robertson (Va.).

Before passage, the Senate by roll-call votes rejected amendments to reduce the authorization total by $75 million, and to eliminate interest-reduction payments. (See below)

In debate, which began May 27, Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) said that under S 1648, "the Department of Commerce would inherit and be directed to expand the ill-fated and much discredited area redevelopment and accelerated works programs...they simply have not worked." Dominick said that under these programs, "we have seen Government-subsidized competition drive out legitimate business, inflated claims of creating new jobs which have never materialized, political juggling with public funds, vast numbers of highly paid Government officials running about the country accomplishing little and a general waste of your tax money and mine."

DEBATE ON AMENDMENTS

The Senate by four voice votes adopted amendments to S 1648 which were termed acceptable by the bill's floor managers. One amendment, proposed by Jennings Randolph (D W. Va.) May 27, extended a prohibition against loans and guarantees being made to establishments relocating from one area to another, to include subcontractors whose purpose was to divest other contractors or subcontractors of contracts customarily performed by them. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee which had reported the bill, said the amendment would "merely add further insurance that there will be no shifting of job opportunities in the operation of the program."

Two of the amendments, sponsored May 27 by Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), limited the authorizations for public works and development loans (Title II) and technical assistance (Title III) to five years, as was already provided for public works and development facilities grants. Hruska said the five-year limitation was already contained

in the Appalachia bill, "after which this bill is patterned," and that it would assure "that the program as a whole will return to the Congress for later assessment, reappraisal and reconsideration."

In addition, the Senate June 1 adopted en bloc several related amendments by Frank E. Moss (D Utah) directing the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe regulations assuring that local governmental authorities were given an opportunity to review and comment on proposed projects to be carried out with public works and development facilities grant and loan funds. Moss said that "many of the requirements of Government that surround the development of a program of this sort already lie with the local districts," and that the amendment would "bring the local governments into the program."

The Senate June 1 rejected, by a 31-53 roll-call vote, an amendment by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) to reduce the annual authorization limitation for public works and development facilities grants from $400 million to $325 million. Cooper said that in requesting passage of the Administration bill, President Johnson had asked for an annual authorization of only $250 million for this purpose, and that an authorization of $325 million "will be fully adequate." He said the increase over the President's request was "not included in the Budget. It would be added to the deficit, which is now expected to exceed $4 billion."

Randolph, second-ranking Democrat on the Senate Public Works Committee, responded that existing applications for grants under the accelerated public works program totaled $467,858,000, and that "the $400 million in federal grants under Title I of the pending bill is not a figure arrived at out of thin air." He said, "We believe that in the figure of $400 million we are being conservative." Randolph also said, "The White House will not veto this legislation if $400 million is included in Title I over the period of five years for such a worthy purpose."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1648 authorized $615 million in the first year (fiscal 1966) for programs proposed by the Administration, broken down as follows:

Title I grants, $400 million; Title II loans and loan guarantees, $170 million; Title II interest-reduction payments, $5 million; Title III technical aid, $25 million; Title V aid to regional planning commissions, $15 million. In fiscal 1967, Title IV would come into effect, providing another $50 million a year. All these authorizations would remain the same through fiscal 1970 except Title II interest-reduction payments, the authorization for which would rise by $5 million a year beginning in fiscal 1967 until it reached $30 million. Under the Senate bill, the Title I grant authorizations, Title II loan authorizations and Title III technical aid authorizations were to expire at the end of fiscal 1970. (The Administration had requested permanent authorizations.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 27 -- Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) -- Extend the prohibition on loans and guarantees to include, in addition to establishments relocating from one area to another, subcontractors whose purpose was to divest other contractors or subcontractors of contracts customarily performed by them. Voice vote.

Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) -- Limit the annual authorization for public works and development facility loans to five years, through June 30, 1970. Voice.

Hruska -- Limit the annual authorization for technical assistance grants to five years, through June 30, 1970. Voice.

June 1 -- Frank E. Moss (D Utah) -- Direct the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe regulations assuring that local governmental authorities were given an opportunity to review and comment on proposed projects to be carried out with public works and development facilities grant and loan funds. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 27 -- Hruska -- Delete the provision authorizing the Secretary to pay annually for up to 10 years to private business entities amounts sufficient to reduce by 2 percentage points the interest paid by them on loans obtained from non-Government sources. Roll-call, 25-39.

June 1 -- John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Reduce from $400 million to $325 million the annual authorization for public works and development facilities grants. Roll-call, 31-53.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 10-14, 18, 19 and 26 on the Administration bill (HR 6991). Highlights:

May 10 -- John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce, opening the hearings, said the Administration's request of $250 million a year for Title I development facility grants "is both adequate and realistic" because it was for a continuing program "for long-term growth."

May 11 -- Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO supported the bill but said the annual authorization for Title I grants should be "considerably greater than the $250 million the (Administration) bill proposes." Biemiller objected to the proposed federal interest-reduction payments as a "federal subsidy" to "corporations that don't need it." HR 6991 was also supported by the American Institute of Planners.

May 13 -- Representing the National Assn. of Manufacturers, William C. Heyn opposed the provision for Government interest-reduction. He said it was "unfair to existing industry to use their tax money to subsidize new industry which will compete for their markets."

BILL REPORTED

The House Public Works Committee June 22 reported S 1648 (H Rept 539) with amendments. The Committee version confirmed the Senate's action in increasing Title I development grants from the $250 million annual level requested by the Administration to $400 million. But the Committee dropped the interest-reduction payments altogether, and cut off all fund authorizations in the bill at the end of fiscal 1970.

As a result, the Committee version authorized $610 million in fiscal 1966 ($400 million for Title I grants, $170 million for Title II loans, $25 million for Title III technical assistance, and $15 million for Title V aid to regional planning commissions). The authorization was to rise to $660 million a year during fiscal 1967-70, after Title IV authorizations of $50 million a year for aid to development districts came into effect. In addition, the Committee added a provision to the bill barring any Title I development grants to projects receiving aid under the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Majority Views. The Committee said "a bill of this type" was necessary because "in the midst of unprece-

dented national prosperity, there still are large numbers of people who can't find jobs because they are living in areas where jobs are too scarce." It said that communities in such areas "find themselves in a crippling cycle of economic deterioration" which would continue "until we begin to help people to help themselves to break the pattern." The Committee also said experience had shown "that economic development efforts can have only limited success when they are confined to local areas."

The report pointed out that the bill was "based to a certain extent" upon the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA), the Public Works Acceleration Act and the Appalachian Regional Development Act. The report said that $400 million a year for Title I, although $150 million more than sought by President Johnson, "will not be sufficient to enable the approval of all the worthy projects that will be submitted from all of the eligible areas."

The report said that "one of the basic purposes of this bill is to help businessmen provide jobs in the areas where jobs are most needed. One basic method to provide jobs in distressed areas is to encourage private businessmen to establish new businesses or to expand existing businesses in distressed areas. This is a sensible approach, and it is the approach taken in this legislation." The majority said that people "who object to the special aids and inducements afforded to businesses under this program should keep in mind that the nation must rely on private businesses to provide the jobs to put unemployed persons back to work. Inevitably, the only other alternative is an ever-increasing system of public welfare assistance."

Minority Views. Republican Reps. William C. Cramer (Fla.), John F. Baldwin Jr. (Calif.), James R. Grover Jr. (N.Y.), Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Charlotte T. Reid (Ill.) and James D. Martin (Ala.) said they favored the "basic objective of S 1648," but opposed enactment of the bill "because we believe that the measures it provides have been proved to be wasteful and ineffective, that the bill as reported was hastily and poorly drafted and that the Congress would be abdicating its responsibilities if it enacted a bill of such sweeping scope with so few Congressional guidelines and controls for proper administration." They said the bill "provides for massive and indiscriminate federal spending," but "offers nothing to correct or solve" the factors underlying the lack of economic growth in a region. Instead, they said, it "seeks to artificially induce the location or reactivation of enterprises in uneconomical or disadvantageous areas, despite the existence of such unsolved problems." The minority said S 1648 would "reenact and broaden the discredited and ineffectual programs of both the Area Redevelopment Act and the Public Works Acceleration Act." The minority views included an appendix which summarized 17 reports by the Comptroller General "criticizing various aspects of the administration of the Area Redevelopment Act and the Public Works Acceleration Act."

Supplemental Views. Rep. James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) said he would vote for S 1648, "poorly drafted as it is." He said he could not "in good conscience" oppose a bill that would provide aid to his district, parts of which were "badly in need of new industry."

Robert C. McEwen (R N.Y.) submitted similar views.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Aug. 12 passed S 1648, with amendments, by a 246-138 (D 215-45; R 31-93) roll-call vote. Before passage, the House rejected, by a 163-224 (D 48-214; R 115-10) roll call, a motion to recommit the bill to the House Public Works Committee with instructions to change it in several respects. (For voting, see chart p.990)

The recommittal motion by Rep. William C. Cramer (R Fla.) would have deleted the Title II provisions for federal loans and guarantees to public and private borrowers for industrial and commercial facilities; reduced the Title II authorization to $85 million a year; provided for annual Congressional review of an economic development loan fund; and, in most cases, required that funds provided for construction or improvement projects be spent on American-made products. Cramer said the loan and guarantee portion of the bill was an extension of a program authorized by the 1961 Area Redevelopment Act which "has been poorly handled in the past (and) will be worse under this legislation, because the authority of the Secretary (of Commerce) will be broadened under it." He said annual review of the loan fund "will try to prevent backdoor spending," and that the "buy-American" provision should be included "in legislation that was supposed to have the objective of trying to employ more Americans" and do away with poverty.

Amendments Voted On

Before passage, the House accepted four amendments to S 1648. The major amendment was offered by B. F. Sisk (D Calif.), and accepted by a 196-194 roll call. It increased the annual authorization of Title I funds (for public works and development facilities grants) from $400 million to $500 million, limited the program to four rather than five years and increased the number of areas eligible for such grants. (The vote breakdown was D 187-75; R 9-119.)

Sisk said his amendment would extend Title I assistance to areas of severe unemployment which were eligible for aid under the Public Works Acceleration Act of 1962, but not under S 1648 as reported. He said this was "a matter of simple fairness and justice, since the proposed program was presented to us as an extension and continuation of both the Accelerated Public Works Act and Area Redevelopment Act programs...." John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), floor manager of S 1648, said that the amendment was "justifiable."

Before accepting the Sisk amendment, the House by a 66-117 teller vote rejected a substitute amendment by Charlotte T. Reid (R Ill.), one of 14 amendments rejected, to reduce the annual authorization under Title I to $250 million. Mrs. Reid said the amendment would reduce the authorization to the figure that had been requested by the Administration and would "cut out money...which is not needed." She said, "Surely we should not press upon the President more money than he and his advisors think is needed to carry out the objectives of the Act." She said she did not believe the existing backlog of requests for development grants under the Area Redevelopment Act justified the increase, and that many of the requests comprising this backlog would be ineligible under the Act.

Kenneth J. Gray (D Ill.) opposed the substitute amendment because it "would cut out the heart of the bill." Gray said, "If we never receive another application, there are now in the backlog more than $3 billion in applications...If the substitute amendment is not defeated, we will be unable to take care of this large list of unfunded projects."

Supporting S 1648, House Public Works Committee Chairman George H. Fallon (D Md.) said the bill "meets a great human need, perhaps the greatest human need of them all -- the need to be able to earn a living for oneself and one's family." Fallon said the program which would be established by the bill combined public works, business assistance, technical assistance and regional development "into a single, significant, coordinated and comprehensive program."

Opposing the bill, Florence P. Dwyer (R N.J.) said "if the House will learn from experience, it will vote against S 1648." Mrs. Dwyer said the House had defeated "similar legislation to expand and enlarge the Area Redevelopment Act in 1963" because the Act "was not accomplishing what Congress had intended. With two additional years of experience under ARA and its companion program, the Public Works Acceleration Act, I believe we are justified in concluding that we acted wisely in 1963 and should do so again."

Odin Langen (R Minn.) said S 1648 "is a prime example of how discredited and unworkable federal programs, once begun, manage to go on forever. We reshuffle the language a bit, gloss it all over with a grand-sounding title and attach a brand new higher price tag to the whole package." Langen said it was "inconceivable, after the conclusive evidence of waste, ineffectiveness and failure, that we should be called upon to even consider a measure that incorporates such programs as the old Area Redevelopment Act and the Accelerated Public Works Act."

PROVISIONS -- See final provisions summarized on p. 800.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 12 -- B. F. Sisk (D Calif.) -- Increase the annual authorization of Title I funds for public works and development facilities to $500 million, limit the program to four years and increase the number of areas eligible for such grants. Roll-call vote, 196-194.

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- Bar financial aid under the Act for sewer or waste disposal facilities unless the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare certifies that waste material to be carried by such facilities will be adequately treated, so as to meet federal, state, interstate or local water quality standards, before being discharged into any public waterway. Voice.

Patsy T. Mink (D Hawaii) -- Stipulate that in any state in which no area qualified as a redevelopment area, the Secretary of Commerce would designate as an eligible area that portion of the state which in his opinion most nearly qualified. Voice.

Richard D. McCarthy (D N.Y.) -- Amend the Cleveland amendment (below) by adding the word "competitive." Voice.

James C. Cleveland (R N.H.) (as amended above) -- Prohibit financial assistance under the Act when the result would be to increase production or the availability of services or facilities when there was not sufficient demand to employ the efficient capacity of existing competitive enterprises. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 12 -- Charlotte T. Reid (R Ill.) substitute for Sisk amendment (see above) -- Reduce the annual authorization under Title I to $250 million from $400 million. Teller vote, 66-117.

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Stipulate that no funds appropriated by Title I could be used for any project which was "eligible" for assistance under the Appalachian Regional Development Act. (S 1648 prohibited the use of funds for projects "approved" for assistance under the Act.) Voice.

Cramer -- Insert new criteria for eligibility for financial assistance under the Act. Voice.

Cleveland -- Delete provisions providing Title II loans and loan guarantees to private businesses, and reduce Title II authorizations to $85 million a year. Voice.

John C. Kunkel (R Pa.) -- Require the Secretary of Commerce, in authorizing loans or loan guarantees for public works and development facilities, to give consideration to the financial ability of the applicant to make repayment. Voice.

Cramer -- Delete provisions authorizing working capital loans. Voice.

Cleveland -- Prohibit financial assistance for construction of hotels and motels in areas where it was determined they were not needed. Voice.

Kunkel -- Limit use of money in the economic development revolving fund to amounts specified in annual appropriations bills. Voice.

John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Provide that areas eligible for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act at the time of enactment of S 1648 would qualify for assistance under S 1648. (The bill included areas eligible under the ARA as of March 1, 1965.) Voice.

Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.) -- Extend eligibility for assistance under the Act to compact, contiguous areas with populations of more than 200,000 persons in cities or counties that did not qualify. Voice.

Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) -- Reduce the population floor of municipalities for eligibility from 250,000 to 100,000, provided they met other requirements. Voice.

John H. Dent (D Pa.) -- Delete the discretionary authority of the Secretary of Labor to determine the eligibility requirement of size for designation as a redevelopment area. Standing vote, 28-61.

Alec G. Olson (D Minn.) -- Designate as redevelopment areas those areas in which at least 40 percent of the families had annual incomes of $3,000 or less. Teller, 75-111.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Require that funds authorized by the Act be spent for products manufactured in the United States, unless the price of a product exceeded that of a comparable foreign-made product by 50 percent or more. Voice.

Final Action

The Senate Aug. 16 by voice vote agreed to the House amendments to S 1648. The action, which occurred without debate, cleared the bill for the President's signature.

Signing S 1648 into law (PL 89-136) "with gratitude" Aug. 26, President Johnson said, "We are embarking on a new program of grants and loans to those cities and those towns where too many men have been out of work too long." In describing the plight of rural communities, he said this bill "would save the small towns that are really the backbone of our country."

MANPOWER TRAINING ACT AMENDMENTS PASSED

S 974 -- Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 123) March 12, 1965.

HR 4257 -- Reported by the House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 170) March 15.

S 974 -- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 76-8 roll-call vote March 16. (See p. 1032)

- Passed, amended, by a voice vote of the House April 1 after HR 4257 was passed, amended, by a 395-0 roll call. (See p. 948)
- Conference report (H Rept 231) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate April 9 and the House April 13.

PL 89-15 -- Signed into law April 26.

Congress in 1965 with little controversy enacted an Administration bill amending and extending for three years, through June 30, 1969, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (MDTA). The bill authorized $454 million for the program in fiscal 1966 and such sums as were necessary thereafter.

The original Act, one of the Kennedy Administrations several approaches to reducing the nation's high unemployment level (see box), was oriented towards retraining experienced workers with family responsibilities who had been employed but had lost their jobs because of technological change. In 1963 Congress broadened the MDTA to help the illiterate jobless and out-of-school, out-of-work youths who were not eligible for aid under the restrictions of the original Act. New programs were set up for youths 16 years old or more and for persons who lacked basic education.

The 1965 bill continued in the direction of the 1963 amendments by increasing the period during which persons could receive training, thereby benefiting the least educated, by increasing the training allowances, by relaxing eligibility requirements for training allowances, by providing additional benefits for trainees, by postponing for one more year (through fiscal 1966) requirements that states help pay the costs of training programs, and by increasing the federal share of financing in subsequent years above that provided in the existing law. The bill also expanded and authorized additional experimental and demonstration programs. Training programs conducted by the Area Redevelopment Administration were brought under provisions of the MDTA.

S 974 also contained a new emphasis outlined by President Johnson in a Feb. 1 statement on a nationwide Job Development Program. He said that while there was still widespread unemployment there also existed a large demand for labor in the service fields such as gardening, cooking, and repairing appliances. The President said the Government program could make sure that trained workers are available, assemble information about job opportunities, and "assure that managerial skills are developed to provide these services as part of our free enterprise system." S 974 directed the Secretary of Labor to stimulate and assist this type of job development.

The legislation passed both chambers with bipartisan support and little controversy. There were only two major differences between the House and Senate versions -- the expiration date of the MDTA and the amount of appropriations authorized. The final bill extended the Act through June 30, 1969. This was a compromise between the Senate date (1970) and the House date (1968); the Administration had requested that the Act be made permanent. The final bill, like the Senate version, authorized $454 million in fiscal 1966 and necessary sums thereafter. The Administration and House bills set no limit on any year. The 1963 MDTA bill had authorized $285 million for fiscal 1966.

Provisions

As signed into law, S 974 amended the Manpower Development and Training Act as follows:

Title I -- Employment Programs. Specified that professionals whose skills had become outmoded were not to be excluded from retraining opportunities under the Act.

Directed the Labor Secretary to establish a program of experimental, demonstration and pilot projects, through grants or contracts, to demonstrate specialized methods of meeting the manpower, employment and training problems of worker groups such as the long-term unemployed, disadvantaged youth, displaced older workers, the handicapped and members of minority and similar groups. Grants or contracts could be to or with public or non-profit private organizations; contracts could be made with other private organizations.

Directed the Secretary of Labor to stimulate and assist job development programs for training in service occupations and related fields.

Extended for two years, through June 30, 1967, the Labor Secretary's authority to conduct pilot labor mobility demonstration projects to assist unemployed workers to relocate to a new area in response to offers of full-time employment. Increased from $4 million to $5 million the amount that could be used annually for the projects and allowed the Secretary to pay 100 percent, rather than 50 percent, of relocation costs.

Directed the Secretary to conduct, through June 30, 1967, experimental and demonstration projects to assist

U.S. Employment, Unemployment

(in thousands)

	Civilian Employment				
	Total	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1965	72,179	4,585	67,594	3,456	4.6%
1964	70,357	4,761	65,596	3,876	5.2
1963	68,809	4,946	63,863	4,166	5.7
1962	67,846	5,190	62,657	4,007	5.6
1961	66,796	5,463	61,333	4,806	6.7
1960	66,681	5,723	60,958	3,931	5.6
1959	65,581	5,836	59,745	3,813	5.5
1958	63,966	5,844	58,122	4,681	6.8
1957	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	4.3
1956	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2

SOURCE: U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT, MANPOWER REPORT

in the placement of persons who had participated in training programs but who were unable to obtain employment for reasons other than ability to perform, such as inability -- due to a criminal record -- to obtain indemnity bonds. (One intended use of the money under the section was to provide payments to employers or institutions authorized to indemnify employers against losses due to the dishonesty of the employee seeking work.) Authorized use of funds up to $200,000 in fiscal 1966 and $300,000 in fiscal 1967, from within the over-all appropriations for the programs.

Title II -- Training Programs. Authorized payment of training allowances for up to 104 weeks (two years). Repealed a section of the existing law which allowed training allowances to be paid for an additional 20 weeks beyond the normal period to allow persons to obtain basic educational training (existing law permitted payments for up to 52 weeks during occupational training plus 20 weeks during basic education, for a maximum of 72 weeks; the 1965 amendments increased the over-all maximum payment period to 104 weeks).

Permitted increases in the basic training allowance by $5 a week for each dependent over two up to a maximum of six.

Permitted on-the-job (as well as other) trainees to engage in up to 20 hours of outside work per week without a reduction in their training allowances.

Authorized complete reimbursement to trainees of any local travel costs by the least expensive form of public transportation; permitted the Labor Secretary to increase payments to trainees for transportation and/or subsistence costs where necessary in Alaska and Hawaii and the territories where expenses were higher.

Eliminated the existing prohibitions against payment of training allowances to single persons without dependents and to more than one person in a household at one time. Continued the existing stipulation that allowances may not be paid to members of a family in which the head was employed, but added wording that allowed the Labor Secretary to waive this restriction if he decided the payments were necessary to permit a person to begin or continue training. Prohibited payment of allowances if the head of a family terminated his employment to make members of his household eligible for allowances.

Permitted the Labor Secretary to alter the existing stipulation that not more than 25 percent of persons entitled to receive training allowances could be under 22 years of age, if necessary for "effective" management of training programs. Permitted the Labor Secretary to continue payments to youths becoming 22 years old during training.

Amended provisions of the 1962 Act which stated that states should provide training through public institutions unless private institutions could provide equivalent training at a lower cost. Permitted states to use private institutions if they provided special services or facilities, or if the costs were comparable for equivalent training.

Repealed requirements in the existing law that, beginning July 1, 1965, states pay one-third of the costs of the institutional training programs (one-half beginning July 1, 1966). Instead, permitted 100 percent federal financing of the programs to continue through June 30, 1966. After that date, required the states to pay 10 percent of the institutional training costs unless the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare determined that a larger federal share was necessary. Permitted payment of the non-federal contributions in cash or kind. Repealed the existing requirement that beginning July 1, 1965, the states pay one-third of the cost of training allowances (one-half after July 1, 1966), thus allowing continued 100 percent federal financing of allowances.

Repealed training provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act and instead authorized training under MDTA of individuals in areas designated as redevelopment (depressed) areas, beginning July 1, 1965. Stipulated that no state matching would be required for these training programs, that funds appropriated would not be apportioned among the states, that training needs would be determined by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce, and that all unemployed and underemployed persons in these areas would be eligible for training and training allowances.

Title III -- Administration and Financing. Restricted reapportionment of any funds apportioned to a state to the second half of any given fiscal year. Required 30 days prior notice to the state of any reapportionment, except during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Authorized $454 million for all titles for fiscal 1966 and such sums as were necessary thereafter. The fiscal 1966 authorization was broken down as follows: $46 million for Title I programs; $385 million for Title II training programs (except ARA programs); $22 million for ARA programs; $1 million for Title III miscellaneous administrative expenses.

Provided that training allowances and institutional costs would be paid out of funds appropriated for that fiscal year.

Authorized the Secretaries of Labor and HEW to establish procedures for approval at the state level of training programs costing not more than $75,000.

Extended the training programs for three years, through June 30, 1969.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1962 Almanac p. 513, 1963 Almanac p. 523.

1962 Law. Congress in 1962 with little opposition passed President Kennedy's Manpower Development and Training Act (PL 87-415), providing a three-year program designed to rehabilitate a portion of the nation's unemployed and alleviate the scarcity of trained workers in certain industries. The Act authorized vocational education and on-the-job training programs, with the objective of retraining workers who had lost their jobs because of technological change. It also provided for training of persons wishing to develop new skills and for young persons 16-21 years old. The bill authorized $435 million through fiscal 1965.

The MDTA also authorized payment, for up to 52 weeks, of a training allowance to unemployed heads of families with at least three years of employment experience. Five percent of the funds for training allowances was set aside to pay smaller allowances to youths 19-21 years old. States were required to pay 50 percent of the costs of vocational training to employed persons. They were also required, after June 30, 1964, to pay 50 percent of the costs of vocational training to unemployed persons and 50 percent of the costs of training allowances.

The emphasis of the 1962 Act was on retraining experienced workers with family responsibilities. The bulk of the allowances, equal to the state unemployment compensation payments, went to unemployed heads of households; payments to youths were limited to $20 a

week. The 1962 program was directed toward a specific group and specific needs.

1963 Amendments. In 1963 Congress enacted an Administration-backed bill making major changes in the scope of the MDTA. The changes were designed to help the illiterate jobless and the unemployed school dropouts who were not eligible for aid under the original Act. The 1963 bill provided new basic education courses for those who had proved too illiterate to take advantage of the job training programs, expanded youth training programs, increased funds for training allowances and relaxed eligibility requirements, enabling younger persons to receive allowances. It also authorized extension of MDTA programs for one year, through fiscal 1966, postponed the requirement that states match the federal contribution in fiscal 1965, and authorized a pilot program for relocating unemployed workers to areas where they had received job offers.

The 1963 amendments, emphasizing youths and illiterates, were designed to broaden the original Act to reach people in greater need and meet the complaints of the Labor Department that the existing program was "retraining the best and disregarding the rest." Administration studies at that time indicated that the hard core of unemployed had not been sufficiently helped by the 1962 Act.

1965 ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS

President Johnson Feb. 1 announced the launching of a "nationwide job development program in service and related fields." The President said that although nearly four million were unemployed, "it often takes weeks to have an appliance or other repair made, hospitals and many other community services are understaffed, housewives cannot get the help they seek for work in the home or in the yard...and the papers are full of Help Wanted Ads."

Mr. Johnson said the Job Development Program would "assure that trained workers are available to provide needed services at satisfactory wages and working conditions, to assure that managerial skills are developed to provide these services as part of our free enterprise system" and "to assure that consumer needs are met better and more fully." He said the Government could contribute "by assembling information about job opportunities, unmet needs and available manpower; by promoting institutional and on-the-job training and apprenticeship; by providing technical assistance to management"; and "by stimulating new enterprises through small business loans and in other ways." He said the program should reach 10,000 jobs a month by July 1, 1965, and this initial stage could be financed under existing law through funds already appropriated or requested.

The following day Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz submitted to Congress a draft bill extending indefinitely and expanding the existing MDTA. The bill, introduced Feb. 2 in the Senate (S 974) by Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and in the House (HR 4257) by Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.), carried through the President's emphasis on job development in the service fields. It also maintained the direction of the 1963 amendments by (1) continuing to have the Federal Government pay all or most of the costs of training programs (rather than requiring larger state contributions as the existing law provided beginning in fiscal 1966); (2) liberalizing training allowance provisions with respect to amount, duration, and eligibility, and (3) increasing opportunities for youths. The bill also broadened the research and experimental authority of the Labor Secretary.

Following are the major provisions of the Administration draft bill:

Federal Contributions. The bill authorized a permanent 90 percent federal contribution to MDTA vocational training and training allowance programs beginning in fiscal 1966. Existing law authorized 100 percent federal financing in fiscal 1965, 66-2/3 percent in fiscal 1966 and 50 percent thereafter.

Training Allowances. The bill extended to two years the time during which all trainees could receive allowances (under the 1963 amendments, trainees taking the basic education courses could receive allowances for up to 72 weeks, rather than the 52-week maximum applicable to persons receiving only occupational training as provided in the 1962 legislation); permitted single persons to receive training allowances (currently limited to one member of a family in which the head of the family was unemployed); increased the amount of allowances by $5 a week for each dependent over two to a maximum of six; authorized payment of transportation allowances for daily commuting to the training location; permitted on-the-job trainees to perform outside work for up to 20 hours a week without a reduction in allowance (the 1963 Act authorized similar outside work for persons in vocational training but not for on-the-job trainees); allowed the Labor Secretary, for purposes of flexibility, to waive a restriction limiting the number of youths under 22 receiving allowances to 25 percent of the total number; and permitted more than one member of a family to receive an allowance.

Labor Mobility Projects. The bill extended for two years, to June 30, 1967, the authority of the Secretary to conduct experimental projects to assist qualified unemployed workers, living in areas where they could not expect to find employment, to relocate in response to bona-fide offers of full-time employment. The authorization was increased from $4 million to $5 million a year. The bill provided for payment of 100 percent rather than 50 percent of moving costs.

Experimental Projects. The bill authorized the Secretary to establish experimental and pilot projects through grants or contracts with public or non-profit private agencies to promote specialized training programs for groups such as the long-term unemployed, displaced older workers, the handicapped and disadvantaged youths.

Service Job Development. The bill directed the Secretary to stimulate and assist job development programs which would expand employment by filling service needs currently unmet because of lack of trained workers or for other reasons.

Trainee Bonding. The bill permitted the Secretary, for two years, through June 30, 1967, to conduct an experimental program of assistance for people who had successfully completed training but were denied employment for reasons other than ability to perform, such as inability to post bond for minor offenses.

Funding. The bill replaced existing specified authorizations with an open-end authorization, thereby extending the law indefinitely. (The 1963 amendments authorized $285 million for fiscal 1966.)

Area Redevelopment. The bill brought retraining programs currently under the Area Redevelopment Act under the manpower program.

1965 Hearings

House. The Education and Labor Select Labor Subcommittee Feb. 4 to Feb. 19 held hearings on HR 4257, the Administration bill to amend the MDTA.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 4 -- Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz said full employment could be achieved through pursuit of two policies: the economic policy of promoting "that degree of over-all economic growth which will produce the demand for enough work to occupy the full work force," and "the manpower policy of matching people and jobs, of supplying the manpower needs that develop, of getting people into the jobs that exist -- or can be developed."

He said it had been "amply demonstrated that the training and retraining of unemployed workers is a sound social and monetary investment." Wirtz testified that unemployment was "our most serious economic problem" not only because of its level, but "more importantly because of the impact on certain groups. The 5 percent (unemployment level) included rates of 15 percent unemployment for teenagers, 10 percent for nonwhites and 11 percent for the unskilled." These figures, he said, "underscore the need" for specific manpower training programs.

Wirtz said 90 percent federal financing was necessary because "the causes of unemployment are national in scope and should be borne more evenly across the nation." In addition, he said, many state and local governments were "virtually unable" to provide matching funds. A 90-10 matching requirement, he said, would permit the Federal Government to "carry a greater part of the costs...and still retain local financial involvement."

Feb. 9 -- Byrl R. Shoemaker, president of the American Vocational Assn., representing 35,000 vocational educators, supported the bill, but requested Congress to continue to provide for 100 percent federal funding of manpower training programs.

Philip W. Seagren, director of vocational and adult education of the Dade Country, Fla., public schools, also requested continuation of 100 percent federal funding.

Feb. 10 -- Area Redevelopment Administrator William L. Batt Jr. supported bringing ARA training programs under MDTA but urged that the following "essential elements...remain intact": a "separate identification of ARA training so as to ensure that these areas will get the extra assistance which they needed to achieve economic health"; retention of 100 percent federal financing; retention of existing eligibility requirements "so that all unemployed in designated areas are eligible for training and assistance"; and continuation of the existing immediate availability of funds for ARA programs. He also requested that ARA training programs be extended and funded to match the proposed MDTA training program levels and lengths.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO department of legislation, cautioned the Subcommittee that the MDTA programs "cannot substitute for inadequate economic growth, or for the failure to pursue those economic policies which are essential to the necessary expansion in the number of job opportunities." He urged the following changes in the bill: retention of full federal financing of the program; a new requirement that "workers will not be trained for any jobs which pay less than the minimum wage stipulated in the Fair Labor Standards Act"; an assurance that "all projects are scrutinized and periodically reviewed by properly constituted labor-management-public advisory committees"; division of the proposed 104 week training program into two sections to provide 52 weeks of basic education and 52 weeks of occupational training; and further revision of training allowance eligibility requirements to assure that they are payable to mature workers as well as youths.

Feb. 17 -- Prof. William H. Miernyk of the University of Colorado Bureau of Economic Research "strongly" supported making the program permanent, permitting grants for research and development projects, removing the ceiling on funds for manpower research and experimentation and extending labor mobility demonstration projects.

Prof. Richard A. Lester, chairman of the Princeton University economics department, and Dr. Sol Chaneles, director of research and planning for the New York City Department of Correction, strongly endorsed expansion of manpower research under the Act.

Feb. 18 -- Robert W. Sneden, Clarence A. Phillips and Harrison W. Myers Jr., representing three private business schools which had administered MDTA training programs under contract with state education agencies, urged continuation of 100 percent federal support of the program. They said that if the proposed 90-10 matching requirement were adopted, most states would choose to meet the requirement by matching in kind (defined as plant, equipment and services in the proposed amendment) rather than in cash, because of lack of sufficient funds. Thus it would be impossible for these states to continue to carry on training programs through subcontracts with private institutions "when there are no items such as 'plant, equipment and services' to be fairly evaluated so that 'expenditures from non-federal sources' may be matched in kind."

Feb. 19 -- Bruce M. Cole, project director for Job Opportunities through Better Skills (JOBS), a cooperative program of the Chicago Boys' Clubs, the Chicago Youth Centers and the Young Men's Christian Assn. of Metropolitan Chicago, endorsed the Administration proposals but said 100 percent federal financing of the program should be continued.

Joseph V. Tuma, manpower training representative of the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO), said experiences under MDTA "justify the need for permanency," with 100 percent federal financing.

Senate. The Labor and Public Welfare Employment and Manpower Subcommittee Feb. 9 began hearings on S 974, the MDTA amendments. Witnesses before the Subcommittee were substantially the same as those in the House.

Senate Action

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- March 12 reported S 974 (S Rept 123) with amendments. The Committee bill was similar to the Administration draft proposal in major respects, but it authorized a four-year extension of training programs, to June 30, 1970, (the Administration had asked that the program be made permanent) and specifically authorized fiscal 1966 appropriations of $454 million and such sums as necessary thereafter (the Administration requested a general authorization without a specific dollar limit).

The bill also changed the financing formula. The Administration bill required the states, beginning in fiscal 1966, to pay 10 percent of the cost, either in cash or in kind (plant equipment and services) of institutional training programs and of training allowances. The committee bill extended 100 percent federal financing of training programs for an additional year, through fiscal 1966, and continued indefinitely the 100 percent federal financing of training allowances. Beginning in fiscal 1967, states were to pay 10 percent of the cost of institutional training programs. In addition, the Committee amendment authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to pay more than the 90 percent federal share of institutional training costs if a state could not constitutionally provide the funds or if private institutions were unable to contribute. (See other changes, below.)

Funds. The committee bill authorized specific appropriations of $454 million in fiscal 1966: $46 million for Title I (demonstration, labor mobility, service job development and job placement projects), $385 million for institutional training and training allowance programs under Title II, $22 million for the area redevelopment provisions of Title II, and $1 million for administrative expenses.

Majority Views. The Committee said "the goal set by the Congress when it enacted MDTA in 1962 was to provide training for 400,000 jobless workers during the three years for which the program was originally authorized. This goal is now within reach." However, the Committee said, "four unprecedented years of economic expansion, coupled with a new and growing manpower retraining effort, have not brought full employment." The report pointed out improvements in the program during 1964 and emphasized the need for research in manpower problems in order to make further improvements.

Supplemental Views. Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and George Murphy (R Calif.) stressed the importance of their amendments exempting private institutions from matching federal funds and enlarging the role of state governments.

Individual Views. Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) explained his amendments increasing the participation of private institutions and providing increasing flexibility in administration of the program.

Additional Views. Murphy said extension of the MDTA should be limited to two, instead of four years.

Changes in Administration Bill. In addition to the major changes mentioned above, the Committee also: authorized payment of training allowances to members of a family even if the head was employed; authorized the Labor Secretary to contract for experimental projects with private as well as public agencies and otherwise changed the language of the Act so as to encourage the participation of private institutions in training programs; permitted a youth to finish his training even though he had reached his 22nd birthday (the existing law limited the number of persons under 22 who could receive training allowances); authorized the states to approve any training program costing less than $75,000; restricted reapportionment of funds among the states to the second half of any fiscal year and required prior notice to the states except during the last quarter; and authorized administrative increases in transportation and subsistence payments (authorized in the 1962 Act for trainees forced to live away from home) in Alaska, Hawaii and the territories where expenses were higher.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate March 16 passed S 974 by a roll-call vote of 76-8 and sent it to the House. (For voting, see chart p. 1032)

Before passage the Senate rejected by a 35-49 roll-call vote an amendment by Prouty to extend the MDTA for only one year, through June 30, 1967. Prouty said that the program was still experimental and therefore should be reviewed by Congress in two years. (The Committee bill extended the MDTA through June 30, 1970.) The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) prohibiting a Secretary from requiring state matching funds for area redevelopment training programs. There was no controversy over the bill itself.

DEBATE -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), floor manager of the bill, described the progress of the program in achieving its first goal of retraining 400,000 unemployed workers. He said training had been approved for nearly 320,000 trainees, of whom 135,000 were currently in training programs, and another 60,000 had been "made more employable through special demonstration projects tailored to the needs of the disadvantaged." He said 72 percent of those completing institutional training and 94 percent of those completing on-the-job training had been obligated for MDTA programs, all 50 states were participating in the program, and the average cost of training was $1,575 per individual.

PROVISIONS -- The provisions of the Senate-passed bill were substantially the same as those of the final bill (see p. 810) with exception of the four-year extension of training programs.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

March 16 -- Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- Delete wording in the bill which would have permitted either the Secretary of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare or Commerce to require state matching of funds for Area Redevelopment Administration training programs. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

March 16 -- Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Provide for a one-year training program extension, to June 30, 1967. Roll-call vote, 35-49.

House Action

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

ACTION -- March 15 reported HR 4257 with amendments (H Rept 170).

Majority Views. The report said the "success" of the MDTA "clearly warrants its extension" and payment of the full costs by the Federal Government through June 30, 1966. It said, however, that it had extended the training program provisions only through June 30, 1968, because "the proper exercise of its legislative oversight function calls for this committee to review, from time to time, a program of such scope and importance as this." It said specific authorization figures were not set because the Committee "supports the expressed intention of the Secretary of Labor...to devote substantially more funds to research than has been possible within the Act's present annual limit...and also to increase expenditures for experimental, developmental, demonstration and pilot projects...."

Major Differences from Senate Bill. Whereas the Senate bill extended the bill for four years until June 30,

1970, HR 4257 provided only a two-year extension. Also unlike the Senate bill which authorized appropriations of $454 million for fiscal 1966, the House bill set no limits on appropriations for that year. Other differences concerned minor amendments added in the Senate Committee which were not added on the House side. (For details, see Conference section, below)

FLOOR ACTION

The House April 1 passed HR 4257 by a 395-0 roll-call vote. The House subsequently by voice vote substituted the wording of HR 4257 for that of S 974, the Senate-passed bill, passed the amended S 974 and returned it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 948)

Discussing HR 4257 April 1, James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) said the "cost of the program, when set alongside the results being achieved, is a modest one...." He said the "direct cost of training one worker -- including the cost of weekly subsistence allowances to those eligible for them -- has so far averaged around $1,200 or $1,300." He added that "for every dollar we committed to support a...trainee last year, while he undertook training, at least $15 to $20 was paid out in benefits to unemployed workers who were not being trained." Members said that HR 4257 probably would improve the Act by alleviating certain hardships of the trainees, such as transportation costs.

Before passing the bill the House accepted three amendments by voice votes. All three amendments added provisions that were already included in the Senate bill. The first, offered by Patsy T. Mink (D Hawaii), was designed to assure that because of the "high cost of living and expenses generally" in Alaska and Hawaii, the Secretary of Labor could permit increased transportation and subsistence allowances in those states. The second, offered by Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.), provided that no funds should be reapportioned among states until the second half of the fiscal year, and required 30 days prior notice except during the last quarter of the year. The third, also by Goodell, stipulated that states could be empowered to approve training programs only on those projects costing less than $75,000.

PROVISIONS -- The provisions of the House-passed bill were basically the same as those of the final bill except for the two-year extension (instead of three in the final version) and the unspecific authorization of funds for fiscal 1966 ($454 million in final bill).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 1 -- Patsy T. Mink (D Hawaii) -- Permit increases in transportation and subsistence allowances for trainees in Alaska and Hawaii. Voice vote.

Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) -- Restrict reapportionment of funds among the states to the second half of the fiscal year and require 30 days notice to the states except during the last quarter of the year. Voice.

Goodell -- Permit states to approve training programs if they cost less than $75,000. Voice.

Conference Action

The Senate April 9 and the House April 13 by voice votes adopted the conference report (H Rept 231) on S 974 and sent the bill to the President. The final version, like the Senate bill, authorized $454 million in fiscal 1966 and such sums as were necessary thereafter. (The House bill had set no limit on funds for any year.) Conferees split the difference between the two-year extension authorized by the House and the four-year extension provided by the Senate: the final bill authorized a three-year extension of training programs through June 30, 1969.

Conferees accepted several provisions of the Senate bill which had been added by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and had not been included in HR 4257. The amendments: authorized allowance payments to a member of a family even if the head was employed; allowed a youth to complete his training and receive an allowance after his 22nd birthday; authorized training in a private institution even if the costs were not lower than those at a public institution; and stipulated that the Act should not exclude unemployed professionals who needed limited refresher or reorientation training to find new employment.

Bill Signed. President Johnson, in signing S 974 into law (PL 89-15) April 26, congratulated the Congress on its "prompt and prudent action on this measure." He said "we must make certain that there are jobs which graduates of this program can fill" and he described a Cabinet Committee, made up of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor and Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, which was working towards this end.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Congress during the year appropriated a total of $428,303,000 for manpower development and training activities during fiscal 1966. The amount was only $197,000 below Administration requests. The amount appropriated was in two bills, the regular Labor-HEW appropriation bill (HR 7765 -- $273.5 million, as requested) and Labor-HEW supplemental appropriation bill (HR 10586 -- $154,803,000, just under the $155 million requested). The cut was made in salary and expense items. (See p. 161, 166)

In addition, Congress appropriated $89 million for MDTA activities in fiscal 1965 in a supplemental appropriations bill (HR 7091) for that year which was passed early in the session. This sum, combined with MDTA appropriations enacted during calendar 1964, provided appropriations for the program in fiscal 1965 of $396.9 million. (See p. 227)

MANPOWER REPORT

President Johnson March 4 sent to Congress his annual Manpower Report, in which he called for stepped-up efforts to "upgrade the capacities of the work force" and to "improve means of bringing workers and jobs together" as a means of achieving full employment without inflation or adverse effects on the U.S. balance-of-payments position. The President's Report was accompanied by the Labor Department's annual Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training. Both were required by the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

While reporting a new record in total employment and a reduction in unemployment by 300,000 during 1964, the President pointed to unemployment and underemployment as still "intolerably high." These problems were most acute, Mr. Johnson said, among the unskilled, nonwhites, older workers, and teen-agers. He added that

"an unprecedented increase in the number of new job-seekers is occurring at a time when the rate of youth unemployment is already three times greater than adult unemployment."

Noting that there was no "simple solution" to these economic ills, the President called for a structural approach embodying many of the Administration's previously proposed "Great Society" programs, including aid to education, enlargement of the anti-poverty program, strengthening manpower training, increasing job development activities, broadening of the Area Redevelopment Act, implementation of the Appalachia program, strengthening of employment services, extension of minimum wage and overtime protection to more workers and a broadening of the unemployment insurance system. No additional legislation was proposed in the Report.

Past approaches to unemployment have placed greater reliance on fiscal and monetary measures than on structural programs. Mr. Johnson said that job growth would be bolstered by proposed excise tax cuts, increased Social Security benefits and revised depreciation rules, but he added that "fiscal and monetary steps to achieve the full measure of needed growth may encounter problems of inflationary pressures before unemployment targets are reached...."

Labor Department Report

The Department's 276-page Report discussed in separate chapters current developments in employment and unemployment, manpower requirements and resources, progress in manpower development and continuing needs, and the matching of workers with jobs.

Unemployment. The Report projected that the unusually high 4.75 percent economic growth rate of 1964 must be maintained through 1970 to reduce unemployment to "a more acceptable level." A Labor Department official said the acceptable level was 3 percent, far below the 4 percent selected by the President's Council of Economic Advisers as an interim target of "full employment." The report pointed out that the necessary 4.75 percent annual growth figure "is substantially higher than the average increase for the postwar period as a whole," about 3.5 percent a year.

The Report said that despite a 1964 reduction in unemployment from 5.7 to 5.2 percent of the labor force, large employment differentials remained between white and nonwhite workers, young workers and adults, skilled and unskilled, and educated and uneducated workers.

Jobs. Under stimulus of the tax cut and other Government economic measures, the Report said, employment in the private sector of the economy accounted for 1.25 million of the 1.5 million increase in non-farm industry employment from 1963 to 1964.

The Report projected that the labor force would increase by 1.5 million a year between 1964 and 1970, rendering it necessary for the economy to generate "some 9 million jobs -- 1.5 million a year...merely to accommodate the growing labor force." That growth, the Report said, would reflect rapidly increasing numbers of young adults, and nonwhite workers.

Education. To counter the expected continuation of high levels of unemployment among young, unskilled, and disadvantaged workers, the Report called for special programs of education and job training. "...We can no longer permit one-third of all young people to quit school before completing high school," the Report said. "By 1975, more than three out of five adult workers will have a high school education or better; those without this education will be even more handicapped educationally than at present."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Manpower Training Figures. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz April 1 said that occupational training projects for nearly 200,000 unemployed workers were approved under the MDTA during 1964, a 79-percent increase over 1963. Total number of individuals approved for training or other vocation services under the MDTA was close to 400,000 at the end of 1964. About one-half of 1964 participants had been unemployed for more than 15 weeks; almost a third had been jobless for more than six months. These individuals were considered hard-core, long-term unemployed. Participants with less than a grade school education more than doubled in 1964 and the number of nonwhite workers enrolled increased to more than one-quarter of the total number of trainees, Wirtz said. About 37 percent of the 1964 participants were unemployed workers 21 years of age or younger. At the end of 1964, there were 700 occupations for which training had been approved, up 200 from 1963. The MDTA information was contained in the Labor Department's third annual report to Congress on the program.

Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) Oct. 22 said that since the manpower training program began in August 1962, almost $612 million had been committed to MDTA activities in 50 states. He said a total of 539,252 workers had been trained or were in training as of October 1965. On the average, 72 percent of those completing institutional training, and 94 percent of those completing on-the-job training were placed in jobs, Holland said. Holland was chairman of the Select Labor Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee. His Subcommittee handled the 1965 manpower amendments legislation and he was sponsor of the House bill (HR 4257).

Indian Vocational Training. President Johnson April 22 signed into law a bill (HR 4778 -- PL 89-14) amending the Indian Vocational Training Act of 1956. The bill increased the authorization for the Indian training program to $15 million annually. A 1963 amendment to the Act had raised the annual authorization from $7.5 million to $12 million. (1963 Almanac p. 210)

The President said, "The program is open to Indian men and women between the ages of 18 and 35 who live on or near reservations. They may receive up to two years of vocational training at Government expense." He said "Indian trainees come from reservation areas where unemployment is six to seven times the national average -- where industrialization is just beginning -- and where population pressures on the land base have led to prolonged and extreme poverty." He said that since the program's inception, more than 13,000 Indians had received training, "nearly 10,000 of them in the past four years."

HR 4778 was passed by voice votes of the House April 5 and the Senate April 9.

SERVICE CONTRACT ACT

HR 10238 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 948) Sept. 1, 1965.

- Passed by the House by voice vote Sept. 20.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 798) Sept. 30.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Oct. 1.
- Senate amendment accepted by the House by voice vote Oct. 6.

PL 89-286 -- Signed into law Oct. 22.

Congress in 1965 passed without controversy a bill (HR 10238) to set minimum standards of pay and fringe benefits for the employees of firms under contract to perform services for the Federal Government.

HR 10238 covered contracts of $2,500 or more to furnish laundry, drycleaning, custodial, janitorial, guardian, food and other such services to the Federal Government. Contractors and subcontractors performing such services were required by HR 10238 to pay their employees wages and fringe benefits at least equal to those prevailing in the same locality for similar work. In no case could they pay wages lower than those applicable to private employees under the federal minimum wage law (Fair Labor Standards Act).

Previous similar legislation covered the employees of firms performing contract construction work for the Federal Government (1931 Davis-Bacon Act, as amended) and of firms furnishing materials to the Government by contract (1936 Walsh-Healey Act, as amended). (For details, see 1964 Almanac p. 576; "Congress and the Nation," p. 634.)

In 1964, a bill similar to HR 10238 was reported June 18 by the House Education and Labor Committee (HR 11522 -- H Rept 1495). But it was opposed by the Budget Bureau, which said it favored "other approaches" to aiding service contract workers; by 11 of the 12 Committee Republicans, who sought further study; and by various other groups. The House Rules Committee failed to grant it a rule for debate. (1964 Almanac p. 577)

Because of procedural and other changes in the bill, the Budget Bureau withdrew its opposition in 1965 and the Administration gave the new bill, HR 10238, unified endorsement -- the major factor facilitating passage in 1965. One change in the bill, which substantially reduced opposition from various sources, was removal of 1964 language that would have required contractors on service jobs to pay their employees wages and fringe benefits based on federal rates of pay and fringe benefits for similar work. This language had met strong opposition on grounds it established an entirely new concept of requiring private employers to match federal wages. HR 10238 required service contractors merely to pay prevailing area wages and fringe benefits.

Another factor aiding in passage was the allaying of the fears of some construction unions that the legislation might foster the performance of painting and alterations under service contracts rather than construction contracts. HR 10238 specifically excluded from its coverage contracts for painting, construction and alteration work.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 10238:

Applied to contracts over $2,500 for furnishing services to the Federal Government.

Specified that wages for employees working under such contracts be no lower than the prevailing local rate, and in no case lower than the federal minimum wage.

Provided that fringe benefits for such employees be no less than the prevailing local fringe benefits, and that work be performed in safe and sanitary surroundings.

Authorized the Secretary of Labor to determine what were prevailing local wages and fringe benefits.

Provided that certain fringe benefits should be excluded in computing overtime pay.

Required that provisions specifying the minimum wages, fringe benefits and working conditions required to be provided, as determined above, be included in service contracts and bid specifications.

Permitted withholding from contractors of amounts necessary to pay workers if the act were violated, plus cancellation of the contract, exclusion of the contractor from further federal contracts for three years, and suits by the Federal Government to obtain from the contractor any back benefits owed.

Covered guards, watchmen, and any persons working at a recognized trade or craft or other skilled mechanical craft, or at unskilled labor, in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Outer Continental Shelf lands, Samoa, Guam, and Wake Island, Eniwetok, Kwajalein and Johnston Islands.

Exempted from the bill contracts for construction, alteration and/or repair, including painting and decorating of public buildings and public works; any work done under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act; any contract subject to the Communications Act of 1934; any contract for carriage of freight or personnel where published tariff rates were in effect; direct services; any contract for public utility services; and any contract with the Post Office Department for operation of postal contract stations.

SUMMARY OF 1965 ACTION

HOUSE COMMITTEE. The House Education and Labor Committee Sept. 1, 1965, reported HR 10238 (H Rept 948) in substantially the same form as subsequently enacted into law, and without any dissenting views. The only Committee change in the original bill was deletion of a provision which had exempted contracts with the Post Office for transportation, handling or delivery of mail. In Aug. 5 hearings, Labor Department Solicitor Charles Donahue had said the new bill differed from the 1964 measure by empowering the Secretary of Labor, rather than agency heads, to make prevailing wage and fringe benefit determinations, and by requiring benefits to be based on prevailing local wages and fringe benefits rather than on wage and fringe benefits received by federal employees for similar work. The Budget Bureau told CQ that the changes described by Donahue simplified administration and eliminated the Bureau's previous opposition.

HOUSE FLOOR ACTION. The House Sept. 20 passed HR 10238 by voice vote without floor amendments. Sponsor James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) said that in the Committee, the bill "was enthusiastically supported by both sides."

SENATE COMMITTEE. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Sept. 30 reported (S Rept 798) HR 10238 with amendments adding Eniwetok, Kwajalein and Johnston Island to coverage.

SENATE FLOOR ACTION. The Senate passed the bill Oct. 1 by voice vote without floor amendments.

FINAL ACTION. The House Oct. 6 agreed to the Senate amendments by voice vote. The President, signing HR 10238 (PL 89-286) Oct. 22, said "many of the employees who will benefit are among the lowest paid workers in our society."

'RIGHT TO WORK' REPEAL DEFEATED BY FILIBUSTER

HR 77 --
- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 540) June 22, 1965.
- Passed by the House on a 221-203 roll-call vote July 28. (See p. 982)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 697) Sept. 9.
- Motion to impose cloture on motion to take up HR 77 defeated by the Senate on a 45-47 roll-call vote Oct. 11. (See p. 1078)

President Johnson's 1965 legislative program suffered one of its few defeats late in the session when Senators conducted a successful filibuster against a bill (HR 77) to repeal Section 14 (b) of the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act. The controversial bill, which would have had the effect of outlawing state "right to work" laws, was passed by the House, but by a much narrower margin than most major 1965 Administration bills.

Under the 1947 "right to work" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, the union shop contract was legal and permissible throughout the United States, except in those states which passed "right to work" laws forbidding the union shop. The Federal Government granted to each state, in effect, the right to outlaw union shop contracts in that state. A union shop contract is one requiring employees to join a union within a specified time after being hired. Employees who refuse to do so must be dismissed. Fourteen states enacted "right to work" laws in 1947 and by 1965 there were 19 states with such laws in effect -- 10 of them in the South, the rest in the Midwest, Rocky Mountain area and Southwest. No industrial state had a "right to work" law.

The effect of HR 77 would have been to nullify all 19 existing state "right to work" laws, to forbid future enactment of further state "right to work" laws, and thus to make the union shop permissible throughout the country. It should be emphasized that the bill did not require all employers to conclude union shop agreements; it simply permitted union shop contracts to be concluded in cases where the union, through collective bargaining or other legal methods, was able to get the employer to agree to such a contract. (For list of 19 "right to work" states, see next page.)

Since the 1940s the issue of "right to work" laws had been an extremely emotional one. Labor unions bitterly resented the tag name of "right to work," saying it was a misnomer for antiunion laws. Supporters said workers should be free to join or not to join unions.

During the 1965 Congressional debate on the issue, supporters of repeal of Section 14 (b) argued that "right to work" laws were actually antilabor devices designed to keep unions weak and wages low; they created a favorable climate for the pirating of business from other areas, Northern Senators, in particular, charged. The leading Senate opponent of HR 77, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), said repeal of 14 (b) would injure small companies "which do not have a group of high-powered legal counselors sitting at their elbows" to advise them in dealing with labor. Other arguments against repeal were that it would provide additional union dues for political activities; damage federal-state relations; impinge on individual freedom of choice; and force workers to join Communist-dominated or corrupt unions.

1965 Action. The Administration did not formally propose repeal of Section 14 (b) until May 1965 because it wanted passage of certain other legislation assured before Congress became involved in the controversial labor issue. It was believed there was a majority for repeal in the Senate but a less favorable outlook in the House. The Administration therefore engineered a marriage of convenience between certain urban and rural Democratic Congressmen. Under this arrangement, some farm state Democrats voted for HR 77 in return for subsequent votes from Northeastern Democrats for the Administration's omnibus farm bill. HR 77 was unpopular with conservative farm state constituents and the farm bill was unpopular with Easterners because wheat provisions foreshadowed a rise in bread prices, but Administration forces argued that Congressmen could afford to displease their constituents on one bill if it assured passage of the other. The coalition worked, as party voting was extremely tight, and the House passed HR 77 by a narrow margin and with the help of 21 Republican votes.

In Senate Committee consideration of HR 77, one amendment was added. This permitted any person who opposed union membership on religious grounds to be exempted from it if he paid a sum equivalent to union dues into a charitable fund. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved HR 77 by a 12-3 vote.

On Sept. 9, the day the Committee reported HR 77, Sen. Dirksen formally announced that he would help organize "extended debate" designed to block passage of the bill. A reported 26 additional Senators -- mostly Republicans and Southern Democrats -- agreed to undertake speaking assignments in a filibuster against 14 (b) repeal.

On Oct. 4 Senate debate began on a motion by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to make HR 77 the Senate's pending business. The filibusterers immediately began to talk against this motion and on Oct. 11, after seven days of debate, Mansfield sought to impose cloture -- cut off debate -- on his motion. Cloture, if adopted, would have permitted the Senate after 100 hours of debate to proceed with consideration of the bill. The cloture motion was substantially defeated Oct. 11, 45-47 (a two-thirds majority is necessary to invoke cloture). Mansfield the following day announced that the leadership was abandoning its effort to pass HR 77 in 1965, and the filibuster ended.

There was wide agreement among informed sources that at least 52 Senators, a majority, would have voted to pass the bill if a simple vote on passage could have been taken. The additional votes would have come from Senators who were absent during the cloture vote and from several who traditionally opposed cloture despite their position on the legislation in question.

The intensive lobbying which surrounded legislative action on HR 77 provided a clear-cut confrontation between labor and business interests. All of the major lobbying for repeal was carried out by labor unions and the Johnson Administration. Working against repeal of Section 14 (b) were a coalition of business organizations.

Chief among these were the National Right to Work Committee, an 18,000-man group composed largely of small businessmen, and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.

After the Senate defeat of HR 77, there was some controversy about whether the Administration had worked hard enough for the bill in that chamber, or had been responsible for a poor timetable for action on the measure. However, AFL-CIO President George Meany Oct. 28 said he had wanted the bill scheduled late in the session and that President Johnson had "done everything he could" to win its passage. Mr. Johnson in a Nov. 18 letter to an AFL-CIO convention pledged renewal of the fight for 14(b) repeal in 1966. "Just as we had to come back last year to finish the unfinished battle for medicare," Mr. Johnson wrote, "we will come back in the next session to remove this divisive provision."

Lobbying Efforts

A direct, clear-cut confrontation between labor and business groups was the key feature of the extensive 1965 pressure campaign on HR 77.

The campaign for repeal of the "right to work" provision was led by the AFL-CIO national headquarters and supported actively by most of the large unions in the labor federation, particularly the industrial unions. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an independent union, also was active. While a large number of non-labor groups gave public endorsement to repeal of Section 14(b), all of the really hard lobbying for repeal was done by the various unions and the Johnson Administration.

The campaign against repeal of the "right to work" provision was conducted by a coalition of business organizations, the most active of which were the National Right to Work Committee (actually a citizens' organization with a strong business coloration), the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Associated General Contractors and the National Assn. of Manufacturers. The American Retail Federation, National Small Business Assn., Retail Merchants Assn., American Farm Bureau Federation and constituent units of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce also were reported to have waged active campaigns to defeat the "right to work" repeal bill. Many other groups testified against the bill, but did not actively

State 'Right to Work' Laws

The "right to work" law is a law which prohibits labor-management agreements requiring union membership as a condition of getting or keeping a job. The state "right to work" law, in effect, outlaws the closed shop and the union shop.

Ordinarily, state labor relations laws do not apply to unions and businesses which are involved in interstate commerce or activities "affecting" interstate commerce and which therefore are governed by federal labor laws. However, the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act created special rules with regard to state "right to work" laws. The Taft-Hartley Act itself forbade the closed shop. It permitted the union shop, however, with the proviso that union shop contracts would be legal only in states which did not forbid them. The effect of this proviso (Section 14(b)) was to validate state "right to work" laws, wherever they were passed, for unions covered by the Taft-Hartley Act and not normally subject to state laws.

As a result, state "right to work" laws, where they exist, are applicable to all unions and businesses (unless exempted by the state laws themselves), with one exception. The exception involves the Railway Labor Act. Railroads, airlines and other firms and their employees which are subject to the Railway Labor Act, rather than the Taft-Hartley Act, are not subject to state "right to work" laws.

The basic argument in favor of "right to work" laws is that the union shop curbs both the personal and economic freedom of the individual by compelling him to join a union as a condition of employment. The basic argument against is that the "right to work" laws are used by employers as a union-busting device.

As of Jan. 1, 1966, a total of 19 states had in effect "right to work" laws, or constitutional provisions, or both, of general application. Six other states had in the past enacted similar legislation but had subsequently repealed it. A list of these states follows.

States With "Right To Work" Legislation in Effect

State	Constitutional Amendment Adopted	Statute Enacted
Alabama	----	8/28/53
Arizona	1946	3/20/47
Arkansas	1944	2/19/47
Florida	1944	----
Georgia	----	3/27/47
Iowa	----	4/28/47
Kansas	1958	----
Mississippi	1960	2/24/54
Nebraska	1946	6/10/47
Nevada	----	3/14/51
North Carolina	----	3/18/47
North Dakota	----	3/13/47
South Carolina	----	3/19/54
South Dakota	1946	3/11/47
Tennessee	----	2/21/47
Texas	----	4/ 8/47
Utah	----	2/24/55
Virginia	----	1/21/47
Wyoming	----	2/ 8/63

States Which Repealed "Right To Work" Legislation

State	Date of Passage	Date of Repeal
Delaware	4/ 5/47	6/29/49
Hawaii	5/21/45	5/30/59
Indiana	6/26/57	1/28/65
Louisiana	7/ 2/54	6/21/56*
Maine	5/13/47	1949**
New Hampshire	6/14/47	3/11/49

**After repealing the general "right to work" law on June 21, 1956, Louisiana enacted a partial "right to work" law applying only to agricultural workers and processing employees. The law for agricultural and processing employees was enacted July 12, 1956.*

***The law passed 5/13/47 was only a partial "right to work" law. It was rejected by a voter referendum in Sept. 1948 and then repealed by the legislature in 1949.*

work against it. (For complete list of national organizations which testified during House hearings on repeal of 14(b), see box p. 825.)

MAJOR GROUPS FOR BILL

AFL-CIO. According to nearly all sources reached by CQ, the national organization of the AFL-CIO was the major force pushing for passage of the "right to work" repeal bill. Although a pledge to repeal the "right to work" provision was included in the 1964 Democratic National Platform, repeal of Section 14 (b) became a live issue in Congress only after the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a Nov. 24, 1964, action, put "right to work" repeal at the head of its list of legislative goals for 1965 and won President Johnson's support of the repeal proposal at a Dec. 17, 1964, White House meeting. AFL-CIO leaders repeatedly stressed during 1965 that "right to work" repeal remained their top legislative objective.

Union Arguments -- The high priority given to repeal by labor leaders was based upon several different factors.

Union spokesmen believed that "right to work" laws were to a large extent responsible for the slow growth of unions in the South and many of the other states with such laws. The requirement that new employees join a union, where it was not prohibited by state "right to work" laws, union leaders said, had the effect of strengthening unions financially by adding to dues collected; of winning to unionism through daily contact workers who were indifferent when they first came to work; and of blocking attempts by employers to "break" unions through hiring of antiunion personnel and related devices. All these advantages were absent where union shop contracts were forbidden by state laws.

Union spokesmen further argued that, in many parts of the South, "right to work" laws were only one of a battery of antilabor devices designed to keep unions weak, keep wages low and keep business taxes (for such items as unemployment insurance) low -- thereby creating a "favorable business climate" in order to "pirate" industry from other areas. As an illustration of this argument, the Oct. 7 issue of the Machinist, the newspaper of the International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO), published a list of 175 factories or plants which, it said, had relocated from high-wage Northern areas to low-wage North and South Carolina, both "right to work" states.

Finally, unions contended that antiunion business groups often put forward "right to work" proposals in state legislatures not only for their own sake but also in order to absorb the attentions and resources of unions in a fight against the proposals, thus diverting the unions from pushing favorable welfare and tax legislation through the state legislatures. Alluding to this allegation May 25, 1965, in House testimony on HR 77, AFL-CIO President George Meany said, "In the last eight years alone -- from the beginning of 1958 to the present time -- we in the AFL-CIO have engaged in more than 40 significant battles over so-called 'right to work' laws... It is impossible to estimate how many millions of dollars and how many thousands of man-hours were thrown into these contests by both sides...a staggering waste of money and manpower."

If the state right to pass "right to work" laws was repealed, as proposed in HR 77, then, union spokesmen argued, unions would be strengthened in many areas, particularly the South; undesirable pirating of industry into low-wage areas would be reduced; and repeated struggles over state legislation on "right to work" would be ended.

AFL-CIO Tactics -- The AFL-CIO pressure effort on HR 77 combined a number of different activities. At the grass roots level, publications of the AFL-CIO national headquarters and of the international unions and local and state bodies kept up a running stream of articles, editorials and special reports all year long designed to inform the membership and encourage their active support for the bill. The matter was talked up at local and state meetings, delegations were sometimes organized to visit Congressmen locally, and letter-writing campaigns to Congressmen were encouraged. One influential GOP Senator's aide told CQ that the Senator had received a "barrage of mail" from union members all over the country in favor of repealing Section 14(b), and "plenty of personal contact" when he visited his home state. However, a leading labor lobbyist told CQ that while the AFL-CIO had "put out a lot of material and encouraged letter-writing, there is probably no question that mail from our people was much smaller than mail opposing repeal." But he added that "this is often so -- labor people are often poor letter writers for lobbying campaigns."

At the Washington, D.C., level, direct labor lobbying on behalf of the AFL-CIO and its constituent unions (many of which maintain lobbyists in the nation's capital) was coordinated at the regular Monday meetings of labor lobbyists held by the AFL-CIO whenever Congress is in session. AFL-CIO Director of Legislation Andrew J. Biemiller (ex-Rep. D. Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51) normally presided. At the meetings, lobbying assignments were divided among the members of the AFL-CIO national lobbying staff (which consisted of Biemiller and four other persons), and the lobbying staffs of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, the building trades unions and other AFL-CIO affiliates. Each lobbyist or lobbying department took responsibility for seeing a certain number of Congressmen or Senators.

Political Threats -- Backing up labor's lobbying campaign on repeal of Section 14(b) were indications that union political support for many Congressmen in the 1966 elections would be determined to a large measure on how the individual voted on the "right to work" issue. Putting the matter in the bluntest way possible, President Elmer Brown of the International Typographical Union (AFL-CIO) said at the union's Aug. 14-20 convention, "Those Members of the U.S. Senate who were elected on the ticket with President Johnson on a platform to repeal 14(b) will either discharge their obligation or we shall mass our forces and discharge them at the next election." His remarks aroused considerable resentment in the Senate, and were sharply criticized by Sens. Frank J. Lausche and Stephen M. Young (both D Ohio).

A number of other statements by union leaders, however, conveyed the same general message, though in somewhat softer language. The Sept. 16 edition of the Machinist, for example, said that "the irrational devotion of (the) national leaders (of the Republican party) to so-called 'right to work' laws is driving off the last of its union supporters."

On Oct. 8, just before the Senate failed to break the filibuster against 14(b), three Republican union leaders

addressed a plea to all Republican Members of the Senate saying they were "deeply dismayed to see the Republican party officially leading a campaign to prevent the Senate from voting on the repeal of Section 14(b). We do not want to see the Republican party become an antilabor party." The three were Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL-CIO); Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Assn. (AFL-CIO); and James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks International Assn. (AFL-CIO).

AFL-CIO President George Meany and other union leaders also sent frequent pleas to Congress on the issue.

Despite all the efforts of the AFL-CIO, one major union spokesman told CQ he believed that the AFL-CIO had failed to stir up union members in the localities sufficiently, and that was the real reason for the bill's failure to win passage in 1965. However, most observers and participants surveyed by CQ said the AFL-CIO had in fact turned in a major lobbying job for the bill.

Teamsters. Also extremely active in support of HR 77 was the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an independent union and the nation's largest single labor union, with over 1.5 million members. (Total AFL-CIO membership is about 13.5 million, but no one AFL-CIO union is as large as the Teamsters.) The Teamsters campaign was conducted independently, not in coordination with the AFL-CIO's. Teamsters did not participate in the weekly AFL-CIO lobbyist meetings in Washington.

A Teamsters spokesman said that from March to July, the union had brought in 3,000 wives of members from 42 states to visit Congressmen and urge support of HR 77; and that 295 House Members and quite a few Senators had been seen. The week before the House vote on the bill, 39 Teamster business agents were brought to Washington, D.C., to see Members of Congress. The union also promoted a heavy letter-writing campaign. Teamster spokesmen regularly headquartered in the nation's capital also visited Members.

Mine Workers. Another major independent union, the United Mine Workers of America, told CQ that it had talked to some Congressmen and Senators from coal-mining areas in support of the bill to repeal the "right to work" provision.

Non-Labor Groups. Nearly all sources contacted by CQ said that, while many non-labor organizations had come out in favor of repeal of the "right to work" provision -- such as the National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Council of Churches, Central Conference of American Rabbis, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Congress of Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Americans for Democratic Action, National Farmers Union, among others -- very few such groups had engaged in any active lobbying or letter-writing campaigns for the bill. But endorsement by these groups was described as being valuable in showing a wide public acceptance of "right to work" repeal.

Industrial Peace Council. One organization on the Washington, D.C., scene and in favor of repeal of "right to work" provisions was the National Council for Industrial Peace, a group set up in 1958 by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y. 1947-59). The group reportedly did not engage in any lobbying on federal legislation, but restricted its activities to attempts to defeat state "right to work" laws.

Johnson Administration. Most sources contacted by CQ agreed that the Johnson Administration had exerted considerable pressure in the House to pass HR 77 when it came up July 28. This pressure, according to reports, included contacts from spokesmen for various federal agencies and from the White House, and the working out of an agreement for Northern urban Democrats to support the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811) in exchange for support of HR 77 by Midwestern farm-area Democrats. (For details, see below)

There was less agreement about Administration efforts in the Senate. A large number of labor union lobbyists said they did not believe the Administration made an all-out effort to break the Senate filibuster against the bill, and they did not know of any White House "arm-twisting" for the bill in the Senate. However, one of the top labor lobbyists told CQ that, as matters worked out in the Senate, only a small number of votes in the Senate were undecided as the cloture move approached, and "the White House made four or five calls, which met with mixed response." Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey also reportedly was actively seeking votes, according to several sources.

Despite some labor dissatisfaction with the Administration's role during Senate action on HR 77, AFL-CIO President George Meany Oct. 28 said President Johnson "did everything he could" to meet his pledge to obtain repeal of 14(b). Meany said if the Senate's refusal to take up HR 77 was a result of leaving its consideration until late in the session, "I'll take responsibility for that...I felt we shouldn't move on 14(b) until the other (important) bills were out of the way."

MAJOR GROUPS AGAINST BILL

Right to Work Committee. By all accounts, the most vocal and one of the most effective opponents of the proposal to repeal the "right to work" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act was the National Right to Work Committee, an organization founded in 1955 to work for "right to work" laws. A spokesman emphatically denied that the organization was financed by any "large, right-wing contributors," saying the Committee got less than 10 percent of its funds from groups in the top 500 corporations in the United States, received no contributions over $5,000 and got its funds primarily through relatively small contributions of the 10,000 small businessmen and firms in its membership. (This statement appeared to give some substance to reports that really big businesses, accustomed to dealing with labor unions on a regular basis, were not among the major supporters of the forces opposing HR 77; and that such support came chiefly from medium and small businesses.)

The Committee's spokesman said the annual budget of the National Right to Work Committee had been running up to about $550,000 annually in recent years, but would be about $800,000 in 1965. He emphasized, however, that these funds were not for Washington, D.C., lobbying only, but for the group's activities all over the country, in working for passage of state "right to work" laws by the state legislatures and for conducting educational campaigns on the general issue locally. Expenditures for federal lobbying were about $10,000 a month, he said.

The Committee's spokesman said the group had only one office, located in the nation's capital, with 20 employees including secretaries and mailers. The paid

professional employees in 1965 included Reed Larson, executive vice president; Charles Bailey, director of state activities; Hugh Newton, director of information; S.C. Cadwallader, president and director of worker programs; Edward K. Nellor, director of legislative liaison; and William P. Flythe Jr., Nellor's assistant. John L. Kilcullen was the group's legal adviser, but not on a full-time basis. Nellor, Larson, Flythe, Kilcullen and the organization itself in 1965 registered as lobbyists with the Clerk of the House.

In the dispute over repeal of the "right to work" provision of federal law, the National Right to Work Committee produced an enormous amount of literature in addition to a monthly national newsletter and reportedly was responsible for a heavy volume of mail to Congress in opposition to HR 77. It also organized delegations to visit Congressmen.

The National Right to Work Committee strongly denied that state "right to work" laws were favored by business simply as antiunion devices in order to break unions or prevent their growth (as many union spokesmen charged). The Committee advanced a number of arguments in favor of "right to work" laws: that it was repugnant to American conceptions of personal freedom to require a man to join a union as a condition of earning a living if he did not wish to join; that unions in many cases were corrupt, practiced racial discrimination or were Communist dominated, and that to force an individual to join such unions, as a result of a union shop agreement, was morally wrong; that the decision on whether to permit union shop agreements should remain with the states; that the growth of the union shop would retard economic growth because of restrictive union practices.

The Committee also hit very hard on the argument that increased union dues which would result from a rise in union shop agreements would be used as a political slush fund by "union bosses who are bent on dominating the nation's political and economic life." The group's Sept. 30 newsletter, for example, said that union membership in the 19 "right to work" states would automatically rise from about 1.7 million to about 2 million, an increase of over a quarter-million, if the federal "right to work" provision were repealed. "With compulsory dues averaging $60 a year per worker, the AFL-CIO income in the 19 'right to work' states will surpass $120 million. This money will be used primarily for political action."

Ladies' Auxiliary -- The National Right to Work Committee July 14 announced the formation of a Women's Organization for Right to Work, headed by Mrs. Kennedy Smith of Pittsburgh. The group held several press conferences and put out literature similar to that of the National Right to Work Committee. Regional chairwomen included Mrs. Jack Westland, wife of the former Washington Republican Congressman, and Vivian Kellems, famed for her disputes with federal officials in an earlier period. The group claimed 3,000 members.

Strategy Meetings -- During the course of the 1965 legislative campaign, the National Right to Work Committee leaders met about 15 or 20 times with spokesmen for other major groups with headquarters in the nation's capital who were active in opposing HR 77. Participants at these meetings included spokesmen and strategists for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Associated General Contractors, National Assn. of Manufacturers, American Farm Bureau Federation, Retail Merchants Assn. and one or two other active organizations. A spokesman for one of these organizations said the groups used the meetings to keep each other informed, to exchange information about which Congressmen needed to be "hit" with letter-writing campaigns or other pressure, and to plan future action.

Other Major Groups. Other organizations which, according to CQ's survey, were engaged in major pressure campaigns in the nation's capital and/or in local areas against passage of HR 77 were the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Associated General Contractors, National Assn. of Manufacturers, American Retail Federation, National Small Business Assn., Retail Merchants Assn., American Farm Bureau Federation and units of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce. The first three groups were said to be the most active.

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. activities were handled primarily by the Chamber's Committee for Voluntary Unionism, a unit set up in 1961 to oppose the closed shop and the union shop, both at the state and federal levels.

Reed A. Benson, Washington representative and lobbyist for the John Birch Society and son of the Eisenhower Administration Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, said in September that members of the Society had been urged to write letters to Congress asking defeat of the bill.

Other Groups. During the course of 1965 a number of special groups emerged. Ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R N.J. 1929-49), a co-author of the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act, in August sent around a letter soliciting funds for the Conference of American Small Business Organizations (established in 1942), and noted that one of its major objectives was to stimulate American business to oppose HR 77. Hartley April 19 also announced formation of a Citizens Committee to Preserve the Taft-Hartley Act, consisting of a long list of business leaders. The Citizens Committee placed advertisements in the May 3 Washington Evening Star, May 4 Washington Post and May 14 Time Magazine, opposing HR 77, then became quiescent.

Still another organization that appeared on the Washington, D. C., scene was a group calling itself the National Freedom to Work Committee, which was sharply criticized in some quarters for allegedly trading on the closeness of its name to that of the National Right to Work Committee for fund-raising purposes. The two were not connected.

Congressional offices and lobbyists for large organizations told CQ little had been seen of any of the above organizations in the halls of Congress, and their influence (unless in letter-writing which could not be traced to them) was probably negligible.

Religious Groups. During hearings, the Seventh Day Adventists, Mennonite Church, National Assn. of Evangelicals, Plymouth Brethren, Old German Baptists and several similar groups requested some special provision for persons who, for personal religious reasons, did not wish to join unions. These representations led to Senate insertion in HR 77 of the Wayne Morse (D Ore.) amendment, permitting such persons not to join unions, even where a union shop was in effect, if they paid the equivalent of dues to charity or made some similar arrangement.

An attempt by the Mormon Church to get Mormon Members of Congress to cast votes against HR 77 as a religious duty, made in a June 22 letter from the First Presidency of the Mormon Church to 11 Members, failed. Most of the 11 wrote back that they could not be governed in their Congressional votes on the bill as a whole by the position of the Mormon Church.

Background on Section 14(b)

The basic federal law governing labor-management relations is the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act of 1935, as amended by the 1947 Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act and subsequent laws. The depression-bred Wagner Act was highly favorable to labor organizations. The Taft-Hartley Act, which was bitterly fought by labor, nullified and modified some of the Wagner Act guarantees and, in so doing, gave rise to state "right to work" laws.

Wagner Act. Three-and-a-half months after Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, Congress in 1933 passed at his request the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA), which provided that all codes of fair competition approved under the NIRA should guarantee the right of employees generally to bargain collectively through representatives of their choosing without interference or coercion by employers. In 1935, in the Schechter case, the Supreme Court struck down Title I of the NIRA. Five weeks later, Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act (called the Wagner Act, after Democratic Sen. Robert F. Wagner of New York, 1927-49).

The Wagner Act, which became law July 5, 1935, reenacted the previously invalidated labor sections of the NIRA and made additions which gave a powerful impetus to labor organizations, earning the law the name, "labor's bill of rights." The Wagner Act was upheld by the Supreme Court April 13, 1937, in a 5-4 decision in the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. case.

Among other provisions, the Act forbade employers to engage in any of five types of unfair labor practices, including any acts to encourage or discourage union membership through special conditions of employment or discrimination against union members or non-members in hiring or tenure. Among forbidden practices under this prohibition were discharging or demoting an employee for union membership or activity, refusing to reinstate a laid-off employee because of union activity and refusing to hire qualified applicants because of past union membership.

The law specifically stated that it should not be construed to prohibit provisions in union contracts requiring union membership as a condition of employment in a company. This proviso, in effect, permitted the closed shop and the union shop. (A closed shop agreement is one in which the employer agrees to hire only persons who are already union members before being hired; a union shop agreement is one in which the employer agrees that anyone hired must join the union within a specified period of time -- usually 30 to 60 days.)

Taft-Hartley Act. The major amendments to the Wagner Act were contained in the Taft-Hartley Act, passed by a Republican Congress in 1947 over President Truman's veto. Passage of the bill followed the heaviest wave of major strikes in recent history, some of which had tied up entire industries like steel, coal and automobiles. The strikes reflected labor's desire to "catch up" with the rest of the economy after a long period of wartime wage controls under which unions had complied with a 1941 "no strike" pledge made by labor leaders.

Also in the background of passage of the Taft-Hartley Act was the beginning of the cold war, which helped to create fear of Communists in certain key trade unions, and the fear by many "conservatives" and businessmen of the growing political power of unions.

The Taft-Hartley Act was bitterly opposed by labor. It contained provisions reflecting all the above factors in its immediate background -- public impatience with strikes, the conviction that unions were becoming too powerful, fear of union political power and fear of Communist influence in the union movement.

In brief, the Act permitted 80-day injunctions against strikes imperiling national health or safety; barred certain labor union activities as "unfair labor practices" (jurisdictional strikes, secondary boycotts, featherbedding, certain types of recognition picketing); permitted damage suits against unions by employers and required union officials to file non-Communist affidavits.

The Act also forbade the closed shop and the closed shop hiring hall, a union-run employment service which referred only union members to employers. In addition, Section 14(b) of the Act in effect empowered the states and territories to pass "right to work" laws forbidding employers and unions to sign union shop contracts.

"Right to work" laws or state constitutional amendments forbidding the union shop had been approved in 25 states, including President Johnson's home state of Texas, since 1944. Six of the states subsequently repealed the laws, leaving a total of 19 with laws on their books. The only highly industrialized state to enact such a law, Indiana, repealed it in January 1965. (See chart, p. 819.)

Johnson Administration's Position

The 1960 Democratic party platform said: "We will repeal the authorization for 'right-to-work' laws...and other anti-labor features of the Taft-Hartley Act... This unequivocal pledge for the repeal of the anti-labor and restrictive provisions (of the Taft-Hartley and other laws) will encourage collective bargaining and strengthen and support the free and honest labor movement." However, no legislative proposal to that effect was sent to Congress by the Kennedy-Johnson Administration of 1961-64.

The 1964 Democratic platform contained this section: "The industrial democracy of free, private collective bargaining and the security of American trade unions must be strengthened by repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act."

During the 1964 election campaign, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) endorsed 350 House candidates, of whom 234 were elected. (For list, see 1964 CQ Weekly Report p. 2681.) In the words of a COPE spokesman, "I think it is safe to say that every Congressional candidate we backed was checked out on the matter" of repeal of Section 14(b).

Following the overwhelming Democratic victory in the November 1964 national election, labor leaders made repeal of Section 14(b) their first order of business. This goal was given top priority when the AFL-CIO executive council Nov. 24 adopted its legislative program.

Following a Dec. 17 meeting between President Johnson and a delegation of labor leaders, Presidential Press Secretary George E. Reedy said Mr. Johnson had "made... clear" that he supported the Democratic platform pledge to repeal Section 14(b) and that the President's commitment to the platform had been "implicit in the discussion."

In his Jan. 4, 1965, State of the Union message to Congress, the President said; "...As pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms, I will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, including Section

14(b). I will do so hoping to reduce conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various states of our union." (The 1960 Republican platform said "Republican policy firmly supports the right of employers and unions freely to enter into agreements providing for the union shop and other forms of union security" authorized by the Taft-Hartley Act, but did not call for repeal of state laws forbidding the union shop. The 1964 Republican platform did not mention union security or "right to work" laws.)

1965 Background

While committed to working for repeal of Section 14(b) in 1965, President Johnson delayed sending the proposal to Congress. In a Jan. 7 "not for attribution" briefing, an Administration spokesman said the President wished to see such measures as medical insurance for the aged under Social Security, his education program and the Appalachia bill well on their way to passage before Congress tackled the controversial Section 14(b) proposal. In response to this an AFL-CIO spokesman was quoted as saying, "The measures he wants are things we want too, and we are willing to wait."

On May 18, with education and Appalachia bills signed into law and medicare passed by the House, President Johnson sent Congress a special message on labor. Mr. Johnson made several proposals affecting labor, including repeal of Section 14(b). (For text of message, see p. 1412.)

Before Mr. Johnson sent the labor message to Congress, nearly two dozen bills to repeal or amend Section 14(b) had been introduced and were pending in committee. The House bills fell into four groups:

HR 77, introduced by Special Labor Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), and 11 identical bills would repeal Section 14(b) and a similar provision in the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (PL 86-257). The bills would also amend the unfair labor practices section of the Taft-Hartley Act to stipulate that state constitutions or laws, as well as federal laws, did not preclude union shop agreements under certain conditions.

HR 1543, introduced by Select Labor Subcommittee Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.), and three similar bills would simply repeal Section 14(b).

HR 4350, introduced by Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), second-ranking Republican on the Education and Labor Committee, would repeal Section 14(b), but would add provisions to the Taft-Hartley Act making it an unfair labor practice for a union to discriminate on account of race, color or creed where employment was conditioned upon union membership or payment of union dues, or to use money paid by union members as a result of compulsory union membership for political purposes.

HR 967 and HR 1151, introduced respectively by Phillip Burton (D Calif.) and James Roosevelt (D Calif.), would amend Section 14(b) to provide in effect that no state or territorial law should be construed to prohibit union shops in any industry or activity in or affecting interstate commerce.

In the Senate, the only bill affecting Section 14(b) that had been introduced was S 256, sponsored by Senate Labor Subcommittee Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.). S 256 was identical to HR 77.

Text of Section 14(b)

Following is the text of the section of the Taft-Hartley Act which authorizes state "right-to-work" laws:

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the execution or application of agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment in any state or territory in which such execution or application is prohibited by state or territorial law."

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, Special Labor Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 24-June 8 on legislation (HR 77 and similar bills) to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

TESTIMONY -- May 24 -- Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz testified in support of repeal. Noting that public debate surrounding repeal had often been "extreme" and "even irrelevant," Wirtz said the real issue was not whether employees had the "right to work" but if a majority had the "right to decide" that all be represented by a union. Repeal of Section 14(b), Wirtz said, "is not -- as some have attempted to suggest -- a proposal to 'make the union shop mandatory'...for the point is that this is a matter which should be left to responsible private decision-making -- to be resolved one way or the other in private collective bargaining." "The central argument is that all who receive the benefits of union representation should contribute to its support, particularly its financial support," Wirtz stressed.

Other points made by Wirtz were that: Section 14(b) was the only provision of the Taft-Hartley Act not applying uniformly to all states; right-to-work laws resulted in "disruptive competition" among states by encouraging businesses to locate where there is less union activity, mainly in the South; the argument that a union shop agreement infringed on an individual's liberty was made "almost entirely -- certainly primarily -- by representatives not of employees but of some employers"; and the only requirement placed on employees who are members of a union shop is that they must pay union dues and initiation fees.

In response to a proposal by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), ranking Subcommittee Republican, that repeal should be contingent upon enactment of greater safeguards for affected employees, Wirtz said existing law already "includes broad safeguards against an individual's being required to support a union whose practices conflict with public policy or with his political views or...interests."

May 25 -- AFL-CIO President George Meany endorsed repeal of Section 14(b), urging Congress to "put an end to...fruitless strife over an indefensible cause." Meany said, "Let the labor movement...devote the energies they now waste in sterile combat (over right-to-work laws) to advancement of the greater society we all seek." He said repeal would strengthen unions as well as reduce industry conflicts. As to charges that union shops in Southern states might lead to racial discrimination, Meany said labor opposed job discrimination and would support strengthening of the fair employment practices section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, rather than support Griffin's proposal to make job discrimination an

unfair labor practice under the purview of the National Labor Relations Board.

May 26 -- Sidney Zagri of the Teamsters Union said right-to-work laws had "emasculated" collective bargaining, denied individual rights to workers, and "promoted class warfare (and) low-wage competition for industry" among states. Zagri also warned against introducing "the smokescreen of civil rights" into the right-to-work controversy, saying the civil rights question would only serve "the purposes of confusion and delay," when the fact was that Negroes were more likely to benefit, rather than suffer, from the existence of the union shop.

A.C. Skinner, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, said that "when not bothered, pressured or influenced, the overwhelming majority of working men and women will join a union voluntarily." He said if right-to-work was a valid concept, then Americans should also be "free to refuse payment of federal taxes and free to disregard scores of other obligations where majority rule prevails on every citizen in our society."

May 27 -- Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, urged "swift action to repeal Section 14(b)" on behalf of himself and other Negro leaders, including the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality. Mitchell said the right-to-work laws "prohibit any kind of union security" and were intended "to suppress and prevent union organization and to bring about the return of the era of the 'open shop'." He said "the forces supporting the right-to-work laws have no interest in the welfare of working men and women," but instead hoped to "systematically lower wages, lengthen hours of work and otherwise prevent decent and wholesome labor conditions for American workers, Negro and white." Mitchell said that Negro workers, like other Americans, "need a strong, vigorous and democratic labor movement."

May 28 -- Joseph Moore, president of the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis, a group of 56 employers,

Groups that Took Positions on 'Right to Work' Repeal

Following is a list of national organizations which testified during 1965 House and Senate Committee hearings on bills to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act "right to work" provision (Section 14b). Organizations which did not send personal representatives, but merely submitted statements for the record, are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Groups Favoring Repeal of Section 14(b)

AFL-CIO; AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department (*); AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department (*); Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO (*); Americans for Democratic Action (*); Central Conference of American Rabbis; Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO (*); Congress of Racial Equality (*).

International Assn. of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers, AFL-CIO (*); International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO (*); International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.); International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (Ind.)

National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; National Catholic Welfare Conference, Social Action Department; National Council of Churches; National Council of Negro Women (*); National Electrical Contractors Assn.; National Farmers Union (*); National Federation of Independent Unions (*); National Skirt & Sportswear Assn. (*); Negro American Labor Council (*).

Retail Clerks International Assn., AFL-CIO (*); Southern Christian Leadership Conference (*); Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO (*); Transport Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO (*); United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO (*); United Church of Christ, Council for Christian Social Action (*); United Textile Workers, AFL-CIO (*).

Groups Opposing Repeal of Section 14(b)

American Apparel Manufacturers Assn.; American Farm Bureau Federation; American Home Laundry Manufacturers Assn. (*); American Hotel & Motel Assn. (*); American Institute of Laundering (*); American Retail Federation; American Road Builders Assn.; Associated Builders & Contractors (*); Associated General Contractors.

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.; Committee for Economic Development (*); Conference of American Small Business Assns. (*); Council of State Chambers of Commerce; International Apple Assn. (*); Liberty Lobby (*); Manufacturing Chemists Assn. (*).

National Apple Institute (*); National Assn. of Home Builders (*); National Assn. of Manufacturers; National Assn. of Refrigeration Warehouses (*); National Assn. of Wholesalers (*); National Canners Assn. (*); National Council of Farmer Cooperatives (*); National Crushed Stone Assn. (*); National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. (*); National Federation of Independent Business (*); National Fibre Can & Tube Assn. (*); National Glass Dealers Assn. (*); National Independent Meat Packers Assn. (*); National Institute of Dry Cleaning (*); National Milk Producers Federation (*); National Oil Jobbers Council (*); National Restaurant Assn. (*); National Retail Merchants Assn. (*); National Right to Work Committee; National Small Business Assn.

Printing Industries of America; Produce Packaging Assn. (*); Service Tools Institute, et al. (*); Southern States Industrial Council (*); U.S. Independent Telephone Assn. (*).

Special Religious Groups

The following religious movements testified or sent word in favor of special provisions for persons who did not wish to join unions because of personal religious convictions:

Amish; Christian Missionary Alliance; Christadelphians; International Religious Liberty Assn. of Portland, Ore; Mennonite Church; National Assn. of Evangelicals; National Service Board for Religious Objectors; Old German Baptist Brethren; Plymouth Brethren IV (and certain other Plymouth Brethren); Seventh Day Adventists.

supported repeal of right-to-work laws, saying he did not want "any issue excluded by law from collective bargaining. I want every issue on the table, because it is my firm belief that free labor and free management...can resolve all contractual issues."

Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch of the Central Conference of American Rabbis said the real purpose of Section 14(b) was "not to give freedom to the individual workers, but to give license to the employer; not to grant labor rights, but to deprive labor of rights."

Testimony in Opposition to Bill

June 1 -- Repeal of Section 14(b) was opposed by representatives of the National Right to Work Committee. Reed E. Larson, executive vice president, expressed the opinion that compulsory union membership was opposed by "the great majority of the people... Less than one-fifth of the nearly 75 million employed people in this country have chosen to join unions." Larson said, "The question of compulsory unionism is not an issue between big business and the laboring man. It is an issue between the worker and union officials." He added, "Corruption, Communist-domination, and extensive political activities practiced with compulsory dues money by virtually every labor union, should underscore to this Congress the importance of extending, not destroying, protection of workers against compulsory union membership."

M. Clare Miller, representing the Associated General Contractors of America, said repeal of Section 14(b) would "sacrifice the rights of the individual and would acquiesce in the demands of powerful unions." He predicted an outbreak of "widespread strikes and picketing" if Congress repealed the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

June 3 -- Howard Jensen, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said repeal of Section 14(b) "would violate a basic right of every American -- free choice -- and...represent a giant backward step." He said compulsory union membership "undercuts the strength of the membership by eliminating the most effective way of controlling the organization -- the free right to withhold or withdraw support from the organization when it acts against the best interests of, or contrary to, the wishes of the membership." Jensen said it was particularly important that union leaders "truly represent the membership for whom they claim to speak" because they had been "moving farther and farther away from traditional union interests -- wages, hour and working conditions..." He also said "actual experience" had proved that "compulsory unionism is not necessary to insure strong and effective unions."

June 4 -- Kenneth C. Kellar, representing the National Assn. of Manufacturers, opposed HR 77, saying that "compelling a minority group of employees to join a union against their will is not in keeping with the democratic process." He said that when employees were forced to join a union "the entire democratic basis of majority rule evaporates and is supplanted by a doctrine of monopoly rule which has no place in a democratic society." Kellar said, "A good union, competently administered by responsible officials, need fear nothing from voluntary unionism."

Walter L. Randolph, vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, opposed repeal of Section 14(b). He said most of the existing state laws prohibiting compulsory unionism had been "the key issue in a state election, or the subject of a referendum," and that it was "inconceivable that the Congress would override the views of the people of the respective states in this respect...." Randolph said it was "bad enough in principle to force a person to join a 'good union'," and asked, "...what shall we say of a law which forces a worker to belong to some of the racket-ridden unions investigated by the McClellan Committee?" Randolph also said the Supreme Court ruled that "compulsory collections of money by a union for political purposes is unlawful," and said "Congress should reject legislation the effect of which would be to promote and encourage that which the Supreme Court has held to be unlawful."

June 8 -- In a statement filed with the Subcommittee, Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department and of the United Auto Workers union, called for the "immediate and unqualified repeal of Section 14(b)," which he said "constitutes a cynical states' rights surrender of human rights and federal power over national labor relations." Reuther said that since only 19 states had enacted "right-to-work" laws, it was "clear that the firm majority will in the states and among the people of our country rejects Section 14(b)... In a nation and a political system predicated on majority rule, this alone should suffice for Congress to repeal a loophole in federal labor policy originally enacted in a wave of anti-union sentiment." Reuther also said Section 14(b) "does not serve as a protection for the 'principled objector' but only as a haven for the free rider...and is the segregationists' weapon for alienating workers by allegiance and by race."

BILL REPORTED

The Special Labor Subcommittee June 9 approved HR 77 by a 6-3 vote, with Democrats in favor, Republicans opposed. The full Education and Labor Committee June 10 ordered the bill reported on a 21-10 vote which closely followed party lines. The bill was supported by 19 of the 21 Democrats on the Committee and by Republicans William H. Ayres (Ohio) and Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.). It was opposed by the remaining eight Republicans and by two Southern Democrats -- Sam. M. Gibbons (Fla.) and Ralph J. Scott (N.C.), both of whom were from states with right-to-work laws in effect.

The report on HR 77 (H Rept 540) was filed June 22.

In addition to repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, HR 77 made two related changes in existing law to assure that states were not empowered to enact "right to work" laws. These: (1) amended Section 8(a)(3) of the Taft-Hartley Act to specify that no state law may prohibit union security agreements which are permitted under federal law, and (2) repealed Section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 which applied Section 14(b) guarantees specifically to state laws affecting the construction industry. (The 1959 Act, known as the Landrum-Griffin Act, was co-authored by Committee member Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.).)

Majority Views. The Committee said "Section 14(b) was an explicit departure from the principle specifically recognized in the basic provisions of the National Labor Relations Act that a uniform national labor relations policy is necessary and desirable." It said, "The isolation of union security as a separate and severable issue to be considered wholly apart from all...other matters, is no longer realistic, if indeed it ever was. The fact is that

the special treatment given by the statute to this single matter has been the source of continued confusion and uncertainty with respect to a widening span of related matters..." The majority also said that Section 14(b) had been "seized upon by interests which have sought to promote so-called right-to-work laws by representing that they will attract industry to particular states. In these campaigns it is sometimes explicitly stated that right-to-work laws will provide competitive advantages in the form of weak unions with low wages and low labor costs..." The Committee said that "right-to-work contests have...set states against states in this tug and haul to attract or retain industry."

Minority Views. Republican Reps. John M. Ashbrook (Ohio), Dave Martin (Neb.), Glenn Andrews (Ala.) and Edward J. Gurney (Fla.) said they "unequivocally" opposed repeal of Section 14(b). They said, "The abuses which flow from compulsory unionism are felt principally by the individual worker at the local level, and for this reason we feel they create essentially local problems which should be dealt with by the states..." They argued that "individual freedom of choice is the heart of the matter." They also said they saw no reason "why labor unions must rely upon compulsory membership. A great many unions in a great many plants achieve 100-percent membership on a purely voluntary basis. They do this by providing effective service to their members." Finally, they said they disagreed with those members of the Committee who favored repeal of Section 14(b) "provided that certain safeguards are written into the law to protect the rights of individual employees...." (See below.) They said that "these efforts to erect safeguards around compulsory unionism follow the wrong approach. These abuses are made possible by the very existence of compulsory unionism and they cannot be dealt with by patchwork corrections."

Separate Minority Views. Republican Reps. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), Albert H. Quie (Minn.), Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.) and Alphonzo Bell (Calif.) said they opposed HR 77 as reported "because it wholly fails to provide adequate safeguards for union members in the exercise of their basic rights." They said proponents of HR 77 had advanced "substantial considerations...in favor of a uniform national policy permitting a limited type of compulsory union membership... However, it cannot be denied that union shop agreements do impose restrictions of the freedom of choice of individual employees..." The four said they had proposed a number of amendments for "necessary additional safeguards which are presently either wholly nonexistent or entirely inadequate," but that the amendments had been rejected by the Committee majority. They said the amendments, among other things, would have prohibited discrimination by unions on account of race, color, religion or national origin; prevented unions requiring membership or the payment of dues as a condition of employment to use any dues funds "for political purposes or for any other purpose not directly related to the statutory function of the union..."; and made it unlawful for such a union to "fine, suspend, expel or otherwise penalize or threaten any member for exercising or attempting to exercise, any legal or civil right guaranteed to any person under the Constitution or any federal law."

Additional Views. Ashbrook said he subscribed "to the minority vews in general" but added, "The Meanys and Reuthers extol the virtues of trade unionism -- and we all agree that there are many -- but the thought that all workers have a moral, proper choice makes them shudder down to their bootstraps so they...must build a wall and force everyone to enjoy these benefits they bestow."

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION TIE-IN

Following approval of HR 77 by the Education and Labor Committee, Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) June 10 announced that he would not ask the House Rules Committee to grant a rule for floor consideration of the bill until the House had passed legislation -- not introduced at the time -- strengthening federal curbs on racial discrimination by unions. Powell on several previous occasions had been critical of alleged discrimination by labor unions and had said he had "misgivings" about repealing Section 14(b) unless union apprenticeship programs were conducted "fairly."

Reps. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) and Ogden R. Reid (R N.Y.) June 14 introduced identical bills (HR 8998, HR 8999) to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 so as to strengthen the powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to deal with discrimination by labor or management. The General Labor Subcommittee, of which Roosevelt was chairman, June 15 heard testimony on the bills by Clarence Mitchell, representing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and Andrew Biemiller of the AFL-CIO. Both Mitchell and Biemiller opposed Powell's position. Mitchell said he believed that bills to repeal Section 14(b) and to strengthen enforcement powers against discrimination by unions or management "should be considered by Congress on (their) own merits, and the passage of one should not be contingent on the passage of the other." In tying the two together, Mitchell said, Powell was "playing right into the hands of those who would like to leave both these bills in the limbo."

Powell June 17 backed away from his position and announced that he would drop his effort to tie action on HR 77 to an anti-discrimination measure.

The Education and Labor Committee Aug. 3 reported a clean bill (HR 10065 -- H Rept 718) to strengthen the fair employment provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Among other things, the bill would have applied to unions with as few as eight members. The House later approved a rule for debate on the bill but it was not brought up for consideration. (See story p. 572).

RULES COMMITTEE BYPASSED

One day after HR 77 was reported, Chairman Powell June 23 filed a resolution to bring the bill to the House floor for debate in the event the Rules Committee failed to grant it a rule. Under the new 21-day rule approved by the House Jan. 4, the chairman of a committee which reported a bill could bring it directly to the floor (with the Speaker's approval) if the Rules Committee had not approved a regular rule for debate within 21 days. (See story p. 585.)

The Rules Committee was divided 6-9 against HR 77, with generally pro-Administration Democrats James W. Trimble (Ark.) and John Young (Texas), from "right to work" states, opposed to the bill. (However, they voted to adopt the 21-day rule on the bill July 26.)

House Approves Repeal of 'Right to Work' Section

The House July 28 passed HR 77 by a 221-203 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate. Prior to passage a motion by Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) to recommit (kill) the bill was defeated by a 200-223 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 982.)

Votes for passage were supplied by 21 Republicans, largely from the industrial Northeast and Midwest, and by 18 Democrats from states with "right-to- work" laws; 15 of these 18 votes came from Members representing Midwestern and Southern states. All six Democrats from Iowa, one of the 19 "right-to-work" states, voted in favor of repeal. The breakdown on the vote for final passage was R 21-117; D 200-86 (ND 182-8; SD 18-78). (For state-by-state voting, see chart in next column; for tie-in between voting on HR 77 and the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811), see the page that follows.)

The rule for debate on HR 77 under the 21-day rule, the first use made in 1965 of the new procedure (see preceding page), provided an early test for support of repeal of Section 14(b). The test vote came on a procedural motion by Powell to move the previous question, thereby ending debate and bringing the rule to a vote. The motion was adopted by a 248-171 roll-call vote July 26. The rule then was adopted by voice vote.

The rule allowed five hours of debate, and was so worded that the only amendments that could be offered were those which the presiding officer held to be germane to the bill. As a result, all amendments except one narrow proposal on the effective date were ruled out of order. Numerous Members attempted to propose changes in the Taft-Hartley Act which were unrelated to "right to work", but all of these were ruled non-germane.

The one amendment which was considered was offered by William H. Ayres (R Ohio), and would have set the effective date of HR 77 as Dec. 31, 1965, rather than the date of enactment. It was defeated on a 74-126 standing vote.

Debate. In debate Powell, who managed the bill on the floor, said some interests "have sought to promote so-called right-to-work laws by representations that they will attract industry... In these campaigns, some literature explicitly stated that right-to-work laws will provide competitive advantages in the form of weak unions and low wages and low labor costs. These right-to-work contests...have set states against states in this struggle to attract or retain industry." He said this was "contrary to the basic principle established in 1789 that this country must constitute an economic entity."

Other supporters of repeal of Section 14(b) contended that "right to work" laws enabled non-union members to be "free riders" who received the benefits of union representation without helping to pay the cost. They also said that 14(b) made the wage scale in states with "right-to-work" laws lower than in other states.

Supporters also argued that repeal of 14(b) would not result in compulsory participation in union activities because various court rulings had held that although workers in a union shop must pay union dues, they need not participate in union activities. They also said that union shops would not automatically follow the repeal of 14(b) because management must agree to their establishment. They further argued that labor policy should be national in scope and not left up to the individual states.

Opponents of HR 77 said effective unions should not need the union shop to obtain 100-percent membership. They contended that employees compelled to join a union

State-by-State Vote on 14(b)

This table shows how each state's delegation voted on passage of HR 77.

States with "right-to-work" laws are underlined in the table; Southern states are marked with an asterisk.

	REPUBLICANS	DEMOCRATS
*Alabama	0 -5	0 -3
Alaska	---	1 -0
Arizona	0 - 1	1 - 1
*Arkansas	---	0 - 4
California	0 - 15	23 - 0
Colorado	---	2 - 1
Connecticut	---	6 - 0
Delaware	---	1 - 0
*Florida	0 - 2	1 - 9
*Georgia	0 - 1	0 - 9
Hawaii	---	2 - 0
Idaho	0 - 1	1 - 0
Illinois	0 - 11	13 - 0
Indiana	0 - 5	6 - 0
Iowa	0 - 1	6 - 0
Kansas	0 - 5	---
*Kentucky	0 - 1	4 - 2
*Louisiana	---	2 - 5
Maine	1 - 0	1 - 0
Maryland	0 - 2	6 - 0
Massachusetts	2 - 3	6 - 0
Michigan	0 - 7	12 - 0
Minnesota	0 - 4	4 - 0
*Mississippi	0 - 1	0 - 3
Missouri	0 - 2	6 - 2
Montana	0 - 1	1 - 0
Nebraska	0 - 2	0 - 1
Nevada	---	0 - 1
New Hampshire	0 - 1	1 - 0
New Jersey	1 - 1	11 - 0
New Mexico	---	2 - 0
New York	6 - 8	26 - 0
*North Carolina	0 - 2	0 - 8
North Dakota	0 - 1	1 - 0
Ohio	3 -10	10 - 0
*Oklahoma	0 - 1	4 - 1
Oregon	0 - 1	2 - 1
Pennsylvania	6 - 6	14 - 0
Rhode Island	---	2 - 0
*South Carolina	0 - 1	0 - 5
South Dakota	0 - 2	---
*Tennessee	0 - 3	3 - 3
*Texas	---	4 - 18
Utah	0 - 1	1 - 0
Vermont	0 - 1	---
*Virginia	0 - 2	0 - 8
Washington	1 - 1	5 - 0
West Virginia	0 - 1	3 - 1
Wisconsin	1 - 4	5 - 0
Wyoming	---	1 - 0

become "captive passengers" because the union can use their dues to support political and social causes the members may oppose. They said that invalidating state laws and state constitutional provisions was a bad practice for the Federal Government to follow.

The opponents also argued that if the Taft-Hartley Act was to be amended, other changes must accompany the repeal of 14(b). The other changes they said would be necessary included a provision limiting the use of a union member's dues to collective bargaining, a provision stating that a union member could not be punished by fine or otherwise by the union for "exercising his rights as a citizen"; a ban on discrimination by a union on the basis of race, religion or color; an exemption from union membership for individuals whose religious convictions prevent their joining an organization; and provisions for secret ballots during union representation elections.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 77:

Amended Section 8(a) (3) of the Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Act of 1947 to declare that no state could prohibit union security arrangements permitted under federal law.

Repealed Section 14(b) of the Taft Hartley Act which permitted states to enact laws outlawing union shop contracts.

Repealed Section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 which permitted states to outlaw union shop contracts in the building and construction industry.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

July 28 -- William H. Ayres (R Ohio) -- Set Dec. 31, 1965, as the effective date of HR 77. Standing vote, 74-126.

Farm-Labor Coalition on 14(b)

From the time President Johnson publicly committed himself to repeal of Section 14(b), Administration spokesmen openly acknowledged that there was some question about whether the bill could pass the House. Not only was 14(b) repeal strongly opposed by Republicans and Southern Democrats, but many Midwestern Democrats who were carried into office with President Johnson in 1964 were concerned about voting for repeal because of deep-seated opposition in their largely conservative districts.

To ensure House passage of HR 77, members of the Johnson Administration sought to form a farm-labor coalition in which Northern Democrats from industrial areas would vote in favor of the 1965 omnibus farm bill (HR 9811) in return for support of Section 14(b) repeal from farm state Democrats. Although many farm state constituents opposed repeal of Section 14(b) and Northern Democratic constituents opposed the farm bill because wheat provisions would cause a rise in the price of bread to the consumer, Administration spokesmen argued that each group could justify taking an unpopular position on one of the measures by pointing out that this stand secured passage of the other.

Several pressure groups, including the National Farmers Union and the AFL-CIO, worked hard to cement the coalition. Reportedly, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey played a major role in promoting cooperation on the two bills. The Washington Post reported that he told House Members from city districts: "Your labor bill is in trouble unless you come through for the farm bill. If you do, I'll see that the farm boys come through for you on 14(b)."

Because the Administration was less sure of passage of HR 77 than of the farm bill, HR 77 was scheduled to come up first for floor action. This put the pressure squarely on the Midwestern Democrats: had HR 77 been defeated because they failed to support it, passage of the farm bill would have been threatened because the Northern industrial bloc would have opposed it.

An analysis of House voting on passage of the two bills shows that the coalition technique was extremely effective. In the voting on HR 77 only three Midwestern and four Western Democrats opposed the bill, whereas only four Midwestern and one Western GOP Members voted for it. The farm bill (which passed 221-145) got 51 votes from Eastern Democrats and only two votes from Republican Easterners. Following is a breakdown of the voting on the two bills:

		East	South	Midwest	West
Democrats:	14(b)	77-1	18-78	63-3	42-4
	Farm	51-23	63-28	55-9	33-8
GOP	14(b)	16-23	0-19	4-54	1-21
	Farm	2-33	4-13	12-41	1-17

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 22-25 on HR 77, to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Subcommittee heard substantially the same major witnesses as had testified in earlier House Education and Labor Special Labor Subcommittee hearings on HR 77.

ACTION -- The Labor Subcommittee Aug. 12 approved HR 77 with one amendment. Offered by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and adopted unanimously, the amendment permitted any person who opposed union membership on religious grounds to be exempted from it if he agreed to pay a sum equivalent to union dues into a charitable fund. The Subcommittee approved the bill on a 7-1 (D 6-0, R 1-1) vote. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) voted with the six Subcommittee Democrats in favor of the measure, Paul J. Fannin (R Ariz.) voted against it and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) voted "present".

BILL REPORTED

The full Labor and Public Welfare Committee Sept. 9 reported HR 77 (S Rept 697) as approved by the Labor Subcommittee. The Committee had voted to approve the bill Sept. 1 by a 12-3 margin. The negative votes were cast by Committee Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.), Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) and Fannin. Republican Sens. Javits and George Murphy (Calif.) joined the Committee's other 10 Democrats in supporting HR 77 and Prouty again voted "present".

Majority Views. The Committee majority said the so-called "right-to-work" laws "create no right to work, but do prohibit labor-management agreements" that require employees to become union members. The majority said, "This issue is one which the employer must agree to in the labor-management agreement just like any other lawful bargaining issue... The employer is under no compulsion to agree to...the union shop agreement."

(Continued on next page)

Individual Views. Separate views were filed by all five Republican members of the Committee.

Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.) said, "This bill should be defeated because it is wrong in principle and cannot be justified by the facts... Even the proponents of this bill concede it would give virtual monopolistic power to unions." Fannin said the bill would, among other things, "lessen the initiative of union leaders to work for the benefit of employees in the 19 states having right-to-work laws"; "provide organized labor with the additional economic and political power to secure its real objective -- abolition of the ban on the 'closed shop' "; and "adversely affect the interests of small business."

Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) said, "I voted for this bill... because I believe that Section 14(b) is inconsistent with our national labor policy and is an unwarranted restriction on the freedom of labor and management to bargain collectively. But I view 14(b) as only part of a much larger problem -- the need for a general review and revision of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act in a number of important respects." Javits said the Committee majority had reported the bill "with blinders on, pretending that they are unaware of the many other needed revisions of the Act and focusing only on a single subsection. I would hope that, when this bill is considered by the Senate as a whole, my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will take a broader perspective."

Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) said, "I am not certain that repeal of Section 14(b)...is in the national interest, unless such repeal is accompanied by other substantial changes in our labor law designed to give maximum protection to the rights of the working men and women of this nation." Prouty said the Committee majority had used "a 'machine-gun' approach" to defeat nearly all amendments offered to the bill. He proposed a national referendum "on the 14(b) question" if Congress passed a bill repealing the section.

Peter H. Dominick (Colo.) said, "...Each state differs in its philosophy, its working conditions and its labor climate, and to repeal the right of the citizens of those states to determine this issue for themselves is a preemption of power by the Federal Government so massive in nature that I cannot support it." Dominick said the amendments proposed by Republican Committee members but rejected by the Committee were intended to deal with inadequacies of the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 and the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959. "They are merely intended to correct the abuses foisted on the American labor movement by the actions of a small minority of irresponsible labor leaders."

George Murphy (Calif.) said, "Many amendments were offered in committee which, in my opinion, would have helped the bill immeasurably by protecting the rights of the rank-and-file members of unions as opposed to giving complete control of the voting franchise of these same members to a few union bosses... Although I voted to report this measure to the full Senate, I did so in the sincere hope that full discussion and debate on this important subject would follow. In so doing, I reserved my right both to support further amendments and to oppose the final passage of the legislation."

FILIBUSTER THREATENED

While HR 77 was still before the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, statements by several Senators raised the possibility of a filibuster. Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Aug. 24 told reporters that when the bill reached the Senate floor there would be "uninhibited discussion" which was "likely to be extended." In response to Dirksen's statement, President Johnson Aug. 25 reiterated support for HR 77 and told reporters he "certainly" considered its passage a major goal in the 1965 Congressional session.

Filibuster Planning. According to reports from several different sources, Sen. Dirksen as of the middle of August was undecided on how best to oppose HR 77 in the Senate. But Sens. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) and Paul J. Fannin (R Ariz.) in the latter part of August presented Dirksen with a list of 18 Senators who reportedly were willing to participate in a filibuster "team" to block Senate action. Although Dirksen remained undecided on a course of action for a few weeks more, strong representations from Sens. Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) and John G. Tower (R Texas) reportedly helped win more Senators to the filibuster list. After meetings of both Democratic and Republican Senators early in September in Dirksen's office, Dirksen Sept. 9 formally announced that he would help organize "extended debate" to block HR 77 from coming to a vote. By then, according to CQ's sources, Dirksen had in his possession a list of 26 Senators who agreed to undertake speaking assignments in a filibuster against HR 77.

The 26 were: Dirksen (R Ill.), Bennett (R Utah), Byrd (D Va.), Curtis (R Neb.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ellender (D La.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Jordan (R Idaho), McClellan (D Ark.), Morton (R Ky.), Mundt (R S.D.), Robertson (D Va.), Russell (D S.C.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Thurmond (R S.C.), and Tower (R Texas). Lausche (D Ohio) joined the list later.

FILIBUSTER BEGINS

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Oct. 1 moved to make HR 77 the pending business of the Senate. On Oct. 4, debate began on the Mansfield motion, and a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats began a filibuster against the motion which was essentially a filibuster against the bill.

Mansfield Oct. 5 said he would not hold the Senate in around-the-clock session in order to reach a vote based on "physical endurance." He promised "there will be no pajama sessions of the Senate." (The last around-the-clock sessions were held by then Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson on the 1960 civil rights bill. (1960 Almanac p. 195)

Debate. Dirksen Oct. 4 said he had more than 3,000 newspaper editorials supporting his position and that "If the Lord is willing, if my energy remains intact...I may be compelled to read all 3,000 and more of these editorials into the Record." In defense of his filibuster against the motion to debate HR 77, Dirksen said, "If this body repeals section 14(b) we shall never retrieve it." He added, "In my book probably the most basic case that could be made is the fact that it (repeal) would be a rupturing of the federal-state fabric which accounts for the greatness of this country."

Dirksen said repeal would injure small companies "which do not have a group of high-powered legal counselors sitting at their elbows" who can advise them on dealing with labor.

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) Oct. 4 said he disagreed with Dirksen's assertion that the change would be harmful to business and beneficial to labor. "In my opinion, it is going to be harder to organize an unorganized plant, particularly a small factory, with the repeal of 14(b), than it would be with this provision on the statute books." He said employees will not be so anxious to vote in favor of establishment of a union after repeal because they "are now going to know that if they vote for it, they will have to pay the dues, and they will think a couple of times."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) Oct. 5 said, "I have never thought 'uniformity,' as a doctrine or principle, a desirable goal of a society striving for greatness...Uniformity is more characteristic of totalitarian societies." Fulbright added that "to make membership in a union compulsory would, it seems to me, remove one of the principal incentives to have a well-operated union." He said other federal policies such as administration of farm programs were "not uniform in their effects upon the several states." He said "to argue for repeal of Section 14(b)...on grounds of the necessity for uniformity is to argue for the obliteration of state boundary lines."

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Oct. 5 criticized the argument that union shops should be permitted in all states because non-union members are "free-riders." He said, "Officials of these organizations have steadfastly resisted any changes in the law which would free them of the obligation to negotiate for non-unionists in open shops. Clearly if the so-called free rider is a burden on organized labor, he is one that was shouldered willingly." Smathers said he was "convinced that the existence of a few so-called free riders is a positive incentive toward better, more effective unionism."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Oct. 6, in arguing for repeal, said that "an agreement for the union shop is not perpetual; it can be revoked at any time if a majority of the workers become dissatisfied with it." He said 14(b) gave states "a hunting license to prohibit employers and employees from coming to a voluntary agreement to establish the union shop under free collective bargaining." He added that under 14(b) states were "given a hunting license to weaken or break the unions." He added, "The repeal of 14(b) would not require the establishment of compulsory unionism or a union shop by law." He said state right-to-work laws have been "an important factor in preventing unions from gaining a strong foothold in the textile, furniture, lumbering, and chemical industries of the South." Douglas said, "It should be noted that many of the so-called right-to-work acts... were basically passed because of malapportioned state legislatures."

Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) Oct. 6 said union members are not compelled to contribute money for political purposes. "If a union member does not want to give for such causes, all he needs to do is refrain."

Tabling Motion Rejected. To test the sentiment of the Senate, Majority Leader Mansfield Oct. 5 announced that he would make a motion Oct.8 to table (kill) his own motion to take up the bill. He said he would vote against the tabling motion but that Senators who did not want to consider HR 77 should vote for the tabling motion. He said there were "various currents" in the Senate, apart from the issue of Section 14(b), among them the question of whether there was a "more appropriate time" for considering HR 77, the question "of the relative weight to be given this issue...among many issues" of importance, and the desire of some Senators for the 1965 session to adjourn.

Mansfield's hope for a real test of Senators' positions on HR 77, however, was nullified when Dirksen told his followers to vote against the tabling motion, along with Senators supporting the bill. As a result, the motion was defeated on a 0-94 roll call Oct. 8, giving no indication of how many Senators would vote for or against repeal of 14(b).

Mansfield then filed a petition to call up for a vote a motion to invoke cloture (shut off debate) on his motion to make HR 77 the Senate's pending business. Twenty-one Senators -- five more than the required 16 -- signed the petition.

SENATE REJECTS CLOTURE

The Senate Oct. 11, by a 45-47 roll-call vote, rejected the cloture motion by Mansfield to close off debate on the seven-day filibuster against his motion to consider HR 77. A two-thirds majority is necessary to invoke cloture. (For voting, see chart p. 1078.)

The party breakdown on the cloture vote was R 5-26; D 40-21 (ND 36-5; SD 4-16). Although the motion did not receive support from a majority of the Senate, there was wide agreement that the vote did not represent the views of all Senators on the issue of repeal. Five absentees were paired in favor of cloture and representatives of both sides agreed privately that several Senators who followed their traditional practice of opposing cloture would have voted to repeal 14(b) if a simple vote on passage of the bill had been taken. The consensus was that at least 52 Senators favored repeal.

On the cloture vote, five Senators from states with right-to-work laws voted in favor. They were Democrats Ross Bass (Tenn.), Quentin M. Burdick (N.D.), Gale W. McGee (Wyo.), Frank E. Moss (Utah) and Ralph Yarborough (Texas). Thirty Senators from the 19 right-to-work states voted against cloture while the others from these states were paired or announced against cloture.

The cloture motion was the 32nd such motion to be voted upon by the Senate. Earlier in the year, cloture was invoked on the voting rights bill, 70-30. (See table of cloture votes, p. 590.)

Final Action. On Oct. 12, Mansfield announced that the leadership was abandoning its effort to pass HR 77. As a result of the cloture vote, Mansfield said, "I no longer find myself looking through a glass darkly. The image is clear, the Senate does not wish the Majority Leader to press the attempt to take up 14(b) at this time."

Dirksen asked Mansfield to assure him that no effort would be made during the remainder of the session to attach HR 77 to another bill as a rider. Mansfield replied that as far as he was concerned, "no such attempt will be made to attach the provisions of HR 77 to the sugar bill or any other bill..." There had been reports that supporters of HR 77 might retaliate against Southerners and Republicans favoring a sugar bill by blocking action on that legislation.

Mansfield later Oct. 12 moved that the Senate adjourn until Oct. 13. This move -- adjourning instead of recessing as was the usual procedure when a bill was under consideration -- had the effect of killing Mansfield's pending motion to take up HR 77. The motion was adopted by voice vote.

COMMON-SITE PICKETING

HR 10027 -- Reported (H Rept 1041) by the House Education and Labor Committee Sept. 21, 1965.

Reported late in the session, the bill (HR 10027) to permit "common-site" picketing by unions employed on construction jobs failed to reach the floor of the House. At adjournment HR 10027, which had Administration approval, was before the House Rules Committee awaiting clearance for floor consideration. A similar bill was blocked by the Rules Committee in 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 320)

As reported, HR 10027 was a revised version of a bill (HR 6411) introduced March 17 by Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (D Md.). An identical bill (S 1655) was introduced in the Senate by Pat McNamara (D Mich.), but there was no action of any type.

HR 10027 was supported by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, which on May 3, 1965, issued a legislative conference report calling common-site picketing legislation its top goal of the 89th Congress. The measure also received important support from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department as a result of an agreement between the two AFL-CIO departments clearing up long-standing conflicts over the measure.

The bill was opposed by the Associated General Contractors of America (the employer group that would be most directly affected by its passage); the National Assn. of Manufacturers (which, in the June 14 "NAM Reports" said rejection of the measure was one of the "major legislative issues of interest to industry"); the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; the United Mine Workers of America District 50, which feared it would help AFL-CIO building unions to block attempts by District 50 to represent construction workers; and several other groups. (See hearings, below)

Congress' failure to enact the common-site picketing bill in 1965 was due in part to the opposition of the groups mentioned above, in part to the fact that the AFL-CIO unions did not make an all-out drive for the measure because they had agreed that another bill -- repealing the "right to work" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act -- was to have higher legislative priority. (For action on "right to work" repeal bill, see story p. 818.)

The key issue in consideration of HR 10027 was whether construction unions should be able to shut down an entire construction job, on which a number of different firms were working together and were joined by contractual and subcontractual relationships, because of a dispute with one of the contractors on the job.

The unions argued that where a number of employers were working together on a single construction job, and were linked together by contractual or similar arrangements, the firms were actually helping one another and should be considered as a single employer for the purposes of the secondary boycott prohibitions of the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947. It should therefore not be illegal, they argued, for a union to picket one subcontractor at the job site even if the objective and the effect of the picketing were to shut down the whole job by inducing employees of other construction firms to refuse to enter the site for work. A 1951 Supreme Court ruling had held such picketing to be an illegal secondary boycott under the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act provisions. HR 10027 made such picketing legal.

Building industry spokesmen countered that the bill would permit the smallest, most irresponsible union to shut down a whole construction job. They said that despite the link of subcontractual relationships, one subcontractor on a job often had little influence over the labor policies of the others, and should not be made to suffer for the others' sins. The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and others also said the bill would make construction stoppages at military and missile bases easier and thus could endanger the national security.

Background

The common-site, or "situs," picketing issue arises from the unique character of the building and construction industry in the United States. Ordinarily, the owner of a single project (for example, a large office building) contracts with a general contractor to build the project. However, the general contractor does not do all of the work himself. He subcontracts various parts of it to specialty firms, such as electrical, painting and plumbing contractors. Thus, there often are as many as a dozen or more firms, each performing a different specialty, working on a jobsite under subcontract from the general contractor. Each of these separate crafts may be organized by a different one of the craft unions belonging to the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

In passing the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, Congress inserted a provision outlawing secondary boycotts by unions. The provision made it an unfair labor practice for a union to get workers to strike or stop working if the object was to pressure another employer, not directly involved in the primary dispute, to stop doing business with the firm engaged in the primary dispute with the union.

Denver Ruling. In its 1951 ruling in the case of NLRB v. Denver Building and Construction Trades Council, the Supreme Court interpreted a case in which all of the unions at a construction site stayed off the job in protest against a single subcontractor as a secondary boycott under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Under the Denver ruling, a union could not throw a picket-line around a construction site in a strike against one employer working on the job if the intent and effect were to keep out workers employed at the site by other subcontractors or contractors on the job. The Denver ruling held that such a shut-down would constitute an illegal secondary boycott.

Legislative Actions. The building and construction unions made numerous efforts to overturn the Denver ruling through legislation. The Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations all endorsed reversal of the Denver ruling. In 1954, the Senate recommitted an omnibus labor bill that contained language reversing the ruling; in 1959, a provision overturning the ruling was dropped from the conference report on a labor reform bill; and in 1960, similar bills were approved by House and Senate committees but failed to reach the floor. (1960 Almanac p. 320)

In 1961, the House Committee held hearings on a measure, backed by the Kennedy Administration, which was never reported to the floor. (1961 Weekly Report p. 433)

Inter-Union Dispute. A major impediment to the efforts of the building and construction unions to legalize common-site picketing was a dispute with the industrial unions of the AFL-CIO over picketing and work jurisdiction at industrial sites where construction or building maintenance and repair work was being carried on by building contractors. The dispute involved the question of whether industrial unions or building unions should represent workers performing building maintenance, repair and construction work at these sites.

In some cases, industrial union spokesmen said, building trades unions had attempted to "take over" for their own members certain maintenance, repair and construction jobs performed by members of industrial unions at industrial plants. The industrial unions feared that common-site legislation would make it easy for the building trades unions to require the hiring of their own members for all disputed maintenance, repair and construction work at industrial plants, even work previously handled by members of industrial unions. The issue came up several times when major construction alterations were being performed at large industrial plants.

In 1961, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department President Walter P. Reuther indicated that the IUD would not support the bill unless it received assurances that the legislation would not be used to further the position of the building unions in disputes over maintenance, repair and construction jobs at industrial sites.

Union Agreement. However, on Feb. 26, 1965, the Industrial Union Department and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO reached an agreement under which (1) both groups agreed, in effect, to refer disputes over which unions should perform certain types of maintenance, repair and construction work at industrial plants to a committee composed of the presidents of the AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Department and Building and Construction Trades Department; and (2) both groups agreed to observe certain rules about undercutting the other's position with regard to such work, and in particular, to refrain from offering to perform struck work previously handled by members of the other group.

The agreement stated in part:

"When any affiliate of (either department), or a local or other subordinate body thereof, is engaged in an authorized strike including picketing, it shall be the duty of all other affiliates to render such support as is legally permissible and practically feasible, and to refrain from any action which would adversely affect the position of the organization so engaged. No affiliate...will authorize its members under any circumstances to perform struck work. Each affiliate will, to the extent legally permissible, cooperate in persuading its members not to cross a picket line established in support of such a strike. However, no organization shall be required by this agreement to give support to a strike where the strike arises from a dispute over work assignments as between AFL-CIO affiliated organizations."

This agreement followed an earlier agreement, signed in the White House Feb. 2, among the building trades unions, the Associated General Contractors of America, and several specialty contractors' groups, to limit NLRB activity in jurisdictional disputes in favor of the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes set up by the unions and builders in 1948.

With the conclusion of the Feb. 26 agreement, the Industrial Union Department gave full support to the common-site picketing bill. According to a union spokesman, additional guarantees that the bill would not be used to undermine the position of industrial unions in jurisdictional disputes were provided by the fact that the bill contained a provision limiting its application to employers working primarily in the construction industry.

House

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Special Labor Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 21-30 on HR 6411 and identical bills, including HR 6363, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.).

TESTIMONY -- June 21 -- Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said he supported "the central propositions" in the bills "to remove the present prohibition on 'common situs picketing' in connection with a lawful labor dispute." He said his testimony was a recommendation "that there be corrected now, without delay, what has long been recognized -- by a sizable majority of the representatives of diverse political and economic groups -- as an inequitable restriction on the right to strike and picket peaceably." Wirtz said that during debate over the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, "almost every reference to boycotts involved plant and retail situations, one employer handling the products of another." He said the apparent lack of concern with "the construction industry or common situs picketing on construction jobs (reflected) the general lack of full understanding of the unique characteristics of the construction industry." Wirtz also said it was "widely accepted" that a common situs picketing bill would have been passed "much earlier if there had not been some differences as to the form" of the legislation. He said, "These differences have now been resolved."

June 22 -- C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, said the "difficulties caused by (the Denver) decision have been the subject of much public discussion in and out of Congress for a period of more than 16 years." He said he "should like to make it clear that the situs picketing issue does not involve the repeal of explicit language restricting such picketing. The restriction of so-called situs picketing in the building and construction industry arises out of an interpretation of broad statutory language by an administrative agency which became the subject of conflicting opinions by judicial authorities." Haggerty said: "We think the issues in the situs picketing bill have been debated fully and that there has been a satisfaction of the requirements for deliberate legislative action. The time has come, in our judgment, when the petition of the Building and Construction Trades workers to redress their grievances with regard to the Denver Building Trades rule should be answered by the Congress."

Thomas E. Shroyer of the American Retail Federation opposed HR 6411, saying it "would legalize secondary boycotts at construction sites." Shroyer said that most decisions by the National Labor Relations Board "on secondary boycott cases involve common situs situations," and that the bill "would legalize most of what the Board and the courts have found to be illegal in common situs cases." He said, "Instead of weakening the ban on secondary boycotts, we believe the Congress should be considering legislation which would strengthen the prohibitions of the law."

(Continued on next page)

June 23 -- W. Calvert Brand of the National Lumber and Building Materials Dealers Assn. said HR 6411 "would sacrifice neutral employers (employers not party to a labor dispute) to promote and ease the path for union organization, control and monopoly in the construction industry." He said that "product boycotts, now unlawful, could be instituted by building trades unions to block the use of non-union lumber on construction projects, or new wood products designed to reduce on-site labor costs." He also said that building materials "could be prevented from installation, or even from being delivered to the job site, unless the 'right' union approved them."

June 25 -- William E. Naumann of the Associated General Contractors said that if HR 6411 were passed, "any one of a dozen unions could shut down projects from the smallest house-building job to the entire construction complex at Cape Kennedy." He said this could be the result of a dispute "over a minor grievance such as a coffee break or it could be of a more serious nature. It could be a jurisdictional dispute over which of two unions would do a certain task." Naumann said the bill would discriminate "against the construction industry by class legislation."

June 28 -- S. James Campbell, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said HR 6411 was "special interest legislation" which was "unfair to employers, employees, unions and the interests of the general public." He said the bill would permit a union to bring "secondary boycott pressure against an employer because his employees do not belong to a union, or because they do not belong to the 'right' union.... The result is that the union imposes closed-shop conditions at the project, a practice which Section 7 (of the Taft-Hartley Act) was intended to prevent."

June 29 -- James S. Long of the Associated Builders and Contractors said the bill would grant the building trades union "complete freedom to use the secondary boycott and thus control the construction industry by coercion." He said: "The building trades unions use the fallacious argument when they do common situs picketing that they are not really engaging in a secondary boycott (because) there is just one employer at a construction site -- the general contractor. This contention is completely out of line with the facts because in a business way, the general contractor and the subcontractors operate separately as entities, each with its own finances, employees and work to be done."

June 30 -- Elwood Moffett, president of the International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America (which organizes construction workers on an industrial basis), opposed HR 6411, saying it was "not limited in its purpose to overruling the decision in the (Denver) case." He said the bill "would allow the building trades to picket (a) project to force the general contractor to terminate his agreement with the subcontractor or it would require the employees of the subcontractor to change their union membership to stay on the job." This, he said, "would only encourage a greater number of so-called 'jurisdictional' strikes and picketing...." He said the bill should be "clarified and perfected so as to make it definite that picketing and striking with the object of reassignment of work to contractors having agreements with building trades unions, rather than to contractors having agreements with other labor organizations, is activity not within the protection of this proviso."

Bill Reported

The Education and Labor Committee Sept. 21 reported a clean bill (HR 10027 -- H Rept 1041) to reverse the 1951 Denver case ruling.

The basic provision of the bill made clear that when a number of construction firms having contractual, subcontractual or similar relationships were engaged in a joint construction job at a building site, a union having a dispute with one of the firms at the site had the right to picket it even if the intent and effect were to cause employees of the other firms to refuse to enter the site and work. The Committee added a section to the bill requiring a union to give 10-day written notice of its intention to strike at any military facility engaged in defense or space work.

In its report, the Committee made clear that the bill was subject to various narrowing conditions which limited it to construction jobs and firms as follows:

The Committee said the bill was not intended to permit secondary boycotts outside of a construction site (for example, at the office of a firm engaged in a construction job).

It said that the bill was not designed to permit boycotts of supplies or other products or materials shipped or otherwise transported to and delivered on the site (product boycotts).

In addition, it said the bill excluded from its scope labor disputes that were otherwise unlawful or were in violation of collective bargaining contracts.

Moreover, it said the bill would not be applicable to labor disputes involving a union representing an employer at the construction site who was not engaged primarily in the construction industry. Thus, it said, construction unions would not be permitted under the bill to shut down a whole job because they objected to the presence, wages or conditions of a non-construction firm at the site, whose employees were organized by a non-construction union.

Committee Views. The Committee said HR 10027 removed "present unfair restrictions, imposed by that (Supreme Court) case, on the right to strike and picket peacefully."

The Committee said the purpose of existing law was "to protect innocent neutrals from being drawn into labor disputes not of their own making and over which they have little control. The bill leaves this general purpose undisturbed. However, it prevents the literal application of this section to situations on construction sites where... neither innocence nor neutrality are (sic) to be found."

In minority views, Reps. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.), Dave Martin (R Neb.), Glenn Andrews (R Ala.) and Edward J. Gurney (R Fla.) opposed the bill. They said it was expressly designed to permit undesirable secondary boycotts and the closing down of whole jobs at construction sites. They added that the 10-day notice provision for defense facilities would not prevent shutdowns there, and was basically meaningless.

They said that under existing law, as interpreted in the Moore Drydock case, it was already legal for a construction union to strike at a building construction site, provided the union did not attempt to block workers employed by other firms at the site from entering and working. The primary right to strike was therefore protected, they said.

CONGRESS APPROVES EXCISE TAX REDUCTIONS

HR 8371 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 433) May 28, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 401-6 roll-call vote June 2. (See p. 964)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 324) June 14.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by an 84-3 roll-call vote June 15. (See p. 1049)
- Conference report (H Rept 525) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 17.

PL 89-44 -- Signed into law June 21.

Congress in 1965 enacted legislation, long sought by business organizations, eliminating or reducing a variety of federal excise taxes. The Excise Tax Reduction Act (PL 89-44), which was requested by President Johnson, was the third major tax reduction bill enacted by Congress since the Democrats obtained control of the White House in 1961.

As signed by Mr. Johnson, PL 89-44 provided a $4.7 billion cut in federal excise taxes between June 22, 1965, and Jan. 1, 1969. Taxes were lowered on many goods and services, including: automobiles, telephone service, air conditioners, cameras, appliances, radios and television sets, musical instruments, ink pens and mechanical pencils, sporting goods, jewelry, furs, leather goods, toilet preparations and other items. Most of the taxes cut were imposed as emergency wartime measures (World War II or the Korean War) or during the depression of the 1930s in order to raise revenues. (See box and provisions p. 836)

Numerous other federal excise taxes were not affected by PL 89-44, but they were largely specialized levies such as user taxes (primarily for highway construction), sumptuary taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, and regulatory taxes on marihuana, opium, gambling and similar items. The remaining taxes were expected to produce about $10.6 billion in annual revenues for the Government (at 1965 income levels) derived largely from levies on gasoline, tires, alcoholic products, cigarettes, and trucks, buses and trailers. In addition, some of these taxes which had been temporary under existing law -- requiring annual extension -- were made permanent by PL 89-44.

As enacted, PL 89-44 provided a series of cuts, beginning June 22, 1965 (the date of enactment), and concluding Jan. 1, 1969. The first stage (June 22 and July 1) cut taxes valued at $1.8 billion on a full-year basis. A second stage of reductions, totaling $1.6 billion, was to take effect Jan. 1, 1966. Additional cuts were to occur Jan. 1 of 1967, 1968 and 1969, totaling $1.3 billion.

(President Johnson in several messages to Congress in 1966, at the beginning of the second session, requested that some cuts provided by PL 89-44 be delayed in order to provide extra revenues to meet the rising cost of the Viet Nam war. He proposed slowing down the scheduled cuts in automobile and telephone excise taxes by restoring the Jan. 1, 1966, reductions and extending these cuts until 1971, rather than 1969. The total reduction in automobile and telephone taxes was to be the same as provided in PL 89-44.)

The Administration, in presenting its 1965 tax program, argued that excise tax reduction was the next logical step in federal tax revision following a 1962 investment tax credit -- to spur business outlays -- and a 1964 across-the-board personal and corporate income tax cut. In addition, the Administration was reacting to long-standing pressures for excise cuts from Congress (which nearly reduced many of these levies on its own as part of the 1964 tax bill) and from the business community (which claimed the levies detracted from sales and were more of a nuisance to collect than their revenue-effect justified). Excise tax reduction also coincided with the Administration's policy of providing additional economic stimulation to sustain the current economic growth and to reduce unemployment.

In his 1965 Budget Message, President Johnson asked for excise reductions totaling $1.75 billion. However, in his excise tax message to Congress May 17, the President increased the size of the proposed reduction to $3,964,000,000. Administration officials said the larger reduction was possible because the expected deficit in the federal Budget, as estimated in May, was substantially smaller than the deficit predicted when Mr. Johnson sent the Budget to Congress in January.

PL 89-44 provided essentially the tax reduction program that Mr. Johnson proposed in May. The reductions were to take place over the same period, 1965-1969, but were to total $4.7 billion. The additional $700 million in revenue loss was due largely to a reduction in the automobile excise tax from 10 to 1 percent compared to the Administration's proposed reduction from 10 to 5 percent.

The only other significant difference between PL 89-44 and the Administration's request, other than the auto tax provision, was the absence from the final bill of higher taxes on the users of highways, airways and waterways. Mr. Johnson requested a variety of increased user taxes, but Congress did not consider them (except to make permanent an existing temporary air travel tax).

Enactment of the legislation, from the time Mr. Johnson sent his requests to Congress in May, required only a few days more than one month. There was only one significant difference between House and Senate versions of the bill. The House bill eliminated the entire 10-percent automobile tax; the Senate bill retained 1 percent of the tax, earmarking it for a special fund to aid in the disposal of old and wrecked cars, and made elimination of an additional 4 percent contingent upon manufacturers installing certain safety devices in cars. PL 89-44 retained 1 percent of the tax without earmarking it and did not contain the Senate provisions on safety features.

Federal Excise Tax Collections

(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Liquor	Tobacco	Stamp	Mfrs. Excise	Retail Excise	Misc.	Total
1939	$ 588	$ 580	$ 41	$ 395	$ --	$ 165	$ 1,768
1945	2,310	932	66	783	424	1,430	5,945
1955	2,743	1,571	112	2,885	315	1,470	9,096
1960	3,194	1,932	139	4,735	379	1,387	11,779
1961	3,213	1,991	149	4,897	398	1,498	11,986
1962	3,341	2,026	159	5,120	416	1,552	12,534
1963	3,442	2,079	149	5,610	444	1,620	13,194
1964	3,577	2,053	172	6,159	475	1,388	13,730
1965	3,773	2,149	186	6,529	513	1,532	14,570
1966*	3,768	2,125	110	5,677	92	1,356	13,028
1967*	3,921	2,127	50	5,793	—	1,466	13,257

* *Estimated*

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of some refunds, transfers and other accounting adjustments not reflected in the table.

SOURCE: FEDERAL BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Provisions

As signed into law, PL 89-44, the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965, established a five-stage timetable for excise cuts totaling $4.7 billion by Jan. 1, 1969. The phases of reduction, with the taxes reduced or eliminated and the annual revenue lost, were as follows:

First Stage. The first of the five phases reduced excise levies by $1.8 billion, effective June 22, 1965, or in certain cases, July 1, 1965.

Excises repealed June 22:

All retail taxes except those on diesel fuel and special motor fuels. The items covered were handbags and luggage, toilet articles, jewelry and furs. $550 million.

Manufacturers' taxes on: business machines; sporting goods (except on fishing equipment); photographic equipment; radios; television sets; phonographs and phonograph records; musical instruments; refrigerators; freezers; air conditioners; electric, gas and oil appliances; fountain pens; ball point pens; mechanical pencils; lighters; matches and playing cards. $608 million.

The June 22 cut also:

Reduced the manufacturer's tax on passenger automobiles from 10 percent to 7 percent. $570 million.

Provided refunds of the 3-percent automobile tax and the entire air conditioners tax paid on purchases made after May 14, 1965.

Made the manufacturers' excises on trucks and truck parts and accessories inapplicable to camper coaches, the bodies of mobile homes, certain farm vehicles and school buses purchased by independent operators for their use under contract to transport school children. $10 million.

Authorized floor stock refunds to retailers and wholesale dealers for inventories of previously taxable items they had on hand on the reduction date.

Excise taxes repealed July 1 were those on safe deposit boxes, initiation fees paid by members of clubs organized after the repeal date, coin-operated amusement devices, bowling alleys, and billiard and pool tables. $20 million.

Exempted, effective July 1, U.S. servicemen from the 5-percent excise on air travel when international flights were made under certain circumstances. Negligible revenue effect.

Second Stage. On Jan. 1, 1966, PL 89-44 provided an additional $1.6 billion in excise tax reductions, as follows:

Reduced from 10 percent to 3 percent the levy on local and long-distance telephone service, including teletypeprinter service. $639 million.

Repealed the excise on admissions. This tax included the levies on general admissions (concerts, movies, theater performances, and athletic events and racing), cabarets and club dues. (Repeal of the general admissions and cabaret levies was to take effect at noon on Dec. 31, 1965, to accommodate New Year's Eve festivities.) $187 million.

Repealed the manufacturers' excises on cutting oil, lubricating oil (except that used in highway vehicles), electric light bulbs and automobile parts and accessories (except those used primarily for trucks.) $303 million.

Further reduced the automobile tax to 6 percent. $190 million.

Repealed the documentary stamp tax on issuances or transfers of stocks and bonds. $153 million.

Repealed the excise levy on manufactured tobacco (chewing, smoking and snuff). $18 million.

Federal Excise Tax Rates

	Existing Rates	New Rates
Liquor taxes:		
Distilled spirits, per gallon	$10.50	(3)
Beer, per barrel	$9	(3)
Still wines, by alcoholic content, per gallon	17¢ to $10.50	(3)
Special occupational taxes, per year	$24 to $255	(4)
Tobacco taxes:		
Cigarettes, small and large, per 1,000	$4 and $8.40	(3)
Cigars, by weight and retail price, per 1,000	$2.50 to $20	(4)
Snuff, smoking and chewing tobacco, per pound	10¢	0
	Per cent of manufacturers' sales price	
Manufacturers' Excises:		
Air conditioners, self-contained	10%	0
Automobiles	10	1
Automobile parts and accessories	8	0
Business machines	10	0
Cameras, lenses and film	10	0
Electric, gas and oil appliances	5	0
Electric light bulbs and tubes	10	0
Firearms, shells and cartridges	11	(4)
Fountain and ballpoint pens, mechanical pencils	10	0
Musical instruments	10	0
Phonographs and phonograph records	10	0
Radio and television sets	10	0
Refrigerators and quick freeze units	5	0
Sporting goods and equipment	10	(5)
	Cents	
Matches, ordinary, per 1,000	2	0
Gasoline, per gallon	4	(4)
Tires, highway vehicle, per pound	10	(4)
Tires, other, per pound	5	(4)
	Per cent of retailers' sales price	
Retailers' excises:		
Furs and fur articles	10%	0
Jewelry	10	0
Luggage, handbags and wallets	10	0
Toilet preparations	10	0
Miscellaneous excises:	Per cent	
Telegrams and telephone calls	10	0
Safe-deposit box rental	10	0
Transportation of persons by air	5	(4)
Admissions, general, in excess of $1	10	0
Wagering, per amount of wager	10	(4)
Club dues and initiation fees	20	0
	Cents	
Playing cards, per pack	13	0

1 With certain omissions and abbreviations.
2 When fully effective in 1969.
3 Extended rate on permanent basis.
4 No change.
5 Repealed except for tax on fishing equipment.

Repealed the excises on telegraph and wire service. $32 million.

Repealed the telephone excise tax on private communications systems linked with general telephone networks. $130 million.

Provided floor stock refunds on goods held by wholesalers and retail dealers on the date of reduction.

Remaining Stages. PL 89-44 provided an additional $1.3 billion in excise tax reductions between 1967 and 1969, as follows:

Further reduced the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles to 4 percent on Jan. 1, 1967, to 2 percent on Jan. 1, 1968, and to a permanent level of 1 percent on Jan. 1, 1969. $950 million.

Further reduced the tax on local and long-distance telephone service and teletypeprinter service by one percentage point annually beginning Jan. 1, 1967, culminating in complete repeal on Jan. 1, 1969. $274 million.

Repealed the tax on real estate conveyances, effective Jan. 1, 1968. $42 million.

Other Provisions. Made permanent the temporary rates imposed during the Korean War on cigarettes (8 cents a pack), liquor ($10.50 a gallon), beer ($9 a barrel), and wines (varying rates). Under existing law, these levies had to be extended at the beginning of each fiscal year or the rates fell to lower levels.

Made permanent the 5-percent excise on the transportation of persons by air, which required annual extension under existing law.

Transferred $70 million in highway user taxes from general revenues to the Highway Trust Fund. These included levies on truck parts and accessories ($20 million) and on lubricating oil used by highway motor vehicles ($50 million).

Extended the excise on automobile parts from July 1, 1965, through Dec. 31, 1965. (PL 89-44 eliminated the tax the following day, Jan. 1, 1966.)

Prohibited the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from seizing the undelivered mail of delinquent taxpayers.

Stipulated that the exemption from tax for exports of liquors would include shipments to any possession of the United States (including Wake and Midway Islands).

Amended the existing three-year statute of limitations for assessment on delinquent excise tax payments to provide a six-year limitation.

Provided income tax exemptions through Dec. 31, 1965, for certain poultry growers exchanges which met specified conditions regarding their organization and operation.

Exempted state-conducted sweepstakes, wagering pools or lotteries which are determined by a horse race from the federal wagering tax (intended to provide an exemption for the New Hampshire sweepstakes, but also of benefit to some other states).

Altered slightly the definition of wines to permit increased use in the production of domestic wines of manufacturing processes commonly used abroad.

Background

HR 8371 was the third major reduction in federal tax liabilities since 1962. Congress in 1962 enacted legislation which provided a 7-percent investment tax credit for business and which also contained a few revenue-raising reforms. In early 1964, Congress enacted an $11.5 billion reduction in personal and corporate income taxes. (1962 Almanac p. 478; 1964 Almanac p. 518)

Most of the excises in force in 1965 were imposed originally during wartime as temporary sources of revenue which would be eliminated when conditions returned to normal. A number of World War I excises were reintroduced in 1932 to compensate for plummeting income tax collections. The Revenue Act of 1941 made the 1932 excises permanent and imposed numerous other excise levies. Other wartime excises were imposed during 1942 and 1944.

The Revenue Act of 1950 was conceived as a measure to cut the annual $7.5 billion excise tax intake by about $1 billion, but the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950 forced an extension of the old taxes and imposition of new ones. Faced by expanding defense expenditures, Congress in 1951 increased excise taxes by $1.2 billion. In 1954, a number of the World War II excises were slashed; however, all of the 1951 rate increases were extended for one year. These included cigarettes (8 cents a pack), liquor ($10.50 a gallon), beer ($9 a barrel), wines (varying rates), automobiles (10 percent of the manufacturer's price), auto parts and accessories (8 percent of the manufacturer's price). All these rates were affected by the 1965 Legislation. After 1954, the emergency rate increases of 1951 were re-extended for one-year periods in every session of Congress. Various taxes imposed in 1941 were made subject to annual extension in 1959. The major changes in the excise tax structure after 1954 were the 1956 levy on highway vehicles weighing more than 26,000 pounds and the 1962 reduction or repeal of various excises on passenger transportation. (1962 Almanac p. 510; 1956 Almanac p. 398)

Past Attempts to Repeal Excises. Extension of excise taxes met strong opposition in Congress beginning about 1960. Early in 1964, White House intervention averted excise-cutting amendments to the 1964 income tax cut in the Senate Finance Committee and on the Senate floor. Legislation to repeal numerous excises and to reduce others barely missed Congressional approval later in 1964. The Senate June 25 passed an amended version of an excise tax extension bill (HR 11376) with amendments providing for repeal of the levies on luggage and handbags; cosmetics and perfume; mechanical pencils and pens; lacrosse, table tennis, and tennis equipment; musical instruments sold to students for use in schools; and the first $100 of the cost of jewelry and fur items. The bill also provided for reduction in the admissions tax on live dramatic and musical performances from 10 percent to 5 percent and in the cabaret tax from 10 percent to 3 percent. Treasury officials estimated that the amendments would have reduced revenues by about $525 million annually.

HR 11376, as passed by the House June 17, provided only for extension of expiring taxes and rates. A motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to eliminate a number of retailers' taxes was rejected by a 185-207 roll-call vote. None of the Senate amendments survived the Senate-House conference. Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), a Senate conferee, said the House conferees had been "adamant" in opposing the Senate amendments, arguing that the House Ways and Means Committee was studying the entire excise tax structure with a view to recommending those that should be repealed or reduced; that Congress had already cut income taxes and the economy needed no further

Excise Tax Lobbying

Numerous U.S. business and trade organizations lobbied vigorously for enactment of legislation to lower or eliminate the federal levies. The excise tax reduction bill was cited by new lobby registrants in 1965 as one of their chief (and frequently their sole) concern in lobbying. (See lobby story p. 1458)

In hearings on the federal excise tax structure, conducted by the House Ways and Means Committee during the summer of 1964, statements were made on behalf of 120 organizations representing interests as diverse as the National Assn. of Manufacturers (NAM), the Golf Ball Manufacturers' Assn. and the Fur and Leather Department of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO). Materials also were submitted to the Committee on behalf of 90 other organizations. (1964 Almanac p. 542)

Almost all groups testifying before the Committee sought reduction or repeal of those excises impinging on their particular interests.

In 1965, tax reductions eventually provided by PL 89-44 were cited by registrants for 16 different trade groups seeking a reduction or elimination of excise taxes on their products. Most of the groups listed no other legislative objective.

The automobile industry was particularly well represented. One auto industry group, the Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, registered four lobbyists, including ex-Rep. Victor A. Knox (R Mich. 1953-65) and Theodore O. Yntema of the Ford Motor Co., and said it was prepared to lay out $100,000 for expenses. (The Committee reported spending $115,210.78 through the third quarter of 1965.) Several other registrants also filed for automobile industry groups. The final version of the Administration-backed excise tax bill did sharply cut automobile excise taxes, as well as excise taxes on nearly all of the products of concern to the other 15 groups.

Following are the 16 groups:

Associated Telephone Answering Exchanges (answering service facilities); Assn. of Petroleum Re-Refiners (favored retention of excise tax on lubricating oil); Automobile Manufacturers Assn. Taxation Committee (automobiles); automotive parts and accessories manufacturers, a group of 10 firms (auto parts); Brunswick Corp. (sporting goods); Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn. (business machines); Cigar Manufacturers Assn. of America (cigars); Club Managers Assn. (country clubs, social clubs, business clubs); Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal (automobiles); Institute of High Fidelity (hi-fi components); Light Bulb Manufacturers Excise Tax Committee (bulbs and tubes); Motor Equipment Manufacturers Assn. (auto parts and accessories); National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. (refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, other appliances); Ronson Corp. (products made by company); U.S. Independent Telephone Assn. (communications); U.S. Playing Card Co. and a group of other playing card firms.

stimulation; and that it would be unwise to increase the fiscal 1965 budget deficit.

1965 Proposals Expected. Although the complete list of excise tax reductions which the Administration supported was not publicly known until 1965, it had become certain in 1964 that excise cuts would be proposed to the 1st Session of the 89th Congress.

Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, in testimony before the Democratic Platform Committee in August 1964, said that "high priority should be given to a thorough overhaul of the hodge-podge of excise taxes remaining from World War II days." Dillon also said, "Many of these taxes no longer serve their purpose. Instead they increase business costs, weigh unevenly on consumers and are often an unnecessary nuisance to taxpayers and government alike." The Democratic Platform, in its final form, urged "careful review of all our excise taxes and (elimination of) those that are obsolete."

Dillon in November 1964 announced Administration plans to ask Congress to eliminate excises on toilet preparations, cosmetics, jewelry, furs, luggage, and ladies' handbags. In his November 1964 announcement, Dillon also said the Administration would seek cuts on some of the 75 manufacturers' excises, but refused to list which ones.

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

In his May 17 Excise Tax Message President Johnson proposed graduated cuts of $3,964,000,000 in existing levies to "spur" economic growth and "move us closer to full employment." The reductions were to begin with a $3.5 million cut in fiscal 1966 ($1.75 million on July 1, 1965, and $1.75 million on Jan. 1, 1966) and were to continue with cuts on Jan. 1 of 1967, 1968 and 1969 totaling $464 million. (For text of message see p. 1404)

The proposals for cuts were accompanied, however, by a request for an increase of $300 million in "user charges," or transportation excises, levied on facilities that use the nation's airways, waterways and highways.

The sweeping excise reductions included the repeal of retailers' taxes and most manufacturers' taxes on July 1, 1965, a reduction from 10 to 5 percent of the manufacturers' tax on passenger automobiles by 1967, and the elimination of the 10-percent excise on local and long-distance telephone service by 1969.

The $3.5 billion excise reduction for fiscal 1966 was divided into two equal stages, effective July 1, 1965, and Jan. 1, 1966. Administration officials explained that the two-phase schedule was timed to avoid overheating the economy in the second half of calendar 1965 and to serve as a buffer against the approximately $4.5-billion increase in Social Security taxes that was scheduled to take effect Jan. 1, 1966, under the Administration's medical care bill. (See p. 236)

Many of the existing excises, the President noted, had been imposed during wartime to "restrain civilian demand. . .and thereby free resources for military use." Such taxes should be re-examined, he said, "to assure that they do not hold back an expanding peacetime economy."

In order to stimulate "total demand," Mr. Johnson called on American business to "translate lower excise taxes promptly into lower retail prices for consumers."

Lower consumer prices, the President asserted, would generate a larger sales volume, giving business its full share of the benefits of excise reduction.

Doubling of Request. The reductions proposed for fiscal 1966 were double the $1.75 billion excise tax cut originally proposed by the President in his Jan. 25 Budget Message. Administration officials said the broader cut was possible because the Budget deficits for fiscal 1965 and 1966, as projected at that time (including the excise tax cuts), were substantially smaller than the amounts predicted in January. The fiscal 1965 deficit, the officials said, would be only $4.4 billion, in contrast to a January prediction of $6.3 billion. They said the fiscal 1966 deficit would be $1 billion smaller than the $5.3 billion projected in January.

It also had become apparent that Congress was likely to enact cuts far broader than the $1.75 billion originally requested by the President.

Remaining Excises. After completion of the phased cuts to Jan. 1, 1969, $11.3 billion of excises were to remain in force. Under the President's proposals, present excise rates on alcohol and tobacco, subject to annual extension, were to be made permanent. The automobile tax, to be reduced to 5 percent on Jan. 1, 1967, was to become permanent after its reduction to that rate.

User Charges. The new and increased transportation levies, the President said, were necessary to ensure that the beneficiaries of federal expenditures on airways, waterways and highways paid a fairer share of the cost. Mr. Johnson's recommendations reflected the comment in his Budget Message that he would continue to press for user charges "in Government programs where benefits are provided to specific" individuals and businesses.

Highways. Highway users came "closer to reimbursing the Federal Government for its transportation investment than any other group," the President said, "but inequities remain among the various classes of highway users."

Heavy trucks, the President asserted, were not "paying fully for the additional cost of heavier pavement and other design features needed to carry them." His recommendations included increases in the following taxes: from 4 cents to 7 cents a gallon on the diesel fuel levy; from $3 to $5 per thousand pounds on the "use tax" for trucks having a taxable gross weight of more than 26,000 pounds; and from 5 cents to 10 cents per pound on the tread rubber excise, which largely affects heavy trucks. The taxes would remain in force until 1973, when the Interstate Highway System was expected to be completed.

Aviation. While airlines and their passengers made "substantial" although "insufficient" contributions to the development and operation of the federal airways, the President said that general aviation (private, business and pleasure aircraft) contributed "very little" (less than 4 percent) toward the cost. The President's proposals for increased levies on aviation included: making permanent the 5-percent excise on transportation of persons by air; enactment of a new user tax of 2 cents per gallon on jet fuels and extension of the existing tax of 2 cents per gallon on aviation gasoline; a doubling of the levy to 4 cents a gallon on aviation gasoline used by general aviation; transfer of aviation gasoline revenues from the Highway Trust Fund to the General Fund; and imposition of a new 2-percent charge on air freight waybills.

Inland Waterways. The lack of taxation of any kind on the use of inland waterways was "unfair to the taxpayers and to competing modes of transportation," the President said. Consequently, he called for a levy of 2 cents per gallon on all fuel used on the waterways.

House

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- May 28 reported HR 8371 (H Rept 433).

Working from the draft legislation submitted by the President, the Committee wrote its own bill which closely followed Mr. Johnson's recommendations in most respects. The only major difference was that HR 8371 eliminated the 10-percent manufacturers' tax on passenger automobiles, rather than cutting it to 5 percent as Mr. Johnson requested. The Committee provided a five-step reduction that was to eliminate the tax entirely by Jan. 1, 1969. A 3-percent reduction, from 10 to 7 percent, was to take effect upon enactment of the legislation.

By eliminating the automobile tax the Committee bill provided excise reductions totaling $4.8 billion -- $900 million more than the amount requested by the President in his May 17 tax message.

Of the reductions, $1,748,000,000 was to take effect July 1; $1,726,000,000 was to take effect Jan. 1, 1966; and the balance was to become effective during 1967-69.

President Johnson May 25, in a letter to Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), said, "My reasons for recommending retention of half of the automobile tax were that this would retain revenues of roughly $1 billion a year to the Government. While I prefer the program I recommended, I feel that if the entire tax is to be removed, the. . .Committee program represents a prudent way of doing so." The President also announced his "strong determination to hold federal expenditures to the lowest reasonable level." Reports said House Republicans had requested such a pledge as a condition for backing the excise tax cut.

Committee Views. Noting that most of the present excises had been levied in time of war to "stem inflationary pressures and divert essential resources to defense-related use," the Committee said these taxes had now become "the source of undesirable discrimination," both against the taxed products and against low-income consumers.

The Committee presented figures indicating that the full-year revenue loss of the tax cuts scheduled to take effect during fiscal 1966 would total $3.4 billion. However, it said that the actual impact on fiscal 1966 federal revenues from the cuts going into effect during the year would be a revenue loss of only $1,975,000,000. The Committee said this was because the second phase of reductions would be in effect for only half the fiscal year and also because of anticipated lags in collections from the time a tax is incurred until it is paid to the Government.

The Committee also said that consumer refunds on excises paid between May 15 and July 1 had been limited

to the purchase of air conditioners and automobiles because:

(1) a large proportion of annual sales of air conditioners occur in May and June and purchases deferred past these months were likely to be deferred until the next season;

(2) in the case of automobiles, the excise was sufficiently large that a significant number of prospective buyers might delay purchases until July. Because of the effect of automobile sales on the total economy, such deferral might have a "significant effect" on economic conditions during this period.

Supplemental Views. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) submitted a statement of supplemental views in which he contended that the paring of $4.8 billion from annual excise revenues of $15 billion obligated the Administration to hold expenditure levels "to at least the increased figure of $99.7 billion for fiscal 1966 it gave the Congress in the Budget message this January."

FLOOR ACTION

The House June 2 passed HR 8371 by a 401-6 roll-call vote. The bill was passed as reported by the House Ways and Means Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 964)

In voting on HR 8371, 129 Republicans joined 272 Democrats in favoring passage. Voting against the measure were two Republicans and four Democrats: John F. Baldwin (R Calif.), Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.), Charles S. Joelson (D N.J.), Paul C. Jones (D Mo.), John O. Marsh Jr. (D Va.) and Howard W. Smith (D Va.).

During debate on the bill, which consumed only two of the four hours allotted, Smith criticized the "headlong speed" with which the Ways and Means Committee had approved the bill. The handful of Members opposed to the measure also argued that it was a "questionable" practice to cut revenues while the Government was "embarked on a program of deficit spending." Proponents of the bill asserted that the cuts would stimulate the economy by "placing in the hands of our people more revenue for expansion and progress." Most of the time was consumed by Members warmly praising the reductions.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8371 established a five-stage timetable for the reduction of $4.8 billion in excise taxes by Jan. 1, 1969. The major elements of the House bill were included in the bill that was enacted.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- June 14 reported HR 8371 with amendments (S Rept 324). As reported, HR 8371 provided a $4.7 billion cut in excise taxes, including the reduction of $3.4 billion in fiscal 1966. The Committee June 10 voted 14-3 to approve the measure. The negative votes were cast by Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), John J. Williams (R Del.) and Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah).

Prior to approval of the bill, the Committee voted 7-10 to reject an amendment, backed by the Administration, to reduce the 10-percent automobile excise tax to 5 percent and to make the levy permanent at that level. Then the Committee voted 10-7 to approve an amendment by Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) making four percentage points of the reduction in the auto levy contingent on installation of specified items of safety and pollution-control equipment. The Committee also voted 9-8 to adopt a proposal by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to retain one percentage point of the automobile excise and earmark it to a special fund to aid in the disposal of old and wrecked cars. It was estimated that retention of the 1-percent auto levy would result in revenues of $190 million per year that otherwise would be lost.

The safety devices and standards which would be required were to be the same as the requirements specified by the Federal Government for cars purchased for Government use. Congress in 1964 passed a bill (HR 1341 -- PL 88-515) which prohibited purchase of Government cars that were not equipped with "reasonable passenger safety devices." The General Services Administration was required to prescribe by regulation what devices would be required and commercial standards for their manufacture. (1964 Almanac p. 273)

The GSA Jan. 26, 1965, published in the Federal Register a list of 17 safety features which were to be required on all models purchased by the Government beginning with the 1967 model year. These were: dual operation of the brake system; safe tires and safety rims; standard arrangement for the gear quadrant (park, reverse, neutral, drive, and low) for vehicles with automatic transmissions; glare reduction surfaces (instrument panel and windshield wipers); design of windshield wipers-washers; backup lights; outside rear view mirror; four-way flasher for use as a warning light system; seat-belt anchorage standards; padded instrument panel and visors; recessed instrument panel instruments and control devices; impact-absorbing steering wheel and column (such as a collapsible arrangement); safety door latches and hinges; anchorage of seats; safety glaring materials (safety glass); standard bumper heights; and devices to reduce automotive exhaust pollution.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate passed HR 8371 June 15 by an 84-3 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1049)

Prior to passage, the Senate adopted all the amendments which were proposed by the Finance Committee and accepted six and rejected eight floor amendments. The major changes from the bill as passed by the House June 2 were the result of amendments by the Finance Committee which revised the five-phase elimination of the 10-percent excise tax on passenger automobiles. These amendments retained 1 percent of the tax (amounting to $190 million annually) for a special fund to aid in disposal of old and wrecked cars, and made elimination of an additional 4 percent contingent upon manufacturers' installation of specified safety devices in cars starting with 1968 models.

Under Secretary of the Treasury Joseph Barr expressed the Administration's approval of the Senate version of automobile excise reduction in letters to Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who sponsored the amendments in committee. Ribicoff and Douglas read the letters into the record during debate.

Voting for passage of HR 8371 were 25 Republicans and 59 Democrats. The only Members opposing the measure were Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) and John J. Williams (R Del.).

In debate on the measure, proponents argued that broad excise reduction was necessary to "sustain the momentum" generated by the income tax cut of 1964. Opponents contended that the bill was a "reckless gamble with the stability of the American dollar."

During consideration of the bill, the Senate accepted an amendment by Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) to require the President's Council of Economic Advisers to report on the effect of the tax cut, particularly on whether businessmen were passing on the reductions to consumers. It also accepted an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) prohibiting the Internal Revenue Service from intercepting and opening the mail of delinquent taxpayers. (See story p. 1526)

Among the amendments rejected was one by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to allow commuters a tax deduction for the cost of traveling to and from work. It was rejected by a one-sided 27-57 roll-call vote. (For other amendments, see below)

Changes from House Bill. In addition to the revisions in the reduction of automobile excises, the Senate and House bills included the following differences:

- Stipulated that most of the tax reductions, scheduled to take effect on July 1 under the House bill, would become effective on the day after the measure was signed into law. This would affect all retail taxes including levies on handbags and luggage, jewelry and furs, certain manufacturers' excises including those on air conditioners, radios and television sets, and various miscellaneous items.
- Eliminated certain changes the House had made in the taxes on lubricating and cutting oils. The House bill, in effect, eliminated the levies on all such lubricants except lubricating oil used by highway motor vehicles, which it transferred to the Highway Trust Fund. The Senate bill retained the taxes and made no transfers to the Fund.
- Repealed the 10-cent per pound tax on manufactured tobacco, which included pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff and tobacco used by persons who roll their own cigarettes. The House measure did not affect this tax.
- Deferred repeal of the documentary stamp tax on real estate conveyances until Jan. 1, 1969, three years past the date stipulated in the House bill.
- Advanced the effective date of repeal of the stamp tax on stock and debt issuances and transfers by one day, to Dec. 31, 1965.
- Changed the effective date of repeal of the excise on initiation fees by newly organized clubs from Jan. 1, 1966, to July 1, 1965.
- Added new provisions which: (1) exempted from the manufacturers' excise camper coaches, the bodies of mobile homes and school buses purchased by independent operators for their use in transportation under a contract with a school to transport school children; (2) directed the President's Council of Economic Advisers to make annual reports to Congress as to whether tax cuts were being passed on to consumers; (3) allowed gasoline dealers a tax credit for losses by leakage and seepage; (4) prohibited the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from intercepting and opening the mail of delinquent taxpayers; (5) and exempted state-conducted lotteries and sweepstakes from excise taxes.

PROVISIONS -- Except for the earmarking of part of the auto tax and for the other more minor changes noted above, HR 8371 as passed by the Senate was similar to the House version and followed the basic pattern of tax reductions in stages that was later enacted into law. See conference action, below, for resolution of Senate-House differences.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 15 -- Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Authorize refunds to gasoline dealers of taxes paid on gasoline lost by leakage or spillage (designed to permit refunding $2,100 in federal gasoline taxes paid by one individual in Kansas). Voice vote.

Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.) -- Require the President's Council of Economic Advisers to report to Congress one year from passage of the bill and each succeeding year until 1970 on the effect of excise reductions and whether or not businessmen were passing the cuts on to consumers in lower prices. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Prohibit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from intercepting and opening the mail of delinquent taxpayers. Roll call, 87-1.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Eliminate the excise tax on initiation fees paid by members of clubs organized after July 1, 1965. (The committee bill provided for elimination of the excises on clubs organized after Jan. 1, 1966). Voice.

Thomas J. McIntyre (D N.H.) - Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Exempt state-conducted sweepstakes or lotteries from the federal wagering tax (intended to provide an exemption for the New Hampshire sweepstakes which was established in 1964; the amendment also would benefit some other states). Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Make the excise on rubber applicable at the time manufacturers deliver tires or tubes to their own retail outlets as well as when they deliver such products to independent outlets. (Under existing law, independent dealers paid the tax when they bought the tire from the manufacturers, but dealerships owned by the manufacturers did not pay the tax until the tire was sold to a customer.) Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 15 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Eliminate excise taxes on the chassis as well as the body of self-propelled house trailers and camper coaches. Standing vote.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Eliminate language in the bill providing for reductions in the automobile excise below 5 percent and make the 5-percent levy permanent on that date. Voice.

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- Exempt from manufacturer's excise tax trucks sold to be used primarily in the operation of a farm or ranch. Roll call, 41-44.

Dirksen -- Allow commuters an income tax deduction for the costs of transportation to and from work. Roll call, 25-57.

Stephen M. Young (D Ohio) -- Repeal the 5-percent excise on air travel. Roll call, 26-58.

Alan Bible (D Nev.) and Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.) -- Provide for a rebate of 50 percent of excise receipts on gaming devices to states where operation of such devices was legal. (The amendment was designed to provide Nevada with refunds of about $3 million annually.) Voice.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Add to the bill a new title increasing old age, survivors and disability insurance benefits under Social Security. Tabled, 65-21 roll call.

(Continued on next page)

Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) -- Provide exemptions from excises on sales of buses, equipment of parts to private transit companies if a certain proportion of their revenues during the previous three months had been derived from commuter service. Voice.

Conference

The House and Senate June 17 by voice votes agreed to the conference report (H Rept 525) on HR 8371. As sent to the President, HR 8371 provided a $4.7 billion cut to be carried out in five stages through Jan. 1, 1969.

Major action by the conferees included:

A compromise on reduction of the 10-percent manufacturer's excise on automobiles to retain one percentage point of the levy without earmarking it to any particular program. (Retention of the 1-percent levy was estimated to retain in general tax revenues an annual $190 million that would have been lost under the House bill.) Rejected was a Senate provision to make four percentage points of the reduction contingent upon the installation in automobiles of specified safety and anti-pollution devices.

Acceptance of a Senate provision to make the first round of cuts effective the day after enactment of the bill. The House measure had stipulated that the first phase of cuts would take effect on July 1, 1965.

Acceptance of a House provision to repeal the tax on cutting oils and transfer the revenues from the levy on lubricating oils used by highway motor vehicles to the Highway Trust Fund.

Rejection of Senate amendments to advance by one day, to Dec. 31, 1965, the date for repeal of the documentary stamp tax on sales of stocks and bonds and to direct the President's Council of Economic Advisers to report annually to Congress on how much of the excise tax cut is passed along to consumers.

Acceptance of a Senate provision to forbid the Internal Revenue Service from intercepting and opening the mail of delinquent taxpayers with the modification that such mail could be seized once delivered.

Approval of Senate amendments to repeal the excise on manufactured tobacco and to authorize exemption from gambling taxes for New Hampshire's state-run sweepstakes.

Agreement on Jan. 1, 1968, as the date for repeal of the documentary stamp tax on real estate sales, giving states two years to enact similar taxes of their own.

Rejection of a Senate amendment allowing a tax refund to gasoline dealers for taxes paid on gasoline lost by leakage or spillage.

Acceptance of Senate amendments exempting camper coaches, mobile-home bodies and certain school buses from the manufacturers' excise tax and moving up the effective date for repeal of the excise tax on initiation fees by newly organized clubs.

Rejection of a Senate amendment dealing with the dual distribution of tires.

Auto Tax Comments

During House action on the conference report, Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), who managed the bill on the floor and was chairman of the conference, said that deletion of the auto safety provision "did not pass judgment upon the desirability at all of the safety devices. . .but some of us questioned the use of a tax bill as the proper vehicle" to establish automobile safety regulations. In the Senate, there was sharp criticism of the conference action. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), sponsor of the safety amendment, said "we have missed a real opportunity to pass on to the American people not only savings in terms of dollars and cents, but in terms of life and health as well." He criticized the automobile industry for what he said were intense lobbying efforts to prevent the safety amendment from being included in the final bill. He suggested that the industry was not sufficiently interested in safety. The companies in 1963 spent $34 per car for advertising and "a few pennies" for safety research, Ribicoff said. Russell B. Long (D La.), one of the Senate conferees, said that the House conferees insisted that automobile safety legislation was not the proper responsibility of tax committees and should come from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He said he was "greatly disturbed" by the rejection of Ribicoff's amendment. (For hearings on safety, see p. 391.)

Bill Signed

At the signing ceremony June 21, President Johnson praised Congress for its "prompt" action in passing the bill only a month after he requested the legislation in his May 17 Excise Tax Message. Mr. Johnson said the measure would "pay dividends in lower prices, in more jobs, and more sales, and in more production" for "many years to come."

Mr. Johnson added that the tax reduction would make its "maximum" contribution to the economy only if businesses passed it along to consumers "in the full amount of the reduction."

Noting that he had recommended a 5-percent reduction in the automobile tax and that Congress had increased this to 9 percent, Mr. Johnson said that Congress' decision to postpone the additional four-point reduction would "allow time for possible modification if future developments should indicate that this should be desirable." He said that the Administration would be "carefully considering the possible constructive uses that might be made of the 1-percent automobile excise which the Congress decided to retain." He added "this revenue could help to solve such related national problems as automobile safety, air pollution, highway beauty, and the disposal of discarded and abandoned automobiles."

CEA REPORT

Sept. 22 -- The President's Council of Economic Advisers reported to Mr. Johnson that business had passed along to consumers 90 percent of the excise tax cuts during the month of August. This compared with a 75-percent figure for the month of July.

In its earlier report the Council sharply criticized manufacturers who had reserved the full benefits of the cut to themselves. The report said manufacturers of phonograph records, some sporting goods, pens and mechanical pencils, and matches had raised their wholesale prices by the full amount of the excise reductions.

In September, automobile manufacturers announced prices on their 1966 models and provoked some protests that they had not passed on to consumers the tax cut.

INTERSTATE TAXATION

A special subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee in 1965 concluded its study of state taxation of interstate commerce and made public its recommendations. The study was authorized by Congress in 1959.

The recommendations were made in a final volume, released Sept. 2, of reports by the Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce. Another 1965 volume was released by the Subcommittee on June 30.

BACKGROUND -- In 1959, in a series of cases dealing with the question of a state's right to tax a company which did business in that state but was located in another state, the Supreme Court ruled that states could tax that portion of a company's income which was earned through operations within their boundaries.

Later in 1959, Congress passed a law (PL 86-272) prohibiting a state from levying a tax on the net income of a business if its only activity within a state was (1) the solicitation of orders for tangible personal property, to be approved and filled from outside the state, or (2) the solicitation of orders for a client or customer if the orders were to be approved and filled from outside the state. PL 86-272 also called for a study of income taxes imposed on business in interstate commerce, the study to be submitted to Congress by July 1, 1962. In 1961 the scope of the study was broadened to cover "all matters pertaining to the taxation of interstate commerce by the states" and the deadline for the reports was extended. In 1964 Congress passed a law (PL 88-286) again extending the deadline, this time to June 30, 1965. (1959 Almanac p. 280, 1964 Almanac p. 544)

1965 Action

The June 30 volume (H Rept 565) of reports by the Subcommittee stressed problems created by sales taxes and suggested that a federal agency might supervise collections of sales taxes from interstate sales. Other suggestions included relieving large businesses of the burden of filing monthly sales tax returns and shifting the responsibility for remittance of sales taxes from the seller to the customer when both were businesses. H Rept 565 also criticized the practice by some states of imposing on out-of-state businesses the cost of audits to see whether they were complying with the state's laws. The Subcommittee said that 40 states and 2,300 local governments imposed sales taxes.

FINAL REPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce.

ACTION -- Sept. 2 released a report (H Rept 952) summarizing the Subcommittee's findings on state taxation of interstate commerce and making recommendations.

Subcommittee Recommendations. The Subcommittee found that the existing system of state taxation of interstate commerce was "characterized by a conflict between the diversity and multiplicity prescribed by the state laws and the limited extent to which such a system can be realistically complied with or enforced." The Subcommittee, in making its recommendations, said it aimed for the reduction of compliance burdens to foster a more cooperative attitude on the part of the taxpayer and kept in mind the effects of its proposals on state revenues so no state would gain or lose more than a small share of its tax revenues.

The Subcommittee said its proposed program was "a moderate one, avoiding on the one hand the extreme of a general program of federal administration and collection, and on the other hand the suggestion that all that need be done is to extend" existing law "to other types of taxes. Measures are recommended which are broad enough to meet the problems but which avoid unnecessary changes in present practices."

Income Taxes -- A corporation's income would be divided among the states for tax purposes according to a two-factor formula based on the locations of its property and payroll. Rules for doing this would be drafted and administered by the Internal Revenue Service. The tax would still be collected by the individual states. A state could tax a business if the business (1) owned or leased realty in the state or (2) had an employee whose services were performed entirely in the state. Consolidation of tax returns of any group of corporations affiliated through 50-percent common ownership could be required by a state and would have to be permitted if the taxpayers requested it.

Capital Stock Taxes -- The apportionment formula and IRS jurisdiction for corporate income taxes would also apply to capital stock taxes.

Sales and Use Taxes -- Sales would be taxable only by the state in which the buyer first received physical delivery of the goods. The state where goods were used (if other than the state of receipt) might also impose a tax but would have to give credit for prior taxes paid. The taxes would be collected by the seller. A state could levy a sales or use tax if the business involved (1) owned or leased realty in the state, (2) had an employee whose services were performed entirely in the state or (3) regularly used its own vehicles or a private parcel service to make deliveries to private residences in the state. States could get expanded authority by passing a prescribed model law. Prepaid mail order sales were exempted. States would be given the option of exempting food and prescription drugs. Businesses involved would utilize a federally prescribed uniform tax return form, copies of which would be sent to the IRS and the individual states. Taxes would be sent directly to the states by the sellers. IRS would be responsible for auditing the returns, with the states bearing the auditing expense. Persons who established a new residence in a state could not be taxed by that state on previously acquired personal effects, such as household goods and automobiles.

Gross Receipts Taxes -- Gross receipts from the sale of goods would be taxable only by the state from which the goods were shipped.

Miscellaneous -- States could not enforce tax laws discriminating against out-of-state sellers. The Subcommittee recommended that an Interstate Tax Conference be formed, made up of the tax administrators of all states, to assure uniformity in the operation of the rules to be enacted. The Subcommittee recommended that the IRS conduct studies on the problems of specific types of businesses and on other designated types of interstate taxation. It said IRS should make recommendations on these subjects to Congress within two years.

Bill Introduced. Subcommittee Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D La.) Oct. 22 introduced a bill (HR 11798) embodying the Subcommittee's recommendations. Hearings on the bill were expected in 1966.

UTILITY TAX AMENDMENT STALLS DISASTER TAX BILL

HR 7502 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 556) June 29, 1965.
Passed by the House by voice vote Aug. 3.

The Senate Finance Committee in 1965 postponed action until 1966 on a minor House-passed bill (HR 7502) after failing to resolve a controversy concerning an unrelated amendment proposed in Committee by Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Russell B. Long (D La.). The controversial Dirksen-Long amendment, which was offered as a rider to HR 7502, prevented federal regulatory agencies from requiring regulated utilities to pass on to consumers taxes saved by filing consolidated income tax returns.

The amendment was sought by the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., one of the nation's largest pipeline companies. It was opposed by liberals on the Committee and by a majority of the Federal Power Commission (FPC), which had jurisdiction over pipelines, as well as by such other federal regulatory agencies as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC). Also opposed to the Dirksen-Long measure were the non-profit National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., and the Electric Consumers Information Committee, which conducted a publicity campaign aginst it.

According to a report in the Washington Post Aug. 20, the Committee became embroiled in an argument over the proposed amendment following rejection, by a 5-7 vote, of an Aug. 17 request by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to hold public hearings on the special tax measure. Subsequently, however, Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) ordered public hearings in view of the controversy that had developed. The Committee held hearings Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, and voted on the latter day to postpone further action on HR 7502 until the 1966 session. Also postponed with the bill and the Dirksen-Long amendment were several other proposed committee amendments including one that would have enlarged the limitation on the amount of the 7-percent investment credit which could be used to reduce a company's taxes (a benefit to low-profit companies) and would have extended the period of years over which unused credit could be carried forward by regulated transportation corporations.

Disaster Tax Provision

As passed by the House, without debate, HR 7502 revised income tax treatment of property losses attributable to major disasters. The bill was designed to benefit taxpayers who incurred losses on personal property and certain types of business property as a result of destruction or damage by a storm, flood or other casualty which was designated by the President as a major disaster. The bill allowed such losses to be deducted from regular, or "ordinary," income, rather than being treated--as required by existing law--under taxation of capital gains and losses. Under the existing situation, many taxpayers could use casualty losses of the type covered by the bill only to offset long-term capital gains. It generally would be more advantageous to the taxpayer to be able to deduct from ordinary income on which tax rates are higher. In addition, a taxpayer might have few or no capital gains against which to offset the casualty losses.

The bill was an outgrowth of the numerous natural disasters in the United States during 1964 and early 1965 which produced severe casualty losses for many persons. It was introduced by Rep. Al Ullman (D Ore.). Areas of the Pacific Northwest were badly damaged by the 1964-65 disasters. (See story p. 676)

In reporting the bill, the House Ways and Means Committee said that "in the case of a major disaster.... relief is warranted from the existing treatment of casualty losses..."

DIRKSEN-LONG AMENDMENT

Regulatory agencies allowed utilities and other rate-regulated industries (gas, electric and telephone companies, pipelines, airlines, bus lines, railroads, etc.) to charge rates which compensated them for their expenses of doing business, plus taxes, plus a reasonable rate of return on their investment in their regulated operations.

Following enactment of the 7-percent and 3-percent investment tax credits in 1962, the Federal Power Commission took the lead in demanding that these credits be "passed through" to consumers, on the grounds that rates charged by utilities should cover only taxes actually paid. (The credits reduced taxes of companies which invested in new plant and equipment.) However, Congress in the 1964 Revenue Act declared that regulatory agencies could not require companies receiving these tax credits to reduce their rates accordingly. (1964 Almanac p. 534)

The Dirksen-Long amendment posed a somewhat similar issue, and arose from FPC efforts to require regulated companies which reduced their tax liabilities by filing consolidated returns (with affiliates which were entitled to tax credits) to "pass through" the savings to their consumers.

The amendment permitted a group of affiliated companies which gained a tax saving through a consolidated return to assign the saving to the companies which reduced the liability of the group. Regulatory agencies would be required in such cases to ignore the tax saving, and treat the regulated companies in the group as though each had paid its taxes separately.

In an example of how the amendment would work, used during the Finance Committee's hearings, a regulated utility, for instance a pipeline company that earns $100 million a year, forms an affiliation with a new company entitled to a sizable tax credit, for instance a company that is entitled to a $20-million tax credit because it is buying and installing a pipeline that is not yet producing revenue. The first company would ordinarily owe $50 million in taxes, but by filing a consolidated return with the second company, the total tax liability is reduced to $30 million. A regulatory agency could currently hold that the first company's tax costs had gone down by $20 million and seek to reduce its rates. The Dirksen amendment would permit the first company to transfer the $20 million dollars to the second company, and would require regulatory agencies to consider the transfer as the equivalent of tax paid. This would mean that the regulatory agencies could not require the first company to reduce its rates.

Opponents of the amendment said that it would permit a utility in one part of the country to subsidize an affiliate that was attempting to get started against competition in another part of the country, and to charge the costs of the subsidization to its own consumers while permitting the affiliate to charge lower, more competitive rates. Such was said to be true of a case currently before the FPC concerning Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. and El Paso Natural Gas Co. El Paso, which served the lucrative Southern California market, complained that Tennessee Gas wanted to use the bookkeeping device to start competing in Southern California. (An application by a Tennessee Gas affiliate to sell natural gas in Los Angeles was still pending before the FPC in March 1966.)

SENATE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- Sept. 1 postponed further action on HR 7502 until 1966. On Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, the Committee held hearings on the Dirksen-Long amendment.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 31 -- Joseph C. Swidler, chairman of the FPC, said that the amendment "could vitally affect the consumers of natural gas and electric energy." It would tend "to raise utility rates and...open the door to business arrangements which unfairly transfer from the consumer to the stockholder tax savings now available to reduce rates.... For one thing it would create strong incentives for acquisition of net loss affiliates thus introducing additional elements of speculative diversification into the utility management structure."

Another possible consequence, he said, was that "if all the savings within a group of affiliates are massed by management for the benefit of one of them, the favored company can be given enormous advantages in competitive situations as compared with companies which must survive on the strength of their individual tax situation." Swidler said, "Allocation of the benefits of consolidated tax returns involves a delicate balance between consumer and investor.... It does not seem...to make sense to entrust the balance to company management when the stakes for the consumers of the nation are so high."

Rosel H. Hyde, acting chairman of the FCC, testified against the amendment and stressed along with Swidler the general disruption of the regulatory process that it would cause.

The Treasury Department proclaimed neutrality on the issue saying only that the loss of tax revenue was acceptable.

FPC Member Disagrees with Chairman

Sept. 1 -- Federal Power Commissioner Lawrence J. O'Connor Jr., supporting the amendment said, "Congress has decided to forego tax revenues for the purpose of encouraging economic expansion. Can a regulatory agency of that Congress then utilize the tax reductions achieved by filing a consolidated return for the purpose of benefitting the consumer. Or...are regulated companies to be permitted to participate in the benefits.... If the tax incentives cannot be realized, the regulated companies will cease to utilize a consolidated return." O'Connor supported the proposed amendment but suggested a proviso be added "which would permit a regulatory agency to review the propriety of allocations between affiliates."

N. Knowles Davis, vice president of Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., said that under the amendment no rate shift would be allowed from either California to New England and the Middle Atlantic states or vice-versa. The amendment, the witness said, assured that each company would receive the tax benefits only from its own operations and these benefits would not be appropriated by another company.

Depreciation Allowances

The Treasury Department Feb. 19 announced new rules liberalizing the manner in which income tax deductions for depreciation of plant and equipment could be taken, and at the same time limiting the ways in which such deductions could be calculated. The Department estimated that the regulations would increase depreciation tax benefits during 1965 by $600 million to $800 million.

The changes in depreciation standards had been announced Feb. 17 by President Johnson in a speech before a National Industrial Conference Board meeting in Washington, D.C. The President, who did not describe the details of the regulations, said they would "further encourage business to scrap old equipment and bring in new -- and they will further help business to cut costs but to raise efficiency, to hold the line on prices but to keep our expansion going."

The new measures liberalized depreciation rules that had been instituted July 12, 1962, by executive action of President Kennedy. The 1962 rules had consolidated the more than 5,000 separate items on which depreciation rates were set into about 75 general categories, and had reduced the average depreciable life allowed for manufacturing assets from 19 years to 12 years. Taxpayers were allowed to switch to the new depreciable lives and pay taxes on that basis. After three years, the Internal Revenue Service was to apply an arithmetical formula to determine whether a company's actual depreciation practices in replacing machinery were consistent with its depreciation deductions. (1962 Almanac p. 484)

To provide taxpayers with a method of demonstrating that their depreciation deductions were justified, the 1962 regulations established a "reserve ratio" test. The "reserve ratio" was the ratio of the total depreciation deductions taken on assets still in use (called the "depreciation reserve") to the original cost of the assets. Failure of the taxpayer's reserve ratio to meet the Treasury standard could indicate that the taxpayer had been recovering the cost of equipment too quickly -- that is, over a period substantially shorter than its actual useful life.

The Treasury Department said the new regulations announced Feb. 19 were intended to solve two problems that had become apparent since 1962. The first evolved from the fact that many taxpayers would not have brought their equipment replacement practices into line with their deductions by the end of the three-year transitional period, which for most taxpayers -- those on a calendar-year-basis -- meant the end of 1965. To assist such taxpayers, the Department established a new, liberalized guideline under which the equipment replacement practices of most taxpayers would be acceptable, and extended the three-year transitional period.

The second problem experienced under the 1962 regulations, according to the Treasury Department, was that some taxpayers derived unjustified tax benefits through certain methods of computing depreciation. The Treasury Department announced new limitations on these techniques of calculating depreciation.

TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

The Treasury Department Feb. 8, 1965, in a report to the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Comittees, recommended new restrictions on the activities of private tax-exempt charitable foundations. The proposals, aimed at preventing foundations from using their funds for private gains and reducing foundations' economic power exercised through their control of private commercial businesses, required legislation. Congress, however, failed to take any action on the recommendations in 1965 due mainly to the fact that the Committees with jurisdiction over tax matters already had higher priority legislation -- such as medical care for the aged, Social Security benefits and excise taxes -- on their calendars.

BACKGROUND -- The Treasury report, requested by the Senate and House Committees in 1963, was an outgrowth of more than a year of study by the Treasury. It was prompted in part by Rep. Wright Patman's (D Texas) findings that many "philanthropic" foundations had abused their tax-exempt privileges to gain control of industrial and commercial enterprises and had operated in competition with small businesses which did not enjoy similar tax advantages. Patman and the Select Small Business Subcommittee on Foundations: Their Impact on Small Business, which he chaired, had been conducting an investigation of private foundations since 1961. Patman issued three interim reports between 1962 and 1964 and conducted Subcommittee hearings in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 987)

President Johnson, in his Jan. 25, 1965, Budget Message said that he would "present recommendations to correct certain abuses in the tax-exempt privileges enjoyed by private foundations." In his Jan. 27, 1966, Economic Report, the President urged Congress to act on the Treasury's 1965 recommendations.

Recommendations

Although the report said that the "preponderant" number of private foundations operated without abusing their tax privilege, it indicated that the Department's investigation had uncovered evidence of "serious" problems among a "minority" of such organizations. It located six of the major problem areas and proposed the following solutions:

Self-Dealing -- generally prohibit foundations from engaging in financial transactions with any "substantial" donor, officer, director or trustee, or any party related to them, except to pay "reasonable compensation" for services and to make purchases of supplies. This recommendation, an outgrowth of a provision passed by the House in 1950 but not agreed to by the Senate, would attempt to prevent a foundation's assets from being diverted from the foundation's charitable purpose to the private advantage of its donors. The existing law, according to the Treasury report, prohibited only donor-foundation transactions which "violate an arm's length standard," and had produced "unsatisfactory" results.

Deferred Charitable Benefits -- require "non-operating" foundations (those which make gifts rather than operate active charitable institutions themselves) to disburse all of their net income (exclusive of long-term capital gains) within a period of approximately one year to "active charitable operations." This recommendation would alleviate the time lag between the loss of tax revenue from the immediate tax deduction and the public benefit derived from devoting an equivalent amount of funds to active charitable programs. Under existing law, such vague standards as "unreasonable" and "substantial" had proved "inadequate as well as difficult and expensive to administer," the report said, in attempting to prevent undue delay in use of tax-exempt funds.

Business Involvement -- prohibit a foundation from owning, either directly or through stock holding, 20 percent or more of a business unrelated to the charitable activities of the foundation. The Treasury arrived at the 20-percent figure because it felt, according to the report, that "effective control of a corporation very frequently resides in a body of stock representing 20 percent of its voting power." The report said that "taxable businesses are often placed at a competitive disadvantage" because of tax loopholes and other advantages available to foundations. Among the examples cited of foundations involved in business was an unnamed organization which held controlling interests in 26 separate organizations, including a metropolitan newspaper worth approximately $10.5 million, the largest radio broadcasting station in the state, a life insurance business of book value exceeding $20 million, a lumber company, several banks, three large hotels, a garage and a variety of office buildings. "These properties," the report said, "constitute an economic empire of substantial power and influence." Newspaper reports identified the foundation as the Houston Endowment, Inc. of Texas.

Family Control -- defer charitable deductions for gifts of family corporation stock to a foundation until the foundation sells or contributes the stock to a public charity or until the donor's control over the corporation or assets ceases. This recommendation would prevent families from using foundations "as convenient vehicles" for maintaining control of private corporations, the report said. Donors had accomplished this, it explained, by transferring voting stock in a family-controlled corporation to a foundation which the family also controlled in order to "substantially" reduce the family's income, gift and estate taxes.

Unrelated Financial Transaction -- bar a foundation from engaging in all speculative practices and from borrowing for investment purposes; confine a foundation's loans to those which are "necessary, safe and appropriate for charitable fiduciaries." Although the report cited a 1963 Securities and Exchange Commission report which indicated that foundation speculating was not a severe problem (the average rates of turnover for foundations in 1963 were within a 1-2 percent range), the Treasury underscored the risks involved in trading and speculating with assets "which have been committed to charity." While the Treasury Department's statistics showed that borrowing accounted for less than 2.5 percent of total foundation assets in 1962, the report gave examples of the "limited" number of private foundations which had "borrowed heavily" to acquire productive assets. It also found evidence of certain foundations making loans without adequate security and with the "fundamental motivation" of creating "unwarranted" private advantage.

Broadening Management -- prohibit foundation donors and related parties from constituting more than 25 percent of the organization's governing body after 25 years of existence; allow "substantial" donors of foundations which had currently been in existence for 25 years to continue their influence for five to ten years

from the present. This recommendation, coupled with the previous proposals curbing excessive and abusive donor influence over foundations, would seek to prevent foundations from existing in "perpetuity." "Broadening the base of foundation management," the report said, would bring "fresh views" to the organization, "combat parochialism" and increase the "flexibility" of the institution in "responding to social needs and changes." It would also provide a means for eliminating those foundations which have "doubtful or minimal utility."

OTHER PROPOSALS

The report also found evidence of donors contributing unproductive property and "tax-free bailouts" of corporation earnings to foundations in order to secure "substantial" tax deductions. Although the Treasury considered abuses such as these of "less general significance," it found them "sufficiently serious to warrant remedial action." It proposed the following recommendations:

- When unproductive property is transferred to a private foundation, charitable deductions to the donor should not be applicable until the foundation sells the property, makes it productive, or uses it for charitable purposes.
- When preferred corporation stock, whose common stock is owned by the donor, is contributed to a foundation, the donor's charitable deduction should be reduced by the amount of ordinary income which the donor would have obtained if he had sold the stock.
- Where a donor obtains an income tax deduction for transferring interest in a property to a foundation, but maintains sufficient involvement with the transferred property to increase his estate tax deduction, the value of the property should be excluded from the base on which his estate tax marital deduction is computed.
- The penalty for a foundation's failure to file an IRS information return should be reduced from up to one year imprisonment and a fine not exceeding $10,000 to $10 for each day of delay with a maximum limit of $5,000.

The Treasury Department said its proposals were based on the recognition that private foundations "can and do make a major contribution to our society." The recommendations, the report said, "seek not only to end diversions, distractions, and abuses, but to stimulate and foster the active pursuit of charitable ends which the tax laws seek to encourage." Any "restraints" imposed by the recommendations would be "far outweighed" by benefits resulting from "elimination of the shadow which the existence of abuse now casts upon the private foundation area."

In preparing the report, the Department had evaluated three broad criticisms which had been directed at foundations: the weaknesses inherent in the foundation-donor relationship which had often resulted in "undue delay" to society of the benefits to be derived from the charitable contribution; the "disproportionately large segment" which foundations constituted in our national economy; and the "dangerous concentrations of economic and social power" which foundations represented. Treasury's response to the first criticism was the restrictive recommendations proposed; the second criticism, the report said, "lacks factual basis"; and the third, it said, was "for the present" being adequately handled by the foundations themselves and did not necessitate establishing a separate regulatory agency to supervise foundation activities. The report concluded that "prompt and effective action" (enactment of its recommendations) was "preferable" to placing a general time limit on the life of foundations, as had been proposed by Rep. Patman and former IRS Commissioner Mortimer M. Caplin. (1964 Almanac p. 989)

The report also included a statistical survey covering about 1,300 (including all of the largest foundations) of the approximately 15,000 private foundations estimated by the Treasury to be in existence in 1962. It found that the 1962 assets of all private foundations had a total market value of $16.3 billion. About two-thirds of this foundation wealth was owned by the 175 largest foundations, whose book-value assets exceeded $10 billion.

The Department also estimated that, of the nearly 1,000 foundations with assets over $1 million in 1962, 165 had been organized before 1930. Of the nearly 9,000 foundations with assets under $100,000, which the Treasury had classified as "small," 72 percent had been established since 1950; 56 percent of those with assets of more than $100,000 had been created since 1950. The proportion of the total wealth of individuals owned by foundations, the Department said, had increased from 0.3 or 0.5 percent in 1930 to about 0.85 percent in 1962.

Reaction

The Ford Foundation Feb. 7, before the report was released, issued a statement supporting the Treasury's general conclusions. It read: "The vast majority of foundations now operate entirely in the public interest, but we would favor any steps required for further safeguards, to the end that American society can continue to benefit from these significant contributions foundations make to its well-being."

Two Democratic Members of Congress who had been instrumental in prompting the Treasury study criticized the report for not being specific enough. On Feb 8, Rep. Patman said the recommendations "do not go far enough." He specifically criticized the failure to recommend a federal agency to regulate foundations, failure to propose a limit on the life of a foundation of 25 years, and the proposed ceiling on the amount of stock a foundation could own (Patman suggested 3 percent instead of Treasury's recommendation of 19 percent).

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), a member of the Senate Finance Committee, said many of the recommendations amounted to mere "wrist-slapping." He said that proposals by the Department's legal experts must have been "altered and softened" by Treasury officials.

LIFE LINE EXEMPTION The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) March 29 confirmed that it had revoked the tax-exempt status of the Life Line Foundation, which was operated by ultra-conservative, multi-millionaire Texas oilman H.L. Hunt. IRS said the Foundation lost its tax-exempt status on the grounds that its activities were of a political rather than educational nature. The Foundation, which sponsored daily 15-minute programs on 384 radio stations, was first granted tax-exempt status in 1952 as an educational institution. It was then known as "Facts Forum." The IRS ruling stated that upon recent examination of Life Line's broadcasts it was found that they were "devoted to political commentary...and did not constitute 'instruction of the public' within the contemplation of the income tax regulations...."

Reportedly, Life Line was one of several right wing foundations whose tax-exempt status was investigated and revoked by IRS during 1965.

REVISION OF BANK MERGER ACT DEBATED

S 1698 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 299) June 8, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 11.
- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1179) Oct. 19.

Congress in 1965 was unable to resolve the question of whether the Justice Department, through antitrust action, should try to upset bank mergers approved by an appropriate federal regulatory agency. At issue was the Bank Merger Act of 1960, which was an amendment to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

A bill (S 1698) passed by the Senate, but not by the House, was designed to clarify Congressional intent in enacting the 1960 law.

The Bank Merger Act prohibited mergers of federally insured banks without the prior approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), depending on whether the newly created bank was a national bank, a state member bank of the Federal Reserve System or a non-Reserve-member bank, respectively. The Justice Department could give its advice but not veto a merger. The Act did not expressly exempt bank mergers from the antitrust laws, and its legislative history left unclear whether such exemption was intended. The federal courts in several cases between 1963 and 1965 held that certain mergers consummated pursuant to the Act were in violation of antitrust laws.

In considering the legislation before it in 1965, Congress debated two issues: whether bank mergers should remain subject to antitrust laws or only to the less stringent specifications of the Bank Merger Act; and whether bank mergers consummated before the 1963 Supreme Court ruling that brought them under the Clayton Act should be exempted from further Justice Department proceedings.

Senate and House Bills Compared

As approved by the Senate, S 1698:

Restricted the Justice Department to 30 days in which to contest a proposed merger approved by one of the federal banking agencies.

Exempted from further prosecution under antitrust laws six bank mergers under prosecution by the Justice Department.

As approved by the House Banking and Currency Committee, S 1698:

Required courts to follow guidelines of the 1960 Bank Merger Act rather than the antitrust statutes in their consideration of bank merger challenges. The guidelines were that the banking agencies must consider the financial history of the banks involved; the adequacy of the capital structure, future earnings prospects and character of management of merging banks and the institution to be formed; and the merger's effect on competition and the public interest.

Exempted from pending antitrust action three banks that had merged before the Supreme Court's ruling.

Six Bank Mergers at Issue

The Supreme Court ruled in 1963 that, despite the Bank Merger Act, bank mergers were subject to Section 7 of the Clayton Act. In 1964 the Court also brought bank mergers under Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The decisions, upholding the Justice Department and overruling federal bank regulatory agencies, brought consternation to many banking officials.

The decision that appeared to precipitate the 1965 legislation in Congress was a March 10, 1965, federal district court order that ruled invalid the 1961 merger of the Manufacturer's Trust Co. and Hanover Bank of New York City. The merged bank, Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co., with assets of $7 billion, was the fourth largest bank in the country.

Manufacturer's Hanover was one of six merged banks that would have been exempted from further antitrust prosecution under the Senate version of S 1698. Under the House Committee version, only three of the banks -- those whose mergers were consummated before the 1963 Supreme Court decision -- would have been exempted. One of these was Manufacturer's Hanover. The six cases:

Mergers Consummated Before 1963 Ruling.

- First National Bank & Trust Co. and Security Trust Co. Lexington, Ky. -- The Supreme Court ruled April 6, 1964, that the merger violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act and the district court entered an order for divestiture March 18, 1965. Divestiture was delayed pending outcome of the legislation in Congress. The merger had been approved in 1961 by the Comptroller of the Currency.
- Continental-Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. and City National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. -- Application to merge was approved by the Comptroller of the Currency Aug. 24, 1961, over objection of the Justice Department. The Department filed suit Aug. 29, 1961, alleging violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act. The case had not gone to trial by January 1966.
- Manufacturer's Trust Co. and the Hanover Bank, New York City -- A New York federal district court ruled March 10, 1965, that the merger violated both Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act. The merger had been approved by the Federal Reserve Board in 1961.

Mergers Not Consummated Before 1963 Ruling.

- Crocker-Anglo National Bank of San Francisco and Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles -- Comptroller of the Currency approved the merger May 3, 1963. Merger was opposed by the Justice Department, which filed suit Oct 8, 1963, alleging violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act. Trial was completed in federal district court in San Francisco June 18, 1964, but no decision was announced prior to 1966.
- Third National Bank and Nashville Bank & Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn. -- Comptroller of the Currency approved the merger Aug. 4, 1964. Justice Department filed suit Aug. 10, alleging violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act. The case did not go to trial prior to January 1966.

● Mercantile Trust Co. and Security Trust Co., of St. Louis, Mo. -- Comptroller of the Currency approved the merger June 28, 1965, over the objection of the Justice Department, which filed suit July 7, alleging violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act. The case was pending in the federal district court in St. Louis.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

As originally introduced by Senate Banking and Currency Committee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), S 1698 would have prohibited Justice Department antitrust action against any approved bank mergers. However, following objections to that bill by the Independent Bankers Assn. of America (IBAA) and indication that such legislation would meet strong opposition in the House, the Committee instead adopted a substitute, offered by William Proxmire (D Wis.), allowing the Justice Department 30 days in which to object to an approved merger on antitrust grounds.

The amended version of S 1698 was supported by the American Bankers Assn., the IBAA, most other banker groups, and the Federal Reserve Board. The Committee did not solicit views from the Comptroller of the Currency or the FDIC. The Justice Department was asked to state its position, but failed to respond.

Two months later, however, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach told a House Subcommittee that it would be "outrageous" to exempt approved bank mergers from antitrust action. He said, "Banking cannot and should not be distinguished from other industries for which no special procedure is proposed."

S 1698 was vigorously opposed by Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) of the House Banking and Currency Committee. At a subcommittee hearing Aug. 13, Patman charged that S 1698 was really a bill to give the six merged banks "special treatment" and had "all the earmarks of a private bill" for their relief.

After Patman appeared willing to block Committee action on S 1698, a bare majority of the Committee, in a meeting Patman claimed was illegal, reported out the bill with amendments sponsored by Reps. Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio) and Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.).

Background

REFERENCES -- Antitrust Law (1956 Almanac p. 523); Bank Mergers (1959 Almanac p. 277, 1960 Almanac p. 301).

In 1950 Congress amended Section 7 of the Clayton Act to prohibit acquisition of a corporation subject to the Federal Trade Commission's jurisdiction if it would substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. Since banks were not subject to the FTC, it was widely believed that the Act did not control most bank mergers. Its applicability was not spelled out until the Supreme Court's decision in the Philadelphia bank merger case in 1963.

The Eisenhower Administration, through the Justice Department, asked Congress in 1956 to extend Section 7 to the acquisition of assets by banks. Although the House passed the bill in 1956, the Senate took a different approach and no legislation was enacted. The same situation arose in 1959. In 1960, however, the two chambers agreed on a bill permitting bank regulatory agencies to approve bank mergers if found to be in the public interest. The House Committee, which authored the compromise Bank Merger Act, said in its report, "Some bank mergers are in the public interest even though they lessen competition to a degree." But it added that "approval of a merger should depend on a positive showing of some benefit to be derived from it."

During debate, Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), who had been chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee until 1959, said the House and Senate agreed that control of bank mergers should be based on both banking and competitive factors and that the anti-merger provisions of the Clayton Act "should continue to be inapplicable to bank mergers."

The 1960 Act required the bank regulatory agency to obtain the views of the Attorney General and the other bank

(Continued on next page)

Lobbying by Bankers

The American Bankers Assn., representing 98.5 percent of the 14,000 main offices of U.S. banks and most of their branches, conducted a "mass" campaign for S 1698. Three of the merged banks affected by the bill also engaged lobbyists in 1965 to work for passage of the bill. One of the banks' registered lobbyists was ex-Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala. 1945-65), who had been the second-ranking Democrat on the House Banking and Currency Committee until 1965. (For details, see p. 854)

American Bankers Assn. president Reno Odlin, in answer to a query by Rep. Patman, wrote Aug. 31, 1965, that the ABA had made a "mass effort" for House passage of S 1698. Odlin said it was the first piece of legislation since the 1962 Revenue Act on which ABA used a "mass communication technique," asking all its member banks "to get in touch with their Member of the House of Representatives on S 1698. Odlin wrote, "Passage of S 1698 was deemed to be so important to the future of banking that the broadest possible indication of banking's views was sought."

ABA is not registered under the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act but it employed in 1965 six individuals who did register with Congress.

Law firms representing two of the merged banks exempted from antitrust prosecution under S 1698 hired lobbyists to work for the bill. Manufacturer's Hanover of New York employed the New York law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, and Continental-Illinois of Chicago employed the Chicago firm of Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt of Chicago. The two law firms jointly hired two lobbyists to work for them on the bill -- ex-Rep. Rains and Laurance G. Henderson, a Senate committee aide in 1952-54.

The Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis, which the House bill would permit to be tried under the new bank merger standards set forth in the bill, hired the Washington, D.C., law firm of Miller & Chevalier to work for the legislation.

All of the law firms above, as well as Rains and Henderson, registered as lobbyists in 1965.

agencies before granting or withholding consent to a bank merger, but it did not give a veto power to the Justice Department.

The Department, however, beginning on Feb. 25, 1961, brought suit against several bank mergers, contending they violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act and/or Section 1 of the Sherman Act. (In the 1960-1965 period, almost 800 bank mergers were allowed to take effect.)

Court Decisions

In 1963 the Supreme Court ruled (United States v. Philadelphia National Bank) that a merger of the Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank with the Philadelphia National Bank violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act. This decision extended the coverage of Section 7 to banks.

The Court held that Congress, in the 1950 amendments to the Clayton Act, intended to give Section 7 "a reach which would bring the entire range of corporate amalgamations, from pure stock acquisitions to assets acquisitions, within the scope of Section 7." The Court found that the 1960 Bank Merger Act neither expressly nor by implication made bank mergers immune from antitrust laws. The merged Philadelphia bank was dissolved.

In 1964 the Supreme Court decided a case (United States v. First National Bank & Trust Company of Lexington) that was brought under Section 1 of the Sherman Act. In disallowing the merger of the two Lexington, Ky., banks the Court said that "where merging companies are major competitive factors...the elimination of significant competition between them, by merger, itself constitutes a violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act." The decision further clarified the Government's power under antitrust law to challenge bank mergers. In dissent, Justice John M. Harlan said the decision sounded "the death knell of Congressional purpose in the Bank Merger Act of 1960."

On March 10, 1965, a New York federal district court held (U.S. v. Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co.) that the merger of the two New York banks violated both the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

Bank Regulation Hearings

Before 1965 action began on the bank merger bill (S 1698), the House Banking and Currency, Bank Supervision and Insurance Subcommittee held hearings on federal bank regulatory agencies. Testimony was heard Feb. 12, April 14, 28-30 on two bills (HR 107, HR 6885) to reorganize and unify bank regulatory functions.

BACKGROUND -- HR 107 was introduced Jan. 4 by Subcommittee Chairman Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.). It would center all federal bank regulatory functions in a new Federal Banking Commission. HR 6885, introduced March 29 by Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas), would assign these functions to the Secretary of the Treasury. Both bills would abolish the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, but would preserve unchanged the insurance functions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the monetary and credit policy-setting functions of the Federal Reserve Board. (See box)

The House hearings were occasioned by the recent high incidence of bank failures and evidence of dissension and lack of cooperation among the three federal bank regulatory agencies. In March hearings by the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on the failure of the San Francisco National Bank, officials of the Federal Reserve System complained that the Comptroller's Office had withheld information which would have shown irregularities in the operations of the San Francisco bank. (See story p. 1533)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 12 -- J. L. Robertson, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, supported Multer's bill for a Federal Banking Commission. He said federal banking problems would not be solved by "changing faces or by knocking heads together," for the "defect is in the structure."

April 14 -- F. Shelby Cullom, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Assn. of Supervisors of State Banks (NASSB), opposed both HR 107 and HR 6885. He stated that placing federal bank supervisory functions in a single administrative agency would "lead to a monolithic approach to banking" and would "mark an end to the dual banking system" -- the system of separate federally chartered and state-chartered banks. Instead, Cullom said, the NASSB supported a measure (HR 7133), introduced by Rep. William S. Moorhead (D Pa.), "which establishes the FDIC as a superstructure above both the Comptroller and the state bank supervisors exercising powers to the extent of its functions as an insuring agency." Cullom added that HR 7133 would leave certain functions to the Comptroller, such as supervision of all national banks, and to the Federal Reserve Board, such as establishing monetary and credit policies, while placing bank chartering and insurance functions under the FDIC.

Federal Bank Regulatory Agencies

There are three principal federal bank regulatory agencies:

Comptroller of the Currency -- Created by the National Bank Act of 1863, the Comptroller is vested with general supervisory powers over the 4,800 national banks. He issues charters, oversees bank organization and liquidation and conducts examinations. The Comptroller also passes on bank mergers where the resulting institution is a national bank. He is an official of the Treasury Department.

Federal Reserve Board -- Created by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, the "Fed" is vested with examining, auditing and other supervisory authority over the 4,800 national banks and 1,500 state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System (FRS). Its chief function is the determination of general monetary and credit policies. The Fed also passes on bank mergers where the resulting institution is a state member bank of the FRS. It is an independent federal agency.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation -- Created by the Federal Deposit Act of 1933, the FDIC's chief function is to insure deposits in the 4,800 national banks, the 1,500 state-chartered banks that are members of the FRS and also the 7,600 state-chartered banks that are not members of the FRS but that qualify to be insured. The FDIC also acts as receiver for all national banks and certain state banks when placed in receivership. In addition, the FDIC is required to examine all insured banks that are not members of the FRS, and has the discretionary authority to examine any insured bank. It is an independent agency.

April 28 -- Archie K. Davis, vice president of the American Bankers Assn. (ABA), said: "We fail to understand why, because of certain jurisdictional disputes, there should be this strong effort to weaken the dual banking system by drastically altering the basic regulatory structure which has worked so well for so many decades." Davis supported retention of the current regulatory structure, but with a "more formalized consultative procedure" among the three agencies and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which provides credit reserves for savings and home-financing institutions, and the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, which is a cooperative association making credit available to federal employees.

April 29 -- K.A. Randall, newly elected chairman of FDIC, minimized the significance of "a few bizarre" bank failures in recent months and noted that differences in the views of the three banking agencies "are few, usually very technical and may be beneficial in experimentation." Randall said, "The reason that all previous efforts to combine bank supervision into a tidy, centralized organization hasn't succeeded is simply because our system of Government and our financial system aren't tidy and monolithic."

April 30 -- Comptroller of the Currency James J. Saxon told the Subcommittee, "There is widespread fear throughout the banking industry of centralization of the Federal Government's regulatory functions." He said that conflicts between the three agencies had been exaggerated, and added: "If this is chaos, it is the most profitable and useful chaos we've ever seen." Saxon said diffusion of regulatory authority "offers the best safeguard against stagnation in bank regulation and the best hope that the banking industry will be allowed the freedom to make its maximum contribution to the nation's economic growth and development."

Later Hearings

The full House Committee held hearings on HR 107 and HR 6885 June 29 and 30.

June 29 -- Saxon opposed both bills, stating that it was "wholesome" for differences of opinion to exist among the federal agencies. There had been no complaints about lack of coordination prior to his becoming Comptroller in 1961, Saxon said, because previously "nothing was done" and national banking was "stagnated" due to the absence of new ideas and aggressive leadership. Saxon "suggested," rather than "recommended," that Congress place sole authority for national bank regulation in the Comptroller's office and reduce federal regulation of state banks, leaving more authority to state regulatory agencies. The Federal Reserve Board, Saxon added, should concern itself only with monetary, and not regulatory, policies.

Committee Chairman Patman accused Saxon of 29 illegal actions during his tenure as Comptroller. The charges ranged from what Patman described as "direct violation of express provisions" of law to misinterpretations and misapplications of law. Among the charges was one that Saxon refused "for about one year (to) permit access to (his office's) examination reports to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp."

June 30 -- Saxon testified that he had "no question as to the legal and economic soundness" of the actions cited by Patman. He said the charges reflected a "fundamental misunderstanding of the Congressionally mandated function" of the Comptroller's office and assumed "that any departure from the position of any Comptroller... since 1863...is somehow improper." He explained that the National Bank Act of 1863 was "not a merchandise mail-order catalog" but, rather, like the Constitution, which changed "to respond to the needs of our growing industry and commerce...." He said his principal aim while Comptroller had been to "modernize" the regulatory structure. He added, "Clearly, a rigid, stagnant backward-looking regulatory, administrative, and procedural policy can in time only strangle the commercial banking business and with it the business community and economy of the country."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 23 -- The Federal Reserve Board, in its annual report to Congress, proposed that all of the nation's commercial banks be required to join the Federal Reserve System. Under the current arrangement, the Federal Reserve's 6,300 member banks were at a competitive disadvantage because they were required to hold higher reserve funds than the 7,600 banks not members of the System, the Board said.

July 6 -- Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler announced the creation of a Coordinating Committee on Bank Regulation, comprised of: Saxon; William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; FDIC Chairman Randall; and John E. Horne, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Reports said appointment of the Committee indicated that the Administration, for the time being at least, had rejected any idea of restructuring federal bank regulatory functions.

July 8 -- Saxon asked to intervene as a defendant in a Justice Department antitrust suit against the proposed merger of two St. Louis banks, the Mercantile Trust Co. and Security Trust Co., which Saxon had approved. Two previous attempts by Saxon to intervene in other suits against bank mergers had been rejected by the courts.

BANK MERGER BILL

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 19-21 on S 1698, which prohibited the Justice Department from bringing antitrust suits against bank mergers approved by federal regulatory agencies.

BACKGROUND -- S 1698 was introduced April 5 by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and its Financial Institutions Subcommittee. Robertson said the legislation was needed in order to clarify the Bank Merger Act of 1960, which he said had been "erroneously interpreted" in court decisions.

On the issue of Congressional intent, the Supreme Court held in its 1963 Philadelphia bank decision: "The legislative history of the Act seems clearly to refute any suggestion that applicability of the antitrust laws was to be affected. Both the House and Senate Committee reports stated that the Act would not affect in any way the applicability of the antitrust laws to bank acquisitions."

In a dissenting opinion to the Supreme Court's 1964 decision on the Kentucky bank merger, Justices John M. Harlan and Potter Stewart said, "In combination with the Philadelphia National Bank case, today's decision effectively precludes any possibility that the will of Congress with respect to bank mergers will be carried out. The Congress has plainly indicated that it does not intend that mergers in the banking field be measured solely by the antitrust considerations which are applied in other industries."

(Continued on next page)

HEARINGS

TESTIMONY -- May 19 -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. expressed "complete support" for S 1698. Martin said that Congress in 1960 had implied that bank mergers were exempt from the antitrust laws and quoted a statement from the House report on the legislation stating that situations might arise when " 'approval of (a) merger would be in the public interest, even though this would result in a substantial lessening of competition'." Recent court litigation, Martin said, "makes it unmistakably clear that banks and their customers now face the uncertainty that, even though merger proposals receive the advance approval of the appropriate federal banking agency, the transactions are subject to veto in the courts on the basis of competitive factors alone." He stressed, "A high degree of public confidence is peculiarly essential to a sound and vigorous banking structure."

Should Congress "be unable to agree on" S 1698 -- due to House opposition centered in House Banking and Currency Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) and House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- Martin said, an alternative approach might be to amend the 1960 Act to give the Justice Department a specific time in which to challenge an approved merger and, if a challenge were not made, the merger could be consummated and thereafter exempt from antitrust action.

May 20 -- G. Russell Clark, chairman of the Bank of North America and a former New York State Superintendent of Banks who took part in approval of the 1961 merger of the Hanover Bank with the Manufacturer's Trust Co., urged speedy approval of S 1698. Clark said that "the substantial difficulties which must be overcome" in separating a large, merged financial institution "cannot be underestimated." He added, "The effect on depositors, borrowers, stockholders and the general public cannot be projected with any degree of certainty."

American Bankers Assn. President Reno Odlin, who also was chairman of the Puget Sound National Bank in Tacoma, Wash., testified in support of the bill, stating that "the ground rules governing bank mergers must be reaffirmed and the dark clouds of confusion must be removed from the numerous bank mergers that have been consummated in good faith under the law of the land."

May 21 -- Baldwin Maull, representing the Assn. of Registered Bank Holding Companies, favored the bill. Maull said that the legislation was needed by small banks even more than large ones. "Small banks just cannot afford to fight an antitrust suit and would be forced to drop their merger plans," he said.

D. Emmert Brumbaugh, Wallace Kirkpatrick and Ralph L. Zaun, all representing the Independent Bankers Assn. of America, testified in opposition to S 1698. Retention of the Justice Department "as the ultimate restraint on merging," Brumbaugh said, "will help us maintain a competitive banking system." Kirkpatrick testified that there were no "valid reasons to immunize bank mergers...from the antitrust laws." Zaun told the Committee that the Association preferred the alternative suggested by Martin (above) to place a specific time limit on the period in which an approved merger was subject to antitrust action.

BILL REPORTED

The Committee unanimously reported S 1698 (S Rept 299) June 8, after adopting a major amendment suggested in testimony by FRS Chairman Martin and offered in Committee by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.).

Instead of prohibiting Justice Department antitrust action against any approved bank mergers, the Proxmire version allowed the Justice Department 30 days in which to object to an approved merger on antitrust grounds. If the merger were consummated after the 30-day waiting period, it could not later be attacked. The Committee agreed to the amendment unanimously.

In its other major provision the bill exempted from antitrust action any bank merger approved by the regulatory agencies before enactment of the bill. This affected six proposed mergers under Justice Department suit. (See list p. 848)

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 11 passed the Committee version of S 1698 by voice vote and sent it to the House.

During floor debate, Sen. Robertson said the Proxmire amendment was agreed to "in the interest of speedy action, and in the nature of a friendly gesture...." He said the amendment answered "the only substantive objection" raised during hearings.

Before passage of S 1698, an amendment proposed by Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, was rejected by voice vote. The amendment, which was supported by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), former Attorney General (1961-64), would have deleted the section of the bill which nullified antitrust proceedings in five bank mergers currently being contested by the Justice Department. (The sixth case, against two St. Louis banks, had not yet been filed. See p. 848.)

Hart and Kennedy both objected that the bill gave "amnesty" to antitrust violations which occurred prior to its enactment. Hart also said the bill "is inequitable and unfair because, although requiring an antitrust standard for future acquisitions, it wipes out the standard for past ones."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1698:

Provided that a proposed bank merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets or assumption of liability would become effective 30 days after approval by either the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. unless an antitrust suit was instituted by the Justice Department within the 30-day period, in which case the merger could not be consummated until termination of the suit "and then only to the extent consistent with such antitrust suit."

Provided that a bank merger approved by the appropriate federal agency, in order to prevent "the probable failure" of one of the banks, be consummated upon approval if Justice Department reports on competitive factors could be dispensed with. If a Justice Department report was requested within 10 days to expedite action, the merger could be consummated five days after approval.

Stipulated that when a bank merger was consummated under any of the aforementioned procedures, the merger would henceforth be exempt from the antitrust laws.

Provided that a bank merger approved by the appropriate federal agency prior to enactment of the bill and not yet dissolved in accordance with the final judgment in an antitrust suit would be exempt from the antitrust laws.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 11 -- Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Delete the section of the bill exempting from the antitrust laws bank mergers approved prior to enactment of the bill and not yet dissolved in accordance with the final judgment in an antitrust suit. Voice vote.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Domestic Finance Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- Intermittently between Aug. 11 and Sept. 28 on S 1698 and related bills to amend the Bank Merger Act of 1960.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 11 -- House Banking and Currency Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas), also chairman of the Domestic Finance Subcommittee, said he was not "prejudging" S 1698 but stressed that legislation "in any way weakening antitrust law and administration should be viewed...with the utmost scrutiny and caution." Patman warned against further concentration of the nation's banking facilities and defended the Justice Department's role in guarding against bank monopolies.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr., supporting S 1698, said that a bank should have some assurance that after a merger had been approved by a federal banking agency, the Justice Department would not come along a few years later and order the merged institutions "unscrambled." While admitting that two of the seven members of the Federal Reserve Board had "reservations" about provisions in S 1698 that would nullify pending antitrust proceedings against six bank mergers, Martin argued strongly on behalf of the retroactive exemption. "No matter how one may feel about whether the merger should have taken place in the first instance, there is no turning back," he said. "To unscramble the resulting bank clearly poses serious problems" for the bank, its customers and the community, he said.

However, Rep. Paul H. Todd Jr. (D Mich.) said that the six merged banks avoided temporary court injunctions against the mergers by requesting permission to proceed with the consolidations while being "willing to assume the risk of de-merging" if an antitrust suit was later successful.

Aug. 13 -- Patman charged that S 1698 was really a bill to give the six merged banks "special treatment" and had "all the earmarks of a private bill." He said the measure would "nullify" the Supreme Court decision on the Lexington, Ky., merger and "excuse the two banks' violation of antitrust laws."

American Bankers Assn. President Reno Odlin said the ABA preferred the original version of S 1698, which would have prohibited any Justice Department antitrust action after a bank merger had been approved.

Aug. 16 -- Patman accused the ABA of being "in favor of monopoly" in favoring the original bill.

Aug. 18 -- Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, who had declined to testify at earlier Senate hearings on the bill, expressed "strong opposition" to S 1698, which he called "special legislation" to give the banking industry "preferred treatment" under antitrust laws. He said the legislation "takes a giant stride" toward exempting bank mergers from antimonopoly statutes. Katzenbach was most critical of the provision "forgiving" the six contested mergers. He said those banks were "well aware of probable antitrust prosecution."

As evidence that "there is no basis for any fears that our application of the antitrust laws to bank mergers is either disruptive or frivolous," Katzenbach pointed to the fact that during the past five years the Justice Department challenged only eight of the more than 700 merger applications approved by banking authorities.

Sept. 16 -- Patman noted Katzenbach's opposition to S 1698 and said he considered the testimony, which had been cleared by the Budget Bureau, to represent the Administration's position. Comptroller of the Currency James J. Saxon, who had testified in support of the Senate version, disputed Patman's statement; Saxon said he was "not aware that Mr. Katzenbach represents the position of the Administration on the bill, if the Administration has a position on the bill." FDIC Chairman Kenneth A. Randall said his testimony also had been cleared by the Budget Bureau but that he did not "believe there was an endorsement of my views, just clearance."

Substitute Bills Introduced

Anticipating that Patman would attempt to pigeonhole S 1698 in the Subcommittee, Committee member Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio) Sept. 13 introduced HR 11011, to require the courts to follow guidelines of the 1960 Act rather than the antitrust statutes in their consideration of challenged bank mergers. The guidelines, which the Act prescribed to be followed by the federal bank regulatory agencies in their consideration of proposed mergers, were: financial history, adequacy of capital structure, future earnings prospects, character of management, community convenience and needs, competitive effect and public interest. In addition, Ashley's bill permitted the Justice Department to contest a proposed merger within 30 days after its approval but only on grounds that it did not meet the requirements of the 1960 Act, not on antitrust grounds alone. The bill also exempted from court challenges mergers consummated prior to June 17, 1963, against which no suit was pending.

Eighteen other members of the Committee, including all 11 Republicans, introduced bills identical to Ashley's. Observers interpreted the move as a show of strength for overriding Patman and enacting a bank merger antitrust exemption. Besides Ashley and the 11 Republicans, sponsors of the legislation were Democrats Earle Cabell (Texas), Fernand St. Germain (R.I.), Bernard F. Grabowski (Conn.), John R. Hansen (Iowa), William S. Moorhead (Pa.), Richard L. Ottinger (N.Y.) and Robert G. Stephens Jr. (Ga.). The remaining 13 Democrats apparently supported Patman's position.

To clarify the matter, Katzenbach, in a Sept. 24 letter to Patman, noted that although he had "strong objections" to forgiving past mergers invalidated by the courts, he was "not opposed to legislation which would clarify the application of antitrust laws to banks" and would make it "clear by statute that the standards applied by the court should be identical to those which the banking agencies directed to apply by the Bank Merger Act." (Katzenbach's position thus partly coincided with the objectives of the Ashley bill.) Katzenbach said the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller of the Treasury and the Chairman of FDIC agreed with him on all points except "forgiveness" of pending challenged mergers. Saxon specifically disagreed with that position and the other two deferred to the Justice Department, Katzenbach said.

Nineteen members of the Committee, two more than a majority, signed a petition Sept. 29 to cut off hearings

and consider a number of bank merger proposals in closed session of the full Committee. This action followed reports that Patman had concealed receipt of Katzenbach's letter. Under Committee rules, the petition required Patman to call the requested meeting within 10 days.

Bill Clears Subcommittee

Patman then called a meeting of his Domestic Finance Subcommittee, which Oct. 1 approved, 7-5, a new version of S 1698. It set procedures for review of proposed bank mergers, exempted mergers from the antitrust laws if not contested within 60 days of their approval by the appropriate bank regulatory agency, and exempted mergers consummated prior to June 17, 1963, from prosecution under antitrust laws.

On Oct. 5 the full Committee voted, 19-13, to consider all bank merger bills before it, including the Subcommittee and Ashley bills. No agreement on a bill could be reached.

RUMP SESSION REPORTS S 1698

A majority of the House Banking and Currency Committee reported a new version of S 1698 (H Rept 1179) Oct. 19 following a meeting that Chairman Patman called "illegal."

Ashley's group had succeeded in forcing Patman to call a Committee meeting Oct. 18 but they failed to produce a quorum of its 33 members and Patman adjourned the meeting indefinitely after waiting seven minutes. It appeared the issue was dead for the session until Ashley's group remembered a Committee rule which required a session on the first and third Tuesdays of each month unless canceled by the chairman.

The meeting on Oct. 19, a Tuesday, was summoned by Ashley and others, who informed Committee members of the session immediately prior to convening.

Patman, who initially had not received word of the meeting, arrived just before a final vote on S 1698 was taken but reportedly did not take a position on the bill, announcing "present." Incensed by the Committee's action, Patman charged that the meeting was "totally illegal" and called it a "rump session." He said that he had officially canceled the regularly scheduled meeting by notifying the Committee office, the procedure he had used in the past. He also claimed that a quorum of the 33-member Committee was not present and that, therefore, business could not be conducted. Ashley maintained, however, that a quorum was consistently present and that 16 members plus two proxies for absent members were present when Patman arrived.

Patman inserted a report in the Congressional Record Oct. 21 which, he said "established" the facts to substantiate his charge that the Oct. 19 meeting was illegal. The report was prepared by staff members who witnessed the Oct. 19 meeting. It said the meeting had been "duly canceled" by Patman; that Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.), as senior Committee member present, had ruled the meeting was not "legally constituted"; that many members had not been informed of the session and that the use of proxies, which helped make up the quorum for the session, was prohibited by Committee rules.

In a floor speech Oct. 21, Ashley stood by his claim that the meeting was legal. Referring to Patman's previous attempts to block Committee action on bank merger bills, Ashley added, "Far more important than the legislative issue at hand is the question of whether majority rule is to be respected in the House...or, alternatively, whether a House committee is to be allowed to be treated by its chairman as his own private domain for whatever purposes he may choose."

Revised Version. The new version of S 1698 reported Oct. 19 was drawn up principally by Ashley and Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.). In its key section it declared that a bank merger was not to be approved unless the regulatory agency "finds that such transaction will not violate the antitrust laws." But the section also declared: "A merger transaction which tends to lessen competition may be approved" if its probable anticompetitive effect "is clearly outweighed in the public interest" by its probable effect "in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served."

The bill directed the agencies and the courts to apply the above provisions, as well as the Merger Act's standards of financial history, management and needs of the community, etc., in judging a proposed merger.

The bill permitted the Justice Department to contest a proposed merger within 30 days of agency approval but only on grounds it did not meet standards set by S 1698 and not on antitrust grounds; exempted from court challenges undissolved bank mergers consummated prior to June 17, 1963, and uncontested bank mergers consummated between June 17, 1963, and the date of enactment of S 1698; and required disposition of contested bank mergers consummated between June 17, 1963, and the date of enactment in accordance with provisions of S 1698.

More Compromises Anticipated

As 1965 ended, further conferences on the bill were scheduled among House Committee members and Administration officials, including Katzenbach.

The Justice Department announced that further action on the six merger cases pending in court would be postponed until Congress had a chance in 1966 to act on the legislation.

Bank Groups Active on S 1698

Following is a list of banks and related groups involved in the legislative campaign on S 1698.

● American Bankers Assn. -- The American Bankers Assn. Aug. 16, 1965, said six individuals in its Washington, D.C., office were active in lobbying on various issues in 1965. All six had registered as lobbyists for the American Bankers Assn. with the Clerk of the House under the terms of the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Their names and the dates of their registrations were: Charles R. McNeill, 1957; Paul G. Collins, 1960; John W. Holton, 1963 and Aug. 12, 1965; James E. Smith, 1963 and Aug. 12, 1965; John F. Rolph III, 1963; Charles T. O'Neill Jr., July 26, 1965.

The American Bankers Assn. said it represented 98.5 percent of the 14,000 main offices of banks in the United States, plus most of their branch offices.

The ABA was not itself registered as a lobbying organization. A representative of the Association said Aug. 16, 1965, that it was "not primarily a lobbying organization" and that the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and the one Supreme Court decision under the Act indicate that registration is only required if a substantial part of an organization's activities are directed at lobbying, "and this means direct lobbying." According to the American Bankers Assn., its total annual budget was "about $3.5 million." Its Washington office planned to spend "approximately $400,000," of which, the organization said, it had designated "less than half for legislative matters." In response to a letter from Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee Patman which asked, among other things, for the aggregate sum of the salaries in 1965 paid to lobbyists employed by the American Bankers Assn., ABA President Reno Odlin Aug. 31 wrote that the "aggregate amount paid through Aug. 31, 1965, was $93,250.30." But he said this included pay for time spent on non-lobbying activities as well as lobbying.

The American Bankers Assn., according to Odlin, seldom requested a "mass effort" by all member banks on a particular piece of legislation. This method of lobbying was used in regard to "the provision of the Revenue Act of 1962 dealing with taxation of mutual financial institutions" (1962 Almanac p. 478), but the Association "did not use the mass communication technique again until Aug. 20, 1965, when all American Bankers Assn. member banks were asked to get in touch with their Member of the House of Representatives on S 1698....Passage of S 1698 was deemed to be so important to the future of banking that the broadest possible indication of banking's views was sought."

The American Bankers Assn. testified before Congressional committees in support of S 1698. It favored the bill as it was originally introduced in the Senate but felt that it "could live with the Proxmire amendment."

● Manufacturer's Hanover of New York, Continental-Illinois of Chicago -- Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co. was formed through merger of two other banks and was held in March 1965 to be in violation of antitrust laws. S 1698 would exempt it from further antitrust prosecution. Another bank merger exempted under the bill was that of the Continental-Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago with the City National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

The New York law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, which represented Manufacturer's Hanover, and the Chicago law firm of Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt, which represented Continental-Illinois, jointly hired two men to lobby for S 1698. They were the former second-ranking Democrat on the House Banking and Currency Committee, Albert Rains (D Ala. 1945-65), and the former staff director of the Senate Select Small Business Committee, Laurance G. Henderson (1952-54). Henderson, in registering as a lobbyist July 13, 1965, stated that enactment of S 1698 was his only legislative interest. Rains, who registered July 12, stated that his interest was "banking legislation in 89th Congress affecting interests of employer's clients."

Continental-Illinois, in a letter on S 1698 to Chairman Patman, Aug. 30 said it "had spent between $5,000 to $5,500 encouraging people to write letters to Members of Congress in connection with the proposed legislation." (For additional information on Manufacturer's Hanover and Continental-Illinois activities, see Support Group for Progressive Banking, below.)

● Mercantile Trust Co. National Assn. of St. Louis, Mo. -- The law firm of Miller & Chevalier Oct. 4, 1965, registered as a lobbyist for the Mercantile Trust Co. The Mercantile Trust Co. Oct. 9 registered for itself. Both stated as their legislative interests "S 1698, HR 11011, and bills of similar import -- favor enactment." Mercantile Trust Co. was involved in one of the contested merger cases which S 1698 would exempt from further prosecution.

● Support Group for Progressive Banking -- A spokesman for an organization called the Support Group for Progressive Banking, headed by former Democratic National Committee Chairman Frank E. McKinney (1951-53), denied charges by Congressional sources that the group was active in support of S 1698, or had been formed by a group of large national banks specifically to work for passage of S 1698. The Support Group spokesman, attorney Charles Emmet Lucey, was one of two persons who, CQ records showed, registered as lobbyists for the group. Lucey, who was with the Comptroller of the Currency in 1962 and 1963, registered as a lobbyist for the Support Group April 8, 1964. The second Support Group registrant was John H. Yingling, former chief clerk of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (1956-60) and consultant to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (1961-63). Yingling registered Jan. 16, 1964. Lucey Jan. 31, 1966, told CQ that the Support Group had indeed been headed by McKinney, but had never engaged in lobbying activities on S 1698, and, in fact, was formed "about two-and-a-half years ago" to work on an entirely different area of banking legislation -- namely, reform of banking laws along lines, not involving mergers, recommended in a report by a national advisory committee to Comptroller of the Currency James J. Saxon. Lucey said the Support Group had ceased to exist as of Dec. 31, 1965. Lucey said that he, as a private attorney, and Yingling, as a private consultant on banking matters, and not as representatives of the Support Group, had worked together to advise individual banks on S 1698 but engaged in "no lobbying as such," spoke to no Congressmen, and did not testify at hearings on S 1698. Yingling told CQ that he and Lucey had acted as advisers on S 1698 to both Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Co. and Continental-Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. He said they closely followed the hearings on the bill and made suggestions for changes in the rough drafts of testimony by representatives of the banks. (For additional information on Manufacturer's Hanover and Continental-Illinois, see above.)

● Independent Bankers Assn. of America -- The Independent Bankers Assn. testified at both the Senate and House hearings on the bank merger bill. The Association, representing more than 6,300 predominantly small "court-house or grass-roots level" banks in 40 states (nearly all of which also belong to the American Bankers Assn.), initiated and supported the successful amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) to retain some Justice Department antitrust authority, giving the Department 30 days to act against a proposed merger. The Association proposed "a stronger and more meaningful primary screening of bank mergers with the important backstop of antitrust action." The Independent Bankers Assn. had one lobbyist, C. Herschel Schooley, who registered April 11, 1963. Schooley told CQ that the Independent Bankers Assn. had limited its activities on the bank merger bill to Congressional testimony and articles in the IBA newsletter.

BANK HOLDING EXEMPTIONS

HR 7371 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 534) June 21, 1965.

● Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote Sept. 23. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 1008)

Passed by the House but not the Senate in 1965, HR 7371 tightened provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and repealed all major exemptions from the Act. The measure, which was backed by the Federal Reserve Board, was designed to stem the possibility of conflicts of interest in lending by exempted groups that hold both banking and nonbanking businesses.

As passed by the House, HR 7371 changed the definition of a bank holding company to include any group controlling one bank, instead of two, and repealed, among others, exemptions for bank holding companies operating in non-profit religious, charitable or educational work and tax-exempt labor, agricultural or horticultural work. The measure gave groups coming under the new definition of a bank holding company, or losing their exemptions, the option of either (1) registering with the Federal Reserve Board as a bank holding company, which would mean they would have to divest themselves of all major nonbanking assets, or (2) divesting themselves of most of their banking assets.

If enacted, it was estimated that the new definition of a bank holding company would have brought under the Act's coverage more than 340 companies holding interests in 330 banks with total deposits of approximately $13.5 billion. Repeal of existing exemptions would have brought under the Act an additional but undetermined number of bank holding companies. Among the major groups that would have been affected were the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Macy's Department Store, which owned banks; the Trust Co. of Georgia, which controlled Coca-Cola International Co.; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which controlled Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and Amalgamated Bank of New York; the United Mine Workers of America, which controlled the National Bank of Washington, D.C.; and Financial General Corp., a large investment company which controlled 26 banks. (See related development, p. 857)

The House-passed version of HR 7371 was a much broader bill than that originally reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee. The Committee bill was aimed principally at repealing an exemption currently enjoyed only by the Florida estate of Alfred I. duPont, controller of 31 banks with deposits of over $600 million as well as a number of nonbanking businesses, including the Florida East Coast Railway, the St. Joe Paper Mill Co. and real estate interests. The scope of the bill was expanded in a floor amendment offered by Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) and accepted by a 199-178 roll-call vote. The amendment incorporated specific recommendations made by the Federal Reserve Board. The Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. -- the Government's other two bank regulatory agencies -- and the Treasury Department, however, did not take a position on the amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 7371 amended the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 as follows:

Redefined a bank holding company as: (1) a company which directly or indirectly owned or controlled 25 percent or more of the voting shares of any bank; (2) a company which controlled the election of the majority of the directors of any bank; and (3) a company for the benefit of whose shareholders or members, 25 percent or more of the voting shares of any bank was held by trustees.

Made it unlawful, without prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board, for a bank to become a bank holding company or for any other company to become a bank holding company with respect to more than one subsidiary bank.

Repealed exemptions provided under the Act for: companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940; companies with at least 80 percent of their total assets in the field of agriculture; non-profit religious, charitable or educational organizations, foundations or funds; and all partnerships and trusts, except "family-type" trusts terminating within 25 years or not later than the death of the beneficiary.

Repealed exemptions from divestiture requirements of the Act for any bank holding company which was a tax-exempt labor, agricultural or horticultural organization.

Repealed provisions of the Act under which banks, acting as bank holding companies, were permitted to retain ownership of shares in nonbanking businesses acquired prior to May 9, 1956 (the date of enactment of the Act).

Required banks, acting as bank holding companies, to divest themselves of shares in businesses acquired prior to May 9, 1956, within two years after enactment of HR 7371, but permitted the Federal Reserve Board to extend the deadline for periods of not more than one year at a time, up to a maximum of five years after enactment.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1956 Almanac p. 557; 1964 Almanac p. 989.

In its major provisions, the 1956 Bank Holding Company Act (PL 84-511) required any company owning 25 percent or more of two or more banks to register with the Federal Reserve Board (the Fed); authorized the Fed to regulate the creation and expansion of bank holding companies; and prohibited such companies, with certain exceptions, from managing or controlling nonbanking assets unrelated to the banking business. Upon signing the Act into law, President Eisenhower had called it a "step forward" but said it fell short of achieving its objectives because of "various exemptions and other special provisions which will require the further attention of Congress."

In 1964, the House Banking and Currency Committee, chairmaned by Wright Patman (D Texas), moved to fulfill part of Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations, holding hearings on a bill (HR 10668) to repeal exemptions from the 1956 Act for testamentary trusts (trusts provided for in a will) with assets of more than $100 million. The only major holding company affected by the bill, however, was the Florida duPont estate testamentary trust. The legislation was opposed by the Treasury Department and Comptroller of the Currency on the grounds it was aimed at only "a single situation," but supported by the Fed, which called it a first step toward ending all major exemptions from the Act.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- June 21 reported HR 7371 (H Rept 534) to repeal exemptions under the Bank Holding Company Act

for non-profit religious, charitable or educational organizations and for all partnerships and trusts, except "family-type" trusts terminating within 25 years or upon the death of the beneficiary. Hearings were held May 27 and June 14 and 15, and the Committee June 16 approved the bill by a 21-4 vote.

The bill was supported by the Independent Bankers Assn. and the Fed but was again opposed by the Treasury Department and Comptroller of the Currency because of its singleness of purpose.

Committee Views. The report said that, in part due to criticism of HR 10668 as "class legislation" and in part due to Fed recommendations to review other exemptions from the Act, the Committee in HR 7371 went beyond just the testamentary trusts covered by HR 10668, agreeing to repeal exemptions for certain other trusts, partnerships and non-profit organizations as well. The report also said that, since spokesmen for the duPont estate were the only ones coming forward to oppose HR 7371, "it may be inferred that very few organizations are affected" by the measure. (The report noted that it was impossible to ascertain the number of groups affected because the Fed "has no means of requiring exempt organizations to report their holdings....")

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 23 passed HR 7371 by voice vote and sent it to the Senate after adopting an amendment broadening the Committee version by redefining what constituted a bank holding company and by repealing all major exemptions from the 1956 Act.

H Res 499, an open rule providing for floor action on HR 7371, was filed by Patman and was one of four resolutions adopted by the House Sept. 13 under the 21-day rule for bypassing the Rules Committee. The roll-call vote on H Res 499 was 201-171 (R 15-107; ND 160-6; SD 26-58). (For voting, see chart p. 1002; for story on the 21-day rule, see p. 585.)

During floor action Sept. 23, Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), W.E. Brock III (R Tenn.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and others attacked the Committee bill as "class" and "punitive" legislation. They charged that there was no evidence of conflict of interest between the duPont estate's bank and nonbank holdings and said that all major exemptions from the Act should be treated equally and removed en bloc, as suggested by the Treasury Department and Comptroller of the Currency and backed by the Fed.

Another opponent of the Committee version, Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.), noted that railroad labor unions, which had been locked in a bitter and violent dispute with the duPont's Florida East Coast Railway, were actively interested in seeing the bill enacted. The measure had nothing to do with labor, Sikes said, but, "Now a vote against HR 7371 becomes a vote against labor." (Sikes Sept. 29 told CQ that labor unions had "barraged" Congress with telegrams urging support of the bill.)

Proponents, led by Patman and Charles L. Weltner (D Ga.), said an exemption such as the duPont estate's created a "potential for abuse" and was contrary to the objectives of the 1956 Act. They also argued that adoption of an amendment repealing all major exemptions would automatically bring many holding companies under the Act without the benefit of committee hearings. They agreed that all exemptions should be reviewed but said that each exemption should be considered individually.

Bennett, however, offered an amendment incorporating Fed recommendations to repeal all major exemptions. The amendment was accepted first by a 53-36 standing vote and then by a 199-178 roll-call vote (R 116-3; ND 30-142; SD 53-33). Bennett explained that the amendment was not designed to "kill the bill," as some had suggested, but to make it a "much better piece of legislation." (For voting, see chart p. 1008)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Sept. 23 -- Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) -- Redefine a bank holding company to include groups holding any bank, instead of two banks, and repeal exemptions given in the Act to certain investment and agricultural companies, to banks, acting as bank holding companies, which acquired stock in companies prior to enactment of the Act, and to tax-exempt labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations. Standing vote, 53-36; roll-call vote, 199-178.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- A similar bill (HR 7372 -- H Rept 680), which would repeal the Act's exemptions for investment companies like the Financial General Corp., was reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee July 26. Though endorsed by the Fed, HR 7372 was blocked by the House Rules Committee. Plans were made to bring the bill to the House floor under the 21-day rule, but House passage of the amended version of HR 7371 Sept. 23 made further action on HR 7372 unnecessary.

(One of Financial General's bank holdings was the Alexandria (Va.) National Bank, of which Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) was chairman of the board.)

DEBT LIMIT

HR 8464 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 438) June 1, 1965.

- Passed by the House on a 229-165 roll-call vote June 9. (See p. 968)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 330) June 15.
- Passed by the Senate on a 61-26 roll-call vote June 16. (See p. 1050)

PL 89-49 -- Signed into law June 24.

Congress in 1965 approved a $4 billion increase in the temporary national debt limit, to $328 billion. The increased limit was effective through fiscal 1966, ending June 30, 1966. At that time the limit would return to its permanent level of $285 billion unless increased or extended again.

If HR 8464 had not been enacted, the existing debt ceiling of $324 billion would have declined to the permanent level of $285 billion on July 1, 1965.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said the actual debt on May 30 was $317.3 billion and was expected to rise to $326 billion during fiscal 1966. At the end of fiscal 1965, June 30, the debt was $317.6 billion. Although the debt was expected to reach $325.9 billion on March 15, 1966, Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler asked the Ways and Means Committee May 25 for a $329 billion debt ceiling to maintain at least a $3 billion cushion between the highest expected level of the debt and the ceiling in order to ease debt management.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 8464 increased the statutory debt limit from $324 billion to $328 billion through fiscal 1966. *(Continued on next page)*

BACKGROUND -- The permanent statutory debt limit was set at $285 billion in 1959. "Temporary" increases were approved by Congress in the following years as Government borrowing pushed up the national debt. In 1962 and 1963 Congress acted no less than five times on bills to increase the temporary debt limit. Republicans and Southern Democrats used the occasions for strong criticism of Administration fiscal policy.

The most recent extension, passed in 1964, provided a temporary ceiling of $324 million for fiscal 1965. (1964 Almanac p. 582)

HOUSE. The Ways and Means Committee June 1 reported HR 8464 (H Rept 438) in the form in which it was ultimately enacted. Although Treasury Secretary Fowler had requested a $329 billion ceiling, the limit was set at $328 billion at Chairman Mills' suggestion. Mills explained May 26 that this limit reflected his "confidence" in the Administration's "ability to hold the line on spending."

The House June 9, by a 229-165 roll-call vote, passed HR 8464 and sent it to the Senate without amendment. Prior to passage, the House by voice vote rejected a motion by Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) to recommit (kill) the bill.

Voting for passage were 223 Democrats and 6 Republicans -- Broyhill (Va.), Byrnes (Wis.), Ellsworth (Kan.), Frelinghuysen (N.J.), Teague (Calif.) and Tupper (Maine). (In 1964 no House Republicans voted to increase the debt limit.) Opposing passage of HR 8464 were 122 Republicans and 43 Democrats. (For voting, see chart p. 968)

At the beginning of debate on the measure, several Members opposed adoption of a closed rule to limit debate and preclude amendments. After a brief discussion, the House adopted, by a 21-19 standing vote and a 273-109 roll-call vote, a motion by Richard Bolling (D Mo.) to move the previous question, bringing the rule to a vote. The rule was then adopted by voice vote.

During floor debate, supporters of the measure said the temporary increase in the debt limit was necessary to "allow the Treasury Department a certain flexibility for the purposes of efficient debt management." Such flexibility, proponents said, would enable the Treasury "to time its financial operations to avoid large borrowings at times when the interest costs are temporarily high" and to "promote an orderly market in Government securities." Supporters of the bill also asserted that the Government had become committed to the higher debt ceiling stipulated in the bill, because expenditure levels already were "largely set" by previous House action on appropriations and because of the virtual certainty that a broad excise tax cut would be enacted before fiscal 1966.

Opponents of the bill argued that the temporary increase was a "bold admission that the Federal Government has absolutely no intention of balancing the Budget in the foreseeable future." Some suggested that Congress should lower the limt to a "realistic" figure that would "insure" a balanced Budget, make that figure permanent and then announce "to all concerned" that it was not going any higher, even on a temporary basis.

SENATE. The Senate Finance Committee June 15 reported HR 8464 (S Rept 330) without amendment.

The Senate June 16 passed the bill by a 61-26 roll-call vote, and sent it to the President. The Senate had first passed the bill by voice vote, but then took the roll-call vote upon the request of Norris Cotton (R N.H.). The vote breakdown: R 12-16; D 49-10 (ND 38-2; SD 11-8). (For voting, see chart p. 1050)

MINIMUM WAGE, OVERTIME

HR 10518 -- Reported by the House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 871) Aug. 25, 1965.

Congress in 1965, for a second consecutive year, failed to enact Administration proposals to extend federal minimum wage and overtime protection to some workers not already covered and to increase the overtime pay rate. President Johnson's proposals, outlined in a May 18 Labor Message, called for extension of minimum wage and overtime coverage to an additional 4.6 million workers and an increase in overtime pay from the existing time-and-a-half to doubletime. A bill (HR 10518) providing even broader minimum wage provisions (but no provision for increase of the overtime rate) was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee, but floor action was deferred in the absence of the strong Administration support believed needed to ensure passage.

Background

The first successful federal attempt to regulate working hours and establish a "floor" for wages was the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). This law, which provided the basis for all subsequent legislation, set a minimum hourly wage for covered workers of 25 cents, to be raised to 40 cents in 1945. It also made 40 hours the normal workweek for most covered workers and required employers to pay time-and-a-half for overtime.

Congress raised the minimum to 75 cents in 1945 and to $1 in 1955. However, the majority of American workers did not receive wage and hour protection under the FLSA, and efforts to amend the Act to bring more workers under its protection failed through 1960.

In 1961, Congress concluded a bitter struggle by passing landmark legislation both raising the hourly minimum wage and, for the first time since 1938, extending the categories of coverage. The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 (PL 87-30) extended the minimum wage and (with some exceptions) the overtime provisions of the FLSA to an estimated 3.6 million additional workers. The Act also raised the minimum wage for workers already covered from $1 an hour to $1.15 an hour during the first two years after the amendments went into effect and to $1.25 thereafter. The newly covered workers were to reach the $1.25 hourly minimum and the 40-hour standard workweek in three steps stretched out over four years. (1961 Almanac p. 471)

In his Jan. 21, 1963, Economic Report, President Kennedy said he would recommend extension of minimum wage coverage to additional groups, but no special message on the subject was sent to Congress during the year.

President Johnson Jan. 30, 1964, sent Congress draft legislation to extend minimum wage and overtime pay protection to some workers not already covered and to authorize a doubletime rate for overtime in industries where it was determined that such a rate would increase employment without boosting costs excessively. Hearings were held on both bills by subcommittees of the House Education and Labor Committee, but neither measure was reported. (1964 Almanac p. 572, 574)

1965 PROPOSALS

President Johnson May 18 in a special Labor Message (and in accompanying draft legislation) proposed extension

of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the FLSA to about 4.6 million employees in construction, laundering and cleaning establishments, hotels and motels, restaurants, hospitals and nursing homes, logging operations, taxicab companies, agricultural processing and other industries. (See text p. 1412.)

Under the Administration proposals, workers in these areas were to receive the same minimum wage and overtime protection -- a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and overtime pay after 40 hours a week -- as the 29.6 million workers already subject to the FLSA. Still excluded were about 13 million workers, mostly in such categories as administrative, clerical, domestic and farm employment, whose low salaries could bring them within the scope of the FLSA's provisions.

In addition, the President recommended payment of double wages for all hours a week worked over 48 in the first year after enactment with a reduction in the cutoff to 45 hours in three annual steps. Time-and-a-half pay would continue to apply for hours worked between 40 and the cutoff.

Mr. Johnson made no specific recommendations to increase the existing $1.25 minimum wage, stating that "Congress should consider carefully the effects of higher minimum wage rates ..." The President added, however, that "as average wages rise, the minimum wage level should be increased periodically. The question is not whether the minimum wage should be increased but when and by how much."

The bill extended the minimum wage and overtime protection in two ways: (1) by removing exemptions from the FLSA which applied to employees in certain industries and (2) by amending the definition of an "enterprise engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce" and subject to the FLSA to include all such enterprises which have employees engaged in these activities and which have an annual gross volume of sales of at least $250,000. The measure did not alter the existing exclusion of so-called "mom and pop" establishments which were operated by their owners or members of their immediate families.

Under existing provisions of the FLSA, no uniform sales test applied to determine whether an enterprise was covered. For example, a retail business was covered only if it had an inflow of goods moving across state lines in total annual volume of at least $250,000 and annual sales of $1 million or more. Gasoline service stations, on the other hand, qualified for coverage simply if they had annual sales of $250,000 or more.

In a "fact sheet" explaining the President's draft bill, the Department of Labor said, "At the present time, almost half of the nation's wage and salary workers are outside the Fair Labor Standards Act." The Department said that 31 percent of the 4.6 million employees who would be given minimum wage protection by the bill -- approximately 1.5 million persons -- "now receive less than $1.25 an hour." It said extension of the overtime standards "will help to discourage excessively long hours of work (and) tend to spread employment opportunities in several categories of jobs in which the relatively unskilled can qualify for employment."

The Labor Department concluded, "The proposed legislation would not eliminate all overtime work or create jobs for all the unemployed. However, its provision for an increase in the Fair Labor Standards Act's premium pay rate for overtime is certain to lead to a reduction in such overtime and the creation of additional job opportunities."

The Administration proposals were contained in bills introduced May 18 in the Senate (S 1986) by Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) and in the House (HR 8259) by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.).

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, General Labor Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 25 - July 21 on the Administration's bill (HR 8259) and another bill (HR 8109) to extend the existing $1.25 minimum wage to agriculture in three steps. HR 8109, which was introduced by James Roosevelt (D Calif.) on May 12, was not initially supported by the Administration but was given general support by the Secretary of Labor during hearings (below).

TESTIMONY -- May 25 -- Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, in supporting HR 8259, said that wages of the workers who would be brought under coverage "generally do not rise with increases in the cost of living, and as a result they suffer a continuing decline in real earnings." "These workers who are denied the modest benefits of the FLSA comprise a chronically depressed class," he said. Wirtz also noted that about one-third of the additional workers to be brought under FLSA currently earn less than the $1.25 minimum wage. He added, "The ease with which the economy can adjust to a change in the minimum wage law depends on general business activity at the time of the change. There could be no better time than the present period of unprecedented business prospects to broaden the base of the FLSA."

Wirtz also indicated that the Administration would be sympathetic to extending FLSA coverage to farm laborers.

In addition, Wirtz endorsed sections of HR 8259 requiring double wages for all hours a week worked over 48 in the first year after the bill was enacted, with a reduction in the cutoff to 45 hours in three yearly steps. (Time-and-a-half pay would continue to apply for hours worked between 40 and the cutoff.) Wirtz said the purpose of this proposal was "not to increase individual earnings," but "to reduce unemployment." He explained that this was also the original intent of requiring time-and-a-half pay for overtime, but it had been found that "in many instances" payment of the overtime rate was less costly to an employer than the hiring of additional workers. Citing the fact that the 62.5 million overtime hours worked during a typical workweek in March 1964 were the "equivalent of more than 1.5 million full-time jobs," Wirtz estimated that the double time requirement would create between 200,000 and 300,000 new jobs.

Wirtz declined to take a position when asked to comment on proposals by some Congressmen to increase the $1.25-an-hour minimum wage to a higher figure. (Wirtz continued to decline comment on such proposals for the remainder of the year.)

June 15 -- George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said the Administration's proposed program was "anti-poverty legislation" and that there were "no more important legislative proposals before this Congress." He said, "On their successful passage rests the hopes of millions of Americans and, it is no exaggeration to say the viability of our economy for a long period ahead." Meany suggested three additional "proposed amendments" to the FLSA. He said the minimum wage should

be raised to $2 an hour "now," saying that while such a raise would not achieve the stated purpose of the FLSA for a "minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers," it would be "a realistic step forward." Meany also recommended amendment of the limitation of coverage to "establishments with receipts of $250,000 a year or more." He said this permitted multi-unit enterprises, "doing millions of dollars worth of business a year, to escape coverage on any individual units grossing less than $250,000." He said this change would give wage-hour protection to an additional 800,000 workers. Finally, he suggested adoption of a 35-hour standard work week, saying that "in a very few years, even under the most favorable circumstances, there simply won't be enough 40-hour jobs to go around."

June 16 -- Philip V. Carter, representing the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, said he did not think the proposed double wages for overtime would accomplish their stated objective of reducing unemployment.

Lawrence Leyton of the National Retail Merchants Assn. said extension of the FLSA to retail stores with annual sales volumes of $250,000 or more "would result in federal regulation of businesses which are purely local in nature...." He said that the federal minimum wage would affect "not only marginal workers earning less than the minimum, but all workers, if existing wage differentials are to be maintained," and that "the entire payroll must be adjusted upward...." He opposed the doubletime pay for overtime work proposal.

June 17 -- Dr. Richard S. Landry of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said the Chamber agreed with the Administration that there was "a continuing need for more jobs and a lower unemployment rate," but said that the proposed legislation was inconsistent with those objectives. Landry said the job-increase effect of the doubletime premium for overtime "will be slight at best. But the cost-increase and stimulus-to-automate effects could be considerable." With regard to the proposed extension of minimum wage coverage, he said, "Congress, by passing a law, can no more make a person's labor worth $1 or $1.15 or $1.25 an hour than it can make wheat worth so much per bushel." He also said: "Each time the minimum is extended to cover additional job classifications, thousands of people are denied job opportunities. This results from the fact that the minimum wage rates together with the costs of fringe benefits exceed the economic value of the workers with lowest productivity."

W.P. Gullander of the National Assn. of Manufacturers (NAM) said the Administration's proposals "would have the effect opposite to what is needed. They would place impediments in the way of further economic growth. They would make it most difficult to hold the line against price increases. They would set up higher barriers to the creation of employment opportunities for young and inexperienced workers and for the unskilled... Finally, the cost increases resulting from these proposals would create greater problems in recapturing, through exports, American dollars which have gone abroad..."

June 29 -- Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, supported the proposal to extend minimum wage protection to 4.6 million additional workers. However, Mitchell -- who also spoke in behalf of several other Negro leaders, including the Reverend Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality -- said this would be "only a first step," and he urged extension of minimum wage coverage to domestic and farm workers and eventually to "every single American employed in a significant economic unit." He also called for an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour, saying even this would be a "modest" figure.

July 1 -- Sidney Zagri of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters supported "all of the President's proposals to extend coverage and improve the maximum hours standards of the (FLSA)." However, he urged amendment of the bill to "remove all overtime exemptions for workers engaged in agricultural processing." Zagri said, "The exemptions adversely affect the very workers who need protection the most. Workers processing agricultural commodities earn some of the lowest wages in the United States." He said removal of the exemptions would be "a mighty shot in battling poverty."

July 9 -- R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of United States Steel Corp., opposed HR 8259 on behalf of 49 steel companies. Cooper said operating methods in the steel industry "make a certain amount of overtime work unavoidable," even though "overtime is avoided wherever possible...." He said "it seems abundantly clear to us that increasing the penalty rate for overtime would not increase steel worker employment," and "would not have any real bearing on (employment problems), except to increase cost." Cooper said, "This legislation would increase costs and impair the ability of American industry to compete with foreign producers and provide employment opportunities."

July 14 -- Rev. Samuel A. Snyder, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., said the minimum wage should be extended to agricultural workers because "These are the workers upon whom the 'ups and downs' (instability) of employment fall with most devastating economic consequence."

July 15 -- J. Banks Young, Washington representative of the National Cotton Council, said that in one important area of the cotton belt labor costs alone of hand weeding and hand picking a bale of cotton would exceed the gross value received by the farmer for the bale if farm workers were given a $1.25 minimum wage. "Hardest hit would be the medium size cotton farmers whose production is not large enough to afford a mechanical cotton picker," he said.

Andrew Hawkins, a representative of the Mississippi Freedom Labor Party, said that Negro farm workers in Mississippi made from 30 to 60 cents an hour, lived in primitive houses and were constantly in debt to their employers. He said the working conditions on the plantation of Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) were so slave-like that Negro sharecroppers had to make "moonshine" to earn enough money to live.

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION. The Subcommittee Aug. 4 approved a clean bill (HR 10275) extending minimum wage protection to approximately 7.9 million additional employees, establishing a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour for certain agricultural workers and increasing the nonfarm minimum wage in stages to $1.75. The Subcommittee voted 8-1 to approve the measure, with Rep. Dave Martin (R Neb.) casting the lone dissenting vote.

Changes from Administration Bill. As approved by the Subcommittee, HR 10275 embodied the following major changes from the proposals submitted by the Administration:

Coverage. Extended minimum wage coverage to approximately 7.9 million additional employees, 3.3 million more than the Administration bill. Included were about 1.3 million farm workers (not covered by the Administration bill) whose wages were to be set at a minimum of $1.15 an hour on July 1, 1966, and increase to $1.25 on July 1, 1968.

Provided overtime coverage for approximately five million additional employees not currently covered, about 400,000 more than proposed by the Administration. (Agricultural workers, as under the Administration bill, were not brought under overtime protection.) Stipulated that new overtime coverage would begin on July 1, 1967, with time-and-a-half pay for all hours worked over 44 a week. Further reduced the overtime cutoff in annual steps to 40 hours beginning July 1, 1969. (See double overtime below.)

To the Administration proposal to extend coverage to retail and service industry employees in establishments with annual gross sales of $250,000 or more (instead of the current $1 million), the Subcommittee added a provision covering workers in stores with a volume exceeding $150,000 (instead of the current $250,000) if they were part of a chain whose aggregate annual sales exceeded $250,000.

Minimum Wage. Whereas the Administration bill had contained no minimum wage increase, the Subcommittee approved a rise in the existing $1.25-an-hour rate for non-farm workers in three annual steps to $1.75 on July 1, 1968. For newly covered non-farm workers, the minimum would start at $1 an hour on Jan. 1, 1966, and increase by steps to $1.75 on July 1, 1970.

Double Overtime. The Subcommittee rejected the Administration's request for doubletime, rather than time-and-a-half, pay for overtime work as an incentive to hire more workers.

COMMITTEE ACTION. The full Education and Labor Committee Aug. 25 reported a clean bill (HR 10518 -- H Rept 871) which made minor and technical changes from the Subcommittee version but did not substantially alter the number of new employees to whom minimum wage and overtime coverage was extended. (Throughout the remainder of the session, HR 10518 was termed the "Roosevelt bill" in behalf of its sponsor, Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.).)

Majority Views. The report said there was "a great need for extending the present coverage of the (Fair Labor Standards) Act to large groups of workers whose earnings ...are unjustifiably and disproportionately low." It said: "Among family heads employed in industries generally covered by the Act, only 5 to 10 percent had annual incomes under $3,000 in 1963. The figure is 8 to 14 percent in industries where there is partial coverage... But in industries where there is little or no coverage, the proportions jumped to 33 and 49 percent, respectively.... It is a shocking fact that demands immediate remedy that 40 percent of all children living in poverty were in families where there was a worker who had a full-time job throughout the year."

The report said the FLSA currently covered only 29.6 million of the 60 million wage and salary earners in the United States. It said an additional 17.5 million could possibly be brought within the Act's wage and hour guarantees. However, it said, many of these additional workers earned wage rates already higher than the minimum, others were in firms too small for practicable coverage, and others apparently were not engaged in interstate commerce.

The majority concluded that the "gradual increases" in the minimum wage provided by HR 10518, "approximately equal to productivity increases in recent years, can be absorbed by the national economy as easily as all previous increases..."

Minority, Other Views. Republicans William H. Ayres (Ohio), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), John M. Ashbrook (Ohio), Dave Martin (Neb.), Glenn Andrews (Ala.) and Edward J. Gurney (Fla.) said they were "convinced that HR 10518 should not be enacted in its present form. The changes the bill makes in the existing law are so sweeping, so far-reaching and so drastic that their consequences cannot be entirely foretold and may well be disastrous to important segments of our economy." They said the bill "would...almost double the President's recommendation" for coverage of additional workers, "many of them in those areas of our economy which are least able to bear the added cost burden." The Republicans added that the proposal to bring approximately 1.3 million farm workers under coverage of the law "is likely to do the farm workers it is intended to help more harm than good. It will accelerate the trend toward mechanization of farm operations and the concentration of these operations in larger holdings."

In separate views, Albert H. Quie (R Minn.), Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.), Alphonzo Bell (R Calif.) and Ogden R. Reid (R N.Y.) supported the "basic objectives" of HR 10518, but questioned whether the over-all increase in the minimum wage by 50 cents over four years, combined with the coverage of small businesses, could be justified "based on presently known facts."

In supplemental views, Rep. Dave Martin (R Neb.) called the proposed minimum wage increase to $1.75 an hour "excessive and dangerous," and said the increase should not go beyond $1.50. He said the provision to establish a minimum wage for agricultural workers was "a completely new concept as they are not engaged in interstate commerce." He said the provision would be difficult to enforce and would "further accelerate the movement off of the farm," and that it was "unfair and unrealistic to set one standard of coverage for those in the retail field and in service industries and a different standard for those in agriculture."

Glenn Andrews (R Ala.) opposed HR 10518 "on the basis of discrimination against low-income states." He said, "Variations in income make a uniform wage law throughout the nation unfair to low-income states.... I despair of a war on poverty which must groom the unskilled, the uneducated and unproductive to be accepted into employment in my area at $1.75 an hour."

FLOOR ACTION DEFERRED

The Democratic majority on the House Education and Labor Committee in an Oct. 7 caucus agreed to postpone until 1966 action on HR 10518 or any alternate proposals. Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) said the Democrats had decided to withhold action on the measure because chances were slim that such controversial legislation could be passed so late in the session without dismembering amendments. Powell said that the Democratic leadership had told him Oct. 6 that only about 100 of the 292 House Democrats favored 1965 action on HR 10518. A committee spokesman Oct. 13 told Congressional Quarterly that the committee bill was dead for the 89th Congress and that the Committee would be open to new proposals in 1966.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

Congress in 1965 authorized increases of $175 million for Small Business Administration (SBA) programs. The increases were authorized in the following four bills:

An Administration-backed bill to provide additional SBA assistance for disaster victims (S 1796 -- PL 89-59) increased the SBA's revolving fund by $50 million -- from $1,666,000,000 to $1,716,000,000.

A $5 million increase in the SBA revolving fund was authorized in July in Section 316 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117). The increase to $1,721,000,000 was to provide initial capital for the lease guarantee program authorized in the Act.

Congress in July also authorized a $120 million increase in the limitation on SBA loans to small business investment companies (SBICs) and to state and local development companies (HR 7847 -- PL 89-78). The increase was from $341 million to $461 million.

To cover the SBIC increase, Congress in October (S 2542 -- PL 89-334) authorized a $120 million increase in the SBA's revolving loan fund -- from $1,721,000,000 to $1,841,000,000.

Congress also permitted cancelation of some SBA loans in disaster areas when it enacted a relief bill (HR 11539 -- PL 89-339) for three southeastern states that were damaged by Hurricane Betsy. Separate appropriations for these activities were authorized.

Natural disasters that occurred in 1965 so depleted the SBA's funds that on Oct. 12 the agency suspended applications for direct loans to small businesses. Since 1962 funds for disaster loans had been merged with those for business loans. Fiscal 1965 set a record for the number of disaster loans (4,207) and the amount loaned ($93.5 million), and the amount was expected to more than double in fiscal 1966 (to $220.8 million), necessitating further increases in SBA's lending authority.

In 1965 Congress appropriated $310 million for SBA's revolving fund.

Background

The Small Business Act of 1953 (PL 83-163) created the SBA for a two-year trial period ending June 30, 1955. The act authorized $275 million for a revolving fund; $150 million was for loans to small businesses that could not get reasonable credit elsewhere, $100 million was to help small businesses finance the procurement of Government contracts, and $25 million was for loans to individuals or businesses of any size damaged by natural disasters. (Congress and the Nation p. 362-63; 1953 Almanac p. 428)

Congress in 1958 made the SBA a permanent federal agency (PL 85-536), with a revolving fund of $650 million. Seven further increases raised the fund to $1,666,000,000 by the end of 1962. (1962 Almanac p. 572)

Funds to help get Government contracts were reduced to $25 million in 1958 and in 1961 they were merged with business loans in one authorization. In the 1962 law, funds for disaster loans also were merged with the other two activities. The function of disaster loans was increased several times: in the 1961 Housing Act (PL 87-70), loans were authorized for firms that were forced to relocate by urban renewal or other federally aided construction programs; in 1964, after the Great Lakes fishing industry suffered from the discovery of botulism in commercially sold fish, disasters were redefined to include disease and toxicity; in the same year, in reaction to a serious earthquake in Alaska and flood damage on the West Coast, Congress made the maximum maturity on loans to victims in Alaska, California and Washington 30 years instead of 20. (1964 Almanac p. 437)

A new activity for the SBA was authorized in the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (PL 85-699). It authorized the SBA to charter companies to provide equity capital to small businesses and to make loans to small business investment companies (SBICs). The program began with a $250 million authorization to the SBA revolving fund and was increased to $341 million in 1962. Amendments to the program were enacted in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 593)

1965 Legislation

DISASTER LOANS. S 1796 (PL 89-59) was enacted without opposition in Congress as a stop-gap measure to meet emergency needs for disaster loans. It:

Increased the SBA revolving fund by $50 million, bringing the total SBA authorization to $1,716,000,000, of which $1,375,000,000 was reserved for business and disaster loans. SBA was expected to increase its set-aside for disaster loans to $250 million.

Increased the maximum maturity of disaster loans from 20 years to 30 years.

Gave the SBA Administrator discretion to suspend for up to five years payments on principal and interest on disaster loans to homeowners and small businessmen afflicted by natural disasters and to extend the maturity of 20-year loans for up to five years.

Required the SBA, at the request of a participating lending institution when payment of principal or interest had been suspended, to purchase, or make payments on, loans held by the institution if necessary to avoid default. The borrower was to repay the SBA eventually.

S 1796 was reported May 6 by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 177) and passed by voice vote of the Senate May 7. It was reported May 19 by the House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 354), passed by voice vote of the House June 21 and signed into law June 30.

LEASE GUARANTEES. Section 316 of the Housing and Urban Development Act (PL 89-117) added a new title to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. It permitted the SBA to guarantee rental payments on leases of small businesses that were eligible for SBA loans because they were displaced by urban renewal or other construction or were covered by Title IV of the anti-poverty law. (1964 Almanac p. 212) A separate revolving fund for the program was established, and $5 million was transferred from the regular SBA revolving fund to the new fund as initial capital. To compensate, SBA's total authority was increased by $5 million, to $1,721,000,000. Fees from the guarantees were expected eventually to permit reimbursement of the regular SBA fund. (See story p. 358)

INVESTMENT COMPANIES. A $120-million increase in available SBA loans to small business investment companies (SBICs) and state and local development companies was signed into law July 21 (HR 7847 -- PL 89-78). The increase was requested because loans and commitments from the SBA revolving fund were estimated to exceed the current $341-million statutory limit by mid-June. By June 30, 1966, they were expected to reach the $461-million limit set by HR 7847. The bill passed the House June 10 and the Senate July 7 by voice votes, without opposition.

The increased authorization for loans to SBICs required a $120-million increase in the SBA's revolving fund. S 2542, increasing the fund from $1,721,000,000 to $1,841,000,000, was passed by the Senate Oct. 1 and the House Oct. 21 without controversy. It was signed into law (PL 89-334) Nov. 8.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES. After Hurricane Betsy inflicted heavy damage on Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, Congress enacted HR 11539 (PL 89-339) which, among other things, provided special SBA disaster loan aid to the area until Jan. 1, 1967. The bill:

Directed SBA, at the borrower's option, on part of any disaster loan exceeding $500 to cancel up to $1,800 of the loan or waive interest for three years. The property loss must not have been covered by insurance.

Authorized disaster loans to private schools and colleges in the affected areas and the waiver of interest and deferral of principal payments for the first three years of the loan. The existing requirement that private financing be sought first was waived.

The bill authorized appropriations of $70 million to provide all aid authorized in the bill and Congress appropriated $35 million before adjourning. (See story on disaster bills, p. 676)

UNION OFFICIAL BONDING

HR 5883 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 182) March 17, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote May 27.
- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 698) Sept. 9.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 14.

PL 89-216 -- Signed into law Sept. 29.

Congress in 1965 passed an Administration-backed bill (HR 5883) amending provisions of the 1959 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin Act) which had required union officials handling union funds and property to be bonded for faithful performance of duties in the handling of the money and property.

Instead of requiring a "faithful performance" bond, HR 5883 substituted a requirement that the officials be bonded to protect the union only against loss through the fraud or dishonesty of the official. Sponsors of the bill said that because bonding for "faithful performance" was actually a new concept, and it was not absolutely clear what kind of losses the bonding companies would be liable for under that term, the companies had set their rates higher than for other types of bonding. By substituting a more familiar type of bonding covering only acts of fraud or dishonesty, they said, HR 5883 would afford union members substantially the same protection against misappropriation of funds at a cost approximately 25 percent less, thus saving unions a substantial amount of money in bonding fees.

Critics of the bill, led by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.), who was a sponsor of the original 1959 legislation, contended that the change in bonding requirements would greatly reduce the protection afforded union members against loss of funds by union officials. They argued that, if the bonds covered only fraud and dishonesty, the union would be able to get payment from the bonding company for losses only in cases of fraud or dishonesty on the part of the bonded official. Acts of carelessness and negligence -- for example, leaving union money carelessly in a desk drawer from which it was then stolen by some intruder -- would not be covered by the bonds, and the bonding company would therefore not be liable for the loss. However, they said, "faithful performance" bonds would protect the union against such acts.

Administration officials and Congressional sponsors of HR 5883 for the most part conceded that acts of carelessness and negligence would not be covered by fraud-and-dishonesty bonds. But they said that there was considerable legal doubt as to whether such acts were actually covered by the more expensive "faithful performance" bonds. Moreover, they said, the real danger to union funds was from fraud and dishonesty, not carelessness and negligence. Therefore, they argued, allowing the use of bonds that protected only against fraud and dishonesty would safeguard union funds against the major dangers while permitting a substantial reduction in annual union costs for bonding fees.

The changes made by HR 5883 made the general bonding requirements for union officials handling union money and property the same as applied to persons handling union welfare and pension plan funds. Amendments in 1962 to the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act of 1958 required fraud-and-dishonesty bonds for persons administering union welfare and pension plans. Sponsors of HR 5883 said that if fraud-and-dishonesty bonds were considered adequate to protect the often highly affluent welfare and pension funds, there was no reason not to consider them adequate to protect other types of union funds and property.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 5883:

Required union officials handling union funds and property to obtain bonding that would protect the union against loss due to acts of fraud or dishonesty on the part of the official, directly or through connivance with others. Eliminated the requirement that the official be bonded for "faithful discharge of his duties." (The bill did not change existing provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 which set the amount of the bond for each official at 10 percent of the funds handled by him in the year preceding the one for which he was being bonded, up to a maximum of $500,000 on the amount of the bond.)

Authorized the Secretary of Labor to exempt unions from the requirement that they obtain their bonding only from surety companies on a Treasury list of approved companies, if, in the Secretary's opinion, the union had made other bonding arrangements which would provide the protection sought by the bonding requirement; but made clear that this provision was not intended to sanction self-insurance on the part of unions.

Required any surety companies issuing the bonds required above, or similar bonds under the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, to file annual reports with the Secretary of Labor describing premiums, claims paid, expenses and related information; and provided that such reports would be made available for public inspection and examination.

BACKGROUND. The 1959 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, an omnibus labor anti-corruption bill, contained numerous provisions to prevent misappropriation of general union funds by labor officials, including bonding requirements. (1959 Almanac p. 156) The 1958 Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, amended in 1962, was intended to ensure honest management of union welfare and pension funds. (1958 Almanac p. 200; 1962 Almanac p. 521) *(Continued on next page)*

HOUSE ACTION. The House Education and Labor Committee March 17, 1965, reported HR 5883 (H Rept 182). The Labor Department endorsed the measure. Reps. Griffin (R Mich.), Ashbrook (R Ohio), Martin (R Neb.), Findley (R Ill.), and Andrews (R Ala.) filed minority views opposing the bill on grounds that substituting fraud-and-dishonesty bonds for the previously required "faithful performance" bonds would remove the protection which they said was provided by "faithful performance" bonds, against losses resulting from negligence, carelessness, omission or ignorance on the part of union officials, and would provide protection only against losses resulting from fraud or dishonesty.

The House passed HR 5883 May 27 by voice vote after rejecting, also by voice vote, an amendment by Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) to require bonding that would protect union funds against loss for any reason.

In floor debate, Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) said there was "no reason why officers and other representatives of labor organizations who handle funds other than those of welfare and pension plans should be bonded differently from those who handle such funds." He said there was "no justification for requiring an expensive 25 percent surcharge for 'faithful performance of duty' bonds" when the extra charge "fails to secure any defined increase in protection as intended under the present Act." James Roosevelt (D Calif.) added that 122 national and international unions, six affiliated departments of the AFL-CIO, and the Surety Assn. of America had reported that "not a single faithful discharge claim had been filed."

In opposition, Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) contended that "a vote for this bill will be a vote against the rank and file union members; it will be a vote against the protection they have now under the 1959 Act." He said, "Most of the pressure for this bill has come from the Teamsters Union. There may be lip service support coming from some of the other unions, but they do not seem to be so interested in it. I have not received any particular pressures from companies."

SENATE ACTION. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Sept. 9 reported HR 5883 (S Rept 698) without amendments, and the Senate by voice vote Sept. 14 passed the bill, completing Congressional action.

Communist Union Officials

In a related development, the Supreme Court June 7, 1965, struck down the section of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act which made it illegal for a Communist to serve as a union officer (U.S. v. Brown). The Court ruled that the provision "is void as a bill of attainder." Chief Justice Earl Warren, for the majority, said the Constitution barred bills of attainder as "trial by legislature." Bills of attainder were enacted by the British Parliament in the 16th to 18th centuries against persons threatening to overthrow the government.

In dissent, Justices Byron R. White, Tom C. Clark, John Marshall Harlan, and Potter Stewart said the law was not a bill of attainder because it involved regulation instead of punishment.

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

The President's Committee on Corporate Pension Funds and Other Private Retirement and Welfare Programs Jan. 31 recommended tightening of the tax laws to require fuller funding of private pension plans and minimum standards giving employees pension rights even though they may leave a company (this is called "vesting"). The Committee, appointed by President Kennedy in 1962, was chaired by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and included the Secretaries of Treasury and Health, Education and Welfare, the chairmen of the Federal Reserve Board, Council of Economic Advisers and Securities and Exchange Commission and the director of the Budget Bureau. The Committee's report was submitted to the President.

No legislation was submitted to Congress on the subject and the Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over tax matters, took no action. The report was widely criticized in the business community.

According to the report, private pension plans covered about 25 million workers, or half those employed in private nonfarm enterprises, and by 1980 were expected to cover 60 percent. The report said plans currently were paying almost $2,750,000,000 annually to some 2.5 million retired workers.

Under existing tax laws, employers could take tax deductions for payments into pension funds and the income earned through investments by the fund was not taxed until it was distributed as benefits to employees. The President's Committee recommended that the law require larger payments into the funds to meet commitments promised to workers. It also proposed that, to qualify for tax deductions, plans must provide a minimum amount of vesting for employees.

Pensions for the Self-Employed. A report issued June 3 by the Subcommittee on Employment and Retirement Incomes of the Special Senate Committee on Aging recommended amendment of the 1962 Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act (PL 87-792). The report said testimony at hearings March 4, 5 and 10, 1965, indicated that only 15,000 persons were covered by the Act, compared to 7 million self-employed who could be covered. "The least progress in providing private pension coverage," the report said, "has been made in businesses with the fewest employees, most of which are owned and managed" by self-employed persons. Included in this definition were doctors, lawyers and other professionals.

The 1962 Act gave self-employed persons a tax-deduction of 50 percent of contributions made to their own retirement plans. Contributions were limited to the lesser of 10 percent of earned income or $2,500. (1962 Almanac p. 531) The 1965 Subcommittee report recommended 100 percent tax deductions and removal of the contribution limit, so long as the employer gave comparable retirement benefits to his employees. These changes would encourage more employers to set up retirement systems, the report said. They were incorporated in a bill (HR 10) introduced by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) and endorsed by the American Bar and Medical Assns. Keogh sponsored the 1962 law.

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS DEFICIT REDUCED DURING 1965

The U.S. balance of payments, in deficit since 1957, showed a substantial movement toward equilibrium in 1965. On a regular transactions basis, the U.S. deficit was down to $1.3 billion -- smallest deficit since a surplus in 1957 and less than half the $2.8 billion deficit of 1964. (See box)

In considerable part, the improvement in the U.S. payments account was attributable to Administration efforts to keep dollars at home, repatriate liquid funds held abroad and attract foreign capital to the United States. The program was announced by President Johnson Feb. 10 in a special Balance-of-Payments Message to Congress. (For details, see below) The effects of the program more than offset a $1.9 billion decline in the U.S. trade surplus -- from $6.7 billion to $4.8 billion, a rise in the tourist deficit (excess of U.S. overseas tourist expenditures and costs of fares abroad over similar foreign expenditures on tourism in the United States) from $1.6 billion to $1.8 billion, an increase of approximately $1 billion in direct overseas investment, and British liquidation of some $500 million in U.S. long-term assets.

The thrust of the Administration program was aimed at capital outflows, which rose by nearly half (48 percent) in 1964 to a level of $6.4 billion (compared to $4.3 billion in 1963). To stem the flow of dollars abroad, the President called on businessmen and bankers to exercise "voluntary restraint" in overseas lending and investment operations. Widespread compliance, particularly by bankers, held 1965 outflows to a level estimated by the Commerce Department at $3.6 billion, about $2.9 billion below the actual performance of 1964.

In other key features of his program, the President proposed further reductions of U.S. Government expenditures abroad and outlined a legislative program which included proposals to extend and expand the 1964 Interest Equalization Tax, continue authority of U.S. banks to pay higher rates of interest on time deposits (short-term investments) of foreign governments than on domestic deposits, reduce the amount of duty-free purchases permitted tourists returning from abroad, and provide antitrust exemptions for bankers who cooperated to cut down on overseas dollar movements. (Each of these measures was enacted during the 1st Session of the 89th Congress, but all were implemented too late in 1965 to determine their actual balance-of-payments effects.)

Early in 1965, response to the President's program indicated that the deficit might be eliminated altogether within the year. Bank loans declined rapidly, large amounts of short-term capital were repatriated and a declining U.S. trade surplus improved with the February settlement of an Atlantic and Gulf coast dock strike. For the first quarter as a whole, the deficit fell to a seasonally adjusted $647 million, down substantially from the $1.5 billion deficit of fourth quarter 1964. These trends continued during the second quarter, bringing the U.S. account to a seasonally adjusted surplus of $267 million -- the first quarterly surplus since 1957.

During the second half of the year, however, the balance turned adverse as repatriations were completed and exports leveled off. Seasonally adjusted deficits for the third and fourth quarters were, respectively, $531 million and $388 million -- levels that would have been far higher except for a further tightening of overseas bank lending and large cuts in direct overseas investment.

Balance-of-Payments Figures

The United States had a balance-of-payments deficit in every year after 1949 except for 1957 when a small surplus was achieved.

(in millions)

Year	Balance on: Over-all Transactions Basis[1]	Official Settlements Basis[2]	Change in U.S. Gold Stock
1946	$ 1,261		$ 623
1947	4,567		2,162
1948	1,005		1,530
1949	175		164
1950	-3,580		-1,743
1951	- 305		53
1952	-1,046		379
1953	-2,152		-1,161
1954	-1,550		- 298
1955	-1,145		- 41
1956	- 935		306
1957	520		798
1958	-3,529		-2,275
1959	-3,743		-1,075
1960	-3,881	$-3,592	-1,702
1961	-2,370	-1,287	- 857
1962	-2,203	-2,241	- 890
1963	-2,670	-1,990	- 461
1964	-2,798	-1,256	- 125
1965	-1,299[3]	-1,382[3]	-1,665[3]

[1] *The balance in this column, on the "over-all" or liquidity accounting basis, is measured by changes in U.S. gold and other official reserve assets and in U.S. dollars held by all foreigners.*

In previous CQ Almanacs, similar figures for "regular international transactions" differ slightly from those above for the years 1959-64. This resulted from differing treatment of "special Government transactions"; beginning in 1965, this information was not provided separately in the totals prepared by the Commerce Department. (See box, 1964 Almanac p. 547)

[2] *The official settlements balance, first used by the Commerce Department in presenting 1965 figures, measures the payments balance by changes in U.S. reserve assets (gold and others) and in dollars held by official foreign agencies. It differs from the "over-all" measurement primarily by excluding changes in dollar holdings by private foreign parties. The Commerce Department had not prepared figures for the official settlements basis for years before 1960.*

[3] *Preliminary.*

Background

REFERENCES -- 1960 Almanac p. 709; 1961 Almanac p. 338; 1962 Almanac p. 511; 1963 Almanac p. 580; 1964 Almanac p. 546. See 1963 story for detailed explanation of the balance of payments.

Simply stated, the U.S. balance of payments run a deficit because, in total, the United States spends more abroad for imports, travel, investments and government outlays than the rest of the world spends here. The United States has had a deficit in every year since 1949, except for 1957 when a small surplus was achieved. The deficit means that, one way or another, the rest of the world has accumulated more claims against the United States than the U.S. has accumulated against the rest of the world. Eventually, central banks around the world (mostly in Europe) end up with the excess of dollars. The U.S. stands ready at any time to give them an ounce of gold for every $35 they have.

The balance-of-payments deficit first became a serious problem in 1958. Early in 1960 the first major attempt to deal with the deficit was outlined in a March 17 message to Congress by President Eisenhower. The message, however, was devoted largely to export expansion.

The first major balance-of-payments message was sent to Congress by President Kennedy on Feb. 6, 1961. The message proposed expanded efforts at increasing exports, improvement in Export-Import Bank facilities and a "Buy American" policy for foreign aid purchases by other nations. The message also proposed the reduction of the duty-free allowances from $500 to $100 and other measures.

In 1962, President Kennedy continued to push reductions in U.S. overseas spending, obtained enactment of the Trade Expansion Act and revised tax laws applying to American businesses and individuals overseas, and took other actions.

Mr. Kennedy July 18, 1963, sent Congress his second special payments message, in which he requested the Interest Equalization Tax. He indicated that the Administration hoped to achieve a near or complete balance in international transactions by 1965. He also outlined other efforts, including such familiar measures as export expansion and reduced Government outlays abroad.

Details, Results of 1965 Action

Buoyed by large capital outflows, the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit rose to $1.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1964 -- the highest level since the third quarter of 1950, when the nation mobilized for the Korean War. Capital outflows continued to expand through early 1965, threatening an unprecedented run on U.S. gold reserves. These conditions formed the backdrop for the President's Feb. 10 message. (See text, p. 1390)

The President's program was a mixture of Executive Branch action, legislation and voluntary cooperation by bankers and businessmen; it constituted the strongest assault on the deficit since the U.S. payments account fell from surplus at the end of the 1940s. In major features of the message, the President urged bankers and businessmen to curtail foreign loans and direct investment, announced he would issue an Executive Order extending the 1964 Interest Equalization Tax (IET) to cover U.S. bank loans made to overseas borrowers with maturities of one to three years and proposed legislation to further extend and expand the IET, continue authority of U.S. banks to pay higher rates of interest on time deposits (short-term investments) of foreign governments than on domestic deposits, reduce the amount of duty-free purchases authorized tourists returning from abroad, and provide antitrust exemptions for bankers who cooperated to cut back dollar outflows.

Tracing improvements in the payments deficit, the President cited "solid and significant advances" since 1961. He said the four-year effort, involving both higher exports and reduced Government spending abroad, had produced gains of $3.5 billion. (The deficit was not reduced that much, however, because of a $2.5 billion increase in the level of private capital outflow since 1960.

The President added that the net result of Government balance-of-payments actions since 1960 was to reduce the over-all deficit by "only $900 million" -- from $3.9 billion in 1960 to $3 billion in 1964. (Final 1964 figures, released by the Commerce Department after the President's message, showed a somewhat lower deficit of $2.8 billion)

In an effort to achieve greater reductions in the future, the President sketched a program encompassing many activities. Government officials declined to estimate how much the over-all program might cut the deficit. Following are the major proposals:

Capital. Major focus of the President's message centered on measures to reduce the increasing overseas outflows of private U.S. capital. Mr. Johnson said he "reluctantly" proposed steps to "restrain" capital outflow, "but our balance-of-payments deficit leaves me no choice." He proposed (and announced) the following actions:

Voluntary Cooperation. In the central part of the program, the President asked that bankers and businessmen "exercise voluntary restraint" in lending money or making investments in developed nations. He said the restraint should particularly apply to short-term loans and direct investment.

In his message, President Johnson said he was directing Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon and federal banking agencies and officials to work with the nation's banks to develop a program "that will sharply limit the flow of bank loans abroad." He said he would invite a number of "leading bankers" to meet with him, Dillon and William McChesney Martin Jr., the chairman of the Federal Reserve, to discuss the problem.

To make wide-scale bank cooperation possible, the President requested Congress to exempt from the antitrust laws the voluntary actions and agreements among bankers. The President said the exemption would be for bank actions "in support of our balance-of-payments objectives." (See p. 875)

In addition, the President said he would ask a group of "leading businessmen" to meet with him and Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor to discuss voluntary methods of controlling short-term corporate lending and direct investment abroad. He said the Secretary would continue in close contact with the businessmen and request periodic reports "as the basis for appraising their contribution to our balance-of-payments targets." Mr. Johnson said businessmen would be urged to limit direct foreign investments, deposits in foreign banks and holding of foreign financial assets.

A specific program was announced Feb. 19 when the President and other Administration officials met at the White House with some 370 executives representing business and banking interests. Major features of the program included:

● A request that bankers reduce new overseas loans from the 1964 total of $2 billion to a total of $500 million in 1965. Federal Reserve Governor J.L. Robertson, who explained the program to the executives, said the Federal Reserve had set a target for outstanding credits to foreigners in 1965 of not more than 5 percent over the level of credits at the end of 1964. Robertson said that non-bank lenders, such as pension funds and insurance companies, should be subject to the same 5-percent limit.

● A request that businessmen place greater reliance on European capital markets for financing foreign subsidiaries. Commerce Secretary Connor told the executives that each of 400 to 500 businesses with overseas investments of $10 million or more would be asked to seek over-all improvements of 15 to 20 percent in enlarging its balance-of-payments surplus or reducing its deficit. Connor said such companies would be asked to submit quarterly reports describing steps taken to "achieve the improvement indicated and the reasons for shortfalls, if any."

While cutbacks in direct investment lagged because of previous commitments, the plan was immediately successful in reducing overseas loans and repatriating short-term funds held abroad.

Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler early in 1966 announced that overseas lending in 1965 amounted to $155 million, down from $2.4 billion in 1964 and about $350 million lower than the target set by the Administration's guidelines. In addition, Fowler said, some $300 million in funds held abroad by non-bank corporations were repatriated during 1965. This contrasted with an outflow of more than $900 million in 1964 and represented a $1.2 billion improvement.

Although direct investment declined sharply in the third quarter of 1965, the Commerce Department early in 1966 estimated 1965 investment outflows at $3.4 billion.

Interest Equalization Tax (IET). The President proposed and initiated broad new actions under a 1964 law, the Interest Equalization Tax (PL 88-563). In actions regarding the tax the President:

● Proposed legislation to extend the tax for a two-year period, from Dec. 31, 1965, to Dec. 31, 1967.

● Issued an Executive Order broadening the IET to cover U.S. bank loans made abroad with maturities of one to three years. (Exemptions would be made available for borrowers in underdeveloped nations.) The President's action was taken under standby authority provided by an amendment to the 1964 law sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and welcomed by the Administration. Bank lending of one to three years was not covered under existing law.

● Proposed an amendment to the IET to broaden its scope to cover the purchase by Americans of foreign securities with a maturity period of one to three years. As in the case of the original IET, the levy was to be retroactive and apply to purchase agreements beginning Feb. 11, the date of the message. As passed in 1964, the IET did not impose a tax for securities maturing in less than three years. This amendment was necessary to make the act consistent following the extension of its provisions to one to three year bank loans (above).

Congress approved the Administration's IET proposals Sept. 20 (HR 4750 -- PL 89-243) with an amendment limiting extension of the levy for 19 months rather than the 24 months requested by the Administration. (For separate story see p. 870)

Government Expenditures. Mr. Johnson said the Government would intensify efforts to reduce U.S. dollar outlays abroad. He said that foreign aid and defense officials had been directed to send dollar assistance abroad only if the aid could not be sent in the form of U.S. goods and services. All officials were instructed to cut overseas dollars expenses "to the bone." The Defense Department also was instructed to step up its efforts to reduce many types of overseas spending by cutting staffs, streamlining support of operations and encouraging other nations to buy more equipment in the United States.

Foreign Travel. President Johnson requested that legislation be enacted to reduce from $100 to $50 the amount of purchases made abroad that returning U.S. residents could bring into the country duty-free. The $100 duty-free exemption, which was provided by a 1961 law and extended in 1963 to help cut the payments deficit, was scheduled to expire June 30. The 1961 law had reduced the exemption from $500. (1963 Almanac, p. 519)

The President also requested that the $50 exemption be based on retail rather than wholesale prices (as provided in existing law) and asked that Congress limit the exemption to goods which returning travelers brought with them rather than shipped or mailed.

The President also called on the U.S. tourist industry to launch a "See the U.S.A." program designed to bring foreign tourists to the United States and encourage greater domestic travel by U.S. citizens. The President's message did not contain a controversial proposal, that was under Administration consideration, to impose a tax of about $100 on each American tourist going abroad.

Congress approved most of the legislative requests in this category in HR 8147 (PL 89-62), a bill enacted June 30 only hours before the temporary allowances expired. In its final version, however, HR 8147 provided for a permanent allowance of $100 retail, significantly above the $50 retail level sought by the Administration. (For story, see p. 872)

Commerce Department officials early in 1966 announced that the tourist deficit had increased by $200 million during 1965 to a level of $1.8 billion. (The deficit was defined as the excess of U.S. tourist expenditures and costs of fares abroad over similar foreign expenditures on tourism in the United States.) Officials attributed the larger deficit to an increase in the number of Americans going abroad and noted that the deficit would have been greater without the tighter allowances provided by HR 8147.

Foreign Investment. Mr. Johnson said he would propose tax legislation to encourage foreign investment in U.S. corporate securities. A bill (HR 5916) providing for tax reduction on foreign business income accumulated in the United States (including dividends, interest and capital gains) was submitted by the Treasury March 8, but the measure did not receive action during 1965.

The President also called for extension of authority for domestic banks to pay higher interest rates on time deposits (short-term investments) of foreign governments than on domestic deposits. This request was granted in HR 5306 (PL 89-79), approved by Congress July 7. (See p. 876)

Exports and Competition. Mr. Johnson urged business and labor to avoid "unwarranted price and wage increases" that would make U.S. goods uncompetitive in world trade and thereby reduce the nation's current surplus of exports over imports. "Unless American busi-

ness and labor hew to the Government's price-wage guideposts, we will run grave risks of losing our competitive advantage," he said. The guideposts, devised by the President's Council of Economic Advisers in 1962, provided that wage increases should not exceed the national trend in productivity and prices should increase or decrease depending on whether a particular industry's productivity was growing less or more rapidly than the national trend. Mr. Johnson said there were "recent instances" of both wage increases and the absence of price cuts in violation of the guidelines. Both business and industry had criticized the guidelines, and spokesmen for many unions and companies had said they would be ignored.

The President also urged Congress to approve a $13 million Budget request for the nation's export expansion program in fiscal 1966. A total of $10.8 million was provided for that purpose in the State-Justice-Commerce Departments' fiscal 1966 appropriations bill (HR 8639) approved Aug. 24. (See p. 217)

GOLD TRANSACTIONS. During the 1950-64 period, considerably less than half the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit resulted in gold loss; however, it appeared in early 1965 that this trend might change when in the month of January alone the U.S. gold stock declined by $300 million -- more than twice the net decline of $125 million in all of 1964. Net gold sales by the end of 1965 totaled almost $1.7 billion, of which $259 million represented a gold payment to the International Monetary Fund in connection with an increase in U.S. drawing rights on the Fund, and $118 million represented sales to domestic industrial users. Of the remaining $1.3 billion in gold sales, $1.1 billion occurred during the first half of the year and the remainder during the second half. The $1.7 billion sale of gold was the largest since 1960. (See box p. 865)

In reviewing these developments early in 1966, Treasury Secretary Fowler said the decline in gold sales throughout 1965, along with "some strengthening" of the dollar in foreign exchange markets, "suggests a healthy state of foreign confidence in the dollar." (Congress Feb. 18 approved a bill (HR 3918) making available more of the U.S. gold stock to meet foreign demands. See p. 879)

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, International Finance Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 9-25, May 17, Aug. 3-18 on the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit and the President's program for combatting it.

TESTIMONY -- March 9 -- Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon said that "a swelling tide of private capital outflows joined with other, more special factors in carrying our deficit on regular transactions to a fourth quarter annual rate of $5.8 billion."

Dillon called for full implementation of the President's balance-of-payments program to "assure the rapid and substantial improvement that is required." He said that the deficit could be cut in half during 1965 and eliminated in 1966 under full implementation of the President's program.

Dillon outlined special deficit-reducing programs the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations had undertaken since 1960, including reduction in Government outlays overseas, elimination of the attraction of "foreign tax havens" for private U.S. capital and establishment of the interest equalization tax. In conjunction with the reduction of overseas outlays, the Treasury Secretary pointed out that a program of making offsetting sales of U.S. military equipment to nations where large contingents of U.S. forces were deployed, had met with "striking" success. He said cash receipts from sales of military equipment had risen from $300 million in 1960 to over $1 billion in each of the years 1962-64. "The net effect of these various programs," Dillon said, "has been to reduce our actual self-defense dollar outlays abroad from over $2.7 billion in 1960 to a little over $1.6 billion in 1964."

Dillon cautioned that a further outflow of dollars into foreign hands would probably mean their prompt conversion into gold.

David E. Bell, administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID), said that "80 percent of the AID's expenditures last year represented not dollars going abroad, but steel, machinery, fertilizer and other goods and services purchased in the United States." Bell said that a cut in AID appropriations under these circumstances "would primarily reduce U.S. exports, and would have only a very small effect on the balance-of-payments."

March 10 -- William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, praised the President's plan to ease the payments deficit, but expressed doubt that voluntary restraint alone on the part of the banking community could erase the entire deficit. "...Even if the program of voluntary cooperation achieves the greatest possible degree of success," Martin said, "we cannot think of it as a permanent institution. This program can serve as a dyke for a period of time, but still farther ahead we have to look for a more basic adjustment of our international payments balance." The chairman said it might become necessary to use some form of monetary controls, and to apply "further restraint" in military spending, economic aid, and tourism.

March 11 -- Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor disputed the interpretation of some businessmen that the Administration's balance-of-payments program was focused primarily on the direct overseas investments of U.S. corporations. While the Administration hoped to see a "slowing down" of direct investment, particularly in the "marginal" category, the Secretary said, such paring should come only when "it makes business sense."

Direct overseas investment, Connor said, accounted for only about one-third of total U.S. capital outflow in 1964. He said the return flow of income exceeded that investment by some $1.3 billion -- "...the equivalent of about 14 percent of the value of all our exports."

March 18 -- Economist Walter S. Salant of the Brookings Institution contended that the broad forces of the world market had all but solved the U.S. balance-of-payments problem. Salant said the payments position of Western European nations had been weakened by a price and wage structure which had risen faster than that in the United States, giving U.S. exports a price advantage in world competition. Salant added that the higher rate of economic growth in Western European countries had further weakened their payments position by increasing the demand for exports. A failure to recognize these factors, Salant said, had "resulted in uncalled for alarm in the last few months, a United States posture absurdly lacking confidence, and a weakening of confidence in the whole international monetary system."

The present method of accounting for the balance-of-payments, Salant argued, had exaggerated the U.S. deficit because it did not count non-governmental foreign

funds transferred to U.S. banks as receipts although it listed them as payments when withdrawn from the United States. He said a more accurate system of determining the U.S. balance would have revealed a payments deficit of only $1 billion to $1.3 billion in fiscal 1964 rather than the $3 billion calculated under the existing formula.

March 25 -- Charls E. Walker, executive vice president of the American Bankers Association (ABA), said that while the President's balance-of-payments program would not "provide a long-run answer" to the payments deficit, it did promise "quick and dramatic results, some of which are already evident." The ABA, Walker said, had determined "three indispensable ingredients" as essential to a permanent solution of the deficit problem. These, he said, were wage-price stability, "a further reduction in the degree of ease in domestic credit markets," and additional cuts in overseas spending on foreign aid and defense. Walker said only slight increases in long-term interest rates would be necessary to tighten domestic credit sufficiently.

Aug. 5 -- Federal Reserve Governor J.L. Robertson said the voluntary restraint program has been "outstandingly successful" and that the reduction of foreign credit alone had equaled the entire second-quarter improvement in the U.S. payments position. Robertson said the only "disquieting" aspect of the voluntary restraint program was that it could "not be expected to work smoothly except on a temporary basis."

Richard C. Fenton, president of Pfizer International, said the purpose of the voluntary restraint program was to curb the outflow of dollars and not to limit direct foreign investment.

O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Committee on Import-Export Policy, said the basic threat to the U.S. balance-of-payments stemmed from the fact that the United States had become "noncompetitive" in its trade with other countries. Strackbein urged that the United States maintain some of its tariffs to lessen the growing influx of free world imports.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Alternate Accounting System. Administration officials in 1965 expressed interest in a second accounting system for balance-of-payments statistics which treated private dollars held in the United States by foreigners as a capital inflow. (The existing "over-all" or "liquidity" formula -- the official Government method of measuring the nation's balance-of-payments performance - listed dollar investment abroad as payments but did not list as receipts reinvestment of these funds in short-term U.S. securities or their deposit in U.S. banks.) Officials said the proposed new accounting system would give a more realistic indication of the U.S. payments position (above).

Termed the "official settlements" balance, the new formula was recommended in an April 30 report issued by the Review Committee for Balance-of-Payments Statistics, a Government-sponsored panel headed by private economist Edward Bernstein. Under the Committee's recommendations the liquidity formula would be retained and the official settlements system adopted as an alternate accounting measure. (The Bernstein report indicated that the 1964 deficit on an official settlements basis would have been $1.5 billion, well below the $2.8 billion deficit recorded under the existing formula.)

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee, Aug. 2 called for adoption of Bernstein's recommendations. The Budget Bureau Aug. 27 announced that the Government would begin publishing U.S. balance-of-payments statistics under both formulas; however, the liquidity formula was to remain the only official measure pending further study of the new system. (Funds to begin the study in 1965 were subsequently denied during consideration of the general supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 11588). (See story p. 182).

Voluntary Restraints Broadened. President Johnson's Cabinet Committee on Balance-of-Payments, a group made up of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, and other high Administration officials, Dec. 6 announced an extension and tightening of the Administration's program for voluntary restraints on private capital outflows. The Committee said the objective of the program was to bring the U.S. balance-of-payments into equilibrium (a surplus or deficit no greater than $250 million) during 1966. (Treasury Secretary Fowler Feb. 14, 1966, expressed doubt that the goal could be reached, however, if foreign exchange costs of U.S. involvement in Viet Nam increased over levels projected in Budget estimates for fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967.)

In its major features, the new program:

- Requested bankers to limit new overseas lending to a level only slightly above the 1965 ceiling (5 percent over the amount of such loans outstanding at the end of 1964). The program was to permit a 1-percent increase for each quarter of the year, culminating in a fourth quarter ceiling of 9 percent.
- Urged an additional 400 corporations to join the 500 corporate participants in the voluntary program, in an effort to increase net business contributions to balance-of-payments solvency by a total of $3.4 billion over 1965. The bulk of the total, some $2.4 billion, was to come from expanded exports, greater repatriations of foreign earnings, financing of foreign investment through borrowing abroad and the return of cash balances held overseas. The remaining $1 billion would come from cutbacks in direct investment outflows. To achieve these reductions, Commerce Secretary John T. Connor asked each of the corporations to limit its direct investment for the 1965-66 period to 90 percent of amounts invested during the period 1962-64. (This permitted over-all investment for 1965 and 1966 at an annual average rate about 35 percent greater than the annual average rate in the 1962-64 base period.)

Discount Rate Increase. The Federal Reserve Board Dec. 5 announced a one-half percent increase -- to 4.5 percent from 4 percent -- in its discount rate, the interest rate it charges for loans to commercial banks in the Reserve System. In a collateral move, the Board raised from 4.5 percent to 5.5 percent the ceiling on interest rates that member banks were permitted to pay on time deposits and deposit certificates. Although such adjustment of interest rates normally influence a nation's balance-of-payments performance, the Commerce Department early in 1966 forecast "comparatively minor" movements of capital in response to the higher U.S. rate structure. Officials said the higher U.S. rates were still considerably lower than comparable rates in other developed countries and that the probable effect of the rate increase would be a "slight encouragement" to U.S. lenders to keep short-term funds at home and to foreign investors to diversify their portfolios by holding U.S. assets. (For story on rate increase, see p. 877)

INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX EXTENDED FOR 19 MONTHS

HR 4750 -- Reported, amended, by the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 602) July7, 1965.

- Passed by the House by a 274-97 roll-call vote Aug. 5. (See p. 988)
- Reported, amended, by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 621) Aug. 17.
- Passed amended, by voice vote of the Senate Aug. 24.
- Conference report (H Rept 988) agreed to by voice votes of the House Sept. 16 and the Senate Sept. 20.

PL 89-243 -- Signed into law Oct. 9.

Congress in 1965 passed an amended Administration bill (HR 4750) extending for 19 months, through July 31, 1967, the tax on the purchase by Americans of certain foreign securities.

The Interest Equalization Tax (IET), as the levy was known, was scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1965. Its purpose was to stem the outflow of investment funds from the United States by making it equally as expensive for foreign borrowers to obtain capital in U.S. financial markets as it was to obtain capital from other industrial nations. President Johnson in his Feb. 10 Balance-of-Payments Message called for extension of the tax as an important part of the Administration's program to reduce the persistent U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. (For story on the President's over-all program, see p. 865)

In a related action, the President Feb. 10 issued an Executive Order extending the IET to cover U.S. bank loans made abroad with maturities of 1 to 3 years. (Standby authority to apply the levy to such loans had been added to the 1964 Act in an amendment sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and welcomed by the Administration.) The President said this action was necessary because overseas bank loans of more than one year's maturity had increased by nearly $1 billion in 1964 and threatened "materially to impair the effectiveness" of the IET. Treasury officials Feb. 10 said that a "sizable portion" of the loans "appears to have substituted, directly or indirectly, for other forms of borrowing subject to the Interest Equalization Tax."

The only major amendment to the 1964 Act provided by HR 4750 made the tax applicable to bonds with a maturity period of 1 to 3 years. The original Act taxed only purchases of bonds of more than three years maturity. This extension of the levy was believed necessary to conform to the bank loan coverage invoked by the President under his Executive Order. Government officials said the proposal would prevent certain types of lenders from moving into the 1 to 3-year maturity field.

In its other provisions, HR 4750 authorized minor exemptions from the tax designed to meet problems that had arisen since it was instituted. No change was made in the existing tax rates -- 15 percent of the purchase price on new and existing stock issued and 1.05 to 15 percent on bonds and notes, depending upon maturity period. In a second Executive action regarding the tax, President Johnson in his Feb. 10 Balance-of-Payments Message announced that all new securities issued or guaranteed by the Japanese Government would be exempted up to a total of $100 million annually.

Provisions

As signed into law, HR 4750, The Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1965, contained the following major provisions:

Extended the Interest Equalization Tax for 19 months from Dec. 31, 1965, through July 31, 1967.

Broadened the scope of the tax to cover the purchase of foreign bonds with a maturity period of 1 to 3 years. Provided, with minor exceptions, that the tax on bonds in this category would apply retroactively to issues purchased after Feb. 10, 1965 (the date President Johnson requested the legislation).

Provided numerous new exemptions from the tax for various types of transactions.

Required that all international agreements under which foreign currencies are generated for the use of the United States must in the future contain provisions ensuring that such currencies may be used to pay U.S. debts in that country, or, if not needed to discharge debt obligations, may be converted into dollars or other foreign currencies in amounts determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary for U.S. requirements. Exempted from this provision agreements negotiated under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480). Stipulated that the provision would terminate upon expiration of the Interest Equalization Tax.

Background

REFERENCE -- 1964 Almanac p. 545.

The Interest Equalization Tax was enacted by Congress in 1964 (PL 88-563) as a temporary measure to reduce a heavy and continued outflow of dollars resulting from borrowing and stock issues of foreign governments and businesses in U.S. money markets.

Basically, the tax was designed to increase the cost of foreign borrowing in this manner: Americans would pay a tax (at rates provided in the bill) when they acquired a foreign security (primarily stocks or bonds). It was expected that the American purchasers would pass on the extra cost of the tax to the foreigner either through charging a higher interest rate on a loan or by demanding a discount on the purchase of the stock.

The tax rates provided by the 1964 Act were designed to increase the cost of borrowing in the U.S. by about 1 percent. With that increase, the cost of obtaining capital in the U.S. was expected to be at a level comparable with European markets. In order to prevent a large outflow of dollars before the measure became law, it was made retroactive to the July 1963 date on which it was proposed by President Kennedy.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

ACTION -- July 7 reported an amended version of HR 4750 (H Rept 602). The committee changes extended

the tax to July 31, 1967 (19 months), rather than the Administration-proposed date of Dec. 31, 1967 (two years), and provided numerous new exemptions from the tax for various types of transactions.

Majority Views. The report said that the Interest Equalization Tax had "substantially reduced the payments deficit" in the short time that it had been in force. After announcement of the tax in mid-year 1963, the report said, the annual rate of the payments deficit declined from $4.9 billion to $1.7 billion. In the three quarters following July 1963, it said sales of new foreign issues fell to "half the volume of sales made during the three quarters preceding announcement of the tax. Although the 1964 payments deficit was one of the lower deficits since 1957, the report said, the figure would have been "substantially less...were it not for a large outflow of bank loans in the last quarter of the year."

Continuation of the tax, the report asserted, provided a balance-of-payments solution that was "within the framework of a domestic economy operating at or near (its) full potential with price stability." Alternative solutions, such as the deflation of the domestic economy through higher interest rates "at a time when the objective is to achieve further reductions in unemployment," would be undesirable, it said.

A 19-month rather than 24-month extension had been selected, the report indicated, to allow the tax "to lapse relatively soon if conditions permit." The report emphasized that the tax was directed only at the "immediate problem of a balance-of-payments deficit...."

The report said the broadening of the tax to include foreign bonds with a maturity of 1 to 3 years was necessary because of a substantial 1964 increase in types of capital outflows not covered by the tax...." If bonds were not added to the tax's coverage, the report indicated, "widespread avoidance" would result through the issuance of bonds as a substitute for bank loans, which would continue to be covered under the President's standby authority.

Separate Views. A statement of separate views was filed by four of the eight Republicans on the Committee -- Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), James B. Utt (Calif.), Jackson E. Betts (Ohio) and Joel T. Broyhill (Va.). The statement charged that the Administration had ignored long-run "damaging effects" which its capital restraints program would have on the U.S. and world economies.

"Continued reliance on palliatives and measures which would buy time," the statement said, permitted the Administration to "avoid making the hard choices that are needed to restore fundamental equilibrium to the U.S. balance-of-payments." The basic efforts needed to eliminate the deficit, the statement said, included a reassessment of U.S. military expenditures abroad, avoidance of domestic inflation, development of "a more realistic" domestic structure of interest rates and moderation of the rate of increase in money and credit at home.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Aug. 5 passed HR 4750 by a 274-97 roll-call vote and sent the measure to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 988) Prior to passage, the House by voice votes adopted the committee amendments and rejected a motion by Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) to recommit (kill) the bill.

During floor debate, supporters of the measure noted that the outflow of U.S. private capital on the purchase of foreign securities had "dwindled to a trickle" on issues where the tax had been imposed. Continuation of the levy, proponents asserted, was "crucial" to the success of the rest of the President's balance-of-payments program. The bill's sponsor, Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), said that "unless capital outflows are restricted, efforts to limit the foreign exchange costs of U.S. foreign overseas operations, increase our trade surplus, and reduce the net drain of tourist expenditures will be futile." Mills added that the tax was "clearly preferable" to the alternative solution of increasing long-term domestic interest rates, which he said raised possibilities of a cutback in domestic investment with collateral effects on economic progress and unemployment.

Opponents of HR 4750 argued that the tax was the wrong method of attacking the payments deficit. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) said the deficit was created by "huge Government expenditures all over the world," rather than by private capital outflow. He said the tax was a deterrent to private investment abroad which generated U.S. exports and eased the payments problem.

Senate

The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 17 reported HR 4750 (S Rept 621) after making a series of amendments. The major change adopted by the Committee restored the Dec. 31, 1967, expiration date requested by the Administration. Other committee amendments were largely of a technical and clarifying nature.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 24 passed an amended version of HR 4750 by voice vote and sent it to conference with the House. Prior to passage, the Senate by voice vote accepted five floor amendments to HR 4750, including one by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to delete the Dec. 31, 1967, expiration date provided by the Senate committee bill and restore the July 31, 1967, expiration date provided in the version of the measure passed by the House. Approval of the Javits amendment removed the only major variation between the House and Senate bills.

In a brief Senate debate on the measure, Russell B. Long (D La.), floor manager of HR 4750, asserted that the tax had "contributed greatly" to recent reductions in the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit by sharply curtailing U.S. capital outflows. Continued success in U.S. efforts to "hold the ground we have gained," Long added, "depends on the extension of the tax" until administrative measures launched in February 1965 had a chance to work. Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii), one of the few opponents of the bill, argued that the tax was an "ill-conceived" and "impractical" measure which "impeded our traditionally free capital market and damaged America's position as financial center of the world." Fong also contended that the tax had not improved the U.S. payments position measurably "because it has not been addressed to the chief causes of the...deficit -- exempting the major areas of capital outflow, and taxing only a relatively insignificant total of transactions."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 24 -- Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) (on behalf of George Murphy (R Calif.) -- Make certain exclusions from

the tax for debt obligations acquired from export sales applicable to obligations acquired through export lease transactions. Voice vote.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Allow subsidiaries of commercial banks the same exemptions as provided the banks themselves on foreign debt obligations acquired through lease transactions. (The purpose of the amendment was to broaden the range of financial institutions which could support operations to lease U.S.-made aircraft to foreign airlines.) Voice.

Javits -- As modified by John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Provide for expiration of the tax on July 31, 1967, rather than on Dec. 31, 1967. (Javits' amendment authorized the President at his discretion to suspend and, if necessary, reinstate the tax before the Dec. 31, 1967, expiration date.) Voice.

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Add language to make clear that foreign insurance operations by small mutual casualty insurance companies were exempted from the tax. Voice.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Provide exemptions for newspaper publishers who acquired foreign stocks or debt obligations with funds derived from newspaper advertisements contracted by firms incorporated under laws of the same nation in which the stock or debt obligation was issued. (The amendment was designed to aid U.S. publishers who contracted with Canadian advertisers.) Voice.

Conference

The conference report on HR 4750 (H Rept 988) was filed Sept. 14. Of 32 Senate amendments to the House bill -- all of them minor and technical -- conferees accepted all but one. The exception was a provision which granted exemptions for newspaper publishers who acquired foreign stocks or debt obligations with funds derived from newspaper advertising contracted by firms incorporated under laws of the same nation in which the stock or debt obligation was issued.

Report Adopted

The House Sept. 16 and the Senate Sept. 20 adopted the conference report on HR 4750 by voice votes and with little debate. President Johnson signed the bill into law Oct. 9 (PL 89-243).

COUNTRY EXEMPTIONS REVOKED

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 14 -- President Johnson issued an Executive Order terminating the designation of the Bahamas, Bermuda, Ireland, Kuwait and Portugal as "less developed countries" for purposes of the Interest Equalization Tax. The President's action had the effect of applying the tax to purchases by U.S. citizens of all previously exempted issues originating from those areas. The issues had been exempted by Executive action authorized under the 1964 Interest Equalization Tax Act.

Dec. 6 -- The Cabinet Committee on Balance-of-Payments recommended that the Interest Equalization Tax be extended to previously exempted securities issued by nine other countries: Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone, Libya, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. By year's end the President had not yet implemented the recommendations.

DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCE

HR 8147 -
- Reported by the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 366) May 24, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 7.
- Reported, amended, by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 376) June 28.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate June 29. (For roll-call votes on amendments, see p. 1054)
- Conference report (H Rept 570) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 30.

PL 89-62 -- Signed into law June 30.

Congress in 1965 passed legislation (HR 8147) making permanent the existing temporary $100 ceiling on the value of foreign goods which could be brought home duty-free by U.S. residents returning from abroad. The measure provided, however, that in the future, the exemption would be computed on the higher retail value of the goods instead of the wholesale value. It also required the traveler to bring the goods back with him, rather than ship or mail them, to obtain the duty-free privileges.

It was estimated that this and other provisions of HR 8147 would lead to a $60 million annual improvement in the U.S. balance-of-payments position. (For 1965 tourist deficit, see below)

If HR 8147 had not been enacted, the temporary ceiling of $100 wholesale value would have risen on July 1 to the permanent level of $200 for a minimum 48-hour stay abroad and an additional $300 for a 12-day or longer stay, for a total of $500.

Acceptance of the $100 ceiling was a rare defeat for President Johnson's legislative program in the 89th Congress, first session. The $100 figure was $50 above that requested by the President in his Feb. 10 Balance-of-Payments Message. The Treasury Department reportedly lobbied intensively for the $50 retail-value ceiling.

In addition to the tighter allowance on goods, HR 8147 reduced the amount of duty-free alcoholic beverages which could be brought into the United States from one gallon to one quart (except from certain U.S. possessions) and changed the valuation under the existing $10 exemption on mailed gift packages from wholesale to retail.

Aimed only at reducing tourist spending, HR 8147 contained no provisions to discourage foreign travel. The Administration had reportedly considered a controversial proposal to impose a tax of about $100 on each American tourist going abroad, but the President rejected the levy in favor of the tighter allowances. In addition, the President in his Feb. 10 message asked the U.S. tourist industry to launch a massive "See the U.S.A." campaign to promote increased travel in the United States "....both by our own citizens and by our friends from abroad."

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 8147:

Made permanent the existing temporary law that goods with a value of up to $100 could be brought into the United States duty-free by U.S. residents returning from abroad after an absence of not less than 48 hours once every 30 days, but stipulated that the $100 valuation would apply to the retail value of the goods, rather than wholesale value as under existing law.

Stipulated that foreign articles must accompany a returning U.S. tourist if they were to be brought into the country duty-free.

Established a $200 exemption for persons arriving from American Samoa, Guam or the Virgin Islands, provided that not more than $100 worth of the goods had been acquired elsewhere.

Stipulated that the existing $10 exemption for gifts mailed to the United States from abroad by U.S. residents would apply to the retail, rather than wholesale, value of the goods.

Reduced from one gallon to one quart the quantity of alcoholic beverages that could be brought into the country duty-free, but stipulated that U.S. residents returning from American Samoa, Guam or the Virgin Islands could include in their exemption one gallon of such beverages of which not more than one quart may have been acquired elsewhere. Limited the allowance for alcoholic beverages to persons 21 years of age or older and required that such beverages accompany the returning U.S. resident.

Extended the existing temporary law for three months, until Oct. 1, 1965, and stipulated that the new permanent provisions would go into effect on that day.

Background

Historically, U.S. residents traveling abroad were allowed to bring back to the U.S. duty-free articles of $100 wholesale value. After World War II the amount was raised to $500 wholesale value to aid foreign countries with dollar shortages, but in 1961 the amount was reduced temporarily to $100 because of the balance-of-payments deficit. The 1961 reduction, extended in 1963 because of the continuing balance-of-payments problem, was to expire July 1, 1965. (1961 Almanac p. 339; 1963 Almanac p. 519)

In his Feb. 10 Balance-of-Payments Message to Congress, President Johnson requested enactment of legislation to reduce the duty-free allowance to $50 of purchases made abroad, based on retail, rather than wholesale value and applicable only to goods accompanying the returning traveler. (See text p. 1390.) Government officials said the wholesale value of foreign goods was about 60 percent of their retail value, permitting a returning U.S. tourist to bring about $167 worth of retail merchandise into the United States under the $100 exemption. Officials said the cut would reduce the balance-of-payments deficit by $100 million.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 3 and 4 on an Administration bill (HR 7368) to limit the duty-free allowance for U.S. residents returning from abroad from the existing $100 wholesale value to $50 retail from July 1, 1965, to Jan. 1, 1968.

TESTIMONY -- May 3 -- Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, said the 1964 balance-of-payments deficit was $3.1 billion. U.S. tourists spent $2.8 billion abroad, while foreign travelers in the U.S. spent only $1.2 billion, resulting in a tourist deficit of $1.6 billion. Fowler also said that despite "substantial deficits in January and February, our over-all balance of payments was in surplus in March and apparently also in April...." Fowler endorsed the provisions of HR 7368, particularly elimination of the provision which permitted tourists to apply their exemptions against goods they had shipped separately as well as those accompanying them.

John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce, said that the Administration's "See the U.S.A." program would promote tourism in the United States, both by U.S. residents and people from other countries. Connor said that despite the program there was expected to be a "substantial rise" in the total expenditures of U.S. tourists overseas, indicated by the 17-percent increase in passport applications during the early months of 1965 over the same period in 1964.

May 4 -- Paul A. Porter, representing the American Tourist & Trade Assn., a group of companies selling and shipping duty-free liquor and perfume for tourists, opposed elimination of the unaccompanied baggage exemption. Porter said "elimination of the unaccompanied baggage provision will drive right out of business the fifteen or so companies which at present relieve the returning tourist of the necessity of carrying back all his baggage with him." He predicted an increase in the number of items sent from abroad worth less than $10 and thus permitted duty-free entry.

ACTION -- The Committee May 11 approved an amended version of HR 7368 by a party-line vote of 17-8. The measure was introduced May 13 as a clean bill (HR 8147) by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) and was formally reported (H Rept 366) May 24.

The major committee amendments set the expiration date for the new temporary allowance at June 30, 1967, instead of Jan. 1, 1968; eliminated a provision which would have limited the exemption to items accompanied by the tourist; and added a new provision limiting the amount of alcoholic beverage that a person could bring in under the duty-free allowance to one quart for each person 21 or older (one gallon from the Virgin Islands and other possessions). This last provision eliminated an allowance of one gallon for each returning resident, regardless of age.

Majority Views. The report said that in 1960, when the $500 exemption was in effect, the average foreign acquisition for each returning resident was $84 and that since 1962, with the $100 maximum in effect, the average acquisition had ranged from $50 to $55, with the result that foreign purchases had been "discouraged" by more than $600 million since 1961. It said the change from wholesale value to "fair retail value" had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury as "a more realistic measure for goods brought in by tourists" and as a means of facilitating customs clearance of passengers "since such values, normally, can be readily ascertained...." The report supported a continued preferential treatment for tourists returning from American Samoa, Guam and the Virgin Islands because the three areas "are under the American flag, and...are dollar areas, so that the balance-of-payments incidence involved is small." It said that the Treasury Department had estimated that the balance-of-payments saving from the reduction on exemptions and the change in valuation would be approximately $70 million plus perhaps $10 million savings on the reduction in the amount of liquor limitation.

Minority Views. Seven of the Committee's eight Republicans opposed the reduction in the tourist duty-free allowance from $100 to $50 as "window dressing" and a "futile gesture." They said, "Nothing is accomplished by the legislation, except to inconvenience the average American tourist who has been looking forward to

that 'once in a lifetime' trip abroad." The seven Republicans, however, supported the change from wholesale value to fair retail value as a "more realistic application of the exemption" and backed the reduction in the liquor allowance.

Separate Views. Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) favored reducing or repealing the exemption, regardless of its effect on the balance-of-payments problem, because he saw "no reason for giving the returning tourist a tax advantage over other American citizens who do not have the opportunity to travel abroad."

Additional Committee Changes. The Ways and Means Committee June 7 reconvened on the proposed legislation and changed the temporary $50 duty-free ceiling to a permanent $100, effective July 1, 1965. (Language to base the ceiling on retail rather than wholesale value was retained.) The change in the ceiling was reportedly influenced by the prospect of a sharp floor fight.

FLOOR ACTION. The House June 7 by voice vote passed HR 8147 as amended by the Ways and Means Committee June 7. The only opposition to the measure was raised by Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.) who argued that the bill was misdirected because overseas travel was only "a small portion" of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- June 28 reported an amended version of HR 8147 (S Rept 376). Major committee amendments: established a duty-free allowance of $50 retail value on a permanent basis; required that foreign purchases must accompany the returning tourist to be eligible for the duty-free exemption; allowed persons returning from American Samoa, Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands a credit of $50 (rather than $100 as in the House bill) for goods that were purchased outside those possessions; and made the rates provided in the bill effective the day after enactment.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 29 passed HR 8147 by voice vote. Prior to passage, the Senate rejected en bloc, by a 31-61 roll-call vote, the committee amendments reducing the duty-free allowance from $100 to $50 and reducing from $100 to $50 the portion of foreign goods that could be included in the $200 exemption for persons arriving from U.S. overseas possessions. (See committee action, above) The Senate by voice vote adopted the other committee amendments, including a major change which required that foreign purchases must accompany the tourist if they were to be entered duty-free.

The Senate also by voice vote adopted a floor amendment which had the effect of continuing the existing duty-free and liquor allowances until Oct. 1, 1965, instead of July 1, 1965. It rejected four other amendments by roll-call votes. (For details, see below; for voting, see p. 1054)

Supporting the committee amendment to reduce the duty-free allowance from $100 to $50, bill manager Russell B. Long (D La.) said the reduction was estimated to help the balance of payments by $60 million. He said that since the existing $100 limit was based on the wholesale price of merchandise, "it actually is equivalent to $167 of retail purchases," so that the committee amendment "represents, in fact, a lowering of the exemption from $167 to $50."

Other Senators who supported the Administration's position argued that it was simply a matter of asking U.S. travelers "to do your Christmas shopping at home." They pointed out that European countries protected their ballance-of-payments position with very small duty-free allowances for their nationals.

Opposing the reduction to $50, Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said it would penalize "low-income tourists, like schoolteachers and others, who for years have been saving their money for a vacation abroad." Clark said that people whose work enabled them to travel abroad frequently "under the bill...would be able to bring back $600 in purchases every year," since they could invoke the exemption every 30 days. He said, "The people in whom I am interested do not go abroad 12 times a year... I am interested in the little people, who go once, and never again, and who like to bring back some gifts for their families, some souvenirs...."

Other Senators argued for retention of the $100 figure because: funds not spent for merchandise would only be diverted to other spending overseas; expensive additional clerical help would be needed and would eat up the savings; the move would hurt countries, particularly Canada and Mexico, with which the U.S. had a favorable balance of trade. Several Senators said they considered the change picayune and an undue penalization which would not have commensurate benefits to the balance of payments.

The amendment to continue the existing duty-free and liquor allowances for three months, until Oct. 1, 1965, which was introduced by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), was approved by Long before being accepted by voice vote. Dirksen explained that the amendment was intended "to take care of the hiatus during which Americans now abroad will be coming back after the law becomes effective."

SUBSTITUTE PROPOSAL REJECTED

The Senate rejected, by a 39-51 roll call, an amendment in the form of a substitute by George A. Smathers (D Fla.) which would have extended for one year, to July 1, 1966, the existing $100 wholesale exemption and the exemption of one gallon of alcohol (in lieu of the one quart provided by the bill). Smathers argued that the fact that Long had accepted Dirksen's amendment "shows the need to postpone the effective date of this committee action for three months. It demonstrates the need to postpone it for one year." Smathers said Congress should "take more time...an entire year, and look into the problem early next year, and find out where we are headed."

A second Smathers amendment, establishing special exemptions for persons arriving from American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Canada, Mexico, the Bahama Islands and Bermuda Islands, was rejected on a 41-45 roll call. Smathers said that an area such as the Bahamas received a large part of its gross national product from the sale of whiskey and that HR 8147 would be unduly damaging to those countries.

An amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), to delete the Finance Committee amendment requiring that duty-free goods accompany a returning traveler, was rejected on an 18-70 roll-call vote. Javits said the provision would cause pointless vexation. Long countered that it was designed to stop the existing practice under which visitors to Canada could have goods from European and other countries sent to them duty-free by mail order

houses. The American Tourist and Trade Assn., composed of such mail-order houses, had lobbied against the proposed change.

The Senate also rejected, by a 33-53 roll call, an amendment by John G. Tower (R Texas) to retain the existing law allowing the $100 exemption to be figured at wholesale, rather than retail, value.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 29 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Continue the existing duty-free and liquor allowances for three months, until Oct. 1, 1965. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 29 -- George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Substitute amendment to extend for one year, until July 1, 1966, the existing law allowing a $100 duty-free exemption at wholesale rather than retail prices, and exemption of one gallon (rather than one quart) of alcoholic beverages. Roll-call vote, 39-51.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Delete the requirement that goods exempted from duty must accompany the person claiming the exemption. Roll call, 18-70.

John G. Tower (R Texas) -- Allow the $100 exemption at wholesale rather than at retail prices. Roll call, 33-53.

Smathers -- Establish special exemptions for persons arriving from American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Canada, Mexico, the Bahama Islands and Bermuda. Roll call, 41-45.

Conference

Report. The conference report (H Rept 570) on HR 8147 was filed June 30. In resolving the two major House-Senate differences, conferees accepted Senate provisions. These (1) added to existing law a requirement that duty-free goods must accompany the returning traveler, and (2) extended the existing temporary law until Oct. 1, 1965, instead of putting the new permanent provisions into effect immediately.

Action. The House and Senate June 30 by voice votes adopted the conference report on HR 8147 and cleared the measure for the President's signature.

BILL SIGNED. On signing HR 8147 into law (PL 89-62), President Johnson June 30 commented that the measure was a "significant" step forward "...because it reflects a strong determination by our Government and this nation to eliminate our balance-of-payments deficit." The President added that the amendment to fix the duty-free ceiling at $100 rather than the recommended $50 was a "fair and reasonable adjustment on a relatively small part of the over-all (balance-of-payments) program..."

1965 TOURIST DEFICIT

The Commerce Department early in 1966 announced that the tourist deficit had increased by $200 million in 1965 to a level of $1.8 billion. (The deficit was defined as the excess of U.S. tourist spending and cost of fares abroad over similar foreign expenditures on tourism in the United States.) Officials attributed the larger deficit to indications of increased American travel abroad (increased passport applications and increased overseas bookings on international transportation media). Officials said that while the actual effect of HR 8147 could not yet be determined, individual tourist spending would have been greater without the tighter duty-free allowances provided by the bill.

ANTITRUST EXEMPTIONS

HR 5280 -- Reported, amended, by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 385) May 27, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 7.
- Reported, amended, by the Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 549) Aug. 10.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 12.
- Senate amendments accepted by the House by voice vote Aug. 25, with further amendments.
- House amendment accepted by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 26.

PL 89-175 -- Signed into law Sept. 9.

Congress in 1965 enacted a bill (HR 5280) providing certain exemptions from the antitrust laws to strengthen the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

The Administration-backed legislation established procedures for voluntary agreements among banks, investment bankers and companies, pension funds, charitable trusts and foundations, and educational institutions. The agreements were to curtail the flow of private dollars and credit from the United States to foreign countries.

HR 5280 also authorized the President to require reports from institutions participating in the agreements. It directed the Attorney General to conduct a continuous review of the operation of any agreement or program approved under the Act, and to recommend its suspension if he decided that the detriment to competition overshadowed the benefit to the U.S. balance-of-payments position. The Attorney General was directed to submit to the President and Congress semi-annual reports on his actions under the bill, and was authorized to require the production of such books, records or other information from any participant in a voluntary agreement or program that he deemed necessary in fulfilling his responsibilities under the bill. The Act was to expire 20 months after it became law or upon certification of the President that its provisions were no longer necessary to safeguard the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

BACKGROUND

President Johnson Feb. 10 requested the antitrust exemptions as an important part of his program to reduce the persistent U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. The President stressed that the exemptions would be limited to bank actions "in support of our balance-of-payments objectives." (See p. 1390)

HOUSE ACTION

The House Judiciary Committee May 27 reported HR 5280 (H Rept 385) with amendments tightening language and stipulating that any financial entity, including charitable trusts or foundations and college endowment funds, was eligible to participate in the voluntary agreements authorized by the bill.

The House June 7 passed HR 5280 by voice vote and without amendments other than the committee changes. In debate on the measure, Judiciary Committee Chair-

man Emanuel Celler (DN,Y.) noted that a major aspect of President Johnson's balance-of-payments program involved voluntary agreements by the business community. He said restrictions "with reference to individual industrial expansion programs, under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, were working very well" and that HR 5280 was another step in that effort. He said if such voluntary measures failed, mandatory controls would be necessary. The only opposition came from H.R. Gross (R Iowa) who objected that the bill authorized the President to "pry into the records of any individual, firm or corporation."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate Judiciary Committee Aug. 10 reported HR 5280 (S Rept 549) after making a series of amendments. The major Committee changes did the following:

- Specifically included securities brokers and dealers, charitable trusts and foundations and educational institutions under coverage of the bill.
- Limited the President's authority to grant antitrust exemptions under the bill to agreements or programs which had first been submitted to the Attorney General and had been found more beneficial to the U.S. balance-of-payments position than detrimental to competition. Stipulated, however, that this requirement could be waived by the President in an emergency.
- Provided exemptions for participants even when they had not been involved in the actual formulation of an agreement or program under the bill.
- Required the publication of a notice in the Federal Register whenever a request for discussion envisioning an agreement was made.

The Senate Aug. 12 passed the bill by voice vote and sent it back to the House. Prior to passage, the Senate by voice vote adopted the committee substitute for the version of the bill passed by the House and accepted a floor amendment to limit the President's authority to require reports on overseas loan operations to institutions participating in agreements or programs authorized by the bill. The amendment, sponsored by Sam J. Ervin (D N.C.), modified language in the committee bill which authorized the President to require such reports on any operations "affecting the U.S. balance-of-payments position."

In debate on HR 5280, Vance Hartke (D Ind.) opposed the measure as a dangerous precedent which would "freeze attitudes and fix policies at precisely the time when flexibility should be our watchword in the entire international financial and monetary area." Ervin retorted that the bill would be allowed to lapse when no longer needed to combat the payments deficit. While in effect, he added, "great safeguards" embodied in the measure would ensure that agreements would be permitted only when their benefit to the U.S. balance-of-payments position overshadowed their detriment to competition.

FINAL ACTION

The House Aug. 25 concurred in the Senate changes, but added further technical amendments reinserting language inadvertently omitted when the bill was rewritten in the Senate Judiciary subcommittee. The Senate Aug. 26 concurred in the House's technical amendments and sent the bill to the President, who signed it into law Sept. 9 (PL 89-175).

FOREIGN BANK DEPOSITS

HR 5306 -- Reported, amended, by the House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 336) May 11, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 10.
- Reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 385) June 30.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 7.

PL 89-79 -- Signed into law July 21.

With little debate, Congress in 1965 passed an Administration bill (HR 5306) to continue the authority of domestic banks to pay higher interest rates on time deposits (short-term investments) of foreign governments than on domestic deposits. The measure was designed to reduce the dollar drain by making U.S. capital markets more attractive to foreign investors.

As signed into law, HR 5306 extended the exemption of foreign deposits from the existing 4-1/2 percent federal interest rate ceiling for a three-year period, from Oct. 15, 1965, to Oct. 15, 1968. The Administration had sought an indefinite extension of the rates.

BACKGROUND. The original law (PL 87-827) permitting a higher rate on foreign time deposits was enacted as part of President Kennedy's balance-of-payments program in 1962. (1962 Almanac p. 592)

President Johnson in his 1965 Balance-of-Payments Message called for continuation of the higher rates as an important part of his program to combat the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. (See p. 867)

House Action. The House Banking and Currency Committee May 11 reported HR 5306 (H Rept 336) with an amendment to limit the authority for higher rates to a three-year period.

The Committee said the bill was intended to "encourage foreign governments and monetary authorities to maintain dollar accounts in this country rather than convert these dollars directly into gold or to transfer the funds to other financial centers" where they would eventually be converted into gold.

In the first two years following enactment of the exemptions in 1962, the Committee noted, time deposits of foreign official institutions had risen approximately 86 percent, from about $2 billion to $3.8 billion. The Committee said this was "approximately equal to the entire rise in foreign official holdings of short-term dollar assets of all types in the same period." Failure to extend authority for these exemptions, the Committee contended, could result in the loss of some of these deposits and "could make the management of our balance-of-payments deficit more difficult."

The House June 10 passed the committee version of HR 5306 by voice vote and sent the measure to the Senate.

Senate Action. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 30 reported HR 5306 (S Rept 385) without amendments. The Senate July 7 passed the measure by voice vote and without debate. Senate action cleared the measure for the President, who signed it into law July 21 (PL 89-79).

DISCOUNT RATE INCREASE

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in 1965 voted a one-half percent increase -- from 4 percent to 4.5 percent -- in the Federal Reserve's discount rate, the interest rate it charges for loans to commercial banks in the system. The Board's move, announced Dec. 5, brought the rate to its highest level since March 1930.

Purpose of the increase, the Board said, was to dampen "inflationary pressures" by making it more difficult to obtain funds for investment. The Board added that its action would "foster balance in the economy's continued growth and strength in the dollar's international standing."

President Johnson, who was formulating his fiscal 1967 Budget at the time of the increase, immediately voiced "regret" over the timing of the move. The President said that he, Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler, and the Council of Economic Advisers had agreed that "the decision on interest rates should be a coordinated policy decision in January, when the nature and impact of the Administration's budgetary and Viet Nam decisions are known." Mr. Johnson had no legal means of reversing the decision. Fed officials early in 1966 said he had made no effort to pressure the Board into rescinding its action.

Business reaction to the rate increase was generally favorable. Although the higher rates would increase their investment costs, numerous executives said the overriding consideration was the threat of inflation.

The Board's action, taken Dec. 3 by a 4-3 vote, did not technically authorize an increase throughout the entire Reserve System. The vote was on requests by the New York and Chicago regional banks to increase their own rates. Traditionally, however, when one or more banks have changed their rates, the others have been free to follow. All the others did the same by Dec. 11.

The increase in loan charges by the regional banks was immediately reflected in higher borrowing costs. By Dec. 8, large commercial banks in New York, Chicago and other cities had boosted their "prime rates" from 4.5 percent to 5 percent. (These are the banks' minimum lending charges to their most credit-worthy corporate borrowers.) Rates on private loans increased gradually, and on Feb. 7, 1966, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) announced it was increasing from 5.25 percent to 5.5 percent the maximum amount of interest which banks and other lending institutions were permitted to charge on FHA-insured home mortgages. The FHA April 11, 1966, again raised the rate, this time to 5.75 percent. The same increases were approved by the Veterans' Administration on mortgages it insured.

In a related move, the Board Dec. 3 voted 6-1 to raise from 4.5 percent to 5.5 percent the ceiling on interest rates that member banks may pay on time deposits and deposit certificates. The move was designed to enable banks to attract money from other areas such as the stock market and savings and loan associations. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Dec. 7 authorized banks that it supervises to raise their interest rates on time deposits and certificates to the 5.5 percent ceiling established by the Federal Reserve. The FDIC action affected some 7,700 state banks not in the Federal Reserve System.

Effect on Wall Street. Stocks took a severe battering early Dec. 6 on news of the discount rate increase but recouped all but 6.57 points by the close of the session and gained another 12.86 points in a strong comeback over the next two days. Bond prices declined as yields rose in line with the higher discount rates. (These market conditions were sustained for the remainder of 1965.)

On the New York Stock Exchange, 3.9 million shares changed hands during the first hour's trading Dec. 6 -- a record since the practice of keeping hourly records was initiated in 1933. Volume for the entire day was 11.4 million shares -- the fourth heaviest for any session in history.

Balance-of-Payments Implications. Although adjustments in interest rates normally influence a nation's balance-of-payments performance, the Commerce Department early in 1966 forecast "comparatively minor" movements of capital in response to the higher U.S. rate structure. Officials said that the higher U.S. rates still were considerably lower than comparable rates in other developed countries and that the probable effect of the rate increase would be a "slight encouragement" to U.S. lenders to keep short-term funds at home and to foreign investors to diversify their portfolios by holding U.S. assets.

Timing of Rate Increase. Although the Administration had been informed of the two regional banks' requests for higher discount rates, officials characterized the Board's actions as a surprise. Treasury Secretary Fowler in a Nov. 28 speech before the New Orleans Press Club had warned against an increase in interest rates "...until the 1967 fiscal year outlook is clarified in mid-January with the presentation of the President's new Budget." President Johnson Dec. 2 had told the influential Business Council that recent stabilization of wholesale and consumer prices and other favorable developments signaled "another record year" in 1966 -- an intended rebuttal to business and banking leaders who argued that interest rates should be increased to head off inflation.

It was widely believed that the Reserve Board's decision for prompt action and the Administration's call for

How the Board Voted

The Federal Reserve Board's decision to increase the discount rate came on a 4-3 vote, with Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr., J. Dewey Daane, C. Canby Balderston and Charles N. Shepardson voting in favor. Opposed were James L. Robertson, George W. Mitchell, and Sherman J. Maisel.

The decision to increase the interest rate on time deposits and deposit certificates came on a 6-1 vote, with Robertson the lone dissenter.

Martin, Balderston and Shepardson often favored deflationary policies -- high interest rates and a tightening of credit -- whenever any threat of inflation appeared. Robertson, Mitchell and Maisel generally favored less restrictive policies. Daane's voting record followed a less consistent pattern than those of his colleagues.

Although Daane had been regarded as a "swing man" on key decisions, a Federal Reserve official told CQ Dec. 8 that Daane had decided weeks before that economic conditions required an increase in the discount rate. The last of the four-man majority to make up his mind, the official said, was Chairman Martin.

delay were largely based on the pending departure of Board member C. Canby Balderston, who had often opposed the President's expansionary money policies. After Balderston's term expired Jan. 31, 1966, the President would have been able to change the balance of power by appointing a member more in line with his own views. If the Board had waited for the President's Budget proposals, it might have been confronted by a 3-3 tie until the new member had been selected and confirmed by the Senate. Federal Reserve officials said, however, that the Board's timing was necessary because a January or February rate increase would confuse the lending market at a time when the Treasury would be conducting borrowing operations to finance large numbers of Treasury bills becoming due.

Johnson-Martin Summit. Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. Dec. 6 met with President Johnson at his Texas ranch to discuss differences over the Board's action. Following a two-hour discussion with Martin, Mr. Johnson told newsmen that "he didn't address himself to changing my mind and I didn't address myself to changing his." Martin said that he and the President had "exactly the same objectives" and that the Federal Reserve was "doing everything in our power to promote the President's program."

DISCOUNT RATE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

HELD HEARINGS -- Dec. 13-16 on the Federal Reserve Board's decision to increase the discount rate and the ceiling on interest rates that banks were permitted to charge on time deposits and deposit certificates. The hearings were called Dec. 6 by Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas), a strong critic of the Federal Reserve's policies and its independence. In announcing the hearings, Patman said the rate increases could "only be characterized as arrogant" and as a "complete betrayal of the will of the people who so overwhelmingly elected the President and the Democratic Congress." (For previous hearings on legislation to restrict the independence of the Reserve System, see 1964 Alamanc p. 578.)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 13 -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin said a decision to put off the rate increase until January would have been too late to forestall inflation. In addition, Martin said, a rate increase at that time would have interfered with annual Treasury borrowing operations.

On the question of coordination, Martin said the Administration had been kept "continuously informed" of the Federal Reserve's position, and that, since October, he had sought but failed to obtain the Administration's agreement on the rate increase. He said that after Nov. 23 Open Market meetings -- attended by the seven Board members and five presidents of district reserve banks -- he had informed Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler that a rate increase was in the offing. Martin also said that, on the morning of Dec. 3, the day the Board acted, he had told Fowler he intended to act later that day if the Board would support him.

Patman said the Board's decision showed "a most serious lack of coordination" with the Administration. A traditional exponent of "easy" money, Patman accused Martin of having consistently favored higher interest rates, which Martin denied. Martin countered that Patman had always favored lower rates, having objected to every single rate increase the Board had approved. Under prodding by Patman, Martin denied he had been under pressure from the New York or Chicago Federal Reserve Banks, who triggered the rate increase by their Dec. 2 request to raise their own rates.

Sherman J. Maisel, one of the three Board members who voted against the discount rate increase, said the decision was taken at the "wrong time," in the "wrong way," and for the "wrong reasons." Maisel said the Board should have waited until the Budget had been submitted in January, when the Board would then have an accurate knowledge of Governmental outlays for fiscal 1967. He also said that, instead of announcing the rate increase unilaterally, the Board should have made a joint announcement with the Administration. Failure to coordinate with the Administration, he asserted, was an "irresponsible use" of the Board's independence, since it reduced the choices of national policy available to the President. Finally, Maisel questioned the purported beneficial effects of the rate increase on the balance of payments. He said higher financing costs would make U.S. exports less competitive and slower economic growth would encourage U.S. companies to make more direct investments abroad.

James L. Robertson, another Board member who voted against the increase, and who was not present at the hearings, said in a separate statement that the higher rates could lead to larger banks' attracting funds from smaller ones, since the smaller banks did not actively seek time deposits.

Dec. 14 -- Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) expressed concern that the large banks might take advantage of the higher ceilings on certificates of deposit by issuing them in smaller denominations to lure funds away from smaller banks and from savings and loan associations. He said that one or two banks were advertising CDs at $25 or less. (CDs normally were issued in denominations of $1 million or more and were acquired by large corporations.)

Dec. 15 -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), a member of the Committee, asked two economists, John K. Galbraith of Harvard University and Henry C. Wallich of Yale University, whether a tax increase might not have been a more effective measure to combat inflation instead of the interest rate increase. Both witnesses agreed that a tax increase was more effective and would be in order if the war in Viet Nam required large increases in Government spending. Wallich added, however, that since the Administration had not asked for a tax increase, it has been "better to take monetary action." Wallich defended the Federal Reserve's autonomy, stating that, "In our own system of checks and balances, there seems to be no anomaly in the kind of independence that the Federal Reserve enjoys." Galbraith, on the other hand, said the President should be given authority over the Federal Reserve, which he asserted could be accomplished "not by a massive reconstruction of the banking laws," but by a Congressional resolution.

By a 6-7 vote the Committee Dec. 15 defeated a move by its Republican members to summon Administration witnesses to testify on the Federal Reserve's action. The voting broke down along party lines, with Democrats opposed to the motion.

GOLD COVER

HR 3818 -- Reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 14) Feb. 3, 1965.
- Passed by a 300-82 roll-call vote of the House Feb. 9. (See p. 936)
- Reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 65) Feb. 10.
- Passed by a 74-7 vote of the Senate Feb. 18. (See p. 1028)

PL 89-3 -- Signed into law March 3.

Congress early in 1965 passed an Administration bill (HR 3818) eliminating the requirement that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain a reserve of gold certificates valued at not less than 25 percent of the amount of commercial bank deposits it holds.

By eliminating the "gold cover" on bank deposits, the bill made available, to meet international claims on the dollar and allow the nation's money supply to expand, about $4.9 billion in Treasury-held gold which the certificates represented. The legislation was requested by President Johnson Jan. 28 after the Treasury's operating margin in excess of statutory requirements had diminished to $1.4 billion.

Although the bill removed the reserve requirement for deposits, it did not affect the existing 25 percent reserve requirement on federal reserve notes (currency), which remained in effect.

In debate on the measure, bipartisan supporters said its primary purpose was to gain time for the Administration to take steps to reduce the continuing U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. Opponents, most of them Republicans, contended that the bill would only prolong stern measures which they said must be taken to eliminate the deficit. After brief, though heated debates in both House and Senate, the Administration bill was cleared without amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 3818 deleted from Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act the requirement that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain gold certificate reserves valued at not less than 25 percent of the amount of commercial bank deposits it holds.

BACKGROUND -- In the U.S. monetary system, the Treasury Department is custodian of all monetary reserves held in the form of gold. Reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks take the form of certificates representing the gold. Under the Federal Reserve Act as amended in 1945, Reserve Banks (located in 12 cities throughout the nation) were required to maintain a specified proportion of gold certificates as reserve against their liabilities for notes (currency) and deposits by commercial banks. The required minimum reserve was 25 percent of the amount of notes and deposits.

Because of the persistent U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, the nation's gold supply dwindled from a high of $23.4 billion in 1949 to $15.1 billion at the end of 1964. With a required gold reserve of $13.7 billion at year's end, only $1.4 billion was free to meet potential international claims of $28.9 billion (the amount of dollars held by persons and institutions outside the U.S.); and to supply reserve backing (as required by law) for an expanding money supply.

Treasury officials had ruled it unlikely that large amounts of foreign dollar holdings would be converted during any brief period because of the dollar's role as an instrument of international trade. In the month of January alone, however, the U.S. gold stock declined by $300 million. This compared to a total net decline of $125 million in all of 1964.

In the event of an emergency, existing law permitted suspension of the domestic gold cover to make the nation's entire gold stock available to meet foreign claims. It was thought, however, that this fact was dimly understood in European capitals. At the request of the Treasury Department, President Johnson in his Jan. 28 Economic Message called for elimination of the gold backing requirement on deposits. Removal of that portion of the gold cover, the President said, would "place beyond any doubt our ability to use our gold to make good our pledge to maintain the gold value of the dollar at $35 an ounce with every resource at our command." (For text of the President's Message, see p. 1359)

The Administration bill (HR 3818 -- S 797) was introduced Jan. 28 by the chairmen of the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees, Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) and Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.).

Repeal of the backing on Federal Reserve notes (as well as deposits) had been proposed in the past, but did not receive serious Congressional consideration. The Kennedy Administration in 1961 showed interest in repeal of both requirements, but public opposition appeared to be so strong that Congress never held public hearings.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 1 on HR 3818.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 1 -- Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon called HR 3818 "an essentially modest step to bring our gold reserve requirement into line with present needs." Dillon said prompt passage of the measure would release some $5 billion in gold from the present requirement, reinforcing "confidence in the stability and strength of the dollar by placing beyond any doubt the willingness of both the Executive and Legislative Branches to make our gold fully available in its defense." Asked whether the increased amount of free gold would not "tempt foreigners to accelerate their demands on gold," Dillon said, "on the contrary, it will reassure them."

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McC. Martin said the legislation was necessary at this time to "assure the world that U.S. monetary gold is always available to maintain the convertibility of the dollar and that the United States will honor its debts and liabilities in the form of dollar holdings...down through the last bar of gold, if that be necessary."

Both Dillon and Martin told the Committee that the requirement that Federal Reserve banks maintain a gold reserve to cover 25 percent of their notes in circulation should be retained, for "psychological" reasons.

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 3 reported HR 3818 (H Rept 14) without amendments. The measure had been approved Feb. 1 by a 25-3 vote, with Reps. Del Clawson (R Calif.), Burt L. Talcott (R Calif.) and Albert W. Johnson (R Pa.) voting against it.

Majority Views. The report said HR 3818 would effect "a revision in existing requirements that would better align our gold reserves with present needs," while giving "no cause for concern to many who feel that there should be some metal backing behind our paper currency."

(Continued on next page)

The report added, however, that "action going beyond this bill may be necessary to correct our continuing balance of payments deficits." It noted that the Administration had indicated it was studying the problem at the moment and would soon submit recommendations.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Feb. 9 passed HR 3818 by a 300-82 (D 255-11; R 45-71) roll-call vote without amendment and sent it to the Senate. Prior to passage, the House rejected by a 93-289 roll-call vote a motion by Del Clawson (R Calif.) to recommit (kill) the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 936)

House Democrats voted for HR 3818 by a 255-11 margin. Four Northern Democrats -- Harold T. Johnson (Calif.), Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.), Arnold Olsen (Mont.), and Compton I. White Jr. (Idaho) -- voted against the measure. Two Democrats, Macdonald and James A. Haley (Fla.), voted against the motion to recommit and also against the bill. House Republicans voted 45-71 against HR 3818.

DEBATE -- Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) argued that the measure could not have received thorough treatment by the Banking and Currency Committee because "only two witnesses were called or heard -- the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board" and "the bill was reported after less than four hours of consideration." Instead of eliminating the gold cover, Brown called for strong action against the chronic U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. He said the deficit problem had been created "because we have foolishly... followed this idea that we can feed, finance, and police the world...."

Patman said that no opposition witnesses had asked to be heard. He also argued that the proposal had been under discussion "for more than four years in the banking fraternity, in the business community and in the Congress...." Patman said "every member of our Committee who desired to do so asked any question he desired to ask" and was given the opportunity "to submit the names of witnesses to appear in opposition," but "...not one name was presented."

Patman said HR 3818 would remove a reserve requirement "no longer pertinent" since the United States went off the gold standard for domestic purposes in 1934. He said the required gold reserve on deposits "may handicap this nation in its domestic policies as well as in its international dealings."

William B. Widnall (R N.J.), ranking Republican on the Banking and Currency Committee, said he supported the bill "somewhat reluctantly" as a measure that would "buy time for us to get at the real cause of the problem, namely our continuing balance-of-payments deficits." He said the United States "simply cannot go on spending, lending, investing, and giving away to the rest of the world, year after year, more than our receipts from the rest of the world."

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) said HR 3818 would "give us the needed elbowroom to keep our economy prosperous and strong at home," while abroad "it will at least in part enable the giant power of the United States to be unfettered." He said his only reservation about the bill was that it did not eliminate the entire gold cover. To combat the balance-of-payments deficit, Reuss proposed that the United States insist that its "principal free world partners" cooperate in reducing the deficit. He said an international conference should be called at which the United States and other free world nations would seek remedies to the U.S. deficit problem.

W.E. Brock III (R Tenn.) said he supported HR 3818 "simply because I think it is an obvious necessity in order that we meet our international obligations and avoid a panic and a run on gold." He said it was of more importance that the House "recognize we are not...treating a disease -- we are treating the symptom of a disease." Brock joined Reuss in proposing that the United States insist that the other nations of the free world cooperate in reducing the U.S. payments deficit.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 on the Administration bill (S 797) and similar bills: S 743, sponsored by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), providing for elimination of all statutory gold backing requirements; and S 814, sponsored by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), requiring Federal Reserve Banks to maintain gold reserves of not less than 10 percent against their deposits and not less than 15 percent against their notes in circulation.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 2 -- Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) endorsed the Administration proposal but said Republicans would expect an accounting of Administration efforts to attack the "real problem which confronts us," the balance-of-payments deficit.

Feb. 3 -- Charls E. Walker, executive vice president of the American Bankers Assn., said the ABA supported S 797, the Administration bill, because the shrinking gold cover "threatened" economic advances in the domestic economy and "may undermine confidence in the dollar abroad." Walker opposed elimination of the gold backing from Federal Reserve notes. He said the ABA "strongly" urged the Administration and Congress to "reaffirm their support of a Federal Reserve System operating independently within Government, unhampered by political considerations."

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 10 reported HR 3818 (S Rept 65) without amendment. HR 3818 was identical to S 797. In supplemental views, Douglas, William Proxmire (D Wis.) and Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) urged elimination of the gold-backing requirement for Federal Reserve notes as well as commercial bank deposits. In other supplemental views, Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), John G. Tower (R Texas) and Strom Thurmond (R S.C.) said the bill was necessary but criticized "the monetary and fiscal policies that have made this action necessary."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Feb. 18, by a 74-7 roll-call vote, passed HR 3818 and sent the measure to the President in the same form in which it had been submitted 21 days before. (For voting, see chart p. 1028)

Prior to passage, the Senate rejected several amendments. The most important was proposed by Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) Feb. 17. It would have reduced the minimum gold reserve requirements on both Federal Reserve deposits and Federal Reserve notes (currency) in circulation to 20 percent for a two-year period and would have established a joint Congressional committee

to study the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. It was rejected by a 16-48 roll-call vote. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), the bill's floor manager, said the amendment was "strongly" opposed by Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon and Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr.

Voting against HR 3818 were both Democratic Senators from Alaska -- E.L. Bartlett and Ernest Gruening -- and both Republican Senators from Colorado -- Gordon Allott and Dominick. Also voting against HR 3818 were Frank Church (D Idaho), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), and James O. Eastland (D Miss.).

As in House debate on HR 3818, most supporters of the measure said its primary purpose was to gain time for the Administration to take steps to reduce the continuing U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. Republicans directed sharp criticism at the Administration for its inability to eliminate the deficit.

Robertson, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, said: "Conditions are favorable for ending our balance-of-payments deficits.... In the meantime the Federal Reserve and the Treasury must have a supply of gold free from fixed requirements adequate to meet prospective normal needs and emergency demands."

Dominick said that HR 3818, in contrast with his substitute measure, gave no specifics as to "how the (balance-of-payments) problem should be cured, or any steps that should be taken to get at the root of the problem."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said confidence in U.S. currency was not based on the gold reserve requirement but on the nation's production of goods and services and restrictions which "prevent us from printing currency."

Allott argued that enactment of a bill "with the far-reaching consequences of HR 3818...could be considered by Europeans as a 'desperation' or 'panic' move (and) shake the very foundation of the American dollar."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 17 -- Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- Substitute for the provisions of HR 3818 new wording to reduce the minimum gold reserve requirement on both Federal Reserve deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation from the present 25 percent to 20 percent for a two-year period and establish a Joint Congressional Committee to study the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. Roll-call vote, 16-48.

Feb. 18 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Stipulate that it is the policy of Congress that the present gold reserve requirement of 25 percent against Federal Reserve notes in circulation "should be" maintained except in "exceptional circumstances or a national emergency." Roll call, 22-58.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Provide subsidy payments to domestic gold producers. Voice vote.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 24 -- The Committee on Economic Development, a non-profit economic research organization that has normally reflected views of the liberal wing of U.S. business, recommended that the gold backing be removed from both Federal Reserve notes and deposits. The CED said the entire cover had been an anachronism since the rights of Americans to convert currency into gold were eliminated in 1935.

Feb. 2 -- The 11 Republican members of the House Banking and Currency Committee issued a formal statement of opposition to removal of the "entire gold cover."

SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT

President Johnson July 1, 1965, called for 18 more months of research on a U.S. supersonic transport (SST) before beginning construction of a prototype plane. Congress Oct. 21, in HR 11588 -- PL 89-309, appropriated $140 million to finance the work in fiscal 1966. An additional $80 million was requested in the President's fiscal 1967 budget, to provide $220 million for the 18-month program.

BACKGROUND -- The Federal Aviation Agency in 1961 decided to undertake detailed studies of an SST, for which $31 million was appropriated in fiscal years 1962-63. In November 1962 the British and French Governments announced a joint effort to build by 1970 an SST called the Concorde, capable of speeds of Mach 2.2. President Kennedy on June 5, 1963, announced that the U.S. Government, through contracts with private industry, would seek to develop an American SST capable of Mach 3 (2,000 miles an hour). He subsequently requested $60 million to get development work underway, and it was granted by Congress. The estimated total cost of the project was $1 billion, of which 75 percent was to be paid by the Federal Government and the rest by private industry. Work on plans for the SST continued in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 596)

Developments in 1965

President Johnson's decision for additional research on the SST in effect postponed selection of a final contractor. The four competing aircraft manufacturers -- Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and Boeing Co. for the airframe, and General Electric Co. and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp. for the engine -- were given FAA contracts for additional development and test work, with the Government paying 75 percent and the contractor 25 percent of costs.

Mr. Johnson's announcement came at the swearing-in ceremony of Gen. William F. McKee (ret.) as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. The President said, "Much work must be done before construction of a prototype aircraft is initiated if the large financial and development risks underlying the program are to be minimized." He said the SST must be "safe for the passenger, superior to any commercial aircraft, and economically profitable to build and to operate."

The President said one of the advantages gained from further study would come from military agencies' flight experience with the SR-71, the XB-70 and the variable swept-wing F-111, "all of which will be extensively flown at supersonic speeds during the next 18 months."

Further research and testing would provide a sounder foundation for realistic estimates of operating performance and production costs and better designs, the House Committee on Appropriations said in approving the $140 million appropriation (H Rept 1162) Oct. 13. The Committee urged careful monitoring of the contractors by the FAA. Congress approved the $140 million without objection. (See story p. 182)

Sonic Boom Tests. McKee's predecessor as FAA Administrator, Najeeb Halaby, April 24 announced that the FAA's controversial sonic boom tests over Oklahoma City in 1964 showed that construction of an SST was "clearly warranted" because the test showed that people on the ground "could learn to live with" sonic booms.

FIRST MAJOR CHANGE MADE IN COIN SYSTEM

S 2080 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 317) June 11, 1965.

HR 8926 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 509) June 11.

S 2080 -- Passed by the Senate on a 74-9 roll-call vote June 24. (See p. 1052)

- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote July 14 after HR 8926 was passed on a 255-151 roll-call vote. (See p. 978)
- Senate agreed by voice vote to House amendments July 15.

PL 89-81 -- Signed into law July 23.

The Silver Coinage Act of 1965 (S 2080 -- PL 89-81) revised the nation's coinage system by eliminating all silver from dimes and quarters and reducing the silver content in half dollars from 90 to 40 percent. The legislation was requested by the President.

The Act authorized the Treasury Department to mint new dimes and quarters faced with a copper-nickel alloy (75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel), used in the existing 5-cent piece, and bonded to a core of pure copper. The new half dollars would have surfaces composed of 80 percent silver and 20 percent copper and cores composed of 21 percent silver and 79 percent copper. The new coins would have the same electrical properties as the existing coins to make them suitable for use in vending machines.

The Administration had sought the legislation to stem the growing shortage of silver and to make additional amounts of the metal available for industrial and other uses. In submitting the Administration's draft bill June 3, President Johnson said in an accompanying message, "Silver is becoming too scarce for continued large scale use in coins. To maintain unchanged our high silver coinage in the face of stark reality would only invite chronic and growing scarcity of coins."

During House and Senate debate, a controversy arose over how much silver should be retained in the coinage. Senators from Western, silver-producing states fought to retain some silver in dimes and quarters. However, an amendment by Frank E. Moss (D Utah) to retain 40 percent silver in dimes and quarters was rejected. Eastern Senators sought the elimination of silver in half dollars, arguing that the additional silver should be made available for industrial use. An amendment by John O. Pastore (D R.I.) to eliminate silver from the half dollar was rejected.

As finally enacted, S 2080 conformed closely in all major respects to the Administration's original requests.

The new quarters began circulating with the old coins Nov. 1. To discourage the hoarding of silver coins, the Treasury announced that it owned "nearly 900 million ounces" of silver which it could use to keep the price of silver low enough so it would not be profitable to melt silver coinage for its silver content. The Department earlier had announced that the new dimes would begin appearing before "mid-1966" and that the new half dollars would go into production at a later date.

PROVISIONS

As signed into law, S 2080:

Authorized the minting of new dimes, quarters, and half dollars. Specified that the dimes and quarters would be faced with a copper-nickel alloy (75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel) bonded to a core of pure copper. Specified that the half dollar would have a silver content of 40 percent and would be faced with an alloy of 80 percent silver and 20 percent copper, bonded to a core of 21 percent silver and 79 percent copper.

Authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts to acquire materials, equipment, patents, patent rights, production facilities and technical knowledge necessary to produce the new coins; authorized such contracts for a five-year period without regard to the laws governing federal procurement and public contracts.

Authorized the Government for a period of five years to purchase domestically mined silver at $1.25 per fine ounce.

Authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell excess silver from Treasury stocks at a price not less than $1.29 per fine ounce.

Authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to institute controls over the melting, treating or exportation of coins, and provided that violators would be subject to a fine of up to $10,000 and/or imprisonment for up to five years.

Provided that coins could be inscribed with the year in which they were minted or issued, or -- in order to prevent hoarding -- with the last preceding year inscribed on coins of the same denomination. Repealed PL 88-580, which provided for the retention of the date "1964" on all coins until an adequate supply was available. Prohibited putting mint marks on the new coins for five years.

Provided that persons convicted of counterfeiting the new coins would be subject to a fine of $5,000 and/or imprisonment of 15 years.

Authorized the President to establish a Joint Commission on the Coinage, composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Commerce, the director of the Budget Bureau, the director of the Mint, the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, four additional Members of both the House and Senate and eight other persons appointed by the President, none of whom could have any association with or interest in the "composition, characteristics, or production" of U.S. coinage. The Commission was to study the implementation of the new coinage program and other coinage and silver matters and to make any necessary recommendations.

Increased the existing appropriations authorization for the construction of mint facilities from $30 million to $45 million for the purchase of new presses and other facilities necessary for minting new coins.

Prohibited the minting of silver dollars for a five-year period beginning with the date of enactment.

Provided standby authority for the Government to prohibit use of coins as credit or loan collateral.

Background

The Coinage Act of 1965 constituted the first fundamental change in the United States' 73-year-old system of silver coinage. S 2080 was enacted in the face of a worldwide silver shortage, the pressure of rising silver prices and an insatiable demand for coins.

An acute coin shortage had sparked a stopgap Treasury program to double the production of coins, but the consequent depletion of silver stocks threatened to inflate further the price of silver.

Many monetary experts said there were only two practical remedies to the problem: a reduction in or the elimination of the silver content of U.S. coins and the substitution of a cheaper metal alloy, such as nickel or copper. However, the experts said that even partial Treasury withdrawal of the use of silver in coinage would present delicate political and psychological problems. The silver content of the dime, quarter, half dollar and silver dollar not only gave the coins high intrinsic value but also helped support public confidence in paper money.

Silver Supply and Prices. Over the past 15 years, the demand for silver, both for coins and industrial use, increased faster than did the supply. Until 1961, sales from the large Government stockpile of silver, however, had forced the open market price to remain around 91 cents an ounce. With the Treasury silver supply almost exhausted in 1961, President John F. Kennedy directed that Government sales of "free silver" (that portion of the Treasury's holdings not required to back silver certificates) be terminated and that the silver backing of $5 and $10 silver certificates be dropped. On one hand, the action released silver from a monetary reserve fund backing the $5 and $10 denominations and rechanneled it into the production of additional coins. On the other hand, however, the action withdrew the Treasury from the supply side of the silver market. Thus, with Government sales of free silver no longer keeping a ceiling on the market price, silver prices surged upward to $1 or more an ounce.

In a second measure to release silver for coinage production, President Kennedy in 1963 requested and received legislation (PL 88-36) designed to replace the silver backing of $1 and $2 bills with the gold backing of Federal Reserve notes. At the time, it was estimated that Government redemption of the silver certificates would be carried out over a 15-year period. (1963 Almanac p. 548)

As a result of the increased demand for silver and the absence of Government sales, the market price of silver rose sharply in mid-1963. The market price as of Sept. 11, 1963, had risen to a level equal to the monetary value of silver, which is "pegged" by the Government at $1.29 an ounce. (The silver content in a silver dollar amounts to .77 ounce, or the equivalent of slightly more than $1, whereas the silver content in subsidiary coins (dimes, quarters, and half dollars) amounted to .72 ounce, or in two half dollars the equivalent of 92 cents.) Thus, the Treasury faced the prospect that it might become profitable for the public to melt down coins for the silver in them. However, holders of silver certificates began increasingly to exchange them at the Treasury for silver bullion, in anticipation of further price increases. This influx of bullion served to hold the price of silver at the monetary value.

So long as bullion was available from the Treasury at $1.29 an ounce, the U.S. coinage system would have required no change. But once the Treasury stock had been depleted and it became necessary to buy in the world market to meet coinage needs, the price ceiling could not have been maintained.

Coin Shortage. The Treasury early in 1965 said that the 48 billion coins estimated to be in circulation should be enough for all purposes. But commercial banks, which receive coins from the public and give them back out, were having increasing difficulty in replenishing their coin supplies. Some of the reasons:

- The rising number of sales taxes and toll highways and the increased use of parking meters and vending and coin-changing machines delayed frequency of circulation. Vending machine sales tripled in the 1954-64 decade. At the close of that decade, there were 4.5 million such machines with annual collections estimated at more than $3.5 billion.
- Speculators hoarded coins in anticipation of higher silver prices on the open market. During 1963 and 1964, speculation centered largely in silver dollars, but experts believed it might extend ultimately to smaller coins as well. This "run" on the Treasury's silver dollar supply reduced stocks, which had totaled 94 million at the beginning of 1963 and 28.5 million at the beginning of 1964, to a mere 3 million as of March 25, 1964. (As a consequence, the Treasury was forced to announce that it would redeem $1 silver certificates in silver bullion (alone) rather than in silver dollars, thereby adding to the drain on the Treasury's free silver reserves.)
- Coin collectors, whose ranks increased from 2 million a decade ago to some 8 million in 1965, took billions of coins out of circulation. It became a popular practice to collect coins by the roll or bagful rather than the piece. This practice apparently was influenced by assumptions that in time the older coins would grow scarcer and could then be sold to other collectors at large profits. Even a number of banks and insurance companies were reportedly investing in both old and new coins in expectation that the collections would appreciate in value at a projected rate of 10 percent a year.

Remedial Action in 1964. The Bureau of the Mint in June 1964 initiated a program to double the rate of coin production within a year. The mints began operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Congress, in the fiscal 1965 Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 12633 -- PL 88-635), appropriated $4.5 million to mint 3 billion additional coins. To further increase the productive capacity of the mints, preliminary processing work was delegated to other facilities, additional coin presses and stamping machines were installed and the "proof coin" operation -- production of special sets of highly polished coins for collectors -- was suspended and the presses converted for production of coins for general circulation. The increase in production was reflected by the fact that the mints in 1964 used 195 million ounces of silver for production of coins in comparison to 111 million ounces in 1963. The Treasury estimated that about 234 million ounces would go into new coins in 1965.

As a long-range measure, Congress in 1964 appropriated funds for a new mint at Philadelphia with greatly increased capacity. The Treasury projected that the new mint, scheduled to go into operation in 1967, would produce as many coins as the two present mints combined.

To discourage hoarding by coin collectors, Congress enacted an Administration bill (S 2950 -- PL 88-580) authorizing the mints to inscribe the figure "1964" on all coins minted until adequate supplies were available. Signed by the President Sept. 3, 1964, the measure was designed to "flood the market" with 1964 coins, rendering it pointless to save them. (1964 Almanac p. 167)

House Hearings. The House Government Operations' Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee held hearings Feb. 16-17 on the U.S. coin shortage. Testimony:

Feb. 16 -- Robert A. Wallace, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said that the Treasury crash program to

double production of coins in fiscal 1965 was "on schedule." Wallace said coin production in the first six months of fiscal 1965 "jumped nearly 60 percent over the same period a year earlier." During that period, he said, the two mints at Philadelphia and Denver had produced more coins (about 3.5 billion) than "are normally produced in a whole year." Wallace also said recent coin flow-back figures from the Federal Reserve System had been "encouraging." He said the figures indicated that the Federal Reserve's inventory of pennies had tripled over the past year.

Testifying on behalf of the American Bankers Association (ABA), G. Edward Cooper, vice president of the Philadelphia National Bank, cautioned that the Treasury's coin production program should not be relaxed.

Feb. 17 -- Miss Eva Adams, director of the Mint, said the Treasury crash program to double coin production had "at least made a dent in the coin shortage," and put the Government "on the road to solving this vexing problem." Miss Adams added that the Bureau of the Mint had "explored every potential avenue to assure that (new) coin...goes for the purpose for which it was intended, namely for the commerce of this country." She said, however, that the Bureau had "not been entirely successful in prohibiting the activities of the speculators who hoard coin and offer it for sale at a premium, as we do not have police powers nor authority to declare such activities illegal."

Charles J. Scanlon, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, said the coin shortage had generated speculation which could cause a "black market" coin operation in the United States. Scanlon said that some businesses have been so desperate for coin that they have purchased it from suppliers, some of whom may have been hoarding the coin to make a profit.

Rear Adm. Donald J. Ramsey (Ret.), legislative counsel and treasurer of the Silver Users Assn., attributed the coin shortage to the "failure of coins to circulate."

Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) said it had become "very obvious that we cannot possibly continue the use of any silver in our subsidiary coins."

Administration Request. President Johnson June 3 sent Congress a draft bill and a message asking that silver be eliminated from dimes and quarters and that the silver content of half dollars be reduced from 90 to 40 percent. (For text, see p. 1421)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 9 on the Administration's bill (S 2080) to change the silver content used in dimes, quarters and half dollars.

TESTIMONY -- June 9 -- Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, stressed the growing gap between annual silver production and annual consumption. He noted that the Treasury had been able to alleviate the supply shortage by selling silver to industrial enterprises from its own stocks (amounting to about 1 billion fine ounces), but warned that depletion of Treasury stocks could not continue indefinitely. Fowler said that retention of silver in the half dollar signified "a valued tie with the past by extending a 173-year-old tradition of silver in our coinage."

Joseph T. Morris, managing director of the National Assn. of Photographic Manufacturers, Inc., testified that the "continued use of silver in half dollars" would "impose an unnecessary and unwarranted burden upon Treasury stocks, detracting from their availability to aid in filling the industrial deficit and assisting in the orderly transition to non-silver subsidiary coinage."

John B. Stennis, executive vice president, International Silver Company, questioned the "prestige" value of a silver clad half dollar and said that minting of the coin would create a "collector's paradise and, hence, a downright waste of 15 million ounces of silver or close to 80 percent of one year's requirement for silverware."

Sen. Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.) criticized the Administration for proposing that the price of silver be kept at the monetary level of $1.29 per ounce. He stated that this "stifles industrial incentive to develop new sources of silver and thus perpetuates the shortage." He approved of the new coins but added that talk of circulating the coins side by side with silver coins had already encouraged hoarding.

Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.) recommended a "compromise" solution to the silver and coinage shortage which would reduce, but not eliminate, the silver content in all coins. "I am firmly convinced," he stated, "that a worthless, non-silver coin will surely drive the present dimes, quarters and half dollars from circulation by the hundreds of millions of pieces."

Robert M. Hardy Jr., on behalf of the American Mining Congress, said that reopening of old mines and the discovery of new ones would lead to much greater production of silver in the near future. He felt that a "coinage of intrinsic value is the coinage that will demand the respect not only of all the people, but of all nations and will best serve as a circulating medium."

Bill Reported

The Committee June 11 reported S 2080 (S Rept 317) with only minor amendments.

Majority Views. In its report the Committee recommended that the minting and circulation of additional silver dollars cease until recommendations had been received from the Joint Commission on the Coinage. The Committee said the Secretary of the Treasury would continue to have authority to mint coins in the existing composition until the transition to the new coinage had been completed, at which time the authority to mint existing coins would expire. It left the choice of an exact date for this expiration to the Joint Commission on the Coinage. The Committee also placed a five-year limitation on the Treasury's right to purchase domestically mined silver at $1.25 per ounce.

On the silver shortage, the report said, "Since World War II, and particularly since 1958, there has been a widening gap between free world silver consumption and production. After 1958, the world market price of silver rose above the U.S. Government's purchase price for domestic silver, and the country's stock began to decline. At the same time, there has been a substantial increase in the amount of silver coin in circulation. The Treasury's stock available to secure silver certificates has been reduced to about 1 billion ounces -- less than half the amount held a few years earlier."

The report went on to state that the principal reasons for the decline in silver stocks stemmed from the great increase in the use of silver for coinage and industrial purposes and from an increase in exports over imports.

The Committee approved the Treasury's ceiling price of $1.29 per fine ounce, saying, "Any appreciable increase...would pose the threat that our subsidiary silver coins would be melted down, with disastrous results to commerce and trade and to the public.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate June 24 passed S 2080 by a 74-9 roll-call vote. The bill conformed closely to Administration proposals. (For voting, see chart p. 1052)

As passed by the Senate, S 2080 replaced existing dimes and quarters with new coins made from an alloy of nickel and copper. It also provided that new half dollars would be minted with their silver content reduced from 90 to 40 percent. The silver content of the dollar was not affected by the bill.

Voting against passage were Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.), Len B. Jordan (R Idaho), E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska), Alan Bible (D Nev.), Frank Church (D Idaho), Ernest Gruening (D Alaska), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and Frank E. Moss (D Utah).

S 2080 was passed without change except for the adoption, by voice vote, of a group of committee amendments, none of which altered the major substance of the bill. Seven floor amendments were rejected.

The major floor amendments were two proposals by Western Senators to retain some silver in dimes and quarters and a proposal supported by Eastern Senators to completely eliminate silver from the half dollar. Debate also divided largely along Eastern (consumer)-Western (producer) lines, with the notable exception of Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), who was one of the main supporters of the Administration's bill; Bennett was ranking Republican on the Banking and Currency Committee which reported S 2080. He argued that there was no practical way to meet increasing demands for silver other than reducing the content of the metal in coins.

In an effort to retain some silver in coins, Frank E. Moss (D Utah) proposed an amendment to retain 40 percent silver in dimes and quarters, as well as the half dollar. It was rejected by a 34-57 roll call. A similar amendment by Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.), to retain 30 percent silver in those coins and the half dollar, was rejected 27-52. Moss said that the nation "cannot afford to sacrifice the prestige and dignity intrinsic in a silver coin." He argued that silver held by the Treasury plus silver recovered from existing coins would be sufficient to produce coins with a 40 percent silver content.

Bennett replied that Moss' amendment would use an unacceptably large amount of silver. He said that the existing Treasury stock of silver totaled about 983 million ounces. The Treasury planned to produce 565 million of the new coins in 1965 and 8.5 billion in 1966, he said. If Moss' amendment were adopted, Bennett argued, it would require the use of 44.1 million ounces of Treasury silver in 1965 and 424.9 million ounces in 1966. Added to other demands on Treasury silver, including a 165 million ounces set aside for emergency and defense purposes and 250 million ounces for continued temporary production of the existing coins during a transition period to the new coinage, the Treasury at the end of 1965 would have its stock reduced to less than 150 million ounces.

The other major amendment rejected by the Senate was proposed by John O. Pastore (D R.I.). It would have completely eliminated silver from the half dollar rather than retaining 40 percent silver as provided in S 2080. It was rejected by a 32-60 roll-call vote. He said the silver was urgently needed by New England's electronics, jewelry, silverware and photographic industries. "We want silver so bad we can taste it," he said. Retention of silver in the half dollars would only "aggravate the silver shortage," Pastore argued.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 24 -- John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- Eliminate silver from the half dollar. Roll-call vote, 32-60.

Frank E. Moss (D Utah) -- Retain 40 percent silver in dimes and quarters. Roll-call 34-57.

Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) -- Require the Government to maintain a stockpile of 165 million ounces of silver for national defense purposes. Roll-call, 36-54.

Alan Bible (D Nev.) -- Provide mandatory penalties for the melting of coins. Roll-call, 34-52.

Bible -- Prohibit the export of U.S. coins. Voice.

Bible -- Prohibit use of U.S. coins as collateral for a loan. Voice.

Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.) -- Retain 30 percent silver in dimes, quarters, and half dollars. Roll-call vote, 27-52.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 4, 7 and 8 on the Administration's bill (HR 8746) to change the silver content of dimes, quarters and half dollars. The testimony was similar to that given before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. (See above)

ACTION -- June 11 reported a clean bill (HR 8926 -- H Rept 509) with amendments. The original version of HR 8926 was similar to the Senate version of S 2080. However, the Committee amended HR 8926 to eliminate silver from half dollars.

Majority Views. The Committee report recommended that half dollars as well as dimes and quarters be made of the same cupro-nickel alloy, thus saving fifteen million ounces of silver annually. The Committee also banned the production of silver dollars for five years and provided that there be no distinctive mint marks on the new coins for five years, thus eliminating an incentive for coin collectors to accumulate sets from various mints.

The report stated that there was a consensus on the need for a change in the coinage laws and that "the major controversy" in the Committee's hearings on the Administration's proposals revolved around the issue of the degree of silver to be used in the new coins -- "whether there should be none, as urged by the representatives of consuming industries; whether the only silver used in the coinage should be for a silver-clad half dollar containing 40 percent silver, as proposed by the Treasury and the President; or whether the dime, quarter, and half dollar should all contain a silver cladding, as urged by the representatives of the silver mining industry."

Additional Views. In additional views Compton I. White Jr. (D Idaho) stated that "ample silver exists for its retention in our subsidiary coins." He criticized the Committee's extension of the ban on silver to half dollars and criticized the Administration's proposals for cupro-nickel dimes and quarters which he referred to as "red-edged hamburger sandwiches."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 7-9 -- The Subcommittee on Mining of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings on the silver shortage.

(Continued on next page)

Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) criticized President Johnson for presenting his coinage legislation to Congress before his Committee had had a chance to examine the shortage.

FLOOR ACTION

The House July 14 passed HR 8926 by a 255-151 roll-call vote. (For voting see chart p. 978)

Following passage it substituted the language of HR 8926 for that of S 2080, passed the latter by voice vote and returned it to the Senate.

Before passing HR 8926, the House rejected by a 48-94 standing vote a House Banking and Currency Committee amendment to HR 8926 to eliminate all silver from half dollars. This amendment would have replaced a provision in HR 8926 which provided that half dollars be minted with 40 percent silver, as requested by the Administration; defeat of the committee amendment kept this provision in the bill.

Minor committee amendments were adopted by voice vote.

Also rejected, by a 187-218 roll call, was an amendment by James F. Battin (R Mont.) requiring that dimes and quarters have a 40 percent silver content. The amendment was first rejected by a 92-106 standing vote, then accepted by a 122-112 teller vote and finally rejected by a 187-218 roll-call vote.

The House also rejected by voice vote a motion by Del Clawson (R Calif.) to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instruction to amend it to give the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary authority to mint dimes and quarters with a 40 percent silver content. The motion also instructed the Committee to include the wording of an amendment sponsored by W.E. Brock III (R Tenn.) which the House had rejected earlier. (See below)

House debate resembled that which occurred earlier in the Senate. Opinion divided more on geographical than party lines, with Western Congressmen demanding partial retention of silver in the coinage and Eastern Members advocating its complete elimination.

In debate July 13 Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) said that a change in the coinage was necessary, but accused the Treasury of having ignored previous proposals to reduce the silver content of coins. For the Treasury to suddenly request its complete elimination was "too drastic" an action, he said. B.F. Sisk (D Calif.) also accused the Treasury of having been "dilatory" in not presenting its proposals earlier.

House Banking and Currency Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) said the new silverless coins would be backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States and would not be hoarded. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) also dismissed Western claims that money of little or no intrinsic value would "drive out" money with intrinsic value, asserting that intrinsic value in no way affected the purchasing power of the coins. He said the new silverless coinage would be "perfectly good subsidiary coinage."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 14 -- James Harvey (R Mich.) -- Increase the membership of the Joint Commission on Coinage as follows: four from Members of both the Senate and the House (rather than one from each chamber, as in the Administration bill) and eight from the public (rather than four, as in the Administration bill). Voice vote.

Arnold Olsen (D Mont.) -- Provide standby authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit use of coins as collateral for credit or loans. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 14 -- John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- Prohibit minting of half dollars after enactment of the bill. Voice vote.

Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) -- Permit the Secretary of the Treasury to mint paper fractional currencies if he deems the supply of coins inadequate. Voice.

James F. Battin (R Mont.) -- Retain 40 percent silver in dimes and quarters. Rejected by a 92-106 standing vote; accepted by a 122-112 teller vote; rejected by a 187-218 roll-call vote.

Hosmer -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute another metal in the production of the new coins in the event a shortage should arise in the metal(s) proposed in HR 8926. Voice.

W.E. Brock III (R Tenn.) -- Provide that the net seignorage on all coins (profit resulting from the difference between the cost of producing the new coins and their actual face value) be placed in a seignorage trust fund in the Treasury and that it be invested in U.S. marketable obligations as a means to reduce the public debt. Standing, 74-129.

Robert McClory (R Ill.) -- Impose fines on persons melting coins or using other extraction methods to obtain silver. Standing, 60-123.

FINAL ACTION

The Senate July 15 concurred by voice vote in the House amendments to S 2080. The President signed the bill into law July 23.

APPROPRIATIONS

The general supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 (HR 11588), cleared Oct. 21, appropriated a total of $34.3 million to continue the Bureau of Mint's crash program for the production of coins, to initiate production of the new coins and to provide equipment needed for producing the new coins. (For story see p. 182) Earlier, the fiscal 1966 appropriations bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments (HR 7060), cleared June 28, appropriated $14,350,000 to the Mint to continue the crash program of coin production and to prepare for production of the new coins. (For story, see p. 213)

PRODUCTION OF NEW COINS

The first group of the new coins, 178 million quarters, was sent by the U.S. Mint to the banks Nov. 1 -- the start of the annual peak demand period. Treasury and Mint officials said if the Coinage Act had been delayed for only a few days, there would have been a shortage of quarters during the Christmas season. Federal Reserve banks had only 15,771,000 quarters on hand Nov. 1. The Mint had worked around the clock and had put into service old cartridge presses to produce additional coins, including the new silverless quarters, for the peak season.

The Mint produced 450,026,000 copper-clad quarters during the last two months of 1965 and began production of the new dimes in December and the new half dollars in January 1966.

PATENT POLICY

HR 4185 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 113) March 1, 1965.
- Passed by the House by voice vote March 17.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 301) June 8.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 15.
- House concurred by voice vote in Senate amendments July 12.

PL 89-83 -- Signed into law July 24.

Congress in 1965 passed a bill increasing patent fees for the first time since 1932. However, action on proposals to establish a uniform Government patent policy on property rights to inventions and discoveries obtained through the expenditure of federal funds failed to progress beyond Senate hearings.

Patent Office Fees

Congress passed an Administration-backed bill (HR 4185) increasing patent fees in order to enable the Patent Office to recover a larger share of its costs and to expedite the patent process. It was estimated that the new schedule of fees would increase from 30 percent to 75 percent the amount of Patent Office costs recouped through patent fees. The new fees were expected to increase the Patent Office's annual income from $8.9 million to $23.4 million.

However, Congress rejected an Administration proposal that part of the income be collected through "maintenance fees," which would be charged at the end of the fifth, ninth and thirteenth year after a patent was issued as a prerequisite for keeping the patent in force for the full 17-year term. Instead, HR 4185 provided for a higher schedule of other fees than recommended by the Administration.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 4185:

Increased the fees for filing for each original patent or reissue from $30 to $65 and for issuing each original patent from $30 to $100.

Established a new $100 fee for issuing a reissue patent (i.e., republishing a patent to correct technical errors).

Increased the first appeal fee on notice of appeal from $25 to $50.

Required federal departments, agencies and officers to pay the established fees.

Increased the fee for filing an original application to register a trademark from $25 to $35, and increased other trademark fees.

BACKGROUND -- Current patent fees were set in 1932. Legislation to increase the fees was next introduced in 1946 and re-introduced in every subsequent Congress. Both President Kennedy and President Johnson requested increases in the fees. The House, but not the Senate, passed by voice vote in 1964 an Administration-backed bill to revise the fee schedule. The bill also required payment of a series of three maintenance fees, totaling $300, at the end of the fifth, ninth and thirteenth year after a patent was issued, as a prerequisite for keeping the patent in force. (1964 Almanac p. 594)

President Johnson in 1965 again requested the fee increase in his Jan. 25 Budget Message. Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, in a Jan. 11, 1965, letter to Congress transmitting a draft bill to increase patent fees, said the increase was in line with the Administration's policy "of charging appropriate fees for special benefits or privileges provided to users and beneficiaries of federal programs."

HOUSE. The House Judiciary Committee March 1 reported the Administration bill with no changes (HR 4185 -- H Rept 113). The bill differed from the one passed by the House in 1964 in one major respect: it provided for an optional flat fee of $75 in lieu of the maintenance fees. The Committee's report said the bill would "restore a rational relationship between Patent Office fees and the cost of administering the American Patent Office."

The House March 17 passed HR 4185 by voice vote. Before passing the bill, it rejected by voice vote a motion by John B. Anderson (R Ill.) to recommit (kill) the bill. It also rejected, on a 22-36 standing vote, an amendment by Anderson to eliminate the maintenance fees and increase the initial filing fee by $45 and the issue fee by $70.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 4185:

Increased the fees for filing each original or reissue patent from $30 to $50 and for issuing each original patent from $30 to $75; provided, for the first time, a $75 fee for issuing a reissue patent.

Required federal departments, agencies and officers to pay the established fees.

Increased the fee for filing an original application to register a trademark from $25 to $35 and increased other trademark fees.

Required payment of a maintenance fee of $50 by the fifth anniversary of each patent's issuance, $100 by the ninth anniversary, and $150 by the thirteenth anniversary; permitted payment, in lieu of the maintenance fees, of a $75 fee within three months of acceptance of a patent.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

March 17 -- John B. Anderson (R Ill.) -- Provide an initial filing fee of $75 and an issuing fee of $100 and eliminate the maintenance fee provisions. Standing vote, 22-36.

SENATE. The Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights March 3 held hearings on HR 4185 and on two bills (S 1228, S 729) increasing patent fees but omitting a maintenance fee system. The American Bar Assn. and the American Patent Law Assn. endorsed the latter two bills, opposing a maintenance fee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee June 8 reported HR 4185 (S Rept 301), amended to eliminate the maintenance fees. Instead, the Committee provided a higher schedule of other fees than voted by the House. (See final provisions.)

The Committee report said that the purpose of the bill was twofold: "to increase the fees payable to the Patent Office, so that a reasonable part of Patent Office costs may be recovered," and "to expedite the prosecution of patent applications and thus make new technology available to the public at an earlier date."

The Committee said the fee schedule in the amended bill "provided for a reasonable percentage of Patent Office costs to be borne by those directly benefitting from Patent Office services" and "will not deter the inventive genuis of the American people or reduce the filing of patent applications."

The Committee concluded that maintenance fees "would prove cumbersome and would create uncertainty as to the current status of a patent."

(Continued on next page)

The Senate June 15 passed HR 4185 by voice vote, making no changes in the Committee version of the bill.

FINAL ACTION. The House July 12 by voice vote concurred in Senate amendments to HR 4185.

Urging acceptance of the Senate amendments July 12, Edwin E. Willis (D La.), chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee that reported HR 4185, said that the subcommittee had felt "that the Administration proposal for maintenance fees were meritorious because it afforded an opportunity for the individual inventor to defer payment of part of the fees until a time when he would be better able to estimate the commercial value of his patent." However, he said, because "the Senate has indicated its unwillingness to accept the innovation...it now seems... desirable to pass the bill as amended by the Senate and to bring into effect increased revenues, deferring for some future time the ultimate solution of the question of maintenance fees."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 16 -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) introduced a bill (HR 9146), requested by the Patent Office, to permit the publication of patent applications. HR 9146 permitted the Patent Commissioner, at the request of a patent applicant or owner, to publish a patent application. Upon publication, the application would be considered approved by the Patent Office. The bill authorized the Commissioner to charge $75 for the publication of an application plus $10 for each page of specifications and $2 for each sheet of drawing. Currently a patent application remains secret until approved, at which time the Patent Office publishes a capsule description. The bill was designed to provide greater public knowledge of approved applications. No action was taken on it.

Patent Policy Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 1 - Aug. 19 on three bills (S 789, S 1809, S 1899) to establish a uniform Government policy on property rights to inventions conceived or developed with the aid of federal funds.

The bills all concerned the problem of who should have the ownership and rights to use of inventions and discoveries made through the expenditure of public funds: those who invented or developed an invention or discovery under a federal contract, or the public in general which, through taxes, had financed the research and experimentation.

Those arguing that the contractor should have the principal rights suggested that the added incentive of holding an exclusive license or the patent and the profits derived therefrom would encourage development and rapid marketing of new discoveries.

Those supporting public ownership, however, claimed that such a procedure could result in monopoly, unfair advantage for a particular company and unjustified costs to the public for use of the finished product or service resulting from the discovery or invention.

Prior to World War II most research was financed by private funds. The Federal Government generally retained property rights on inventions arising from research and development which it sponsored and paid for. During the war, however, the Government began granting patent rights to various private industries which were engaged in Government research, while retaining a royalty-free license for Government use of the inventions. Federal expenditures for research in fiscal 1966 totaled about $15.5 billion of which $12 billion was granted through contracts.

Until 1963, there was no Government-wide patent policy. Agency patent policies generally were determined by specific laws and departmental regulations or interpretations of the laws. The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), for example, were required to follow patent policies outlined in the legislation which created the respective agencies, while the laws setting up the National Science Foundation and the Housing and Home Finance Agency simply required that all contracts entered into by those two agencies have provisions governing the disposition of inventions and discoveries made under agency contracts.

Patent policy provisions were also written into laws establishing certain federal programs. These included, for example, the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 under the Department of Agriculture and the Coal Research Act of 1960 and the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1961 under the Department of Interior. Other departments and agencies followed their own departmental regulations without much reference to practices elsewhere in the Government. At least one agency, the Department of Commerce, failed to develop even Department-wide regulations; while another, the Federal Aviation Agency, developed a policy of retaining patent rights and charging a royalty until the cost of the agency's contribution to the research was recouped. In one two-year period before issuance of the Kennedy memorandum in 1963, the Defense Department reportedly retained patent rights in only 46 out of 40,000 contracts.

Kennedy Memorandum. In 1963, in an attempt to develop a single, uniform, but flexible patent policy for all Government agencies, President Kennedy issued a memorandum on federal patent policy. Following are the principal provisions of the Kennedy memorandum:

The U.S. Government would "acquire (upon contracting) or reserve the right to acquire the principal or exclusive rights throughout the world" for inventions made through public expenditures if: (1) the main purpose of the contract had been to develop, create or improve products and processes intended for commercial use by the general public or required for such use by Government regulations, (2) the fields of research directly concerned public health or welfare, (3) there had been little work in the field outside that supported by Government funds, or (4) the services of the contractor were for operation of a Government-owned research or production facility or for supervising and organizing the work of others.

Principal or exclusive patent rights, subject to Government retention of the right to a royalty-free license for Government use, could be granted a contractor upon contracting if the contractor's "technical competence" as developed in a nongovernmental, commercial position had been necessary for the development of the invention. If, however, it had been impossible for the agency head to determine, at the time of contracting, the effect of the contractor's commercial position, he could wait until the invention had been identified to decide what rights to take for the Government.

Contractors could also receive more than a nonexclusive license when (1) upon contracting, the agency head

determined that granting such rights would be in the public interest or (2) upon identifying the invention, it was found not to be a primary object of the contract.

If a contractor who had exclusive or principal rights over an invention failed to bring the invention to practical application or license the patent on a reasonable or royalty-free basis within three years, he had to prove that he should be allowed to retain the exclusive rights or possibly be required by the Government to grant the license to others on a nonexclusive, royalty-free basis. The Government would also have the authority to require any contractor holding exclusive rights to grant a reasonable or royalty-free license if the invention were required for use by government regulation.

The Federal Council for Science and Technology, after conferring with the Justice Department, was required to report annually on the "effectiveness" of the policy. A patent advisory panel was established under the Council to coordinate the policies of the agencies and make recommendations concerning patent policy.

Interpretation of the Memorandum. The effort to achieve a uniform interpretation of the Kennedy memorandum was beset with controversy, some agencies wanting a freer hand to waive title than others.

In a May 1965 Senate speech, Sen. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) said that the 1963 Kennedy memorandum was so ambiguous that the patent advisory panel tried eight times to draft an interpretation that would be acceptable to all Government agencies. He said seven drafts were rejected and "the eighth one met such vociferous opposition from the Department of Justice, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Federal Aviation Agency that the Federal Council for Science and Technology turned this one down too." In spite of this, he said, "the patent advisory panel issued it, anyhow."

The interpretation settled on by the panel leaned too far in the direction of permitting agencies to release title to inventions in advance of the actual discovery, in the opinion of critics such as Metcalf. He said it was "prepared by the representatives of special interests" in the Commerce Department and the Office of Science and Technology. He said, "It seems pretty clear...that there is a group in the Government, unknown to the public, unknown even to Congress, that is working day and night, trying to conjure up all kinds of reasons for giving away the public's property to special interest groups."

There was also controversy over the decision of NASA to follow the Kennedy memorandum rather than the 1958 National Aeronautics and Space Act (PL 85-568) and grant title at time of contracting, before the inventions were identified. Some critics charged that the agency's decision to follow the Kennedy memorandum was illegal.

In an unsuccessful attempt June 2 to amend the fiscal 1966 NASA authorization bill in order to limit the authority of NASA to waive patent rights, Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) said the trouble with the current Government patent policy as set by the Kennedy memorandum was that "anybody could read it and do anything he wanted under it." Thus, he said, it did not stop officials who "wanted to give away some patent rights." In this respect, he said, it was no improvement over the situation that prevailed before the President ordered a uniform policy for all agencies.

Long was particularly critical of the NASA practice of waiving patent rights at the time of contracting. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) replied that out of 4,480 NASA contracts since Oct. 1, 1964, there had been only 7 waivers at the time of contracting. Long said that none should have been permitted. (See p. 712)

Long had been for several years the major Congressional critic of federal patent policy, including the 1963 Kennedy memorandum. In 1960 Long began offering an amendment to legislation dealing with federal programs under which patentable inventions might be discovered. The amendment stipulated that all "information, uses, processes, patents and developments (obtained through public expenditures)...be freely available to the general public." The amendment was added to such legislation as the Coal Research and Development Act of 1960, the Helium Act Amendments of 1960, the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1961, the Water Resources Act of 1964 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. (1960 Almanac p. 254, 332; 1961 Almanac p. 448; 1964 Almanac p. 508; 1965 Almanac p. 788)

Patent Policy Bills. The principal bills considered by the Senate Subcommittee were:

- S 1809 introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), chairman of the Subcommittee, which generally followed the guidelines of the Kennedy memorandum. Both the contractor and the Government would retain "irrevocable, nonexclusive, nontransferable, royalty-free license." The Government would take title at the time of contracting when the contract (1) was to "create, develop or improve products, processes or methods" intended for commercial use by the general public or required by the Government for such use (such as improved fertilizers, material handling equipment for certain agricultural industries and civil defense equipment); (2) concerned the "public health, welfare or safety" (drugs, medical instruments, prosthetic devices, water desalination, air safety, weather modification and control); (3) was in a scientific or technological field in which there had been little work outside that supported by Government funds; (4) concerned services for operation of a federally owned research or production facility or for coordinating and directing the research of others. The contractor could take title or get an exclusive license, upon contracting, if (1) the agency head felt the public interest would be served or (2) the contract required the use of knowledge and skills in an area in which the contractor had acquired technical competence in a non-governmental position. But the agency head could recapture Government rights, if, upon seeing the invention, he felt it would be in the public interest to do so. The agency head could also require a contractor who had title to an invention or discovery to license others after showing that (1) the contractor had not brought the invention to practical application or (2) that such licensing would benefit the public.
- S 1899, sponsored by Long, which would give the United States "exclusive right and title" to inventions discovered in research conducted under Government contract or lease and also to inventions made by Government employees while doing official work or using Government facilities. The bill would permit these rights to be waived only when (1) non-federal investment in the research exceeded that furnished by the Government, the interests of the United States were advanced by waiver of federal rights, and the Attorney General had determined that the waiver would not encourage monopolistic control of the invention or economic concentration of trade or commerce; (2) the recipient of the rights agreed to patent the invention and protect his patents; and (3) a license

was reserved for Government use. The Long bill would also establish a Federal Inventions Administration to administer patent policy and handle Government patent applications.

● S 789, by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), which would require that the Government secure only the use of inventions developed with Government aid, except in the case of inventions: (1) in a field in which the Government was the sole or prime developer and in which the public safety or health or national security required close control of the invention; (2) in a field in which the Government was the dominant developer and had provided substantially all of the funds; (3) in a field which would not likely be developed without substantial Government financing; (4) which were developed on the basis of prior Government efforts; or (5) which were likely to be required by law for national security or the public health or safety. In these cases the Government would secure the patent as well as the use, leaving a royalty-free license to the inventor. Even in these cases, however, the Government could waive its rights under certain conditions, primarily to encourage exploitation of the invention.

The federal departments and agencies, in general, supported S 1809, as did the Chamber of Commerce and the National Assn. of Manufacturers. The American Bar Assn. opposed all three bills and later endorsed a measure (S 2326) introduced by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) (See related developments, below)

TESTIMONY

TESTIMONY -- June 1 -- Dr. Donald F. Hornig, director, Office of Science and Technology, said that of the three bills, he favored the McClellan measure because he thought it provided "a proper balance between the title and license policies, and...at the same time provides sufficient flexibility to the contracting agencies and a proper degree of recognition of the need to provide incentives for the further development and use of federally-financed inventions." He criticized S 1899, the Long bill, for failing to "accommodate special situations" in which an agency may become involved and for being so restrictive that contractors would be discouraged from identifying or developing inventions resulting from a contract. He said that S 789, the Saltonstall bill, failed to grant an agency head "sufficient discretion...to retain exclusive rights when it is in the public interest to do so."

However, Hornig suggested that three changes be made in McClellan's bill. He proposed that it be amended "to clearly specify that the criteria for permitting the contractor to retain title to inventions at the time of contracting be applied only in situations which do not fall" under the classes where the Government, upon contracting, is authorized to take principal and exclusive rights. He recommended that the section providing that Government rights not be taken until after the invention has been identified be modified to favor the Government more than the contractor. Finally, Hornig suggested that reviewing procedures be limited to cases where the Government recaptured rights from the contractor.

James E. Webb, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said that "the issue posed here is not simply one of assuring that the Government secure all property rights to inventions coming out of federally financed research. The issue is more complex and fundamental. It involves how to get the most out of such research and development by stimulating inventive activity, by assuring prompt and effective reporting of technology, and then by developing effective techniques for the dissemination of this technology and for stimulating its use in the economy in a competitive environment." He maintained that "a single presumption of ownership does not provide a satisfactory basis for Government-wide policy on the allocation of rights to inventions" because "Government has a responsibility to foster the fullest exploitation of the inventions for the public benefit."

Webb said that "the most controversial portion" of Government patent policy provided in the 1963 statement was the issue of "advance waiver, or the granting at the time of contracting of commercial rights to the contractor." He defended the use of the advance waiver on the grounds that it encouraged contractors to report discoveries and inventions.

Hornig reported that since NASA had had the authority to use the advance waiver, it had used the authority in "only 7 contracts out of approximately 4400 prime, first, and second tier subcontracts awarded." He also reported that as of March 31, 1965, rights had been waived after an invention had been identified in about 4 percent of the cases.

Walter D. Sohier, general counsel of NASA, said that NASA regarded the McClellan bill as a "sound and enlightened approach to federal patent policy" and that it preferred the McClellan bill to the Saltonstall bill "as being easier to apply and interpret" because it was based on the President's 1963 memorandum which had already received "widespread industry support." However, he criticized the McClellan bill for not leaving title to an invention to the contractor when the invention was not a primary object of the contract.

Helge Holst of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce supported S 1809 as "the best opportunity for the development of an effective and equitable Government patent policy." He said that a uniform policy was needed because the 1963 policy statement "is subject to varying interpretations, depending to a large extent on the current policies of the individual agencies." He favored granting the contractor more than a license for "non-primary objective inventions."

Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., asked that the section of the McClellan bill granting the Government exclusive or principal rights when the purpose of the contract was for work in fields directly concerning the public health, welfare, or safety be changed, since it was important to "encourage the perfection and marketing" of these inventions.

June 2 -- Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D N.J.) testified in support of his bill (S 1047) to prevent Government agencies from purchasing drugs in foreign countries when those drugs were patented in the United States, but not patented in the foreign country. He said that the federal money saved through such purchases was offset by the fact that the purchases adversely affected the U.S. balance-of-payments problem.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) called for a "flexible" patent policy which would "serve to increase incentive to participate in Government research and development contracts." He defended the inclusion of criteria for disposition of rights to inventions, as provided in his bill, on the grounds that such inclusion would "avoid vagueness which can easily result in confusion." He also said that he did not believe agency heads should be given blanket authority to confer licenses on Government patents.

Tom Arnold of the American Bar Assn. pointed out that constitutionally "the primary function of the patent is to provide incentive for capital to be invested in research and development" and asked, "By what proper constitutional purpose is the Government justified in taking taxpayers' money, and with that money granting to itself the patent right to preclude taxpayers from using that which taxpayers paid for?" He said that "in no instance is a Government take-title to proprietary information a sound public policy...save a war-time emergency or the like wherein the Government takes over a business which as a going business concern should retain its title." For these reasons, he opposed all three bills.

June 3 -- Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) stated that the basic premise of his bill was "that inventions should belong to 'those who pay to have them created' " and that, for this reason, he resented "the fact that the people of the United States, paying the men to do the development work -- and very frequently paying for their education also -- have to pay monopoly prices when they wish to use the results of research they paid for in the first place." He disagreed with the argument that contractors deserve more than a license because of the risks they take, pointing out that the Government pays for the work and the Government agency is a ready market for the invention.

Harry C. Page, member of the Patents Committee of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, opposed the Long bill, but expressed general support of "most of the principles" of the McClellan and Saltonstall bills. He said the NAM believed that "the accumulation of patents by the United States Government should be avoided." Page said that a patent was the "right to exclude others," that "this right...is the reward that induces inventions and induces the risk of funds for developing and promoting the invention in the market," and that "the Government does not, and should not, have this right of exclusion."

J.P. Perry, chairman of the Small Business Patent Policy Committee of the National Small Business Assn., told the subcommittee that some aspects of the proposed legislation "would be most beneficial to the individual inventor and small creative business." He said that "individual and small business inventors would favor the title and license provisions of S 789 and S 1809 over those of S 1899."

July 6 -- James M. Quigley, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, reported that the major portion of HEW research was carried out through grants rather than through contracts. He said that HEW felt the taxpayer was "entitled to the fruits of research financed by tax funds," but that it believed "further experience under the existing policies laid down in the President's statement" was necessary before legislation was passed. If the additional time was not to be given, he said that HEW preferred the McClellan bill, S 1809.

J.M. Malloy, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, said that for 47 years the Government had authority, in some respects like the power of eminent domain, to use patented inventions without a license so long as fair compensation was paid to the patent owner. He said, "Such a right is essential if Government procurement is not to be held up by unsubstantial but time-consuming allegations or by exorbitant royalty demands and refusals to license second sources..." Malloy termed President Kennedy's 1963 policy statement "a proper balance between complete public ownership or complete private ownership of inventions and applicable patent rights..."

Aug. 17 -- Dr. James A. Shannon, director of the National Institutes of Health, said that there is "a very substantial risk" in financing the development of a drug from the point of its discovery and patenting to acceptability for the public market. He listed the average cost of final development of a drug as somewhere between $200,000 and $400,000 and noted that "substantially less than one out of ten become useful drugs." For this reason, Shannon testified, drug firms which develop Government-financed medical discoveries should receive some special patent rights.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 9 -- President Johnson announced establishment of the President's Commission on the Patent System, a group "charged with determining how well the patent system currently serves our national needs and international goals, with devising possible improvements, and with recommending any legislation required to strengthen the system." The President July 23 named Dr. Harry Huntt Ransom, chancellor of the University of Texas, chairman of the Commission. Others selected for membership were: John Bardeen, inventor and scientist, University of Illinois; James Birkenstock, vice president, Commercial Development, IBM Corp.; Howard W. Clement, patent attorney and chairman of the board of trustees, University of Illinois; Howard Nelson, president, Monsanto Research Corp.; Sidney Neuman, patent attorney; Bernard Oliver, vice president of research and development, Hewlett-Packard Corp.; Simon H. Rifkind, attorney; Horton Guyford Stever, president, Carnegie Institute of Technology; and Charles Thornton, president, Litton Industries. The Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Defense, Administrator of the Small Business Administration and Director of the National Science Foundation were given membership on the Commission and the Secretary of State and Director of the Office of Science and Technology were given the right to sit on the Commission as observers.

June 17 -- Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) introduced a bill (S 2160) "to reestablish Congressional control" over the disposition of patent rights by NASA and "to provide that private companies desiring to acquire interests in such patents and processes repay the taxpayers of this country fair market value pursuant to the so-called Morse formula." This provided that "transfer of federal property for private or non-public use must be based upon payment of 100 percent of appraised fair market value."

Specifically, the Morse measure amended the 1958 Space Act to provide that all inventions and discoveries made "as a result" of contracts or grants under the Act would become the "exclusive property" of the Government. Inventions would have to be reported to the Government within 30 days.

July 23 -- Sen. Dirksen introduced a bill (S 2326) backed by the American Bar Assn. and the American Patent Law Assn. Dirksen said the bill was similar to S 1809. However, where S 1809 provided for Government ownership of all inventions made in Government-approved contracts "for exploration into fields which directly concern the public health, welfare or safety," Dirksen said, S 2326 "avoids such language because almost all inventions made under Government-sponsored research contracts could be considered to fall into one or another of these categories." S 2326 required compulsory licensing of an invention or discovery if "the developer does not satisfy the public demand..."

BILLS TO CHANGE FPC JURISDICTION FAIL TO PASS

S 1459 -- Reported, amended, by the Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 420) July 1, 1965.
● Passed by an 86-5 roll call of the Senate Aug. 26. (See p. 1069)

Congress in 1965 gave major attention to two bills (S 1459, S 218) to clarify or change the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over electric power sales, but neither bill was ultimately enacted.

S 1459, which exempted all nonprofit rural electric cooperatives from FPC jurisdiction, was passed by the Senate Aug. 26. S 218, which substantially reduced FPC jurisdiction over interstate sales of electricity by private power companies, was neither passed nor reported in either chamber; however, the provisions of S 218 were tacked on to S 1459 by a House subcommittee when S 1459 reached the House after Senate passage. There was no further 1965 House action on either bill following the subcommittee action.

Disputes on Bills. Both bills produced substantial controversy. The disputes are described below.

● S 1459, which was passed by the Senate, exempted from FPC regulatory jurisdiction all nonprofit rural electric cooperatives financed by loans from the Agriculture Department's Rural Electrification Administration. The bill was strongly pushed by the politically powerful National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. as a corrective to a 1963 FPC attempt to assert jurisdiction for the first time over interstate wholesale sales of electricity by cooperatives which generated and transmitted power. (Retail sales of electricity were not involved, since the FPC has no jurisdiction over retail power sales, even by private power companies -- only over interstate wholesale sales and transmission of electricity.)

S 1459 was backed not only by the NRECA but by the Agriculture and Interior Departments, the American Public Power Assn. and most other public power advocates. They argued that the legislative histories of the Federal Power Act and the Rural Electrification Act made clear that the FPC was not intended to have jurisdiction over the power rates and the transmission facilities of nonprofit electric cooperatives; and, further, that rate regulation of cooperatives was unnecessary because the cooperatives operated on a nonprofit basis. The FPC responded that in order to carry out its responsibility to give general direction and leadership to the development of electric power services in the country, the FPC should have regulatory powers not only over private companies transmitting power or selling power at wholesale in interstate commerce, but also over any cooperatives which performed these functions.

Despite its widespread backing, S 1459 failed to be reported in the House, following Senate passage of the bill. It became embroiled in the controversy over S 218.

● S 218, sponsored by Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and George A. Smathers (D Fla.), was in the long run of far greater significance than S 1459; it was opposed by many of the groups which favored S 1459. S 218 would have removed from the FPC its power to regulate most interstate wholesale sales of electricity by private power companies: it would have exempted from FPC rate and other regulation all power companies operating primarily within a single state, even if part of their electricity was obtained from or sold outside the state. (In actual practice, most power companies do operate primarily within a single state although obtaining or selling substantial portions of power at wholesale outside the state; consequently, the bill would have exempted from FPC regulation most interstate sales of power at wholesale.)

S 218 was backed by the Edison Electric Institute and other spokesmen for private power companies, and by representatives of state utility regulatory commissions. They argued that federal regulation was desirable only for power companies that were primarily interstate in character (such as those with substantial generating and transmission facilities in several states); and that local power rates were adequately regulated by the state utility commissions at the retail level and did not require further regulation through FPC control over interstate wholesale power prices. However, the FPC, the Johnson Administration, the NRECA, the AFL-CIO and the APPA strongly opposed S 218, arguing that state regulation of retail electricity prices was in many cases weak and inadequate, and that FPC regulation of all interstate wholesale sales by private power companies was vitally necessary to prevent unjustifiable rate increases.

S 218 was not passed or reported in either chamber of Congress in 1965. Attempts in the Senate to attach it to S 1459 when the latter was reported were unsuccessful. When S 1459 reached the House following Senate passage, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Communications and Power Subcommittee amended S 1459 to include the provisions of S 218. Following this action, the full House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee let the matter rest for the remainder of 1965; it did not take up or report S 1459.

Test Case Delayed. In the meanwhile, the FPC continued to hold in abeyance its test case, initiated in 1963, on FPC jurisdiction over interstate wholesale sales of power by rural electric cooperatives. The FPC on Aug. 6, 1964, had announced that in view of Congressional protests, it would postpone further action on the test case until Jan. 1, 1966, to give Congress time to act, if it wished, on legislation like S 1459. Even though Congressional action on S 1459 had not been completed by Jan. 1, 1966, the Commission did not reactivate the test case during the first three months of 1966.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 493, 494.

S 1459 Background. The FPC July 22, 1963, began a test proceeding to determine whether rural electric cooperatives should be subject to FPC jurisdiction. The FPC had not regulated cooperatives up to that time. However, various Congressional protests, including partial action in 1964 on a bill (S 2028) to deny the FPC such jurisdiction until the matter could be studied further, led the FPC Aug. 6, 1964, to announce that it would delay the test case until at least Jan. 1, 1966.

S 218 Background. The 1935 Federal Power Act authorized the FPC to regulate interstate transmission and sales at wholesale of electric power. In a decision which gave a very broad application of the 1935 Act, the Supreme Court Feb. 24, 1964, in the Colton case, held that where a power company produced and sold power in

its home state at wholesale, the sale was subject to FPC regulation if even small portions of additional power were obtained from out of state and comingled with the locally produced power prior to sale.

On July 28, 1964, Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and George A. Smathers (D Fla.) introduced a bill (S 3038) to overturn the Colton decision and end FPC authority over wholesale rates charged by private electric companies operating primarily in a single state, even though part of their electricity was generated or transmitted outside that state. Hearings on S 3038 were held July 29, but the bill was not reported.

Holland and Smathers introduced S 218 on Jan. 6, 1965. The bill, like S 3038, was intended to nullify the Colton decision. S 218 exempted from FPC regulation (1) utilities having all of their generating and transmission facilities within a single state, and not directly connected with the facilities of any utility deriving the major portion of its electric revenues from sales at retail outside the state; and (2) sales or delivery of power within a single state to any local utility when the seller, during the preceding 12 months, had derived a "substantial portion" of its electric revenues from sales at retail within the same state. The FPC would retain jurisdiction over electric utilities (1) owning or operating facilities in two or more states or (2) permanently interconnected with other utilities at state borders. The FPC also would retain jurisdiction over utilities with all of their facilities located within one state which were permanently interconnected within that state with a utility in group (1) or (2) which derived the major portion of its revenues from sales outside that state.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 12-14 on S 218.

TESTIMONY -- May 12 -- Chairman Joseph C. Swidler of the Federal Power Commission said S 218 would "substantially repeal the Commission's regulatory authority over interstate power companies, and bring to an end the system of responsible regulation of electric utility systems which Congress initiated" in 1935. He said passage of the bill "would represent a judgment by the Congress that effective federal regulation is not important or necessary." He said the Federal Power Act had assigned the FPC "the authority in the areas which were interstate in nature and which the states could not discharge effectively," yet had "carefully preserved for the states their essential regulatory role over matters of local import."

Swidler told the Committee S 218 "would withdraw federal protection in the very situations where it is most needed, and over matters which have been recognized from the outset as federal responsibilities under the Act." He said the first exemption in the bill would apply to "many electric companies engaged in interstate commerce...if they own facilities in only one state and sell or buy power in interstate commerce through an intermediary company." This exemption, he said, "would withdraw (FPC) jurisdiction altogether from over 50 of the 186 Class A private utilities as they are now organized, and could open the door to reorganizations solely for the purpose of achieving additional jurisdictional exemptions." The second exemption, he said, would apply to "almost all of the approximately 1,500 municipal, cooperative and investor-owned systems which purchase all or part of their electric power requirements at wholesale," and this, he said, covered "almost every utility company which is not totally exempted under the first sentence."

Sen. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) said it was "no time to virtually repeal the Federal Power Act of 1935, which S 218 would do."

Sen. Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) called S 218 a "wicked proposal (which) would effectively eradicate hard-won regulatory reforms" and would "sow for cultivation a treacherous briar patch of pseudo-regulation in which most utilities not automatically exempted would have little difficulty in escaping control." Gruening said the bill "would cause American consumers of electric power to pay higher rates for a necessary service than is justifiable and would leave them without protective regulation now available."

Robert T. Person of the Edison Electric Institute supported the bill. He said that in passing the Federal Power Act of 1935, Congress had "stated that federal regulation should 'extend only to those matters which are not subject to regulation by the states.' " Despite this "expression of Congressional policy," he said, the FPC "has asserted jurisdiction over the operations and activities of purely intrastate companies (and)...expanded its jurisdiction over contracts for the sale of electric energy at wholesale for resale." Person said S 218 would "establish, once and for all, clear boundaries of federal and state jurisdiction."

Merton Stanley, chairman of the Public Service Commission of Indiana, said the bill was not "an attempt to withdraw from the FPC any authority which it should properly have; instead, the effect of the bill would be to prevent FPC from taking over and ousting state commission regulation of essentially local transactions which have been effectively regulated by the state commissions for more than 50 years."

May 13 -- Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO testified that S 218 "is not...an attempt to resolve respective federal and state jurisdiction in this field. It is an effort to diminish effective regulation."

Charles O. Stout of the Ohio Municipal Electric Assn. opposed S 218, saying that "continued regulatory authority provided by the Federal Power Commission is not just desirable, but of utmost necessity" to protect municipally owned systems which purchased power from investor-owned utilities. He said the necessity for FPC regulation was "ever increasing as the investor-owned electric companies participate in constantly expanding and complex grid systems that transfer large blocks of power across not one but several state lines."

Representatives of the Florida Power & Light Company, Home Light and Power Company (Colorado), Consumers Power Company (Michigan), Rochester (N.Y.) Gas and Electric Corporation and Public Service Company of Indiana supported S 218.

May 14 -- S 218 was opposed by representatives of municipal power systems and electric consumer associations. James G. Richardson, city commissioner of Gainesville, Fla., said the bill would "pose grave problems for small municipal systems, such as ours, which are now or anticipate the exchange or purchase of wholesale power from privately owned utilities." He said there was "an abundance of evidence...that the Florida Public Utilities Commission and its personnel are not adequately staffed at present to do the (regulatory) job, nor do we have a sufficient body of law to do it."

(Continued on next page)

Edwin L. Mason, chairman of the Florida Public Service Commission, supported the bill, saying "there is no basis for the Federal Power Commission to regulate or attempt to regulate the wholesale rates of electric energy of power companies...whose operations are wholly within a single state and which can be completely, adequately and, we feel, effectively regulated by the respective states."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 10 -- A letter from Esther Peterson, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, "strongly" opposed S 218. She said, "effective regulation must begin with an active FPC regulating the nation's largest utility, as a necessary foundation on which states can then build local, retail regulation." She said the Committee was "not dealing with an issue of infringement on states' rights. What you are dealing with as you consider S 218 is the question of effective regulation versus no regulation."

Committee Reports S 1459

The Senate Commerce Committee July 1 reported S 1459 (S Rept 420) following a 10-3 vote June 29 to approve the bill. Sens. Lausche (D Ohio), Morton (R Ky.) and Brewster (D Md.) voted against the bill. The bill was supported by the Agriculture and Interior Departments and opposed by the FPC.

Before approving S 1459, the Committee rejected, 6-9, an amendment that would have added the language of S 218 to S 1459.

The Committee also rejected, 8-9, a motion to report S 218 separately. Senators supporting S 218 on this vote were Lausche, Cotton (R N.H.), Morton, Scott (R Pa.), Pearson (R Kan.), Dominick (R Colo.) -- all of whom also voted to amend S 1459 -- Cannon (D Nev.) and Prouty (R Vt.).

Senators opposing both S 218 and the amendment to S 1459 were Magnuson (D Wash.), Monroney (D Okla.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.), Hart (D Mich.), Brewster (D Md.), Neuberger (D Ore.), and Bass (D Tenn.).

Majority Views. In reporting S 1459, the Committee stated that "Congress never intended to subject cooperatives to FPC jurisdiction." It said it "sought, but heard no evidence of, any abuse committed by cooperatives which might justify the imposition of regulatory sanctions." The report concluded that co-ops were "subject to a high degree of self-regulation" from members and the REA. In a letter endorsing S 1459, Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman said, "There is no evidence that Congress intended to divide responsibility between REA and the Commission in making of loans under the Rural Electrification Act." He said there was no need for FPC regulation "when the users of the service own and control the supply facilities" and the financing came from public funds.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate Aug. 26 passed S 1459 by an 86-5 roll-call vote, without floor amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 1069)

Voting against the bill were Sens. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Claiborne Pell (D R.I.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.).

During Senate debate Aug. 26, A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said that "history demonstrates conclusively that Congress never intended to give the Federal Power Commission jurisdiction" over REA-financed co-ops. He said there was no need for such regulation because "co-operatives are owned and controlled by the consumers... There can be no conflict between consumer and investor interest, which is the very reason for having regulation."

Pastore said he opposed the bill as part of an effort to "whittle away...inch by inch" the power of the FPC.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), supporting S 1459, warned that the FPC was considering "within its own sanctum" plans to extend its jurisdiction to retail power sales as well as wholesale power sales.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications and Power Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 14-16 on bills to reduce FPC jurisdiction over interstate wholesale power transactions: HR 5955 (identical to S 218), sponsored by Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.); HR 3608 (similar but not identical), sponsored by J.J. Pickle (D Texas); and HR 7430 (similar), sponsored by Oren Harris (D Ark.).

FPC Chairman Joseph C. Swidler said HR 3608 and HR 5955 would prevent effective regulation of the electric power industry. In response to an observation that since 1961 the FPC had lagged behind state commissions in rate reductions, Swidler said, "It will take a few years to work out but I think you will then see some very large savings."

Edward D. Storm, representing the National Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, supported HR 3608, HR 5955 and HR 7430. He said that without the legislation the state commissions would have to terminate their rate reduction programs and perhaps raise retail rates.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee Sept. 21 approved S 1459 after first amending it to include provisions similar to those in S 218 and HR 5955.

Other FPC Matters

EHV Lines. Long-standing proposals to give the Federal Power Commission jurisdiction over construction of extra-high-voltage transmission lines were again suggested in 1965, but the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee took no action. Among the bills introduced were S 1472 and HR 2072, companion measures sponsored by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) and Rep. John E. Moss (D Calif.); S 2139 and HR 7788, companion bills backed by FPC Commissioners Joseph C. Swidler, Lawrence J. O'Connor Jr. and concurred in by Carl E. Bagge; and S 2140 and HR 7791, companion bills backed by FPC Commissioners David S. Black and Charles R. Ross. (For background, see "Congress and the Nation," p. 881.)

Permian Basin Gas Ruling. See next page.

Pipeline Rate Cases. The FPC early in 1965 cleared up the last of several dozen pipeline rate cases going back to 1961. In these cases, the FPC disallowed rate increases put into effect by pipeline companies selling natural gas to local utilities, and ordered rebates on past overcharges. President Johnson, in an Oct. 15 reference to the cases, said over $650 million in refunds already had been made, and the cost of natural gas to the consumer had been reduced by $130 million a year by the FPC's actions in these cases.

Hydroelectric Power Licenses. The FPC in April 1965 ruled that, henceforth, every license for a hydroelectric power project issued by the FPC (without whose permission no non-federal entity may build a hydroelec-

tric power project on waters under federal jurisdiction) would include a proviso reserving to the FPC, in effect, the right to order the licensee, at some time in the future, to permit the use of its reservoir for comprehensive development purposes if needed. The licensee would retain the use of the reservoir for power production, but the FPC could order the licensee to permit boating, fishing, etc.

Bonneville Power Rates. An average rate increase of 3 percent in the rates charged for electric power by the Bonneville Power Administration went into effect Dec. 20, after approval by the FPC. The increases applied to power marketed by the BPA (an Interior Department agency) from federal hydroelectric dams in the Northwest. The increases were the first in the BPA's 28-year history.

FPC ISSUES PERMIAN BASIN NATURAL GAS RULING

The Federal Power Commission, in a landmark decision on natural gas rate regulation, Aug. 5 set 16.5 cents per thousand cubic feet as the maximum price which producers in the Texas-New Mexico Permian Basin natural gas area could charge interstate pipelines for natural gas produced from new natural gas wells. A new natural gas well, according to the terms of the FPC ruling, was one which produced natural gas only, not oil and gas together, and whose production was contracted for interstate sale on or after Jan. 1, 1961.

At the same time, the FPC fixed 14.5 cents per thousand cubic feet as the maximum rate producers could charge interstate pipelines for all other types of natural gas, such as gas from old natural gas wells (wells whose production was contracted for interstate sale before Jan. 1, 1961) or gas produced from oil wells, whether old or new.

The 2 cent higher price for gas from new natural gas wells was granted, the FPC said, in order to provide incentive for exploration and development of new reserves of natural gas. "New discoveries are the lifeblood of the industry and are also essential to consumers who are tied to natural gas," the FPC said. It said the future needs of the natural gas market could no longer be satisfied by the incidental discovery of gas in the search for oil; it was necessary to encourage a search for gas specifically.

The Permian Basin ruling, which was the FPC's first rate decision attempting to fix maximum producer rates on an area-wide basis instead of using a utility-type rate calculation for each producer, was sharply criticized by natural gas producers in the Permian Basin area. The producers had sought a uniform maximum rate of 20 cents, regardless of the source of the gas.

One of the first responses to the ruling came from Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr. The state had formally backed the 20-cent level sought by producers. Carr Aug. 5 called the FPC ruling a "bitter disappointment to Texas" which "dramatically illustrates the damage to Texas that can be expected from a consumer-oriented" FPC. He said the state would appeal.

Former U.S. Rep. Frank Ikard (D Texas 1951-61), president of the American Petroleum Institute, said the decision would discourage exploration and discovery of new natural gas reserves by not providing a sufficiently high price to give incentives for new development and by using a two-price mechanism.

The Permian Basin is a reserve of natural gas underlying two sections of Texas and three southeastern New Mexico counties. The 16.5-cent maximum for a gas from new natural gas wells and the 14.5-cent maximum for all other gas produced in the area were rates applicable to Texas and included state production taxes. Because of a lower state production tax in New Mexico, the gas rate maximums applicable to gas from New Mexico portions of the Basin would be slightly lower than 16.5 and 14.5 cents.

The Aug. 5 ruling was signed by FPC Chairman Joseph C. Swidler, and members Charles R. Ross, Lawrence J. O'Connor Jr. and David S. Black. The fifth FPC Commissioner, Carl E. Bagge, did not participate.

Additional major aspects of the ruling:

- Applications for increases in rates, above the area rates just set, would not be entertained by the FPC until Jan. 1, 1968. This meant that the 16.5-cent and 14.5-cent maximums would remain in effect until then.
- Small producers -- those producing less than 10 billion cubic feet of gas annually -- who at present were charging prices lower than the 16.5-cent and 14.5-cent maximums were free to increase their rates up to the maximums without seeking FPC permission.
- The FPC based the final maximum rates chiefly on studies of the average costs of exploration, depletion, depreciation and other costs and allowed a 12-percent return on investment for both new gas and flowing gas. The high percentage of return, compared with the 6 percent or thereabouts usually allowed to pipeline companies, was granted on the basis of the greater degree of risk in the producing end of the business. The FPC rejected the argument that it should use producers' contract prices or the ratio of production to reserves as the basis of regulation.
- The new ceilings applied only to interstate sales of natural gas and were effective as of late 1960 or early 1961 for most producers. Producers were required to put the new prices into effect, where their existing prices exceeded the ceilings, as of Sept. 1, 1965. Producers who, since the late 1960 period, had been charging higher than the maximums fixed Aug. 5, would be required to make refunds estimated at $33 million to the interstate pipeline companies which bought the gas. The latter, in turn, would be required to pass along the reduction to local utilities which had purchased the gas from the pipelines. State utility commissions would determine whether the local utilities should pass the saving along to the consumer.

Background. The Permian Basin rate decision -- the FPC's first ruling in an "area rate proceeding" -- was one of the most important FPC natural gas rulings of recent years.

Until 1954, the FPC did not regulate interstate sales of natural gas made by independent natural gas producers. In that year, however, the Supreme Court, in the Phillips Petroleum case, ruled that the FPC could regulate the rates charged by independent producers to interstate pipelines. The decision produced a storm of protest from producers, who contended that because of the character of the natural gas industry, utility-type regulation was entirely inappropriate. Under utility-type regulation, which is used to regulate prices charged by interstate gas pipelines, the FPC determines each company's costs and capital, allows

a certain amount for return on capital (usually around 6 percent) and fixes rates on that basis. The natural gas producers argued that because of the costs of exploration and because of the fact that wells costly to find might produce very little while wells which cost little to find might yield large amounts of gas, fair utility-type regulation was not possible. Repeated attempts to pass legislation reversing the Phillips decision and thus freeing independent natural gas producers from FPC regulation failed. (See Congress & Nation, p. 980) The FPC, meanwhile, had not developed a system of rate regulation for independent gas producers.

On Sept. 28, 1960, the FPC ruled that individual rate calculations for each natural gas producing company would be unworkable. Subsequently, it decided to fix prices on the basis of area rate proceedings -- that is, setting some uniform price for an entire natural gas producing area based on various factors such as average costs, depreciation, depletion and so forth. The Permian Basin case was the first such proceeding to be decided. The Permian Basin was chosen as the initial proceeding because of the great importance of the Permian Basin deposit, which accounts for about 11 percent of all gas moving into interstate markets. Revenues of producers from sales of Permian Basin gas to pipelines amounted to about $126 million in 1960, or about 10 percent of the total $1,265,-381,342 in interstate natural gas sales to pipelines.

Nearly all interstate sales of Permian Basin gas are made to three pipeline companies -- El Paso Natural Gas Co. of Texas, 73 percent (most of which is sold in California); Northern Natural Gas Co. of Omaha, Neb., 18 percent; and Transwestern Pipeline Co. of Houston, Texas, 9 percent.

The Permian Basin proceeding involved 336 producers, and, technically, the new maximum rates applied only to them. However, the FPC in a separate action indicated it would also apply the same price limits to other producers in the Permian Basin.

The Permian Basin ruling was considered particularly significant in indicating the FPC's approach to natural gas producer price regulation -- an approach that might eventually be applied to areas other than the Permian Basin. From this point of view, the key elements in the decision were the fixing of a higher maximum price for gas from new gas wells than from other sources, designed to encourage a search for new gas reserves; the use of costs as the primary factor in establishing the price; and the fixing of the price at a level substantially below that sought by producers.

ELECTRIC CO-OP FUNDS

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. Aug. 5 unveiled a three-part plan to provide new, supplementary funding for the nation's rural electric cooperatives. The plan, based on a study by the NRECA and the investment consulting firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., was intended to help the co-ops expand their facilities to serve future markets.

The NRECA said existing financing for co-ops -- 2-percent, 35-year loans from the federal Rural Electrification Administration to help cooperatives provide service in areas not receiving central station service -- was inadequate for two reasons; (1) Congress probably would not provide as much money ($8.1 billion from 1965-80) as the co-ops believed they needed for expansion (in recent years, Congressional appropriations for the loans had run only $300 million to $400 million a year); and (2) existing REA-imposed or Congressionally imposed limitations on the use of REA loans would prevent the co-ops from building large-size generating and transmission systems with the REA funds.

There was no Congressional action in 1965 on the NRECA financing proposals, but Reps. W. R. Poage (D Texas) and Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) March 24 and 29, 1966, introduced bills (HR 14000, HR 14048) to carry out the basic NRECA objectives. The NRECA annual meeting at Las Vegas, N.M., Feb. 13-16, 1966, had endorsed the proposals.

Details of Proposals. Following were the details of the Aug. 5, 1965, NRECA proposals:

(1) The existing federal 2-percent, 35-year loans should be continued, chiefly for the benefit of the weakest rural electric cooperatives -- those serving very sparsely settled areas having little financial resources and unable to remain in existence without receiving very low cost Government loans.

(2) A new federal revolving loan fund should be created. It would make 50-year loans to cooperatives at an interest rate equal to the average cost to the Government on its total borrowings over the past 20 years (the rate would be between 3-4 percent at present). Loans from this fund would be chiefly for cooperatives having substantial resources of their own and a strong financial position, would not be subject to the existing restrictions on the size of generating facilities that could be built with Government-loaned money and would be used primarily to permit "generating and transmission" cooperatives to build their own, large-scale generating facilities. The NRECA said this loan fund should be financed by channeling into it repayments by cooperatives on loans made under the existing 2-percent program. (Note: Repayments in recent years of previously made REA loans have averaged about $250 million a year plus interest. A total of $3.2 billion in REA loans was outstanding on June 30, 1965, and all of this presumably could eventually become available for the new loan fund. At present, REA loan repayments simply go into the Treasury.)

(3) Some method of channeling private investment funds into loans to cooperatives should be found. One way would be to set up an REA-administered Federal Bank for Rural Electric Systems patterned on the Farm Credit Administration banking system. The Bank, to be funded by the sale of stock to the Government ($500 million perhaps) and to borrowers, and by borrowings in the commercial money market, would make loans to cooperatives. A federal loan-insurance system whereby the Federal Government would insure commercial lenders against loss or default on loans made to cooperatives was also suggested. The rate would be similar to the commercial cost of money.

Private Power Comment. President Robert T. Person of the Edison Electric Institute, principal private power spokesman, said, "One of the NRECA proposals involves the use of Government borrowings at the cost of money to Government... While this is better than the 2-percent rate, it is still less than what people want for the use of their money when it is invested through the free market in the electric power business." He said nearly all needs for rural power had been met, and "providing below-cost money and freedom from taxes to Co-ops to build generating plants and transmission facilities is wasteful and unnecessary."

NORTHEAST BLACKOUT

A massive Northeastern electric power failure Nov. 9-10 led President Johnson Nov. 9 to request an emergency investigation by the Federal Power Commission. Congressional committees also began inquiries.

The blackout, the worst in the nation's history, began at 5:16 p.m. Nov. 9 and lasted from a few minutes in some areas to more than half a day in others. New York City, the worst-hit area, was totally without electric power in nearly all areas for periods ranging from 8½ to 13½ hours. In all, the blackout covered 80,000 square miles and 30 million people, encompassing all of New York State, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, a substantial portion of the province of Ontario and fringe areas of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Among the major questions in the FPC and Committee inquiries were: What threat did the power failure pose to services essential to national health, safety and defense? What had caused the Nov. 9 blackout? Did the rapid spread of the power failure throughout the affected states demonstrate that large-scale power grids, such as the one existing for the blacked-out states, were not desirable? (A large-scale power grid is a system of electric power transmission lines tieing large areas into a single interconnected power system, so that, for example, it is possible to transmit power generated at Niagara Falls to New York City, New England and points along the way, and vice versa.)

FPC REPORT

Although some of these questions had not been answered definitively by the end of 1965, the FPC, in a Dec. 6 report to President Johnson following its emergency investigation, was able to provide at least tentative answers to most of them. The Dec. 6 report did not include any recommendations for legislation (although it did include recommendations for actions by power companies themselves), but FPC Chairman Joseph C. Swidler said at a press conference that the FPC was continuing a broader-scale, in-depth investigation and might make legislative proposals later.

Conclusions of the Dec. 6 report:

The blackout had seriously affected essential public services. Transportation in many areas had been stopped through lack of street lighting at night, or because the transportation itself depended on electricity. New York City's subways had stopped altogether, stranding 600,000 persons underground and at stations. Lights went out and machines stopped working in homes, offices and factories. Most hospitals had been able to get along adequately with their own standby power (e.g. -- emergency generators in the hospital basement), but in New York City, less than half the 150 hospitals had adequate standby power. Some water and sewage systems depending on electricity for pumping had been impaired. All television stations had ceased operating.

However, most radio stations, the FPC said, had continued to broadcast using some form of standby power. Moreover, defense installations had hardly been impaired at all, since most had their own power and communications systems, or standby power available. The Strategic Air Command, National Warning System and North American Air Defense had maintained their communications and were not impaired.

There was no evidence that sabotage had caused the blackout, as some had feared. The power failure had been caused by a faulty electric switch at the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission's Sir Adam Beck hydro-electric generating plant on the Niagara River. The initial failure of the switch had caused a series of failures and overloads which had eventually knocked out all the other power systems in the affected states, which were tied together in a partially integrated grid called "CANUSE" (Canada-U.S. East).

The FPC traced the widening course of blackout as follows: the faulty switch at the Beck plant at Niagara Falls caused the shutdown of a transmission line which was carrying power from the plant to Toronto. The power from that shut-down line then automatically shifted to four other lines carrying power from the Beck plant to Toronto. This additional load proved too much for the four lines, and they were cut off by automatic shut-off devices set to prevent overloads which might cause damage or hazards.

When this occurred, the power being generated at the Beck plant automatically shifted direction, and, together with power being generated at the Niagara Falls plant of the New York State Power Authority which had also been flowing to the Toronto area, began moving southward and eastward over transmission lines to central New York and points south and east. The Beck plant and the New York State Power Authority plant together "constitute the largest concentration of generating capacity in North America." When the entire supply of power from this area began flowing into the central New York area (instead of part of it going to Toronto), the load proved too much for transmission lines in central New York, and many of these lines automatically were shut down by switches designed to prevent damage from overloads. For the same reasons, similar shutdowns occurred in the lines leading further east (to New England) and south (to New York City).

The result of these shutdowns was that many of the local power systems in New England and New York City -- which normally depended on receiving some power from the Niagara area (though not all the available Niagara power) to supplement their own locally generated supplies -- now found themselves receiving no power from the Niagara area, leaving them badly undersupplied. In such a situation, the local generating plants will normally step up their own production automatically to make up for the loss; and reserve generating capacity will be put into use. However, if the under supply is too great, the turbines at the plants will begin spinning faster and faster in order to try to make up for the undersupply; and at a certain point, they will be shut down by automatic cut-off devices in order to prevent permanent damage which can be caused by excessive turbine spinning. That occurred in New York City. Similar cutoffs occurred elsewhere. The over-all result was the massive blackout.

The FPC said the initial difficulties had been compounded by the fact that in a grid system, whenever one area is short of power, it automatically begins to pick up power from other areas. In this particular case, at the very time when New York City could no longer obtain power from the Niagara Falls area to supplement its own local generation, several other areas which had also lost their supply of Niagara power began to automatically call for power from New York City, thus substantially increasing the strain on the turbines in New York and hastening the moment when they were cut off to prevent

damage. Had the New York City power system been able to cut itself off in time from these out-of-area drains, it possibly would have been able to continue in operation and supply only itself; but it was unable to do so, the FPC said.

The FPC said it had taken a long time to restart service in many areas because it was necessary, in restarting, first to cut off a local area from the rest of the grid system to make sure that when it resumed generation, it would not be subject to the kind of massive drains described directly above. It was also necessary to check all switches, circuit breakers and relays to make sure they were working properly; to allow steam-electric generating plants time enough to warm up; and, in some cases, to find extra, standby sources of power (batteries, small generators) to get the major generating plants started.

The FPC said the initial failure at the Adam Beck plant was able to spread so quickly and so far because the CANUSE grid system was not really a fully integrated, fully coordinated grid system. It did not have heavy enough transmission capacity at all necessary points to handle extra-heavy power loads that might result from a relay failure such as occurred at Adam Beck; it did not have enough adequate reserve generating units, so that, when an extra strain was placed on generators in one area to make up for losses of power caused by a plant shutdown elsewhere, the turbines would not become overloaded and automatically shut off; it did not have adequate equipment and communications to cut off an entire area like New York City in order to prevent it from suffering massive drains on its capacity from outside the area which might cause its turbines to cut off automatically. The Commission said the chances of future blackouts could be greatly reduced by improving grid integration and, particularly, by adding some of the features mentioned above as lacking.

The FPC stated very strongly that it did not believe the blackout had demonstrated that large-scale and regional power grids were undesirable. Concededly, the initial relay switch failure at the Sir Adam Beck plant at Niagara Falls would not have affected the power systems in New England, New York City and other New York State communities had not all these systems been linked together in a regional grid. But the Commission said it was not necessary to give up the efficiencies of service and the lower electricity costs made possible by large-scale grids in order to forestall future regional blackouts; the real problem was, as indicated above, that the CANUSE grid system was not really a fully integrated grid, but only partially integrated, lacking some of the equipment and coordinating devices which any fully integrated grid system should possess and which substantially reduced the likelihood of any massive power failures like that of Nov. 9.

The Commission pointed out that in January 1964 the Tennessee Valley Authority had suffered a technical problem which could have caused a large-scale blackout, but because the TVA was a fully integrated system, no blackout had occurred.

The Commission said that fully integrated power grids would not only provide generally better electric service at lower costs, but would have adequate transmission capacity for emergencies, good reserve generating capacity, enough supplementary power to get major generating plants started rapidly when a shutdown occurred, the proper types of coordinating mechanisms for emergencies, and would be quite safe against large-scale blackouts. (Note: The FPC in recent years had been a strong advocate of grids; see 1964 Almanac p. 495.)

Specific Recommendations. The FPC report made the following specific recommendations for actions by power companies to help prevent power failures: (1) reexamination by all utilities, "individually and collectively," of the "over-all design and operation of their power systems"; (2) closer working relationships between Canadian and U.S. power operators and between governmental organizations of the two countries; (3) an "acceleration of the present trend toward stronger transmission networks within each (power) system and stronger interconnections between systems"; (4) closer coordination of the planning and operation of the systems, through establishment of unified planning and operating groups with adequate responsibility "to assure the performance of those functions which require close intersystem coordination"; (5) additional studies of the stability of the systems under emergency conditions; (6) establishment of procedures for frequent checks of relay settings controlling major facilities; (7) a review of the reserve margins in transmission and generating capacity; (8) heavy weighting to service reliability factors, as opposed to economic factors, in designing power systems; (9) due consideration for "the factor of quick responsiveness in the event of emergency" in the evaluation of alternative generating projects; (10) studies on an industry-wide and utility-by-utility basis of "the adequacy of automatic equipment, communication facilities, recording facilities and operating procedures in the dispatching and control centers and in power plants during emergency conditions"; (11) consideration by utilities of load shedding -- cutting off power -- as well as other measures, as part of their emergency procedures; (12) a "thorough review of training procedures for emergencies."

Additional recommendations dealt with the need for auxiliary power systems and other precautions in case of emergency. These included (1) additional auxiliary power supplies necessary to "limit the scope of a failure"; (2) arrangements for auxiliary supplies provided by civilian services unable to "tolerate any interruption"; (3) where installation of a full auxiliary power supply was not feasible, provision for "a degree of protection to the public while the power supply is cut off" (e.g. lighting facilities for subways, if it was impossible to provide an alternative power supply for train operations); (4) provision of mechanical cranks for elevators; (5) auxiliary power sources for communication facilities.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS

House. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee set up a Special Subcommittee to Investigate Electric Power Failures. Named as members were Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas), chairman; Fred B. Rooney (D Pa.); John M. Murphy (D N.Y.); James T. Broyhill (R N.C.); and James Harvey (R Mich.). The subcommittee held hearings Dec. 15, 1965, and Feb. 24-25, 1966.

Senate. The Senate Commerce Committee March 15, 1966, issued an interim report, subsequently printed March 22 as S Rept 1079, entitled "Responses to Inquiries About the Northeast Power Failure." It contained letters and statements from public agencies and power companies which, in general, confirmed the position of the FPC in its Dec. 6, 1965, report, that while the Northeast blackout had not impaired defense agencies and installations, it had caused serious shutdowns of transportation, factories, offices and other facilities.

AEC POWERLINES

HR 8856 -- Reported by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee (H Rept 567, S Rept 390) June 30, 1965.

- Rejected by a 216-139 roll call of the House July 12 when considered under suspension of the rules procedure, requiring a two-thirds vote for passage. (See p. 978)
- Passed by a 275-125 roll call of the House July 29. (See p. 984)
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Aug. 10.

PL 89-135 -- Signed into law Aug. 24.

Congress in 1965 passed a bill (HR 8856) to make clear that the Atomic Energy Commission was not subject to local and state government laws, regulations or authority when carrying out the functions assigned to it by federal law, such as constructing, contracting for and operating nuclear facilities for defense, research and related federal purposes.

The immediate effect of the bill was to block attempts by two local government units in California to prevent construction of an extra-high-voltage overhead electric power transmission line to supply electricity to the AEC's Stanford linear accelerator. The two local agencies had objected to the overhead line as unsightly, preferring that the AEC arrange for construction of a more costly underground transmission line. They had refused to grant zoning for the overhead line. When the Federal Government brought suit to compel the granting of an easement for construction of the overhead line, the refusal of the California communities had been upheld by a federal appeals court on grounds that a provision of the Atomic Energy Amendments of 1954 made the AEC subject to state and local laws and regulations in matters of this type, despite the doctrine of federal supremacy which ordinarily would have applied.

HR 8856 revised the 1954 provision to make it clear that the AEC was not subject to the laws and regulations of state and local government units; it could, for example, obtain federal court condemnation orders, regardless of local government opposition, in order to provide itself with land needed for the construction of AEC installations. The bill thus had the simultaneous effect of overturning the appeals court's general interpretation of the disputed provision and of destroying the legal basis for the efforts of the two California local government units to prevent construction of the overhead powerline for the Stanford accelerator. Proponents of the bill said that, had the appeals court's ruling been allowed to stand, any county or city government would have been able to delay or prevent AEC activities of all types and thereby make it impossible for the AEC to carry out its responsibilities.

Natural Beauty Issue. Much of the opposition to the AEC-supported bill centered on the effect of overhead powerlines on environmental beauty. Critics of the bill said that despite a growing recognition that natural beauty could be enhanced by building underground lines (see the President's Natural Beauty Message, p. 1383), the bill allowed a federal agency simply to step in and force ugly overhead lines on a protesting community.

Johnson Remarks. Signing HR 8856 Aug. 24, President Johnson said it was "essential" that the AEC be able to work free from state and local jurisdiction, but natural beauty also had high priority and federal agencies, whenever possible, should adapt to local needs. Mr. Johnson endorsed the recommendations of a study on the Stanford matter made at his request by Laurance S. Rockefeller, as follows:

(1) The AEC would build the overhead line to meet the initial power needs of the Stanford accelerator; (2) the town of Woodside (one of those involved in the dispute) should be requested to use any funds earmarked for undergrounding of the accelerator transmission line to bury existing community distribution lines; (3) an accelerated federal research program on underground transmission should be started (the President said he had ordered this done); (4) in five to seven years, when more power was needed for Stanford, the AEC should replace the current overhead line with an underground line, provided the local area had made efforts to bury its own distribution lines.

PROVISIONS -- See Background, below.

Congressional Action

BACKGROUND. Congress in 1961 authorized construction of the AEC's 10,000-foot, $114-million linear accelerator on the campus of Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. (1961 Almanac p. 426) To obtain the large amounts of electric power needed for the accelerator, the AEC contracted with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. for the latter to build a $1-million, 5.3-mile, 220,000-volt overhead transmission line to bring power to the Stanford site. However, the town of Woodside and the county of San Mateo, Calif., refused to grant land-use permits for the transmission line, which was to run through the two areas. They preferred that an underground line be built to avoid unsightliness. PG&E and the AEC said an underground line would cost $5.4 million and take 12-18 months longer to build. Consequently, the Justice Department, acting under powers granted by Congress to condemn land for AEC purposes, brought a condemnation suit in federal court to obtain easements permitting construction of the overhead line despite the opposition of the town and county governments.

The easements were granted by a federal district court. But on May 20, 1965, the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the lower court and denied the easements. The circuit court conceded that the AEC (like other federal agencies) would normally have the power to condemn land despite local government opposition and to otherwise supersede local and state laws -- as a result of the constitutional provision making federal law the supreme law of the land -- when carrying out specific responsibilities like building nuclear plants, establishing research facilities, etc.

But the court agreed with the arguments of the Woodside and San Mateo County lawyers that Congress in 1954, in enacting Section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act, had, in effect, voluntarily placed the AEC under the jurisdiction of local and state governments for various purposes connected with electric power, including zoning, easements and so forth. Section 271 read: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the authority or regulations of any federal, state or local agency with respect to the generation, sale or transmission of electric power."

The AEC and other Administration spokesmen said that the appeals court's interpretation was mistaken. Section 271, they said, was intended to apply primarily to powers exercised by other federal, state and local agencies over private firms and non-federal entities

operating nuclear-electric power plants for their own purposes (e.g. -- commercial sale of power) under AEC licenses. The section was not intended, they said, to subject the AEC to the jurisdiction of such agencies -- even when the AEC was arranging to obtain electricity for an installation -- when the AEC was carrying out functions assigned to it by law -- particularly not when the AEC was constructing, contracting for or operating nuclear installations for its own use for defense, research and related purposes.

HR 8856 established the AEC's interpretation as the law, overturning the appeals court's interpretation. As enacted, HR 8856 added to Section 271 the language underlined below:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the authority or regulations of any federal, state or local agency with respect to the generation, sale or transmission of electric power produced through the use of nuclear facilities licensed by the Commission: Provided, That this section shall not be deemed to confer upon any federal, state or local agency any authority to regulate, control, or restrict any activities of the Commission."

COMMITTEE ACTION. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee June 30 reported identical bills (HR 8856 -- H Rept 567; S 2103 -- S Rept 390).

HOUSE REJECTS BILL. The House July 12 rejected HR 8856 by a 216-139 roll call; the bill was considered under suspension of the rules procedure, requiring a two-thirds majority for passage, and it fell 21 votes short. (For voting, see chart p. 978)

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), chairman of the Joint Committee, argued that if the court interpretation of Section 271 were applied generally to AEC powers, "major adverse consequences throughout the entire range and scope of all of the AEC's programs could result." He said the proposed line crossed the city of Woodside, Calif., a major opponent of the project, for a distance of three-tenths of a mile, that three-pole structures would be placed in that city, that the poles were designed to be ornamental and that Woodside already had 2,488 wooden poles within its limits.

Opposition on the floor came from Reps. J. Arthur Younger (R Calif.), who represented San Mateo County, Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.), Phillip Burton (D Calif.) and Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.). They said that the suit had not been settled by the Supreme Court, that the power line would be unsightly, that the AEC was in conflict with the President's program to beautify the nation and that defeat of the bill would demonstrate the importance Congress attached to building future power lines underground.

HOUSE PASSES BILL. The House July 29 considered HR 8856 again, under regular procedures not requiring a two-thirds vote. This time it passed the bill by a 275-125 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 984)

Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio) said HR 8856 would discourage community natural beauty programs because the bill insisted "that they retreat before a federal agency which seeks unashamedly to despoil the landscape by answering the functional requirements of power transmission in the ugliest way possible."

SENATE PASSES BILL. The Senate passed HR 8856 by voice vote Aug. 10, without amendments. Before passage, the Senate rejected by voice vote an amendment by Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) to provide that nothing in Section 271 should affect local prohibitions of overhead powerlines, unless the AEC held such prohibitions not in the public interest.

NUCLEAR INDEMNITIES

The House Sept. 16 passed by a 338-30 roll-call vote and cleared for the President a bill (S 2042) providing for gradual lowering of federal indemnification guarantees of private nuclear reactors and extending the Price-Anderson Act for 10 years. The Senate Aug. 31 had passed the bill by voice vote. (For voting see chart p. 1004)

The President signed S 2042 Sept. 29 (PL 89-210).

S 2042 amended the Price-Anderson Act to cover the lifetimes of nuclear reactors licensed before Aug. 1, 1977, instead of before the current date of Aug. 1, 1967. It also altered the formula on which federal liability was based.

That liability was accepted by the Government in 1957 when the Price-Anderson Act added Section 170 to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Section 170 provided that the Federal Government would pay up to $500 million in indemnities for damage claims arising from a nuclear accident at private atomic energy facilities licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission. The federal indemnity was over and above commercial insurance required of the licensees which was available from insurance pools to an amount of $60 million.

The purpose of the legislation, named for its sponsors, Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), was to promote the growth of the private atomic energy industry, especially in the production of electricity, by shifting to the Government much of the risk of liability for catastrophic nuclear accidents. It was assumed that the risk of major incidents was small, if not minute, but even the theoretical possibility of catastrophe combined with the unavailability of heavy insurance was said to be a deterrent to expansion of the industry. (1957 Almanac p. 587)

S 2042 maintained the theory of federal indemnification and required AEC licensees to continue to carry as much commercial insurance as was available, an amount still about $60 million per facility. But S 2042 discarded the strict federal liability of $500 million and substituted a sliding scale of limited liability. Under the S 2042 formula, the Government liability was limited to the difference between the amount of commercial insurance available and $560 million. Currently that difference was $500 million, but as the amount of available commercial insurance rose, the federal liability was to gradually diminish. S 2042 also limited all liability for such nuclear incidents to $560 million.

BACKGROUND -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy Aug. 26 unanimously reported identical bills (S 2042, S Rept 650; HR 8496, H Rept 883) which were introduced May 26 by Anderson and Price.

At hearings June 22 through 24, the Committee heard representatives of the private atomic energy industry and of the insurance pools support the bills. Insurance spokesmen predicted that the amount of available commercial insurance would rise to $74 million about Jan. 1, 1966, and by 1975 might reach $100 million per nuclear reactor.

Bitter opposition to the legislation came from representatives of the National Coal Association, the National Coal Policy Conference, Inc. and the United Mine Workers. They condemned continuation of the Price-Anderson Act principle as giving unfair advantage to the atomic energy industry as it neared competition with fossil fuels in the cost of producing electricity.

HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

S 1588 -- Reported by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 497) July 21, 1965.

● Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 23.

HR 5863 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 845) Aug. 23.

S 1588 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Sept. 2 after HR 5863 was passed by a 317-24 roll-call vote. (See p. 996)

● Conference report (H Rept 1017) agreed to by voice votes of the House Sept. 17 and the Senate Sept. 20.

PL 89-220 -- Signed into law Sept. 30.

Congress in 1965 passed an Administration bill (S 1588) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a three-year $90 million research, development, and demonstration program in high-speed ground transportation. There was substantial support for the bill and virtually no opposition to it.

The purpose of the legislation, which was requested by President Johnson, was to authorize a federal program to determine whether high-speed ground transportation could be made convenient, economical and attractive and meet the increasing transportation requirements of the rapidly expanding urban areas of the United States.

The legislation authorized three basic activities:

- Research into and development of different forms of high-speed ground transportation;
- Demonstration projects to test new developments and to learn public response to improved ground transportation;
- A program to improve the collection and availability of transportation statistics.

The final bill, embodying basically all that the President had proposed, was intended to spur research and development that not only would improve the existing forms of rapid ground transportation for large numbers of people, but also possibly lead to entirely new forms. The legislation was an attempt to determine if improved intercity noncommuter passenger service was economically viable and could help handle existing and future transportation needs.

Supporters of the legislation emphasized that it was intended primarily to determine how public transportation funds could be most effectively spent in the future. It did not authorize new federally financed transportation between cities.

The legislation did not specify where the demonstration projects would be conducted. The Commerce Department planned to carry out the first of these projects in the Northeast Corridor of the United States, the 225-mile stretch running from Maine to Virginia. These demonstrations were to be high-speed trains between New York and Washington and Boston and Providence, running over existing but improved track at speeds of between 125 to 150 miles per hour. The first trains were expected to be in operation by late 1966. (See next page)

Government officials said that for a relatively small investment of funds by the Government and the railroads, rail service in the Corridor could be greatly improved in comfort and convenience, and in travel time between areas on the route. The Pennsylvania Railroad had agreed to spend about $10 million to improve its track and roadbed in the Corridor. In the legislative history of the bill, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said the demonstrations were intended only as tests of the market for transportation "and will not involve the Federal Government in any commitment to furnish or subsidize intercity rail or other passenger service, or the plants and equipment of common carriers."

The final bill authorized appropriations of $20 million in fiscal 1966 and $35 million in each of fiscal 1967 and 1968. The Administration requested a supplemental appropriation of the full $20 million authorized for fiscal 1966 and Congress, in a general supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588 -- PL 89-309) enacted at the end of the session, granted $18,250,000. (See p. 182)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 1588:

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation, including -- but not limited to -- components such as materials, aerodynamics, vehicle propulsion, vehicle control, communications and guideways.

Authorized demonstration projects to aid in development of "more efficient and economical" intercity transportation; required that projects be designed to measure such factors as "public response to new equipment, higher speeds, variations in fares, improved comfort and convenience and more frequent service." Required private industry to help pay for the projects to the "maximum extent practicable" as determined by the Secretary.

Specified that the legislation would not limit research and development or demonstrations to "any particular mode" of high-speed ground transportation. (In the legislative history of the legislation, but not in the provisions of the bill, the term "high-speed ground transportation" was defined to mean the movement of people and goods, by land, on special purpose rights-of-way, along which vehicles would be guided. It covered existing types of transportation, such as rail and motor, as well as types under development or developed later.)

Authorized the Secretary to undertake an improved program for the collection of transportation statistics, data, and related information.

Established in the Department of Commerce an Advisory Committee to consist of seven members appointed by the Secretary to advise the Secretary in matters relating to research and development or demonstrations and other policy matters under the Act.

Provided for the protection of the interests of employees of any common carriers affected by demonstration projects. Stipulated that such protective arrangements ensure: "(1) the preservation of rights, privileges, and benefits (including continuation of pension rights and benefits) to such employees under existing collective bargaining agreements, or otherwise; (2) the continuation of collective-bargaining rights; (3) the protection of those employees against a worsening of their employment positions as a result of such demonstration; (4) assurances of priority of reemployment of employees terminated or laid off as a result of such demonstration; and (5) paid training or retraining programs." *(Continued on next page)*

Higher Transportation R&D Outlays To Begin in Northeast

Industry and Government transportation experts generally agreed that rapid ground travel was the most poorly developed part of the national transportation system. Mr. Johnson, on signing the research and development legislation (PL 89-220), said that the nation had achieved flight faster than sound and had sent television cameras into space to orbit Mars, but still had "the same tired and inadequate mass transportation between our towns and cities that we had 30 years ago."

Lagging Development. Government-compiled figures indicated that both industry and federal agencies were giving relatively little attention to existing and future intercity ground transportation problems. Although suppliers of transportation equipment of all types spent over $1 billion on research and development annually from 1960 to 1962, railroad equipment suppliers accounted for less than 2 percent of this amount. During the same period, railroads accounted for about 44 percent of all ton-miles but spent only about $6 million annually on research and development -- about 10 percent of the total spent by all common carriers.

Moreover, aircraft and aircraft parts manufacturers devoted 24 percent of sales to R&D in 1961, according to the Commerce Department, but railroads put out less than 2 percent of sales for the same purpose.

Federal R&D spending for civilian needs also was unbalanced. In fiscal 1963, $275 million was spent for aviation, $24 million for highways, $15 million for water and $7 million for rail with much of the expenditures for the last item going for local mass transportation demonstration purposes.

Nature of Intercity Transportation. Government officials said that Mr. Johnson's 1965 proposals would not duplicate activities authorized by Congress in 1964 to assist cities in development of mass transportation facilities. They said that urban mass transportation was primarily a service to large numbers of regular riders whose trips averaged 30 minutes or less and rarely exceeded an hour. The main purpose was usually to get to work, school, stores or a similar destination with stops conveniently located at short distances. Speeds on the mass transit lines were estimated at a maximum of 80 miles per hour.

Intercity transportation, Government officials said, involved longer distances in which the bulk of the passenger travel was not home to work and return. Alan S. Boyd, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, July 13 said intercity travel, such as between Boston and Providence, "constitutes movement between two discrete metropolitan areas having important economic, commercial and cultural relationships. In that respect, it differs from commuter service, which is generally between a satellite area and a central metropolitan area." In addition, speeds would be in excess of 125 mph.

But officials noted that the two types of transportation systems had to intermix if the over-all transportation complex was to function efficiently. Basic technical developments for one type of system could benefit the other type.

Intercity Transportation Proposals. Future intercity transportation might be improved by better use of airspace as well as ground systems. Officials noted that vertical takeoff and landing aircraft, with their flexibility, were believed to have considerable potential for this type of service. Robert A. Nelson, director of the Commerce Department's transportation research staff, Oct. 27 noted that helicopter technology had advanced markedly in recent years. He said that if "very high" maintenance costs can be reduced, "helicopters will become extremely competitive for intercity movements." Other types of vertical takeoff and landing aircraft were being developed but were not as far along as helicopters.

Activities under PL 89-220, however, were to be directed at ground transportation. Various proposals had been made. One suggestion, with numerous variations, was to replace the conventional wheel suspension with a type of air suspension. Another proposal was for a system that had cars operating on a guideway for part of a run and under their own power on pavements for another part. There also were suggestions for systems using the automobile. An automated highway might take passenger cars at assembly points in metropolitan areas and move them at high speeds to other points without the driver retaining control. Another proposal suggested having cars driven aboard a wide-gauge railroad car (operating on almost an 18-foot gauge) and transported at speeds of 175 mph or more to the destination point where the owner then would have the vehicle available for his use. The owner would travel on the train in comfortable lounge cars. There also were proposals for cars which traveled in tubes underground.

Northeast Corridor Demonstration. The first projects under PL 89-220 were planned for the Northeast Corridor of the United States, the congested area stretching between Maine and Virginia. Projects in this area, which were to be operated over the existing rail lines of the New Haven and Pennsylvania Railroads, were intended to test high-speed ground transportation and the public's response to improved service.

Near the end of 1966, the two railroads were expected to put new passenger equipment into service. The equipment was expected to operate at speeds up to 125 mph and reduce travel time between New York and Washington (about 225 miles) to under 3 hours compared to the 3½ to 4 hours or longer currently required. The Pennsylvania Railroad was expected to acquire some 50 new individually motored, electrically powered cars. Similar demonstrations were expected to be conducted between Providence, R.I., and Boston, Mass. The New Haven line between these cities also was expected to experiment with the use of gas turbine engines.

Authorized the Secretary to "lease, purchase, develop, test, and evaluate new facilities, equipment, techniques, and methods" necessary to carry out the purposes of the legislation. Prohibited the Secretary from acquiring any interest in a railroad.

Authorized the Secretary to enter into agreements or contracts with "public or private agencies, institutions, corporations, and individuals." Required that contracts be geographically distributed throughout the United States "to the maximum extent practicable."

Directed the Secretary to consult and cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies, and private industry in carrying out the legislation.

Required the Secretary to report at least once a year to the President and Congress on the results of the research and development program and the demonstration projects and to make recommendations for improved transportation systems.

Authorized appropriations to implement the legislation as follows: $20 million in fiscal year 1966 and $35 million in each of the fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

Set an expiration date of June 30, 1969, for the bill's provisions except for the information-collection service which would continue in effect.

Background

REFERENCES -- 1964 Almanac p. 556; 1963 Almanac p. 556; 1962 Almanac p. 561; 1961 Almanac p. 200.

Postwar population shifts, bringing large numbers of people to metropolitan areas, created major problems of movement within the urban centers. The population shifts accelerated during the two decades following World War II, but the trend had been evident for many years. Commerce Department figures showed that during the 50 years between the 1910 and 1960 censuses, the U.S. population increased by 95 percent, from 92 million to 179 million people, while the urban population increased by 198 percent, from 42 million to 125 million, and the rural population increased by only 8 percent, from 50 million to 54 million. In 1910, 46 percent of the population lived in urban areas; in 1960, the figure had risen to 70 percent; and by 1980, it was estimated, the figure would rise to 75 percent of the population.

The increasing populations in certain areas of the nation led also to high population densities. In the Northeast Corridor the population density was 854 persons per square mile in 1965 and density was expected to increase to 1,100 by 1980, according to the Commerce Department. In some areas of the Corridor, 1965 population density exceeded 4,200 per square mile.

Increased use of the automobile as a means of travel in urban and suburban areas, particularly to and from work, accompanied the rise in metropolitan populations. This trend was encouraged by federally supported road building programs and also by a decline in the use of existing railroad passenger facilities. Air travel also increased substantially, providing a major mode of travel within the expanding urban areas. But existing methods of automobile and air travel faced serious practical limitations by the 1960s. In the case of the automobile, the problem resulted from urban traffic congestion and the high cost of road construction in many areas (as well as the considerable time required for travel at normal auto speeds between widely separated points within metropolitan areas). In the case of airplanes, the problem arose because of space limitations at existing airports as flights increased in number and because of the difficulty of obtaining land for new or expanded terminals.

Two major related transportation problems developed in the expanding urban areas of the nation. One was commuter traffic consisting primarily of persons going to and from work on a regular basis and located mostly in particular cities and their immediate metropolitan surroundings. The other type consisted of persons traveling between more distant points within a region, such as between two cities on the East Coast, but usually not on a regular basis. (See preceding page)

Major federal action to reduce commuter problems was authorized in the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. That legislation authorized a three-year program of federal matching grants to assist states and localities in providing adequate mass transportation in the nation's cities. States and localities could use the funds to assist public or private transit companies in long-range planning and establishment of area-wide urban transit systems. The 1964 legislation, however, was not directed at the intercity travel problems. (1964 Almanac p. 556)

Regional transportation problems existed or were expected to develop in several major regional urban complexes which were coming into existence in different parts of the nation. The best known and the one with the most serious transportation problem by 1965 was the Northeast Corridor between Maine and Virginia. But other areas faced the prospect of similar problems. These areas included Seattle-Tacoma-Portland on the West Coast, the East Coast of Florida, Milwaukee-Chicago-South Bend-Cleveland, San Francisco-Los Angeles and probably a strip on the Gulf Coast. The potential problems of transportation in these areas were believed basically no different from those in the Northeast; the Administration, as a result, viewed the difficulties already being encountered in the Maine to Virginia region as a national problem.

The Northeast's problems had prompted numerous proposals, including legislation, to help make ground travel in that area swifter and easier. Sen. Claiborne Pell (D R.I.) in 1962 and following years proposed legislation permitting the creation of an eight-state public authority to provide high-speed intercity rail service in the Northeast Corridor. President Kennedy in 1962 assigned an interagency task force to study the Northeast's transportation problem. The group concluded that a systematic evaluation of the transportation needs of the area should be made before any sizeable capital investment in solutions. Preliminary work in this area by the Department of Commerce revealed major gaps in information about how people and goods move and about the demand for high-quality intercity rail service.

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

President Johnson March 4 sent Congress draft legislation to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development in high-speed ground transportation. In a letter accompanying the legislation, Mr. Johnson said his proposals "will help us to bring scientific and technical talent to bear on an increasingly important area of transportation not previously subject to intensive, continuing inquiry." He noted that travel along the East Coast between Washington and Boston was expected to increase by 150 to 200 percent between 1960 and 1980. (See text of letter p. 1369)

Mr. Johnson's draft legislation was a short and generally worded bill with few particulars. It authorized the Commerce Secretary to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation and in doing so to purchase, lease, develop, test and demonstrate new facilities, equipment, techniques and methods "and conduct such other activities as may be necessary...." It also authorized collection of data and statistics on the subject. The bill contained no expiration date and authorized appropriations of whatever sums were necessary for the projects undertaken under the legislation.

The draft legislation was introduced as HR 5863 and S 1588.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Commerce, Surface Transportation Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 14-16 on S 1588.

TESTIMONY -- June 14 -- Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor stated that current deficiencies in intercity transportation would grow worse with increases in urban population. The important characteristic of high-speed transportation, he said, was "its capability for moving large volumes of passenger and freight traffic, while imposing relatively low requirements for space. Another advantage was its "high reliability under adverse weather conditions." Connor added that demonstration projects to test the market for improved intercity transportation would not "involve the Federal Government in any commitment to furnish or subsidize intercity rail passenger service, or the plants and equipment of the railroads." (See box p. 905 for additional testimony.)

Charles A. Webb, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, suggested that "consideration also should be given to the part that can or should be played by other major modes of surface transportation in a high-speed ground transportation system." He added that the rail demonstration program to be conducted in the Northeast would "use existing facilities and a modern fleet of cars especially designed for high-speed service."

June 15 -- Amory H. Bradford, vice chairman, Regional Plan Association, said research into radically new transportation systems "should receive a lower priority" than experiments with existing facilities "because such systems have not yet been tried and there is little prospect of their becoming operational in less than fifteen to twenty years."

Robert E. Kirby, representing the Westinghouse Electric Corp., also stressed the need to improve existing systems before developing entirely new concepts.

Richard L. Lich, chairman of the Railway Progress Institute, said, "Great care should be taken that undue emphasis of the Department of Commerce program is not placed on the development of some as yet unknown and unproven system concept at the expense of developing the full capability of existing railroad systems."

H. Guyford Stever, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, urged that the government assume a "leadership and coordinating role" in the high-speed ground transportation program, stating that if the program were left to the private sector alone, "the attack would take place by one small step at a time and would result in the final solution being postponed for such a long time that society would have had to adjust to the problem in a manner which would minimize free choice rather than maximize it."

Robert M. Jenney, representing the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce, said, "The need for a third transportation dimension is becoming increasingly apparent if we are to achieve mobility. Millions of hours of delay on the highways and both in and over our air terminals is wasting the most priceless resource of our people -- their time."

June 16 -- Stuart T. Saunders, chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that the Pennsylvania Railroad was prepared to invest as much as the Federal Government in the New York-Washington demonstration project. He estimated the Railroad would spend between $9.5 million and $10 million for improvement of roadbeds.

H. Vance Greenslit, president of Greyhound Lines, Inc., urged that research and development be directed at all aspects of transportation. He said that "demonstration projects aiding rail transportation have already had serious results for bus operations...."

Donald S. Beattle, representing the Railway Labor Executive Association, proposed an amendment to S 1588 to "ameliorate" the adverse effects employees might suffer as a result of improved rail travel.

Bill Reported

ACTION -- The Surface Transportation Subcommittee reported S 1588 to the full Committee July 12 with amendments. The full Committee reported the measure, with the amendments, July 21 (S Rept 497).

The committee amendments added numerous limitations and specific directions which federal officials had to follow in undertaking the transportation research and development. The amendments generally tightened the bill which as submitted by the Administration contained few guidelines or financial limitations; the amendments did not change the basic substance of the legislation. The Committee authorized appropriations of $90 million over fiscal 1966-68 (no amount specified in Administration bill) and set a June 30, 1969, expiration date for the legislation (no date in Administration bill). The Committee also added language to protect the interests of railroad workers.

Committee Views. In its report, the Committee said the proposed legislation was not designed to "benefit or to concentrate solely on one particular kind of transportation. Wholly new kinds of vehicles, guideways, and operational and control systems may evolve from concentrated technological research in high-speed ground transportation. Such results can be foreseen within the scope of present and foreseeable technology. A new high-speed ground transportation system could differ radically from passenger trains and railways as we know them today."

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 23 passed S 1588 by voice vote. Prior to passage the Senate accepted by voice vote the committee amendments (see above).

During limited Senate debate Norris Cotton (R N.H.) said that the Administration's draft legislation was a "blank-check bill" with "no guidelines, no dollar limits, no time limits." Norris also said that the studies of the Northeast Corridor, which would be "furthered" by the legislation, would not be limited to transportation between Boston and Washington, but would "encompass the transportation needs of much of Maine and New Hampshire."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 19, 25, June 29-30 on HR 5863. On May 19 various Members of Congress testified and on May 25 Secretary of Commerce Connor delivered essentially the same testimony he later gave before the Senate Commerce Committee (see above and box on this page).

TESTIMONY -- June 29 -- Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) proposed an amendment to ensure that equal research and development efforts be applied to intracity transportation systems. He asserted that better urban transportation would bring many advantages. Among them he listed reduced air pollution as people shifted from cars to non-gasoline-burning modes of transport, fewer accidents, and lower travel expenses.

William W. Seifert, assistant dean of engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that a new high-speed ground transport system "would differ radically from passenger trains and railways as we know them today." He went on to say that "speeds in excess of 200 mph or even 300 mph" would be necessary to meet future transportation needs. Endorsing Reuss' amendment, he argued that before the full benefit of such "mainline speeds" could be "realized," better intracity transportation systems would have to be developed "to minimize the transit time of passengers having a wide range of destinations."

Richard L. Lich, chairman of the Committee on Passenger Traffic, Railway Progress Institute, strongly backed the Administration's proposal for a demonstration high-speed train between Washington and New York or Boston, but warned that "undue emphasis" should not be placed on the development of futuristic designs at the expense of developing the full capability of existing railroad systems.

Charles A. Webb, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said that in addition to rail transportation, "consideration also should be given to the part that can or should be played by other major modes of surface transportation in a high-speed ground transportation system." He specifically mentioned bus and truck transportation.

June 30 -- Marvin E. Walsh, representing the National Assn. of Motor Bus Owners, stated that research and development in rail transportation alone could have a serious impact on bus transportation. He said that Interstate Commerce Commission figures for 1963 showed 21.9 billion intercity passenger miles traveled by bus as compared with 18.6 billion by rail, and that "preliminary figures for 1964 showed an even greater proportion of surface travel by bus." These figures, Walsh asserted, "indicated the enormous achievements and still greater potential of a mode of passenger transportation which often appears largely overlooked or ignored in our national transportation planning."

ACTION -- The full Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported HR 5863 Aug. 23 (H Rept 845) after rewriting the Administration's draft bill. The committee amendments made the bill essentially the same as S 1588 as it passed the Senate. There were a few differences. HR 5863, as reported, contained wording not included in S 1588 to make clear that research and development efforts were not to be limited to "any particular mode" of transportation. HR 5863 also established a seven-member advisory committee to assist the Secretary of Commerce in matters relating to research and development or demonstration; no similar provision was in S 1588. In other differences, HR 5863 specifically prohibited the Government from acquiring any interest in a railroad (this prohibition was intended although not specifically stated under the Senate bill), required federal research and development funds under the law to be geographically distributed throughout the United States as much as possible, and required that new information or techniques resulting from activities under the bill would be readily available to all parts of the transportation and related industries. In the labor-protection section, the House bill specified that employees of any common carrier would be covered if they were affected by any demonstrations carried out by the carrier under the bill. The similar labor-protection section of the Senate bill covered only railroad employees.

Committee Views. The Committee in its report said, "The time has come to see whether passenger traffic on the ground can be made attractive to people; to see whether it is possible to provide facilities that are con-

Research Possibilities Described

During his testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics on May 25, Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor described how research under the proposed legislation might lead to new transportation methods:

"Our preliminary studies show that new concepts of guided ground transportation may be feasible. As you know, historically, important advancements in applied technology have often resulted from such departures from earlier concepts. For example, powered aircraft did not evolve from improvements in land vehicles, and plastics were not developed by the wood industry, but by chemists looking for answers to quite unrelated problems. Similarly, the atomic bomb was not a development of the explosives industry, but was created by basic research scientists seeking a new source of energy.

* * * *

"The new forms and concepts of high-speed ground transportation which appear to merit investigation in some detail include mass transport of automobiles on rail "ferries," vehicles which are supported in their route-path by a layer of air, and rail-guided and supported systems which differ from the conventional two-rail track structure. Private manufacturing interests here and abroad have done some preliminary development work on these concepts, but a Government contribution to this effort is needed. Private capital is inhibited by the large risks involved in the development of systems which must by and large depend upon public decisions for their adoption. In addition, we need to study basic alternatives applicable to a number of modes of transportation -- such as power source and location of guideways. Thus, the accelerating costs of acquisition and use of surface land, with the parallel decreases in the cost of tunneling, suggest that study of the feasibility of constructing guideways underground is worthwhile. Such guideway locations could solve the problem of access of an intercity system to the core of congested urban areas."

venient and economical and which people will use; to see whether this kind of transportation might relieve air congestion and save on the cost of additional air facilities."

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 2, by a 317-24 roll-call vote, passed HR 5863 as amended by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The committee amendments had been accepted by voice vote prior to the passage vote. The House subsequently substituted the provisions of HR 5863 as passed for those of S 1588 as passed by the Senate, passed the amended S 1588 by voice vote and sent the bill to conference. (For voting, see chart p. 996)

There was no opposition to HR 5863 during debate. The bill's sponsor and floor manager, Oren Harris (D Ark.), warned that air and highway facilities were becoming inadequate to accommodate growing passenger and traffic needs.

A side issue arose over a provision requiring that "all information, uses, processes, patents, and other developments resulting from any activity" undertaken pursuant to such contracts be made available on "equitable terms" to the transportation industry and its suppliers. Emilio Q. Daddario (D Conn.) said the provision "complicated" the Government's policy regarding patents. He said the Senate Government Operations Committee was investigating this particular subject and cited a Presidential memorandum which he said set forth the Government's patent policy. Harris said the intent of the provision was limited to research and development in the transportation industry.

Conference

The conference report on S 1588 (H Rept 1017) was filed Sept. 16. The conferees accepted most of the House changes in the Senate bill, but dropped the House provision making information, techniques and related data readily available to the transportation and related industries. The conference report said that Senate conferees insisted on deletion of the section because of pending studies of patent policies and because of assurances from the Secretary of Commerce that existing federal patent policy guidelines, established by President Kennedy in 1963, would be followed for activities and developments under the legislation. This meant that contracts entered into under the bill either would permit the Government to take title to resulting patents or would require contractors to license others to use their processes, according to the conference report. The report was adopted by voice votes of the House Sept. 17 and the Senate Sept. 20.

Bill Signed. President Johnson Sept. 30 signed S 1588 into law (PL 89-220). In signing the measure, the President confirmed that Northeast Corridor projects would be underway in 1966. In research and development, he said, "we will be investigating all the new and promising concepts of high-speed ground travel." He said future needs may require "some radical new techniques as yet unknown."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Northeast Passenger Train Hearings. The Senate Commerce Committee held hearings March 2-4 and 10 on four bills to aid passenger train service in the Northeast, particularly on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The hearings resulted from a Feb. 18 action of the railroad's trustees in petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon certain commuter service in the New York area.

The New Haven, which served New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts and carried commuters into both New York and Boston, had operated at a deficit since 1958. It was declared bankrupt and went into receivership in 1961. Reorganization and financial aid from states, counties, villages and the Federal Government failed to solve its financial problems, which arose principally from its commuter and other passenger services. Other railroads in the Northeast faced similar, if less drastic, problems.

Two of the bills, S 348 by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D R.I.) and S 1234 by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), created a public interstate authority to operate a rail passenger service. Operating deficits of the service were to be shared among participating states on the basis of commuter mileage in each state. The Federal Government was to guarantee bonds issued by the authority. Javits' bill also authorized the Federal Government to pay up to one-third of the authority's operating losses for two years.

Of the other two bills, S 325 by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) established a permanent formula for federal assistance to any hard-pressed railroad passenger service, with an authorization of $100 million. S 1289, by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), authorized $75 million for a five-year federal grant program to assist the operating and capital costs of any rail passenger service. The federal share was to decline from 100 percent in the first year to 30 percent in the fifth year. No railroad could receive more than $20 million in the first year.

Most persons who testified, including ICC Chairman Charles A. Webb, representatives from the New Haven Railroad Board of Trustees, Connecticut Gov. John N. Dempsey (D), Rhode Island Gov. John H. Chaffee (R) and Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe (R) favored some form of federal aid to the New Haven Railroad.

The bills were opposed by Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation Clarence D. Martin Jr. and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R). Martin told the Committee that there was "unanimous opposition" to the bills by six Government agencies. "The legislation... relies too much on federal activity...without the assurance of state and local or industry participation," he said. The Administration was opposed to the bills, he said, because they provided for "unilateral federal solutions."

Rockefeller opposed creation of multistate compacts or authorities to help the New Haven because they "run counter to the basic constitutional assignment of federal responsibility for interstate commerce." He said he could agree to a plan for federal aid such as that proposed by S 325, the Ribicoff bill.

New Haven Aid. The Housing and Home Finance Agency June 23 approved a $3 million grant to help keep the commuter services of the New Haven Railroad serving New York City. The grant was to help finance a demonstration project, under the terms of the Mass Transportation Act of 1964, to study the basic problems of the New Haven's West End Service.

CONGRESS TERMINATES HELICOPTER SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Congress in 1965 terminated the helicopter subsidy program. The Administration had recommended the termination but opposed efforts made in Congress to cut off the subsidies before the end of the calendar year. The program, which actually provided subsidies to only three helicopter lines, was discontinued Dec. 31, 1965.

The Administration made two separate requests for funds for helicopter subsidies--$942,000 in supplemental appropriations to keep the program going through fiscal 1965 (June 30) and $2.1 million to continue the program through calendar 1965. Congress denied the additional funds for fiscal 1965 and granted only $1.2 million of the other request.

The program had helped to support helicopter commuter, mail and airport transport service between the center sections of New York, Chicago and Los Angeles and local airports and outlying suburbs.

Certain factions in Congress in recent years had sought to eliminate the helicopter subsidy program, arguing that the three subsidized companies would continually require federal financial support and never become self-sufficient and that it was unfair to subsidize only these three lines when 39 other cities also needed the service. In 1965 strong opposition to the program came from Rep. George H. Mahon (D Texas), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. Albert Thomas (D Texas) and Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.).

Supporters of the program, generally those representing areas which benefited from the service and Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, contended that a system of helicopter transportation would be needed in the future and that the three subsidized lines should be maintained as experiments to prove the value of such transportation.

Background

The Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 authorized payments by the Post Office to air carriers for transporting mail. These payments amounted to the basic cost of carrying the mail plus a subsidy designed to provide the airline companies with a fair return after they had paid their operating costs. When helicopters began to be used in 1947 to carry mail, they became eligible for the program without the need for additional legislation.

Airmail and subsidy payments were separated in 1953 under President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan 10. The plan transferred from the Post Office to the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) the responsibility of paying all subsidies to airlines that did not involve expenses for carrying mail. The plan also authorized the CAB to set the rates the Post Office was to pay for airmail transportation. The policy took the form of law in 1958 when Congress included it in the Federal Aviation Act. From fiscal 1954 until the program ended in 1965, the CAB paid $51.1 million in subsidies to the three helicopter firms. (See table)

In recent years, the House Appropriations Committee had sought to cut back the helicopter subsidy program while the Senate Appropriations Committee tried to increase subsidy funds. Conferees, after reaching a compromise figure, in 1964 warned that "this is the last money to be recommended" and asked "the CAB not to include one penny for these three lines in its budget next year."

Helicopter Operators

Estimated Subsidy Accruing - By Carrier
Fiscal Years 1954 - 1966*

(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Helicopter Operators		
	Chicago	Los Angeles	New York
1954	$ 432	$ 684	$ 1,458
1955	423	816	1,417
1956	444	848	1,443
1957	909	941	1,921
1958	1,425	942	2,052
1959	1,644	935	2,281
1960	1,662	1,041	2,227
1961	1,887	1,074	2,577
1962	1,784	1,468	2,529
1963	1,178	1,803	2,019
1964	800	1,600	1,900
1965	625	1,249	1,484
1966*	385	785	--
Total	$13,598	$14,186	$23,308

* *Through Dec. 31, 1965, when the subsidy program was discontinued.*

SOURCE: CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, SUBSIDY DIVISION

1965 Action

Fiscal 1965 Second Supplemental. The Johnson Administration and the CAB requested $942,000 in additional funds to carry the subsidy program through June 30, 1965. (A CAB official told Congressional Quarterly that fiscal 1965 subsidy funds had been exhausted by April 12.) The House denied the entire request, which was part of the fiscal 1965 second supplemental appropriations bill (HR 7091), but the Senate restored the funds. During House consideration of the conference report (H Rept 270), House Appropriations Committee Chairman Mahon offered a motion that the House insist on its deletion of the funds. Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) immediately offered a preferential motion that the House concur in the Senate's provision of the funds. The Keogh motion was rejected, first on a 62-77 standing vote and then on a 144-228 roll call. The Mahon motion was then adopted by voice vote, and the funds were not included in the final bill. (For roll call on Keogh motion, see chart p. 956; for story on the second supplemental bill for fiscal 1965, see p. 227.)

Independent Offices Appropriations. In considering the fiscal 1966 independent offices appropriations bill (HR 7997), the House Appropriations Committee refused to approve the $2.1 million requested by the Administration to carry the program through Dec. 31, 1965, and the House rejected, by a 32-50 standing vote, a Keogh amendment to restore the funds. The Senate, however, included $785,000 for the Los Angeles firm and $385,000 for the Chicago line. The Senate provisions were retained in the conference report (H Rept 727) and included in the final bill, which also provided a Dec. 31, 1965, cutoff date for all helicopter subsidies. (For story on independent office funds, see p. 154.)

ILLEGAL TRANSPORTATION

HR 5401 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 253) April 22, 1965.

- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote May 6.

S 1727 -- Reported by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 387) June 30.

HR 5401 -- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote July 9.

- Conference report (H Rept 810) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate Aug. 18 and the House Aug. 19.

PL 89-170 -- Signed into law Sept. 6.

Congress in 1965 enacted a non-controversial Administration-backed bill (HR 5401) to, among other things, strengthen the Interstate Commerce Act to combat unlawful operations by motor carriers (trucks and buses). Final action on the measure concluded several years of Congressional consideration of the legislation, which initially included more controversial provisions.

HR 5401 was primarily designed to give the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), states and shippers more effective tools for coping with illegal for-hire trucking -- that is, the transportation of certain commodities in interstate commerce by motor carriers without proper ICC authority. Transportation experts estimated that illegal for-hire business amounted to between $500 million and $5 billion a year, and that it had been a principal factor in what was described in debate as the "erosion" of the ICC-regulated carriers' share of total transport volume.

In its major provisions, the bill permitted the ICC to enter into cooperative agreements with states to enforce transportation laws; authorized the ICC, in cooperation with the National Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, within five years to establish uniform state registration standards for motor carriers; extended and increased civil forfeiture penalties for unlawful motor carrier operations; provided that persons injured by an illegal carrier operation could seek a court injunction to prevent further violations; permitted shippers to recover reparations from motor carriers and freight forwarders charging unlawfully high rates; and permitted the ICC or carriers to take action against water carriers who failed to provide transportation.

BACKGROUND -- Legislative proposals similar to those embodied in HR 5401 were endorsed by President Kennedy in 1962 and 1963 and by President Johnson in 1964, and were given extensive hearings in both the House and Senate in 1962 and 1963. A bill (S 2560) covering several of the same provisions was passed by the Senate in 1962, but received no House action. In 1964, several of the provisions were included with highly controversial rate de-regulation provisions in a bill (HR 9903) which was reported by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Heavy lobbying for and against the bill prevented enactment. (1962 Almanac p. 587; 1963 Almanac p. 573; 1964 Almanac p. 551)

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 5401 amended the Interstate Commerce Act as follows:

Authorized the ICC to enter into cooperative agreements with the states to enforce state and federal economic and safety laws and regulations concerning highway transportation. (Under existing law, the ICC was authorized to avail itself of the services, records and facilities of state authorities to enforce federal laws, but was not permitted to reciprocate with ICC services, records and facilities to enforce state laws.)

Provided that state requirements that motor carriers register their ICC-approved certificates of public convenience and necessity or permits (operating certificates) "shall not constitute an undue burden on interstate commerce" if the registrations conformed to standards which were set by the National Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners (NARUC), the national organization of state commissions, and were promulgated by the ICC. (Currently, standards of states requiring certificate registrations differed widely; and, in some instances, the multiplicity of standards were considered to impose undue burdens on carriers.)

Directed that standards adopted by NARUC within 18 months after enactment of the bill and then promulgated by the ICC would become effective five years after the date of promulgation. If NARUC did not adopt the standards within the 18 months, the ICC could promulgate its own standards within one year thereafter.

Extended civil forfeiture provisions of the Act to unlawful motor carrier operations (not involving safety), and increased civil forfeiture penalties for each offense from $100 to up to $500 and for continuing violations from not to exceed $50 a day to not to exceed $250 a day.

Broadened ICC authority to seek injunctive relief in federal district courts against unlawful motor carrier or broker operations by allowing the ICC to bring suit against violators and to include in the same suit other necessary parties without regard to where the carrier or other parties may be located.

Allowed any person (rather than just the ICC) injured by motor carrier or freight forwarder operations in "clear and patent violation" of ICC rules, regulations or requirements, to seek injunctive relief from a federal district court.

Provided that the ICC could take under consideration a district court case involving a person injured by a "clear and patent" motor carrier or freight forwarder violation of ICC rules, thereby automatically staying court proceedings until the matter was disposed of by the ICC.

Allowed shippers up to two years in which to recover reparations from motor carriers and freight forwarders for charges subsequently found by the ICC to be unjust and unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, unduly preferential or unduly prejudicial. (The effect of this was to restore to all sections of the Act a provision which the Supreme Court in 1959 said applied to shippers by rail and water, but not to shippers by motor carriers and presumably freight forwarders.)

Allowed the ICC, upon application of a water carrier holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity, to amend or revoke the certificate.

Allowed the ICC, upon complaint or upon its own initiative, to suspend, change or revoke certificates of public convenience and necessity where water carriers failed to provide service within a period to be fixed by the ICC (but not less than 30 days) after the ICC ordered performance of the service.

House

The House May 6 passed HR 5401 by voice vote and sent it to the Senate with floor amendments. The bill had

been reported by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 253) April 22.

During brief floor debate May 6, Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said HR 5401 was the "culmination" of many years consideration by Congress, the ICC and other parties. Harris said that with the exception of the Private Carrier Organization and the Traffic League, which represented segments of the generally manufacturer-owned private carrier industry, "everybody else supports" the bill, including the Transportation Assn. of America, the American Trucking Assns., the Private Carrier Conference, and the railroad and freight forwarder industries.

William L. Springer (R Ill.), ranking Republican member of the Committee, endorsed HR 5401. Springer noted that despite carrier differences on such past controversial issues as rate de-regulation, "there has persisted a series of proposals referred to as the 'gray area' provisions. In all the smoke of battle which surrounded the many complex issues before us it was always understood that there was general approval of the gray area legislation." He noted that in the past the acceptable 'gray area' proposals, such as those embodied in HR 5401, had been combined in the same legislative package with the more controversial proposals. "We have seen... the results of trying to bite off too much. It seems clear that transportation problems must be broken down, considered, and solved separately," he said.

Prior to passage, Harris offered two amendments which were accepted by voice votes. The amendments, Harris said, would allow the ICC to take under consideration a case involving a person seeking injunctive relief for an injury by a motor carrier in violation of ICC rules, and thereby stay court proceedings until the ICC rendered a decision. Harris said the amendments were designed to allay "fears" from within the private carrier industry that the ICC, under HR 5401, would lose to the courts its primary jurisdiction over the legality of certain private carrier operations. He added that the amendments were actually surplusage, since the bill, in the words of the ICC, "'cannot by indirection take away from us one of our most basic duties.'"

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 6 -- Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Provide that the ICC could take under consideration a district court case involving a person seeking injunctive relief from a "clear and patent" motor carrier violation of ICC rules, regulations or requirements, thereby automatically staying court proceedings until the matter was disposed of by the ICC. Voice vote.

Harris -- Extend the same procedure (above) to cases involving injuries by a "clear and patent" freight forwarder violation. Voice.

Senate

The Senate July 9 passed an amended version of HR 5401 by voice vote and sent it to conference with the House. Before passage, the Senate substituted the text of a similar Senate bill (S 1727) for the provisions of HR 5401 as passed by the House.

S 1727 had been reported by the Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 387) June 30. It differed from the House version of HR 5401 as follows:

- Omitted freight forwarder operations from provisions which, in the House version, (1) allowed any person injured by motor carrier or freight forwarder operations in "clear and patent violation" of ICC rules, regulations or requirements to seek injunctive relief in a federal district court and (2) provided that the ICC could take under consideration a district court case involving a motor carrier or freight forwarder violation, thereby automatically staying court proceedings until the matter was disposed of by the ICC.
- Omitted two House provisions affecting water carriers. One allowed the ICC to suspend, change or revoke certificates of public convenience and necessity where water carriers "willfully failed" to provide service and required revocation if the failure persisted for three years. The second permitted water carriers free entry -- that is, to operate without a certificate -- over routes or between ports for which no certificate was in effect, and prohibited the granting of certificates for such routes upon enactment of HR 5401.

During brief floor debate July 9, Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), the bill's floor manager, noted that illegal carriage, "like a strain of virus adapting to antibiotics, is employing new disguises and devices for the evasion of regulation, with resulting serious impairment to the health of our regulated carriers."

Conference

The Senate Aug. 18 and the House Aug. 19 by voice votes adopted the conference report on HR 5401, clearing the bill for the President's signature. There was no debate.

House-Senate conferees had reported HR 5401 (H Rept 810) Aug. 18. In addition to several technical changes, the conferees:

- Agreed to House language including freight forwarders under provisions (1) allowing persons injured by operations in "clear and patent violation" of ICC rules to seek injunctive relief in a federal court and (2) providing that the ICC could take under consideration a court case involving a violation.
- Revised the House provision allowing the ICC to suspend, change or revoke certificates of public convenience and necessity where water carriers "willfully failed" to provide service. Under the conference agreement, certificates in such cases could only be suspended, changed or revoked if the carrier failed to carry out an ICC order to provide service.
- Deleted House provisions requiring revocation of water carrier certificates where no service had been provided for three or more years and granting water carriers free entry -- that is, authority to operate without a certificate -- over routes or between ports for which no certificate was in effect.

Related Developments. Aug. 21 -- According to the "Weekly Letter" of the American Waterways Operators, Inc., the water carrier association originally opposed the House provisions granting the ICC authority to revoke carrier certificates, but changed its position following revision in language by the conferees.

Sept. 30 -- Arkansas Commerce Commission Chairman J. Orville Cheney, in a speech to the National Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners in New York, said HR 5401, "if properly implemented..., will prove to be the most important piece of transportation legislation" since 1935. He added that it also "could very well be the last opportunity we (the states) shall have to demonstrate ability and willingness to accept responsibility" in the area of transportation.

FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE

S 1098 -- Reported by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 386) June 30, 1965.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 30.
- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1183) Oct. 20.

The Senate in 1965 passed a bill (S 1098) which was intended to reduce the national shortage of freight cars. An amended version of the bill was reported in the House, but it was not brought to the floor for a vote.

S 1098 authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish daily freight car rental charges (per diem rates), to be paid by railroads using cars owned by other railroads, at a level that would prompt the borrowing line to purchase its own carriers.

The legislation resulted from a continuing and worsening shortage of freight cars in the United States. Existing rental rates were so low that railroads generally found it cheaper to borrow the cars of other lines than to purchase new cars of their own. Relief of some type had long been sought by certain railroads, primarily those in the West, and by a variety of farm organizations and businesses. Legislation was opposed and Congressional action blocked by railroads in the East.

An amended version of S 1098 was reported in the House late in the year (Oct. 20), three days before the 1st session ended. No effort was made to bring the bill to the floor. House backers of the measure later said action was delayed in order to give the railroads further opportunity to resolve the shortage problem themselves.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1098:

Authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rental charges for the use of freight cars at a level sufficient: to "encourage" railroads to buy and maintain an "adequate" supply of cars to meet national commercial and defense needs; to encourage railroads to return borrowed cars to the owner company promptly; and to provide fair and reasonable compensation to freight car owners for use of their cars by other lines.

Specified that the ICC, in establishing rental rates, consider existing freight car ownership and supply, and decide whether to compute the rental charges on the basis of a railroad's expenses simply in owning and maintaining cars or on the basis of "value of use" (in effect, what the owner company might have received in revenue had the car been on its line rather than on another company's line), or on some other basis.

Authorized the ICC, in applying higher charges as an incentive to the purchase of new cars, to make exemptions under certain conditions: (1) for carriers owning enough cars to meet their "responsibilities"; (2) for carriers which terminate a "substantially" higher percentage of interline traffic than they originate; (3) for types of freight cars which are in adequate supply; and (4) in other situations "in the public interest."

BACKGROUND -- Shortages of freight cars became increasingly serious in the years after World War II. Between Jan. 1, 1945, and mid-1965, railroads retired almost 300,000 more cars than were built. Traditionally, the shortages occurred during harvest seasons, but in the postwar period they became chronic. Various conflicting reasons were cited for the shortages, including ownership patterns, improper distribution of existing cars, overdetention by some railroads of borrowed cars, increased emphasis on acquisition of new, special-purpose cars and the problem of origin of shipments versus termination.

Immediately after the war, the ICC attempted to deal with the problem by setting high penalty rates for the use of borrowed freight cars, but federal courts in 1947 ruled that the agency did not possess authority for its action. The ICC then asked Congress to provide the authority. In more recent years prior to 1965, the ICC urged the use of "incentive" charges to induce railroads to purchase their own cars. S 1098 was intended to allow for such "incentive" rates and thereby, in effect, to overturn the 1947 court ruling.

There was no general agreement that the "incentive" approach would alleviate the freight car shortage, but some railroads thought it would be helpful and neither the lines nor their associations presented alternatives.

Under existing procedures, it was estimated that more than 90 percent of all cars carried rental charges of under $3 a day. Actual rates ranged from $2.16 per day to $12.18 for certain special-purpose cars.

SENATE ACTION. S 1098 was reported (S Rept 386) by the Senate Commerce Committee June 30. The Committee amended the bill to provide exemptions from increased rental charges under certain conditions. (See Provisions, above.) The bill was supported by various federal agencies including the Agriculture, Defense and Commerce Departments, the ICC and the General Services Administration. It also was supported by farm groups, business associations, portions of the railroad industry and shipping organizations.

Floor Action. The Senate passed S 1098 June 30 by voice vote, with little debate. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), sponsor of the bill, said that in the past on similar bills, "we used to count noses and found that everyone east of the Mississippi would vote against it and everyone west of the Mississippi would vote for it." The Westerners were outnumbered, he said, but with the shortage increasing, most lines, including the southern railroads, "are feeling the pinch."

HOUSE ACTION. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported S 1098 Oct. 20 (H Rept 1183) after making a number of changes. The House bill specifically stated that the ICC could establish increased rental charges as an "incentive" to railroads to purchase new cars. The House version did not include the Senate provision which allowed charges to reflect "value of use," which one House Member called "so conjectural and questionable as to be impracticable and essentially is an approach to the problem through penalties rather than through incentive." The House bill also required that the ICC set rental charges by types of cars. The bill did not include all of the exemptions listed in the Senate bill, but it did allow the ICC to exempt from the higher charges any group of carriers where such exemption would be "in the national interest." This allowed the ICC to make exemptions for certain eastern railroads using many borrowed cars and, in general, allowed the agency to consider all of the specific exemptions carried in the Senate bill. In addition, the House bill required any higher rates to go into effect Sept. 1, 1966.

The Committee report included a letter from the Budget Bureau which said there was "no objection" to passage of the bill "from the standpoint of the Administration's objectives."

SHIP SUBSIDY CONTINUED; POLICY REVISION STALLED

HR 4346 -- Reported by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 214) March 31, 1965.

- Passed by the House by voice vote April 26.
- Reported by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 428) July 9.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 5.

PL 89-127 -- Signed into law Aug. 14.

Congress in 1965 passed a bill (HR 4346) extending for one year, through June 30, 1966, the cost-differential subsidy ceiling of 55 percent for new ship construction and 60 percent for reconstruction and reconditioning of passenger vessels. The differential subsidies represented reimbursement of U.S. shipbuilders for the difference between construction costs in U.S. shipyards and the cheaper costs in foreign yards. Without enactment of the bill, the subsidy differentials would have dropped to the permanent figure of 50 percent.

There was little opposition in either chamber to HR 4346, since it was generally recognized that continued subsidy payments were essential to the well-being of the U.S. merchant marine. However, some Senators questioned the feasibility of maintaining the high 55-percent construction ceiling, asking whether it might not lead to even higher subsidies.

Extension of the subsidies was a stopgap measure, pending Administration proposals to revise the subsidy program. President Johnson, in his 1965 State of the Union Message, had promised to recommend a "new policy for our merchant marine." However, the President made no recommendations, apparently because the Administration could not reach agreement on a new program. (For text of the State of the Union Message, see p. 1347.)

Although Mr. Johnson made no specific recommendations on ship subsidies, numerous proposals were made by various officials, organizations and study groups. The two major sets of proposals -- and the most controversial -- were by the Maritime Advisory Committee, established by President Johnson in 1964, and the Interagency Maritime Task Force, set up by Commerce Secretary John T. Connor in 1965. The Advisory Committee favored a continuation and extension of the existing subsidy program, while the Task Force called for an entirely new policy, including the elimination of cargo preferences and passenger ship subsidies. (For details, see below.)

Background

REFERENCE -- "Merchant Marine," Congress and the Nation, p. 545; "National Maritime Policy," Editorial Research Reports, Sept. 29, 1965.

The U.S. shipping industry has long been at a disadvantage in competing against low-cost foreign built and operated fleets. To compete in international trade, the U.S. fleet's prices had to meet prices charged by foreign vessels. The nation's high construction costs and wage scales made competition virtually impossible without Government assistance.

Subsidies and other forms of aid to private shipping have been granted by the Federal Government since the founding of the Republic. The basic law for the existing federal program of support is the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, sometimes described as the "Magna Carta" of the maritime industry.

The Act declared that a Government-developed and promoted merchant fleet should be: (1) sufficient to carry the domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of the foreign commerce of the nation; (2) capable of serving as a naval auxiliary in time of war; (3) operated under the U.S. flag and owned by U.S. citizens; and (4) composed of the most suitable, the best equipped and the safest vessels. A Maritime Commission was created to carry out the policy declarations. (The Commission's functions were placed under a Maritime Administration in the Commerce Department in 1950. In 1961 the Administration's functions were split, its promotional functions remaining under the Commerce Department and its regulatory functions placed in a new, independent Maritime Commission.)

The Act provided operating and construction differential subsidies to offset lower foreign costs, full Government payment for defense features on vessels and trade-in allowances on old ships to stimulate their replacement. In subsequent amendments and acts, Congress provided certain tax benefits for the shipping industry, Government insurance of construction loans and mortgages and the requirement that at least half of Government-financed, ocean-going cargo be carried in U.S. ships.

Operating Subsidy. Under the operating subsidy program, the Government paid the difference between the cost of operating a U.S. flag ship on certain prescribed routes and the estimated cost of operating a foreign flag vessel of the same type along the same routes. U.S. ship operators thus were able to charge rates and maintain services competitive with those of foreign ship lines.

Subsidy payments were limited to ships built in U.S. shipyards and to vessels no more than 20 years old. The subsidy was designed to make up the difference in costs of wages, subsistence of officers and crew, insurance and maintenance and repairs. To qualify for the subsidy, an operator had to meet certain conditions, such as providing regular service over prescribed trade routes, manning his ships with U.S. citizens and replacing his vessels as they became obsolete with U.S.-built ships. A subsidized operator could not operate in domestic service nor operate unsubsidized vessels in competition with other subsidized lines. Tramp freighters, dry bulk carriers and tankers were not eligible for the subsidies.

Construction Subsidy. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 authorized subsidy payments to U.S. shipyards of up to 50 percent of the cost of building a ship. The subsidized shipyards in turn were to charge the buyer (ship operator) a price competitive with the cost of a similar ship built in a foreign shipyard. The Government contracted for the ship in behalf of the operator, who, in order to buy the vessel built with a Government subsidy, had to agree to operate the ship in foreign commerce under the U.S. flag and to make the ship available for defense purposes if needed.

Congress in 1960 raised the ceiling on construction subsidies to 55 percent, effective until July 7, 1962.

(Continued on next page)

The subsidy program was extended in 1961 to cover the cost of reconstruction and reconditioning of U.S. passenger vessels in U.S. shipyards. Congress in 1962 extended the 55-percent construction subsidy ceiling through June 30, 1964, and increased the reconstruction and reconditioning subsidy to 60 percent through June 30, 1964. Congress in 1964 extended both ceilings for one year, through June 30, 1965.

Cargo Preference. The Cargo Preference Act of 1954 provided that 50 percent of Government-sponsored cargoes -- military supplies, foreign aid shipments, surplus agricultural commodities -- would be carried in U.S. ships. The Act also provided that the cargo shipping be equitably distributed to shippers from various geographic areas of the country and permitted the President, the Secretary of Defense or Congress to waive the 50-50 provision in time of emergency.

Congressional Action

House. The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee held hearings March 3, 1965, on HR 4346 extending for one year, through June 30, 1966, the subsidy ceilings of 55 percent and 60 percent respectively for new ship construction and for reconditioning of U.S. passenger ships. The Committee reported the bill (H Rept 214) March 31. The report said the legislation was "essential to the continuation of the current long-range" program of replacing old U.S. vessels. "Without adequate Government contribution to the shipbuilding program to keep the American operator on a parity with his foreign competitor, he will be unable to proceed expeditiously with his replacement requirements," the report said.

The House passed HR 4346 April 26 by voice vote. During a brief debate, Committee Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) said extension of the subsidies was needed "or we are just not going to construct any more vessels."

Senate. The Senate Commerce Committee May 27 held hearings on HR 4346 and July 9 reported it (S Rept 428) without amendment. The report noted testimony by Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson that the differential between domestic and foreign shipbuilding costs remained above 50 percent. The Committee said it was concerned with the differential but was "also mindful of the over-all price of vessel construction and over-all cost of the (subsidy) program to the Government." In additional views, Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.) and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) supported the extension but said it was only postponing "hard, critical decisions" about an industry afflicted with "serious, chronic, and difficult" problems. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) said he opposed further extension of the high ceilings because they were an "extra incentive" to seek higher subsidies.

The Senate passed HR 4346 Aug. 5 by voice vote. During a brief debate, John J. Williams (R Del.) opposed the extension, questioning whether the higher rates lowered the "incentive for efficiency" in the shipping industry and whether they might not lead to even higher rates. He said the Maritime Administration and the Commerce Department should cease studying ship subsidies and make recommendations for a long-run solution.

Related Legislation

War Risk Insurance. President Johnson July 27 signed a bill (HR 4526 -- PL 89-89) to extend for five years, through Sept. 7, 1970, provisions of existing law authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to provide war risk insurance for merchant vessels, cargo and crew. The provisions were added to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 by amendment in 1950. The initial 10-year authority was extended in 1960 for an additional five years, through Sept. 7, 1965.

HR 4526 was passed by voice votes of the House May 17 and the Senate July 14. The Senate Commerce Committee's report on HR 4526 (S Rept 422) said that "conventional commercial insurance on merchant vessels, cargoes and crews is subject to automatic termination clauses effective upon the outbreak of war.... The need for the legislation arises out of a recognition that only the Government is in a position to initiate such insurance coverage and has an interest in assuring that the United States possesses a strong and active merchant marine during any time of emergency."

Vessel Exchange Program. President Johnson Oct. 10 signed into law a bill (HR 728 -- PL 89-254) to broaden and extend, through July 5, 1970, the vessel exchange program under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Initiated in 1960, the program permits operators of nonsubsidized merchant ships to exchange obsolete vessels for more efficient ships in the Government reserve fleet. HR 728 was passed by the House July 12 and by the Senate, amended, Aug. 26. The House Sept. 24 and the Senate Sept. 28 adopted by voice votes the conference report (H Rept 1085) on HR 728.

Maritime Policy Developments

Concern over the U.S. merchant marine continued to grow in 1965 as subsidies increased while the maritime industry declined in size and business. Foreign fleets, especially that of the Soviet Union, continued to expand and to handle more and more of America's foreign commerce.

The Maritime Administration reported that construction subsidies totaled $87,686,365 in fiscal 1965, compared with $73,985,021 in fiscal 1960 and $5,659,000 in fiscal 1955. Gross operating subsidies were $208,588,732 in calendar 1964, compared with $162,966,239 in calendar 1960 and $103,190,611 in calendar 1955. The Maritime Administration said figures on the total cost of the cargo preference program were not available. The President's Maritime Advisory Committee estimated that the cost of the program ran $80 million a year.

The total number of ships in the U.S. merchant marine as of Dec. 31, 1964, was 912, compared with 957 at the end of 1960 and 1,072 at the end of 1955. U.S. ships carried 8.3 percent of America's foreign trade cargo in calendar 1964, compared with 10.5 percent in calendar 1960 and 23.5 percent in calendar 1955.

Defense Requirements. In light of the United States' expanding involvement in the Viet Nam war, questions were raised as to whether the merchant marine was adequate to meet existing and future military needs. To help transport supplies to Southeast Asia, chiefly to South Viet Nam, the Defense Department in 1965 took seven ships out of the U.S. Navy's reserve fleet and requested the Maritime Administration to reactivate

76 ships from the National Defense Reserve Fleet by the end of fiscal 1966.

Strike. A 75-day strike in 1965 involving eight subsidized shipping lines and three unions added to the confusion in the maritime industry and apparently hardened the position of some Government officials against the subsidy program. (It was about the 25th major strike in the industry since 1934.) The strike, lasting from June 16 to Aug. 29, was ended by an agreement that provided a no-strike guarantee for four years and a 3.2-percent increase in wages and other benefits. The main issue in the strike, the manning of automated vessels, was left to mediation procedures under the direction of AFL-CIO President George Meany and Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz.

In assigning Wirtz and Meany the task of settling the strike, President Johnson Aug. 16 said he wanted a solution that provided the "fullest practicable assurance" that controversial issues be settled without renewal of shipping strikes. The President July 20 said that to accomplish maritime goals "will require much more than money alone" and would depend "upon the willingness of many different groups to cooperate in a manner to which they are not always accustomed." Commerce Secretary Connor in May cautioned that the Administration was not likely to consider greatly increased subsidy expenditures so long as "the structure of our maritime programs, shipping capability, productivity and labor-management relations remain as they are today."

ADMINISTRATION ACTION

President Johnson in his State of the Union Message Jan. 4 said he would recommend "a new policy for our merchant marine." But the President made no such recommendation or any other public statements on revising the maritime policy, apparently because of disagreement among Administration officials over what should be done with the subsidy program.

However, reform proposals were advanced by Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson, the President's Maritime Advisory Committee and the Interagency Maritime Task Force. Administrator Johnson and the Task Force, composed of representatives of nine federal offices and bodies, called for cutting back the subsidy program. The Advisory Committee, composed of shipping management and labor officials and public representatives, favored an expansion of the program.

Administrator's Recommendations. The first major criticism of the year against the subsidy program came from Maritime Administrator Johnson. In a Feb. 9 speech in New Orleans, Johnson described the program as one of "drift and decay." He outlined several recommendations for dealing with the problems of the merchant marine.

His first series of recommendations concerned the shipbuilding subsidies. He said the requirement that U.S.-subsidized ship operators buy U.S.-built vessels was "doing little for the plight of the American shipyards" and was having "a devastating impact on the growth of our merchant marine." He said U.S. shipyards were "relatively among the least competitive, by European standards, of all U.S. industry" and made low profits, although prices received for their ships were 220 percent of costs of foreign ships.

He listed the following alternatives: (1) maintain the status quo by requiring all subsidized merchant ships to be built in U.S. yards, and appropriating sufficient funds to provide 16 to 18 replacement ships a year; (2) continue the construction subsidy program but increase the annual appropriations; (3) spend sufficient money to ensure that a shipbuilding capacity essential to the national interest is maintained but permit U.S. shipowners to purchase ships "wherever they wish."

Johnson said that the third alternative, if adopted, would have "far from inconsequential" effects on U.S. shipyards workers, since there are about 100,000 shipyards workers and "all of the subsidized merchant shipbuilding put together creates no more than 7,600 jobs."

Johnson said the cargo preference subsidy program was a "miserable failure" since "not a single new tramp ship has been built since 1956, and the cost of keeping the old ones in existence climbs higher and higher." He listed four possible alternatives: (1) continue the current preference program "at least so long as there is an agricultural surplus disposal program"; (2) eliminate the tramp fleet by terminating the cargo preference program; (3) continue the program but supplement it with a construction subsidy to supply replacement ships; (4) gradually eliminate the preference program and substitute for it a form of direct operation subsidy, "making it possible for these ships to compete for commercial cargoes at world rates."

Johnson said that modern 300,000-ton dry bulk carriers, costing $9 million each to build, could operate at $300,000 to $400,000 a year with only a small crew. With the existing $80 million annual cargo preference subsidy, he said, the United States could maintain 200 such carriers.

Johnson also suggested that the United States eliminate subsidies to U.S. passenger liners because they were too costly to operate and gave little return. He called for a relaxation of trade-route requirements that shippers operate on 30 trade routes and three service routes designated by the Maritime Administration as "essential to the foreign trade of the United States." To change routes, a shipper must go through a long and involved hearing and examination procedure. Johnson said, "The present rigid system prevents companies from taking advantage of fluctuations in world trade.... (It) puts into the hands of the Government too much of the question whether a shipowner will change trade routes." He also argued that the present system gave ship operators "little incentive to reduce subsidizable costs...for the Government will simply pay them less in subsidy." He called for some Government action to encourage cost-cutting.

Administration Studies. President Johnson established the Maritime Advisory Committee by Executive Order June 17, 1964, to make a study of "such matters of policy and administration of government programs affecting the maritime industry as it deems to be in the public interest." The President appointed Commerce Secretary Connor, Labor Secretary Wirtz, five representatives of labor, five shipping officials and five representatives of the public at large to the Committee. Connor was designated to be chairman.

The Committee's report and recommendations calling for expanding the subsidy program were prepared by a subcommittee consisting of three public members and headed by Theodore W. Kheel, New York lawyer and

labor arbitrator. The subcommittee's report was made public June 7 and was adopted Nov. 30 with minor changes by the full Committee by a 10-2 vote.

Commerce Secretary Connor June 10 set up the Interagency Maritime Task Force headed by Under Secretary of Commerce Alan S. Boyd. In a news release announcing the Task Force, Connor said the study group "was a reflection of the Government's concern that a new maritime policy be developed with dispatch." A Commerce Department spokesman told Congressional Quarterly that the Task Force was created to give the Government agencies a voice in the maritime study since the Advisory Committee was made up mainly of persons from outside the Government. The Task Force consisted of representatives of the Budget Bureau, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Maritime Administration and the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Labor and Commerce.

A preliminary report of the Task Force calling for a cutback in the maritime subsidy program was published in the press Sept. 26. The report, described by the Commerce Department as a "staff paper," raised a furor among labor and management factions in the maritime industry. The Task Force's official report was issued Oct. 4. The Advisory Committee Oct. 7 announced it had rejected the Task Force's report. The Labor Department, which was represented on the Task Force, reportedly also rejected much of the Task Force's report.

A Commerce Department spokesman told Congressional Quarterly that Connor turned the reports of the Committee and of the Task Force over to the President in late 1965 or early 1966.

Task Force Report. The Task Force said the need for a subsidized merchant fleet should be predicated on the requirements of the military and "of the civilian economy under conditions of emergency." This was a departure from the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 which predicated the need for a merchant marine directly upon the commercial needs of the country as well as upon the national defense requirements. In line with its own objectives, the Task Force recommended the elimination of subsidies for U.S. flag passenger vessels and a gradual phasing out of cargo preference laws. The savings resulting from these cutbacks, the Task Force said, would permit the extension of subsidy payments to approximately 40 cargo liners not currently receiving them. The Task Force also would have allowed U.S. shipowners and operators of U.S. vessels to build or repair ships in foreign yards. The Task Force recommended greater automation of all U.S. vessels in both domestic and foreign trade.

A Commerce Department press release said the changes contained in the report "would substitute direct, visible aids for most of the present indirect subsidies and would streamline the aid systems to allow greater freedom of operation, more encouragement toward productive, profitable operations and less detailed government interference."

The report said that under the new proposals, the cost of maritime subsidies in 1966 would amount to $402 million instead of $416 million as under the present system. It also predicted that at the end of the 20-year period -- the proposed life of the program -- subsidy payments would amount to $377 million annually, instead of the projected $594 million under the current system.

The major share of these savings, the report indicated, would come from the phase-out of passenger ship subsidies and the gradual elimination of cargo preferences. The 13 passenger liners currently receiving subsidy payments represented an annual outlay of $47 million.

Under the program, the Secretaries of Defense and Commerce would determine the level of private shipbuilding capacity to meet national security considerations. Beyond this level, American shipping companies would be free to build or repair ships abroad without subsidy support and without limitation as to the number of ships. The proposed program would also permit domestic shippers to buy ships or equipment in foreign yards. The report noted that domestic shipping is the only mode of domestic transportation required to purchase its equipment solely in the United States.

In the field of maritime labor, the program called for "application of maximum automation at as fast a rate as technology will permit" and "establishment of manning scales at minimum levels consistent with safety and the advance of technology."

Despite the emphasis on automation, the report indicated that the new program would provide more future jobs than the present policies. This would come about, it said, by encouraging increased productivity through the application of new technology and manning standards. The report indicated also that new job opportunities would require an inflow of new workers to compensate for the attrition through retirement of other workers with the possible exception of "service" groups (waiters, room stewards, bartenders, etc.) displaced from passenger ships.

The report said that these service personnel would be easily transferable to shore-based service industries. It said that on the 13 subsidized passenger liners, scheduled for phasing out, there were 5,455 seafaring workers, 3,996 of whom were in the category of waiters, room stewards, bartenders and others for which it said there were job opportunities in the nation's economy.

The report predicted that with the disappearance of the tramp fleet, due to age and deterioration, a modern bulk carrier fleet should emerge which would eliminate the need for cargo preferences, and would have a bearing on the future job market in the maritime industry as world trade continued to grow and expand.

In a reference to the 75-day maritime strike in 1965, the report warned that "if labor and management can't reach agreements which will provide industry stability and continuity of service at a reasonable cost, all Government support for an active U.S.-flag merchant marine should be withdrawn." The Task Force recommended that operators and unions make manning (number of employees) agreements for new ships before the vessels are built to help head off labor disputes.

Advisory Committee Report. The President's Maritime Advisory Committee recommended that the present system of operating subsidies be continued and that the subsidies be extended to all common carriers and tankers and to any new vessels in these categories built under the new construction subsidy programs. (See below.)

The Committee recommended that construction subsidies be continued and extended to the entire common-carrier fleet so as to permit construction of new ships, which would enable the United States to attain "over a reasonable period of time" a dry bulk fleet capacity suf-

ficient to handle 30 percent of total import-export commerce. The Committee also recommended that the construction subsidies be changed to a program of direct support to the shipbuilding industry. (Under the existing program, the subsidies were paid to the shipyard in behalf of an operator who had qualified to buy the subsidized-built vessel.)

The Committee recommended continuation of existing cargo preference laws and that the Government adopt methods to ensure that at least 30 percent of liquid bulk import cargo be carried in American-flag tankers.

The Committee urged that subsidies to passenger liners be continued for reasons of "national prestige." The Committee said, "We do not agree with the view that our pre-eminence in so many other areas is so great that the contribution made by the U.S.-flag passenger liners is relatively insignificant." It urged that the U.S. Travel Service make efforts to accelerate travel promotion on U.S. flag ships and that a careful study be undertaken to determine whether and under what circumstances foreign flag vessels operating out of U.S. ports to nearby cruise areas should be restricted.

The Committee recommended that the "essential" trade routes over which ship operators must travel if they are to be eligible for operating-differential subsidies be maintained; that participation of American-flag liners in ocean rate-making conferences be continued as provided in the Shipping Act of 1916; that agreements between the shipowners and unions on questions of manning (number of employees on each ship) new ships and related questions be reached before the construction of the vessels; that the Government support carriers of proprietary cargoes as well as dry bulk cargoes; that efforts be made to improve the competitive position of American flag carriers through promotion and possible restrictions on foreign flag ships operating out of U.S. ports to nearby cruise areas; that the Government establish a national maritime research foundation with cooperation and involvement of all segments of the industry; and that a labor-management council in the Department of Labor be established to resolve all issues relating to these things.

For American owners of flags-of-convenience dry bulk carriers, the report recommended that they be permitted to apply for U.S. constructed bulk carriers and to receive operating subsidies for such vessels, provided that the operators agree to eliminate the approximately equivalent tonnage capacity of the U.S. bulk carriers from their flag-of-convenience fleets; and, further, that there be no subsequent increase in their flag-of-convenience fleets. The same benefits would also apply to tanker flag-of-convenience operators.

Reaction to Task Force Report. The Task Force proposals touched off a storm of controversy. The report was immediately and unanimously disapproved by the President's Maritime Advisory Committee.

The Committee based its rejection of the proposals on the report's assumption that merchant marine subsidies would be based on military requirements, contending that this violated the purpose of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. It also held that the report ran counter to the mandate to strengthen the industry that President Johnson issued when he established the Maritime Advisory Committee.

Kheel, who was largely responsible for the Committee's report, said the Task Force report was not "in the directive of the President to us (the Committee) which speaks about policies and practices which may be followed by labor-management or the Government for strengthening the trade, national defense, manpower and labor relations program of the maritime industry."

The report was also sharply criticized by members of the shipping industry and maritime unions. The shipbuilders and the unions especially opposed the proposals that American ship operators be allowed to buy vessels abroad where they could be purchased for about half the cost of comparable ships built in U.S. yards. According to the Task Force report, the number of American-flag ships could in theory be increased without any substantial hike in construction subsidies.

The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers called for a three-day labor-management conference Nov. 16-19 in an attempt to work out its own recommendations. At the same time, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and a member of the Advisory Committee, representing employees of passenger vessels, called for the resignation of Maritime Administrator Johnson, who strongly backed the Task Force program and whose own proposals for reform bore close resemblance to the Task Force report. Curran said Johnson was "incapable of carrying out the duties of his office" under the mandate of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Addressing the Boilermakers' conference, Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.) said he opposed rescinding cargo preference laws and the recommendations that U.S. shipbuilders and ship operators be allowed to build and repair ships in foreign yards. In an earlier speech on the floor of the Senate, Brewster had expressed concern over Maritime Administrator Johnson's "failure to commit himself" to an aggressive maritime policy.

Addressing the conference Nov. 17, Johnson said that the American shipping industry had to accept the need for ship construction overseas. He said that, as maritime administrator, he was prepared to say that "no single policy" bore as much responsibility for the "dwindling and uncompetitive American merchant fleet" as the "combination of the prohibition on foreign building and the limited construction subsidy appropriation."

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey told the conference that the Task Force report was not official Administration policy. "This Administration has not determined the long-range merchant marine policy," he said. He assured the shipbuilding union that its "voice" would be heard in the formation of a final policy.

The Task Force proposals met stiff opposition from Members of Congress, particularly from members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), Committee chairman, introduced legislation to establish a new and independent Federal Maritime Administration. Shortly before his death, Bonner said he planned to hold hearings "as soon as possible" in the next session of Congress. The Committee's ranking minority member, William S. Mailliard (R Calif.), and Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.) introduced identical bills. (Garmatz became Committee chairman after Bonner's death.)

In a speech to the House, Garmatz criticized the Task Force report, stating that elimination of U.S. passenger vessels would worsen the balance-of-payments deficits by compelling U.S. travelers to travel on foreign passenger vessels. He added that crew reductions and discontinued shipyard operations would have a harmful effect on the economy.

RAILROAD LABOR DISPUTE NOT SETTLED BY ARBITRATION LAW

The problem of "featherbedding" in railroad jobs, threatening again a nationwide railroad strike in 1966, was the subject of Congressional inquiry in 1965. The 1963 law requiring compulsory arbitration of a dispute over eliminating most firemen and helpers on railroads and prohibiting strikes or lockouts in the meantime, was to expire March 31, 1966. Barring Congressional action or settlement at the bargaining table, a strike could result at that time.

The Senate Commerce Committee, looking ahead to that deadline, held 18 days of hearings in August and September on the administration of PL 88-108, the nation's first peacetime compulsory arbitration law. The law was passed in 1963. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers (BLF&E) had charged that the law was not being administered properly, and the Committee looked into the charges. Following the hearings, the Committee adopted a resolution urging the carriers and the operators' unions to return to the bargaining table.

The key issue remained the future of the locomotive fireman on diesel or electric engines. Under terms of the arbitration award, virtually all of these positions were eliminated on freight and yard engines and by October 1965, almost 18,000 firemen had lost their jobs.

Meanwhile, a joint carriers-union board to study administration of the arbitration award (National Joint Board) convened in Washington, and the Supreme Court was asked to rule on the question of whether state safety laws requiring a fireman in the locomotive cab were pre-empted by PL 88-108.

The Court ruled in 1966 that PL 88-108 did not supersede state "full-crew" laws requiring specified train crew sizes for safety purposes. The decision left such laws in force in seven states. (See next page)

Background

REFERENCES -- Congress and the Nation p. 553; 1964 CQ Almanac p. 570.

The "featherbedding" dispute between the carriers and the unions became serious in the late 1950s and appeared headed for a nationwide rail strike in 1963. The issue was the presence of firemen or helpers in the locomotive cab; the carriers argued that these employees were unnecessary while the unions responded that for purposes of safety, the firemen were indispensable.

Congress met the strike threat by enacting PL 88-108. Under its provisions, Arbitration Board No. 282 was established, consisting of union, carrier and neutral representatives. This board made its award Nov. 26, 1963, the union members dissenting, and held that almost all (up to 90 percent) of the approximately 35,000 firemen should be eliminated by stated procedures. The law prohibited strikes or lockouts for disputes over provisions of the award. It covered all railroads except Southern Railway.

A dispute over other issues, the so-called "secondary issues," again raised the specter of a nationwide strike in 1964. These issues were those other than the use of firemen or the makeup of train crews: such issues as paid holidays, expenses when away from home, a wage raise and the size of yard crews. In a dramatic nationwide television broadcast April 22, 1964, President Johnson disclosed that a settlement had been reached between the carriers and the operators' unions on these issues. The settlement was considered a personal triumph for the President, who noted in his announcement that a strike would have idled six million workers and cut the gross national produce by 13 percent while driving up prices.

Another strike threat in 1964 was averted when Mr. Johnson invoked the 60-day cooling off period provisions of the Railway Labor Act on March 17, 1964. This dispute involved the carriers and the nonoperators' unions, who represented about 300,000 clerks, telegraphers, signalmen, maintenance workers and dining-car employees. The settlement was based on the carriers' acceptance of the principle of attrition in reducing work forces and the unions' acceptance of management's right to transfer workers between areas. Final settlement of the outstanding issues was arrived at on Feb. 7, 1965, without a strike. For the first time since 1959, the railroads and nonoperators' unions had no major national collective bargaining dispute.

If peace was achieved with the nonoperators' unions, however, it seemed far off in the continuing dispute over firemen and crew makeup as the two major operators' unions, the BLF&E and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (BLE), pressed the issue vigorously. These two unions were themselves engaged in a battle for representation dominance in the industry, and the firemen issue was a key one in that battle. Each union tried to outdo the other in urging methods of keeping the firemen employed.

There were three other operators' unions: the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, and the Switchmen's Union of North America. All were members of the AFL-CIO except the BLE and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, which were independent unions.

Altogether, the five operators' unions represented about 200,000 employees. By October 1965, almost 18,000 firemen had been discharged under terms of the arbitration award. The methods by which they were discharged and the particular employees discharged were the subjects of the Senate Commerce Committee hearings.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- Intermittently for 18 days from Aug. 2 through Sept. 28 on the administration of PL 88-108, the compulsory railroad arbitration law, and on Arbitration Board Award No. 282, dated Nov. 26, 1963, and expiring March 31, 1966. The award, made under provisions of PL 88-108, permitted railroads to eliminate virtually all firemen or helpers from freight and yard locomotive crews.

Following the hearings, the Committee Oct. 12 adopted a "sense of the Committee" resolution urging the carriers and unions to return to collective bargaining to resolve their disputes. It noted a Committee "dislike for legislating solutions to labor-management disputes" and called attention to "the obvious dangers of repeated Congressional intervention in this field." The resolution said the "public interest" would be served if the carriers and the BLF&E and the BLE returned to the bargaining table, and it called on the National Mediation Board and the Secretary of Labor to assist in bringing the parties together.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 2-4 -- H.E. Gilbert, president of the BLF&E, who had said the union would insist on restoring the abolished jobs after the March 31, 1966, deadline, asked the Committee to use its legislative powers to

oversee a resumption of negotiations. He said there had been a sharp rise in railroad accidents since the firemen were eliminated, a proposition subsequently challenged by railroad management representatives.

Aug. 31 -- Ralph T. Seward, chairman and a "neutral" (i.e., representing neither union nor management) member of the Arbitration Board No. 282, said BLF&E charges of maladministration of the arbitration award were essentially the same that that union made in federal district court in the District of Columbia in a suit to impeach the award. The district court rejected the charges, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld that finding and the Supreme Court denied a hearing, he said. Seward said the disagreement between the unions and carriers was greatest over exactly what had been agreed to prior to the award; the arbitration board examined these prior agreements and took them into consideration in making the award, he said. Since the board found no agreement on the over-all maximum number of firemen's jobs to be eliminated, he added, it felt free to set that figure (about 90 percent) itself. As to the safety question, he said, "the evidence convinced us that the need for a fireman was very rare, but it did not convince us that such a need was nonexistent."

Seward said that in administering its award, Arbitration Board No. 282 had met nine times and ruled on 236 questions, of which 45 were presented by the carriers, 134 by the BLF&E, 10 by the BLE, and the rest by the other three operators' unions, that is, 31 by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 11 by the Switchmen's Union of North America and five by the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen. Seward defended the board's administration of its award as fair and sensible.

Sept. 15 -- Alan S. Boyd, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, said that between 1947 and 1963, railroad employment dropped almost 50 percent, for a net loss of 672,000 jobs. Under the arbitration award, he said, the number of locomotive firemen and helpers had been halved in little more than a year. He suggested, among other things, that the narrow jurisdictions of the various unions inhibited flexibility in moving displaced workers to new jobs within the transportation industry.

Sept. 16 -- James J. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations, said that retraining programs for firemen to train them as engineers had been discussed with the BLF&E, but that the union broke off the talks. He added that collective bargaining rather than further Congressional action appeared preferable at the moment.

Sept. 20 -- Perry S. Heath, grand chief engineer of the BLE, said the effect of the arbitration award had been "detrimental" and that the award should not be extended. He said that PL 88-108 should not be allowed to become a precedent for compulsory arbitration in other labor matters.

Sept. 21-23 -- J.E. Wolfe, chief negotiator for the carriers, urged extension of PL 88-108 and maintenance of the status quo under the arbitration award for two years. The problem could be studied in the meantime by the National Joint Board, he said. (See below) Of the 17,250 firemen jobs eliminated in freight and yard service, he said, 8,675 were eliminated by natural attrition or promotion of firemen to engineers. Another 4,465 were abolished when firemen chose severance pay averaging $5,600 rather than comparable jobs while another 950 firemen accepted comparable jobs and the remaining 3,160 firemen, 18.3 percent of the total, were released with severance pay since they had less than two years' seniority.

A number of union representatives, including firemen, engineers, and in some cases, their wives, testified as to the adverse effects of the arbitration award, while railroad management representatives outlined procedures under which the firemen were laid off or transferred to other jobs.

Other Matters

The National Joint Board, which was set up to study implementation of the arbitration award, was supposed to have convened by late February 1964, within 90 days of the award. The board was composed of two union and two carrier representatives. It did not meet until Oct. 12, 1965. Even then, J.L. Shattuck, vice president of the BLF&E, boycotted the meeting, which the BLF&E called a "maneuver" to delay further collective bargaining. Other members of the National Joint Board were Wolfe and E.H. Hallman, chairman of the Western Carriers Conference, representing railroad management and C.J. Coughlin, first assistant grand chief of the BLE, the other union representative.

Supreme Court Test. The Supreme Court, meanwhile, was asked to rule on a key aspect of PL 88-108. That was whether state safety laws requiring certain crew sizes, the so-called "full-crew laws" were preempted by PL 88-108 and were therefore inapplicable. The case, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers v. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co., involved the conflict between PL 88-108 and the Arkansas full-crew law which required a fireman on every train and a crew of six men on every train, with some exceptions. The Arkansas laws were adopted in 1907 and 1913. The case arose when six railroads sued to enjoin state prosecuting attorneys from continuing to enforce the Arkansas statutes. The BLE intervened, a three-judge federal district court ruled that the state law was in "substantial conflict" with PL 88-108 and therefore had to yield to the federal law, and the BLE appealed the case to the Court. The Brotherhood argued in its brief that the state law was aimed at safety and thus did not conflict with PL 88-108, which was aimed at economic problems, and further that the arbitration award under PL 88-108 merely established minimum crew make-ups and did not preclude states from increasing crew sizes. The state of Wisconsin, with a similar law, filed a brief in support of the BLE.

1966 Decision. The Supreme Court Jan. 31, 1966, by a 7-1 vote held that PL 88-108 and Arbitration Award No. 282 did not supersede state "full-crew" laws which required specified train crew sizes for safety purposes. Such laws were in effect in seven states (Ark., Ind., Mass., N.Y., Ohio, Wash. and Wis.).

Justice William O. Douglas dissented and Justice Abe Fortas, whose former law firm represented parties in the case, did not participate. Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the Court's opinion for the case, which consolidated two suits, BLE v. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co. and Hardin v. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.

Justice Black wrote that Congress sought in enacting PL 88-108 to deal specifically with a labor issue and did not intend to extend the law's impact into the area of state safety laws. Justice Douglas said Congress did not intend PL 88-108 to be effective in some states but not in others -- those having "full-crew" laws.

U.S. PROMOTES SPREAD OF TECHNICAL INNOVATION

S 949 -- Reported by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 421) July 1, 1965.
● Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 19.
HR 3420 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 817) Aug. 19.
S 949 -- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House Sept. 1.
● House amendments agreed to by voice vote of the Senate Sept. 7.
PL 89-182 -- Signed into law Sept. 14.

Congress in 1965 enacted a little-noticed program to help businessmen and industries gain access to the growing body of nonproprietary scientific and technical information available from both federal and private research and development. On signing the State Technical Services Act cf 1965 (S 949 -- PL 89 - 182) into law Sept. 14, President Johnson called it "the 'sleeper' of the 89th Congress." He said, "If we had had this legislation 25 or 30 years ago, we might have prevented the economic depression that today exists in Appalachia."

The Act provided $60 million over three years for matching federal grants to states which established technical information programs in connection with state universities, land grant colleges, technical institutions and business administration schools. Under the state programs, businesses and industries would be appraised of the opportunities for applying new -- or even well-established -- scientific information and techniques to create new products, improve sales, administration and production methods, and adjust to coming trends in the economy of their state and region.

In connection with the state programs, the Commerce Department would provide a central clearinghouse for collecting pertinent scientific and technological information. At the state level, business-oriented scientific and technical libraries and information services would be established. The states would sponsor workshops, seminars, field visits and similar means of educating administrators and technical personnel.

Trade secrets and other proprietary information would not be available for dissemination under the program, Commerce Department officials explained, but there would remain a vast body of information which was freely available but not widely known. As an example, one official said that a company might be unaware of what computer programming can do in pointing to the best methods of inventory control, warehouse location and production scheduling. But the company's administrators could find out if, under the Act, a state university offered seminars in business application of computer technology.

State, Regional Economic Planning. A major feature of the Act was that it required states which wanted federal assistance to set up five-year economic plans for themselves. The plans would identify the economic resources and problems of the state and region, the major businesses and industries and their resources and problems, and proposed methods of attacking the problems.

The Act also promoted a regional approach to providing technical services and to planning by permitting states to combine their programs. It authorized grants to each state of $25,000 a year, with no matching requirement, for planning purposes. The Commerce Department announced that it planned to spend no more than $2 million a year and no less than $150,000 a year in each state that signed up to provide technical services.

In promoting state and regional economic planning, the Act paralleled the Economic Development Act of 1965, which authorized grants to regional planning commissions modeled on the Appalachian Regional Commission. (See story p. 798)

Innovation, Diffusion. The State Technical Services Act was devised in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, which oversees -- among other things -- patent policy and the National Bureau of Standards.

The Act was shaped by two quiet but persistent themes of President Johnson's Great Society program -- the need to promote innovation and the need to diffuse the economic and social benefits of the nation to all its regions and classes.

Federal officials pointed out that economic growth comes through innovation. They believed it is the role of the federal and state governments to encourage innovation. This can be done by making innovation more profitable and less disruptive. Into the first category falls current Government policy concerning ownership of patents derived through the use of federal funds, which in many cases permits the inventor to retain the patent rights rather than reserving them to the public. Into the second category fall such programs as manpower retraining and dissemination of information about new technology. (Some critics say Administration patent policy retards diffusion of technology. See stories on patent policy, p. 887 and manpower training, p. 810.)

On the matter of diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge, Jerome B. Weisner, then science adviser to President Johnson, testified Dec. 4, 1963, before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower, "We are now entering a period when our long-term interests demand special attention to the strengthening of scientific and technological capabilities in regions where they do not now exist." Weisner said this was necessary both to encourage the economic well-being of those regions and to develop the needed scientific and technical manpower which the economy required.

In a Sept. 14, 1965, statement, President Johnson ordered the heads of executive departments and agencies, in making research contracts and grants with institutions of higher learning, to give attention to the need of "strengthening academic institutions and increasing the number of institutions capable of performing research of high quality." In a statement, also on Sept. 14, to the Cabinet on the same subject, Mr. Johnson said, "We must... devote ourselves purposefully to developing and diffusing -- throughout the nation -- a strong and solid scientific capability, especially in our many centers of advanced education."

(The Act, plus other administration policies promoting diffusion of scientific and technological capabilities, also helped meet complaints of certain areas of the country, such as the Midwest, that they were not getting a fair share of federal research and development funds and so were lagging in new industries. 1964 Almanac p. 450)

Economic Conversion Potential. The Report of the President's Committee on the Economic Impact of Defense

and Disarmament, delivered to President Johnson July 30, pointed to another aspect of the State Technical Services Act -- its potential in alleviating the economic effect of shifts and reductions in defense spending. The report said the Act, and programs of the Institute for Applied Technology in the National Bureau of Standards "aimed at creating an environment more conducive to technical innovation in industry," would "strengthen civilian demand for R&D (research and development) personnel, thereby helping to assure an adequate demand for the services of scientific and technical personnel at a time when demand for them by defense industry may have leveled off."

By promoting economic planning at the state level, the Act could also help states to anticipate problems that might be caused by the loss of an important defense contract or base.

PROVISIONS

As signed by the President, S 949, the State Technical Services Act of 1965:

Stated that a wider diffusion of science and technology in business, commerce and industry was essential to the growth of the economy, higher levels of employment and the competitive position of U.S. products in world markets; and that the benefits of federally financed and other research must be placed more fully in the hands of American business by means of federally supported state action.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to make matching grants of up to $10 million in fiscal 1966, $20 million in fiscal 1967 and $30 million in fiscal 1968 in support of technical service programs approved by the states through designated state agencies. (Planning grants would not require matching.) Permitted him to reserve 20 percent each year for programs which he determined to have special merit or to be otherwise needed.

Defined technical services as "activities or programs designed to enable businesses, commerce and industrial establishments to acquire and use scientific and engineering information more effectively," such as: disseminating technical information by means of reports, computer tapes, microfilms and reviews and the establishment of state or interstate technical information centers; providing a reference service to identify sources of scientific and engineering expertise; and sponsoring industrial workshops, seminars, training programs, extension courses, demonstrations and field visits to encourage more effective application of technology.

Directed the state agency designated as administrator of the technical services program in each state to use the resources of state and private institutions of higher education which offered degrees in science, engineering or business administration in carrying out the Act.

As a condition for federal grants, directed each designated state agency to prepare a five-year plan outlining the economic and technological conditions of the state, taking into account the region's business, commerce and industrial potential and identifying the major regional and industrial problems; directed that the plan would also specify the general approaches and methods to be used in the solution of these problems and outline the means of measuring the impact of such assistance on the state and regional economy; and directed that the plan specify how technical services would be administered and coordinated. The five-year plan could be revised annually. Each state would get $25,000 in non-matching funds to prepare its plan.

Also directed the designated state agency to prepare an annual plan for technical services, detailing specific services and showing how they advanced the five-year plan, containing a budget and indicating specific responsibilities assigned to various institutions in the state.

Directed that the annual plans and the five-year plans be filed with the Secretary of Commerce after clearance by the state's Governor. Directed the Secretary to reject a plan if the services were in competition with privately available services.

Encouraged interstate agreements by two or more states combining and coordinating their technical services programs. A single agency could administer combined programs.

Directed designated state agencies to appoint advisory boards representing community interests.

Background

The Commerce Department Jan. 15 sent to Congress draft legislation to establish a state technical services program. In a transmittal letter, then-Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges said the bill would carry out a recommendation in President Johnson's 1964 Economic Report that "the Federal Government should join with private business and our universities in speeding the development and spread of new technology." (1964 Almanac p. 871)

The draft bill, introduced in the Senate (S 949) by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and in the House (HR 3420) by Oren Harris (D Ark.), was similar in most respects to the final version (see Provisions, above), but it specified that a land grant college or state university would administer the program in each state unless the Governor explained why he had chosen a different agent, and it provided for a five-year program without authorization limits.

In a campaign speech to the Scientists and Engineers for Johnson-Humphrey on Oct. 11, 1964, Hubert H. Humphrey outlined a Democratic program for "obtaining more knowledge and...making sure that all the people reap the benefits." One point of the program was to establish "industrial clinics, taking advantage of the resources in engineering, business, economics and other academic specialties possessed by our fine universities." (In following up other promises made by Humphrey in the speech, the Administration in 1965 formed a Panel on Invention and Innovation in the National Bureau of Standards. The panel was composed of representatives of industry, commerce and education. It was concerned with finding ways to improve uses of research, including a study of tax policies affecting investment in research.)

The concept of a state technical services program had been promoted by J. Herbert Hollomon, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, who revived a long-standing argument that the Federal Government should encourage innovation and experimentation in industry in the same way that it has done in agriculture. In 1963 and 1964, Congress rejected Hollomon's requests for modest funds ($6.4 million in fiscal 1964) for a federal civilian industrial technology program to support and encourage research in various industries and to promote the dissemination of information about research. The 1965 state technical services proposal, which concentrated on state action and did not propose any new

federally financed research, by contrast was widely supported in Congress. Congress also liked the idea that the program was designed to reap additional benefits from current and past federal (and other) research investments.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 8-10 on S 949, as proposed by the Commerce Department.

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor said major regional and industrial "imbalances" existed "in our use of advanced technology." He continued, "Some industries are unable to adapt to new technology. Some companies within prosperous industries do not take advantage of the latest technology available. Our large expenditures for national defense and space exploration, while justified for their direct ends, are limited in the extent to which they contribute to the productivity of the rest of our economy. The regions of the country which are economically most successful and the companies and industries that have thrived did not generally achieve their healthy position by discovering new knowledge in a laboratory -- they achieved it by putting new or advanced technology to work."

Connor said the legislation would: "help to increase the industrial strength of the entire country, including those areas which are now economically weak...; stimulate an increase in technological manpower and employment opportunities...; enhance our competitive position in world markets....; (and) stimulate creation of new businesses and industries."

Connor said that the high costs of American labor put American products with a high labor content "increasingly at a competitive disadvantage." Moreover, he said, "Imports are successfully competing in our domestic markets, even in high technological products such as machine tools, scientific instruments, office and computing machines, motors and generators, railway equipment and aircraft. European plants are frequently more productive than our own." Connor said that it appeared on the basis of studies of selected industries that were at least 20 years old that "a few modern plants are highly productive but a large proportion of establishments are using obsolete techniques that reduce their competitive position." He observed that innovation was often risky and costly for a company, but could be encouraged through a federal-state program to spread knowledge of the results of scientific and technological discoveries and opportunities, using the services of universities and technical institutions. As examples, he suggested that "the principal industry of a state might benefit from demonstrations of the latest technology pertinent to the area, or from practical workshops or seminars designed to upgrade the training of businessmen and their key skilled technicians" or that "seminars and demonstrations on new welding techniques would be useful" to a variety of local businesses, or that programs might be developed to introduce businessmen to the advantages of computers in planning market surveys or supply distribution.

J. Herbert Hollomon, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, said that it would probably take five years for all states to prepare plans and start technical services under the program.

Dr. Donald Hornig, special assistant to the President for science and technology, said that since the beginning of World War II, the United States had spent more than $100 billion in public and private funds on research and development, "principally in fields directly related to military hardware but also in pure, unapplied research and to some extent in fields related to civilian applications." He called S 949 an "experiment" to "narrow the gap between what is known and what is used; between the best industrial techniques based on latest technology and outmoded, inefficient practices."

Philip K. Reily, representing the Atlantic Research Corp. of Alexandria, Va., supported S 949 and said he had already helped to organize a regional conference on application of science and technology. He referred to a National Education Assn. illustration of the rate of growth of knowledge and technology which stated that the total body of man's knowledge doubled in the period 1 AD - 1750 AD, doubled again between 1750 and 1900, again between 1900 and 1950, and a fourth time between 1950 and 1960.

June 9 -- George G. Marra, head of the wood technology section of the Division of Industrial Research, Washington State University, said, "Technical information is now at a flood stage, and the need for it in industry has never been greater.... However, the channels by which the information and the problems can meet have become inadequate." He supported S 949.

The following witnesses also gave testimony supporting S 949 and described efforts in their states in similar programs: Chris E. Barthel Jr., executive director of the Research Foundation of Kansas; Jean Paul Mather, executive vice president of the University City Science Center, Philadelphia, Pa.; Waldo W. Wegner, director of the Center for Industrial Research and Services, Iowa State University; Thomas F. Malone, vice president for research, Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; and George W. Hubley, director, State of Maryland Department of Economic Development.

June 10 -- John P. McGowan, director of the Franklin Institute library, Philadelphia, testified that Franklin Institute had, since its founding in 1824, carried on scientific and technical information services for Pennsylvania. He said the Institute had developed a library with "vast resources" for information on engineering, physics and chemistry and was making this information available to industry through a technical information service. McGowan said that nonprofit institutions, such as the Franklin Institute, should play a role under S 949, as should individual companies with a large store of technical information for sale, and professional societies.

Thomas Marshall Hahn, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, representing the National Assn. of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, supported S 949. He said, "The universities can perform for industry the same research and development function they have peformed so effectively for agriculture."

Donald E. Marlowe, dean of engineering and architecture at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., representing the National Society of Professional Engineers, supported S 949 but said it should place stress on disseminating information, not "services" and avoid competition with consultants and other private firms operating "in the area of the application of advanced scientific and technical information to the problems of industry."

Henry R. Chope, representing the Industrial Nucleonics Corp. of Columbus, Ohio, supported S 949.

Edwin W. Webber, director of interstate relations for the New England Council, stated that a regional technical services program under S 949 would accelerate expansion of the economy of New England.

In a statement filed with the Committee, the National Assn. of Manufacturers opposed S 949, saying that it tended to duplicate existing services provided by government and business. The statement also said that the NAM did not believe additional education and information would stimulate the growth potential of small businesses, because their problems were more related to lack of management skills and inadequate financing.

In a statement filed with the Committee, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States supported S 949 but recommended that the $25,000 in annual planning funds be made contingent upon state matching.

ACTION -- The Committee July 1 reported S 949 (S Rept 421), amended to authorize a five-year program with $10 million in the first year, $20 million in the second year, $30 million in the third and $40 million in each of the last two years. The bill also was amended to permit a state to designate any agency, instead of just land grant institutions, to administer its program.

FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 19 passed S 949 by voice vote, without amendment, and sent it to the House. During brief debate, the bill's floor manager, Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), said it "uniquely treats the results of science as a national resource, to be diffused more efficiently by state and local action." He said that there was currently "no national effort...to take the results of this federally financed research and development, as well as other significant scientific findings, and put them to use effectively by those who comprehend local needs: by the local businesses, by the industries of states and regions, by local chambers of commerce, by labor, by the universities and by responsible state and local officials." S 949 would do this, he said. Magnuson added that Secretary Connor had stated that no state would be allocated more than $2 million or less than $150,000 in a single year under the program.

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) said the bill could result in the development of new products and "new technologies to aid in the revival of declining industries." He said the bill would be "a great help to the industrial complex of Pennsylvania."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 1-3 on an Administration bill (HR 3420) authorizing federal grants to the states to establish technical services for industry. The bill was identical to S 949. Testimony at the hearings was similar to that delivered before the Senate Commerce Committee (see above).

ACTION -- Aug. 19 reported HR 3420 (H Rept 817) with amendments. As reported, the bill differed from S 949 as passed by the Senate principally in providing a three-year authorization of $60 million instead of a five-year authorization of $140 million; and in eliminating a provision which permitted the Secretary of Commerce to provide up to 10 percent in additional funds to regional or interstate technical service programs without a requirement for matching funds from nonfederal sources.

Majority Views. The report said about 28 states currently operated programs to disseminate scientific and technical information to businesses and industries. It said a federal program would entice other states to establish such services and would help existing programs.

The report also said that the Commerce Department would establish an office to coordinate the state programs and provide, in conjunction with the existing Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, a center for both federal and nonfederal scientific and technological information.

Additional Views. Reps. William L. Springer (R Ill.), Hastings Keith (R Mass), James T. Broyhill (R N.C.), Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.), Albert W. Watson (R S.C.), Willard S. Curtin (R Pa.) and Samuel L. Devine (R Ohio) signed additional views supporting the bill but objecting that there were no safeguards "as to the way the money will be handled in the planning stages." They recommended that plans be required to have a detailed assessment of the needs of the states or regions for the services provided under the bill; that greater recognition be made of a variety of existing federal programs for disseminating scientific and technological material; and that greater recognition be made of "some 300" private and institutional programs which currently furnished technical services to commerce and industry.

FLOOR ACTION

The House Sept. 1 passed HR 3420 by voice vote. It then substituted the provisions of the bill for those of S 949 as passed by the Senate and returned the latter bill to the Senate.

During debate, the bill's floor manager, Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.), said the bill would provide businesses and industries with "a new and important pipeline of commercial information. This can serve as a vital stimulus, particularly to the smaller and less sophisticated businesses and industries." He said the Department of Commerce would establish an Office of State Technical Services to "serve as a clearinghouse for information coming in on all...subjects."

The House by voice vote rejected an amendment by Hastings Keith (R Mass.) to require that the $25,000 a year in planning money authorized for each state under the bill be matched by nonfederal funds.

Final Action

The Senate Sept. 7 by voice vote accepted the House version of S 949, clearing the bill for the President's signature.

Bill Signed. The State Technical Services Act of 1965 was signed into law Sept. 14 at the White House (PL 89-182). On signing the law, President Johnson said that 20 years hence, Americans would look back on the bill as the "sleeper" of the 89th Congress.

He said, "The test of our generation will not be the accumulation of knowledge. In that, we have surpassed all of the ages of man combined. Our test will be how well we apply that knowledge for the betterment of all mankind.... This bill will do for the American businessman what the great Agricultural Extension Service has done for the American farmer.... The vehicles for success will be 250 colleges and technical schools throughout the land. They will distribute the information. They will serve as the economic planning centers for their areas...."

CONGRESS FAILED TO REVISE U.S. COPYRIGHT LAW

Congress in 1965 failed to act on legislation substantially revising the 1909 Copyright Law. Extensive hearings by House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 on an omnibus copyright revision bill (HR 4347) revealed so many conflicting views on how the Copyright Law should be revised that Congress put off action on the bill. Two days of hearings on an identical bill (S 1006) by the Senate Judiciary Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee also brought out conflicting views.

For lack of consensus, Congress Aug. 28, 1965, enacted stop-gap legislation (H J Res 431 -- PL 89-142) which extended through Dec. 31, 1967, the renewal term of any copyright due to expire prior to that time. The purpose of the measure was to provide a temporary extension of existing copyrights pending Congressional consideration of a complete revision of the Copyright Law. A similar extension (PL 87-668) enacted in 1962 expired Dec. 31, 1965. (1962 Almanac p. 415)

HR 4347 was the outgrowth of a ten-year study of the existing copyright statute by the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress. The omnibus revision bill was drafted by the Register of Copyrights, Abraham L. Kaminstein, members of his staff and a panel of 29 copyright specialists appointed by the Librarian of Congress.

Copyright is the right of an author to control the reproduction and dissemination of his work after it has been disclosed. Copyright does not preclude others from using the ideas or information contained in the work; it pertains to the literary, musical, artistic or graphic form in which the concepts are expressed. The primary purposes of copyright legislation were to foster the creation and dissemination of works for the public benefit, and to give authors due reward for their contribution to society.

Background

REFERENCE -- Revision of U.S. Copyright Laws (Congress and the Nation p. 658).

Statutes for copyright protection were among the earliest laws enacted in the United States. The Constitution empowered Congress "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries" (Article 1, Section 8).

In 1909, all prior statutes enacted in the United States were replaced by a single comprehensive copyright law which expanded the scope of copyright protection from written and dramatic works to musical and pictorial works. The 1909 law was codified and re-enacted in 1947 as Title 17 of the United States Code.

Since 1909 the development of commercial radio, motion pictures and sound recordings contributed to the view that the Copyright Law of 1909 was inadequate and inadaptable. The situation was complicated further by advances made in more recent years in the area of electronic, as distinct from mechanical, means of reproduction -- television, film slides, computer outprints and xerography.

Several attempts were made during the past 50 years to revise the Copyright Law. Conflicts among various interest groups over the basic provisions of the statute contributed to the failure of these attempts in all but a few details. In 1954, the United States became a member of the Universal Copyright Convention and amended (PL 83-743) Title 17 of the Copyright Law in minor details to conform to the Convention. The Convention provided for reciprocal copyright protection to the scientific and artistic works of member nations.

Preparation of the 1965 Bill. Beginning in 1955, the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress sponsored 35 studies analyzing the major problems of the Copyright Law. In 1961, the Library of Congress submitted to Congress the Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the Copyright Law.

Meanwhile, Congress in 1962 enacted H J Res 627 (PL 87-668) extending the renewal term of existing copyrights through 1965. The Department of Justice, in a letter from Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, then Acting Deputy Attorney General, objected to an extension on the grounds that copyrights were a form of monopoly and should not be extended for periods longer than provided by law.

In the light of extensive comments on the 1961 report by consultants and representatives of various interest groups, the Copyright Office substantially revised its recommendations and prepared a preliminary draft revision bill. The bill (S 3008, HR 11947) was introduced in the 88th Congress for purposes of consideration and comment.

During 1964, the Register of Copyrights conducted discussions on the draft bill with interested parties. As a result of these discussions, legislation drafted by the Copyright Office (S 1006, HR 4347) and introduced in Congress Feb. 4, 1965, included technical and substantive changes intended to clarify provisions of the 1964 bill.

Provisions

As introduced in the 89th Congress, the omnibus bill would have amended the Copyright Law as follows:

Duration of Term. Provided for copyright protection during the creator's life, plus 50 years. The life-plus-50-years term was in line with the term in most countries of the world, including all of Western Europe. Existing law provided for a term of 28 years, with a renewal term of 28 years by the author or certain of his heirs, after which the work passed into the public domain.

In the case of anonymous or pseudonymous works, or works made for hire -- that is, work prepared by an employee within the scope of his employment with copyright ownership by existing law vested in the employer or, additionally, work commissioned for use in a collective work (i.e. translations, indexes, movies) -- copyright protection applied 75 years from publication, or 100 years from creation, whichever expired first.

Reversion. Permitted authors to terminate a transfer of copyright ownership or right of first publication during a five-year period beginning 35 years after transfer or anytime 35 years after first publication.

Government Publications. Continued the existing prohibition against copyright protection of work by an employee of the United States Government within the scope of his official duties or employment. Provided, however, that the Government was not precluded from receiving or holding copyrights transferred to it.

For-Profit Limitation. Removed the exemption from royalty payments for all non-profit performances of a non-dramatic literary or musical work. Authorized, instead, exemptions for specific types of non-profit performances and, in addition, non-profit exhibitions: classroom instruction, intramural educational broadcasting, religious assembly, non-public performances where performers were not paid and spectators not charged admission or where the proceeds were used for educational, religious or charitable purposes, and non-profit retransmissions to the public (i.e., via a "booster" or "translator") which did not change the content of the original transmission and did not charge the recipients. The bill did not exempt community antenna television (CATV) systems and other commercial systems that transmitted broadcasts of copyrighted material to the public.

"Ephemeral" Recordings. Permitted broadcasting organizations entitled to transmit a performance of a copyrighted work to make single "ephemeral" recordings or copies for public transmission or archival preservation, but prohibited transmission after six months.

Sound Recordings. Extended copyright protection to sound recordings and limited exclusive rights to protection against public performance, duplication and sale of records recapturing or "dubbing" the actual sounds fixed in the copyrighted recording. Copyright would not extend, therefore, to recordings that simulated or imitated the copyrighted work.

Jukebox Exemption. Repealed the existing exemption of jukebox operators (owners and lessors) from paying performance royalties and instead stipulated that jukebox owners must pay license fees (presumably to a "performing rights society") for the public performance of music for profit. Existing law exempted an operator if there was no admission charge to the place where the jukebox operated.

Compulsory License. Retained the existing compulsory license for making and distributing records of a non-dramatic musical work. Increased the mechanical (manufacturing) royalties from two cents per work contained in a record to three cents per work or one cent per minute (or fraction of a minute) of playing time, whichever was greater. (Thus a manufacturer would pay the flat three-cent rate for a work up to three minutes long, and the one-cent rate for any work over three minutes long).

Fair Use. Recognized the doctrine of "fair use" of copyrighted material, but did not indicate the application or define the scope of the doctrine. "Fair use" of copyrighted material thus remained a judicial doctrine based on decisional law. The doctrine permitted reproduction of excerpts for such purposes as criticism and scholarship.

Notice of Copyright. Continued the requirement that published copies of a work indicate their copyright, as a condition of protection. Provided further, however, that omission or error (i.e., in name or date) would not forfeit the copyright. Innocent infringers misled by the omission or error would not be held liable.

Manufacturing Clause. Retained the present requirement that English-language books and periodicals be manufactured in the United States in order to obtain full copyright protection, except for importation of a limited number of foreign editions of a work. Increased the import limit from 1,500 copies to 3,500. Importation of additional copies, however, would no longer result in forfeit of the copyright. Illegally imported copies would be subject to forfeiture.

Further, exempted books from the manufacturing requirement which were not written by an American citizen or resident, or were imported for use by the Federal or a state government, or were intended for non-profit scholarly, educational or religious use, or were written in Braille.

INTEREST GROUPS

During House and Senate hearings, controversies arose between copyright owners and users. Authors and educators expressed strongly conflicting views on free educational use of copyrighted work. Other points at issue included the status of jukeboxes and CATV systems; license fees for making a record of copyrighted music; and the manufacturing clause.

Authors and Composers. Groups representing authors' and composers' interests generally favored the bill, with a few reservations. The groups supported repeal of a blanket exemption for non-profit uses of copyrighted material and, in some cases, demanded greater restrictions against free use of such material than the bill provided. They asserted that a protective copyright law was in the public interest, benefiting users as well as owners, because it promoted creation of valuable materials that would be available in education. Authors' and composers' groups supported the proposed extension of copyright term, the right of reversion, repeal of the jukebox exemption and higher license fees for record-making. The groups generally opposed proposed "works for hire" provisions (see Duration of Term, above). Irwin Karp, Counsel to the Authors League of America, in the Jan. 6, 1965, issue of Variety, said that because works written on "special order of commission" would be in the "works for hire" category, such works would not receive the protection authors desired.

Educators. Educators generally opposed HR 4347, which, they said, failed to protect and advance the rights of education. Opposition centered on provisions in the bill which limited copying and using excerpts of copyrighted works to specific categories of non-profit use. Educational television and radio, along with educators, asked for a general, uniform exemption for limited copying for non-profit educational use and for statutory expansion of the doctrine of "fair use" to permit any educational use of copyrighted work. Educators also opposed lengthening the term of copyright.

Publishers. While publishers generally favored proposals contained in HR 4347, they opposed the right of reversion and extension of the copyright term. However, they favored proposed "works for hire" provisions, which gave them copyright ownership over works they had commissioned for a certain period of time, without the right of reversion.

Some publishers, particularly textbook publishers, opposed the manufacturing clause. They argued that were it not possible to perform certain types of complex composition abroad, many books used in higher education could not be published because of high composition costs in the United States.

Manufacturers. Book manufacturers and typesetters favored retention of the manufacturing clause. They argued that work sent abroad where composition cost less meant loss of business to them.

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Other Groups. The record manufacturing industry consistently opposed the proposed increase in license fees for making and distributing records of a copyrighted work. Composers and music publishers generally favored the fee increase.

Juke box owners and lessors opposed repeal of the jukebox exemption. They said the cost of performance royalties would put them out of business and that composers were already sufficiently compensated for their work through royalties paid by record manufacturers.

While commercial broadcasters insisted CATV systems pay license fees, CATV spokesmen claimed there was no technical or legal basis on which CATV should pay fees for retransmitting a broadcast.

House Hearings

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 26-June 30, Aug. 12, 18, 19, 26, Sept. 1-2 on a bill (HR 4347) amending the Copyright Law of 1909.

TESTIMONY -- May 26 -- George D. Cary, Deputy Register of Copyrights, whose office prepared HR 4347, said extension of the term of copyright protection to cover the author's life, plus an additional 50 years -- the term of copyright in most European countries -- was necessary because of the "many legal problems" which could result when the copyright of a work had expired in the United States but continued in effect in other countries. "We are entirely sympathetic with the aims of non-profit users" of copyrighted material, such as teachers and educational broadcasters, he said, but he added that the "unrestrained use of photocopying, recording and other devices for the reproduction of authors' works...may severely curtail the copyright owner's market of his work." About jukeboxes, he said, "No satisfactory explanation has been given why the circumstances of coin operation alone should exempt the performance of jukebox music, while all other commercial performances of copyrighted music remain subject to protection." Of CATV, he said, "It is our view that the CATV operators are making a performance to the public of a copyright owner's work (which) results in a profit which, in all fairness, the copyright owner should share." Cary said the bill "specifically and unequivocally affirms" the "primary goal" of educating children, by authorizing the unrestricted use in a classroom of all copyrighted materials and recognizing the doctrine of fair use. Cary explained the bill would only exclude the right to make multiple copies of excerpts or a complete copy of any copyrighted work. He also stated, "It does not seem too much to ask that some of the money going to support educational broadcasting activities be used to compensate authors and publishers whose works are essential to those activities."

Publishers, Authors Testify

Lee Deighton, chairman of the Macmillan Company, represented the American Textbook Publishers Institute. He supported the bill generally but criticized exemptions for instructional use as "free use which would ...ultimately destroy our market" and which would "determine by policy that the private publication of instructional materials is to be discontinued." He called it "an outright tariff provision that has no place in a copyright law" and a provision which would place "an impossible burden upon the publication of scholarly and technical books for which type must be set abroad."

Former Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y. 1959-1965), counsel for a group of 10 publishers, supported the bill and urged the Committee "to see to it that the private property rights of the intellectual and creative people of our nation are guarded and protected with the same respect as any other segment of our national gross product."

Members of the Authors League of America also testified in general support of the bill, with reservations. John Hersey said the League's members had indicated their average annual earnings from writing was $3,000 and he urged Congress to protect these "relatively small earnings." Herman Wouk said any form of copying without compensation was "piracy" and suggested that a community of art and intelligence in a free country rested on restriction of the right to copy.

May 27 -- Tom Mahoney, member of the Society of Magazine Writers, supported HR 4347. He said the provision stating that in collective works the copyright vested in the author (rather than the compiler or publisher, for example) was "a major improvement" over existing law.

Harriet F. Pilpel, general counsel to the American Society of Magazine Photographers and the Society of Magazine Writers, said the most prevalent kind of copying was that from contributions to periodicals. She endorsed HR 4347 but criticized the "manufacturing clause" and said a photograph or article appearing in a collective work would not be protected should the total work "run afoul" of the clause by being printed abroad.

Photographer Edward Steichen said the bill would give photography (the "young giant among arts") equal rights "by having its peculiar problems taken into account."

David Linton, representing the American Society of Magazine Photographers, said the proposal to revise the definition of "publication" to include "exhibition" of a work was "of great importance" to creators of graphic works.

Alfred H. Wasserstrom, representing the Magazine Publishers Assn., backed the bill but recommended amendments intended to omit an author's right of reversion and to restrict the duration of copyright "to a definite and ascertainable time."

Composers Propose Changes

Roger Sessions, composer and music educator, proposed exemptions for educational institutions for music performances but he objected to any exemptions for "enterprises, such as broadcasting, which, though characterized as 'educational,' serve the public at large." Sessions also said copyright royalties were often the only means of compensation for a work if the work was not at first "accepted by the public" because of "fluctuation" in music fashions.

William Dillon, composer of the song, "I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl That Married Dear Old Dad," said the proposed extension of copyright term would mean continued income from royalties on this song, "the primary source" of financial support for him. The copyright on the song was due to expire in two years under existing law, Dillon said.

Herman Finklestein, general counsel for the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), supported repeal of the jukebox exemption. Finklestein said automated music had "greatly diminished" the demand for sheet music and income from that source. Repeal of the jukebox exemption, he said, would restore to the songwriter and copyright owner "the same property rights the farmer, the shopkeeper, and the candlestick maker have...the right to own his property, to control it, and to make a living from it, without special exemptions to any profit-making enterprise."

Sydney M. Kaye, general counsel of Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI), an organization which licensed performances, called the jukebox exemption "the core defect" of existing copyright law. He said any exemption for musical performances by educational television stations would be "intolerable and unjust," as the distinctions between educational and commercial television "are even now being eroded."

May 28 -- Richard B. Jablow, general counsel to the National Council on the Arts and Government, called HR 4347 "a great step forward...(towards) the progress of the arts and artists." Jablow's single criticism of the bill was the proposed "works made for hire" provisions which, he said, prevented the author from receiving "the maximum benefits from the exploitation" of his work.

Philip B. Wattenberg, representing the Music Publisher's Assn., said passage of the bill would "greatly stimulate creativity in all fields of art and...activity in industries dependent upon copyright" and would "modernize" the copyright law "to make it fit the vast technological changes and developments" since 1909. Wattenberg specifically endorsed the proposed increase in the royalty rate for recording musical works.

James R. Webb, former chairman of the Writers Guild of America, objected to the "works for hire" clause which, he said, would "discriminate" against authors whose works functioned "almost without exception" within an employment or commissioned relationship, i.e., were written for motion pictures, radio or television.

Ad Hoc Committee on Revision

June 2 -- The Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Revision, composed of 34 leading educational organizations, sent representatives to propose revisions in the bill. The Ad Hoc Committee, formed in 1963, asked for "copying privileges" necessary for "good teaching practices."

Harold E. Wigren, chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, said HR 4347 did not give teachers the kind of privileges they needed. "Good teaching practice and modern instructional technology mandate certain (free) uses of copyrighted materials" which the proposed bill did not support, Wigren said. He suggested that the law "give to education an automatic limited exemption," which would solve the "difficulties and delays in obtaining clearances for use of materials and in the requirement which is often imposed of paying for such uses." Wigren emphasized that teachers were not asking for privileges "forbidden by law," such as making a copy of an entire work, such as a textbook, a novel or a reference work, but were asking for "privileges" which would allow books and technological resources, including educational broadcasting, to be "immediately available for the 'teachable moment' when the learner is motivated to learn." Wigren said such free uses of copyrighted material would include making multiple copies of entire short poems or essays, reproducing maps or graphs and taping radio programs for classroom use. Wigren said the Ad Hoc Committee opposed the proposed lack of statutory definition of "fair use," the categorical exemptions rather than a "uniform general" exemption under the limitations on performances of works for profit, the limitation of educational television exemptions to telecasts received in classrooms ("this ignores the great potentiality of instructional television in reaching adults and children in their homes"), the six-month limitation on television's or broadcasting's use (play-back) of a recorded performance (this "would render copying privileges" for educational television "useless"), and extension of the copyright term through an author's lifetime which would prevent teachers from using "the great majority" of copyrighted material in the public domain.

Harry N. Rosenfield, counsel to the Ad Hoc Committee, recommended the following amendments to HR 4347: an educational exemption for limited copying for non-profit educational purposes, including making "one copy or phonorecord" of a full non-dramatic work or multiple copies of excerpts or quotations except from "consumable" works (workbook exercises, answer sheets); permission for one copy of a dramatic work if its use was restricted to students; permission for general, non-profit broadcast of a work; clarification of the "fair use" provision to provide free use of copyrighted material for criticism, comment, teaching, scholarship, research and "non-commercial educational use by a non-profit educational institution or organization"; authorize a court to waive statutory damages for innocent infringement of copyright by teachers; and a copyright term of 28 years plus a renewal term of either 28 or 48 years.

Lois V. Edinger, president of the National Education Assn. of the United States, endorsed the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations as "essential" and urged Congress not to "undercut its own great achievements in educational legislation" by enacting HR 4347 in its present form, which was "not in harmony with the best interests of education."

June 3 -- Charles F. Gosnell, chairman of the Committee on Copyright Issues of the American Library Assn., said he was alarmed by the attempts of "special interests to convert the proposed modernization of the copyright law into a grab-bag (and) to revoke the...rights and customs of scholars and researchers by (restricting) the use of copyrighted material, while extending almost ad infinitum the rights of authors." Gosnell recommended amending HR 4347 to exempt libraries from import restrictions and penalties, make the duration of copyright for a "fixed term," and authorize libraries to make single photocopies of works in certain cases.

Views of Educational Broadcasters

June 4 -- Opposing HR 4347, Raymond D. Hurlbert, president of the National Assn. for Educational Television, said the bill would impose an "embarrassing, if not impossible, financial burden" on educational television (ETV) stations.

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Eugene N. Aleinikoff, chairman of the Joint National Educational Television - Educational Stations Committee on Music and Copyright, emphasized that ETV stations were "closely allied" to local educational institutions and therefore should be accorded "the same copyright exemption status...as enjoyed" by the institutions.

William J. Harley, president of the National Assn. of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB), said the bill as presently drafted "would effectively preclude substantially all instruction and enrichment (through educational radio and television) of persons unable to come to classrooms on a regular basis or any basis at all."

June 9 -- Robert E. Nims, owner of A.M.A. Distributors, which distributes coin operated phonographs (jukeboxes), and representing the National Small Business Assn., objected to repeal of the jukebox exemption. Nims said performance royalties were "not intended for the phonograph record business." Under present law, he argued, authors and composers were "equitably compensated through mechanical (manufacturing) royalty fees by the bulk purchase of phonograph records" used in jukeboxes.

June 10 -- Ernest S. Meyers, counsel for the Record Industry Assn. of America, opposed the proposed increase in record manufacturers' royalties. He said the increase would "impose a burden on the whole record industry, would not be in the public interest, and... would invite record bootlegging."

David Kapp, president of Kapp Records Inc., also opposed the record manufacturers' royalty increase, saying it could "force many record companies to close their doors, because the additional royalty cost...would wipe out the manufacturer's profits...and discourage new enterprise."

John Desmond Glover, speaking for the Record Industry Assn. of America, opposed the rate increase for record manufacturers on the grounds that copyright owners were receiving "a far greater share of the record manufacturer's dollar" than in 1909 (when the law was enacted) because, he said, the number of record selections had increased and the price of records had decreased.

Amendment for U.S. Uses Urged

June 17 -- Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, Deputy Archivist of the United States, urged amendments to HR 4347 to provide that the Federal Government would not be liable for infringement of literary copyrights through using copyrighted material for display, inspection, research or reproduction. The amendment, Bahmer said, would allow the General Services Administration to carry out its responsibility as "custodian and user" of unpublished material, particularly of historically valuable manuscripts. (Unpublished works were currently protected under common law from being published by any other than the owner; HR 4347 would give statutory protection to unpublished works and make them subject to copyright law.) Bahmer also urged amending HR 4347 to allow institutions having legal custody of "historically valuable manuscript collections" to reproduce them for the manuscripts' preservation and security, or for research, without paying royalties.

June 23 -- Albert J. Rosenberg, vice president of the McGraw-Hill book company and manager of the Text-Film Division, opposed the proposed free use by educational television (ETV) of educational films broadcast primarily for classroom reception. Rosenberg argued that such free use by ETV would result in a smaller sales volume for the films and in a reduction of income to the films' producers and of royalties to authors and sponsors.

Mark Carroll, representing the Assn. of American University Presses, opposed the prohibition against copyright protection for a work by an employee of the Federal Government on the grounds that it would not be "fair" to the "tens of thousands" of scholar-authors on the Government payroll or whose research was carried on with the aid of federal grants. Government employees "should enjoy copyright protection for their contributions to scholarship equivalent to that of their fellow scholars outside the Federal Government," Carroll said.

Maxwell C. Freudenberg, patent attorney for the United States Air Force, stated that the Defense Department "basically" favored HR 4347, but he recommended that Government works be allowed copyright protection "for those exceptional cases" which were in the "public interest." He suggested that copyright protection for Government works be given for a "short period of time consistent with the need to provide an incentive to obtain publication and maximum distribution of the work." Freudenberg also recommended that "governmental activities" such as military band concerts or military broadcasts be exempt from paying performance royalties.

CATV "Discrimination" Cited

June 24 -- Frederick W. Ford, former Federal Communications Commission chairman (1960-1961) and president of the National Community Television Assn., Inc., proposed that HR 4347 be amended to exempt community antenna systems (CATV) from paying performance royalties. Ford said that charging CATV royalties would be "an invidious discrimination between Americans" because CATV subscribers would be subjected to a copyright fee merely because "geographic chance" due to "unfavorable terrain or high buildings" interfered with television reception. Among the major reasons Ford contended CATV should be exempt were: unlike a broadcast station, CATV did not "perform" works but merely received and transmitted broadcast signals in the same manner as a private, individual antenna or other connecting equipment; CATV was technically unable to alter material originally transmitted, a condition which, under HR 4347, exempted "boosters"; the CATV viewing public would be "saddled" with a "discriminatory double burden" by having to pay twice to see the same program.

Howard A. Meyerhoff, president of the Committee to Investigate Copyright Problems Affecting Communication in Science and Education (CICP), said the majority of copyright users, including educators, objected to paying royalties because there was "no easy way to do so." He recommended that Congress consider "chartering" a non-profit utility or semi-private corporation as a "copyright clearing house," to be operated jointly by representatives of both consumers and producers of copyrighted works, in order to provide for a "rapid, inexpensive and convenient economic exchange of moderate fees or royalties for rights to copy" or use copyrighted material.

June 30 -- Stanley Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Musicians, AFL-CIO, opposed HR 4347 and recommended a copyright law

which would give the performing musician a "modicum of economic incentive" and participation in profits derived from the public performance of records.

Aug. 12 -- Eli Cantor, testifying on behalf of the International Typographic Composition Assn., Inc., and the Advertising Typographers Assn. of America, Inc., strongly supported the copyright manufacturing clause as "essential" for the protection of the U.S. printing and typographic industry which, he said, was "at a competitive disadvantage with industries abroad." Cantor recommended, however, that typesetting be specifically required under the manufacturing clause, regardless of the printing process used; that the ceiling for imported foreign editions be lowered from the proposed 3,500 copies to 2,000 copies; and that criminal penalties under the bill be extended to anyone who willfully had a copyrighted work typeset abroad.

Davis A. Boehm, president of the Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., opposed the manufacturing clause and said that the United States was "the only country in the world with a provision that ties copyright to the place where a book is produced. This places the author's work under the control of the printer and binder" who could refuse to produce a work they disapproved of. Boehm also argued that the manufacturing clause had raised the price of U.S. non-fiction books so high that few students could afford to buy them. "And abroad, we cannot compete -- we sell almost entirely to institutions."

Dubbing Restrictions Opposed

Aug. 18 -- Douglas A. Anello, general counsel for the National Assn. of Broadcasters, supported language in the bill which would require community antenna television (CATV) systems to pay copyright royalties. He proposed language to require royalty fees whenever an "indirect charge" was made to hear or see a performance. This would preclude, he said, any argument that CATV does not charge for reception but only for service. Anello opposed proposed restrictions on "dubbing" of sound recordings, recommending that restrictions apply to the sale of a copy of copyrighted material, "not to its mere use."

Aug. 19 -- Robert R. Nathan, representing the Music Publishers' Protective Assn., opposed retaining a statutory fee (provided under current law) for manufacturing records of a copyrighted work. Nathan said he opposed such "statutory price-fixing" on the grounds of "equity" and because, he said, it "severely limits" the bargaining area in which market forces could influence royalty arrangements.

Aug. 26 -- Philip H. Trezise, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, said his Department supported the bill generally and, in particular, supported a provision which allowed the President to grant copyright protection to works of foreign countries with which the United States had no copyright relations.

Sept. 1 -- Commissioner Joe Foss of the American Football League urged that copyright protection be extended to live telecasts of pro football games and other sports events. He said the AFL was threatened with reduced revenues because community antenna television systems were beaming game telecasts into "blacked-out" areas.

Pete Rozelle, National Football League commissioner, and Paul A. Porter, an attorney for professional baseball interests, also asked that copyright laws be extended to CATV relays of live sports events.

Porter said that CATV broadcasts had seriously cut into baseball receipts of minor league clubs.

SENATE HEARINGS

The Senate Judiciary Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee Aug. 18-19 heard much the same testimony as the House Subcommittee did.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 2 -- Members of the International Publisher's Assn., including 700 publishers from 40 countries, meeting in the District of Columbia, expressed criticism of HR 4347, particularly the "manufacturing clause." Sir Stanley Unwin, a British publisher, said the provision was discriminatory. "The United States, which denounces discrimination more vigorously than any other country, discriminates against certain books" in the English language, he said. Sir Stanley stated that the fact that the United States exports "three and one half times as many books as it imports" was proof that the American printing industry did not need protection. "On the contrary," he said, "in view of these figures, any impartial person would suggest that it was we in Britain who needed protection."

Copyright Office Fees

Congress in 1965 enacted a bill (HR 2853 -- PL 89-297) increasing copyright fees, for the first time since 1948, to enable the Copyright Office to recover a larger share of its costs. The bill was expected to raise the Copyright Office's income to 80 percent of expenditures in the first fiscal year following enactment. (The Office was appropriated $2,021,000 for fiscal 1966.) The percentage of recovered costs was in line with the 75-percent recovery provided in a bill raising Patent Office fees (HR 4185 -- PL 89-83). (See story p. 887.)

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 2853 contained the following major provisions:

Increased the maximum price for an entire set of the Catalog of Copyright Entries from $25 to $75.

Increased the majority of registration fees from $4 to $6.

Increased the fee for renewing a copyright from $2 to $4.

Provided, for the first time, a $3 fee for recording a "notice of intention to use" a musical composition and increased from $2 to $3 the fee for recording a "notice of use" of a composition.

BACKGROUND -- HR 2853 was reported by the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 31 (H Rept 895), and passed by the House Sept. 7 by voice vote. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill Oct. 4 (S Rept 814) and the Senate passed it by voice vote Oct. 13. The fee increases had been part of the bill (HR 4347) pending before the House Judiciary Committee which provided for a complete revision of the 1909 Copyright Law.

STUDY OF METRIC SYSTEM VOTED BY SENATE

HR 10329 -- Reported by House Science and Astronautics Committee (H Rept 850) Aug. 24, 1965.
S 774 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Commerce Committee (S Rept 751) Sept. 16.
● Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 20.

Congress in 1965 considered a proposal to study converting the United States to the metric system -- a move debated on and off in the nation for 175 years. The Senate passed a bill (S 774) authorizing such a study, but a similar House bill was held up in the Rules Committee.

S 774 was introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D R.I.), who said the United States should pay more attention to the worldwide trend toward adopting the metric system.

Perhaps the main impetus to renewed debate on conversion was a growing awareness in business and government that the United States might be suffering economically from its position as one of the last major powers to remain on a system of inches, pounds and Fahrenheit degrees. Britain May 24 announced its intention to convert to the metric system of meters, grams and centigrade degrees over the next 10 years. Canada later announced plans to undertake a feasibility study of conversion to the metric system.

The possibility that the United States might be losing some foreign trade by remaining on non-metric standards had caused some businessmen formerly opposed to conversion to reconsider their position.

Opposition to conversion to the metric system continued to stem largely from major industries mass-producing complicated goods such as machine tools and automobiles. These industries would face elaborate and expensive retooling of machines and redesign of thousands of component parts to conform to metric equivalents. Other opposition came from interests with widespread international agreements based on the American non-metric system, such as those involving the machine screw industry.

The feasibility study was supported by the Commerce Department, which called the study "long overdue." The Department said that American trade with metric nations was declining but was increasing with non-metric nations. Certain scientific, trade and business organizations also voiced support for a feasibility study on the grounds that the "metric trend" was moving most foreign nations toward adoption of the metric system.

Background

REFERENCE: "Decimal Currencies, Weights and Measures" (1964 Editorial Research Reports, p. 621)

Systems of measurement had their origins in earliest times, as man developed measurements based on factors of 10, corresponding to the 10 fingers on his hands, and on fractions, based on a circle, which could be divided easily into halves, quarters, eighths, etc.

The present American system was inherited from the British system in Colonial days. The British system was arbitrary, based on such equivalents as three barley corns laid end to end to equal one inch. Units of measurement gaining common acceptance in the American Colonies included the 8-furlong, the 3-mile league, the fathom of two yards, the yard of three feet, the foot of 12 inches and the inch of 10 peppercorns.

In 18th Century France, the confusion over various systems of measurement became so extreme that the French Academy of Sciences undertook to devise a new system. This system was based on the meter, or one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to true North. The system was adopted by France in 1795 along with the decimal system for currency and the centigrade scale for temperature, with zero equaling the freezing point and 100 the boiling point of water. A central difference between the metric and non-metric systems, therefore, was that the former was based on demonstrable scientific evidence.

In America, various proposals to adopt the metric system were put forward in the early decades of the Republic, but Congress failed to act on them. Between 1830 and 1836, executive action established standard units of weights and measures. In 1866, Congress permitted use of the metric system, but it failed to gain popular acceptance. The United States did participate in international conventions and agreements establishing standards of the metric system, but successive efforts to adopt it for the nation failed.

The United States remained on its elaborate system of avoirdupois and apothecary weights and measures -- 16 ounces in a pound, 2,000 pounds in a short ton, 2,240 pounds in a long ton; 12 inches in a foot, three feet in a yard, 16-1/2 feet in a rod, 5,280 feet in a mile; 16 fluid ounces in a pint, two pints in a quart and four quarts in a gallon. Dry measure consisted of eight quarts in a peck and four pecks in a bushel. In troy weight, 12 ounces equaled a pound. Americans customarily used short tons while the British reckoned in long tons, and the British imperial gallon was slightly larger than the American gallon.

The metric system, properly called the International System of Units, used the meter (39.37 inches) as the unit of length, the gram (.035 of an avoirdupois ounce) for weight or mass and the liter (1.06 of a liquid quart or .908 of a dry quart) for capacity. Metric units could be made larger or smaller by factors of 10 by adding prefixes, such as centimeter for 1/100 of a meter or kilometer for 1,000 meters.

The United States, however, began to adopt the metric system piecemeal and developed a mixed system of weights and measures. It adopted the second, which is the basic metric unit of time, and the watt (named for the 18th Century Scottish instrument maker and engineer, James Watt) which is the standard metric unit of power, whether mechanical, thermal, electric or nuclear.

The error factor in mixed usage proved high, and the pharmaceutical and optical industries, for example, adopted the metric system in the United States. The medical profession moved toward metric measurements for prescriptions, and in 1957 the U.S. Army and Marine Corps adopted it for all weapons measurements, sights, training aids and firing tables, with total conversion scheduled to be completed by 1966. The major part of activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration were converted to the metric system to reduce errors from mixed usage.

Pros and Cons

Proponents of conversion to the metric system argue that America's position as the only major non-metric power could jeopardize its role in world trade. About 90 percent of the world's population lives in nations using the metric system, they say. Most of Europe adopted the metric system in the 19th Century, and in recent years more nations have adopted that system -- Egypt (1951), Israel, Jordan and Taiwan (all 1954), Sudan (1955), India (1958) and Greece and Japan (1959). The Soviet Union adopted it in 1927, and Communist China turned to the metric system in 1949.

The difficulties in trade with metric countries, proponents of conversion argue, range from the inability to interchange small parts for machines and tools to major problems of adapting engineering and other technical designs to metric equivalents. American engineers use the non-metric system, and a construction blueprint drafted in this nation is difficult to translate into metric measures and may even require some re-calculation.

Supporters of metric conversion also point out that United States foreign assistance programs, designed to strengthen recipient countries' economies and help develop them into trading partners, may fail of full benefit if those nations tend to trade with countries on the metric system.

Scientists, many of whom use the metric system, advocate its adoption for the sake of simplicity and international uniformity, as do educators.

Opponents of conversion say that the move would be too costly, confusing and complicated to American industry and to the public. They point out that the American system is widely accepted in certain major areas of production, such as machine screws and automobile tires, in which American industry is dominant. Moreover, they say, the American system works just as well for production and engineering purposes as does the metric system.

While some difficulties in foreign trade might be encountered, opponents say, American producers should not suffer substantially from the "metric trend" overseas since they are so technologically advanced that their products will continue to be in demand.

If the United States converts to the metric system, opponents say, major industries would have to retool and frequently re-build machines at enormous expense; suppliers would need to maintain double inventories during the process of conversion; and everyday items from road signs to the butcher's scale would have to be altered to the new scheme.

Both sides of the dispute agree that it would be costly in any event and that a method of conversion that would be sensible and equitable would be difficult to work out. Some supporters of conversion say the entire economy should be converted over a period of years, while others suggest that selected areas be converted and that economic incentives be offered to industries complying with the move.

Senate Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 14 on S 774 to direct the Secretary of Commerce to undertake a study on the feasibility, cost and methods of adopting the metric system and authorizing $2.5 million for the study.

TESTIMONY -- July 14 -- Sen. Pell said that since the cost of conversion is the "crux of the problem," a feasibility study would be a logical move. "Persons who state that it will cost between $10 billion and $500 billion to convert are, in fact, skating on the thin ice of emotionalism," he said. "Some estimates have the United States losing between $10 billion and $20 billion in foreign trade annually because we do not use the metric system." In either case, he said, a feasibility study was warranted. "The longer we delay, the more serious the problem will become," he said.

J. Herbert Hollomon, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for science and technology, supporting S 774, said that American exports to 16 nations on the metric system amounted to $5.3 billion in 1957 and $5.2 billion in 1963, a decline of 2 percent. Exports to non-metric nations, he said, rose from $5.8 billion to $6.5 billion over the same period, an increase of 12 percent.

Hollomon emphasized that no inference should be drawn from those figures but said they pointed up the need for a comprehensive feasibility study on metric conversion and the relationship between use of the metric system and world trade.

Irving Lipkowitz, a member of the manufacture-distribution committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said the Chamber supported S 774 provided it was amended to specify that American business and industry would participate in the feasibility study. Despite the confusion, expense and other difficulties of conversion, he said, the Chamber felt that the worldwide "metric trend" warranted the study.

Leroy M. Alexander, chairman of the Industrial Fasteners Institute, a trade association representing firms doing a $1.2-billion-a-year business in screws, bolts, nuts and rivets, said the Institute supported the study but also insisted on industry participation.

Joseph V. Swintosky, president-elect of the Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the American Pharmaceutical Assn., expressed that group's support of S 774, adding that conversion to the metric system already appeared to be desirable for the United States.

Robert M. Byrne, technical director of the Aircraft Locknut Manufacturers Assn. and seven related trade groups, said those groups opposed the study plan but would voluntarily participate in it if Congress authorized the study.

Action. Sept. 16 the Committee reported S 774 (S Rept 751) with amendments directing that the study concentrate on foreign trade aspects of conversion to the metric system and that the study utilize advice from industrial, engineering, labor, consumer and government interests. The bill authorized an appropriation of $500,000 for the first year of the three-year study.

The Senate Sept. 20 by voice vote passed S 774 as reported by the Committee. There was no opposition.

House Action

The House Science and Astronautics Committee held hearings Aug. 2,3,4,5 and 9 on a bill (HR 2626) which was similar to S 774 but which directed that the study be made by the National Bureau of Standards (an agency of the Commerce Department) instead of the Secretary of Commerce. Committee Chairman George P. Miller (D Calif.) introduced the bill.

The Committee Aug. 24 reported a bill (HR 10329 -- H Rept 850) which closely followed S 774's text.

The House Rules Committee Sept. 9 deferred action on HR 10329. No explanation for the action was made public.

SECTION 4

ROLL-CALL VOTES

CQ House Votes 1 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 2, 3, 4.)

House Elects McCormack; Votes to Seat Delegation from Mississippi; Approves Changes in Rules Giving the Speaker Additional Authority

1. Election of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 89th Congress. The nominees were Reps. John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Speaker since January 1962, and Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.), newly elected Minority Leader. McCormack was elected 290–139: R 0–139; D 290–0, Jan. 4, 1965. (See story p. 24) An "M" on the chart represents a vote for McCormack, an "F" a vote for Ford.

2. H Res 1. Authorize the Speaker to administer the oath of office to five Mississippi Congressmen-elect. Albert (D Okla.) motion to consider the previous question, cutting off debate and precluding amendments. Motion agreed to 276-149: R 115-24; D 161-125 (ND 66-123; SD 95-2), Jan. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the vote. (See story p. 609; for later vote, see RC 158.)

3. H Res 8. Adopt the rules of the 88th Congress with an amendment making these changes in the rules: allow the Speaker to recognize a Member to call up for floor action a bill that had been before the Rules Committee for 21 days without being granted a rule; allow the Speaker to recognize a Member to make a privileged motion to send a bill to conference by majority vote; and eliminate the existing rule that allowed a Member to demand an engrossed copy of a bill prior to final action on the bill. Albert (D Okla.) motion to consider the previous question, cutting off debate and precluding amendments. Motion agreed to 224–202; R 16–123; D 208-79 (ND 185-4; SD 23–75), Jan. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the vote. (See story p. 585)

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	M	Y	N
8 Jones	M	Y	Y
5 Selden	M	Y	N
4 Andrews	F	Y	N
6 Buchanan	F	Y	N
2 Dickinson	F	Y	N
1 Edwards	F	Y	N
7 Martin	F	Y	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	M	N	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	M	?	Y
2 Udall	M	N	Y
1 Rhodes	F	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	M	Y	N
4 Harris	M	Y	N
2 Mills	M	Y	Y
3 Trimble	M	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	M	N	Y
7 Cohelan	M	N	Y
33 Dyal	M	N	Y
9 Edwards	M	N	Y
18 Hagen	M	Y	Y
34 Hanna	M	Y	Y
2 Johnson	M	Y	Y
4 Leggett	M	N	Y
15 McFall	M	Y	Y
8 Miller	M	N	Y
3 Moss	M	Y	Y
16 Sisk	M	Y	Y
38 Tunney	M	Y	‡
37 Van Deerlin	M	N	Y
14 Baldwin	F	N	N
1 Clausen	F	Y	N
10 Gubser	F	Y	N
6 Mailliard	F	N	N
12 Talcott	F	Y	N
13 Teague	F	Y	N
35 Utt	F	Y	N
36 Wilson	F	Y	N
11 Younger	F	Y	N

	1	2	3
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	M	N	Y
25 Cameron	M	Y	Y
22 Corman	M	N	Y
21 Hawkins	M	N	Y
19 Holifield	M	N	Y
17 King	M	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	M	N	Y
30 Roybal	M	N	Y
31 Wilson	M	Y	Y
28 Bell	F	N	N
23 Clawson	F	Y	N
32 Hosmer	F	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	F	Y	N
27 Reinecke	F	Y	N
20 Smith	F	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	M	Y	Y
3 Evans	M	N	Y
2 McVicker	M	Y	Y
1 Rogers	M	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	M	N	Y
3 Giaimo	M	N	Y
6 Grabowski	M	N	Y
4 Irwin	M	N	Y
5 Monagan	M	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	M	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	M	N	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	M	Y	N
4 Fascell	M	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	M	Y	N
10 Gibbons	M	Y	Y
7 Haley	M	Y	N
5 Herlong	M	Y	N
8 Matthews	M	Y	N
3 Pepper	M	Y	Y
6 Rogers	M	Y	N
1 Sikes	M	Y	N
12 Cramer	F	Y	N
11 Gurney	F	Y	N

	1	2	3
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	M	Y	N
6 Flynt	M	Y	N
1 Hagan	M	Y	N
9 Landrum	M	Y	N
4 Mackay	M	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	M	Y	N
10 Stephens	M	Y	N
8 Tuten	M	Y	N
5 Weltner	M	Y	Y
3 Callaway	F	Y	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	M	Y	Y
AL Mink	M	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	M	Y	Y
2 Hansen	F	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	M	Y	Y
24 Price	M	N	Y
19 Schisler	M	N	Y
23 Shipley	M	N	Y
16 Anderson	F	Y	N
17 Arends	F	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	F	Y	N
20 Findley	F	Y	N
12 McClory	F	Y	N
18 Michel	F	Y	N
15 Reid	F	Y	N
22 Springer	F	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	M	N	Y
1 Dawson	M	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	M	N	Y
3 Murphy	M	N	Y
2 O'Hara	M	N	Y
11 Pucinski	M	N	Y
6 Ronan	M	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	M	N	Y
9 Yates	M	N	Y
10 Collier	F	Y	N
4 Derwinski	F	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	F	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2	3
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	M	N	Y
8 Denton	M	N	Y
9 Hamilton	M	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	M	N	Y
1 Madden	M	N	Y
5 Roush	M	Y	Y
4 Adair	F	Y	N
7 Bray	F	Y	N
2 Halleck	F	Y	N
10 Harvey	F	Y	N
6 Roudebush	F	Y	N
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	M	Y	Y
2 Culver	M	Y	Y
6 Greigg	M	N	Y
7 Hansen	M	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	M	N	Y
5 Smith	M	Y	Y
3 Gross	F	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	F	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	F	Y	N
4 Shriver	F	Y	N
2 Mize	F	Y	N
5 Skubitz	F	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	M	Y	N
3 Farnsley	M	N	Y
2 Natcher	M	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 1 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 2, 3, 4.)

	1	2	3
7 Perkins	M	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	M	Y	N
6 Watts	M	Y	N
5 Carter	F	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	M	Y	Y
1 Hebert	M	Y	-
8 Long	M	Y	N
6 Morrison	M	Y	Y
5 Passman	M	Y	N
7 Thompson	M	Y	N
4 Waggonner	M	Y	N
3 Willis	M	Y	N
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	M	N	Y
1 Tupper	F	N	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	M	Y	Y
7 Friedel	M	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	M	Y	Y
2 Long	M	N	Y
5 Machen	M	Y	Y
AL Sickles	M	N	Y
6 Mathias	F	N	Y
1 Morton	F	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	M	N	Y
11 Burke	M	N	Y
4 Donohue	M	N	Y
7 Macdonald	M	N	Y
9 McCormack	?		
8 O'Neill	M	N	Y
3 Philbin	M	N	Y
6 Bates	F	Y	N
1 Conte	F	N	N
12 Keith	F	Y	N
10 Martin	F	Y	N
5 Morse	F	N	N
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	M	N	Y
19 Farnum	M	N	Y
7 Mackie	M	N	Y
12 O'Hara	M	N	Y
3 Todd	M	N	Y
2 Vivian	M	N	Y
18 Broomfield	F	N	Y
10 Cederberg	F	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	F	Y	N
5 Ford	?	Y	N
9 Griffin	F	Y	N
8 Harvey	F	N	N
4 Hutchinson	F	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	M	N	Y
13 Diggs	M	N	Y
16 Dingell	M	N	Y
15 Ford	M	N	Y
17 Griffiths	M	N	Y
14 Nedzi	M	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	M	N	Y
5 Fraser	M	N	Y
4 Karth	M	N	Y
6 Olson	M	N	Y
7 Langen	F	Y	N
3 MacGregor	F	Y	N
2 Nelsen	F	Y	N
1 Quie	F	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	M	?	N
5 Colmer	M	?	N
2 Whitten	M	?	N
3 Williams	M	?	N
4 Walker	F	?	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	M	N	Y
6 Hull	M	Y	N
9 Hungate	M	Y	Y
8 Ichord	M	Y	N
10 Jones	M	Y	N
1 Karsten	M	N	Y
4 Randall	M	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	M	N	Y
2 Curtis	F	Y	N
7 Hall	F	Y	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	M	N	Y
2 Battin	F	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	M	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	F	Y	N
3 Martin	F	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	M	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	M	N	Y
2 Cleveland	F	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	M	N	Y
13 Gallagher	M	N	Y
9 Helstoski	M	N	Y
3 Howard	M	N	Y
8 Joelson	M	N	Y
12 Krebs	M	N	Y
11 Minish	M	N	Y
2 McGrath	M	N	Y
15 Patten	M	N	Y
10 Rodino	M	N	Y
4 Thompson	M	N	Y
1 Cahill	F	N	Y
6 Dwyer	F	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	F	Y	N
7 Widnall	F	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	M	Y	Y
AL Walker	M	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	M	N	Y
41 Dulski	M	N	Y
34 Hanley	M	N	Y
39 McCarthy	M	N	Y
29 O'Brien	M	N	Y
25 Ottinger	M	?	Y
1 Pike	M	N	Y
28 Resnick	M	N	Y
35 Stratton	M	N	Y
5 Tenzer	M	N	Y
3 Wolff	M	N	Y
37 Conable	F	N	N
38 Goodell	F	Y	N
2 Grover	F	Y	N
36 Horton	F	N	Y
30 King	F	Y	N
31 McEwen	F	Y	N
32 Pirnie	F	Y	N
26 Reid	F	N	Y
33 Robison	F	Y	N
40 Smith	F	Y	N
4 Wydler	F	N	N
New York City			
7 Addabbo	M	Y	Y
23 Bingham	M	N	Y
15 Carey	M	Y	Y
10 Celler	M	Y	Y
9 Delaney	M	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	M	N	Y
22 Gilbert	M	N	Y
12 Kelly	M	Y	Y
11 Keogh	M	Y	Y
13 Multer	M	Y	Y
16 Murphy	M	Y	Y
18 Powell	M	N	Y
14 Rooney	M	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	M	N	Y
20 Ryan	M	N	Y
21 Scheuer	M	N	Y
24 Fino	F	N	Y
6 Halpern	F	N	Y
17 Lindsay	F	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	M	Y	N
4 Cooley	M	Y	N
2 Fountain	M‡	Y	N
3 Henderson	M	Y	N
6 Kornegay	M	Y	N
7 Lennon	M	Y	N
5 Scott	M	Y	N
11 Taylor	M	Y	N
10 Whitener	M	Y	N
9 Broyhill	F	Y	N
8 Jonas	F	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	M	Y	Y
1 Andrews	F	Y	-
OHIO			
9 Ashley	M	N	Y
20 Feighan	M	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	M	N	Y
18 Hays	M	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	M	Y	Y
3 Love	M	N	Y
10 Moeller	M	Y	Y
15 Secrest	M	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	M	N	Y
21 Vanik	M	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	F	Y	N
14 Ayres	F	N	Y
8 Betts	F	Y	N
22 Bolton	F	Y	N
16 Bow	F	Y	N
7 Brown	F	Y	N
2 Clancy	F	Y	N
12 Devine	F	Y	N
6 Harsha	F	Y	N
5 Latta	F	Y	N
4 McCulloch	F	Y	N
23 Minshall	F	Y	N
13 Mosher	F	N	N
11 Stanton	F	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	M	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	M	Y	Y
5 Jarman	M	Y	N
6 Johnson	M	Y	Y
4 Steed	M	Y	N
1 Belcher	F	Y	N
OREGON			
4 Duncan	M	N	Y
3 Green	M	N	Y
2 Ullman	M	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	F	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	M	Y	Y
19 Craley	M	N	Y
21 Dent	M	N	Y
11 Flood	M	Y	Y
20 Holland	?	?	?
14 Moorhead	M	Y	Y
26 Morgan	M	N	Y
6 Rhodes	M	N	Y
15 Rooney	M	N	Y
24 Vigorito	M	Y	Y
18 Corbett	F	Y	Y
8 Curtin	F	Y	N
9 Dague	F	Y	N
27 Fulton	F	Y	Y
23 Johnson	F	Y	N
16 Kunkel	F	N	N
10 McDade	F	Y	Y
22 Saylor	F	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	F	Y	N
13 Schweiker	F	N	Y
7 Watkins	F	Y	N
12 Whalley	F	Y	N
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	M	N	Y
3 Byrne	M	N	Y
5 Green	M	N	Y
2 Nix	M	N	Y
4 Toll	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	M	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	M	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	M	Y	N
3 Dorn	M	Y	N
5 Gettys	M	Y	N
6 McMillan	M	Y	N
1 Rivers	M	Y	X
2 Vacancy	?	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	F	Y	N
1 Reifel	F	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	M	Y	Y
8 Everett	M	Y	N
4 Evins	M	Y	Y
5 Fulton	M	Y	Y
9 Grider	M	Y	Y
7 Murray	M	Y	N
3 Brock	F	Y	N
2 Duncan	F	Y	N
1 Quillen	F	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	M	Y	N
2 Brooks	M	Y	Y
17 Burleson	M	Y	N
5 Cabell	M	Y	N
22 Casey	M	Y	N
15 De la Garza	M	Y	N
7 Dowdy	M	Y	N
21 Fisher	M	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	M	N	Y
19 Mahon	M	Y	N
1 Patman	M	Y	N
10 Pickle	M	Y	N
11 Poage	M	Y	N
AL Pool	M	Y	N
13 Purcell	M	Y	N
4 Roberts	M	Y	N
18 Rogers	M	Y	N
6 Teague	M	Y	N
8 Thomas	M	Y	?
9 Thompson	M	Y	Y
16 White	M	Y	N
12 Wright	M	Y	Y
14 Young	M	Y	N
UTAH			
2 King	M	N	Y
1 Burton	F	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	F	N	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	M	Y	N
1 Downing	M	Y	N
2 Hardy	M	Y	N
9 Jennings	M	Y	N
7 Marsh	M	Y	N
3 Satterfield	M	Y	N
8 Smith	M	Y	N
5 Tuck	M	Y	N
10 Broyhill	F	Y	N
6 Poff	F	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	M	Y	Y
5 Foley	M	Y	Y
3 Hansen	M	Y	Y
6 Hicks	M	Y	Y
2 Meeds	M	Y	Y
4 May	F	Y	N
1 Pelly	F	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	M	Y	Y
5 Kee	M	Y	Y
3 Slack	M	Y	Y
2 Staggers	M	Y	Y
1 Moore	F	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	M	N	Y
6 Race	M	N	Y
5 Reuss	M	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	M	N	Y
4 Zablocki	M	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	F	Y	N
7 Laird	F	Y	N
10 O'Konski	F	Y	Y
3 Thomson	F	Y	N
9 Davis	F	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	M	N	✓

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 4 through 5.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 6, 7.)

House Dismisses Challenge to Ottinger's Election; Adds Restriction On PL 480 Assistance to Egypt to Supplemental Agriculture Bill

4. H Res 126. Dismiss a pending contest of the election of Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D N.Y.) on the grounds that the person challenging the election's outcome, James R. Frankenberry, was not qualified to bring a contest because he was not a candidate for the seat won by Ottinger. Adopted 245–102: R 5–100; D 240–2 (ND 157–2; SD 83–0), Jan. 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 609)

5. H J Res 234. Make fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations of $1.6 billion to the Department of Agriculture to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. for farm price support and other activities. Michel (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instruction to report it back with an amendment prohibiting use of the funds during fiscal 1965 to finance export of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) under Title I of PL 480. Adopted 204–177: R 128–0; D 76–177 (ND 45–121; SD 31–56), Jan. 26, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 190; for later vote, see RC 6.)

	4	5
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews	Y	Y
8 Jones	?	N
5 Selden	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y
1 Edwards	N	Y
7 Martin	N	Y
ALASKA		
AL Rivers	Y	N
ARIZONA		
3 Senner	Y	‡
2 Udall	Y	‡
1 Rhodes	N	✓
ARKANSAS		
1 Gathings	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	N
2 Mills	‡	N
3 Trimble	Y	N
CALIFORNIA		
5 Burton	Y	N
7 Cohelan	Y	N
33 Dyal	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	N
18 Hagen	Y	N
34 Hanna	Y	?
2 Johnson	Y	N
4 Leggett	‡	-
15 McFall	Y	N
8 Miller	Y	N
3 Moss	Y	-
16 Sisk	Y	N
38 Tunney	Y	N
37 Van Deerlin	-	N
14 Baldwin	N	Y
1 Clausen	?	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y
6 Mailliard	N	Y
12 Talcott	N	Y
13 Teague	N	Y
35 Utt	N	Y
36 Wilson	N	Y
11 Younger	N	Y

	4	5
Los Angeles Co.		
29 Brown	Y	N
25 Cameron	Y	‡
22 Corman	Y	N
21 Hawkins	‡	-
19 Holifield	Y	N
17 King	Y	X
26 Roosevelt	✓	‡
30 Roybal	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	N
28 Bell	N	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y
32 Hosmer	-	‡
24 Lipscomb	N	‡
27 Reinecke	N	Y
20 Smith	N	Y
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall	Y	N
3 Evans	Y	N
2 McVicker	Y	N
1 Rogers	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
1 Daddario	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	N
6 Grabowski	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	N
2 St. Onge	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell	‡	N
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	?
9 Fuqua	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	N
6 Rogers	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y
12 Cramer	N	Y
11 Gurney	N	Y

	4	5
GEORGIA		
7 Davis	‡	N
6 Flynt	Y	?
1 Hagan	Y	Y
9 Landrum	?	N
4 Mackay	‡	N
2 O'Neal	?	Y
10 Stephens	‡	N
8 Tuten	Y	N
5 Weltner	‡	Y
3 Callaway	-	Y
HAWAII		
AL Matsunaga	Y	N
AL Mink	Y	N
IDAHO		
1 White	‡	N
2 Hansen	N	Y
ILLINOIS		
21 Gray	?	N
24 Price	Y	N
19 Schisler	Y	N
23 Shipley	?	?
16 Anderson	N	Y
17 Arends	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y
20 Findley	N	Y
12 McClory	N	Y
18 Michel	-	Y
15 Reid	N	Y
22 Springer	N	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.		
7 Annunzio	Y	N
1 Dawson	Y	N
5 Kluczynski	Y	N
3 Murphy	Y	N
2 O'Hara	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	‡	?
9 Yates	Y	Y
10 Collier	X	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y
13 Rumsfeld	N	‡

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	4	5
INDIANA		
3 Brademas	Y	N
8 Denton	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	N
11 Jacobs	Y	N
1 Madden	Y	N
5 Roush	Y	N
4 Adair	N	Y
7 Bray	N	Y
2 Halleck	N	✓
10 Harvey	X	‡
6 Roudebush	N	Y
IOWA		
4 Bandstra	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	N
6 Greigg	Y	N
7 Hansen	Y	N
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N
5 Smith	Y	N
3 Gross	?	Y
KANSAS		
1 Dole	N	Y
3 Ellsworth	N	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y
2 Mize	N	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y
KENTUCKY		
4 Chelf	Y	N
3 Farnsley	Y	N
2 Natcher	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 4 through 5.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 6, 7.)

	4	5
7 Perkins	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	Y	N
6 Watts	Y	N
5 Carter	N	Y
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs	Y	N
1 Hebert	Y	?
8 Long	‡	Y
6 Morrison	Y	N
5 Passman	Y	Y
7 Thompson	Y	N
4 Waggonner	Y	‡
3 Willis	Y	X
MAINE		
2 Hathaway	Y	N
1 Tupper	?	?
MARYLAND		
4 Fallon	Y	N
7 Friedel	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	✓	‡
2 Long	?	Y
5 Machen	Y	N
AL Sickles	Y	N
6 Mathias	?	Y
1 Morton	-	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
2 Boland	Y	N
11 Burke	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	✓
7 Macdonald	?	Y
9 McCormack		
8 O'Neill	Y	✓
3 Philbin	Y	Y
6 Bates	N	?
1 Conte	N	Y
12 Keith	N	Y
10 Martin	?	?
5 Morse	N	Y
MICHIGAN		
11 Clevenger	Y	N
19 Farnum	Y	N
7 Mackie	Y	-
12 O'Hara	?	N
3 Todd	Y	N
2 Vivian	Y	N
18 Broomfield	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	X	Y
5 Ford	N	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y
8 Harvey	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.		
1 Conyers	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	N
16 Dingell	Y	?
15 Ford	Y	N
17 Griffiths	?	N
14 Nedzi	Y	N
MINNESOTA		
8 Blatnik	‡	N
5 Fraser	?	N
4 Karth	Y	N
6 Olson	Y	N
7 Langen	N	Y
3 MacGregor	N	Y
2 Nelsen	X	Y
1 Quie	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy	Y	Y
5 Colmer	Y	?
2 Whitten	Y	N
3 Williams	Y	?
4 Walker	Y	Y
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling	‡	N
6 Hull	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	N
8 Ichord	‡	Y
10 Jones	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	N
4 Randall	‡	N
3 Sullivan	Y	?
2 Curtis	N	Y
7 Hall	Y	Y
MONTANA		
1 Olsen	Y	N
2 Battin	X	Y
NEBRASKA		
1 Callan	Y	N
2 Cunningham	N	Y
3 Martin	X	Y
NEVADA		
AL Baring	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1 Huot	Y	N
2 Cleveland	N	Y
NEW JERSEY		
14 Daniels	Y	X
13 Gallagher	Y	X
9 Helstoski	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N
12 Krebs	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	N
4 Thompson	✓	-
1 Cahill	?	Y
6 Dwyer	-	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y
NEW MEXICO		
AL Morris	Y	N
AL Walker	Y	‡
NEW YORK		
27 Dow	Y	N
41 Dulski	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N
39 McCarthy	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	N
25 Ottinger	?	N
1 Pike	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	N
35 Stratton	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y
37 Conable	N	Y
38 Goodell	N	Y
2 Grover	N	Y
36 Horton	N	Y
30 King	-	Y
31 McEwen	N	Y
32 Pirnie	-	Y
26 Reid	N	Y
33 Robison	N	Y
40 Smith	N	Y
4 Wydler	-	Y
New York City		
7 Addabbo	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	‡	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y
12 Kelly	‡	Y
11 Keogh	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	✓
18 Powell	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
1 Bonner	Y	N
4 Cooley	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N
6 Kornegay	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y
5 Scott	Y	N
11 Taylor	Y	N
10 Whitener	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	N	Y
8 Jonas	?	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
2 Redlin	Y	N
1 Andrews	N	Y
OHIO		
9 Ashley	Y	N
20 Feighan	Y	N
1 Gilligan	Y	N
18 Hays	Y	‡
19 Kirwan	✓	N
3 Love	Y	N
10 Moeller	Y	N
15 Secrest	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	N
21 Vanik	Y	?
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y
14 Ayres	‡	Y
8 Betts	N	Y
22 Bolton	?	Y
16 Bow	-	Y
7 Brown	N	Y
2 Clancy	-	Y
12 Devine	-	Y
6 Harsha	?	‡
5 Latta	N	Y
4 McCulloch	N	?
23 Minshall	-	Y
13 Mosher	N	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert	Y	N
2 Edmondson	Y	?
5 Jarman	‡	Y
6 Johnson	Y	N
4 Steed	Y	N
1 Belcher	N	Y
OREGON		
4 Duncan	?	N
3 Green	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N
1 Wyatt	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
25 Clark	Y	N
19 Craley	‡	N
21 Dent	Y	N
11 Flood	Y	N
20 Holland	✓	X
14 Moorhead	Y	N
26 Morgan	Y	N
6 Rhodes	Y	N
15 Rooney	Y	N
24 Vigorito	Y	N
18 Corbett	?	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y
9 Dague	N	Y
27 Fulton	N	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y
16 Kunkel	N	Y
10 McDade	N	Y
22 Saylor	?	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	Y
13 Schweiker	N	Y
7 Watkins	?	Y
12 Whalley	N	Y
Philadelphia City		
1 Barrett	?	N
3 Byrne	Y	N
5 Green	Y	Y
2 Nix	N	N
4 Toll	✓	✓
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y
6 McMillan	?	Y
1 Rivers	Y	‡
2 *Watson*	-	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA		
2 Berry	N	Y
1 Reifel	-	Y
TENNESSEE		
6 Anderson	Y	N
8 Everett	‡	N
4 Evins	Y	N
5 Fulton	Y	N
9 Grider	Y	N
7 Murray	Y	N
3 Brock	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y
TEXAS		
3 Beckworth	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	N
17 Burleson	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	N
22 Casey	?	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	N
7 Dowdy	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N
19 Mahon	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	?
10 Pickle	Y	N
11 Poage	Y	N
AL Pool	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	N
4 Roberts	Y	N
18 Rogers	Y	N
6 Teague	?	N
8 Thomas	Y	N
9 Thompson	?	?
16 White	Y	N
12 Wright	?	N
14 Young	Y	N
UTAH		
2 King	Y	N
1 Burton	N	Y
VERMONT		
AL Stafford	N	Y
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt	Y	?
1 Downing	Y	‡
2 Hardy	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	N
7 Marsh	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y
5 Tuck	‡	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y
6 Poff	-	Y
WASHINGTON		
7 Adams	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	N
3 Hansen	?	N
6 Hicks	Y	N
2 Meeds	Y	N
4 May	?	Y
1 Pelly	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
4 Hechler	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	N
3 Slack	Y	N
2 Staggers	?	Y
1 Moore	N	‡
WISCONSIN		
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N
6 Race	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N
8 Byrnes	N	Y
7 Laird	N	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y
3 Thomson	N	?
9 Davis	N	Y
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio	‡	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 6 through 8.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 10, 12, 13.)

House Refuses to Instruct Conferees on Food-for-Egypt Amendment, Passes Administration Bill to Reduce Gold Backing Requirements

6. H J Res 234. Make fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations of $1.6 billion to the Department of Agriculture to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. for farm price support and other activities. Michel (R Ill.) motion that House conferees be instructed not to accept a Senate amendment to eliminate a provision -- added to the bill in the House -- prohibiting use of H J Res 234 funds during fiscal 1965 to finance export to Egypt of U.S. surplus farm commodities under Title I of PL 480 and to substitute wording to permit use of the funds for the exports if the President determined that such exports were in the national interest. Rejected 165-241: R 128-1; D 37-240 (ND 15-171; SD 22-69), Feb. 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote in support of the President's position. (See story p. 190; for later vote, see RC 57.)

7. HR 3818. Elimination of the requirement that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain gold certificate reserves of not less than 25 percent of the amount of commercial bank deposits it holds. Clawson (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee. Rejected 93-289; R 84-33; D 9-256 (ND 3-174; SD 6-82), Feb. 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 879)

8. HR 3818. Passage of the bill to eliminate the requirement that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain gold certificate reserves of not less than 25 percent of the amount of commercial deposits it holds. Passed 300-82: R 45-71; D 255-11 (ND 173-4; SD 82-7), Feb. 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	6	7	8
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	N	Y
5 Selden	N	N	Y
4 Andrews	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	Y	Y	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	N	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	N	N	Y
4 Harris	N	N	Y
2 Mills	N	X	‡
3 Trimble	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	N	N	Y
7 Cohelan	N	N	Y
33 Dyal	N	N	Y
9 Edwards	N	N	Y
18 Hagen	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	N
4 Leggett	N	N	Y
15 McFall	N	N	Y
8 Miller	N	N	Y
3 Moss	N	N	Y
16 Sisk	N	N	Y
38 Tunney	N	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	N	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	N
1 Clausen	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	?	✓	X
11 Younger	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	N	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	Y
22 Corman	N	-	‡
21 Hawkins	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	X	X	‡
17 King	N	X	‡
26 Roosevelt	Y	X	‡
30 Roybal	N	N	Y
31 Wilson	N	N	Y
28 Bell	?	?	?
23 Clawson	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	N	N	Y
3 Evans	N	-	‡
2 McVicker	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	N	N	Y
3 Giaimo	N	N	Y
6 Grabowski	N	N	Y
4 Irwin	N	N	Y
5 Monagan	N	N	Y
2 St. Onge	N	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	N	N	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	N	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	N	Y
10 Gibbons	✓	-	✓
7 Haley	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	‡	-	‡
8 Matthews	N	N	Y
3 Pepper	N	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	Y
1 Sikes	N	N	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	N	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	Y
1 Hagan	?	?	?
9 Landrum	?	?	?
4 Mackay	N	N	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	Y
8 Tuten	N	N	Y
5 Weltner	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	Y	Y	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	N	N	Y
AL Mink	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	N	Y	N
2 Hansen	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	N	N	Y
24 Price	N	N	Y
19 Schisler	N	N	Y
23 Shipley	X	?	?
16 Anderson	Y	-	‡
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	✓	X
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	N	N	Y
1 Dawson	N	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y
3 Murphy	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	‡	-	‡
6 Ronan	N	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	6	7	8
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	N	N	Y
8 Denton	N	N	Y
9 Hamilton	N	N	Y
11 Jacobs	N	N	Y
1 Madden	N	N	Y
5 Roush	N	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	✓	X
7 Bray	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey	Y	✓	X
6 Roudebush	Y	✓	X
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	N	N	Y
2 Culver	N	N	Y
6 Greigg	N	N	Y
7 Hansen	N	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	N	Y
5 Smith	N	N	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	Y	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	N
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	N	N	Y
3 Farnsley	N	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 6 through 8.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 10, 12, 13.)

	6	7	8
7 Perkins	N	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y
6 Watts	N	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	N	N	Y
1 Hebert	N	X	✓
8 Long	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison	N	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson	N	N	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	N	N	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	N	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	N	N	Y
7 Friedel	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz	N	X	✓
2 Long	N	N	Y
5 Machen	N	N	Y
AL Sickles	N	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	Y
1 Morton	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	N	N	Y
11 Burke	N	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	N	Y
7 Macdonald	N	N	N
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	N	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	?	X	✓
5 Morse	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	N	N	Y
19 Farnum	N	N	Y
7 Mackie	N	N	Y
12 O'Hara	N	N	Y
3 Todd	N	N	Y
2 Vivian	N	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	✓
10 Cederberg	?	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	Y	?	?
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	N	N	Y
13 Diggs	N	N	Y
16 Dingell	N	N	Y
15 Ford	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths	N	N	Y
14 Nedzi	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	X	N	Y
5 Fraser	N	N	Y
4 Karth	N	N	Y
6 Olson	N	N	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	‡	‡	-
5 Colmer	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y
3 Williams	?	?	?
4 Walker	Y	✓	X
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	N	N	Y
6 Hull	N	N	Y
9 Hungate	N	?	✓
8 Ichord	N	-	‡
10 Jones	N	N	Y
1 Karsten	N	N	Y
4 Randall	N	N	Y
3 Sullivan	N	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	✓	X
7 Hall	Y	Y	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	N	Y	N
2 Battin	?	✓	X
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	N	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	N
3 Martin	Y	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	✓	✓	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	N	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	N	N	Y
13 Gallagher	N	N	Y
9 Helstoski	N	N	Y
3 Howard	N	N	Y
8 Joelson	N	N	Y
12 Krebs	N	N	Y
11 Minish	N	N	Y
2 McGrath	N	N	Y
15 Patten	N	N	Y
10 Rodino	N	N	Y
4 Thompson	N	N	Y
1 Cahill	✓	N	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	N	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	N	N	Y
41 Dulski	N	N	Y
34 Hanley	N	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	N	Y
29 O'Brien	N	-	✓
25 Ottinger	N	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	N	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	N	N	Y
3 Wolff	N	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	N	Y
38 Goodell	Y	‡	‡
2 Grover	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	N	Y
30 King	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	N	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	N
New York City			
7 Addabbo	N	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	N	N	Y
10 Celler	N	N	Y
9 Delaney	N	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	X	✓
12 Kelly	N	N	Y
11 Keogh	N	N	Y
13 Multer	N	N	Y
16 Murphy	X	N	Y
18 Powell	N	N	Y
14 Rooney	N	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	N	Y
6 Halpern	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	N	N	Y
4 Cooley	N	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y
6 Kornegay	N	N	Y
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y
5 Scott	N	-	‡
11 Taylor	N	N	Y
10 Whitener	N	N	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	N	N	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	N	N	Y
20 Feighan	N	N	Y
1 Gilligan	N	N	Y
18 Hays	N	-	‡
19 Kirwan	N	N	Y
3 Love	N	N	Y
10 Moeller	N	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	N	N	Y
21 Vanik	N	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	-	‡
8 Betts	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	‡	✓	X
12 Devine	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	N	N	Y
2 Edmondson	N	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	N	N	Y
4 Steed	N	N	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N
OREGON			
4 Duncan	N	N	Y
3 Green	N	N	Y
2 Ullman	N	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	N	N	Y
19 Craley	N	N	Y
21 Dent	N	N	Y
11 Flood	N	N	Y
20 Holland	N	-	‡
14 Moorhead	N	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	N	Y
6 Rhodes	N	N	Y
15 Rooney	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	N	N	Y
18 Corbett	✓	X	✓
8 Curtin	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	-	‡
13 Schweiker	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	N	N	Y
3 Byrne	N	N	Y
5 Green	N	N	Y
2 Nix	N	N	Y
4 Toll	X	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	N	N	Y
1 St. Germain	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y
6 McMillan	N	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	N	Y
2 Vacancy			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	Y	Y	N
1 Reifel	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	N	N	Y
8 Everett	N	N	Y
4 Evins	X	X	✓
5 Fulton	N	N	Y
9 Grider	N	N	Y
7 Murray	N	N	Y
3 Brock	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	N	N	Y
2 Brooks	X	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	N	N	Y
22 Casey	N	N	Y
15 De la Garza	N	N	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	?	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	N	Y
1 Patman	N	N	Y
10 Pickle	N	N	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y
AL Pool	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y
18 Rogers	N	N	Y
6 Teague	N	N	Y
8 Thomas	N	N	Y
9 Thompson	N	N	Y
16 White	N	N	Y
12 Wright	N	N	Y
14 Young	N	N	Y
UTAH			
2 King	N	N	Y
1 Burton	✓	✓	X
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	-	-	‡
9 Jennings	N	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	N	N	Y
5 Tuck	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	N	N	Y
5 Foley	N	N	Y
3 Hansen	N	N	Y
6 Hicks	N	N	Y
2 Meeds	N	N	Y
4 May	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly	✓	X	✓
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	N	N	Y
5 Kee	N	N	Y
3 Slack	N	N	Y
2 Staggers	N	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	N	N	Y
6 Race	N	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	N	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	-	‡
7 Laird	✓	✓	X
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	?	?
9 Davis	Y	‡	-
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 9 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 16, 19, 20.)

House Votes $40 Million Authorization for Arms Control Agency, Approves $750 Million for Inter-American Development Bank Fund

9. HR 2998. Passage of the bill to authorize $40 million in appropriations for fiscal years 1966-68 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Passed 302-63: R 80-35; D 222-28 (ND 165-1; SD 57-27), Feb. 17, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 497; for later vote, see RC 36.)

10. HR 45. Amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act of 1959 to authorize a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations. Fino (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to reduce the authorization to $725 million. Rejected 142-237: R 109-9; D 33-228 (ND 5-166; SD 28-62), Feb. 18, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 492)

11. HR 45. Passage of the bill to amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act of 1959 to authorize a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations ($250 million per year in fiscal 1965, 1966 and 1967). Passed 288-93: R 61-59; D 227-34 (ND 166-4; SD 61-30), Feb. 18, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	9	10	11
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	N	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	Y	N
7 Martin	N	Y	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	✓	N	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	‡	X	‡
1 Rhodes	X	✓	✓
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	N	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	N	N
2 Mills	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	‡	X	‡
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	✓	X	‡
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	✓	X	‡
38 Tunney	‡	X	‡
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	-	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	N
10 Gubser	-	-	‡
6 Mailliard	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	X	Y	N
36 Wilson	N	Y	N
11 Younger	N	Y	N

	9	10	11
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	✓	X	‡
25 Cameron	‡	N	Y
22 Corman	‡	X	‡
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y
17 King	✓	X	✓
26 Roosevelt	✓	X	✓
30 Roybal	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	?	X	?
28 Bell	‡	?	‡
23 Clawson	X	✓	X
32 Hosmer	X	✓	X
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N
27 Reinecke	X	✓	X
20 Smith	N	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	✓	X	✓
3 Evans	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	✓	N	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	-	‡
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	Y	Y
12 Cramer	N	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	Y	N

	9	10	11
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	Y
1 Hagan	?	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	?	✓	X
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y
8 Tuten	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	N	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	✓	X	‡
2 Hansen	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	X	‡	‡
20 Findley	N	Y	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	Y	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	N
22 Springer	‡	‡	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	?	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	9	10	11
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	-	✓	X
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	N	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	?	?	?
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 9 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 16, 19, 20.)

	9	10	11
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	Y	Y	N
8 Long	X	✓	X
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	N
7 Thompson	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	✓	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	?	Y
1 Morton	✓	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	✓	X	✓
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	✓	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	X	✓	X
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	?	?	?
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	X	‡
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	‡	‡
2 Nelsen	Y	✓	‡
1 Quie	Y	✓	✓
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N
5 Colmer	X	?	?
2 Whitten	N	Y	N
3 Williams	N	Y	N
4 Walker	X	✓	X
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	‡	-	‡
6 Hull	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	N	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	N	Y	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	X	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	N
3 Martin	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	X	✓	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	✓	N	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	✓	X	✓
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y
30 King	X	✓	X
31 McEwen	Y	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	X	✓
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	N	Y
11 Keogh	Y	N	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	Y	N	N
4 Cooley	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	?	N	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	N	N
5 Scott	N	N	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	Y	N	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	N
8 Jonas	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	N
8 Betts	-	‡	-
22 Bolton	X	✓	✓
16 Bow	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	N	Y	N
12 Devine	N	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	N
6 Johnson	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	N	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	N
OREGON			
4 Duncan	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	-	‡
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	✓	X	‡
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	✓	✓
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	‡	N	Y
4 Toll	✓	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	X	✓	?
1 Rivers	-	Y	Y
2 Vacancy			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	Y	Y	N
1 Reifel	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	Y	N	Y
3 Brock	N	Y	N
2 Duncan	N	Y	N
1 Quillen	X	✓	X
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	?	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	N
5 Cabell	?	X	?
22 Casey	N	N	Y
15 De la Garza	‡	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	✓	N
20 Gonzalez	‡	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	N	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	N
18 Rogers	N	N	N
6 Teague	N	N	N
8 Thomas	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson	Y	?	?
16 White	N	N	Y
12 Wright	‡	N	Y
14 Young	Y	N	Y
UTAH			
2 King	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	X	✓	‡
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	?	?	?
1 Downing	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	‡	N	Y
9 Jennings	Y	N	N
7 Marsh	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	Y
8 Smith	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck	-	Y	N
10 Broyhill	‡	Y	N
6 Poff	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	?	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	‡	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	?	N	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	?	?	?
6 Race	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	N	N	-

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 12 through 15.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 23, 24, 28, 29.)

House Rejects Holding Hearings on HUAC Funds, Approves $370,000; Sends Appalachia Bill to President After Defeating GOP Substitute

12. H Res 188. Authorize $370,000 for investigation expenses of the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1965. Edwards (D Calif.) motion to recommit the resolution to the Committee on House Administration with instructions that it hold open hearings on the justification for the funds. Rejected 58-333: R 1-126; D 57-207 (ND 56-113; SD 1-94), Feb. 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1517; for later vote, see RC 38.)

13. H Res 188. Passage of the resolution. Passed 360-29; R 125-0; D 235-29 (ND 140-29; SD 95-0), Feb. 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

14. S 3. Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, authorizing a total of $1,092,400,000 for the development of the economically depressed 11-state Appalachian region. Cramer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Public Works Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment to delete the provisions and substitute the text of HR 4466 (a Republican-sponsored alternative to S 3) which authorized $995 million for a two-year economic development program for all depressed areas in the United States. Rejected 100-323; R 92-44; D 8-279 (ND 2-185; SD 6-94), March 3, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 788)

15. S 3. Passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, authorizing $840 million for construction of 3,350 miles of roads in the 11-state Appalachian region and $252.4 million for the period ending June 30, 1967, for construction of health facilities, vocational schools, housing and sewage works; land improvement; reclamation of mining areas; development of timber and water resources; and to supplement federal grant-in-aid programs. Passed 257-165: R 25-109; D 232-56 (ND 173-15; SD 59-41), March 3, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	12	13	14	15
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones	N	Y	N	Y
5 Selden	N	Y	N	N
4 Andrews	N	Y	N	N
6 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	N	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	N	Y	N	N
4 Harris	N	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	Y	N	N	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hagen	-	‡	N	Y
34 Hanna	-	‡	-	✓
2 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	N	Y
15 McFall	N	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	?	?	N	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	N
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	‡	Y	N
6 Mailliard	-	‡	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	N	Y	N	N
36 Wilson	N	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	N	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	Y	N	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Corman	N	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	X	‡	N	Y
17 King	X	✓	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	X	✓
30 Roybal	Y	N	N	Y
31 Wilson	-	‡	N	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	N	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	N	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	N	Y	-	✓
1 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	N	Y	N	N
3 Giaimo	N	Y	N	N
6 Grabowski	N	Y	N	N
4 Irwin	N	Y	N	N
5 Monagan	N	Y	N	N
2 St. Onge	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	N	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	N	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	Y	N	N
10 Gibbons	N	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	N	Y	N	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	N	N
3 Pepper	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	N	N
1 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y
12 Cramer	N	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	-	‡	Y	N
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	N	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	N	Y
1 Hagan	N	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	N	Y
4 Mackay	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	N	N
10 Stephens	N	Y	N	Y
8 Tuten	N	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	N	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	N	N
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				
1 White	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	N	Y	N	Y
24 Price	N	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	N	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	N	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	N	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	N	Y	Y	N
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	N	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	N	Y	N	N
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	?	?	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	N	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	12	13	14	15
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	N	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	-	X
11 Jacobs	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	N	N
4 Adair	N	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	N	Y	N	N
2 Halleck	?	?	Y	N
10 Harvey	N	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	N	Y	N	N
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	N	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	N	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N	N
KANSAS				
1 Dole	N	Y	N	N
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	✓	X
4 Shriver	N	Y	N	N
2 Mize	N	Y	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	N	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	?	?	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 12 through 15.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 23, 24, 28, 29.)

	12	13	14	15
7 Perkins	N	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	N	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	-	✓	N	Y
1 Hebert	N	Y	N	N
8 Long	N	Y	N	N
6 Morrison	N	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson	N	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	N	N
3 Willis	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	N	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	X	Y	N	Y
2 Long	N	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	N	Y	N	Y
1 Morton	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	N	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	X	?	N	N
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	N
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	X
10 Martin	?	?	Y	N
5 Morse	‡	‡	Y	N
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	N	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	N	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N	N
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	?	X
8 Harvey	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	Y	N	-	Y
13 Diggs	Y	N	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	N	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	N	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	N	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N
3 Williams	N	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	N	N
9 Hungate	N	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	N	N
10 Jones	-	‡	N	N
1 Karsten	-	‡	N	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	N	N
3 Sullivan	?	?	N	Y

	12	13	14	15
2 Curtis	N	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	-	‡	N	N
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	N	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	N
3 Martin	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA				
AL Baring	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY	N	Y	Y	N
14 Daniels	N	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	N	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	N	Y	Y	N
6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	?	‡	✓	X
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	N	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	Y	N	N	Y
41 Dulski	N	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	N	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	-	‡	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	N	Y
1 Pike	N	Y	N	N
28 Resnick	Y	N	N	Y
35 Stratton	N	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	N
38 Goodell	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	N
30 King	N	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	N	Y	Y	N
32 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	N
26 Reid	‡	‡	Y	Y
33 Robison	N	Y	Y	N
40 Smith	?	?	Y	?
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	N
New York City				
7 Addabbo	N	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	N	Y
15 Carey	N	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	?	?	N	Y
9 Delaney	N	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	N	Y
12 Kelly	-	‡	N	Y
11 Keogh	X	✓	N	Y
13 Multer	✓	X	N	Y
16 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	?	?	N	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	N	Y
24 Fino	N	Y	N	Y
6 Halpern	N	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	N	Y	N	Y
4 Cooley	N	Y	N	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	N	Y
6 Kornegay	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	N	N

	12	13	14	15
5 Scott	N	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	N	Y	N	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	N	Y
9 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	N	‡	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	N	N	Y
20 Feighan	N	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	-	‡	N	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y	N	Y
3 Love	N	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	N	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	N	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	N	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	N	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	N	Y	Y	N
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	-	‡	Y	N
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	N	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	N	N
6 Harsha	N	Y	N	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	N	Y	N	N
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	N	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	N	N
6 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	N	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	?	?	Y	N
OREGON				
4 Duncan	Y	N	N	Y
3 Green	✓	X	N	N
2 Ullman	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	N	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	N	N	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	✓	X	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	N	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	N	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	‡	N	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	N	N
27 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y
16 Kunkel	N	Y	X	✓
10 McDade	N	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	-	‡	N	Y
13 Schweiker	N	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	N	Y
12 Whalley	N	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	✓	‡	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	✓	-	N	Y
4 Toll	✓	‡	-	✓
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	N	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	N	Y

	12	13	14	15
1 Rivers	N	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy				
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	N	Y	N	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	N	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	?	?	N	Y
4 Evins	N	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	X	‡	N	Y
9 Grider	N	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	N	Y
3 Brock	N	Y	N	N
2 Duncan	N	Y	N	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	N	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	N
5 Cabell	N	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	N	Y	N	N
15 De la Garza	N	Y	N	N
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	N
1 Patman	N	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N	N
AL Pool	N	Y	Y	N
13 Purcell	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	N
18 Rogers	N	Y	N	N
6 Teague	N	Y	N	N
8 Thomas	N	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson	?	?	N	Y
16 White	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	N	Y
14 Young	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	-	‡	Y	N
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	N	Y	N	N
1 Downing	N	Y	N	N
2 Hardy	N	Y	N	N
9 Jennings	N	Y	N	Y
7 Marsh	N	Y	N	N
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	N
8 Smith	N	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	N	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	N	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	Y
6 Race	N	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	Y	N	N
9 Davis	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 16 through 20.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 31, 33, 35, 38, 39.)

House Approves Drug Control, Congressional Districting Bills; Rejects Arts Council Authorization Bill, Supreme Court Pay Raise

16. HR 2. Passage of a bill to expand federal controls over distribution, possession and manufacture of barbiturates, amphetamines and other drugs affecting the central nervous system. Passed 402-0: R 131-0; D 271-0 (ND 175-0; SD 96-0), March 10, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 352)

17. HR 4714. Amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 to provide that the $150,000 appropriations authorization for the National Council on the Arts -- provided in the Act -- be on an annual basis. Thompson (D N.J.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (two-thirds majority vote required). Rejected 217-113: R 47-68; D 170-45 (ND 126-3; SD 44-42), March 15, 1965 (220 "yeas" were necessary for passage). A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 621; for passage, see RC 44.)

18. HR 5505. Establish standards for Congressional districts. Mathias (R Md.) amendment authorizing a state to elect its Members at large if it had not complied with the redistricting requirements of the bill and allowing a state that had never before districted (New Mexico and Hawaii) to continue to elect its Members at large. Rejected 147-255: R 47-85; D 100-170 (ND 32-145; SD 68-25), March 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 603)

19. H Res 276. Open rule (permitting amendments and one hour of general debate) for floor consideration of HR 5374 (below), increasing the pay of Supreme Court Justices by $3,000. Adopted 202-183: R 33-93; D 169-90 (ND 141-27; SD 28-63), March 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the rule. (See story p. 647)

20. HR 5374. Passage of the bill to provide a $3,000-a-year pay increase for the Chief Justice (to $43,000) and the eight Associate Justices (to $42,500) of the Supreme Court, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965. Rejected 178-202: R 23-104; D 155-98 (ND 134-30; SD 21-68), March 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	16	17	18	19	20
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Selden	Y	-	Y	N	N
4 Andrews	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Dickinson	Y	-	Y	X	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	‡	X	X
7 Martin	?	N	Y	N	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Leggett	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Clausen	‡	N	N	N	N
10 Gubser	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Teague	Y	N	N	N	N
35 Utt	‡	N	N	N	N
36 Wilson	Y	?	N	N	N
11 Younger	Y	N	N	N	N

	16	17	18	19	20
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	‡	Y	N	Y	‡
25 Cameron	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
30 Roybal	Y	‡	-	‡	‡
31 Wilson	Y	‡	N	Y	N
28 Bell	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Clawson	‡	N	N	N	N
32 Hosmer	Y	-	N	N	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	N	N	N
27 Reinecke	‡	Y	N	N	N
20 Smith	Y	X	N	N	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	?	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	Y	?	N	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	-	Y	X	X
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Pepper	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Sikes	Y	N	Y	N	X
12 Cramer	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Gurney	Y	N	N	N	N

	16	17	18	19	20
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Flynt	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Hagan	Y	N	N	X	X
9 Landrum	Y	?	N	N	N
4 Mackay	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 O'Neal	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Stephens	Y	N	‡	X	X
8 Tuten	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Weltner	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Callaway	Y	N	Y	N	N
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	‡	Y	Y	‡	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	Y	?	N	N	N
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	N	N	N
23 Shipley	Y	?	N	N	N
16 Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Arends	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	N	?	-	N
12 McClory	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	N	N	N	N
22 Springer	Y	N	N	N	N
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	?	?	?
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	✓	✓
6 Ronan	Y	‡	-	‡	‡
8 Rostenkowski	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Collier	‡	N	N	N	N
4 Derwinski	Y	-	N	N	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	16	17	18	19	20
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Bray	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	N	Y	?	N
10 Harvey	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Roudebush	Y	N	Y	N	N
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	Y	?	N	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gross	Y	N	N	N	N
KANSAS					
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	‡	Y	N	N
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Mize	Y	Y	N	X	X
5 Skubitz	Y	N	?	N	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 16 through 20.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 31, 33, 35, 38, 39.)

	16	17	18	19	20
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Carter	Y	Y	N	?	?
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	N	?	N	N
8 Long	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Morrison	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Passman	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Thompson	‡	Y	N	Y	N
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Willis	Y	?	?	?	?
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	?	?	?	✓
7 Friedel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
2 Long	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	‡	N	‡	‡
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	?	N	?	?
7 Macdonald	Y	?	N	Y	✓
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	Y	-	N	Y	‡
3 Philbin	Y	‡	N	‡	‡
6 Bates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	‡	Y	✓	✓
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Martin	?	?	?	✓	✓
5 Morse	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	Y	?	?	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Mackie	Y	‡	N	N	Y
12 O'Hara	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	?	N	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	?	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	N	X
10 Cederberg	Y	N	N	?	?
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Ford	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	N	N	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	Y	‡	-	‡	Y
13 Diggs	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Ford	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	?	N	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Langen	Y	N	N	N	N
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	-	Y	N	N
5 Colmer	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	?	?	X	X
3 Williams	Y	?	Y	N	N
4 Walker	Y	-	-	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	N	N	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Jones	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	N	N

	16	17	18	19	20
2 Curtis	Y	X	N	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	N	N	X	X
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Martin	Y	N	N	N	N
NEVADA					
AL Baring	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	✓	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	‡	✓	?	✓	✓
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	Y	N
34 Hanley	Y	Y	N	?	?
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	‡	N	N	N
38 Goodell	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grover	Y	Y	N	N	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	N	Y	N
30 King	Y	N	N	N	N
31 McEwen	Y	N	N	N	N
32 Pirnie	Y	✓	N	Y	N
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	N	N	Y	N
40 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	N	N	N
New York City					
7 Addabbo	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	‡	N	✓	‡
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	?	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	N	✓	‡
11 Keogh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	?	N	N	N
18 Powell	Y	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	‡	‡	-	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	-	N	N	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	Y	N	Y	N	X
4 Cooley	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Kornegay	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y	N	N

	16	17	18	19	20
5 Scott	‡	Y	Y	N	N
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Whitener	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Broyhill	Y	X	Y	N	N
8 Jonas	Y	N	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	‡	-	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Gilligan	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	‡	N	N	N
19 Kirwan	?	?	?	✓	✓
3 Love	Y	?	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	?	?	?
21 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	‡	Y	N	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
8 Betts	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Bolton	Y	✓	Y	N	N
16 Bow	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Brown	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Clancy	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Harsha	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Belcher	Y	N	N	N	N
OREGON					
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Craley	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
21 Dent	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
20 Holland	‡	✓	Y	Y	✓
14 Moorhead	Y	?	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	?	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Dague	Y	N	Y	N	N
27 Fulton	Y	‡	Y	N	N
23 Johnson	Y	N	N	N	N
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	N	X
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	N	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Watkins	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Whalley	Y	?	N	N	N
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	✓	✓
3 Byrne	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nix	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	-	✓	‡
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	‡	Y	N	✓	✓
1 St. Germain	Y	?	N	?	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	X	X
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 McMillan	Y	?	Y	N	N

	16	17	18	19	20
1 Rivers	‡	Y	Y	X	X
2 Vacancy					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Reifel	Y	Y	N	N	N
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	?	N
5 Fulton	Y	-	-	Y	N
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Brock	‡	N	Y	N	N
2 Duncan	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Quillen	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Brooks	Y	?	?	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Cabell	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Dowdy	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Pool	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	-	Y	Y	‡
4 Roberts	‡	N	Y	N	N
18 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Teague	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Thomas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 White	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	?	‡	‡
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	N	N	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	?	Y	N	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 May	Y	?	?	X	X
1 Pelly	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	?	N	N	N
1 Moore	Y	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	‡	N	N	N
10 O'Konski	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Davis	Y	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	Y	‡	-	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 21 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 42, 43, 45.)

House Approves D.C. Crime Bill After Rejecting Recommittal Motion; Votes Acreage-Poundage Marketing Quotas for Flue-Cured Tobacco

21. HR 5688. Amend the District of Columbia crime laws. Mathias (R Md.) motion to recommit the bill to the House District Committee with instructions to hold public hearings on "criminal legislation" for the District of Columbia. Rejected 166-216: R 20-98; D 146-118 (ND 142-33; SD 4-85), March 22, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 662)

22. HR 5688. Passage of the bill amending the District of Columbia crime laws to nullify the Mallory and Durham rules of evidence, allow investigative arrests, establish robbery as a crime of violence, set mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes and provide new controls over obscene materials. Passed 251-131: R 106-11; D 145-120 (ND 59-117; SD 86-3), March 22, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

23. HR 5721. Passage of a bill to provide acreage-poundage marketing quotas on flue-cured tobacco beginning with the 1965 crop if approved by two-thirds of the growers in a referendum. Passed 206-170: R 11-110; D 195-60 (ND 131-34; SD 64-26), March 23, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 134)

	21	22	23
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	Y	N
8 Jones	?	?	?
5 Selden	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	?	?	N
6 Buchanan	-	‡	N
2 Dickinson	N	Y	-
1 Edwards	N	Y	N
7 Martin	N	Y	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	X	✓	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	N	Y	N
4 Harris	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	N	N
7 Cohelan	Y	N	N
33 Dyal	Y	N	N
9 Edwards	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	‡
15 McFall	Y	N	‡
8 Miller	Y	N	-
3 Moss	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	N
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N
14 Baldwin	N	Y	N
1 Clausen	‡	‡	N
10 Gubser	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	N
13 Teague	N	Y	-
35 Utt	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	-	‡	N
11 Younger	N	Y	N

	21	22	23
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	Y	N	‡
25 Cameron	✓	N	N
22 Corman	Y	N	N
21 Hawkins	Y	N	N
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	✓	X	‡
30 Roybal	✓	X	N
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N
28 Bell	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	Y	N
20 Smith	N	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	?	?	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	?
6 Grabowski	Y	N	‡
4 Irwin	Y	N	-
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	N	Y	N
4 Fascell	N	Y	N
9 Fuqua	N	Y	N
10 Gibbons	X	✓	N
7 Haley	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	N	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	N
3 Pepper	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	N
1 Sikes	N	Y	N
12 Cramer	N	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	Y	-

	21	22	23
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	N	Y	N
6 Flynt	-	‡	N
1 Hagan	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	N	Y	N
4 Mackay	N	Y	N
2 O'Neal	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	N	Y	N
8 Tuten	N	Y	N
5 Weltner	N	Y	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	-
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	-
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	N	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	‡
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	N
17 Arends	‡	‡	N
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N
20 Findley	?	?	N
12 McClory	N	Y	N
18 Michel	N	Y	N
15 Reid	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	-
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	21	22	23
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	‡
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	N
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	N
4 Adair	N	Y	N
7 Bray	N	Y	-
2 Halleck	N	Y	N
10 Harvey	‡	‡	N
6 Roudebush	N	Y	?
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	‡	‡	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	N	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	‡	‡
4 Shriver	N	Y	N
2 Mize	N	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	?	?	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 21 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 42, 43, 45.)

	21	22	23
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	Y
5 Carter	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	X	✓	Y
1 Hebert	N	Y	?
8 Long	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson	N	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	X	✓	Y
3 Willis	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	N	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	N	N
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	✓	✓	‡
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	N
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	N	N
11 Burke	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	N	N
12 Keith	N	Y	N
10 Martin	N	Y	?
5 Morse	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	N
7 Mackie	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	✓	X	?
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg	?	?	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N
5 Ford	X	✓	N
9 Griffin	?	?	N
8 Harvey	N	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	Y	N	?
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	N
15 Ford	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	N	‡
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y
5 Colmer	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y
3 Williams	N	Y	Y
4 Walker	N	Y	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	N	-
6 Hull	N	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	N
7 Hall	N	Y	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	N	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	N
3 Martin	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	N	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	N	‡
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	?	?	?
8 Joelson	Y	N	N
12 Krebs	Y	N	N
11 Minish	Y	N	N
2 McGrath	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	-
1 Cahill	Y	N	N
6 Dwyer	✓	X	N
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	‡	-
7 Widnall	X	✓	?
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	N	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	✓	‡	Y
34 Hanley	?	?	N
39 McCarthy	Y	N	N
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	N
1 Pike	N	Y	N
28 Resnick	Y	N	‡
35 Stratton	X	‡	N
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	-
37 Conable	Y	N	-
38 Goodell	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	N	N
30 King	N	Y	N
31 McEwen	N	Y	N
32 Pirnie	N	Y	N
26 Reid	✓	X	-
33 Robison	N	Y	N
40 Smith	N	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	N
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	N	Y	Y
10 Celler	✓	X	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	N
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	✓	X	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	-	‡	N
6 Halpern	Y	N	N
17 Lindsay	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	?	✓	?
4 Cooley	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	N	Y	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y
5 Scott	N	Y	Y
11 Taylor	N	Y	?
10 Whitener	N	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	N	Y	Y
8 Jonas	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	N	N
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N
1 Gilligan	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	N	Y	?
15 Secrest	N	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	N
14 Ayres	N	Y	N
8 Betts	N	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	N
16 Bow	N	Y	N
7 Brown	N	Y	N
2 Clancy	N	Y	N
12 Devine	N	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	N	N
11 Stanton	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	-	‡	N
6 Johnson	X	✓	‡
4 Steed	N	Y	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	N
OREGON			
4 Duncan	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	N	N
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	N	Y	Y
19 Craley	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	N	N	?
11 Flood	N	Y	Y
20 Holland	X	‡	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	✓	X	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	N	Y	N
8 Curtin	N	Y	-
9 Dague	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	-	‡	N
23 Johnson	N	Y	N
16 Kunkel	N	Y	N
10 McDade	✓	X	N
22 Saylor	N	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	N	Y	N
7 Watkins	N	Y	?
12 Whalley	N	Y	-
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	?
4 Toll	✓	X	?
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	N	N
1 St. Germain	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	N	Y	N
2 Vacancy			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	N	Y	N
8 Everett	X	‡	‡
4 Evins	N	Y	Y
5 Fulton	N	Y	N
9 Grider	Y	N	N
7 Murray	N	Y	Y
3 Brock	N	Y	N
2 Duncan	N	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	N	Y	Y
22 Casey	N	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y
AL Pool	N	Y	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y
18 Rogers	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	X	✓	?
8 Thomas	N	Y	?
9 Thompson	N	Y	Y
16 White	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	?
14 Young	N	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 King	N	Y	N
1 Burton	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y
1 Downing	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings	X	‡	‡
7 Marsh	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	N	Y	‡
5 Foley	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	X	‡	‡
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y	Y
4 May	‡	‡	‡
1 Pelly	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	-	‡	N
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N
7 Laird	‡	‡	-
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	?	?	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 24 through 28.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 51, 52, 53, 57, 58.)

House Passes Administration's Elementary-Secondary Education Bill; Votes Older Americans Act, Bill to Aid Water Resources Planning

24. Albert (D Okla.) motion that the Journal be approved without further actual reading--a move to halt Republican delays in consideration of HR 2362, the education bill (below). Albert motion to consider the previous question, cutting off debate and permitting immediate consideration of his motion to approve the Journal, Adopted 274-119: R 7-116; D 267-3 (ND 183-0; SD 84-3), March 26, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

25. HR 2362. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Goodell (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to substitute for the Title I allocation formula a straight $200 grant for each child from a low-income family. Rejected 149-267: R 89-42; D 60-225 (ND 3-187; SD 57-38), March 26, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 275)

26. HR 2362. Passage of the bill, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, providing: a three-year program of grants to states for allocation to school districts with large numbers of children from low-income families; grants for purchase of books and library materials; funds to improve educational research; and grants to strengthen state departments of education. Passed 263-153: R 35-96; D 228-57 (ND 187-3; SD 41-54), March 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

27. HR 3708. Passage of the bill, the Older Americans Act of 1965, establishing an Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and authorizing a total of $17.5 million in appropriations in fiscal 1966 and 1967 for grants to states and public or private non-profit organizations for developing programs for the aging. Passed 395-1: R 128-1; D 267-0 (ND 179-0; SD 88-0), March 31, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 356)

28. HR 1111. Passage of the bill, the Water Resources Planning Act, establishing a Federal Water Resources Council and authorizing appropriations of $11,550,000 a year for 10 years for federal-state water resources development programs. Passed 384-0: R 130-0; D 254-0 (ND 174-0; SD 80-0), March 31, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 759)

	24	25	26	27	28
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones	?	?	?	?	?
5 Selden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	-	✓	X	Y	Y
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Martin	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y	?	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
1 Clausen	‡	N	N	‡	‡
10 Gubser	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	-	N	N	Y	Y
12 Talcott	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	N	N	Y	Y
36 Wilson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Younger	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
19 Holifield	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
30 Roybal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
28 Bell	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	N	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Smith	-	Y	N	‡	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
7 Haley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Cramer	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Gurney	N	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hagan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Mackay	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	?	N	Y	?	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Arends	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 McClory	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
15 Reid	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	-	‡	-	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	24	25	26	27	28
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Madden	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Harvey	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhause	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
3 Gross	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Dole	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 24 through 28.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 51, 52, 53, 57, 58.)

	24	25	26	27	28
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Carter	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	?	Y	N	?	?
8 Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson	N	Y	N	?	?
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	?	?	✓	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
2 Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Morton	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Martin	?	N	Y	Y	?
5 Morse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	N	Y	?	?
2 Vivian	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Harvey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	-	✓	X	‡	‡
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Colmer	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Walker	N	Y	N	?	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	?	?	✓	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	N	Y	‡
7 Hall	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	-	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	-	‡	X	Y	Y
7 Widnall	?	?	?	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	N	Y	N	Y	Y
38 Goodell	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grover	N	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 King	N	N	N	Y	Y
31 McEwen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	N	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	N	Y	‡	‡
33 Robison	N	Y	N	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Celler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lennon	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Whitener	?	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jonas	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	N	Y	?	?
10 Moeller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	‡	✓	X	‡	‡
8 Betts	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Clancy	N	N	N	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Harsha	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Mosher	-	‡	X	Y	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON					
4 Duncan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	N	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
20 Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	-	‡	-	‡	Y
27 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	N	N	Y	?	?
12 Whalley	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Toll	?	X	✓	?	?
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	‡	Y	N	Y	‡
1 Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Vacancy					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Reifel	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	‡	X	✓	‡	‡
4 Evins	Y	X	✓	‡	‡
5 Fulton	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
9 Grider	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Brock	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	‡	Y	N	‡	‡
15 De la Garza	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	Y	N	Y	?
13 Purcell	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
4 Roberts	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Thompson	‡	-	-	Y	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	?	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 May	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Pelly	?	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
6 Race	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N	‡	Y
7 Laird	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	Y	N	Y	Y	?

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 29 through 33.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 60, 62, 63, 64, 66.)

House Approves Treasury- Post Office, Supplemental Appropriations; Authorizes Saigon Chancery; Passes Manpower, Obscene Mail Bills

29. HR 4257. Passage of the bill extending the Manpower Development and Training Act for two years through June 30, 1968, with full federal financing of training programs through June 30, 1966, expanding the Act's coverage and transferring Area Redevelopment Act training programs to the MDTA program. Passed 395-0: R 131-0; D 264-0 (ND 178-0; SD 86-0), April 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 810)

30. HR 980. Passage of the bill permitting any person who received mail which he considered "obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy or vile" to take action, through the U.S. Postal Service, to prevent the sender from mailing more unsolicited similar material to him or his children. Morrison (D La.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (two-thirds majority required). Passed 360-21: R 123-2; D 237-19 (ND 147-19; SD 90-0), April 5, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 666)

31. HR 7064. Passage of the bill to authorize appropriations of $1 million for construction of a new building to replace the existing U.S. chancery in Saigon, South Viet Nam. Passed 378-0: R 124-0; D 254-0 (ND 164-0; SD 90-0), April 5, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 449)

32. HR 7060. Passage of the bill appropriating $6,604,404,000 in fiscal 1966 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President and four independent agencies. Passed 347-7: R 114-7; D 233-0 (ND 156-0; SD 77-0), April 5, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 213)

33. HR 7091. Passage of the bill, the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1965, appropriating $2,118,333,083, including $1,493,037,395 in direct appropriations for various programs, $606,880,688 for pay increases voted in 1964, $16 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and $2,415,000 in other indefinite appropriations. Passed 248-62: R 85-49; D 163-13 (ND 81-2; SD 82-11), April 6, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 227)

	29	30	31	32	33
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	?	?	?	?	?
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	?	?	?	N
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Edwards	Y	‡	‡	‡	N
7 Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	-	‡	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	‡	-	‡	‡	‡
30 Roybal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
3 Evans	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Irwin	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	‡	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Mackay	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Stephens	‡	Y	Y	‡	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	‡	‡	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	?	N
12 McClory	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Michel	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	?	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	?	?	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
9 Yates	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	‡	-
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	29	30	31	32	33
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	‡	‡	‡	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS					
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 29 through 33.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 60, 62, 63, 64, 66.)

	29	30	31	32	33
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Hebert	?	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	?	?
5 Passman	Y	‡	-	‡	Y
7 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	?	?	?	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	Y	?	?	Y	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	‡	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	‡	Y	Y	N	N
7 Hall	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	Y	?	‡	‡	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
3 Wolff	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	Y	Y	‡	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	‡	‡	Y	N
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City					
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Celler	Y	?	?	?	?
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
11 Keogh	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
7 Lennon	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley	‡	?	‡	‡	‡
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	‡	Y	‡	Y
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Toll	?	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	?	?	?	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
5 Gettys	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
1 Rivers	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Vacancy					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quillen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	?	?	?	?
8 Thomas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	?	?	?	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	‡	‡	‡	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	?	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 34 through 35.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 70, 71.)

House Passes Administration-Backed Medicare Bill, 313-115; Rejects GOP Recommittal Motion Providing for Voluntary Health Care Plan

34. HR 6675. Provide a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged financed mainly by a payroll tax, a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants, increases in Social Security cash benefits and expansion of the Kerr-Mills program, child health-care program and other federal-state public assistance programs. Byrnes (R Wis.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back with the provisions of a substitute bill, HR 7057, which would provide a voluntary, comprehensive health insurance program for the aged financed by general revenue and contributions from participants. Rejected 191-236: R 128-10; D 63-226 (ND 3-188; SD 60-38), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 236)

35. HR 6675. Passage of the bill to: provide a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged, financed mainly by a payroll tax; a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants; increases in Social Security cash benefits; and expansion of the Kerr-Mills program, child health-care program and other federal-state public assistance programs. Passed 313-115: R 65-73; D 248-42 (ND 189-2; SD 59-40), April 8, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For final vote, see RC 97)

	34	35
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews	Y	N
8 Jones	X	?
5 Selden	Y	N
4 Andrews	Y	N
6 Buchanan	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	N
7 Martin	Y	N
ALASKA		
AL Rivers	N	Y
ARIZONA		
3 Senner	N	Y
2 Udall	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N
ARKANSAS		
1 Gathings	Y	N
4 Harris	N	Y
2 Mills	N	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y
CALIFORNIA		
5 Burton	N	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y
33 Dyal	N	Y
9 Edwards	N	Y
18 Hagen	N	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y
4 Leggett	N	Y
15 McFall	N	Y
8 Miller	N	Y
3 Moss	N	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y
38 Tunney	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y
14 Baldwin	-	‡
1 Clausen	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	✓	?
12 Talcott	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	N
11 Younger	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.		
29 Brown	N	Y
25 Cameron	N	Y
22 Corman	N	Y
21 Hawkins	N	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y
17 King	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	Y
30 Roybal	N	Y
31 Wilson	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	N
23 Clawson	Y	N
32 Hosmer	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall	N	Y
3 Evans	N	Y
2 McVicker	N	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y
CONNECTICUT		
1 Daddario	N	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y
6 Grabowski	N	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y
2 St. Onge	N	Y
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell	N	Y
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett	Y	N
4 Fascell	N	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	N
10 Gibbons	N	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y
3 Pepper	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	Y
GEORGIA		
7 Davis	Y	N
6 Flynt	Y	N
1 Hagan	Y	N
9 Landrum	N	Y
4 Mackay	N	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	N
10 Stephens	Y	N
8 Tuten	Y	Y
5 Weltner	N	Y
3 Callaway	Y	N
HAWAII		
AL Matsunaga	N	Y
AL Mink	N	Y
IDAHO		
1 White	N	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N
ILLINOIS		
21 Gray	N	Y
24 Price	N	Y
19 Schisler	N	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	N
12 McClory	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.		
7 Annunzio	N	Y
1 Dawson	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y
6 Ronan	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y
9 Yates	N	Y
10 Collier	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	34	35
INDIANA		
3 Brademas	N	Y
8 Denton	N	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y
1 Madden	N	Y
5 Roush	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	N
10 Harvey	Y	N
6 Roudebush	Y	N
IOWA		
4 Bandstra	N	Y
2 Culver	N	Y
6 Greigg	N	Y
7 Hansen	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y
5 Smith	N	Y
3 Gross	Y	N
KANSAS		
1 Dole	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	N
4 Shriver	Y	N
2 Mize	Y	N
5 Skubitz	Y	N
KENTUCKY		
4 Chelf	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 34 through 35.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 70, 71.)

	34	35
7 Perkins	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	N
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs	N	Y
1 Hebert	Y	N
8 Long	Y	N
6 Morrison	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	N
7 Thompson	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	N
3 Willis	N	Y
MAINE		
2 Hathaway	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y
MARYLAND		
4 Fallon	N	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y
2 Long	N	Y
5 Machen	N	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y
1 Morton	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS		
2 Boland	N	Y
11 Burke	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y
7 Macdonald	N	Y
9 McCormack		
8 O'Neill	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y
12 Keith	N	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y
MICHIGAN		
11 Clevenger	N	Y
19 Farnum	N	Y
7 Mackie	N	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y
3 Todd	N	Y
2 Vivian	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N
9 Griffin	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.		
1 Conyers	N	Y
13 Diggs	N	Y
16 Dingell	N	Y
15 Ford	N	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y
14 Nedzi	N	Y
MINNESOTA		
8 Blatnik	N	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y
4 Karth	N	Y
6 Olson	N	Y
7 Langen	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	N
2 Nelsen	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy	Y	N
5 Colmer	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	N
3 Williams	Y	N
4 Walker	Y	N
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y
9 Hungate	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y
10 Jones	N	N
1 Karsten	N	Y
4 Randall	N	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N
7 Hall	Y	N
MONTANA		
1 Olsen	N	Y
2 Battin	Y	N
NEBRASKA		
1 Callan	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N
NEVADA		
AL Baring	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1 Huot	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
14 Daniels	N	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y
3 Howard	N	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y
12 Krebs	N	Y
11 Minish	N	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y
15 Patten	N	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO		
AL Morris	N	Y
AL Walker	N	Y
NEW YORK		
27 Dow	N	Y
41 Dulski	N	Y
34 Hanley	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y
29 O'Brien	N	Y
25 Ottinger	N	Y
1 Pike	N	Y
28 Resnick	N	Y
35 Stratton	N	Y
5 Tenzer	N	Y
3 Wolff	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y
36 Horton	N	Y
30 King	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	N	Y
26 Reid	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y
New York City		
7 Addabbo	N	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y
15 Carey	N	Y
10 Celler	N	Y
9 Delaney	N	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y
12 Kelly	N	Y
11 Keogh	N	Y
13 Multer	N	Y
16 Murphy	N	Y
18 Powell	N	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y
24 Fino	N	Y
6 Halpern	N	Y
17 Lindsay	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
1 Bonner	Y	Y
4 Cooley	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	N
5 Scott	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y
8 Jonas	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA		
2 Redlin	N	Y
1 Andrews	Y	N
OHIO		
9 Ashley	X	?
20 Feighan	N	Y
1 Gilligan	N	Y
18 Hays	N	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y
3 Love	N	Y
10 Moeller	N	Y
15 Secrest	N	Y
AL Sweeney	N	Y
21 Vanik	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N
14 Ayres	N	Y
8 Betts	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	N
2 Clancy	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert	N	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N
6 Johnson	N	Y
4 Steed	N	N
1 Belcher	Y	N
OREGON		
4 Duncan	N	Y
3 Green	N	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
25 Clark	N	Y
19 Craley	N	Y
21 Dent	N	Y
11 Flood	N	Y
20 Holland	N	Y
14 Moorhead	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y
6 Rhodes	N	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	N	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y
Philadelphia City		
1 Barrett	N	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y
5 Green	N	Y
2 Nix	N	Y
4 Toll	-	?
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty	N	Y
1 St. Germain	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	N
2 Vacancy		
SOUTH DAKOTA		
2 Berry	Y	N
1 Reifel	Y	Y
TENNESSEE		
6 Anderson	N	Y
8 Everett	N	Y
4 Evins	N	Y
5 Fulton	N	Y
9 Grider	N	Y
7 Murray	N	Y
3 Brock	Y	N
2 Duncan	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	N
TEXAS		
3 Beckworth	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N
5 Cabell	N	N
22 Casey	Y	N
15 De la Garza	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	N
1 Patman	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N
11 Poage	N	N
AL Pool	Y	N
13 Purcell	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y
18 Rogers	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	N
8 Thomas	N	Y
9 Thompson	N	Y
16 White	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y
14 Young	N	Y
UTAH		
2 King	N	Y
1 Burton	Y	N
VERMONT		
AL Stafford	Y	Y
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	N
2 Hardy	?	Y
9 Jennings	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N
3 Satterfield	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	N
5 Tuck	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	N
WASHINGTON		
7 Adams	N	Y
5 Foley	N	Y
3 Hansen	N	Y
6 Hicks	N	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y
4 May	Y	N
1 Pelly	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
4 Hechler	N	Y
5 Kee	N	Y
3 Slack	N	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y
6 Race	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	N
9 Davis	Y	N
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 36 through 38.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 72, 74, 76.)

House Approves Presidential Continuity Proposal; Authorizes Funds For HUAC Investigation of KKK; Votes Conference Report on ACDA

36. HR 2998. Adoption of the conference report authorizing appropriations of $30 million during fiscal 1966-68 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Adopted: 316-65: R 86-38; D 230-27 (ND 173-1; SD 57-26), April 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 497)

37. H J Res 1. Passage of the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties, and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President. Passed 368-29: R 122-8; D 246-21 (ND 172-6; SD 74-15), April 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 573)

38. H Res 310. Adoption of the resolution authorizing expenditure of $50,000 by the House Un-American Activities Committee for an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. Adopted 313-43: R 108-3; D 205-40 (ND 127-35; SD 78-5), April 14, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1517)

	36	37	38
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	N	Y
8 Jones	?	?	?
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	X	Y	Y
6 Buchanon	N	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y
7 Martin	N	N	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	N	Y	‡
4 Harris	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	Y	N
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	N
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	-	‡	‡
1 Clausen	X	Y	Y
10 Gubser	‡	‡	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	Y	Y
36 Wilson	X	Y	‡
11 Younger	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	Y	Y	N
25 Cameron	Y	Y	N
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y
17 King	✓	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	✓	‡	-
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	X	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	‡	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	N	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	‡
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	Y	Y
12 Cramer	N	Y	Y
11 Gurney	N	Y	?
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	Y
1 Hagan	?	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	Y	Y
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	X	‡	‡
3 Callaway	N	N	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	N
IDAHO			
1 White	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	?	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	?	?
16 Anderson	✓	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	Y	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	‡
18 Michel	X	‡	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	?	?	?
5 Kluczynski	?	?	?
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	✓	-	‡
9 Yates	‡	‡	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	‡
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	36	37	38
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	Y	‡
8 Denton	Y	Y	?
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	‡
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	?
5 Roush	Y	Y	‡
4 Adair	Y	Y	?
7 Bray	N	Y	‡
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	‡	‡	‡
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	‡	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y
KANSAS			
1 Dole	N	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 36 through 38.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 72, 74, 76.)

	36	37	38
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	?
5 Carter	Y	Y	?
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	?	?
8 Long	N	Y	?
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	X	N	?
7 Thompson	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	‡
1 Tupper	Y	Y	?
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	N
6 Mathias	Y	N	Y
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	?
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	‡
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	✓	?	?
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	?	?	?
7 Mackie	Y	Y	N
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	N
2 Vivian	Y	Y	N
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	?	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co			
1 Conyers	Y	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	‡	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	?	?
4 Karth	Y	Y	‡
6 Olson	Y	Y	‡
7 Langen	Y	Y	?
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	‡
2 Nelsen	Y	‡	‡
1 Quie	Y	Y	‡
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y
5 Colmer	X	?	?
2 Whitten	N	N	N
3 Williams	N	N	?
4 Walker	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
7 Hall	N	Y	Y
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	‡
3 Martin	N	Y	?
NEVADA			
AL Baring	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	‡	‡	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	-
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	Y	N
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	N
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	‡	Y	N
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	‡
30 King	N	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	✓	‡	‡
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	‡	‡
10 Celler	Y	Y	?
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	?	Y	N
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N
20 Ryan	Y	Y	N
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	‡	‡	‡
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	?	N	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	N
5 Scott	X	‡	‡
11 Taylor	Y	Y	?
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	N	Y	?
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	Y	Y	‡
1 Andrews	Y	?	?
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	Y	-
20 Feighan	Y	Y	?
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	‡
18 Hays	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	?	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	?
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	‡
21 Vanik	Y	Y	?
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	‡
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	Y	?
7 Brown	Y	N	Y
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y
6 Harsha	N	Y	?
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	‡
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	-	Y	Y
1 Belcher	?	?	?
OREGON			
4 Duncan	Y	Y	N
3 Green	Y	Y	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	‡	Y	?
14 Moorhead	?	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	?
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	‡	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	‡	‡	?
4 Toll	✓	?	?
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	X	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	N	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	Y	Y
2 Vacancy			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y
1 Reifel	✓	Y	‡
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	✓	‡	?
5 Fulton	✓	‡	‡
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	X	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	X	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	N
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	?
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	N	Y	Y
13 Purcell	‡	‡	‡
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	N	Y
6 Teague	N	N	Y
8 Thomas	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson	‡	Y	Y
16 White	N	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	?
UTAH			
2 King	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	✓	‡	Y
7 Marsh	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	?	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N
6 Race	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N
1 Stalbaum	✓	‡	‡
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 39 through 41.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 78, 79, 82.)

House Authorizes Increased Contribution to IMF by United States; Passes Water Pollution Bill Without Federal-Standards Provision

39. HR 6497. Authorize the United States to increase its subscription to the International Monetary Fund by $1,035,000,000, to a total of $5,160,000,000. Collier (R Ill.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 113-275: R 97-34; D 16-241 (ND 3-168; SD 13-73), April 27, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 486)

40. HR 6497. Passage of the bill to authorize the United States to increase its subscription to the International Monetary Fund by $1,035,000,000, to a total of $5,160,000,000. Passed 301-88: R 74-58; D 227-30 (ND 166-4; SD 61-26), April 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

41. S 4. Passage of the bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize $20 million annually during fiscal 1966-69 for grants to states and municipalities to demonstrate improved methods of controlling water pollution from storm and sanitary sewers, to provide other means of increased federal participation in preventing, controlling and abating pollution of interstate and navigable waters, and to require that a state, in order to receive federal grants for water pollution control activities, file a letter with the Federal Government stating that it intends to establish by June 30, 1967, water quality "criteria" applicable to interstate waters and portions thereof within its boundaries. Passed 396-0: R 135-0; D 261-0 (ND 171-0; SD 90-0), April 28, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 743)

	39	40	41
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	N	Y
8 Jones	?	?	‡
5 Selden	N	N	Y
4 Andrews	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	Y	N	Y
1 Edwards	Y	N	Y
7 Martin	Y	N	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	N	Y	Y
2 Udall	-	‡	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	N	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y
33 Dyal	N	Y	Y
9 Edwards	N	Y	Y
18 Hagen	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	-	‡	‡
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	Y
16 Sisk	-	‡	‡
38 Tunney	-	‡	Y
37 Van Deerlin	-	‡	‡
14 Baldwin	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y
6 Mailliard	N	Y	Y
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	N	Y
35 Utt	Y	N	Y
36 Wilson	N	Y	Y
11 Younger	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	N	Y	‡
25 Cameron	N	Y	Y
22 Corman	N	Y	‡
21 Hawkins	-	‡	‡
19 Holifield	N	Y	Y
17 King	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y
30 Roybal	N	Y	Y
31 Wilson	N	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	‡	-	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	✓	X	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	N	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y
3 Evans	N	Y	Y
2 McVicker	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	-	‡	‡
6 Grabowski	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	X	‡	‡
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	N	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	N	Y	‡
7 Haley	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y
3 Pepper	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	N	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	N	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	Y
1 Hagan	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y
4 Mackay	N	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y
8 Tuten	N	Y	Y
5 Weltner	N	Y	Y
3 Callaway	Y	N	Y
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	N	Y	Y
AL Mink	N	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	-	‡	‡
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	N	Y	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y
19 Schisler	-	‡	‡
23 Shipley	N	Y	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	Y
15 Reid	Y	N	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y
6 Ronan	-	‡	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	39	40	41
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	Y
7 Bray	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	Y	N	Y
6 Roudebush	Y	N	Y
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	N	Y	Y
2 Culver	-	‡	‡
6 Greigg	N	Y	Y
7 Hansen	N	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y
KANSAS			
1 Dole	Y	N	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	N	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	-	‡	‡
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 39 through 41.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 78, 79, 82.)

	39	40	41
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	Y
5 Carter	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert	?	N	Y
8 Long	?	?	Y
6 Morrison	?	✓	?
5 Passman	Y	N	Y
7 Thompson	N	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	‡	-	‡
3 Willis	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	N	Y	Y
1 Tupper	N	Y	‡
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	‡
2 Long	N	Y	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y	Y
6 Mathias	?	?	?
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	-	‡	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	N	Y	Y
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	N	Y	Y
19 Farnum	N	Y	Y
7 Mackie	N	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
3 Todd	N	Y	Y
2 Vivian	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	N	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	N	Y	‡
13 Diggs	N	Y	Y
16 Dingell	N	Y	‡
15 Ford	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y
3 Williams	Y	N	Y
4 Walker	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y
9 Hungate	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	?	?	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	✓	X	Y
7 Hall	Y	N	Y
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	N	N	Y
2 Battin	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	N	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	Y
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	Y
12 Krebs	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y	Y
1 Cahill	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	N	Y	Y
AL Walker	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	N	Y	Y
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y
34 Hanley	N	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	-	‡	Y
29 O'Brien	‡	‡	‡
25 Ottinger	N	Y	Y
1 Pike	N	Y	Y
28 Resnick	N	Y	‡
35 Stratton	N	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	N	Y	Y
37 Conable	N	Y	Y
38 Goodell	?	?	Y
2 Grover	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	N	Y	Y
30 King	Y	N	Y
31 McEwen	?	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	N	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	Y
15 Carey	N	Y	Y
10 Celler	N	Y	Y
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y	Y
12 Kelly	N	Y	Y
11 Keogh	N	Y	Y
13 Multer	N	Y	Y
16 Murphy	N	Y	Y
18 Powell	N	Y	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	Y
24 Fino	N	Y	Y
6 Halpern	?	?	?
17 Lindsay	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	N	N	Y
4 Cooley	-	-	‡
2 Fountain	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y
6 Kornegay	N	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y
5 Scott	‡	-	‡
11 Taylor	N	Y	Y
10 Whitener	N	N	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	N	Y
8 Jonas	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	N	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	-	‡	‡
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y
3 Love	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	N	?	?
15 Secrest	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	‡
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	N	Y
2 Clancy	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	Y	N	Y
5 Latta	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall	Y	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	‡	-	‡
6 Johnson	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	-	‡	Y
1 Belcher	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
4 Duncan	N	Y	Y
3 Green	-	‡	‡
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	N	Y	Y
19 Craley	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	?	?	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	Y
20 Holland	-	‡	‡
14 Moorhead	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y
2 Nix	X	‡	‡
4 Toll	X	?	?
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers	N	N	Y
2 Vacancy			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	Y	N	Y
1 Reifel	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	-	‡	‡
4 Evins	N	Y	Y
5 Fulton	N	Y	Y
9 Grider	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	Y	N	Y
1 Quillen	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	N	Y	Y
22 Casey	N	N	Y
15 De la Garza	N	N	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	N	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y
AL Pool	?	?	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y
18 Rogers	?	?	Y
6 Teague	N	N	Y
8 Thomas	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson	N	Y	Y
16 White	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y
14 Young	?	?	?
UTAH			
2 King	N	Y	Y
1 Burton	‡	‡	Y
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings	N	Y	Y
7 Marsh	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	N	Y	Y
5 Foley	N	Y	Y
3 Hansen	N	Y	Y
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y	Y
4 May	✓	✓	‡
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y
6 Race	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	Y
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 42 through 44.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 84, 85, 86.)

House Rejects Additional Money for Helicopter Subsidies; Votes $2.2 Billion Supplemental; Revises Arts Council Authorization

42. HR 7091. Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1965. Adoption of the conference report, appropriating $2,227,563,977 in fiscal 1965 supplemental funds including direct appropriations of $1,598,551,844 for various programs and $610,597,133 for military and civilian pay increases, indirect appropriations of $16 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and $2,415,000 in other indefinite appropriations. Adopted 316-55: R 77-52; D 239-3 (ND 156-0; SD 83-3), April 29, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 227)

43. HR 7091. Keogh (D N.Y.) motion that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate's addition of $942,000 for subsidies for helicopter services in New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago. Rejected 144-228: R 34-97; D 110-131 (ND 103-53; SD 7-78), April 29, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

44. HR 4714. Passage of a bill to amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 to provide that the $150,000 appropriations authorization for the National Council on the Arts -- provided in the Act -- be on an annual basis. Passed 239-116: R 55-70; D 184-46 (ND 141-5; SD 43-41), April 29, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 621; for earlier vote, see RC 17.)

	42	43	44
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	N	N
8 Jones	?	?	?
5 Selden	Y	N	N
4 Andrews	N	N	?
6 Buchanan	N	N	N
2 Dickinson	N	X	-
1 Edwards	N	N	N
7 Martin	N	N	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	?	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	‡	‡	‡
2 Udall	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	N	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	‡	‡	‡
2 Mills	Y	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	‡	‡	‡
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	‡	✓	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	‡	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	‡	‡	‡
14 Baldwin	Y	N	N
1 Clausen	Y	N	N
10 Gubser	Y	N	N
6 Mailliard	‡	N	Y
12 Talcott	N	N	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	N	N
11 Younger	N	N	N
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	‡	?	‡
21 Hawkins	‡	-	‡
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	‡
28 Bell	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	N	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	‡	-	‡
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	‡	✓	‡
3 Giaimo	‡	✓	‡
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	‡	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	‡	‡	✓
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	N	Y
10 Gibbons	‡	-	‡
7 Haley	N	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	N	‡
8 Matthews	Y	N	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	Y
1 Sikes	Y	N	N
12 Cramer	N	N	Y
11 Gurney	N	N	N
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	N	N
6 Flynt	Y	N	N
1 Hagan	Y	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	?
4 Mackay	Y	‡	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	N
10 Stephens	Y	X	X
8 Tuten	Y	N	N
5 Weltner	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	N	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	‡	-	‡
2 Hansen	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	‡	‡	‡
23 Shipley	Y	N	N
16 Anderson	Y	N	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N
20 Findley	N	N	X
12 McClory	N	N	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	-	N	N
22 Springer	Y	-	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	?	✓	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	?
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	?	?	?
5 Roush	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	N
7 Bray	N	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	X
10 Harvey	Y	N	N
6 Roudebush	Y	N	N
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	‡	-	‡
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	N	N	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	N	N
2 Mize	Y	N	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	‡	-	‡
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 42 through 44.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 84, 85, 86.)

	42	43	44
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	‡	-	✓
1 Hebert	Y	X	X
8 Long	Y	N	N
6 Morrison	?	X	?
5 Passman	Y	N	N
7 Thompson	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	-	X	N
3 Willis	?	N	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	?	?	?
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	‡	X	‡
7 Friedel	Y	N	‡
3 Garmatz	‡	X	‡
2 Long	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	?	?	?
1 Morton	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	N	‡
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	✓
12 Keith	Y	N	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	?
7 Mackie	Y	N	N
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	?	N	?
2 Vivian	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	N
6 Chamberlain	N	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	Y	?	‡
13 Diggs	‡	✓	Y
16 Dingell	?	✓	?
15 Ford	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	‡	-	‡
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	‡	-	‡
7 Langen	N	N	N
3 MacGregor	N	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	N	N
1 Quie	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N
5 Colmer	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	N
3 Williams	Y	N	N
4 Walker	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	N
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	?	?
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	N	N
7 Hall	N	N	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	N	N
3 Martin	Y	N	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	✓
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	‡	✓	‡
41 Dulski	‡	✓	‡
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	‡	✓	‡
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	‡	✓	‡
35 Stratton	‡	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	N	Y
38 Goodell	?	N	Y
2 Grover	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	N	Y
30 King	N	Y	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	N	N
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y
New York City			
7 Addabbo	‡	✓	✓
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	?
9 Delaney	Y	Y	✓
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	‡
11 Keogh	Y	Y	✓
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	‡	✓	‡
17 Lindsay	?	✓	✓
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	Y	N	N
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	N	N
6 Kornegay	Y	N	N
7 Lennon	‡	X	X
5 Scott	‡	X	X
11 Taylor	Y	N	N
10 Whitener	Y	N	N
9 Broyhill	N	N	N
8 Jonas	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	‡	-	‡
1 Andrews	Y	N	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	‡	Y	‡
19 Kirwan	Y	N	✓
3 Love	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	?	?	?
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	-	X	X
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	N	N
22 Bolton	?	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	N	N
7 Brown	N	N	N
2 Clancy	Y	N	N
12 Devine	N	N	X
6 Harsha	Y	N	N
5 Latta	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	N	N	N
13 Mosher	N	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	‡	-	-
6 Johnson	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	N	N
1 Belcher	N	N	?
OREGON			
4 Duncan	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	-	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	‡	‡
19 Craley	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	‡	X	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	N	Y
9 Dague	N	N	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	N	N
16 Kunkel	Y	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	Y	N	N
12 Whalley	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	?
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	‡	✓	‡
4 Toll	?	✓	?
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	N	✓
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	N	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	N
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	-
1 Rivers	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	Y	N	N
1 Reifel	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	Y	Y	‡
8 Everett	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	N	N
3 Brock	-	X	X
2 Duncan	N	N	N
1 Quillen	Y	N	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	N
5 Cabell	Y	N	N
22 Casey	Y	N	N
15 De la Garza	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	?	N	N
13 Purcell	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	N
18 Rogers	?	N	N
6 Teague	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson	Y	N	Y
16 White	Y	N	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	?	X	?
UTAH			
2 King	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	N	N
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N
1 Downing	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	Y	X	Y
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	N
8 Smith	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	‡	X	‡
6 Poff	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	?	?	?
1 Moore	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski	Y	N	N
3 Thomson	N	N	Y
9 Davis	N	N	Y
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 45 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 87, 90, 92, 94.)

House Passes Mental Health Grants, Extends Health Programs; Votes Extra Defense Funds, Military Procurement Authorization

45. HR 2986. Passage of the bill extending and amending existing programs of health services for migrant workers, vaccination of preschool children, grants to the states for general health assistance and grants for community health services. Passed 347-0: R 114-0; D 233-0 (ND 145-0; SD 88-0), May 3, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 132)

46. HR 2985. Passage of the bill authorizing a four-year program of federal grants to public or non-profit private organizations or agencies for the initial costs of professional and technical personnel at community mental health centers. Passed 389-0: R 128-0; D 261-0 (ND 171-0; SD 90-0), May 4, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 329; for later vote, see RC 99.)

47. H J Res 447. Passage of the bill providing $700 million in fiscal 1965 supplementary appropriations for United States military operations in Southeast Asia, to remain available until expended. Passed 408-7: R 135-0; D 273-7 (ND 174-7; SD 99-0), May 5, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 180)

48. HR 7657. Passage of the bill authorizing $15,303,400,000 in fiscal 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles and ships for the military services, and for defense research and development. Passed 396-0; R 129-0; D 267-0 (ND 175-0; SD 92-0), May 5, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 684)

	45	46	47	48
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	‡	‡	Y	‡
1 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	?	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	‡	‡	‡	‡
2 Udall	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	‡	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	‡	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	‡	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	‡
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	‡	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	‡	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	‡	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	‡	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	‡	‡	‡	‡
6 Grabowski	‡	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	‡	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	Y	Y	‡
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Stephens	Y	‡	Y	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	?	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	?	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	‡	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	?	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	‡	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	‡	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	‡	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	45	46	47	48
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	‡	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	?	Y	Y	?
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	?	?	?	?
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	‡	‡	Y	Y
5 Smith	‡	‡	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	‡
3 Farnsley	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 45 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 87, 90, 92, 94.)

	45	46	47	48
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	‡
1 Hebert	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison	?	?	Y	?
5 Passman	Y	‡	Y	Y
7 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis	?	?	Y	Y
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	?	?	?	?
1 Morton	‡	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	‡	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	‡	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	‡	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	‡	Y	N	?
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	‡	‡	‡
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	‡	‡	‡	‡
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	‡	‡	‡	‡
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	?	?	Y	Y
3 Williams	Y	Y	?	?
4 Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	‡	‡	‡	‡
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	‡	‡	-	‡
7 Hall	Y	Y	Y	‡
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	Y	‡	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	‡	Y	Y	‡
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	‡	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	‡	‡	‡	‡
4 Thompson	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	‡	‡	‡	‡
6 Dwyer	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	Y	‡	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	Y	Y	N	?
41 Dulski	‡	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	‡	‡
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	‡	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	‡	Y	‡
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City				
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	‡	Y	Y	Y
10 Celler	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	‡	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	‡	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	‡	Y	‡	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	‡	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	‡	‡	‡	‡
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	‡	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	‡	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	‡	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	‡	Y	Y
1 Belcher	?	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	N	‡
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	‡	‡	Y	‡
14 Moorhead	‡	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	‡	Y	Y	Y
4 Toll	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Vacancy				
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	‡	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quillen	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	?
17 Burleson	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	‡
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	‡
14 Young	?	?	Y	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	‡	‡	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	Y	‡	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	‡	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	‡	Y	Y
4 May	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	?	?	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	?	?	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	Y	?	Y	?

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 49 through 52.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 96, 97, 99, 101.)

House Expands Grant Program for Construction of Health Facilities; Votes NASA Authorization; Passes Bill to Implement Coffee Agreement

49. H Res 366. Open rule (permitting amendment and three hours of general debate) for floor consideration of HR 7717 (below) authorizing appropriation of $5,183,844,850 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in fiscal 1966. Adopted 389-0: R 131-0; D 258-0 (ND 167-0; SD 91-0), May 6, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 712)

50. HR 7717. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriation of $5,183,844,850 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in fiscal 1966. Passed 389-11: R 120-11; D 269-0 (ND 175-0; SD 94-0), May 6, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

51. HR 2984. Passage of the bill to extend for three more years (fiscal 1967 through 1969) the existing program of federal grants for construction of health research facilities and to increase the program's appropriations authorization to $280 million for the period; to authorize the Public Health Service to enter into research contracts during fiscal 1966-68 (with expenditures under contracts limited to $43 million annually); and to authorize three additional Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare. Passed 334-4: R 105-3; D 229-1 (ND 144-0; SD 85-1), May 10, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 342)

52. S 701. Passage of the bill to enable the United States to carry out its obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962 by authorizing the President to require certificates of origin for all coffee imports and to limit coffee imports from countries not participating in the Agreement. Passed 300-97: R 50-80; D 250-17 (ND 171-4; SD 79-13), May 12, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 483)

	49	50	51	52
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	Y	Y	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	?	N
2 Dickinson	Y	‡	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	Y	‡	N
7 Martin	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	?	Y	Y	?
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	‡	‡	Y	Y
2 Udall	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	‡	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	‡	‡
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	‡	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	‡	X
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	‡	Y
12 Talcott	‡	‡	‡	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	Y	N	N	N
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	Y	N	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	Y	Y	‡	‡
25 Cameron	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	‡	‡	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	‡	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	‡	N
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	‡	‡	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	‡	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	‡	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	‡	Y	‡	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	‡
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y	‡	N
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	‡	‡	Y	Y
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Mackay	Y	‡	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Stephens	Y	Y	‡	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Callaway	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
1 White	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	?	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	?	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	?	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	‡	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	-
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	✓
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	49	50	51	52
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	Y	Y	‡	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	‡	‡
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	‡
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	X
2 Halleck	?	?	Y	Y
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS				
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	‡	Y
4 Shriver	?	?	?	N
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	‡	‡	‡	‡
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 49 through 52.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 96, 97, 99, 101.)

	49	50	51	52
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	‡	Y
7 Thompson	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	‡	‡	Y	Y
7 Friedel	‡	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	?	Y	Y	N
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	?	?	?	?
1 Morton	Y	Y	‡	‡
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	Y	‡	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	?	?
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	‡	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y	Y	✓
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	‡	Y
12 O'Hara	‡	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	?	?	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne				
1 Conyers	‡	?	‡	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	‡
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	‡	‡	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	‡	Y	N
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Williams	?	?	?	N
4 Walker	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	‡	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	‡	‡	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Curtis	‡	-	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 Battin	Y	Y	‡	X
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Martin	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	‡	‡	‡	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	‡	Y
1 Cahill	‡	‡	‡	X
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	‡	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	?	N
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	✓
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	✓
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	‡	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	‡	‡
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	✓
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	N
30 King	Y	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	‡	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	‡	N
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City				
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	?	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y	‡	Y
10 Celler	?	?	?	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	‡	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	?	?	?	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	‡	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	‡	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	‡	✓
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y	‡	N
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	‡	Y	‡	Y
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	Y	‡	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	‡	Y
18 Hays	‡	‡	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	‡	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	?	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	‡	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	Y	N	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	‡	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	‡	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON				
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	?	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	Y	‡	‡	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	‡	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	‡	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	‡	N
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Saylor	Y	Y	‡	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Watkins	Y	Y	?	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	‡	Y
4 Toll	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	‡	‡	‡	X
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	?	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	‡
1 Rivers	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Vacancy				
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	Y	Y	‡	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	‡	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	Y	‡	N
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	?	?	?	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	‡	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	‡
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	‡	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	Y	‡	‡
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Thomas	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	‡	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	‡	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	?	?	Y	?
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	‡	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	N	‡	X
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	Y	Y	‡	N
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 53 through 58.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 104, 105, 109, 110, 112, 113.)

House Rejects UAR-Indonesia PL 480 Restriction, Foreign Aid Cut, Reactor Plan Deletion; Votes Aid, AEC Bills and Agriculture Funds

53. HR 8122. Authorize $2,555,521,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission in fiscal 1966. Moore (R W.Va.) motion to recommit the bill to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee with instructions to delete authority for a cooperative arrangement to establish a large seed-blanket nuclear reactor. Rejected 43-313: R 35-83; D 8-230 (ND 5-147; SD 3-83), May 20, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 708)

54. HR 8122. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations of $2,555,521,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission in fiscal 1966. Passed 352-1: R 117-1; D 235-0 (ND 147-0; SD 88-0), May 20, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

55. HR 7750. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Adair (R Ind.) motion to recommit the bill to the Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to reduce funds for development loans by $130,958,000, and to stipulate that labor unions participating in Latin American housing projects be "non-Communist dominated" as well as "free." Rejected 178-219: R 116-14; D 62-205 (ND 13-166; SD 49-39), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 422)

56. HR 7750. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations of $3,367,670,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. Passed 249-148: R 44-86; D 205-62 (ND 167-12; SD 38-50), May 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later vote, see RC 120.)

57. HR 8370. Fiscal 1966 Appropriations Bill for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies. Bow (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment prohibiting use of any funds in the bill during fiscal 1966 to finance the export of U.S. agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) or Indonesia under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480). Rejected 187-208: R 124-2; D 63-206 (ND 30-149; SD 33-57), May 26, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 194; For earlier votes, see RCs 5, 6.)

58. HR 8370. Passage of the bill, appropriating $5,717,832,000 for the Department of Agriculture and the National Commission on Food Marketing in fiscal 1966. Passed 354-41: R 93-33; D 261-8 (ND 174-5; SD 87-3), May 26, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	53	54	55	56	57	58
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	?	?	✓	X	?	?
8 Jones	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Selden	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	✓	X	Y	Y
1 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Martin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	N	Y	X	✓	N	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	N	Y	X	✓	‡	‡
34 Hanna	N	Y	X	✓	?	?
2 Johnson	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	N	Y	N	✓	X	‡
3 Moss	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	‡	‡	Y	N	‡	‡
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	N	‡	N	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Younger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

	53	54	55	56	57	58
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	N	Y	N	Y	X	‡
25 Cameron	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Corman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 King	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 Roybal	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	✓	X	‡	X
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	-	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pepper	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Sikes	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Cramer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Gurney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

	53	54	55	56	57	58
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	✓	X	?	?
1 Hagan	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
4 Mackay	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Tuten	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Weltner	N	Y	?	?	?	?
3 Callaway	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	-	‡	X	✓	X	‡
2 Hansen	N	Y	Y	N	✓	✓
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
24 Price	-	‡	N	Y	X	‡
19 Schisler	N	‡	N	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	?	‡
17 Arends	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Findley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 McClory	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	N	Y	‡	✓	‡	‡
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	‡	N	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	-	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	53	54	55	56	57	58
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	-	‡	✓	X	‡	‡
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	N	Y	X	✓	N	Y
2 Culver	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Dole	-	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	✓	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mize	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	✓	X	?	?
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	N	Y	‡	X	N	Y
3 Farnsley	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 53 through 58.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 104, 105, 109, 110, 112, 113.)

	53	54	55	56	57	58
7 Perkins	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	?	?	N	Y
6 Watts	N	?	X	✓	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	✓	X	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	N	‡	N	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?
8 Long	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	N	Y	?	X	?	?
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	-	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	-	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Morton	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	N	‡	N	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	N	Y	X	✓	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	-	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	-	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Colmer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Williams	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Walker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	N	‡	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hungate	N	Y	?	?	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	N	X	‡
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Hall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	-	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Martin	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	-	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	-	‡	N	Y	X	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Dwyer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
AL Walker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29 O'Brien	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
28 Resnick	-	‡	X	✓	✓	‡
35 Stratton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
36 Horton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 King	X	?	Y	N	Y	Y
31 McEwen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
33 Robison	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
9 Delaney	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
11 Keogh	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Multer	N	‡	N	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	N	Y	X	✓	N	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	N	Y	Y	N	✓	‡
6 Halpern	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	-	‡	N	Y	✓	‡
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	?	?	✓	X	?	?
4 Cooley	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Kornegay	-	‡	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	✓	X	✓	‡
5 Scott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Taylor	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jonas	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	-	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	N	Y	N	Y	X	?
20 Feighan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	N	Y	X	‡
19 Kirwan	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Love	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	✓	X	‡	X
14 Ayres	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Brown	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Johnson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Steed	N	Y	N	Y	-	‡
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
4 Duncan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Green	N	Y	X	✓	N	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	N	‡	N	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	?	‡	N	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	N	Y	X	✓	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	✓	?	Y	N	Y	N
12 Whalley	✓	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Green	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	-	‡	X	Y	N	Y
4 Toll	-	‡	X	✓	✓	‡
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	-	‡	N	Y	-	‡
1 St. Germain	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 McMillan	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Vacancy						
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	Y	✓	X	✓	?
1 Reifel	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 De la Garza	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
AL Pool	N	Y	✓	X	?	?
13 Purcell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	-	‡	N	N	N	Y
18 Rogers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 White	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	-	‡	N	Y
14 Young	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
2 King	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	-	‡	Y	Y	‡	‡
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	-	‡	N	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	-	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 May	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Pelly	X	?	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Race	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Thomson	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	-	‡	X	‡	X	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 59 through 61.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 116, 117, 119.)

House Approves Funds for State, Justice, Commerce Departments; Expands Federal Coal Mine Safety Law; Votes Excise Tax Reduction

59. HR 8639. Passage of the bill, appropriating $2,085,689,900 for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments, the Judiciary, and related agencies in fiscal 1966. Passed 322-60: R 97-19; D 225-41 (ND 174-1; SD 51-40), June 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 217)

60. HR 3584. Passage of the bill to extend the mandatory federal inspection and safety requirements of the 1952 Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to previously exempt small coal mines (mines regularly employing 14 or fewer persons underground). Passed 336-42: R 102-16; D 234-26 (ND 169-3; SD 65-23), June 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 388)

61. HR 8371. Excise Tax Reduction Act. Passage of the bill to reduce excise taxes by $4.8 billion between July 1, 1965, and Jan. 1, 1969, (including $3.4 billion in fiscal 1966), resulting in the elimination of all federal excise taxes by 1969 except user, regulatory and sumptuary levies; to transfer from general tax revenues to the Highway Trust Fund $70 million in existing highway user charges; and to make permanent sumptuary taxes and a 5 percent tax on commercial air travel, which were temporary under existing law. Passed 401-6: R 129-2; D 272-4 (ND 183-2; SD 89-2), June 2, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 835)

	59	60	61
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	N	N	Y
4 Andrews	N	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y
2 Dickinson	?	?	Y
1 Edwards	N	N	Y
7 Martin	N	N	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	N	N	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	‡	‡	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	‡	‡	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	‡	‡	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	N
1 Clausen	Y	‡	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	‡	‡	‡
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
11 Younger	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	‡	‡	Y
28 Bell	Y	N	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	‡	‡	‡
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	N	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	Y	Y
12 Cramer	‡	‡	‡
11 Gurney	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	Y
1 Hagan	N	N	Y
9 Landrum	?	?	Y
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	Y
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y
8 Tuten	N	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	N	N	Y
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	‡	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	‡	‡	Y
18 Michel	‡	‡	‡
15 Reid	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	‡	‡	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	59	60	61
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	?	?	Y
7 Bray	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	‡	‡	‡
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 59 through 61.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 116, 117, 119.)

	59	60	61
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	‡	Y
1 Hebert	?	?	?
8 Long	N	‡	Y
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	‡	‡	‡
7 Thompson	?	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	?	Y	?
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	Y	?	Y
7 Friedel	Y	‡	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	‡	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	?	?	?
1 Morton	‡	‡	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	‡	‡	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	‡	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	N
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	?	?	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	‡	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	‡	‡	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	?	?	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	N	Y
5 Colmer	N	N	?
2 Whitten	N	N	Y
3 Williams	N	N	Y
4 Walker	N	N	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	?	?	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
7 Hall	-	‡	Y
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	‡	‡	‡
3 Martin	Y	N	Y
NEVADA			
AL Baring	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	N
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	‡	‡	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	‡
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	N	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	N	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	‡	‡	Y
40 Smith	‡	‡	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	‡	‡	Y
10 Celler	Y	?	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	‡	‡	‡
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	‡	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	‡	?	‡
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y
6 Kornegay	N	Y	?
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y
5 Scott	N	N	Y
11 Taylor	?	?	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	?
3 Love	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	‡	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	Y	‡
7 Brown	?	?	?
2 Clancy	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y
6 Harsha	N	Y	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	‡
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	‡	Y	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	‡	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	‡	‡	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	‡	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	‡	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	‡	‡	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y
6 McMillan	N	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	N	Y
2 Vacancy			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	?	?	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	N	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	?	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	‡	‡	‡
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	N	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	‡	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	Y	?
8 Thomas	Y	?	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 King	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	Y
8 Smith	N	N	N
5 Tuck	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 62 through 65.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 121, 123, 126, 127.)

House Votes Bill to Allow McKee as FAA Head; Passes Retirement And Legislative Appropriations Bills; Extends Exports Control Act

62. HR 7777. Passage of the bill to authorize the President to appoint Gen. William F. McKee (U.S. Air Force, ret.) as administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency without the appointment affecting McKee's status as a retired officer in the Air Force, including his rights to retirement pay and other benefits. Passed 228-137: R 26-96; D 202-41 (ND 138-26; SD 64-15), June 3, 1965. A "yea" vote was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1430)

63. HR 3157. Passage of the bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit the wife of a railroad employee to receive both her retirement annuity as a spouse and Social Security and railroad retirement benefits earned in her own right without reduction in her annuity. Passed 323-0: R 104-0; D 219-0 (ND 143-0; SD 76-0), June 7, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 340)

64. HR 8775. Legislative appropriations bill for fiscal 1966, appropriating $150,589,107 to the House of Representatives and related offices. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to delete $35,000 for Rayburn House Office Building elevator operators. Rejected 149-244: R 128-1; D 21-243 (ND 13-164; SD 8-79), June 8, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 221)

65. HR 7105. Passage of the bill to amend the Export Control Act and to extend the Act for four years, from June 30, 1965, to June 30, 1969. Passed 388-1: R 124-1; D 264-0; (ND 178-0; SD 86-0), June 8, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 500)

	62	63	64	65
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	?	N	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y	‡
7 Martin	N	?	Y	Y
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	N	‡	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N	‡
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	‡	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	‡	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	N	‡	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Younger	N	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	Y	‡	N	Y
25 Cameron	‡	‡	X	‡
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	-	Y
19 Holifield	Y	‡	N	Y
17 King	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	‡	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	N	Y	N	‡
28 Bell	?	?	✓	?
23 Clawson	Y	‡	✓	‡
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	‡	Y	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	?	X	Y
3 Evans	‡	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	‡	‡	?	?
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	‡	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	N	‡	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	‡	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	‡	N	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	‡	Y	N	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	‡	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sikes	‡	Y	N	Y
12 Cramer	X	‡	Y	Y
11 Gurney	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	N	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	?	?	?
1 Hagan	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	Y	?	?	?
4 Mackay	Y	‡	-	‡
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	N	Y	‡	‡
8 Tuten	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	N	?	N	Y
3 Callaway	Y	‡	✓	‡
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	Y	‡	-	‡
AL Mink	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				
1 White	Y	Y	-	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	Y	?	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	N	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	?	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	‡	‡	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	?	Y	Y
12 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	?	‡	Y	‡
15 Reid	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	N	‡	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	‡	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	?	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	?	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	‡	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	‡	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	‡	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	✓	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	X	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	Y	‡
4 Derwinski	N	‡	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	‡	-	‡
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	‡	N	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	N	Y	Y	‡
2 Halleck	?	?	?	?
10 Harvey	-	‡	✓	‡
6 Roudebush	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	‡	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 62 through 65.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 121, 123, 126, 127.)

	62	63	64	65
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	?	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	✓	?	X	?
8 Long	X	‡	N	Y
6 Morrison	Y	?	N	Y
5 Passman	X	‡	N	Y
7 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	?	?	?	?
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	?	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Morton	N	‡	✓	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	?	?	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	?	X	Y
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	‡	N	Y
6 Bates	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	?	Y	Y
5 Morse	N	‡	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	?	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	N	‡	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	N	?	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	‡	✓	‡
6 Chamberlain	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	‡	Y	Y
9 Griffin	N	?	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	?	✓	?
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	N	‡	N	Y
13 Diggs	‡	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	?	N	Y
3 Williams	N	?	Y	Y
4 Walker	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	‡	N	Y
3 Sullivan	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Hall	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	N	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	-	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Baring	N	‡	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	‡	X	‡
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	?	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	‡	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	‡	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	‡	N	Y
1 Cahill	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	‡	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	‡	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	N	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	‡	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	‡	Y	Y
38 Goodell	N	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	N	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	X	‡	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	‡	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City				
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	‡	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	‡	N	Y
10 Celler	?	?	X	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	?	N	Y
11 Keogh	✓	Y	N	Y
13 Multer	‡	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	?	N	Y
18 Powell	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	‡	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	-	‡	✓	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	N	?	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	N	Y
5 Scott	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	N	Y
9 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	‡	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	Y	‡
14 Ayres	Y	‡	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	‡	‡	✓	‡
7 Brown	?	?	✓	?
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
4 Duncan	✓	Y	N	?
3 Green	N	‡	?	‡
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	?	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	?	‡	-	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	‡	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	‡	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	X	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	‡	N	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	X	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	‡	Y	X	‡
1 St. Germain	‡	‡	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	X	‡
5 Gettys	Y	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	?	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	✓	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy				
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	Y	?	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	X	?
5 Fulton	✓	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	?	Y	N	Y
3 Brock	N	‡	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Quillen	N	‡	Y	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	N	‡
22 Casey	✓	‡	N	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	‡	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	‡	‡	?	‡
4 Roberts	-	Y	N	Y
18 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	?	?	N	Y
8 Thomas	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	?	‡	N	Y
14 Young	?	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	Y	‡	N	Y
1 Downing	N	Y	-	‡
2 Hardy	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings	Y	‡	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	Y	?	?	?
5 Tuck	N	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	‡	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	‡
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	N	‡	Y	Y
1 Pelly	N	?	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	‡	N	Y
3 Slack	N	?	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	?
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	‡	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	-	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 66 through 69.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 129, 130, 131, 132.)

House Passes Bill to Increase National Debt Limit; Votes to Allow USIA's Film on President Kennedy to be Shown in the United States

66. H Res 413. Closed rule (limiting debate to four hours and precluding amendments) for floor consideration of HR 8464 (below) increasing the temporary national debt limit to $328 billion through June 30, 1966. Bolling (D Mo.) motion to consider the previous question, ending debate on the rule and bringing it to a vote. Motion agreed to 273-109: R 41-83; D 232-26 (ND 162-8; SD 70-18), June 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 857)

67. HR 8464. Passage of the bill to increase the temporary national debt limit to $328 billion through June 30, 1966. Passed 229-165: R 6-122; D 223-43 (ND 167-9; SD 56-34), June 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

68. H Con Res 285. Permit the release within the United States of the United States Information Agency's film about President Kennedy entitled "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." Mailliard (R Calif.) amendment to require that the film be shown without charge. Rejected 174-216: R 125-0; D 49-216 (ND 21-155; SD 28-61), June 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 659)

69. H Con Res 285. Passage of resolution to allow the USIA to make its film about President Kennedy, "Years of Lightning Day of Drums," available for distribution through educational and commercial media within the United States. Passed 311-75: R 55-68; D 256-7 (ND 174-1; SD 82-6), June 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

	66	67	68	69
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	?	X	✓	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	N	N	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	N	Y	N
7 Martin	N	N	Y	?
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	N	N	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	✓	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	N	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	N	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	N	Y	N
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	Y	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	X	N	Y	N
11 Younger	N	N	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	‡	✓	-	‡
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Clawson	X	X	‡	-
32 Hosmer	N	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	Y	N
27 Reinecke	Y	N	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	✓	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	✓	✓	-	?
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	✓	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	?	N	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	N	N	N	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Cramer	N	N	Y	Y
11 Gurney	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	Y	Y	N	‡
6 Flynt	Y	Y	N	N
1 Hagan	Y	N	N	Y
9 Landrum	?	?	?	?
4 Mackay	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	‡	Y	-	‡
8 Tuten	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	X	X	✓	-
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	‡	✓	-	‡
AL Mink	Y	Y	N	?
IDAHO				
1 White	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	‡	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	N	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	-	N	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	N	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	N	Y	N
20 Findley	N	N	Y	Y
12 McClory	N	N	Y	N
18 Michel	N	N	Y	N
15 Reid	N	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	N	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	‡	X	✓	‡
4 Derwinski	N	N	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	66	67	68	69
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	‡	✓	-	‡
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	N	N	Y	N
7 Bray	N	N	Y	N
2 Halleck	?	X	?	?
10 Harvey	‡	X	‡	-
6 Roudebush	N	N	Y	N
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	?	?
7 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	N	N	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS				
1 Dole	N	N	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y	N
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mize	N	N	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	Y	N	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 66 through 69.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 129, 130, 131, 132.)

	66	67	68	69
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	✓	✓	X	?
8 Long	Y	X	N	Y
6 Morrison	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	N	N	Y
7 Thompson	Y	N	N	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	N	N	Y
3 Willis	?	✓	?	?
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	✓	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	‡	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Long	?	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	Y	N
1 Morton	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	Y
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	X	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	N	?	✓
5 Morse	N	N	Y	✓
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	‡	‡	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	✓	?
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	N	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	‡	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	?	X	?	?
3 MacGregor	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	N	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	N	N	Y	Y
5 Colmer	N	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Williams	N	N	Y	N
4 Walker	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	N	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	N	Y	N
7 Hall	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	Y	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	N	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	Y	N
NEVADA				
AL Baring	N	N	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	‡	✓	-	‡
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	✓	X	‡
1 Cahill	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	‡	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	-	‡
35 Stratton	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	N	N	Y	N
38 Goodell	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grover	N	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	N	N	Y	Y
30 King	N	N	Y	Y
31 McEwen	N	N	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	N	N	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	N	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	N	Y	Y
New York City				
7 Addabbo	X	X	X	‡
23 Bingham	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	✓	Y	X	?
9 Delaney	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Keogh	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	?	✓	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	N	N	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	‡	?	?	‡
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	?	✓	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	X	?
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	N	N	Y	Y
5 Scott	N	N	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Whitener	N	N	N	Y
9 Broyhill	N	N	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	N	Y	N
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	X	X	N	Y
15 Secrest	N	N	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	X	N	Y	N
14 Ayres	‡	X	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	‡	-
22 Bolton	Y	N	Y	N
16 Bow	X	X	-	-
7 Brown	?	X	?	?
2 Clancy	N	N	✓	X
12 Devine	N	N	✓	X
6 Harsha	N	N	Y	N
5 Latta	N	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	N	?	?
23 Minshall	N	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	N	N	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	N	Y	N
OREGON				
4 Duncan	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	‡	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	‡	✓	?	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	N	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y
23 Johnson	N	N	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	N	N	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	N	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Watkins	N	N	Y	Y
12 Whalley	N	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Toll	✓	✓	X	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	✓	✓	X	‡
1 St. Germain	‡	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	N	N	N	-
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	Y	?	?
1 Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy				
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	N	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	✓	✓	X	‡
5 Fulton	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Murray	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Brock	X	X	✓	-
2 Duncan	N	N	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	‡	‡	-	‡
22 Casey	Y	N	N	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	N	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	Y	-	N	Y
13 Purcell	‡	‡	-	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Rogers	?	N	N	Y
6 Teague	X	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y
16 White	N	N	N	Y
12 Wright	?	Y	N	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
2 King	N	N	N	Y
1 Burton	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	N	N	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N	Y	N
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck	N	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	N	N	Y	Y
1 Pelly	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	?	✓	✓	?
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	N	Y	N
9 Davis	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	N	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 70 through 72.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 141, 142, 143.)

House Passes Bill to Create Housing-Urban Development Department, Rejects Recommittal Motion; Approves Congressional Intern Funds

70. HR 6927. Department of Housing and Urban Development Act. Dwyer (R N.J.) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Government Operations with instructions to report a Republican substitute, HR 8822, establishing an Office of Urban Affairs and Community Development in the Executive Office of the President (in place of a cabinet-level Department provided in HR 6927). Rejected 141-259: R 122-5; D 19-254 (ND 0-181; SD 19-73), June 16, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 382)

71. HR 6927. Passage of the bill establishing a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development to be headed by a Secretary appointed by the President with Senate confirmation; transferring to the Secretary all the functions, powers and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association; and specifying other functions, powers and duties of the Department. Passed 217-184: R 9-118; D 208-66 (ND 170-10; SD 38-56), June 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

72. H Res 416. Provide funds for each Representative to hire a college student for summer work as a "student Congressional intern" to be paid $300 per month. Adopted 229-153: R 41-81; D 188-72 (ND 148-22; SD 40-50), June 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 648)

	70	71	72
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	N	N
8 Jones	N	Y	N
5 Selden	N	N	N
4 Andrews	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	N	N
2 Dickinson	Y	N	?
1 Edwards	Y	N	N
7 Martin	?	X	?
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	X	✓	?
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	N	Y	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	N	N	N
4 Harris	N	N	N
2 Mills	N	Y	N
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	N	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y
33 Dyal	N	Y	Y
9 Edwards	N	Y	Y
18 Hagen	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	‡
16 Sisk	N	Y	Y
38 Tunney	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	N	N
1 Clausen	✓	X	‡
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	Y	N	N
13 Teague	Y	N	N
35 Utt	✓	X	-
36 Wilson	Y	N	N
11 Younger	Y	N	N

	70	71	72
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	N	Y	Y
25 Cameron	X	✓	‡
22 Corman	X	✓	‡
21 Hawkins	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	Y
17 King	N	Y	N
26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y
30 Roybal	N	Y	Y
31 Wilson	X	✓	‡
28 Bell	Y	N	Y
23 Clawson	Y	N	N
32 Hosmer	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	N
27 Reinecke	Y	N	N
20 Smith	Y	N	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	N	Y	N
3 Evans	N	Y	Y
2 McVicker	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	N
2 St. Onge	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	N	N	N
4 Fascell	N	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	N	N	Y
10 Gibbons	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	N	N	N
8 Matthews	N	N	N
3 Pepper	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	N	Y
1 Sikes	N	N	?
12 Cramer	Y	N	N
11 Gurney	Y	N	N

	70	71	72
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	N
1 Hagan	✓	X	?
9 Landrum	N	N	?
4 Mackay	N	N	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	Y
8 Tuten	N	N	N
5 Weltner	N	N	Y
3 Callaway	Y	N	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	X	✓	Y
AL Mink	N	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	N	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	N	Y	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y
19 Schisler	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	N	N
17 Arends	Y	N	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	N	N
20 Findley	✓	X	?
12 McClory	Y	N	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	N
15 Reid	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	N	N
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y
6 Ronan	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	N
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	70	71	72
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	N
5 Roush	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	Y
7 Bray	✓	X	‡
2 Halleck	Y	N	N
10 Harvey	‡	-	‡
6 Roudebush	N	N	N
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	N	Y	N
2 Culver	N	Y	Y
6 Greigg	N	Y	Y
7 Hansen	N	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	Y	N	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	N	N
4 Shriver	Y	N	N
2 Mize	Y	N	N
5 Skubitz	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	N	Y	N
3 Farnsley	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 70 through 72.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 141, 142, 143.)

	70	71	72
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	N
6 Watts	N	Y	N
5 Carter	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	N	Y	N
1 Hebert	✓	X	?
8 Long	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison	N	Y	N
5 Passman	N	N	N
7 Thompson	N	Y	N
4 Waggonner	N	N	Y
3 Willis	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	N	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y
2 Long	N	Y	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	?
1 Morton	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	N	Y	N
11 Burke	N	Y	N
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	X	✓	?
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	N
1 Conte	Y	N	N
12 Keith	✓	X	?
10 Martin	?	✓	?
5 Morse	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	N	Y	Y
19 Farnum	N	Y	?
7 Mackie	N	Y	N
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
3 Todd	N	Y	Y
2 Vivian	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	N
10 Cederberg	Y	N	N
6 Chamberlain	‡	-	-
5 Ford	Y	N	N
9 Griffin	Y	N	N
8 Harvey	Y	N	N
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	N	Y	Y
13 Diggs	N	Y	Y
16 Dingell	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	N
7 Langen	Y	N	N
3 MacGregor	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	N	N
1 Quie	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	✓	X	-
5 Colmer	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	N
3 Williams	Y	N	Y
4 Walker	Y	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	N	-
9 Hungate	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	?	?	?
10 Jones	N	Y	N
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	N	N
3 Sullivan	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	Y
7 Hall	Y	N	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	N	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	N	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	N
3 Martin	Y	N	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	N	Y	N
2 Cleveland	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	N
12 Krebs	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	N
6 Dwyer	Y	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	N	N	Y
AL Walker	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	N	Y	‡
41 Dulski	N	Y	N
34 Hanley	N	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	N	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	N	Y	Y
1 Pike	X	✓	‡
28 Resnick	N	Y	Y
35 Stratton	N	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	N	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	N	Y
38 Goodell	Y	N	Y
2 Grover	Y	N	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	N	N
31 McEwen	✓	X	‡
32 Pirnie	‡	-	?
26 Reid	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	N	Y
40 Smith	Y	N	Y
4 Wydler	Y	N	Y
New York City			
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	Y
15 Carey	N	Y	Y
10 Celler	N	Y	?
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y	Y
12 Kelly	N	Y	Y
11 Keogh	N	Y	Y
13 Multer	N	Y	Y
16 Murphy	N	Y	Y
18 Powell	N	Y	?
14 Rooney	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	N	*	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	N
6 Halpern	N	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	?	?	?
4 Cooley	N	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	N
3 Henderson	N	N	N
6 Kornegay	N	N	N
7 Lennon	Y	N	N
5 Scott	N	N	N
11 Taylor	N	N	N
10 Whitener	N	N	N
9 Broyhill	Y	N	N
8 Jonas	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	N	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	N	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	N	Y	?
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y
3 Love	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	N	N	Y
15 Secrest	N	N	N
AL Sweeney	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	N
14 Ayres	‡	-	‡
8 Betts	Y	N	N
22 Bolton	Y	N	?
16 Bow	✓	-	‡
7 Brown	✓	X	?
2 Clancy	Y	N	N
12 Devine	Y	N	N
6 Harsha	Y	N	N
5 Latta	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	-
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	N
6 Johnson	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	N	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	N	N
OREGON			
4 Duncan	N	Y	Y
3 Green	N	Y	‡
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	N	Y	N
19 Craley	N	Y	N
21 Dent	N	Y	?
11 Flood	N	Y	Y
20 Holland	N	Y	‡
14 Moorhead	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	Y	N	N
9 Dague	Y	N	N
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	N	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	N	N
10 McDade	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	Y	N	N
12 Whalley	Y	N	N
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y
2 Nix	N	Y	‡
4 Toll	X	✓	‡
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	N
5 Gettys	Y	N	N
6 McMillan	Y	N	?
1 Rivers	X	N	N
2 Watson	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	Y	N	N
1 Reifel	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	N
4 Evins	N	Y	Y
5 Fulton	N	Y	‡
9 Grider	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	N	N
3 Brock	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	Y	N	N
1 Quillen	Y	N	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	N	N	N
15 De la Garza	N	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	N	N
21 Fisher	✓	X	-
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	N	N
1 Patman	N	Y	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	N
11 Poage	N	N	N
AL Pool	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y
18 Rogers	N	N	N
6 Teague	?	N	Y
8 Thomas	X	✓	?
9 Thompson	N	Y	Y
16 White	N	Y	N
12 Wright	N	N	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 King	N	N	N
1 Burton	Y	N	Y
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N
1 Downing	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	N	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N	N
3 Satterfield	Y	N	N
8 Smith	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	N	Y	Y
5 Foley	N	Y	Y
3 Hansen	N	Y	‡
6 Hicks	N	Y	N
2 Meeds	N	Y	Y
4 May	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	X	✓	‡
3 Slack	N	N	Y
2 Staggers	?	?	?
1 Moore	Y	N	‡
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y
6 Race	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	X	✓	‡
8 Byrnes	Y	N	N
7 Laird	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	N	N
9 Davis	Y	N	N
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	N	Y	Y

*Scheuer present, but did not vote because of possible conflict of interest.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 73 through 76.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 145, 146, 147, 153.)

House Votes Baltic States Resolution, Agriculture Disaster Aid Bill; Approves Vocational Student Loan Bill, Department of Defense Funds

73. HR 7743. National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965. Provide a $75 million fund for insured loans and up to $1 million annually in direct loans for students attending vocational institutions above the high school level. Passed 300-0: R 96-0; D 204-0 (ND 125-0; SD 79-0), June 21, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 309)

74. HR 8620. Provide price support payments for wheat, feed grain and cotton growers who were not able to plant their crops in 1965 because of floods and other natural disasters. The bill applied only to farmers enrolled in voluntary acreage reduction programs prior to the disaster. Passed 297-2: R 95-2; D 202-0 (ND 125-0; SD 77-0), June 21, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 139)

75. H Con Res 416. Request the President to direct the attention of the United Nations and other international organizations to the denial of the rights of self-determination to the peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Adopted 298-0: R 98-0; D 200-0 (ND 123-0; SD 77-0), June 21, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

76. HR 9221. Passage of the bill appropriating $45,188,244,000 to the Department of Defense for fiscal 1966. Passed 407-0: R 135-0; D 272-0 (ND 178-0; SD 94-0), June 23, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 168)

	73	74	75	76
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Martin	Y	‡	Y	Y
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	‡	‡	‡	Y
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	‡	‡	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	?	‡	‡	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	‡	?	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	‡	‡	‡	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	‡	Y	‡	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	‡	‡	‡	‡
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	‡	‡	?	Y
3 Moss	‡	‡	‡	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Wilson	‡	‡	‡	Y
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	‡	‡	‡	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	‡	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	‡	‡	‡	‡
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	‡	‡	‡	‡
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	‡	‡	‡	‡
2 McVicker	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	?	?	?	Y
6 Grabowski	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Irwin	?	?	?	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	‡	‡	‡	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	‡	‡	‡	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	‡	‡	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	‡	‡	‡	‡
11 Gurney	‡	‡	‡	Y
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	‡
6 Flynt	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	?	?	?	?
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Stephens	‡	‡	‡	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	?	?	?	Y
3 Callaway	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	Y	Y	?	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	‡	‡	‡	Y
23 Shipley	?	?	?	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	‡	‡	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	‡	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	‡	‡	‡	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	‡	‡	‡	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	73	74	75	76
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	‡	‡	‡	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	‡	‡	‡	‡
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	‡	‡	‡	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 73 through 76.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 145, 146, 147, 153.)

	73	74	75	76
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	?	?	Y
8 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	‡	‡	‡	Y
3 Willis	?	?	?	Y
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Long	?	?	?	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	-	‡	‡	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	?	‡	‡	Y
3 Philbin	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Bates	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	?	?	Y	Y
10 Martin	?	?	?	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	‡	‡	‡	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	‡	‡	‡	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	‡	‡	‡	Y
5 Ford	‡	‡	Y	Y
9 Griffin	?	?	‡	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	?	?	?	Y
13 Diggs	‡	‡	‡	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	?	Y
14 Nedzi	‡	‡	‡	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	?	?	?	Y
4 Karth	‡	‡	‡	‡
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	‡	‡	‡	Y
5 Colmer	?	?	?	?
2 Whitten	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Williams	?	?	?	Y
4 Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	‡	‡	‡	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Hall	‡	‡	‡	‡
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	‡	‡	‡	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	‡	‡	‡	Y
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	‡	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	‡	‡	‡	‡
1 Cahill	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	‡	‡	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	‡
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	‡	‡	‡	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	?	?	?	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	‡	‡	‡	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	‡	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	‡	-	‡	Y
37 Conable	?	?	?	Y
38 Goodell	?	?	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	‡	‡	‡	Y
30 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	‡	‡	‡	Y
32 Pirnie	‡	‡	‡	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City				
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	?	?	?	Y
10 Celler	?	?	?	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	?	?	?	Y
11 Keogh	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	‡	‡	‡	Y
16 Murphy	‡	‡	‡	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	?	‡	‡	‡
20 Ryan	‡	‡	‡	‡
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	‡	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	‡
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	‡	‡	‡	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	‡	‡	‡	‡
19 Kirwan	Y	‡	Y	Y
3 Love	‡	‡	‡	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	‡	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	?	?	?	‡
7 Brown	?	?	?	?
2 Clancy	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Harsha	‡	‡	‡	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	‡	‡	‡	Y
13 Mosher	‡	‡	‡	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	?	?	?	Y
4 Steed	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
4 Duncan	‡	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	‡	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	?	?	?	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	‡	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	?	?	?	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	‡	‡	‡	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	?	?	?	Y
12 Whalley	?	?	?	Y
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	‡	-	‡	Y
1 St. Germain	?	?	?	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers	‡	?	‡	Y
2 Watson	‡	‡	‡	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reifel	‡	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	Y	‡	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quillen	‡	‡	‡	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	?	?	?	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	‡	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	?	?	?	Y
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	?	?	?	Y
9 Jennings	‡	‡	‡	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	‡	‡	‡	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Hicks	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	‡	‡	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	‡	‡	‡	‡
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	‡	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	‡	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 77 through 81.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 155, 157, 162 163, 164.)

House Modifies Rent Supplement Plan, Refuses to Defeat Proposal By 202-208 Vote; Passes Housing Bill; Extends ARA for Two Months

77. H J Res 541. Extend for two months, to Aug. 31, 1965, the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961. Passed 224-167: R 16-116; D 208-51 (ND 158-9; SD 50-42), June 24, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 798)

78. H Res 425. Open rule (limiting debate to six hours and waiving points of order) for floor consideration of HR 7984 (below) providing rent supplements to low-income families, and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. Adopted 230-115: R 17-90; D 213-25 (ND 148-0; SD 65-25), June 28, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

79. HR 7984. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Stephens (D Ga.) amendment to limit rent supplement payments under the bill to persons who were eligible under existing income standards for public housing, to reduce the appropriations authorization for supplements and to provide recipients of supplements with the opportunity to obtain options to purchase their homes. Accepted 240-179: R 4-131; D 236-48 (ND 182-5; SD 54-43), June 30, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 358)

80. HR 7984. Harvey (R Mich.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to delete the rent supplements provision and language authorizing home improvement grants to homeowners in urban renewal areas. Rejected 202-208: R 130-4; D 72-204 (ND 21-163; SD 51-41), June 30, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

81. HR 7984. Passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, providing rent supplements to low-income families and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. Passed 245-169: R 26-109; D 219-60 (ND 176-8; SD 43-52), June 30, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later votes, see RCs 98 and 194.)

	77	78	79	80	81
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	'N
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Selden	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	X	N	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Martin	N	?	N	Y	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	N	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Clausen	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Teague	N	N	N	Y	N
35 Utt	N	N	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	N	X	N	Y	N
11 Younger	N	N	N	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	X	‡
25 Cameron	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	?	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	N	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Smith	N	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	‡	N
10 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Sikes	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Cramer	-	X	N	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	N	‡	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	?	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	X	‡
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	N	N	Y	N
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	Y	?	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	✓	?	?
16 Anderson	N	N	N	Y	N
17 Arends	N	-	N	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Findley	N	N	N	Y	N
12 McClory	N	N	N	Y	N
18 Michel	N	-	N	Y	N
15 Reid	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	N	X	‡	X
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	?	?	‡
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	X	N	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Bray	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Halleck	N	?	N	Y	N
10 Harvey	-	‡	X	‡	-
6 Roudebush	N	N	N	Y	N
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	?	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS					
1 Dole	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	X	N	Y	N
2 Mize	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 77 through 81.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 155, 157, 162, 163, 164.)

	77	78	79	80	81
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	X	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Long	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Thompson	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	?	✓	?	?	✓
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Morton	N	‡	X	‡	-
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	?	✓	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	?	?	Y	N	Y
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	‡	✓	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Keith	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	?	X	?	✓
5 Morse	N	‡	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	✓	X
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	-	N	Y	N
5 Ford	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Harvey	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	N	N	N	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	?	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	N	N	N	Y	N
3 MacGregor	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	X	N	Y	N
1 Quie	N	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Colmer	?	N	N	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Williams	N	X	N	Y	N
4 Walker	?	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	X	N	Y	N
7 Hall	-	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	N	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Martin	N	X	N	Y	N
NEVADA					
AL Baring	N	X	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	N	✓	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	N	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Resnick	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	N	‡	N	Y	N
38 Goodell	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Grover	N	N	N	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	N	Y	N	Y
30 King	Y	N	N	Y	N
31 McEwen	‡	N	N	Y	N
32 Pirnie	N	N	N	Y	N
26 Reid	N	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Robison	N	N	N	Y	N
40 Smith	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Wydler	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New York City					
7 Addabbo	N	Y	✓	‡	‡
23 Bingham	?	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Keogh	Y	✓	✓	X	✓
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	?	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	?	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	*	*	*
24 Fino	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	‡	✓	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Henderson	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Kornegay	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	-	Y	N	Y	N
5 Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Whitener	?	Y	N	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	X	N	Y	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	?	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	‡	N	N	Y
18 Hays	‡	✓	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	?	✓	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Ayres	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Betts	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	N	N	Y	N
16 Bow	-	‡	X	✓	X
7 Brown	?	X	N	Y	N
2 Clancy	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	?	N	Y	N
5 Latta	N	N	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	N	N	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Stanton	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	N	N	N	Y	N
OREGON					
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	N	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	-	N	Y	N
9 Dague	N	N	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	-	N	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	N	N	‡	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Watkins	N	N	N	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	N	N	Y	N
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	✓	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Watson	N	X	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	✓	‡	?	‡
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Brock	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Duncan	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	✓	X
22 Casey	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	X	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	?	N	N	Y	N
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Teague	N	Y	N	✓	N
8 Thomas	?	?	✓	X	?
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 White	N	Y	Y	✓	N
12 Wright	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	N	N	N	Y	N
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	N	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Downing	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
7 Marsh	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	‡	N	Y	N
6 Poff	N	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Hansen	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Pelly	N	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Moore	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Laird	N	X	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Davis	N	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	‡	Y	Y	N	Y

*Scheuer present, but did not vote because of possible conflict of interest.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 82 through 87.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 167, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179.)

House Passes Voting Rights Bill After Rejecting GOP Substitute; Rejects Coverage, 'U.S. School' Amendments; Prohibits Vote Frauds

82. HR 6400. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Adoption of a rule (H Res 440) allowing 10 hours of debate on HR 6400 and permitting consideration of a Republican substitute bill. Adopted 308-58: R 116-9; D 192-49 (ND 157-0; SD 35-49), July 6, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 533; for later votes, see below and RCs 106, 107.)

83. HR 6400. Cramer (R Fla.) amendment to provide penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and/or up to five years' imprisonment for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes (applicable only to federal elections). Adopted 253-165: R 136-0; D 117-165 (ND 37-153; SD 80-12), July 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

84. HR 6400. Boggs (D La.) amendment to allow political subdivisions with more than 50 percent of voting age Negroes registered to free themselves from the bill's coverage. Rejected 155-262: R 18-118; D 137-144 (ND 53-136; SD 84-8), July 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

85. HR 6400. Gilbert (D N.Y.) amendment to stipulate that a person could not be denied the right to vote because of inability to read or write English if he demonstrated that he had successfully completed the sixth grade (or any other grade equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that was conducted in a language other than English. Rejected 202-216: R 10-125; D 192-91 (ND 171-19; SD 21-72), July 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

86. HR 6400. Collier (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back a Republican substitute (HR 7896) which provided remedies to voter discrimination on a county-by-county basis rather than statewide for "massive discrimination" areas as provided in HR 6400. Rejected 171-248: R 115-21; D 56-227 (ND 2-188; SD 54-39), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

87. HR 6400. Passage of the Voting Rights Act, suspending the use of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices in certain states and areas and authorizing the appointment of federal voting examiners to order the registration of Negroes in states and voting districts whose voter activity had fallen below certain specified levels; the bill also imposed a ban on the use of poll taxes as a voter qualification in any election. Passed 333-85: R 112-24; D 221-61 (ND 188-1; SD 33-60), July 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	82	83	84	85	86	87
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Selden	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Martin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Harris	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Mills	N	?	?	?	?	X
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	‡	Y	N	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
35 Utt	-	Y	N	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	‡	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Younger	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	‡	‡	‡	-	✓	‡
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Sikes	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hagan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Mackay	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Tuten	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Weltner	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	‡	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
15 Reid	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Harvey	‡	‡	-	-	‡	‡
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 82 through 87.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 167, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179.)

	82	83	84	85	86	87
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Long	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	X	✓	?	X	✓	X
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Willis	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	✓	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Morton	‡	‡	-	-	‡	‡
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Griffin	‡	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	✓	N	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	‡	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Colmer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Walker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	‡	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Jones	-	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	‡	Y	-	N	Y	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Dwyer	‡	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
28 Resnick	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
30 King	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Keogh	✓	X	‡	✓	X	✓
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	?	X	X	✓	X	?
14 Rooney	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	X	✓	?	X	✓	X
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Kornegay	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Scott	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Taylor	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Whitener	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Jonas	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	‡	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Bow	?	?	?	‡	?	?
7 Brown	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Devine	‡	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Harsha	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Mosher	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	X	✓	N	N	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Green	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	✓	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Corbett	‡	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Toll	‡	✓	X	✓	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Gettys	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 McMillan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Watson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Evins	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Cabell	‡	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
AL Pool	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Purcell	✓	‡	‡	-	✓	‡
4 Roberts	-	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Rogers	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	?	?	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	-	-
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	‡	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	‡	‡	-	X	‡	‡
1 Pelly	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 88 through 92.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 181, 182, 185, 188, 189.)

House Defeats AEC Powerline Bill; Approves Summer Job Allotment; Clears Cigarette Labeling Bill; Passes Coinage Revision Measure

88. HR 8856. Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to clarify federal, state and local powers to regulate electricity generated, sold or transmitted by the Atomic Energy Commission. Holifield (D Calif.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 216-139: R 11-107; D 205-32 (ND 145-10; SD 60-22), July 12, 1965 (237 "yeas" were needed for passage). The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 899; for passage of the bill, see RC 102.)

89. HR 242. Require that temporary summer jobs in Government agencies in the Washington, D.C., area be apportioned among residents of the 50 states. (The Administration opposed the bill on grounds that the existing requirement that permanent jobs be apportioned was obsolete and impossible to carry out. Similar bills were passed by the House in 1962 and 1963, but were not acted on by the Senate. (1962 Almanac p. 642; 1963 Almanac p. 402) Passed 336-22: R 116-4; D 220-18 (ND 144-11; SD 76-7), July 12, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

90. S 559. Adoption of the conference report on the Federal Cigarette Labeling Act to: require that cigarette packages and cartons bear this statement: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health;" prohibit any other warning requirement on the packages and prohibit until July 1, 1969, any requirements that cigarette advertising include a similar health warning. Adopted 286-103: R 116-15; D 170-88 (ND 87-85; SD 83-3), July 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 344)

91. HR 8926. Coinage Act of 1965. Battin (R Mont.) amendment to retain 40 percent silver in dimes and quarters. Rejected 187-218: R 96-37; D 91-181 (ND 44-139; SD 47-42), July 14, 1965. A "nay" vote was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 882)

92. HR 8926. Passage of the bill providing for the minting of dimes and quarters made of a copper-nickel alloy without silver, and for the minting of half dollars containing 40 percent silver. Passed 255-151: R 36-97; D 219-54 (ND 162-21; SD 57-33) July 14, 1965. A "yea" vote was a vote supporting the President's position.

	88	89	90	91	92
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	?	?	?	?	?
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	?	Y	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	X	‡	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Udall	Y	‡	N	Y	N
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Edwards	?	‡	X	-	‡
18 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y	N
34 Hanna	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	‡	N	Y	N
38 Tunney	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
37 Van Deerlin	‡	‡	N	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Clausen	X	‡	-	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	-	‡
12 Talcott	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	N	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	Y	Y	N	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	-	‡
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	X	N	Y
17 King	Y	Y	-	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	✓	‡	N	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	?	‡	‡	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	✓	?	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	✓	‡	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	?	N	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	-	‡	N	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Cramer	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Callaway	X	?	Y	Y	N
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	✓	?	?	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Arends	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Findley	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McClory	N	Y	N	N	N
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Pucinski	✓	‡	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Collier	X	‡	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	N	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	88	89	90	91	92
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	✓	?	N	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
6 Roudebush	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
1 Dole	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y	‡	Y	N
2 Mize	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	Y	?	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 88 through 92.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 181, 182, 185, 188, 189.)

	88	89	90	91	92
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	N	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	✓	?	✓	?	?
8 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Vacancy					
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	✓	‡	✓	-	‡
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Mathias	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Morton	-	‡	‡	?	-
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	✓	‡	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	✓	‡	N	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Martin	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Morse	N	Y	Y	-	‡
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	?	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	-	‡	N	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	‡	‡	-	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	X	‡	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Harvey	X	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	✓	?	N	N	Y
13 Diggs	✓	‡	‡	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	-	‡	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Williams	?	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Hull	-	‡	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	✓	‡	‡	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Battin	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	?	‡	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	?	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	X	N	Y
1 Cahill	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	N	Y	N	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	N	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	✓	Y	N	N	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	N	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Goodell	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	N	Y
30 King	N	Y	‡	N	Y
31 McEwen	X	‡	‡	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	-	‡	N	N	Y
33 Robison	X	‡	Y	N	Y
40 Smith	X	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	N	Y	N
New York City					
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Carey	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	✓	?	X	N	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Keogh	✓	‡	✓	-	‡
13 Multer	✓	‡	N	-	‡
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	✓	?	X	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Ryan	✓	‡	X	N	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Fino	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	X	?	Y	Y	N
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley	N	Y	X	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Love	✓	‡	N	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Sweeney	✓	‡	N	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	-	‡	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	?	?
16 Bow	X	?	?	?	?
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Edmondson	✓	?	?	?	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	‡	N	Y
6 Johnson	N	Y	?	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	‡	-	‡
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
4 Duncan	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
3 Green	‡	‡	N	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Wyatt	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	✓	?	?	?	?
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	N	‡	-	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Corbett	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	?	?
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	?	‡	Y	Y	N
16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 McDade	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Schweiker	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Nix	✓	‡	N	N	Y
4 Toll	✓	‡	‡	-	‡
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	✓	?	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	-	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Watson	-	‡	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	X	?	?	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	?	Y	?	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Brock	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	X	‡	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	?	?	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	✓	‡	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	?	?	Y	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	✓	?	✓	?	?
13 Purcell	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
8 Thomas	✓	?	?	-	‡
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Burton	N	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	X	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	N	N	✓	Y	N
1 Downing	N	N	✓	-	‡
2 Hardy	?	?	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	X	N	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Foley	?	?	Y	Y	N
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 May	X	‡	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	✓	?	Y	?	?
1 Moore	-	‡	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 93 through 95.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 193, 196, 197.)

House Passes Military Pay Bill; Votes Increase in Poverty Funds After Rejecting GOP Move to Cut Figure and Delete Veto Restriction

93. HR 9075. Passage of the bill providing an average 10.6 percent pay increase for all uniformed personnel of the armed forces, Reserves, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey at an estimated annual cost of $996 million. Passed 410-0: R 134-0; D 276-0 (ND 184-0; SD 92-0), July 20, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 702)

94. HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Quie (R Minn.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to: (1) delete a section which allowed federal officials to override a state Governor's veto of certain federal anti-poverty activities and (2) reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1.9 billion to the fiscal 1965 level of $947.5 million. Rejected 178-227: R 121-13; D 57-214 (ND 6-174; SD 51-40), July 22, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 405)

95. HR 8283. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations of $1.9 billion for the Government's anti-poverty program in fiscal 1966 and making other changes in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Passed 245-158: R 24-110; D 221-48 (ND 176-2; SD 45-46), July 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later vote, see RC 153)

	93	94	95
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	N
4 Andrews	Y	Y	N
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	Y	Y	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	‡	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	‡	✓	X
12 Talcott	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	X	✓
28 Bell	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	?	Y	N
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	Y	N	‡
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N
1 Sikes	Y	Y	N
12 Cramer	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	?	Y	N
1 Hagan	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	✓	X
10 Stephens	‡	N	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	N
5 Weltner	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	Y	Y	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	‡	X	‡
2 Hansen	‡	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	‡	N	Y
23 Shipley	?	X	✓
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	✓	X
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	Y	Y	N
18 Michel	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	‡	?

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	93	94	95
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	‡	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	?	✓	X
10 Harvey	Y	✓	X
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	N
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	Y	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	N
2 Mize	Y	Y	N
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 93 through 95.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 193, 196, 197.)

	93	94	95
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	Y	Y	N
8 Long	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy			
4 Waggonner	‡	✓	X
3 Willis	Y	✓	✓
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	Y
1 Morton	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	?	N	Y
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	?	✓	X
5 Morse	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	Y	Y	N
8 Harvey	Y	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	X	‡
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	Y	✓	X
2 Whitten	Y	Y	N
3 Williams	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	Y	Y	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	N
3 Martin	Y	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	✓	✓
28 Resnick	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	X	✓
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	N	Y
30 King	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	N
26 Reid	Y	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	N
40 Smith	Y	Y	N
4 Wydler	Y	Y	N
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	?
10 Celler	Y	N	Y
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	N	Y
11 Keogh	‡	X	✓
13 Multer	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	N	Y
6 Halpern	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	?	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	?	✓	X
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	Y	X	‡
1 Andrews	Y	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	X	‡
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	X	✓
3 Love	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	N
8 Betts	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	?	?	?
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N
6 Johnson	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N
OREGON			
4 Duncan	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	-	‡
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	N
10 McDade	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	N
7 Watkins	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y
4 Toll	‡	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	Y	N
2 Watson	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	Y	Y	N
1 Reifel	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	X	✓
5 Fulton	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	‡	N	N
3 Brock	Y	Y	N
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	N
15 De la Garza	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	N
AL Pool	Y	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y
18 Rogers	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	?	Y	N
8 Thomas	Y	X	✓
9 Thompson	Y	N	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	Y
14 Young	Y	N	Y
UTAH			
2 King	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y
4 May	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	Y	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	‡	✓	X

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 96 through 101.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 199, 203, 204, 205, 208, 209.)

House Adopts Medicare, Housing, Mental Health Conference Reports; Repeals Taft-Hartley Section Allowing State Right-to-Work Statutes

96. HR 77. Adoption of H Res 437, an open rule for floor consideration of HR 77 to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Powell (D N.Y.) motion to consider the previous question, ending debate and bringing the rule to a vote. Powell motion agreed to 248-171: R 12-126; D 236-45 (ND 184-4; SD 52-41), July 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See RCs 100,101, below)

97. HR 6675. Social Security Amendments of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 682) on the bill providing a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged financed primarily by a payroll tax and a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants; increasing Social Security cash benefits and expanding the Kerr-Mills program, child health care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. Adopted 307-116: R 70-68; D 237-48 (ND 187-2; SD 50-46), July 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 236; for earlier votes, see RCs 34, 35.)

98. HR 7984. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 679) on the bill, providing a program of rent supplements to low-income families, and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. Adopted 251-168: R 26-110; D 225-58 (ND 179-7; SD 46-51), July 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 358)

99. HR 2985. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 678) on the bill authorizing federal grants for the initial costs of professional and technical personnel at community mental health centers and amending related health programs. Adopted 414-0: R 136-0; D 278-0 (ND 183-0; SD 95-0), July 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 331)

100. HR 77. Repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Griffin (R Mich.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 200-223: R 120-19; D 80-204 (ND 7-181; SD 73-23), July 28, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 818)

101. HR 77. Passage of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting state right-to-work laws under which the union shop is prohibited. Passed 221-203: R 21-117; D 200-86 (ND 182-8; SD 18-78), July 28, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	96	97	98	99	100	101
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Selden	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rhodes	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Clausen	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	Y	N	‡	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	✓	‡	✓	‡	-	‡
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Fuqua	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Sikes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Cramer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hagan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	‡	Y	N
10 Stephens	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Tuten	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Callaway	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Michel	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Shriver	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Mize	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 96 through 101.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 199, 293, 203, 205, 208, 209.)

	96	97	98	99	100	101
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Carter	N	Y	N	‡	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Long	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	?	X	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
2 Long	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Morton	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Morse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Harvey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	✓	✓	✓	‡	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	X	X	X	?	✓	X
2 Whitten	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	N	N	X	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Cunningham	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Martin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
38 Goodell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 King	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
32 Pirnie	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Robison	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
40 Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Keogh	✓	✓	✓	‡	X	✓
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	*	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	X	?	X	?	✓	X
4 Cooley	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Taylor	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Betts	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Brown	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	X	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Toll	✓	‡	✓	‡	-	✓
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Watson	N	?	X	‡	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Evins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Brock	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Duncan	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Cabell	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
22 Casey	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Pickle	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Pool	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Rogers	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas	Y	Y	Y	?	X	✓
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Marsh	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

*Scheuer was present, but did not vote because of possible conflict of interest.

CQ House Votes 102 through 107.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 212, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219.)

House Approves Voting Rights Conference Report; Passes Highway, AEC Powerlines, Law Enforcement and Prisoner Rehabilitation Bills

102. HR 8856. Passage of the bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to clarify federal, state and local powers to regulate electricity generated, sold or transmitted by the Atomic Energy Commission. Passed 275-125; R 51-80; D 224-45 (ND 152-27; SD 72-18) July 29, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 899)

103. S J Res 81. Passage of the bill to authorize apportionment of $3 billion to the states in fiscal 1967 for the Interstate Highway System, to provide that any state without a highway safety program by Dec. 31, 1967, would not receive any federal highway funds after that date, and to authorize a study of highway needs after 1972. Passed 314-11: R 105-3; D 209-8 (ND 134-3; SD 75-5), Aug. 2, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 734)

104. HR 8027. Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. Passage of the bill to provide federal support for training programs and demonstration projects for local law enforcement personnel. Passed 326-0: R 112-0; D 214-0 (ND 135-0; SD 79-0), Aug. 2, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 634)

105. HR 6964. Passage of the bill, authorizing use of prerelease treatment centers, emergency leaves and work furloughs for federal prisoners. Passed 325-0: R 113-0; D 212-0 (ND 133-0; SD 79-0), Aug. 2, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 635)

106. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. McEwen (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the conference report on the bill (H Rept 711) to the House-Senate conference with instructions to insist on deletion of Senate language which authorized political subdivisions to seek judicial relief from coverage when they had registered at least 50 percent of voting age Negroes. Rejected 118-284: R 115-16; D 3-268 (ND 3-178; SD 0-90), Aug. 3, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 533)

107. S 1564. Adoption of the conference report on the Voting Rights Act of 1965, suspending the use of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices in certain states and voting districts whose voter activity had fallen below certain specified levels, and providing other relief against voting discrimination. Adopted 328-74: R 111-20; D 217-54 (ND 180-0; SD 37-54), Aug. 3, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	102	103	104	105	106	107
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Jones	Y	?	?	?	N	N
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Martin	N	‡	‡	‡	N	N
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	N	‡	‡	‡	-	✓
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	Y	‡	Y	N	N
36 Wilson	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Younger	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	‡	‡	‡	-	✓
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	‡	‡	‡	-	✓
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
2 McVicker	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	‡	?	‡	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
8 Matthews	Y	‡	‡	?	N	N
3 Pepper	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Cramer	X	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Flynt	N	?	?	?	N	N
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Weltner	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	-	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	102	103	104	105	106	107
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	N	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 102 through 107.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 212, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219.)

	102	103	104	105	106	107
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
5 Carter	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
8 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Morton	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
7 Macdonald	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	N	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	?	?	?	✓	✓
5 Morse	N	‡	Y	‡	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	N	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
1 Quie	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Colmer	X	?	?	?	?	X
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Williams	?	?	?	?	?	X
4 Walker	N	?	?	?	X	X
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	-
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
7 Hall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	‡
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
2 Battin	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	‡	N	Y	Y	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
1 Cahill	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Dwyer	N	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
34 Hanley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	✓	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
25 Ottinger	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	X	‡	‡	‡	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	?	‡	‡	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	‡	-	‡	-	‡
15 Carey	N	?	?	?	?	?
10 Celler	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Delaney	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
11 Keogh	✓	‡	‡	‡	-	✓
13 Multer	N	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	‡	‡	?	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	?	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	X	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
24 Fino	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	X	?	?	?	?	X
4 Cooley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Kornegay	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Scott	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Taylor	Y	?	?	?	?	X
10 Whitener	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Jonas	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	‡	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	N	‡	Y	Y	-	‡
20 Feighan	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
1 Gilligan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	N	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	‡	‡	‡	-	✓
2 Ullman	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	N	?	‡	?	Y	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
4 Toll	✓	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	N	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 McMillan	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
1 Rivers	Y	‡	‡	Y	N	N
2 Watson	X	‡	‡	‡	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	?	?	?	?	Y
1 Reifel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Evins	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quillen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Cabell	N	‡	‡	‡	-	Y
22 Casey	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Pool	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
13 Purcell	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Teague	Y	?	?	?	N	N
8 Thomas	Y	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	‡	‡	?	-	‡
14 Young	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	X	?	?	?	N	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Jennings	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
6 Race	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	‡	‡	‡	-	✓

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 108 through 110.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 220, 221, 222.)

House Adopts Conference Report Authorizing Military Construction; Approves Federal Pension Bill and Changes in World Bank Charter

108. HR 8469. Passage of the bill to increase pensions for retired federal employees and their survivors. Passed 396-0: R 130-0; D 266-0 (ND 174-0; SD 92-0), Aug. 3, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 656)

109. HR 8439. Military construction authorization bill for fiscal 1966. Adoption of the conference report authorizing $1,780,062,000 for construction at military bases in the United States and abroad, and for military family housing. Adopted 389-0: R 125-0; D 264-0 (ND 176-0; SD 88-0), Aug. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 697; for later votes, see RCs 132,133.)

110. S 1742. Passage of the bill to authorize U.S. agreement to certain changes in the charters of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation. Passed 330-54: R 88-35; D 242-19 (ND 170-5; SD 72-14), Aug. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 499)

	108	109	110
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	?	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	‡	‡	‡
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	‡	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	‡	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	Y	‡	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	‡	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y
30 Roybal	‡	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	‡	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	‡	‡
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	Y	Y
1 Hagan	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	?	?
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	?	‡
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	‡
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	‡	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	‡	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	?
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	N
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	‡
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 108 through 110.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 220, 221, 222.)

	108	109	110
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	?	?	?
5 Carter	Y	‡	‡
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	Y	?
8 Long	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy			
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	?	?
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	Y	?	?
7 Friedel	Y	Y	‡
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	‡
6 Mathias	Y	Y	?
1 Morton	‡	‡	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	‡	‡
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	?	?	?
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	?	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	?	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	‡	‡
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	‡	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	‡	‡	‡
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	?	?	?
2 Whitten	Y	Y	N
3 Williams	Y	?	?
4 Walker	?	?	?
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	‡	Y	‡
6 Hull	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N
10 Jones	‡	‡	‡
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	Y	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	‡	‡	‡
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	?	?	?
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	Y	‡
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	‡
30 King	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	Y	?
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	‡	Y	Y
15 Carey	?	?	?
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	‡	‡	‡
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	‡	‡
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	Y	?	?
11 Taylor	?	?	?
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	‡	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	‡
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	?	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
2 Clancy	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N
OREGON			
4 Duncan	‡	Y	Y
3 Green	‡	‡	‡
2 Ullman	‡	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	‡	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	‡	Y	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	‡	‡	-
1 Rivers	Y	Y	Y
2 Watson	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	?	?	?
1 Reifel	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	Y	Y	?
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?
9 Thompson	Y	?	?
16 White	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	‡	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 King	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	?	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	Y	‡	‡
6 Race	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	?	?	?
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 111 through 114.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 224, 225, 228, 230.)

House Extends Interest Equalization Tax for 19 Months; Votes D.C. Insurance Bill; Prohibits Destroying or Mutilating of Draft Cards

111. HR 4750. Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act. Adoption of H Res 498, a closed rule (preventing floor amendments) for floor consideration of HR 4750 (below). Adopted 329-44: R 80-41; D 249-3 (ND 165-3; SD 84-0), Aug. 5, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 870)

112. HR 4750. Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1965. Passage of the bill to extend the tax for 19 months (from Dec. 31, 1965, through July 31, 1967) and broaden its coverage to include purchases by Americans of foreign bonds with a maturity period of one to three years. Passed 274-97: R 32-90; D 242-7 (ND 159-7; SD 83-0), Aug. 5, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

113. HR 9918. D.C. Motor Vehicle Insurance Protection from Uninsured Drivers. Sickles (D Md.) amendment to provide new text for HR 9918. Sickles amendment created an unsatisfied judgment claims fund into which all uninsured District of Columbia resident motorists must pay $40. It also required all insured drivers to include in their policies protection against injuries and property damage caused by uninsured drivers. HR 9918 required motorists who were involved in serious accidents or traffic violations to post a $500 deposit and did not require insured motorists to carry protection against uninsured motorists. Sickles substitute text accepted 173-156: R 39-66; D 134-90 (ND 119-22; SD 15-68), Aug. 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

114. HR 10306. Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 to make it a crime to knowingly destroy or mutilate a draft card. Passed 393-1: R 129-1; D 264-0 (ND 174-0; SD 90-0), Aug. 10, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 689)

	111	112	113	114
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	N	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	Y
1 Edwards	N	N	N	Y
7 Martin	N	N	‡	Y
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	‡	‡	‡	Y
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	‡	Y	‡	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	‡	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	?	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	‡	‡	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	‡	‡	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	‡	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	N	N	Y
1 Clausen	N	N	N	Y
10 Gubser	Y	N	N	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	?	Y
12 Talcott	N	N	N	Y
13 Teague	Y	N	N	Y
35 Utt	Y	N	N	Y
36 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y
11 Younger	Y	N	N	Y
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Cameron	‡	‡	‡	-
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	‡	‡
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	‡
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	‡	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	‡	-
31 Wilson	‡	?	‡	Y
28 Bell	N	N	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	N	N	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	‡	‡
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	N	N	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	?	?
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	Y	‡	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	‡	✓	N	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	‡	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Cramer	‡	✓	-	Y
11 Gurney	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hagan	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	?	?	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	?	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	Y	‡	N	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Callaway	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	N	N	Y	Y
AL Mink	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	?	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	?	?	?	Y
16 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	N	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	-	Y
20 Findley	N	N	N	Y
12 McClory	N	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	‡	X	N	Y
15 Reid	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	N	N	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	?	?	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	‡	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	111	112	113	114
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	Y	Y	‡	‡
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	N	Y
7 Bray	N	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck	?	?	N	Y
10 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	‡	‡
5 Smith	‡	‡	?	‡
3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS				
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	‡	?	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 111 through 114.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 224, 225, 228, 230.)

	111	112	113	114
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	‡	✓	‡	‡
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	?	Y	?	Y
8 Long	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison	Y	?	?	?
5 Passman	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Vacancy				
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	?	?
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	?	?	?	?
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	N	?	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	N	N	?	Y
1 Morton	N	N	-	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	?	Y
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	‡	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Martin	?	?	?	Y
5 Morse	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	?	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y	?	Y
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	Y	Y	?	?
13 Diggs	Y	Y	‡	‡
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	N	N	N	Y
3 MacGregor	‡	N	-	Y
2 Nelsen	‡	X	N	Y
1 Quie	Y	N	?	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	?	?	?	?
2 Whitten	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Williams	?	?	N	Y
4 Walker	?	X	N	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	‡	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	-	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	‡	‡	-	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 Curtis	N	N	‡	Y
7 Hall	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	‡	‡	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	‡	‡
3 Martin	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	‡	‡	‡	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Cahill	?	?	?	?
6 Dwyer	Y	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	X	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	N	‡	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	Y	?	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	?	?
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	‡	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	‡	‡	‡	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	N	?
38 Goodell	N	N	?	Y
2 Grover	N	N	N	Y
36 Horton	Y	N	Y	Y
30 King	Y	N	‡	‡
31 McEwen	Y	N	N	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	‡	‡
26 Reid	N	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	N	‡	Y
40 Smith	N	N	Y	N
4 Wydler	N	N	Y	Y
New York City				
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	?	?	?	Y
10 Celler	?	✓	?	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	‡	✓	‡	‡
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	‡	Y
18 Powell	?	?	?	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	‡	‡	‡	-
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	‡	Y
6 Halpern	Y	N	?	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Scott	?	?	Y	?
11 Taylor	?	?	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y
8 Jonas	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	Y	N	-	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	Y	‡	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	N	‡
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	?	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	‡	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	-	-	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	N	Y
22 Bolton	N	N	N	Y
16 Bow	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	?	?
2 Clancy	-	-	N	Y
12 Devine	N	N	N	Y
6 Harsha	?	X	N	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch	N	N	?	Y
23 Minshall	N	N	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	‡	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON				
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	?	?	Y	?
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	‡	Y	‡	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	‡	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton	N	N	-	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	N	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	‡	‡	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	‡	Y	‡	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	?	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	‡	‡	N	Y
1 Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Watson	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	?	X	N	Y
1 Reifel	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	?	Y	?	‡
5 Fulton	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Brock	‡	X	-	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	N	Y
1 Quillen	Y	N	N	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	N	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	‡	‡	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	Y	?	?	?
13 Purcell	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Rogers	?	?	?	Y
6 Teague	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Thomas	?	✓	?	?
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	-	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	-	‡
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	Y	N	‡	‡
5 Foley	Y	N	?	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	‡	Y
4 May	N	N	‡	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	?	?
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	?	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	-	Y
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	‡	‡	Y	Y
6 Race	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	‡	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Laird	?	✓	?	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	Y	N	N	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	‡	‡	?	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 115 through 120.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 242.)

House Votes Regional Development Bill; Approves Boxing Commission; Adopts $3.4 Billion Foreign Aid Conference Report; Suspends Tariff

115. S 1648. Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Sisk (D Calif.) amendment to increase the annual authorization for public works and development facilities to $500 million from $400 million, limit the program to four rather than five years and increase the number of areas eligible for such grants. Accepted 196-194: R 9-119; D 187-75 (ND 143-28; SD 44-47), Aug. 12, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 798)

116. S 1648. Cramer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill to the Public Works Committee with instruction to delete provision for Government loans and guarantees for the purchase or development of land and facilities; provide for annual Congressional review of the economic development loan (revolving) fund and require that funds provided for construction, reconstruction or improvement projects be spent on American-made products. Rejected 163-224: R 115-10; D 48-214 (ND 10-161; SD 38-53), Aug. 12, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

117. S 1648. Passage of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, establishing a five-year, $3.25 billion program of grants and loans for public works, development facilities and other projects intended to aid economically depressed areas. Passed 246-138: R 31-93; D 215-45 (ND 158-12; SD 57-33), Aug. 12, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

118. HR 6431. Passage of the bill, amending the Tariff Act of 1930 by suspending the existing 1-1/4-cent-per-pound duty on certain forms of nickel (ferronickel, unwrought nickel and nickel powders) until July 1, 1967, and authorizing the President to grant an extension of duty-free treatment beyond that date in an agreement under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 in which the United States obtained reciprocal concessions. Passed 297-48: R 82-28; D 215-20 (ND 142-9; SD 73-11), Aug. 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

119. HR 8635. Federal Boxing Control Act. Passage of the bill to establish a Federal Boxing Commission with broad powers over professional boxing. Passed 346-4: R 114-0; D 232-4 (ND 152-3; SD 80-1), Aug. 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 669)

120. HR 7750. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 811) on the bill authorizing appropriations of $3.36 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. Adopted 244-150: R 39-86; D 205-64 (ND 166-14; SD 39-50), Aug. 19, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 422)

	115	116	117	118	119	120
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	‡	-	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
9 Edwards	‡	X	‡	‡	‡	Y
18 Hagen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	✓	X	✓	✓	‡	✓
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	?	✓	‡	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	✓	X	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Teague	N	✓	X	N	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	Y	N	‡	‡	X
36 Wilson	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
11 Younger	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
Los Angeles Co						
29 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
25 Cameron	-	-	‡	✓	‡	Y
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Roybal	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	✓
31 Wilson	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	Y	N	X	‡	X
20 Smith	N	✓	X	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	‡	-	✓	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	?	‡	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	?	‡	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Fuqua	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X
10 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	N	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Sikes	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X
12 Cramer	N	Y	N	✓	‡	N
11 Gurney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hagan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
4 Mackay	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Tuten	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Weltner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	X	✓	X	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	✓	-	✓	‡	‡	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	?	?	?	?	?	N
16 Anderson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Findley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Michel	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
9 Yates	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	X	✓	X	‡	-	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	‡	X	‡	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Adair	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Halleck	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	N	Y	N	X	‡	N
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	?	X	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	‡	?	✓	Y	Y	N
4 Shriver	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Mize	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Farnsley	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 115 through 120.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 242.)

	115	116	117	118	119	120
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	‡	-	✓	‡	‡	X
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Long	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	?	?	?	?	?	N
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	?	X	✓	?	?	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
1 Morton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	N	Y	Y	✓	?	✓
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	N	N	Y	Y	Y	‡
3 Todd	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
9 Griffin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
13 Diggs	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	✓
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
6 Olson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 MacGregor	N	Y	N	‡	‡	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	?	?	?	N	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Williams	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	‡	-	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	N	‡	‡	X
7 Hall	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
3 Martin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Dwyer	N	Y	N	✓	‡	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Walker	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	‡	X	✓	‡	‡	X
31 McEwen	Y	N	Y	?	‡	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
15 Carey	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
10 Celler	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	✓	X	✓	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	✓	X	✓	✓	‡	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	N
6 Halpern	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
17 Lindsay	✓	X	?	?	?	✓
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?	X
4 Cooley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	N	Y	N	?	?	X
7 Lennon	N	Y	X	N	Y	N
5 Scott	X	?	?	?	?	X
11 Taylor	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	N	‡	‡	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
20 Feighan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	‡	-	✓	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Secrest	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	N	-	‡	N
14 Ayres	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	Y	N	?	?	N
7 Brown	X	✓	X	?	?	X
2 Clancy	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Devine	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Steed	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Belcher	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
OREGON						
4 Duncan	?	X	‡	N	Y	Y
3 Green	N	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	N	N	Y	‡	‡	✓
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
9 Dague	-	‡	-	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
16 Kunkel	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Schweiker	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
4 Toll	✓	-	‡	‡	‡	✓
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	X	✓	X	‡	?	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan	N	N	Y	Y	‡	N
1 Rivers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Watson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	Y	?	‡	Y
5 Fulton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	‡
9 Grider	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	N	Y	Y	‡	N
3 Brock	N	Y	N	‡	‡	X
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	‡	-	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Cabell	N	Y	N	‡	‡	X
22 Casey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 De la Garza	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Dowdy	N	Y	N	?	?	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
AL Pool	X	✓	X	N	Y	N
13 Purcell	N	Y	N	Y	-	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?	✓
9 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 White	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	‡
14 Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 King	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Downing	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	N
7 Marsh	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Hicks	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	N	Y	N	X	‡	N
1 Pelly	?	✓	X	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	‡	?	‡	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 121 through 125.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 243, 244, 246, 248, 249.)

House Votes $1.2 Billion in Funds for Education, Other Activities; Passes Omnibus Farm Bill; Approves Immigration System Revisions

121. HR 9811. Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Dague (R Pa.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 169-224: R 110-14; D 59-210 (ND 34-144; SD 25-66), Aug. 19, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 114; for later votes, see below and RC 190.)

122. HR 9811. Passage of the bill covering wheat, cotton, wool, dairy and feed grain commodities and providing a cropland retirement program. Passed 221-172: R 19-104; D 202-68 (ND 139-40; SD 63-28), Aug. 19, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

123. HR 10586. Appropriate $1,223,181,500 in supplemental fiscal 1966 funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare to provide for manpower training, elementary and secondary education activities, recruitment of agricultural workers, programs to combat heart disease, cancer and stroke and other HEW activities. Laird (R Wis.) motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee. (Laird did not oppose the bill as such but contended that this and other supplemental requests should be considered later in a lump sum.) Rejected 139-263: R 108-25; D 31-238 (ND 0-178; SD 31-60), Aug. 24, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 166)

124. HR 2580. Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments. MacGregor (R Minn.) amendment to limit immigration from Western Hemisphere countries into the United States to 115,000 persons annually. Rejected: 189-218: R 121-13; D 68-205 (ND 13-170; SD 55-35), Aug. 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 459)

125. HR 2580. Passage of the bill amending the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act to eliminate the national origins quota system and to set general priorities for the admission of immigrants to the United States. Passed 318-95: R 109-25; D 209-70 (ND 179-8; SD 30-62), Aug. 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For final vote, see RC 177)

	121	122	123	124	125
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?	X
8 Jones	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Selden	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Andrews	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	N	N	N	N	N
2 Mills	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Trimble	N	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	N	N	Y
33 Dyal	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Edwards	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hagen	N	Y	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	?	?	-	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 McFall	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Miller	X	✓	N	N	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	-	X	‡
38 Tunney	N	Y	N	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	N	N	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Clausen	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Talcott	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	✓	X	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
11 Younger	✓	X	Y	Y	Y

	121	122	123	124	125
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	X	✓	N	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Corman	✓	X	N	N	Y
21 Hawkins	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 King	N	Y	N	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	Y	N	N	Y
30 Roybal	X	X	N	N	Y
31 Wilson	N	N	N	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 Clawson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Evans	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 McVicker	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 St. Onge	N	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	N	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Fuqua	-	‡	Y	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Pepper	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Sikes	X	✓	N	N	Y
12 Cramer	Y	N	‡	✓	X
11 Gurney	Y	N	Y	Y	N

	121	122	123	124	125
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Flynt	N	Y	?	Y	N
1 Hagan	N	Y	?	Y	N
9 Landrum	N	Y	?	?	X
4 Mackay	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Stephens	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Tuten	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Weltner	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	X	✓	N	N	Y
AL Mink	N	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	N	N	N	N	Y
24 Price	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Schisler	N	Y	N	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 McClory	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Dawson	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Pucinski	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Ronan	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	X	✓	N	N	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	-	N	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	N	-	‡	‡

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	121	122	123	124	125
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Culver	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Greigg	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Hansen	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
1 Dole	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Farnsley	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 121 through 125.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 243, 244, 246, 248, 249.)

	121	122	123	124	125
7 Perkins	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Watts	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Carter	X	✓	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Hebert	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Long	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy					
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	N	Y	N	✓	N
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Tupper	N	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	N	✓	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	N	N	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	N	X	✓
1 Morton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Macdonald	N	N	N	N	Y
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	X	✓	N	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Farnum	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Mackie	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	-	N	Y
2 Vivian	?	Y	N	N	Y
18 Broomfield	✓	X	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	N	N	?	?
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	N	Y	?	N	Y
13 Diggs	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Dingell	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 Ford	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths	-	✓	N	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	N	Y	-	N	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Hungate	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Karsten	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	N	✓	N
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Curtis	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	Y	N	-	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Krebs	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Thompson	X	✓	-	X	✓
1 Cahill	?	?	?	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	Y	N	N	✓	N
AL Walker	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	N	Y	N	N	Y
41 Dulski	✓	X	N	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	N	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	N	N	N	Y
29 O'Brien	N	Y	N	X	‡
25 Ottinger	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	N	N	N	Y
28 Resnick	N	Y	-	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Tenzer	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	N	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
30 King	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	N	N	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	N	N	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
7 Addabbo	N	N	N	N	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Celler	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Delaney	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Kelly	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Keogh	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Multer	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Murphy	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Powell	N	Y	N	N	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Ryan	‡	-	-	N	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Fino	✓	X	N	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Lindsay	✓	X	?	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	X	✓	?	✓	X
4 Cooley	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	X	✓	?	✓	X
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	X	✓	Y	Y	N
11 Taylor	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	X	✓	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Feighan	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Gilligan	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	N	✓	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Love	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Moeller	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Sweeney	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Vanik	N	N	N	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	✓	X			
2 Clancy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Harsha	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	N	Y	N	✓	N
1 Belcher	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
4 Duncan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	N	-	N	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	N	Y	-	N	Y
19 Craley	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Dent	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Holland	-	‡	-	X	✓
14 Moorhead	X	✓	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Rhodes	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	N	?	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Green	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Nix	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Toll	-	✓	-	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Watson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reifel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Evins	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Fulton	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Grider	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Brock	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Brooks	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Cabell	N	Y	-	X	✓
22 Casey	N	Y	N	N	Y
15 De la Garza	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Patman	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Pool	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Rogers	N	Y	N	?	X
6 Teague	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	X	✓	?	X	✓
9 Thompson	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 White	N	N	N	N	N
12 Wright	?	?	N	N	Y
14 Young	N	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH					
2 King	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Burton	Y	N	‡	‡	-
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Marsh	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Foley	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Hansen	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Hicks	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 May	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	-	X	?
3 Slack	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Race	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	N	Y	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 126 through 130.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 252, 253, 254, 255, 257.)

House Passes Higher Education Bill; Approves Health Training Aid; Votes School Disaster Assistance, Elimination of Tariffs on Autos

126. HR 9567. Higher Education Act of 1965, authorizing a five-year (fiscal 1966-70) program of assistance to institutions of higher education and to students attending such institutions. Passed 368-22: R 113-13; D 255-9 (ND 176-0; SD 79-9), Aug. 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 294; for later votes, see RCs 196, 197.)

127. HR 9022. Passage of the bill, authorizing federal financial aid to public elementary and secondary schools affected by a major disaster and making more cities eligible for school aid to federally "impacted" areas. Passed 305-37: R 85-29; D 220-8 (ND 153-1; SD 67-7), Aug. 30, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 306)

128. HR 9042. Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Adoption of H Res 551, a closed rule (limiting debate to three hours and precluding floor amendments) for consideration of HR 9042, authorizing the President to remove tariff duties on Canadian automobiles and parts for original equipment. Adopted 363-23: R 112-14; D 251-9 (ND 172-5; SD 79-4), Aug. 31, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 509)

129. HR 9042. Passage of the bill authorizing the President to remove tariff duties on Canadian automobiles and parts for original equipment. Passed 280-113: R 71-59; D 209-54 (ND 144-36; SD 65-18), Aug. 31, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

130. HR 3141. Passage of the bill, extending for three years and expanding programs of federal grants for construction of teaching facilities for training health personnel and loans for students in specified health fields, and authorizing new four-year programs of grants for improvement of teaching programs in the health professions and scholarships for needy students of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry and optometry. Passed 340-47: R 88-38; D 252-9 (ND 173-1; SD 79-8), Sept. 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 333)

	126	127	128	129	130
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	?	N	Y
6 Buchanan	X	N	Y	N	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	-	N	Y
1 Edwards	Y	N	‡	X	N
7 Martin	Y	N	Y	N	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	N	N
35 Utt	Y	Y	Y	N	N
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Cameron	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
22 Corman	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	?	?	?	X	?
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	?	?	?	Y
1 Hagan	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	Y	N	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	N	-	N	N	N
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
23 Shipley	?	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	‡	‡	‡	?
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Findley	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Michel	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	‡	Y	N	?
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	‡	‡	✓	‡
4 Derwinski	X	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	✓	‡	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	?	?	?	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	?	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Halleck	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	N	N	N
KANSAS					
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 126 through 130.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 252, 253, 254, 255, 257.)

	126	127	128	129	130
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	?	?	X	?
8 Long	Y	Y	Y	X	-
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	-	-	‡	X	N
7 Vacancy					
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Willis	Y	?	?	?	?
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	?	Y	Y	?
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	‡	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	?	?	?	✓	?
5 Morse	Y	‡	‡	-	‡
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	N	?
13 Diggs	Y	‡	‡	✓	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	Y	-
5 Colmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Williams	N	?	?	N	N
4 Walker	?	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	Y	N	N	N
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	Y	‡	N	‡	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	‡	‡	‡	✓	‡
1 Cahill	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	‡	Y	Y	‡
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	?	N	N
2 Grover	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	N	Y	N	N
31 McEwen	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
32 Pirnie	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Celler	Y	?	?	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	‡	Y	Y	‡
17 Lindsay	?	‡	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	‡	?	?	?	?
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Jonas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Gilligan	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	‡	‡	N	‡
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Vacancy					
2 Clancy	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Devine	N	N	Y	N	-
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	?	?	?	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	N	N
OREGON					
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	‡	‡	‡	‡
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 Watson	N	‡	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	?	?	Y	N	Y
1 Reifel	Y	?	‡	X	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	‡	?	?	?
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	‡	Y	N	N
2 Duncan	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Quillen	N	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	Y	?	Y	?	Y
6 Teague	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	?	?	?	?	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 131 through 136.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 259, 262, 263, 264, 265, 269.)

House Passes Ground Transportation, Military Construction Bills; Votes on Pensions, Law Enforcement; Approves Foreign Aid Funds

131. HR 5863. Passage of the bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a three-year $90 million research, development, and demonstration project in high-speed ground transportation. Passed 317-24: R 85-20; D 232-4 (ND 161-1; SD 71-3), Sept. 2, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 901)

132. HR 10775. Military construction authorization bill for fiscal 1966. Rivers (D S.C.) motion to table (kill) Hall (R Mo.) motion to discharge House Armed Services Committee of further consideration of the original fiscal 1966 military construction authorization bill (HR 8439), which had been vetoed by President Johnson. Tabling motion adopted 323-19: R 99-18; D 224-1 (ND 148-0; SD 76-1), Sept. 7, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 697)

133. HR 10775. Passage of the bill, authorizing $1,780,062,000 in fiscal 1966 for construction at military bases in the United States and abroad and for military family housing and providing that no military installation in the United States or Puerto Rico employing more than 250 civilian and military personnel could be closed or abandoned until 30 days after the closure plan and full justification of the plan had been submitted to Congress. Passed 347-0: R 117-0; D 230-0 (ND 150-0; SD 80-0), Sept. 7, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

134. HR 168. Passage of the bill to raise compensation payments to veterans with service-connected disabilities. Passed 348-0: R 116-0; D 232-0 (ND 154-0; SD 78-0), Sept. 7, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 399)

135. S J Res 102. Passage of the bill authorizing an appropriation of $1.5 million for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia. Passed 339-0: R 116-0; D 223-0 (ND 145-0; SD 78-0), Sept. 7, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 628)

136. HR 10871. Passage of the bill appropriating $3,285,000,000 for foreign assistance and $716,453,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966. Passed 239-143: R 40-81; D 199-62 (ND 163-10; SD 36-52), Sept. 8, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 441)

	131	132	133	134	135	136
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?	?	X
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Andrews	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
7 Martin	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	?	?	?	?	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓
38 Tunney	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
25 Cameron	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
22 Corman	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
32 Hosmer	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pepper	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Cramer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	?	?	?	?	?	Y
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
10 Stephens	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Weltner	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	?	?	?	Y	?	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	X
18 Michel	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
15 Reid	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	?	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
13 Rumsfeld	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	‡	‡	‡	?	Y
1 Madden	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Adair	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X
7 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
2 Halleck	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mize	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 131 through 136.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 259, 262, 263, 264, 265, 269.)

	131	132	133	134	135	136
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	?	?	?	?	?	X
8 Long	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
1 Morton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	?	?	?	?	?	✓
5 Morse	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Mackie	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Diggs	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N
3 Williams	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
4 Walker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	?	?	?	?	?	X
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	-
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	‡	‡	Y	N
7 Hall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡	N
3 Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	‡
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	‡	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	‡	?	‡	‡	‡	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
7 Widnall	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Walker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	✓
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	?	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	?	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Halpern	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?	?	✓
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?	X
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Lennon	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Sweeney	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
21 Vanik	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
17 Ashbrook	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	?	?	?	?	✓
16 Bow	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
2 Clancy	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Johnson	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
11 Flood	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	-	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
1 Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Watson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	Y	?	?	?	?	X
1 Reifel	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	X
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Evins	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
9 Grider	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	‡	Y	Y	Y	‡	N
3 Brock	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Duncan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Cabell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	X
7 Dowdy	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	-
AL Pool	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
10 Broyhill	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	N	Y	Y	‡	X
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
3 Slack	?	?	?	?	?	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 137 through 142.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 273, 275, 279, 281, 282, 283.)

House Takes a Series of Roll Calls Dealing With Procedural Matters Prior to Action on 21-Day Resolutions By-Passing Rules Committee

137. Moss (D Calif.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under the quorum call (i.e. the locating of all Members who did not answer to the quorum call). Agreed to 226-126: R 27-92; D 199-34 (ND 155-0; SD 44-34), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story on use of the 21-day rule in the House, p. 585)

138. Albert (D Okla.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under a second quorum call. Agreed to 244-127: R 36-88; D 208-39 (ND 165-0; SD 43-39), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

139. Albert (D Okla.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under the fifth quorum call of the day. Agreed to 256-124: R 47-81; D 209-43 (ND 166-1; SD 43-42), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

140. Albert (D Okla.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under the sixth quorum call of the day. Agreed to 255-121: R 49-76; D 206-45 (ND 168-2; SD 38-43), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

141. Hall (R Mo.) motion to table (kill) Albert (D Okla.) motion to order the previous question (end debate) on his (Albert's) pending motion that the Journal of the previous day's proceedings be approved as read. Hall's motion rejected 138-244: R 95-33; D 43-211 (ND 2-171; SD 41-40), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

142. Albert (D Okla.) motion to order the previous question (end debate) on his motion to approve the Journal as read. Agreed to 257-126: R 39-87; D 218-39 (ND 173-0; SD 45-39), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

	137	138	139	140	141	142
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Selden	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	?	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Dickinson	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Edwards	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Martin	?	?	?	?	?	?
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	N	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	-	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Harris	-	-	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	?	?	?	?	?	?
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	-	-	N	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Teague	N	N	N	N	Y	N
35 Utt	N	N	N	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Younger	N	N	N	N	Y	N

	137	138	139	140	141	142
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
28 Bell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Clawson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	N	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	?	?	?	✓	?	✓
3 Giaimo	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sikes	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Cramer	N	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	N	N	N	Y	N

	137	138	139	140	141	142
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Flynt	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Hagan	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	‡	-	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	-	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Tuten	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
3 Callaway	N	N	N	N	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
17 Arends	N	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 McClory	-	-	-	-	‡	-
18 Michel	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	N	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	X	Y	X
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	137	138	139	140	141	142
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Bray	N	N	N	N	‡	-
2 Halleck	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Harvey	-	-	-	-	‡	-
6 Roudebush	N	N	N	N	Y	N
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	‡	‡	Y	Y	-	‡
4 Shriver	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mize	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	N	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 137 through 142.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 273, 275, 279, 281, 282, 283.)

	137	138	139	140	141	142
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Carter	N	N	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Long	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
5 Passman	?	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	-	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Morton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Keith	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Mackie	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	?	?	N	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	N	N	N	Y	?
5 Ford	-	-	N	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Harvey	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Hutchinson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	?	?	?	?	?	?
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	?	?	?	?	?	?
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 MacGregor	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Colmer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Whitten	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Williams	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Walker	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Hall	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Martin	N	N	N	?	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	?	Y	‡	?	N	Y
9 Helstoski	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	‡	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	‡	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
37 Conable	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Goodell	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Grover	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 King	N	N	N	N	Y	N
31 McEwen	N	N	N	?	Y	N
32 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Robison	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
40 Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	‡	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	?	?	?	?	?
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
11 Keogh	‡	?	‡	‡	-	‡
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	‡	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	‡	‡	‡	‡	?	‡
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Halpern	‡	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Henderson	?	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Kornegay	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Scott	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jonas	N	N	N	?	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
20 Feighan	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
14 Ayres	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Betts	N	N	-	N	Y	N
22 Bolton	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
2 Clancy	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Latta	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	N	N	N	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
1 Belcher	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Dague	N	N	N	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Toll	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
1 St. Germain	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Gettys	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 McMillan	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Watson	N	N	N	-	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	-	-	-	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Brock	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	N	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
AL Pool	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	‡	Y	‡	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Rogers	N	?	N	N	N	Y
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	?	?	?	?	?	?
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Marsh	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Poff	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Laird	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Davis	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 143 through 148.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 290.)

House Takes Five Additional Roll-Call Votes on Procedural Matters; Adopts Rule to Permit Action on Equal Employment Opportunity Bill

143. Albert (D Okla.) motion that the Journal be approved as read. Agreed to 265-119: R 49-78; D 216-41 (ND 171-1; SD 45-40), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story on 21-day rule, p. 585)

144. McMillan (D S.C.) motion that the House adjourn. (A motion to adjourn takes precedence over other business; it was offered after the Speaker recognized House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) for the purpose of calling up H Res 506 -- See RC 145.) Rejected 175-204: R 105-23; D 70-181 (ND 6-162; SD 64-19), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

145. H Res 506. Open rule for floor consideration of HR 10065, a bill to broaden and strengthen Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act banning employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin. (The resolution was considered under the 21-day rule which permitted bills to be brought to the House floor for action by a committee member when a rule had not been granted by the Rules Committee.) Adopted 259-121: R 76-51; D 183-70 (ND 166-2; SD 17-68), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the rule. (For story on HR 10065, see p. 572)

146. H Res 506. Albert (D Okla.) motion to table (kill) a motion by McCulloch (R Ohio) to reconsider the vote by which H Res 506 was adopted (RC 145, above). Tabling motion agreed to 194-181: R 8-118; D 186-63 (ND 165-1; SD 21-62), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

147. Sikes (D Fla.) motion that the House adjourn. Rejected 173-203: R 106-20; D 67-183 (ND 8-158; SD 59-25), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

148. McFall (D Calif.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under the seventh quorum call of the day. Agreed to 243-136: R 36-88; D 207-48 (ND 167-2; SD 40-46), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

	143	144	145	146	147	148
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Selden	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Martin	?	?	X	?	?	?
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	?	?	?	?	?	?
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	-	‡	‡	-	‡
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	-	‡	‡	-	‡
3 Moss	‡	-	‡	‡	-	‡
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	‡	-	‡
38 Tunney	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
35 Utt	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Younger	-	Y	N	N	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	‡	-	‡	‡	-	‡
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	‡	-	‡	‡	-	‡
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	✓	X	✓	?	?	?
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	‡	-	‡	‡	-	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Cramer	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	Y	Y	N	-	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Hagan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Weltner	?	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Arends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 McClory	-	‡	‡	-	‡	-
18 Michel	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	Y	N	‡
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	X	✓	X	?	‡	-
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
7 Bray	-	‡	‡	-	‡	-
2 Halleck	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Harvey	‡	‡	‡	-	‡	-
6 Roudebush	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Greigg	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mize	Y	Y	‡	N	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Farnsley	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 143 through 148.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 290.)

	143	144	145	146	147	148
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Carter	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	?	?	X	?	?	?
8 Long	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Morton	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Martin	N	?	?	?	?	?
5 Morse	Y	N	Y	N	Y	‡
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Mackie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Harvey	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	?	?	?	?	?	?
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	?	?	?	?	?	?
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 MacGregor	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Colmer	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Williams	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Walker	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
10 Jones	‡	‡	-	‡	‡	‡
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Hall	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	N	Y	‡
3 Martin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	‡	?	‡	‡	?	‡
9 Helstoski	‡	-	‡	‡	-	‡
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
38 Goodell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
30 King	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
31 McEwen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	-	‡	-
26 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	‡	-	‡	?	-	‡
11 Keogh	‡	-	✓	‡	-	‡
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	‡	-	‡
16 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	‡	-	‡	‡	-	‡
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Halpern	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Henderson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Kornegay	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Scott	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Taylor	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Jonas	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	N	‡	‡	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	‡	-	‡	-	-	‡
14 Ayres	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Betts	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Bolton	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
2 Clancy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Devine	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Johnson	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	‡	-	‡	‡	-	‡
1 Belcher	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	‡	-	‡	‡	-	‡
14 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Toll	‡	-	‡	?	-	‡
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Gettys	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Watson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Brock	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Duncan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Casey	‡	-	‡	‡	-	‡
15 De la Garza	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N	?	?	?
AL Pool	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Teague	?	?	N	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 White	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Wright	?	?	?	?	?	Y
14 Young	Y	?	?	?	N	?
UTAH						
2 King	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Downing	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Jennings	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Marsh	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Smith	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Poff	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	?	?	✓	‡	?	?
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Thomson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Davis	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 149 through 154.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 291, 292, 293, 296, 299, 301.)

House Adopts 21-Day Rules; Sends Poverty Bill Back to Conference; Refuses To Recommit Arts, Humanities and Park Concession Bills

149. H Res 499. Open rule for floor consideration of HR 7371, a bill amending the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to place the Alfred I. duPont estate in Jacksonville, Fla., under its provisions. (Resolution was considered under the 21-day rule -- see RC 145, p. 1000.) Adopted 201-171: R 15-107; D 186-64 (ND 160-6; SD 26-58), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the rule. (See story p. 856)

150. H Res 478. Open rule for floor consideration of HR 9460, a bill establishing a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. (Resolution was considered under the 21-day rule -- see RC 145, p. 1000.) Adopted 260-114: R 59-65; D 201-49 (ND 168-2; SD 33-47), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For passage of the bill, see RC 154, below)

151. H Res 536. Open rule for floor consideration of HR 10281, a bill providing pay increases for nearly two million federal career, postal, legislative and judicial employees. (Resolution was considered under the 21-day rule -- see RC 145, p. 1000.) Adopted 289-84: R 84-42; D 205-42 (ND 165-2; SD 40-40), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For votes on the bill, see RCs 178, 179)

152. HR 2091. Establish policies for construction, operation and maintenance of concessions in areas administered by the National Park Service. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 73-298: R 19-101; D 54-197 (ND 41-126; SD 13-71), Sept. 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 778)

153. HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Ayres (R Ohio) motion to recommit the conference report on the bill to the conference committee, with instructions to insist on a House provision permitting a State Governor to veto certain anti-poverty programs, but authorizing federal officials to override a veto. Adopted 209-180: R 127-0; D 82-180 (ND 17-160; SD 65-20), Sept. 15, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 405)

154. HR 9460. Establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to provide federal assistance to the visual and performing arts and the humanities. Griffin (R Mich.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 128-251: R 79-44; D 49-207 (ND 5-170; SD 44-37), Sept. 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 621)

	149	150	151	152	153	154
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Selden	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Andrews	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Edwards	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Martin	X	X	?	?	✓	✓
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Mills	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
3 Moss	‡	‡	‡	‡	X	N
16 Sisk	‡	‡	‡	-	X	-
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-
14 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	N	N	N	N	✓	N
12 Talcott	X	X	N	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
36 Wilson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Younger	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

	149	150	151	152	153	154
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-
25 Cameron	‡	‡	‡	N	N	N
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
17 King	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
26 Roosevelt	?	?	?	?	X	?
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
31 Wilson	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Smith	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	✓	‡	‡	N	N	N
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	✓	✓	?	?	X	X
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Fuqua	N	N	N	N	✓	‡
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Haley	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Rogers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Sikes	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Cramer	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Gurney	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

	149	150	151	152	153	154
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Hagan	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	?	?	N	Y	N
4 Mackay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	N	✓	✓
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Tuten	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Weltner	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
3 Callaway	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDAHO						
1 White	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
2 Hansen	N	N	N	-	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 McClory	-	-	‡	-	✓	✓
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Reid	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Kluczynski	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Collier	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	X	X	‡	?	✓	✓
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	149	150	151	152	153	154
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Adair	X	X	?	?	✓	✓
7 Bray	X	X	‡	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck	X	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Harvey	X	X	‡	-	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	N	N	Y	N	✓	‡
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	?	?	?	N	N	N
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Shriver	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mize	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	X	N	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Farnsley	?	?	?	X	?	?
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 149 through 154.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 291, 292, 293, 296, 299, 301.)

	149	150	151	152	153	154
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Watts	N	N	?	N	Y	N
5 Carter	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Hebert	X	X	?	?	✓	?
8 Long	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Passman	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-
1 Tupper	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	✓	?	?	N	X	?
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Mathias	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Morton	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Martin	?	✓	?	N	Y	?
5 Morse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Farnum	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Mackie	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Todd	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	N	N	-	Y	Y
9 Griffin	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
8 Harvey	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	?	?	?	✓	X	N
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	-
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
17 Griffiths	?	?	?	?	N	N
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Langen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	N	Y	Y	N	✓	X
2 Nelsen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	N	Y	-
5 Colmer	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Whitten	N	?	?	N	Y	?
3 Williams	N	N	N	?	Y	?
4 Walker	N	N	N	N	Y	?
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Hull	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jones	‡	‡	‡	?	‡	-
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Curtis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Hall	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Battin	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Martin	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Gallagher	‡	‡	‡	✓	X	-
9 Helstoski	✓	‡	‡	N	N	N
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Cahill	N	Y	Y	N	✓	-
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	N	✓	?
7 Widnall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
28 Resnick	Y	Y	Y	-	X	N
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
38 Goodell	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
30 King	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
31 McEwen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	-	✓	‡	-	‡	-
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Carey	✓	Y	?	?	N	N
10 Celler	?	✓	?	?	N	N
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	N
12 Kelly	✓	‡	‡	-	N	N
11 Keogh	✓	✓	‡	-	N	N
13 Multer	✓	✓	‡	-	N	N
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	?	X	N
20 Ryan	‡	‡	‡	‡	X	N
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Lindsay	✓	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	N	?	?	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Scott	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Taylor	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Whitener	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Andrews	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Hays	N	Y	‡	N	N	N
19 Kirwan	✓	?	?	N	N	N
3 Love	‡	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Ashbrook	X	X	‡	-	Y	Y
14 Ayres	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Betts	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	X	✓	?	?	✓	?
16 Bow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Vacancy						
2 Clancy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Harsha	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Latta	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	Y	N	-	Y	Y
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Stanton	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Johnson	?	?	?	N	N	N
4 Steed	‡	✓	‡	N	N	N
1 Belcher	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	‡	N	N	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Wyatt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
20 Holland	‡	‡	‡	N	N	-
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Dague	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Watkins	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Toll	✓	‡	‡	-	X	X
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers	N	?	N	N	Y	N
2 Watson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	X	-
8 Everett	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	N	N	?	✓	-
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Brock	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Quillen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	‡	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Poage	?	?	?	?	?	?
AL Pool	N	N	Y	?	✓	✓
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 White	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Wright	?	?	?	X	?	?
14 Young	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Burton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
1 Downing	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Hardy	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Marsh	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	N	N	?	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	N	N	-	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Hansen	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 May	X	‡	‡	-	✓	✓
1 Pelly	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Byrnes	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Laird	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	?	Y	Y	N	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 155 through 160.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 303, 304, 306, 307, 309, 310.)

House Votes on Post Office Employment, Nuclear Reactor Insurance, Defense Funds, Mississippi Delegation, GI Insurance, Communism

155. H Res 574. Adoption of the resolution directing the Postmaster General to furnish the House the names of all temporary Post Office Department employees during the summer of 1965. Morrison (D La.) motion to table (kill) the resolution. Tabling motion adopted 185-181: R 0-118; D 185-63 (ND 134-33; SD 51-30), Sept. 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 1516)

156. S 2042. Passage of the bill extending for 10 years the federal indemnification program for private nuclear power reactors and limiting federal indemnification to $500 million per nuclear accident. Passed 338-30: R 102-16; D 236-14 (ND 154-10; SD 82-4), Sept. 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 900)

157. HR 9221. Defense Appropriations. Adoption of the conference report appropriating $46,887,163,000 for the Defense Department in fiscal 1966. Adopted 382-0: R123-0; D 259-0 (ND 169-0; SD 90-0), Sept. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 168)

158. H Res 585. Adoption of the resolution dismissing a challenge to the 1964 election of Mississippi's five-man House delegation. Adopted 228-143: R 87-34; D 141-109 (ND 54-109; SD 87-0), Sept. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 609)

159. HR 10873. Servicemen's Group Life Insurance. Passage of the bill to make available life insurance worth $10,000 for members of the armed services on active duty. Passed 362-0; R 120-0; D 242-0 (ND 161-0; SD 81-0), Sept. 20, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 706)

160. H Res 560. Adoption of the resolution expressing the sense of the House that in the event of "the intervention of international Communism, directly or indirectly, however disguised, in any American state," any one or more Western Hemispheric countries could "take steps to forestall or combat intervention, domination, control and colonization in whatever form, by the subversive forces known as international Communism and its agencies in the Western Hemisphere." Adopted 312-52: R 117-3; D 195-49 (ND 113-49; SD 82-0), Sept. 20, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 514)

	155	156	157	158	159	160
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	?	?	?	✓	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Martin	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
2 Mills	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Miller	‡	‡	‡	-	‡	-
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Sisk	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Tunney	Y	Y	‡	✓	‡	?
37 Van Deerlin	-	‡	‡	‡	Y	N
14 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Wilson	‡	‡	‡	✓	Y	Y
11 Younger	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	‡	‡	‡	X	Y	N
25 Cameron	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	✓	‡	-
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
30 Roybal	?	?	?	X	?	?
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y	?	?	?	?
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	N	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
20 Smith	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
3 Giaimo	?	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Gurney	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hagan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mackay	N	Y	‡	✓	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Callaway	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO						
1 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
17 Arends	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	N	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	?	?	?	X	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Pucinski	N	Y	‡	-	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Collier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	155	156	157	158	159	160
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	-	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Bray	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡	?
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	?	Y	?	?	?	?
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 155 through 160.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 303, 304, 306, 307, 309, 310.)

	155	156	157	158	159	160
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	?	?	?	✓	?	Y
8 Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	?
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Long	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Mathias	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Morton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Keith	?	?	Y	N	Y	‡
10 Martin	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Morse	-	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	?	Y	N	?	Y
7 Mackie	Y	‡	‡	-	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Todd	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Vivian	N	?	Y	N	?	?
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Harvey	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Diggs	‡	‡	Y	N	‡	‡
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	‡	‡	‡	X	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
7 Langen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	-	‡	Y	N	‡	‡
2 Nelsen	N	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	‡	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Colmer	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Whitten	?	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
3 Williams	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Walker	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	-	?	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	‡	‡	✓	Y	Y
10 Jones	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	‡	‡	‡	X	‡	‡

	155	156	157	158	159	160
2 Curtis	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Hall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	?	‡	‡	?	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
12 Krebs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Cahill	N	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Widnall	-	‡	‡	?	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	‡	✓	‡	‡
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
41 Dulski	Y	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
25 Ottinger	N	Y	‡	?	Y	N
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
35 Stratton	N	Y	Y	N	‡	‡
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	-	‡	Y	Y	‡	‡
26 Reid	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
33 Robison	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Gilbert	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Keogh	Y	Y	Y	X	‡	‡
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Ryan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Scheuer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
24 Fino	N	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
6 Halpern	N	Y	Y	N	‡	-
17 Lindsay	?	?	Y	N	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	?	?	?	✓	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	155	156	157	158	159	160
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Vacancy						
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N
3 Green	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Craley	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	?	?	?	?	?	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	‡	-	Y	Y
18 Corbett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nix	-	‡	Y	N	‡	‡
4 Toll	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	-
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	155	156	157	158	159	160
1 Rivers	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Watson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	Y	?	?	?	?
1 Reifel	N	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	?
7 Murray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	N	N	Y	Y	‡	‡
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Pool	?	?	‡	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Teague	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 White	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 King	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Burton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	N	N	Y	Y	‡	‡
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Foley	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	?
3 Hansen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 May	-	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	‡	‡
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Race	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	N	N	‡	X	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 161 through 164.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 313, 315, 316, 318.)

House Deletes Dickey-Lincoln Project from Rivers and Harbors Bill; Approves Water Pollution Control Agreement; Votes on Trade Center

161. S 4. Water Quality Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide for the establishment by states or the Federal Government of water quality standards on interstate waters, to increase federal aid for construction of community sewage treatment plants and to provide federal aid to help solve problems of pollution caused by runoff from storm sewers and combined storm and sanitary sewage systems. Adopted 381-0: R 124-0; D 257-0 (ND 174-0; SD 83-0), Sept. 21, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 743)

162. S 2300. Flood Control, River and Harbor Acts of 1965. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to delete from the bill the $227 million Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River in Maine and instead authorize the Army Corps of Engineers to make a survey of alternative methods of providing power. Accepted 207-185: R 121-5; D 86-180 (ND 46-132; SD 40-48), Sept. 22, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 751; for later vote on the project, see RC 200.)

163 HR 30. Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center. Passage of the bill authorizing United States participation in the proposed Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla., and authorizing $15 million for construction and maintenance of a permanent U.S. exhibit. Passed 255-112; R 38-85; D 217-27 (ND 153-10; SD 64-17), Sept. 22, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 664)

164. Arends (R Ill.) motion that the House adjourn. Rejected 90-204: R 84-6; D 6-198 (ND 3-129; SD 3-69), Sept. 22, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

	161	162	163	164
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	N	?	N
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Martin	?	Y	?	?
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	Y	X	‡	-
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	-
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	Y	N	N	Y
4 Harris	‡	-	‡	-
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	N
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	Y	N	Y	N
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	N
33 Dyal	Y	N	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	N	‡	-
18 Hagen	Y	N	Y	N
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y	N
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	N
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	-
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	N
8 Miller	‡	X	‡	-
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	-
16 Sisk	‡	N	Y	N
38 Tunney	Y	N	Y	N
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y	N
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	-
1 Clausen	Y	Y	?	?
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N	-
6 Mailliard	‡	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	N	?
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	‡
35 Utt	Y	Y	N	‡
36 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Younger	Y	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	‡	N	Y	N
25 Cameron	Y	N	Y	-
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	N
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	N
19 Holifield	‡	X	‡	-
17 King	Y	N	Y	-
26 Roosevelt	?	X	?	?
30 Roybal	?	N	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	N
28 Bell	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Hosmer	?	✓	?	?
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	N	‡
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	-
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	N
2 McVicker	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	Y	?	?
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	N
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	N	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	‡	‡	‡	-
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y	N
6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	Y	N	Y	N
6 Flynt	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hagan	Y	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	?	N	?	?
4 Mackay	Y	N	Y	-
2 O'Neal	Y	N	Y	-
10 Stephens	‡	-	‡	-
8 Tuten	Y	N	Y	N
5 Weltner	Y	N	Y	N
3 Callaway	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	N
AL Mink	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO				
1 White	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hansen	Y	Y	-	Y
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Price	Y	N	Y	-
19 Schisler	Y	N	Y	N
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Anderson	‡	✓	‡	‡
17 Arends	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N	‡
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	?
12 McClory	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Reid	Y	Y	N	‡
22 Springer	‡	‡	‡	‡
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y	N
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	N
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	‡	N
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara	?	?	?	?
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	N
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	161	162	163	164
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	N
8 Denton	Y	Y	?	?
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y	N
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	N
1 Madden	?	N	Y	N
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	N
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	?	?
10 Harvey	Y	Y	N	‡
6 Roudebush	‡	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	N	Y	N
6 Greigg	Y	N	Y	N
7 Hansen	Y	N	Y	N
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N	Y	N
5 Smith	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gross	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS				
1 Dole	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	N	‡
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	Y	Y	N	N
3 Farnsley	?	X	?	?
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 161 through 164.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 313, 315, 316, 318.)

	161	162	163	164
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Carter	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hebert	Y	N	Y	?
8 Long	‡	N	Y	N
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y	N
5 Passman	Y	‡	-	‡
7 Vacancy				
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y	N
1 Tupper	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	Y	N	?	?
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz	Y	N	‡	-
2 Long	Y	N	Y	?
5 Machen	Y	N	Y	-
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y	-
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Morton	‡	✓	-	‡
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Macdonald	Y	N	?	?
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Bates	Y	Y	N	-
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Keith	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Martin	?	Y	Y	?
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	Y	N	Y	N
19 Farnum	?	X	?	?
7 Mackie	Y	N	N	-
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	N
3 Todd	Y	N	Y	N
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	-
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N	?
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	‡	‡	‡
9 Griffin	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y	N
13 Diggs	‡	X	‡	-
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	‡	N	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	-
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y	?
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	N
6 Olson	Y	N	Y	N
7 Langen	Y	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N	-
5 Colmer	?	✓	?	?
2 Whitten	Y	Y	?	?
3 Williams	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Walker	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	N	‡	-
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y	N
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	N
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	-
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Hall	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y	-
2 Battin	Y	Y	N	?
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	Y	N	Y	N
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	N	?
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	N
13 Gallagher	‡	N	Y	N
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y	N
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	N
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y	-
12 Krebs	Y	N	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	N	Y	N
2 McGrath	Y	N	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	N	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	-
1 Cahill	Y	Y	N	-
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	-
5 Frelinghuysen	?	✓	?	?
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	Y	N	Y	-
AL Walker	Y	N	Y	?
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	Y	N	?	N
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	?
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y	N
29 O'Brien	‡	✓	‡	-
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	N
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Resnick	‡	X	‡	-
35 Stratton	‡	Y	Y	N
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y	N
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Conable	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	N	‡
2 Grover	Y	Y	N	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	N
30 King	Y	Y	N	‡
31 McEwen	Y	✓	-	‡
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Robison	Y	Y	N	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	?	?
4 Wydler	Y	Y	N	Y
New York City				
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Celler	Y	N	Y	?
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	N
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	N
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	-
11 Keogh	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	N
16 Murphy	Y	N	‡	-
18 Powell	?	N	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	N	N	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y	?
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y	N
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	-
24 Fino	‡	‡	‡	‡
6 Halpern	Y	N	Y	N
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	?	✓	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	N
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y	N	-
5 Scott	Y	N	‡	‡
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	?	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	Y	N	Y	N
1 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	N
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	N
1 Gilligan	Y	N	Y	N
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	?
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Moeller	Y	N	?	?
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y	N
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	N
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	‡	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	N	‡
22 Bolton	?	?	?	?
16 Bow	?	✓	?	?
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	Y	Y	N	?
12 Devine	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	Y	Y	N	?
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	?
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	‡
13 Mosher	Y	‡	Y	-
11 Stanton	Y	Y	N	‡
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	N
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	N
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Johnson	Y	X	?	?
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	?
OREGON				
4 Duncan	Y	N	Y	N
3 Green	Y	N	N	N
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	-
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	-
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Holland	‡	?	‡	-
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	-
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Vigorito	Y	N	N	N
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	N	‡
10 McDade	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Watkins	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	Y	N	?	?
3 Byrne	Y	N	‡	-
5 Green	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nix	Y	N	‡	-
4 Toll	‡	X	‡	-
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	‡	-
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	N	‡
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	-
1 Rivers	Y	N	Y	N
2 Watson	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	Y	N	Y	N
8 Everett	Y	N	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	N	‡	?
5 Fulton	Y	N	Y	-
9 Grider	Y	N	Y	N
7 Murray	‡	Y	‡	-
3 Brock	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Quillen	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y	N
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Cabell	Y	N	Y	N
22 Casey	‡	Y	Y	-
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	?	?
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	N
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	N
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	N
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y	N
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	N
AL Pool	Y	N	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	N	Y	N
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	N
18 Rogers	?	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	?	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?
16 White	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	N	Y	N
14 Young	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH				
2 King	Y	N	Y	N
1 Burton	‡	✓	‡	‡
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	N	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	N	N
9 Jennings	Y	Y	N	N
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	N
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Tuck	Y	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	N	‡
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	Y	N	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	N	Y	N
3 Hansen	‡	N	‡	-
6 Hicks	Y	X	-	-
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y	N
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	N
3 Slack	Y	Y	N	N
2 Staggers	Y	?	Y	N
1 Moore	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	N
6 Race	Y	N	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	-
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	N	-
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	N
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	N	N	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Davis	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	Y	✓	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 165 through 170.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 327.)

House Amends Bank Holding Act; Approves Rural Water, Sewage Aid; Votes Air Pollution, Waste Disposal Bill; Discharges Rules Committee

165. HR 7371. Amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 by repealing exemptions for nonprofit religious, charitable or educational organizations and for all partnerships and trusts, except "family-type" trusts terminating within 25 years or not later than the death of the beneficiary. Bennett (D Fla.) amendment to repeal all other major exemptions in the Act. Accepted 199-178: R 116-3; D 83-175 (ND 30-142; SD 53-33), Sept. 23, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 856)

166. HR 10232. Grants for water and sewage facilities in rural areas. Sisk (D Calif.) motion to order the previous question (end debate) on H Res 580, the rule providing two hours of debate and waiving points of order on HR 10232. Adopted 280-70: R 40-67; D 240-3 (ND 163-3; SD 77-0), Sept. 23, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 138)

167. HR 10232. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 by providing a new program of $55 million annually in grants to develop water supply and sewage disposal facilities in rural areas and increasing the amount of insured loans available under the Act from $200 million to $450 million annually. Passed 326-10: R 98-5; D 228-5 (ND 153-5; SD 75-0), Sept. 23, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

168. S 306. Clean Air and Waste Disposal Acts. Nelsen (R Minn.) motion to recommit the bill to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with instructions to delete the solid waste disposal provisions. Rejected: 80-220: R 61-32; D 19-188 (ND 1-135; SD 18-53), Sept. 24, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 780)

169. S 306. Passage of the bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set standards to control the emission of air pollutants from automobiles and to authorize $92.5 million during fiscal 1966-69 for research on and development of methods to dispose of solid wastes. Passed: 294-4: R 90-2; D 204-2 (ND 135-0; SD 69-2), Sept. 24, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

170. HR 4644. District of Columbia Charter Act. Multer (D N.Y.) motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of an open rule (H Res 515) for floor consideration of the bill. Agreed to 213-183: R 31-96; D 182-87 (ND 168-15; SD 14-72), Sept. 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 613; for additional D.C. home rule votes, see next chart.)

	165	166	167	168	169	170
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	✓	?	?	?	?	X
8 Jones	N	Y	?	?	?	N
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
6 Buchanon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
7 Martin	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	X	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
1 Rhodes	✓	?	?	?	?	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Harris	-	‡	‡	N	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Dyal	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
9 Edwards	N	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
4 Leggett	N	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
38 Tunney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
1 Clausen	✓	‡	‡	-	‡	N
10 Gubser	Y	?	?	?	?	N
6 Mailliard	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
12 Talcott	Y	N	Y	?	‡	N
13 Teague	Y	‡	?	-	‡	N
35 Utt	?	-	‡	-	‡	N
36 Wilson	✓	?	?	?	?	N
11 Younger	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Cameron	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Corman	X	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
21 Hawkins	N	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	X	‡	‡	-	‡	✓
17 King	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	X	?	?	?	?	Y
30 Roybal	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	‡	Y	N	Y	✓
28 Bell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Clawson	Y	?	?	?	?	?
32 Hosmer	✓	?	?	?	?	X
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	Y	-	‡	N
27 Reinecke	Y	‡	‡	-	‡	-
20 Smith	Y	N	N	‡	‡	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
3 Evans	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McVicker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	X	?	?	-	‡	Y
2 St. Onge	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	✓	‡	‡	-	‡	N
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Sikes	Y	‡	‡	-	‡	N
12 Cramer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Flynt	N	Y	Y	?	?	N
1 Hagan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	X	?	?	?	?	X
4 Mackay	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y	N	‡	X
8 Tuten	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Weltner	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Callaway	?	?	?	?	?	?
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Mink	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Schisler	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
16 Anderson	✓	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
17 Arends	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
12 McClory	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	?	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	X	?	?	?	?	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	X	?	?	?	?	✓
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Ronan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	‡	-	‡	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	165	166	167	168	169	170
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
7 Bray	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
2 Halleck	✓	?	?	?	?	X
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Roudebush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	‡	-	‡	Y
2 Culver	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Greigg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Ellsworth	✓	?	?	?	?	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	‡	?	?	N
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Skubitz	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Farnsley	X	‡	‡	?	‡	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 165 through 170.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 327.)

	165	166	167	168	169	170
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	N	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
1 Hebert	N	?	?	?	?	X
8 Long	N	Y	Y	?	?	N
6 Morrison	N	Y	Y	?	?	✓
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	N	?	?	?	?	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	Y
1 Morton	✓	‡	‡	-	‡	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	?	?	✓
7 Macdonald	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	N	Y	Y	-	‡	✓
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	-	‡	✓
6 Bates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Martin	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
5 Morse	Y	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farnum	X	?	?	?	?	Y
7 Mackie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Todd	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Vivian	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	‡	-	‡	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Diggs	X	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
16 Dingell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Ford	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	‡	-	‡	Y
7 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	✓	?	?	?	?	X
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
3 Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	N	Y	‡	-	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Hungate	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	X	?	?	N	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Martin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Krebs	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	✓	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Walker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	X	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
25 Ottinger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
28 Resnick	X	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
35 Stratton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	✓	‡	‡	‡	‡	-
2 Grover	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 King	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
31 McEwen	✓	?	?	?	?	?
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	-	?	N
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	N	N	?	?	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Carey	N	N	Y	-	‡	Y
10 Celler	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
12 Kelly	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Keogh	N	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
13 Multer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Murphy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Powell	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Fino	-	‡	‡	-	‡	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	✓	?	?	?	?	N
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	✓	‡	‡	-	‡	X
11 Taylor	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	‡	-	‡	N
19 Kirwan	N	Y	?	?	?	N
3 Love	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	X	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
21 Vanik	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Betts	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	N
22 Bolton	✓	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
2 Clancy	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N
6 Harsha	✓	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
4 McCulloch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Johnson	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	N	‡	Y	N	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Green	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Holland	X	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
14 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Corbett	Y	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Kunkel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Saylor	Y	Y	‡	N	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	N	?	?	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nix	N	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
4 Toll	X	‡	‡	-	‡	✓
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	-	‡	N
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	‡	‡	-	‡	N
2 Watson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	‡	?	Y	N
5 Fulton	N	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
9 Grider	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Brock	Y	?	?	?	?	N
2 Duncan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Brooks	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Dowdy	?	?	?	?	?	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Patman	N	?	Y	N	Y	N
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Pool	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Roberts	N	‡	‡	-	‡	N
18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 White	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Wright	N	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
14 Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH						
2 King	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Burton	✓	‡	‡	-	‡	N
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	Y	?	?	?	?	N
1 Downing	Y	‡	‡	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
6 Hicks	✓	‡	‡	-	‡	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y	-	‡	✓
3 Slack	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Race	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	Y	-	‡	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 171 through 176.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll Call Vote Nos. 328, 330, 336, 337, 338, 339.)

House Takes Up Administration's D.C. Home Rule Measure, Defeats Moves To Kill Bill; Approves Sisk's Substitute Charter Board Plan

171. HR 4644. District of Columbia Charter Act. Adoption of an open rule (H Res 515) providing for five hours of debate on the bill. Adopted 223-179: R 35-95; D 188-84 (ND 172-13; SD 16-71), Sept. 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 613)

172. HR 4644. Multer (D N.Y.) motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee on the Whole for consideration of HR 4644. Agreed to 234-155: R 46-80; D 188-75 (ND 171-8; SD 17-67), Sept. 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

173. HR 4644. Hays (D Ohio) motion to strike the enacting clause (kill the bill). Rejected 179-219: R 93-34; D 86-185 (ND 17-165; SD 69-20), Sept. 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

174. HR 4644. Multer (D N.Y.) amendment, as amended by Sisk (D Calif.) substitute, providing for election of a District of Columbia Charter Board, if D.C. voters favored home rule in a referendum, to draw up a charter which would be submitted to D.C. voters in another referendum and, if approved, would take effect in 90 days if not disapproved by either chamber of Congress. (The original Multer amendment would have substituted for HR 4644 the provisions of a Senate bill (S 1118) modified to provide for annual Congressional appropriation of the federal payment, election of the Mayor and Council for four-year terms in non-Presidential election years, changes in D.C. voter requirements and authority for the President to use federal troops or take over local police.) Accepted 227-174: R 105-23; D 122-151 (ND 50-134; SD 72-17), Sept. 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

175. HR 4644. O'Konski (R Wis.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 134-267: R 62-66; D 72-201 (ND 6-177; SD 66-24), Sept. 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

176. HR 4644. Passage of the bill, providing for election of a D.C. Charter Board, if D.C. voters favored home rule in a referendum, to draw up a charter which would be submitted to D.C. voters in another referendum and, if approved, would take effect in 90 days if not disapproved by either chamber of Congress. Passed 283-117: R 86-42; D 197-75 (ND 174-8; SD 23-67), Sept. 29, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	171	172	173	174	175	176
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Jones	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Selden	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Martin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	‡	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						
3 Senner	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	‡	N	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
35 Utt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Younger	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y

	171	172	173	174	175	176
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	‡	N	N	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	✓	‡	X	X	X	✓
17 King	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	X	X	X	✓
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
31 Wilson	✓	‡	N	N	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 Clawson	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X
24 Lipscomb	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Reinecke	‡	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Smith	N	-	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	?	?	?	?	?	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	X	?	X	✓
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 St. Onge	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Fuqua	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Pepper	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Sikes	N	N	Y	‡	Y	N
12 Cramer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N

	171	172	173	174	175	176
GEORGIA						
7 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hagan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Mackay	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Stephens	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Tuten	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Weltner	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Callaway	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO						
1 White	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Anderson	‡	‡	-	‡	-	‡
17 Arends	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	N	‡	-	‡	-
15 Reid	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara	?	?	N	N	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Collier	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	171	172	173	174	175	176
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA						
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Dole	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	-	‡	-	‡
5 Skubitz	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 171 through 176.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 328, 330, 336, 337, 338, 339.)

	171	172	173	174	175	176
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Watts	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Carter	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
1 Hebert	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Long	N	N	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Morrison	✓	?	N	N	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
4 Waggonner	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	?	?	✓	Y	Y	N
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Tupper	?	Y	?	?	?	?
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	X	N	X	✓
2 Long	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
AL Sickles	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Morton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	✓	‡	N	N	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Martin	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Vivian	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	‡	N	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Langen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Colmer	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Whitten	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Williams	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Walker	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Hull	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Hall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Battin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Callan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Martin	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Huot	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	X	X	X	✓
1 Cahill	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	‡	-	-	-	‡
7 Widnall	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	N	N	Y	Y	Y	‡
AL Walker	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Pike	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
28 Resnick	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
38 Goodell	‡	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	X	X	X	✓
30 King	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	?	?	?	?	?	?
32 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Kelly	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Keogh	Y	Y	X	X	X	✓
13 Multer	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
24 Fino	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Bonner	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Cooley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	X	-	✓	-	✓	X
11 Taylor	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Redlin	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	✓	-	N	N	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Hays	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy						
2 Clancy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Latta	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Stanton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Johnson	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
4 Duncan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	-	N	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Dague	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Kunkel	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	N	N	✓	✓	✓	X
17 Schneebeli	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Watkins	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Toll	✓	‡	X	X	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	N	N	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Watson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reifel	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Everett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Murray	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Brock	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brooks	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Cabell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Casey	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 De la Garza	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Patman	N	N	?	?	?	?
10 Pickle	‡	‡	N	N	N	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Pool	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Purcell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
16 White	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	‡	‡	N	Y	N	Y
14 Young	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Burton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy	N	N	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Jennings	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Marsh	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Kee	✓	‡	N	N	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Moore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	X	X	?	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 177 through 181.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 341, 342, 343, 345, 346.)

House Adopts Report on Immigration; Votes Federal Pay Increase; Approves Construction of Additional Library of Congress Building

177. HR 2580. Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1101) on the bill amending the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act to eliminate the national origins quota system and to set general priorities for the admission of immigrants to the United States. Adopted 320-69: R 118-10; D 202-59 (ND 166-7; SD 36-52), Sept. 30, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 459)

178. HR 10281. Government Employees Salary Comparability Act of 1965. Broyhill (R N.C.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee with instructions to delete a provision authorizing an automatic pay increase for Members of Congress and federal executives and judges effective January 1967. Adopted 238-140: R 115-7; D 123-133 (ND 55-118; SD 68-15), Sept. 30, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 649)

179. HR 10281. Passage of the bill providing an across-the-board 4-percent pay increase for all federal employees effective Oct. 1, 1965, and an additional estimated 3-to-8-percent increase -- depending on trends in private industry pay scales -- for the same employees effective Oct. 1, 1966; liberalizing overtime rates and other fringe benefits for career and postal workers; setting up a system of severance pay and establishing a permanent commission to provide a continuing review of federal salary systems and report to the President. Passed 370-7: R 119-2; D 251-5 (ND 174-0; SD 77-5), Sept. 30, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

180. H J Res 642. Authorize construction of the James Madison Memorial Building as part of the Library of Congress. Cleveland (R N.H.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Public Works Committee with instructions to authorize a study of the feasibility of including a visitors' center in the Madison Building or any other appropriate location near the Capitol. Rejected 17-321: R 17-89; D 0-232 (ND 0-155; SD 0-77), Oct. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 633)

181. H J Res 642. Passage of the bill authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to construct a third Library of Congress Building to be called the James Madison Memorial Building and authorizing $75 million for planning and construction. Passed 328-5: R 98-4; D 230-1; (ND 153-1; SD 77-0), Oct. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	177	178	179	180	181
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	X	?	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Selden	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	N	Y	Y	?	✓
6 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Martin	N	?	‡	?	?
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	✓	-	‡	-	‡
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	?	?
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
33 Dyal	Y	Y	Y	-	‡
9 Edwards	‡	-	‡	N	Y
18 Hagen	Y	N	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	N	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	N	Y	Y	?
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
35 Utt	N	Y	Y	-	‡
36 Wilson	?	✓	?	?	?
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	✓	X	‡	-	‡
17 King	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Vacancy					
30 Roybal	?	N	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Clawson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Hosmer	?	✓	?	?	?
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	?	?	?	?	?
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	✓	N	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y	?	?
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	N	?
9 Fuqua	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	-	‡
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	Y	?	?
1 Hagan	X	Y	Y	?	?
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Tuten	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Callaway	Y	Y	Y	?	?
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y	?	?
16 Anderson	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Michel	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
15 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Chicago—Cook C.					
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	?	X	?	?	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	N	‡
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	?	X	?	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	-	‡
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	X	X	N	Y
13 Rumsfeld	Y	✓	✓	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	177	178	179	180	181
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	✓	?	?	?
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	X	?
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	‡	?
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	?	‡	-	‡
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mize	‡	✓	‡	-	‡
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 177 through 181.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 341, 342, 343, 345, 346.)

	177	178	179	180	181
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	?	✓	?	?	?
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	N	?	?	?	?
8 Long	X	?	?	?	?
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Vacancy					
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	N	‡	‡	N	Y
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	N	Y	?	?
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y	?	Y
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	Y	?	Y
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	?	?	?	?
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	-	‡
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mackie	Y	N	Y	-	‡
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Todd	Y	N	Y	N	‡
2 Vivian	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	?	N	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	X	?	?	?	?
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Williams	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Walker	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	-	‡
7 Hall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y	?	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Krebs	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	✓	X	‡	‡	‡
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	-	‡
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	X	‡	‡	-	‡
AL Walker	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	✓	-	‡	-	‡
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y	?	?
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	N	N
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	Y	N	Y	-	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	-	‡
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Goodell	‡	‡	‡	‡	-
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 King	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	Y	N	Y	N	Y
33 Robison	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	-	‡
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	Y	-	‡
10 Celler	Y	X	?	?	?
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	N	Y	?	?
11 Keogh	Y	X	‡	?	?
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	✓	X	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	Y	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	Y	N	Y	-	‡
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	N	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	N	Y	Y	?	?
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Scott	X	-	‡	-	‡
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Whitener	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	Y	‡	‡	-	‡
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	N	-
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y	-	‡
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	-	‡
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y	-	‡
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Vacancy					
2 Clancy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	?	?
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	?	?
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	N	?	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	?	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	-	‡
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON					
4 Duncan	?	?	?	?	?
3 Green	Y	N	Y	-	‡
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	✓	?	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Watkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	N	N	Y	-	‡
4 Toll	✓	-	‡	-	‡
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	✓	N	Y	N	Y
1 St. Germain	✓	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	X	‡	‡	‡	‡
5 Gettys	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	X	?	‡	-	‡
2 Watson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	?	‡	?	?
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Grider	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 De la Garza	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	?	?	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Pool	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	N	‡	‡	-	‡
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Rogers	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	?
16 White	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Young	N	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Burton	‡	✓	‡	-	‡
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	X	?	?	?	?
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Marsh	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Tuck	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 May	Y	✓	‡	-	‡
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	-	‡
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Race	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	-	‡
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	‡	X	‡	-	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 182 through 185.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 347, 348, 349, 350.)

House Adopts Conference Report on Fiscal 1966 Foreign Aid Funds; Passes Medical Library Assistance Bill; Votes Funds for Memorial

182. HR 10871. Fiscal 1966 foreign aid appropriations. Shriver (R Kan.) motion to recommit the conference report (H Rept 1103) with instructions that House conferees insist upon retention of a House provision prohibiting aid to nations that sold, furnished or shipped strategic goods to North Viet Nam. Rejected 164-174: R 105-2; D 59-172 (ND 17-136; SD 42-36), Oct. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 441)

183. HR 10871. Adoption of the conference report appropriating $3,218,000,000 for foreign assistance and $714,188,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966. Adopted 204-127: R 33-70; D 171-57 (ND 141-10; SD 30-47), Oct. 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

184. HR 3142. Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965. Passage of the bill authorizing $105 million for a five-year program to improve medical and other health science library facilities and services. Passed 296-3: R 94-2; D 202-1 (ND 131-0; SD 71-1), Oct. 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 394)

185. HR 6519. Passage of the bill authorizing an additional $6 million (for a $23,250,000 total) for completion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Mo. Passed 250-12: R 77-8; D 173-4; (ND 112-3; SD 61-1), Oct. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 774)

	182	183	184	185
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	✓	X	?	?
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	✓	X	?	?
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Martin	✓	X	?	?
ALASKA				
AL. Rivers	X	✓	‡	‡
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	✓	X	?	?
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	Y	‡
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Dyal	X	✓	‡	‡
9 Edwards	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Hagen	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	‡	‡
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	Y	‡
38 Tunney	X	?	‡	‡
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Utt	✓	X	‡	-
36 Wilson	✓	X	?	?
11 Younger	Y	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Cameron	N	Y	Y	-
22 Corman	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	X	‡	‡	‡
19 Holifield	X	✓	‡	‡
17 King	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Vacancy				
30 Roybal	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	✓	?	?	?
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	?	?	?	?
3 Evans	N	Y	Y	Y
2 McVicker	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Grabowski	X	✓	?	?
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	X	✓	‡	‡
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	N	Y	‡	‡
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	?
10 Gibbons	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews	✓	‡	‡	‡
3 Pepper	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	X	‡	‡
12 Cramer	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Gurney	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Flynt	✓	X	?	?
1 Hagan	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Mackay	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Stephens	✓	X	Y	Y
8 Tuten	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Callaway	✓	X	?	?
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
1 White	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	N	Y	‡	‡
23 Shipley	?	X	?	?
16 Anderson	✓	X	‡	‡
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	N	Y	‡
20 Findley	Y	X	N	N
12 McClory	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	✓	X	‡	‡
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	N	Y	Y	‡
1 Dawson	X	?	?	?
5 Kluczynski	X	✓	‡	‡
3 Murphy	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	?	?
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	‡	‡
9 Yates	X	✓	‡	?
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	?
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y	‡
13 Rumsfeld	Y	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	182	183	184	185
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	?	?
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	✓	X	?	?
7 Bray	✓	X	?	?
2 Halleck	?	?	?	?
10 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	✓	X	‡	?
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Greigg	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	X	‡	‡	‡
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	?	✓	‡	‡
3 Gross	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS				
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mize	✓	X	‡	‡
5 Skubitz	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	N	N	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 182 through 185.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 347, 348, 349, 350.)

	182	183	184	185
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	?	?
5 Carter	✓	X	?	?
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	N	Y	‡	‡
1 Hebert	✓	X	?	?
8 Long	✓	X	?	?
6 Morrison	N	Y	Y	?
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Vacancy				
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	N	N	?	?
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	?	✓	?	?
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y	?
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y	‡
2 Long	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	?	✓	?	?
1 Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	?	?
7 Macdonald	X	✓	?	?
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	‡	‡
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	N	?	?
10 Martin	Y	Y	?	?
5 Morse	-	✓	‡	‡
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	N	Y	Y	‡
19 Farnum	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Mackie	N	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Todd	N	Y	‡	?
2 Vivian	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	‡
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	‡	‡
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Diggs	N	Y	‡	‡
16 Dingell	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y	?
14 Nedzi	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Olson	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	✓	‡	?
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Colmer	?	X	?	?
2 Whitten	N	N	Y	?
3 Williams	Y	N	N	N
4 Walker	Y	N	?	?
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	N	Y	‡	‡
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	✓	X	‡	‡
7 Hall	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Battin	Y	N	‡	‡
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	N	Y	‡	‡
13 Gallagher	N	Y	‡	‡
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	Y	N
12 Krebs	N	Y	Y	?
11 Minish	N	Y	Y	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	X	✓	‡	-
1 Cahill	✓	✓	‡	‡
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	‡
5 Frelinghuysen	?	✓	‡	‡
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	‡	X	‡	‡
AL Walker	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	X	✓	‡	‡
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	X	✓	?	?
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	N	Y	Y	‡
25 Ottinger	N	Y	Y	‡
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	N	Y	‡	‡
35 Stratton	X	✓	‡	‡
5 Tenzer	N	Y	‡	‡
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Goodell	‡	-	‡	‡
2 Grover	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	N	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	X	Y	N
32 Pirnie	✓	✓	‡	‡
26 Reid	N	Y	Y	‡
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	?
New York City				
7 Addabbo	?	✓	‡	‡
23 Bingham	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	X	‡	‡	‡
10 Celler	X	✓	?	?
9 Delaney	N	Y	‡	‡
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	X	✓	?	?
11 Keogh	X	✓	‡	‡
13 Multer	N	Y	Y	‡
16 Murphy	N	Y	‡	‡
18 Powell	N	Y	Y	?
14 Rooney	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	✓	X	‡	‡
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	?	✓	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	?	N	?	?
4 Cooley	X	✓	?	?
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Henderson	✓	X	?	?
6 Kornegay	✓	X	?	?
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y	‡
5 Scott	✓	X	‡	‡
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	?
10 Whitener	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	N	‡	‡
8 Jonas	Y	N	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	X	✓	‡	‡
1 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	X	✓	‡	‡
18 Hays	X	✓	‡	‡
19 Kirwan	X	✓	?	?
3 Love	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	X	✓	‡	‡
21 Vanik	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	?	✓	?	?
16 Bow	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	Y	N	Y	?
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	?
6 Harsha	✓	X	‡	?
5 Latta	✓	X	?	?
4 McCulloch	?	X	?	?
23 Minshall	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	‡	‡
11 Stanton	Y	X	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	?	?
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Johnson	?	X	?	?
4 Steed	‡	X	‡	‡
1 Belcher	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON				
4 Duncan	X	?	?	?
3 Green	X	✓	‡	‡
2 Ullman	N	?	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	✓	X	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	N	Y	‡	?
19 Craley	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	X	✓	‡	‡
11 Flood	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	N	Y	‡	‡
14 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	‡	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y	N
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	‡
8 Curtin	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Watkins	Y	N	Y	?
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	N	Y	?	?
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	X	✓	‡	‡
4 Toll	X	✓	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y	?
1 St. Germain	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn	✓	X	‡	‡
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers	‡	X	‡	‡
2 Watson	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Reifel	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	N	Y	Y	?
8 Everett	N	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	?	✓	?	?
5 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Grider	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	N	?	?
2 Duncan	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quillen	Y	N	‡	‡
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	N	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	?	Y	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	N	Y	‡
13 Purcell	X	✓	‡	‡
4 Roberts	Y	N	‡	Y
18 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?
16 White	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
2 King	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Burton	✓	X	‡	‡
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	Y	N	Y	?
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 Hardy	?	?	?	?
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	N	?	?
5 Tuck	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	‡
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	‡
3 Hansen	N	Y	Y	?
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y	Y	Y
4 May	✓	X	‡	‡
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	X	✓	‡	‡
3 Slack	N	✓	?	?
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Race	✓	-	‡	‡
5 Reuss	X	✓	‡	‡
1 Stalbaum	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Laird	✓	X	?	?
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	X	?	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 186 through 190.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 353, 354, 356, 357, 359.)

House Passes Highway Beauty Bill, Clears Omnibus Farm Measure, Approves Nevada Water Supply Bill, Okinawan Occupation Claims

186. S J Res 32. Ryukyu Islands Damages. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriations of $22 million to compensate citizens of the Ryukyu Islands for damages by U.S. forces during the occupation period, 1945-1952. Passed 312-55: R 99-20; D 213-35 (ND 161-3; SD 52-32), Oct. 7, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 508)

187. HR 2020. Southern Nevada Water Project. Passage of the bill authorizing $81,003,000 for construction by the Interior Department of a municipal and industrial water supply system in Southern Nevada. Passed 240-134: R 108-12; D 132-122 (ND 53-115; SD 79-7), Oct. 7, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 740)

188. S 2084. Highway Beautification Act of 1965. Cramer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to insert language stipulating that the states would have full authority to determine the areas in which outdoor advertising and junkyards would be permitted. Rejected 153-230: R 106-10; D 47-220 (ND 16-163; SD 31-57), Oct. 7, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 724)

189. S 2084. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations of $325 million in fiscal 1966-67 for federal-state programs for control or removal of billboards and junkyards along interstate and primary highways, for federal payments to states to cover costs of landscaping and scenic development of federal-aid highways, and for the administrative costs of implementing the bill. Passed 245-138: R 26-89; D 219-49 (ND 159-21; SD 60-28), Oct. 7, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

190. HR 9811. Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1123) on the omnibus farm bill. The bill provided wheat, cotton, wool and feed grain commodity programs for the 1966-69 crop years, a cropland retirement program (contracts could be entered into during calendar 1966-69), and authority for Class I milk quotas for individual farmers under federal milk marketing orders during 1966-69. Adopted 219-150: R 25-92; D 194-58 (ND 130-39; SD 64-19), Oct. 8, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 114)

	186	187	188	189	190
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	?	✓	?	X	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Selden	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Martin	?	?	✓	X	X
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Udall	‡	‡	X	✓	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	‡	X	N	Y	N
33 Dyal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Leggett	Y	X	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	X	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Clausen	‡	Y	N	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	N	N
35 Utt	-	‡	✓	X	X
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	Y	N	N	Y	Y
25 Cameron	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Corman	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Hawkins	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	‡	X	X	✓	✓
17 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Vacancy					
30 Roybal	Y	N	N	Y	Y
31 Wilson	‡	?	N	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	?	✓	✓	X	X
32 Hosmer	?	✓	✓	X	X
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y	N	X
20 Smith	Y	Y	✓	X	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Evans	?	?	?	?	✓
2 McVicker	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	‡	N	N	Y	N
6 Grabowski	?	X	N	Y	N
4 Irwin	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 St. Onge	Y	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pepper	Y	N	N	Y	✓
6 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Gurney	Y	Y	✓	X	N
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Flynt	?	✓	N	Y	Y
1 Hagan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Mackay	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
8 Tuten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Callaway	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	N	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	?	Y	N	Y	N
24 Price	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Schisler	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 Shipley	?	X	Y	N	N
16 Anderson	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	N	-
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Findley	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	N	Y	✓
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	N	Y	✓
3 Murphy	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	?	X	X	?	✓
11 Pucinski	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Ronan	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	N	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	186	187	188	189	190
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	?	?	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	?	N	Y	N
1 Madden	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Roudebush	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Greigg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS					
1 Dole	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 186 through 190.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 353, 354, 356, 357, 359.)

	186	187	188	189	190
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert	?	✓	?	?	X
8 Long	?	✓	?	?	X
6 Morrison	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	‡	Y	Y	N	N
7 Vacancy					
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Long	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Machen	Y	Y	N	Y	N
AL Sickles	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	✓	✓	N
1 Morton	‡	‡	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	‡	-	X
1 Conte	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	?	?	✓	X	✓
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farnum	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Mackie	‡	N	N	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Vivian	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	✓	-	X
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	N	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Nedzi	‡	X	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	N	Y	✓
4 Karth	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Langen	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	‡	-	‡	-	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Williams	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Walker	N	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	-	-	Y	N	N
7 Hall	N	Y	Y	N	N
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	N	X
3 Martin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
AL Baring	Y	Y	-	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	‡	N	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	N	Y	✓
12 Krebs	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 McGrath	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	‡	X	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	‡	‡	✓	X
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	N
AL Walker	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	?	?	X
34 Hanley	Y	N	N	Y	N
39 McCarthy	?	X	X	?	N
29 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Ottinger	Y	N	X	‡	N
1 Pike	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 Resnick	‡	X	N	Y	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Tenzer	‡	N	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	N	Y	N
37 Conable	?	?	Y	N	N
38 Goodell	‡	-	Y	N	N
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	N	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 King	N	Y	Y	N	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	N	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	N	N
26 Reid	Y	N	N	Y	N
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	N	N
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	?	X
4 Wydler	Y	N	?	?	N
New York City					
7 Addabbo	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Bingham	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	N	Y	✓
10 Celler	?	X	X	✓	✓
9 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	N	N	Y	✓
11 Keogh	Y	N	N	Y	✓
13 Multer	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Murphy	‡	N	N	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	N	N	Y	✓
14 Rooney	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	N	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	-	‡	X
6 Halpern	Y	Y	N	Y	X
17 Lindsay	?	?	X	✓	X
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	?	✓	✓	X	Y
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	-	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jonas	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	‡	‡	X	✓	✓
18 Hays	Y	N	N	Y	✓
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Love	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sweeney	Y	N	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	N	Y	X
17 Ashbrook	‡	-	Y	N	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	?	?	N
16 Bow	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Vacancy					
2 Clancy	?	?	Y	N	N
12 Devine	?	?	Y	N	N
6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	N	N
OREGON					
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
3 Green	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	?	?	✓	X	X
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	N	N	Y	✓
19 Craley	?	?	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Flood	Y	N	N	Y	✓
20 Holland	Y	‡	X	‡	✓
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	‡	N	N	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Fulton	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Johnson	N	N	Y	N	X
16 Kunkel	N	N	?	?	N
10 McDade	‡	?	Y	Y	N
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	N	X
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	?	✓	N
7 Watkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Toll	‡	X	X	✓	✓
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 St. Germain	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	✓	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	‡	✓	X	✓	✓
2 Watson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	X
8 Everett	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Grider	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	‡	✓	N	Y	‡
3 Brock	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	N	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	Y	X	-	✓
22 Casey	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman	?	✓	N	Y	✓
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Pool	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	?
16 White	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	Y	X
2 Hardy	?	✓	X	✓	X
9 Jennings	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	✓	X	✓
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Hansen	?	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	Y	X
1 Moore	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Race	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Byrnes	Y	N	‡	-	-
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	?	?	?	?	N
9 Davis	N	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 191 through 193.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 363, 366, 367.)

House Approves New Foreign and Domestic Sugar Act Quotas After Adopting Rule and Rejecting Fees on Imported Sugar

191. HR 11135. Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. Adoption of a rule permitting two floor amendments to be offered -- one establishing a special import fee on sugar, the other banning foreign sugar lobbyists. Rule adopted 253-80: R 81-34; D 172-46 (ND 105-41; SD 67-5), Oct. 12, 1965. The President did not take a position on the rule. (See story p. 140)

192. HR 11135. Harvey (R Ind.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Agriculture Committee with instructions to add a special fee on sugar imports, except from the Philippines, equal to the lesser of 1 cent a pound or 50 percent of the difference between the high U.S. raw sugar price and the lower world price. Rejected 160-230: R 112-10; D 48-220 (ND 40-139; SD 8-81), Oct. 13, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

193. HR 11135. Passage of the bill, establishing new domestic and foreign sugar quotas for the period ending Dec. 31, 1971. Passed 246-147: R 56-67; D 190-80 (ND 110-71; SD 80-9), Oct. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (For final vote, see RC 201)

	191	192	193
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	N	N
5 Selden	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	N	✓	X
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	?	N	Y
7 Martin	Y	Y	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	N	N	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	N
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	‡	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	N	N	Y
7 Cohelan	N	N	N
33 Dyal	N	Y	N
9 Edwards	N	N	Y
18 Hagen	?	Y	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	-	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	N
14 Baldwin	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	‡	‡	✓
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	Y	Y
36 Wilson	?	?	✓
11 Younger	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	Y	N	Y
25 Cameron	N	Y	N
22 Corman	N	N	N
21 Hawkins	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	‡	-	‡
17 King	Y	N	Y
26 Vacancy			
30 Roybal	N	N	N
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	N	Y
23 Clawson	?	?	?
32 Hosmer	?	?	✓
24 Lipscomb	‡	Y	N
27 Reinecke	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	‡	‡	✓
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	?	N	Y
3 Evans	?	?	Y
2 McVicker	‡	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	?	N	Y
3 Giaimo	?	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	N	N	N
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y
9 Fuqua	Y	N	Y
10 Gibbons	N	Y	N
7 Haley	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	‡	N	Y
8 Matthews	Y	N	Y
3 Pepper	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	Y
1 Sikes	‡	N	N
12 Cramer	N	Y	N
11 Gurney	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	Y
1 Hagan	?	N	Y
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y
4 Mackay	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y
8 Tuten	Y	N	Y
5 Weltner	N	Y	N
3 Callaway	Y	Y	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	‡	X	✓
2 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y
19 Schisler	Y	N	N
23 Shipley	N	Y	N
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	‡	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	?	✓	X
18 Michel	Y	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	N	✓	X
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	‡	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	‡	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	?	?	?
11 Pucinski	Y	N	N
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	N	N	N
10 Collier	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	191	192	193
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	N	N
8 Denton	N	N	N
9 Hamilton	Y	N	N
11 Jacobs	Y	N	N
1 Madden	?	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N
4 Adair	N	Y	N
7 Bray	N	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	‡	Y	N
6 Roudebush	N	Y	N
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	Y
6 Greigg	Y	N	Y
7 Hansen	Y	N	Y
1 Schmidhauser	N	Y	N
5 Smith	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	?	?
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	‡	N	N
3 Farnsley	Y	N	N
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 191 through 193.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 363, 366, 367.)

	191	192	193
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	?	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	‡	N	Y
1 Hebert	?	N	Y
8 Long	?	X	✓
6 Morrison	?	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	N	Y
7 Vacancy			
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y
1 Tupper	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y
2 Long	N	N	N
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	N	Y
6 Mathias	?	Y	Y
1 Morton	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	?	N	Y
7 Macdonald	?	Y	Y
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	‡	N	Y
6 Bates	‡	N	Y
1 Conte	‡	Y	Y
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y
10 Martin	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	?	N	N
19 Farnum	N	N	N
7 Mackie	Y	Y	N
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N
3 Todd	N	Y	N
2 Vivian	?	Y	N
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	?	Y	N
13 Diggs	‡	N	N
16 Dingell	?	Y	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	?	✓	X
14 Nedzi	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	‡	-	‡
5 Fraser	Y	N	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	N
6 Olson	‡	N	Y
7 Langen	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	-	✓
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y
3 Williams	N	N	Y
4 Walker	?	✓	X
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	N	N	N
6 Hull	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N
2 Curtis	‡	Y	N
7 Hall	N	Y	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	‡	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	‡	Y	N
3 Martin	Y	N	Y
NEVADA			
AL Baring	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	N	N
2 Cleveland	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	N	N	N
3 Howard	‡	N	N
8 Joelson	N	N	N
12 Krebs	?	N	N
11 Minish	?	N	N
2 McGrath	Y	N	N
15 Patten	N	N	N
10 Rodino	‡	N	N
4 Thompson	‡	N	N
1 Cahill	‡	Y	N
6 Dwyer	N	✓	X
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	‡	‡
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	Y	N
AL Walker	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	?	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	N	Y	N
29 O'Brien	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	N	N	N
1 Pike	N	Y	N
28 Resnick	N	N	N
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	?	?
37 Conable	Y	Y	N
38 Goodell	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	N	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	N
33 Robison	N	Y	N
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	N	Y	N
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	‡	X	✓
15 Carey	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	?	N	Y
9 Delaney	?	N	Y
19 Farbstein	N	N	N
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	N	Y	N
11 Keogh	Y	N	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	Y
18 Powell	N	N	N
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y	N
21 Scheuer	N	N	N
24 Fino	N	Y	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	N
17 Lindsay	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	?	N	Y
4 Cooley	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y
5 Scott	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y
10 Whitener	Y	N	Y
9 Broyhill	N	Y	N
8 Jonas	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	Y	N	Y
1 Andrews	Y	N	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	‡	X	-
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	N
10 Moeller	Y	N	N
15 Secrest	N	N	N
AL Sweeney	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	N	N	N
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	N	?	N
16 Bow	N	Y	N
7 Vacancy			
2 Clancy	N	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	N	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	‡	N	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
4 Duncan	Y	N	Y
3 Green	‡	‡	X
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y
1 Wyatt	?	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	N	Y
19 Craley	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	‡	N	Y
20 Holland	‡	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y
18 Corbett	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	-	Y	N
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	Y	N
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	?	?	?
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	N
7 Watkins	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	?	N	Y
3 Byrne	‡	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	‡	N	Y
4 Toll	‡	X	‡
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	N
1 St. Germain	?	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	-	-	‡
2 Watson	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	Y	Y	N
1 Reifel	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	‡	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	Y	?	?
9 Grider	?	N	Y
7 Murray	‡	N	Y
3 Brock	?	?	?
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	?	N	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	?	?	?
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y
AL Pool	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	‡	-	X
18 Rogers	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	?	N	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?
16 White	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	‡	N	Y
14 Young	Y	?	?
UTAH			
2 King	?	N	Y
1 Burton	Y	N	Y
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	?	N	Y
1 Downing	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	?	?	?
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y
7 Marsh	‡	Y	N
3 Satterfield	?	N	N
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	N	N	Y
5 Foley	-	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	N	Y	N
5 Kee	N	Y	N
3 Slack	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	X	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N
6 Race	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	-	Y	N
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	N	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 194 through 198.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 369, 370, 376, 377, 378.)

House Kills Rent Supplement Funds; Adopts Rivers, Harbors Report; Approves Teachers Corps, Higher Education Bill Conference Report

194. HR 11588. General Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1966. Harvey (R Mich.) amendment to delete the $180,000 appropriation for rent supplement payments and the $6 million contract authority for new dwellings under the program in fiscal 1966. Accepted 185-162: R 99-2; D 86-160 (ND 24-141; SD 62-19), Oct. 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 182; for earlier vote on supplements, see RC 81.)

195. HR 11588. Passage of the bill, appropriating $4,214,429,610, including funds for the anti-poverty program, urban renewal, area redevelopment, public assistance, supersonic aircraft development, various health programs and other activities. Passed 242-100: R 32-66; D 210-34 (ND 164-0; SD 46-34), Oct. 14, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

196. HR 9567. Conference report on the Higher Education Act of 1965, authorizing scholarships, loan insurance and interest subsidies for college students, fellowships for elementary and high school teachers, programs of aid to colleges and a Teacher Corps for schools with children principally from low-income families. Quie (R Minn.) motion to send the bill back to conference with instructions to delete the Teacher Corps. Rejected 152-226: R 111-7; D 41-219 (ND 2-172; SD 39-47), Oct. 20, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 294)

197. HR 9567. Adoption of the conference report on the Higher Education Act of 1965. Adopted 313-63: R 75-41; D 238-22 (ND 173-1; SD 65-21), Oct. 20, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

198. S 2300. Flood Control, River and Harbor Acts of 1965. Adoption of the conference report, authorizing 140 river, harbor, flood control and beach erosion projects of the Army Corps of Engineers at an estimated cost of $1,982,305,000, and authorizing the Corps to prepare a long-range plan to meet the water needs of the Northeastern United States. Adopted 221-139: R 21-90; D 200-49 (ND 139-25; SD 61-24), Oct. 20, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 751)

	194	195	196	197	198
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	✓	?	✓	X	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Selden	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Dickinson	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	✓	X	?
7 Martin	Y	N	Y	N	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
3 Senner	-	‡	N	Y	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	‡	-	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
5 Burton	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Dyal	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Leggett	N	Y	X	✓	‡
15 McFall	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	X	?	‡
38 Tunney	N	Y	?	‡	‡
37 Van Deerlin	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	Y	Y	✓	X	✓
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	‡	X	‡	‡	-
13 Teague	‡	N	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	Y	N	Y	N	X
36 Wilson	✓	X	✓	X	X
11 Younger	Y	N	Y	N	N
Los Angeles Co.					
29 Brown	N	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Cameron	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Corman	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	X	✓	N	Y	‡
17 King	N	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Vacancy					
30 Roybal	N	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Wilson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	N	X	✓	?
23 Clawson	?	?	Y	N	N
32 Hosmer	?	X	?	?	?
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	Y	N	N
27 Reinecke	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	?	✓	?
3 Evans	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McVicker	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
1 Daddario	X	✓	N	Y	N
3 Giaimo	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Grabowski	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Irwin	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Monagan	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 St. Onge	N	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	N	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	✓	X	?	?	?
10 Gibbons	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	N	✓	X	‡
3 Pepper	X	?	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Cramer	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Gurney	Y	?	Y	N	N
GEORGIA					
7 Davis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Hagan	Y	Y	✓	X	?
9 Landrum	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Mackay	N	Y	X	‡	‡
2 O'Neal	Y	N	✓	X	‡
10 Stephens	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
8 Tuten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Weltner	?	?	N	Y	Y
3 Callaway	Y	N	?	?	?
HAWAII					
AL Matsunaga	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Mink	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 White	X	✓	N	Y	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
21 Gray	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Price	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Schisler	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	?	?	N	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	✓	X	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Findley	?	X	Y	N	N
12 McClory	?	X	Y	N	N
18 Michel	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook Co.					
7 Annunzio	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	X	?	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	‡	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	X	?	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Ronan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Rumsfeld	Y	N	Y	Y	-

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	194	195	196	197	198
INDIANA					
3 Brademas	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
6 Roudebush	✓	X	✓	‡	✓
IOWA					
4 Bandstra	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	X	?	?
6 Greigg	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y	N	N
KANSAS					
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Ellsworth	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	?	?	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Farnsley	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 194 through 198.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 369, 370, 376, 377, 378.)

	194	195	196	197	198
7 Perkins	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Carter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	Y	✓	X	✓
8 Long	✓	?	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Edwards			N	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE					
2 Hathaway	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	X	✓	N	Y	Y
2 Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Machen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sickles	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Morton	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Burke	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Donohue	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 McCormack					
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Philbin	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Martin	Y	Y	?	?	✓
5 Morse	Y	Y	‡	‡	-
MICHIGAN					
11 Clevenger	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Farnum	X	?	N	Y	Y
7 Mackie	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Todd	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Vivian	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Broomfield	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	✓	-	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	N	N
Detroit—Wayne Co.					
1 Conyers	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Diggs	N	‡	-	‡	?
16 Dingell	N	Y	X	?	?
15 Ford	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	X	?	N	Y	N
14 Nedzi	N	Y	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Olson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 MacGregor	Y	N	Y	N	X
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Quie	Y	N	Y	N	X
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Colmer	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Williams	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Walker	?	X	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	N	Y	-	‡	?
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	X	?	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	X	‡	‡
2 Curtis	‡	-	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA					
1 Olsen	N	Y	N	Y	✓
2 Battin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
1 Callan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Martin	?	?	?	?	?
NEVADA					
AL Baring	X	‡	‡	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1 Huot	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
14 Daniels	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Joelson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Krebs	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 McGrath	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y	X	✓	‡
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	✓	‡	‡	X
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	X	‡	‡
NEW YORK					
27 Dow	N	Y	N	Y	Y
41 Dulski	N	Y	N	Y	?
34 Hanley	N	Y	N	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 O'Brien	X	‡	N	Y	N
25 Ottinger	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	Y	X
28 Resnick	N	‡	N	Y	Y
35 Stratton	X	‡	N	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	X	✓	X	✓	‡
3 Wolff	N	Y	N	Y	?
37 Conable	✓	?	Y	Y	N
38 Goodell	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Grover	Y	N	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	X	✓	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Reid	N	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	‡	✓	‡
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Wydler	?	X	Y	Y	N
New York City					
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	-	✓	N	Y	Y
15 Carey	N	Y	N	Y	?
10 Celler	X	✓	N	Y	Y
9 Delaney	X	✓	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kelly	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Keogh	X	✓	X	✓	X
13 Multer	N	Y	N	Y	✓
16 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	✓
18 Powell	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Scheuer	*	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Fino	✓	‡	N	Y	N
6 Halpern	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	X	✓	?	?	✓
NORTH CAROLINA					
1 Bonner	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Cooley	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Kornegay	✓	X	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	N	✓	X	X
5 Scott	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Whitener	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Jonas	Y	N	Y	?	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Redlin	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Andrews	Y	Y	‡	‡	?
OHIO					
9 Ashley	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilligan	X	✓	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	X	✓	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan	N	Y	X	✓	✓
3 Love	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Moeller	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Sweeney	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Ayres	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Betts	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Vacancy					
2 Clancy	✓	✓	Y	N	N
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Harsha	Y	N	Y	?	X
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	N	‡	‡	‡
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	N	Y	N	N
OREGON					
4 Duncan	X	?	N	Y	Y
3 Green	✓	‡	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	?	?	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	X	‡	N	Y	N
19 Craley	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Flood	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Holland	N	Y	N	Y	?
14 Moorhead	N	Y	N	Y	N
26 Morgan	N	Y	-	‡	‡
6 Rhodes	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Vigorito	N	Y	N	Y	‡
18 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Dague	Y	-	Y	N	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
16 Kunkel	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 McDade	?	✓	N	Y	N
22 Saylor	?	?	Y	N	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Watkins	Y	?	?	?	?
12 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City					
1 Barrett	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nix	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Toll	X	✓	X	✓	‡
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 St. Germain	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	✓	X	X
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 McMillan	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Rivers	‡	‡	✓	‡	‡
2 Watson	✓	X	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry	Y	N	?	?	?
1 Reifel	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
TENNESSEE					
6 Anderson	X	✓	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Grider	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Brock	✓	X	Y	Y	N
2 Duncan	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	‡	X	Y	N	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	?	?	?
AL Pool	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
18 Rogers	✓	X	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?	?	?
16 White	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Young	?	?	N	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 King	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Burton	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Adams	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hicks	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 May	Y	N	✓	✓	‡
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
4 Hechler	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	X	✓	✓
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN					
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Race	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Zablocki	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Laird	✓	X	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski	?	?	?	?	?
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	Y	N	✓	X	?
WYOMING					
AL Roncalio	N	Y	N	Y	Y

*Scheuer present, but did not vote because of possible conflict of interest.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 199 through 201.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 380, 381, 383.)

House Adopts Supplemental Appropriations Bill Conference Report; Approves Funds for Dickey-Lincoln; Accepts Compromise on Sugar

199. HR 11588. General Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1966. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1198) on the bill, appropriating $4,741,644,602, including funds for the anti-poverty program, urban renewal, area redevelopment, public assistance, higher education, various health programs, and other activities. Adopted 250-84: R 55-52; D 195-32 (ND 149-1; SD 46-31), Oct. 21, 1965. The President did not take a position on the report. (See story p. 182)

200. HR 11588. Mahon (D Texas) motion to accept a compromise provision in the bill appropriating $900,000 for initial planning of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood control and hydroelectric projects (of which $800,000 was intended for pre-construction planning of the Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River, Maine, and $100,000 was intended for similar purposes at the Rowlesburg project on the Cheat River, W.Va.). Adopted 166-162: R 4-104; D 162-58 (ND 119-25; SD 43-33), Oct. 21, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

201. HR 11135. Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1209) on the bill revising and extending foreign and domestic sugar quotas through Dec. 31, 1971. Adopted 174-88: R 39-39; D 135-49 (ND 82-43; SD 53-6), Oct. 22, 1965. The President did not take a position on the report. (See story p. 140)

	199	200	201
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	?	?	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	X
5 Selden	N	N	Y
4 Andrews	X	X	X
6 Buchanan	X	N	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	X
1 Edwards	X	X	?
7 Martin	X	X	X
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
3 Senner	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N
1 Rhodes	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	‡
2 Mills	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	Y	✓
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N
33 Dyal	Y	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	✓
18 Hagen	Y	Y	?
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	✓
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	?	‡	‡
38 Tunney	‡	✓	✓
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N
14 Baldwin	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	✓	X	‡
10 Gubser	Y	N	✓
6 Mailliard	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	X	X	‡
13 Teague	N	N	Y
35 Utt	N	N	Y
36 Wilson	Y	N	✓
11 Younger	N	N	Y
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y
25 Cameron	Y	Y	X
22 Corman	Y	Y	X
21 Hawkins	‡	✓	✓
19 Holifield	‡	✓	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y
26 Vacancy			
30 Roybal	Y	Y	X
31 Wilson	Y	Y	‡
28 Bell	?	X	✓
23 Clawson	N	N	Y
32 Hosmer	?	X	✓
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	N
27 Reinecke	‡	N	✓
20 Smith	N	N	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	?	✓	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	?
2 McVicker	‡	‡	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y
6 Grabowski	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	N
5 Monagan	Y	N	✓
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y
9 Fuqua	X	-	✓
10 Gibbons	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	N	N	N
5 Herlong	N	N	✓
8 Matthews	X	-	✓
3 Pepper	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	X	X
12 Cramer	N	N	X
11 Gurney	N	N	N
GEORGIA			
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	Y	?
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	?	?	✓
4 Mackay	‡	✓	Y
2 O'Neal	X	?	✓
10 Stephens	Y	Y	‡
8 Tuten	Y	Y	Y
5 Weltner	Y	Y	N
3 Callaway	-	-	?
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 White	Y	Y	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y
19 Schisler	‡	✓	X
23 Shipley	Y	?	Y
16 Anderson	Y	N	N
17 Arends	Y	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	N	X
20 Findley	N	N	N
12 McClory	N	N	N
18 Michel	X	X	X
15 Reid	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	N	X
Chicago—Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	✓
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	‡
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	‡
9 Yates	Y	Y	N
10 Collier	N	N	N
4 Derwinski	N	N	X
13 Rumsfeld	N	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	199	200	201
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N
8 Denton	Y	N	X
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	X
1 Madden	?	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N
4 Adair	Y	N	N
7 Bray	X	X	X
2 Halleck	Y	N	✓
10 Harvey	N	N	X
6 Roudebush	X	X	X
IOWA			
4 Bandstra	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	?	✓	✓
6 Greigg	Y	Y	Y
7 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
1 Schmidhauser	‡	‡	X
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	Y	N	Y
3 Ellsworth	Y	X	Y
4 Shriver	Y	N	✓
2 Mize	N	N	✓
5 Skubitz	N	N	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf	Y	X	X
3 Farnsley	Y	Y	N
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 199 through 201.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 380, 381, 383.)

	199	200	201
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	✓
5 Carter	Y	Y	X
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	✓	✓	✓
8 Long	N	Y	✓
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y
7 Edwards	‡	✓	✓
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	?	Y	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y
1 Tupper	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	?	✓	✓
7 Friedel	Y	Y	✓
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	✓
2 Long	Y	Y	N
5 Machen	Y	Y	Y
AL Sickles	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	N	Y
1 Morton	N	N	X
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	?
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	✓
12 Keith	Y	N	?
10 Martin	✓	✓	✓
5 Morse	Y	N	✓
MICHIGAN			
11 Clevenger	Y	Y	N
19 Farnum	?	✓	X
7 Mackie	Y	Y	N
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N
3 Todd	N	Y	N
2 Vivian	Y	X	X
18 Broomfield	N	N	X
10 Cederberg	N	N	‡
6 Chamberlain	N	N	Y
5 Ford	✓	X	Y
9 Griffin	N	N	Y
8 Harvey	N	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	?
Detroit—Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	Y	Y	X
13 Diggs	‡	?	X
16 Dingell	?	?	X
15 Ford	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	N	X
14 Nedzi	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	‡	✓	‡
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	N
6 Olson	‡	‡	‡
7 Langen	N	N	Y
3 MacGregor	X	X	✓
2 Nelsen	N	N	X
1 Quie	X	X	✓
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	N	Y
5 Colmer	N	N	Y
2 Whitten	Y	Y	?
3 Williams	N	N	Y
4 Walker	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	‡	‡	-
6 Hull	‡	‡	‡
9 Hungate	?	✓	✓
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	X
2 Curtis	N	N	X
7 Hall	N	N	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
1 Callan	‡	‡	Y
2 Cunningham	N	N	N
3 Martin	✓	X	✓
NEVADA			
AL Baring	‡	‡	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Huot	Y	Y	N
2 Cleveland	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	N
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N
3 Howard	Y	Y	X
8 Joelson	Y	Y	N
12 Krebs	Y	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	N
2 McGrath	Y	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	‡	✓	X
1 Cahill	Y	N	X
6 Dwyer	Y	N	X
5 Frelinghuysen	✓	X	✓
7 Widnall	✓	X	X
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	N
34 Hanley	?	✓	Y
39 McCarthy	?	?	X
29 O'Brien	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	‡	X
1 Pike	Y	N	N
28 Resnick	Y	Y	X
35 Stratton	Y	Y	‡
5 Tenzer	‡	✓	✓
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	✓	X	N
38 Goodell	N	N	N
2 Grover	N	N	N
36 Horton	Y	N	✓
30 King	Y	N	N
31 McEwen	Y	N	N
32 Pirnie	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	Y	✓	N
33 Robison	✓	X	N
40 Smith	Y	N	?
4 Wydler	Y	N	X
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	✓
15 Carey	?	✓	✓
10 Celler	?	✓	✓
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y
11 Keogh	✓	✓	✓
13 Multer	‡	✓	✓
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	Y	Y	X
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan	Y	Y	N
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	N
24 Fino	✓	X	X
6 Halpern	Y	Y	N
17 Lindsay	✓	✓	?
NORTH CAROLINA			
1 Bonner	?	X	?
4 Cooley	?	?	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	?
6 Kornegay	N	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	N	Y
5 Scott	Y	X	‡
11 Taylor	N	N	?
10 Whitener	N	N	✓
9 Broyhill	N	N	N
8 Jonas	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
2 Redlin	Y	Y	Y
1 Andrews	✓	X	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	?	?	✓
1 Gilligan	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	‡	-	‡
19 Kirwan	✓	✓	Y
3 Love	Y	Y	N
10 Moeller	Y	N	N
15 Secrest	Y	N	N
AL Sweeney	Y	Y	✓
21 Vanik	?	✓	X
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N
14 Ayres	Y	N	?
8 Betts	N	N	Y
22 Bolton	?	X	Y
16 Bow	Y	N	N
7 Vacancy			
2 Clancy	Y	N	N
12 Devine	N	N	X
6 Harsha	Y	N	N
5 Latta	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	N
13 Mosher	‡	X	X
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	✓	✓	✓
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y
6 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
4 Duncan	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	?	N	?
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	‡	X	Y
19 Craley	?	?	Y
21 Dent	Y	✓	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N
26 Morgan	‡	✓	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	?	Y
15 Rooney	Y	-	✓
24 Vigorito	‡	‡	Y
18 Corbett	Y	N	N
8 Curtin	Y	N	Y
9 Dague	N	N	Y
27 Fulton	Y	N	N
23 Johnson	Y	N	?
16 Kunkel	N	N	X
10 McDade	Y	N	‡
22 Saylor	N	N	?
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	N
13 Schweiker	Y	N	X
7 Watkins	Y	N	N
12 Whalley	Y	N	X
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	✓
4 Toll	‡	✓	✓
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	✓	✓	X
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	X
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	X	X	✓
5 Gettys	N	N	Y
6 McMillan	N	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	?	‡
2 Watson	X	X	‡
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	X	X	X
1 Reifel	‡	X	X
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	Y	Y	✓
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	?
5 Fulton	?	✓	✓
9 Grider	Y	Y	?
7 Murray	X	Y	Y
3 Brock	N	N	?
2 Duncan	N	N	N
1 Quillen	N	N	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	‡	✓	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	Y
15 De la Garza	Y	Y	‡
7 Dowdy	N	N	Y
21 Fisher	N	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	✓
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	✓
AL Pool	?	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	Y	‡
4 Roberts	‡	X	Y
18 Rogers	N	N	✓
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas	?	?	?
9 Thompson	?	?	?
16 White	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	‡	‡	‡
14 Young	?	?	Y
UTAH			
2 King	?	?	Y
1 Burton	N	N	Y
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	?	?	?
1 Downing	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	Y	N	?
9 Jennings	Y	N	✓
7 Marsh	Y	N	N
3 Satterfield	N	N	N
8 Smith	N	N	Y
5 Tuck	N	N	‡
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y
6 Poff	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	?	✓	?
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	‡	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	?
2 Staggers	‡	✓	✓
1 Moore	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	X
6 Race	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	X
1 Stalbaum	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N
8 Byrnes	N	N	Y
7 Laird	✓	X	Y
10 O'Konski	?	?	?
3 Thomson	N	N	X
9 Davis	N	N	N
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 1 through 5.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.)

Senate Passes Water Pollution Control Bill 68-8, Rejects Amendment To Bar Establishment of Mandatory Federal Water Quality Standards

1. S 4. Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments expanding federal financial assistance and regulatory action to combat and prevent water pollution. Tower (R Texas) amendment to substitute for the provisions of S 4 new provisions, similar in most respects, but without the authority (contained in S 4) for the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to promulgate federal standards of water quality. Rejected 15-62: R 12-13; D 3-49 (ND 0-36; SD 3-13), Jan. 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 743)

2. S 4. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to substitute for language in the bill wording which more specifically defined the authority of the HEW Secretary in establishing water quality standards and the procedures he was to follow. (The language the amendment replaced also authorized the Secretary to establish quality standards, but under less specific procedural and other requirements.) Rejected 29-54: R 19-6; D 10-48 (ND 1-39; SD 9-9), Jan. 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

3. S 4. Muskie (D Maine) amendment to require that the establishment of federal water quality standards be done in conformity with the Administrative Procedure Act. Adopted 75-0: R 23-0; D 52-0 (ND 35-0; SD 17-0), Jan. 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

4. S 4. Long (D La.) amendment to require that the results (such as patents and processes) of water pollution research projects financed in whole or in part by federal funds be freely available to the public. Adopted 50-28: R 1-24; D 49-4 (ND 39-0; SD 10-4), Jan. 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

5. S 4. Passage of the bill to authorize $20 million annually for fiscal 1965-68 for grants to states and municipalities to demonstrate improved methods of controlling water pollution from storm and sanitary sewers, and to provide other means of increased federal participation in preventing, controlling and abating pollution of interstate and navigable water. Passed 68-8: R 18-6; D 50-2 (ND 38-0; SD 12-2), Jan. 28, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	-	-	‡	‡	‡
ARIZONA					
Hayden	?	N	?	Y	?
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	N	N	Y	?	‡
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	-	✓	‡	-	‡
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	-	X	‡	‡	‡
DELAWARE					
Boggs	N	N	Y	N	Y
Williams	N	X	‡	-	‡
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	-	-	‡	‡	‡
GEORGIA					
Russell	N	Y	Y	?	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
HAWAII					
Inouye	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	X	X	‡	-	‡
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA					
Bayh	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	N	X
Miller	N	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	-	✓	‡	-	‡
Pearson	X	X	‡	-	‡
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Morton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Tydings	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y	✓
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	N	N	‡	Y	Y
Mondale	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	?	?	?	?	?
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Long	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
Metcalf	-	-	‡	‡	‡
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	Y	‡	N	N
Hruska	✓	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	-	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Montoya	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	N	N	‡	‡	Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	-	-	‡	‡	‡
OREGON					
Morse	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	‡	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Pell	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	?	?	?	?	‡
Thurmond	✓	✓	‡	-	‡
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	-	-	‡	‡	‡
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gore	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Yarborough	-	N	Y	Y	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	N	N
UTAH					
Moss	-	-	‡	‡	‡
Bennett	Y	Y	‡	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Prouty	?	✓	‡	-	‡
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	-	Y	Y	‡	‡
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	X	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	-	-	‡	‡	‡
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	N	‡	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Passes Appalachia Aid Bill, Retains Section To Promote Soil, Water Resources Conservation; Confirms Driver as VA Head

6. S 3. Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, authorizing $1,092,400,000 for the economic development of the 11-state Appalachian region. Hruska (R Neb.) amendment to delete authorization of $17 million for grants to landowners to assist in the control and prevention of erosion and sediment damages in the region and to promote the conservation and development of soil and water resources. Rejected 28-56; R 20-7; D 8-49 (ND 6-34; SD 2-15), Feb. 1, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 788)

7. S 3. Passage of Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, authorizing $840 million for construction of 3,350 miles of roads in the 11-state Appalachian region and $252.4 million for the period ending June 30, 1967, for construction of health facilities, vocational schools, housing and sewage works; land improvement; reclamation of mining areas; development of timber and water resources; and to supplement federal grant-in-aid programs. Passed 62-22; R 11-15; D 51-7 (ND 39-1; SD 12-6), Feb. 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. Confirmation of the President's nomination of William J. Driver, of Virginia, to be Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Prouty (R Vt.) motion to defer action on confirmation until March 1, 1965. Rejected 23-58; R 18-7; D 5-51 (ND 5-35; SD 0-16), Feb. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 395)

9. Confirmation of the President's nomination of William J. Driver, of Virginia, to be Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Agreed to 75-7: R 25-3; D 50-4 (ND 35-4; SD 15-0), Feb. 2, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	6	7	8	9
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	N	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	-	‡	-	-
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	Y	N	?
Fannin	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	?	‡	?	?
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	Y	Y	‡	Y
Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	✓	X	✓	X
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	X	✓	?	?
Ribicoff	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers	N	Y	?	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	N	Y	N	?
Talmadge	-	‡	-	‡
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	Y	N	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y

	6	7	8	9
INDIANA				
Bayh	N	Y	N	Y
Hartke	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	✓	X	?	‡
Miller	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	✓	X	X	✓
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	Y	N	Y
Morton	N	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	N	N	Y
Long	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	?	‡	?	?
Smith	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	Y	N	Y
Tydings	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall	X	✓	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	Y	N	Y
McNamara	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	-	‡	-	‡
Mondale	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	N	N	Y
Stennis	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	Y	N	Y
Symington	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	N

	6	7	8	9
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	N	Y	N
Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	N	Y	N	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	Y	N	Y
Case	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	Y	N	N
Montoya	Y	Y	N	N
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	Y	N	Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	Y	N	Y
Monroney	N	Y	N	‡
OREGON				
Morse	N	Y	Y	N
Neuberger	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	Y	N	Y
Scott	X	✓	✓	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	Y	N	Y
Pell	N	Y	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	6	7	8	9
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	?	✓	?	?
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	Y	N	Y
Gore	N	Y	?	?
TEXAS				
Yarborough	-	‡	X	‡
Tower	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	-	‡	-	‡
Bennett	Y	Y	X	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	-	N	N	Y
Robertson	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	-	‡	‡	‡
Magnuson	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	N	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	N	Y	N	Y
Simpson	Y	X	✓	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 10 through 12.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 14, 16, 17.)

Senate Approves Coffee Agreement Bill; Rejects Proposed Restriction On Food Exports to Egypt, Allows President to Continue Shipments

10. S 701. International Coffee Agreement Act of 1965 to enable the United States to carry out its obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962 by authorizing the President to require certificates of origin for all coffee shipments and to limit coffee imports from countries not participating in the Agreement. Passed 56-23: R 14-13; D 42-10 (ND 30-8; SD 12-2) Feb. 2, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 483; for later vote, see RC 55.)

11. H J Res 234. Make fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations of $1.6 billion to the Department of Agriculture to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. for farm price support and other activities. Miller (R Iowa) amendment to Appropriations Committee amendment to require Congressional approval before funds made available under H J Res 234 could be used during fiscal 1965 to finance export of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) under Title I of PL 480 to carry out a 1962 agreement with the UAR. (The committee amendment prohibited use of the funds for the PL 480 exports to Egypt in fiscal 1965 unless the President decided such exports were in the national interest.) Rejected 7-75: R 6-21; D 1-54 (ND 1-37; SD 0-17), Feb. 3, 1965. A "nay" was a vote in support of the President's position. (See story p. 190)

12. H J Res 234. Appropriations Committee amendment to eliminate a provision, added to the bill in the House, prohibiting use of the funds made available by H J Res 234 during fiscal 1965 to finance export to Egypt of U.S. agricultural commodities under Title I of PL 480, and to substitute new wording to permit use of the funds for the exports if the President determined that such exports were in the national interest. Accepted 44-38: R 6-21; D 38-17 (ND 27-11; SD 11-6), Feb. 3, 1965. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position.

	10	11	12
ALABAMA			
Hill	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	N	Y
Gruening	‡	‡	-
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	N	Y
Fannin	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	?	?	?
McClellan	✓	N	N
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	Y	X	-
Murphy	N	N	N
COLORADO			
Allott	Y	N	Y
Dominick	X	N	N
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	?	Y	N
Ribicoff	Y	-	X
DELAWARE			
Boggs	Y	N	N
Williams	N	N	N
FLORIDA			
Holland	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA			
Russell	?	?	?
Talmadge	X	‡	-
HAWAII			
Inouye	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	N	N
IDAHO			
Church	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	N	N
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	N	N	N
Dirksen	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			
Bayh	Y	N	Y
Hartke	Y	?	-
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	?	Y	N
Miller	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	N	N
Pearson	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	-	‡
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	Y	N	N
Long	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	?	?	?
Smith	Y	N	N
MARYLAND			
Brewster	Y	N	Y
Tydings	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	N	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	‡	-	‡
Mondale	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	Y	N	Y
Stennis	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Long	Y	N	Y
Symington	N	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	N	✓
Metcalf	Y	-	‡
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	✓	-
Hruska	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	N	N	N
Cotton	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	N	Y
Case	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	N	N
Montoya	Y	N	N
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	Y	N	Y
Javits	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	Y	N	N
Jordan	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	Y	N	Y
Young	X	N	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	N	N
Young	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	Y	N	N
Monroney	‡	-	‡
OREGON			
Morse	Y	N	N
Neuberger	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	N	Y
Scott	✓	X	-
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	Y	N	Y
Pell	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	?	?	?
Thurmond	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	Y	N	Y
Mundt	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
Bass	Y	N	Y
Gore	?	N	Y
TEXAS			
Yarborough	‡	N	Y
Tower	N	N	N
UTAH			
Moss	‡	-	‡
Bennett	N	✓	-
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	N	N
Prouty	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	N
Robertson	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	‡	N	N
Magnuson	‡	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	-	Y
Randolph	✓	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	Y	N	N
Proxmire	N	N	N
WYOMING			
McGee	Y	N	Y
Simpson	-	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Votes to Accept Compromise on VA Hospital Controversy, Barring Administration from Closing Facilities Before May 1, 1965

13. H J Res 234. Make fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations of $1.6 billion to the Department of Agriculture to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. for farm price support and other activities. Holland (D Fla.) motion to agree to a House amendment that set May 1, 1965, as the termination date for a Senate amendment which prohibited the closing or relocating of certain Veterans Administration hospitals, facilities and services. (The effect of the House amendment was to prevent the closing of any hospitals or reduction in other services before May 1, 1965.) Adopted 62-9: R 10-9; D 52-0 (ND 35-0; SD 17-0), Feb. 10, 1965. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position. (See story p. 190)

	13
ALABAMA	
Hill	Y
Sparkman	Y
ALASKA	
Bartlett	‡
Gruening	Y
ARIZONA	
Hayden	Y
Fannin	N
ARKANSAS	
Fulbright	Y
McClellan	Y
CALIFORNIA	
Kuchel	Y
Murphy	N
COLORADO	
Allott	‡
Dominick	Y
CONNECTICUT	
Dodd	‡
Ribicoff	‡
DELAWARE	
Boggs	N
Williams	Y
FLORIDA	
Holland	Y
Smathers	Y
GEORGIA	
Russell	?
Talmadge	Y
HAWAII	
Inouye	‡
Fong	X
IDAHO	
Church	Y
Jordan	X
ILLINOIS	
Douglas	Y
Dirksen	✓
INDIANA	
Bayh	Y
Hartke	Y
IOWA	
Hickenlooper	?
Miller	X
KANSAS	
Carlson	N
Pearson	N
KENTUCKY	
Cooper	Y
Morton	Y
LOUISIANA	
Ellender	Y
Long	‡
MAINE	
Muskie	Y
Smith	Y
MARYLAND	
Brewster	Y
Tydings	‡
MASSACHUSETTS	
Kennedy	Y
Saltonstall	✓
MICHIGAN	
Hart	Y
McNamara	Y
MINNESOTA	
McCarthy	‡
Mondale	Y
MISSISSIPPI	
Eastland	?
Stennis	Y
MISSOURI	
Long	‡
Symington	Y
MONTANA	
Mansfield	Y
Metcalf	Y
NEBRASKA	
Curtis	Y
Hruska	✓
NEVADA	
Bible	Y
Cannon	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
McIntyre	Y
Cotton	N
NEW JERSEY	
Williams	Y
Case	Y
NEW MEXICO	
Anderson	Y
Montoya	Y
NEW YORK	
Kennedy	Y
Javits	N
NORTH CAROLINA	
Ervin	Y
Jordan	Y
NORTH DAKOTA	
Burdick	Y
Young	Y
OHIO	
Lausche	?
Young	Y
OKLAHOMA	
Harris	Y
Monroney	Y
OREGON	
Morse	‡
Neuberger	Y
PENNSYLVANIA	
Clark	‡
Scott	‡
RHODE ISLAND	
Pastore	Y
Pell	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Johnston	?
Thurmond	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA	
McGovern	‡
Mundt	?
TENNESSEE	
Bass	Y
Gore	?
TEXAS	
Yarborough	Y
Tower	✓
UTAH	
Moss	Y
Bennett	‡
VERMONT	
Aiken	N
Prouty	N
VIRGINIA	
Byrd	Y
Robertson	Y
WASHINGTON	
Jackson	Y
Magnuson	Y
WEST VIRGINIA	
Byrd	Y
Randolph	Y
WISCONSIN	
Nelson	Y
Proxmire	Y
WYOMING	
McGee	Y
Simpson	X

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 14 through 16.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 17, 19, 20.)

Senate Clears Administration's Gold-Backing Bill for the President

After Rejecting Substitute Reserves Plan, Currency Policy Statement

14. HR 3818. Elimination of the requirement in existing law that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain gold certificate reserves of not less than 25 percent of the amount of commercial bank deposits it holds. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to substitute for the provisions of HR 3818 new wording to reduce the minimum gold reserve requirement for both Federal Reserve deposits and Federal Reserve notes (currency) in circulation from 25 to 20 percent for a two-year period and to establish a Joint Congressional Committee to study the balance-of-payments deficit. Rejected 16-48: R 14-8; D 2-40 (ND 2-27; SD 0-13), Feb. 17, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 879)

15. HR 3818. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to stipulate that it is the policy of Congress that the existing gold reserve requirement of 25 percent against Federal Reserve notes (currency) in circulation "should be" maintained except in "exceptional circumstances of a national emergency." Rejected 22-58: R 18-8; D 4-50 (ND 4-33; SD 0-17), Feb. 18, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

16. HR 3818. Passage of the bill to eliminate the requirement that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain gold certificate reserves of not less than 25 percent of the amount of commercial bank deposits it holds. Passed 74-7: R 24-3; D 50-4 (ND 34-3; SD 16-1), Feb. 18, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	14	15	16
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	N	Y
Sparkman	‡	N	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	X	Y	N
Gruening	‡	Y	N
ARIZONA			
Hayden	?	N	Y
Fannin	✓	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	N	-	‡
McClellan	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	X	X	‡
Murphy	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott	Y	Y	N
Dominick	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	Y
DELAWARE			
Boggs	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y
GEORGIA			
Russell	?	?	?
Talmadge	N	N	Y
HAWAII			
Inouye	N	N	Y
Fong	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
Church	N	Y	N
Jordan	✓	✓	X
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	N	N	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y
INDIANA			
Bayh	N	N	Y
Hartke	N	N	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y
Miller	✓	✓	‡
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	✓	Y
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	✓	✓	✓
Morton	-	-	‡
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	N	Y
Long	N	N	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	?	?	‡
Smith	N	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Brewster	N	N	Y
Tydings	X	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	X	X	‡
Saltonstall	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	N	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	N	N	Y
Mondale	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	N	N	N
Stennis	N	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Long	N	N	Y
Symington	N	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	X	N	Y
Metcalf	‡	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	-	‡	‡
Cannon	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	N	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	N	N	Y
Case	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	?	?	?
Montoya	-	N	Y
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	N	X	‡
Javits	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	-	-	‡
Jordan	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	N	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse	-	N	Y
Neuberger	-	-	‡
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	-	X	‡
Scott	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	-	N	Y
Pell	X	?	‡
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	?	?	?
Thurmond	✓	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	N	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Bass	?	N	Y
Gore	?	N	Y
TEXAS			
Yarborough	-	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
Moss	X	-	‡
Bennett	✓	N	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken	-	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	-	N	Y
Robertson	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	N	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	N	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	N	N	Y
Simpson	✓	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Votes Presidential Continuity Amendment, Rejects Substitute; Defeats Restrictions on U.S. Contribution to Inter-American Bank

17. S J Res 1. Resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties, and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to replace the wording of S J Res 1 with language proposing a constitutional amendment which would permit the Vice President to become Acting President in the event the President became disabled, but stipulating that Congress "may by law" provide for other cases of removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and/or Vice President, as well as provide for determination of the commencement and termination of any inability. Rejected 12-60: R 12-13; D 0-47 (ND 0-30; SD 0-17), Feb. 19, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 573)

18. S J Res 1. Passage of the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President was unable to perform his duties, and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President. Passed 72-0: R 24-0; D 48-0 (ND 32-0; SD 16-0), Feb. 19, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

19. HR 45. Amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act of 1959 to authorize a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment providing that during the period of the bill's authorization the Bank's board of governors may not float any new security issues in the United States. Rejected 35-46: R 17-8; D 18-38 (ND 8-29; SD 10-9), Feb. 24, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 492)

20. HR 45. Morse (D Ore.) amendment requiring that at least 50 percent of the aggregate amount of loans made from U.S. contributions be repayable in U.S. dollars. Rejected 42-43: R 18-8; D 24-35 (ND 16-24; SD 8-11), Feb. 24, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For further votes, see next chart.)

	17	18	19	20
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	N	N
Sparkman	N	Y	N	N
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	X	‡	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	Y	N	N
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	‡	N	N
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	✓	‡	N	N
Murphy	N	‡	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	✓	‡	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	Y	N	Y
Ribicoff	X	‡	N	N
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	Y	X	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	N	N
Smathers	-	‡	-	-
GEORGIA				
Russell	?	‡	?	?
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	Y	N	N
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	N	Y	N	N
Jordan	✓	‡	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	Y	N	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	?	?
INDIANA				
Bayh	N	Y	-	-
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	?	?
Miller	✓	‡	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	Y	-	‡
Pearson	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	?	‡	?	?
Morton	✓	‡	N	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	Y	N	N
MAINE				
Muskie	-	‡	N	N
Smith	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	Y	N	Y
Tydings	N	Y	-	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	X	‡	N	N
Saltonstall	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	Y	N	N
McNamara	N	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	✓	Y	-	-
Mondale	X	‡	N	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				
Long	N	Y	N	N
Symington	X	‡	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	Y	N	N
Metcalf	N	Y	-	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	✓	‡
NEVADA				
Bible	-	‡	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	N	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	?	‡		?
Case	Y	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	-	‡	N	N
Montoya	N	Y	N	N
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	Y	N	N
Javits	-	‡	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	?	‡	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	✓	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	Y	N	N
Monroney	N	Y	N	N
OREGON				
Morse	X	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	-	‡	-	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	-	‡	N	-
Scott	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	Y	-	-
Pell	N	Y	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	17	18	19	20
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	?	‡	?	?
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	N	Y	N	N
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	Y	N	N
Gore	-	‡	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	Y	N	N
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	X	‡	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	Y	N	N
Prouty	Y	Y	?	?
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson	N	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	-	N
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	-	‡	-	-
Proxmire	N	‡	N	N
WYOMING				
McGee	N	Y	N	N
Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 21 through 25.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.)

Senate Approves Expropriation, Loan Repayment Amendments to Bill Providing New IDB Funds, Defeats Other Changes, Passes Measure

21. HR 45. Amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act of 1959 to authorize a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations. Long (D La.) substitute for pending Morse amendment (below) stating the sense of Congress that during any period when U.S. foreign aid to any member country of the Bank was suspended (under another law) because the country did not provide appropriate compensation for expropriation of American property, the U.S. representative in the Bank shall vote against any loans to that country from the Fund for Special Operations. Rejected 34-48; R 4-21; D 30-27 (ND 20-18; SD 10-9), Feb. 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 492)

22. HR 45. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to require the United States to use its voting power in the Bank to disapprove any loan from the Fund for Special Operations for any project, enterprise or activity in any country which had expropriated American property and failed within a reasonable period of time to take appropriate steps to provide compensation. Accepted 60-22; R 21-4; D 39-18 (ND 26-12; SD 13-6), Feb. 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

23. HR 45. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to direct the U.S. Governor of the Bank to present and vote for a proposal increasing the Fund for Special Operations by $480 million (rather than the $900 million increase planned) and authorizing appropriations of $200 million annually in fiscal 1965-66 (rather than a total of $750 million from fiscal 1965-67) as the U.S. share of the increase. Rejected 37-44: R 18-7; D 19-37 (ND 11-27; SD 8-10), Feb. 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

24. HR 45. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to require that at least one-third of the amounts of loans made from U.S. contributions to the Fund for Special Operations be repayable in U.S. dollars. Accepted 49-32: R 18-7; D 31-25 (ND 22-17; SD 9-8), Feb. 25, 1965. (A similar proposal was rejected Feb. 24 -- RC 20) The President did not take a position on the amendment.

25. HR 45. Passage of the bill to amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act of 1959 to authorize a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations ($250 million per year in fiscal 1965, 1966 and 1967). Passed 67-14: R 20-5; D 47-9 (ND 35-3; SD 12-6) Feb. 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	21	22	23	24	25
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	N	?	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	N	?	?	?
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	Y	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	-	‡	‡	-	‡
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smathers	‡	?	?	?	✓
GEORGIA					
Russell	?	?	?	?	?
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII					
Inouye	Y	N	N	N	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	?	?	?	?	?
INDIANA					
Bayh	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	?	?	?	?	?
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pearson	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	?	?	?	?	‡
Morton	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smith	N	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	✓	✓	-	‡	✓
Tydings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	X	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	N	?	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	-	-	-	-	‡
Mondale	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
MONTANA					
Mansfield	X	N	N	N	Y
Metcalf	‡	‡	N	Y	‡
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	?	?	?	?	?
Case	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montoya	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y
Javits	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Neuberger	Y	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	-	-	-	N	Y
Scott	N	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pell	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	?	?	?	?	?
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	N	N	N	Y
Gore	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	N	N	N	Y
Tower	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	-	N	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	N	N	Y
Prouty	-	‡	?	?	?
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	‡	‡	X
Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	-	‡	-	‡	‡
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	N	N	Y
Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Adopts Resolution Establishing Committee to Study Congress; Approves Bill Authorizing $20 Million for U.S. Arms Control Agency

26. S Con Res 2. Establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to delete language which prohibited the Committee from making recommendations on the rules, parliamentary procedures, practices and/or precedents or the consideration of any matter on the floor of either chamber. Rejected 29-58: R 4-25; D 25-33 (ND 25-14; SD 0-19), March 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 593)

27. S Con Res 2. Adoption of the resolution establishing a joint committee to study and make recommendations on the operation and organization of Congress. Adopted 88-0; R 29-0; D 59-0 (ND 39-0; SD 20-0), March 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

28. HR 2998. Authorize appropriations of $40 million for fiscal years 1966-68 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Foreign Relations Committee amendment to reduce the authorization to $20 million for fiscal 1966-1967. Accepted 50-38: R 24-6; D 26-32 (ND 12-27; SD 14-5), March 10, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 497)

29. HR 2998. Passage of the bill authorizing $20 million for fiscal 1966-67 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Passed 74-11: R 24-6; D 50-5 (ND 37-0; SD 13-5), March 10, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	26	27	28	29
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	Y	Y	Y
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	Y	N	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO				
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	‡	X
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y	X	‡
DELAWARE				
Boggs	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	?	Y	✓	‡
GEORGIA				
Russell	?	?	?	?
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	-	‡	N	Y
Pearson	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	Y	N	Y
Morton	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	Y	X
Long	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	X	‡	N	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	✓	‡	X	‡
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	Y	N	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	N	‡
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	Y	Y	Y
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	Y	Y	✓
Metcalf	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	?	‡	?	?
Cotton	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	?	‡	?	‡
Case	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	Y	Y	N	Y
Javits	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	Y	-	‡
Young	-	‡	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	?	?
Young	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse	Y	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	‡	‡	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	N	Y	✓	‡
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	Y	N	Y
Gore	?	‡	N	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	Y	N	Y
Tower	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH				
Moss	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	-	‡	‡	✓
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	N
Robertson	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	‡	‡	‡	‡
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	-	‡	N	Y
Simpson	N	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 30 through 32.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 37, 38, 40.)

Senate Approves Amendments to Manpower Training Program; Sends Voting Rights Bill to Committee, To Be Reported by April 9

30. S 974. Expand programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act and extend MDTA training programs for four years, through June 30, 1970. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to extend the training programs for one year, through June 30, 1967. Rejected 35-49: R 27-2; D 8-47 (ND 1-35; SD 7-12), March 16, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 810)

31. S 974. Passage of the bill extending Manpower Development and Training Act training programs for four years, through June 30, 1970, extending full federal financing for one year, expanding the Act's coverage, and transferring Area Redevelopment Act training programs to the MDTA program. Passed 76-8: R 24-4; D 52-4 (ND 37-0; SD 15-4), March 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

32. S 1564. Administration's voting rights bill. Mansfield (D Mont.)-Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to refer bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back by April 9, 1965. Adopted 67-13: R 25-2; D 42-11 (ND 37-0; SD 5-11), March 18, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 533; for later votes, see RCs 49, 51ff.)

	30	31	32
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	Y	N
Sparkman	N	Y	-
ALASKA			
Bartlett	N	Y	Y
Gruening	-	‡	‡
ARIZONA			
Hayden	?	?	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	?
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	‡
COLORADO			
Allott	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	-	‡	Y
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Boggs	Y	Y	Y
Williams	‡	‡	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland	Y	N	N
Smathers	N	Y	?
GEORGIA			
Russell	?	?	?
Talmadge	N	Y	N
HAWAII			
Inouye	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
Church	-	‡	‡
Jordan	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Bayh	N	Y	Y
Hartke	-	‡	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y
Miller	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	Y	Y	-
Long	-	‡	N
MAINE			
Muskie	N	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND			
Brewster	-	Y	Y
Tydings	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	‡	‡	‡
MICHIGAN			
Hart	N	Y	Y
McNamara	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	N	Y	‡
Mondale	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	Y	N	N
Stennis	N	Y	N
MISSOURI			
Long	-	‡	‡
Symington	N	Y	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	N	Y	✓
Metcalf	N	Y	✓
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	Y	N	Y
Hruska	Y	N	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	N	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	N	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	N	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	N	Y	Y
Montoya	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	N	Y	✓
Javits	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	Y	Y	-
Jordan	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	Y	Y
Young	-	‡	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	N	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	‡
OREGON			
Morse	-	‡	Y
Neuberger	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	N	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	N	Y	Y
Pell	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	?	‡	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	N	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Bass	N	Y	Y
Gore	N	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Yarborough	N	Y	Y
Tower	‡	‡	‡
UTAH			
Moss	N	Y	‡
Bennett	Y	‡	‡
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	N	N
Robertson	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	Y	Y
Randolph	-	‡	Y
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	N	Y	‡
Simpson	Y	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Rejects Plan to Permit Delay in 1964 Income Tax Payments; Votes Tobacco Quota, Military Procurement Authorization Measures

33. S 693. Amendments to Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. Smathers (D Fla.) motion to table (kill) Tower (R Texas) amendment to allow taxpayers who had insufficient amounts of taxes withheld from 1964 income to meet taxes due, an additional 3 to 12 months in which to make their tax payments. Tabling motion adopted 37-29: R 0-24; D37-5 (ND 27-4; SD 10-1), April 5, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 513)

34. HR 5721. Provide acreage-poundage marketing quotas on flue-cured tobacco beginning with the 1965 crop if approved by two-thirds of the growers in a referendum. Talmadge (D Ga.) amendment to preserve the rights of a group of Georgia and Florida growers to continue a legal suit to require the Secretary of Agriculture to consider type 14 of flue-cured tobacco as a separate classification of tobacco in determining adjustments in acreage allotments. Accepted 47-23: R 23-2; D 24-21 (ND 17-18; SD 7-3), April 5, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 134)

35. HR 5721. Passage of the bill to provide acreage-poundage marketing quotas on flue-cured tobacco beginning with the 1965 crop if approved by two-thirds of the growers in a referendum and for other types of tobacco beginning in 1966 if approved by the growers. Passed 54-16: R 14-10; D 40-6 (ND 31-4; SD 9-2), April 5, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

36. S 800. Passage of the bill authorizing $15,283,800,000 in fiscal 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles and ships for the military services and for defense research and development. Passed 85-0: R 31-0; D 54-0 (ND 37-0; SD 17-0), April 6, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 684)

	33	34	35	36
ALABAMA				
Hill	?	?	?	Y
Sparkman	‡	‡	‡	‡
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	‡	‡	‡	‡
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	?	Y	?
Fannin	X	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	?	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	‡	✓	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	N	Y	N	Y
Dominick	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	‡	‡	‡	‡
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	-	‡	X	Y
Williams	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	‡	X	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	?	?	?	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y

	33	34	35	36
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	N	Y	Y
Hartke	?	?	‡	?
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	?	?	Y
Miller	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	Y	‡	Y
Pearson	-	‡	✓	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	✓	Y
Long	?	?	?	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings	‡	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	-	‡	‡	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	?	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	?	?	?	Y
Stennis	Y	-	-	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	?	Y	Y	Y
Symington	‡	Y	Y	‡
MONTANA				
Mansfield	✓	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	N	Y	Y

	33	34	35	36
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	Y	N	Y
Hruska	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	?	?	?	Y
Cotton	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	?	?	‡	Y
Case	-	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y
Montoya	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y
Javits	?	?	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	‡	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	‡	-	‡	Y
Young	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	N	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	‡	Y	‡
OREGON				
Morse	N	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	Y	N	?	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	33	34	35	36
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	?	?	‡	?
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	Y	?	?	?
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	Y	Y	Y	‡
Gore	?	‡	‡	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	?	?	?	Y
Tower	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	‡	N	Y	Y
Bennett	-	‡	X	‡
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	?	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	‡	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	?	?	?	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	N	Y	Y	‡
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	‡	‡	‡	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	N	Y	‡
Simpson	-	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 37 through 42.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.)

Senate Rejects Education Bill Amendments Dealing With Allocation Of Funds, Judicial Review, Impacted-Areas Aid, Approval of Grants

37. HR 2362. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to require approval by state educational agencies of applications by local agencies for federal grants under Title III for supplemental educational centers and services. Rejected 39-49: R 29-1; D 10-48 (ND 1-39; SD 9-9), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 275)

38. HR 2362. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to provide that after allocation of set amounts of Title III funds to the U.S. possessions and states (as provided in the bill), the remaining funds would be allocated on the basis of the number of school-age children in, and the per capita income of, each state (rather than on the basis of number of school children and a state's population). Rejected 38-56: R 22-10; D 16-46 (ND 1-42; SD 15-4), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

39. HR 2362. Pearson (R Kan.) amendment to amend PL 81-874, which provided aid to school districts "impacted" by the presence of federal installations, to ease the eligibility requirements for grants to districts facing the loss of U.S. funds due to the closing of an installation, such as an Army base. Rejected 32-59: R 26-5; D 6-54 (ND 3-39; SD 3-15), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

40. HR 2362. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to delete the Title I allocation formula and provide that a state's assistance be determined by a $200 grant for each school-age child from a low-income family, or on relief, plus an additional amount based on the percentage of state funds spent for education. Rejected 38-53: R 22-10; D 16-43 (ND 3-38; SD 13-5), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

41. HR 2362. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to require the Commissioner of Education to give 30 days' notice in the Federal Register of any proposed disbursements under the Act; permit any taxpayer to bring suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia challenging the constitutionality of any disbursement; and direct the Commissioner to withhold disbursements so challenged, pending final determination of the suit. Rejected 32-53: R 16-14; D 16-39 (ND 3-34; SD 13-5), April 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

42. HR 2362. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to provide as a substitute for the Title I incentive grants, an amount -- to be matched by the states -- equal to the number of 5-17 year-old children from families with annual incomes between $2,000 and $3,000 times 25 percent of a state's average per-pupil expenditure. Rejected 24-66: R 23-8; D 1-58 (ND 1-40; SD 0-18), April 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	37	38	39	40	41	42
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Gruening	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	?	N	N	?	N	?
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	-	-	X	-	X	✓
Ribicoff	N	N	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers	N	N	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	?	?	?	?	✓	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	N	N	N
Fong	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	N	N	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dirksen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	-	N	N	N	N	N
Hartke	-	-	-	-	X	-
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	-
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Long	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tydings	N	N	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	-	N	N
McNamara	N	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mondale	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	N	N	N	N
Symington	X	-	-	X	X	X
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	X	N	X	N
Metcalf	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Cannon	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	N	N	N
Case	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	N	N	N	X	N
Montoya	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Javits	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	N	Y	✓	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	N	Y	✓	N
Young	N	N	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Monroney	-	-	-	-	N	N
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	N	N	N	N
Neuberger	N	N	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	N	N	N	N
Scott	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pell	N	N	N	N	N	-
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	?	?	?	?	?	?
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Gore	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	✓	✓	✓	?
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Magnuson	N	N	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	N	N	X	N
Randolph	-	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	N	Y	N	✓	N
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	N	N	N	N
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.)

Senate Passes Elementary-Secondary Education Bill Without Change, Sending It to President; Veterans' Aid, Other Amendments Rejected

43. HR 2362. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to increase the annual income factor for Title I funds from $2,000 to $3,000 and to reduce the percentage factor from 50 to 32 percent. Rejected 27-63: R 22-9; D 5-54 (ND 3-38; SD 2-16), April 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 275)

44. HR 2362. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to authorize the Commissioner of Education to establish "interpretive guidelines," instead of criteria, for use in approving applications for Title I grants. Rejected 32-60: R 28-4; D 4-56 (ND 1-41; SD 3-15), April 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

45. HR 2362. Tower (R Texas) amendment to extend educational and loan benefits, similar to those extended to veterans of World War II and the Korean War, to veterans of military service in the Southeast Asia area. Rejected 27-64: R 25-7; D 2-57 (ND 0-41; SD 2-16), April 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

46. HR 2362. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to stipulate that no payments authorized by the Act could be used to construct facilities or hire teachers at schools where there was religious worship or instruction. Rejected 20-68: R 14-17; D 6-51 (ND 1-39; SD 5-12), April 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

47. HR 2362. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to limit Title III grants for supplemental educational centers and services to school areas with high concentrations of educationally and economically deprived children. Rejected 23-66: R 19-13; D 4-53 (ND 1-38; SD 3-15), April 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

48. HR 2362. Passage of the bill, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, providing: a three-year program of grants to states for allocation to school districts with large numbers of children from low-income families; grants for purchase of books and library materials; funds to improve educational research; and grants to strengthen state departments of education. Passed 73-18: R 18-14; D 55-4 (ND 40-0; SD 15-4), April 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	43	44	45	46	47	48
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Gruening	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	N	?	?	?	‡
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	?	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Ribicoff	N	N	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers	N	N	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	?	?	?	?	?	?
Talmadge	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO						
Church	-	N	N	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	43	44	45	46	47	48
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	N	N	N	-	Y
Hartke	-	-	-	-	-	‡
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Morton	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	N	N	X	N	Y
Long	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	-	N	N	N	N	Y
Tydings	N	N	N	N	-	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	-	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	-	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Mondale	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Stennis	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Symington	-	?	-	-	-	✓
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Metcalf	N	N	N	N	N	Y

	43	44	45	46	47	48
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Case	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Javits	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
Young	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Neuberger	N	-	-	-	-	‡
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Pell	N	N	N	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	43	44	45	46	47	48
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	?	?	?	?	?	?
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Gore	N	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
Robertson	‡	-	-	?	‡	X
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 49 through 51.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 61, 64, 65.)

Senate Votes Viet Nam Defense Funds; Rejects Amendment to Delete Key Sections of Voting Rights Bill, Adds 'Clean Elections' Section

49. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Williams (R Del.) amendment, as modified by Ervin (D N.C.), to provide for penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and/or five years imprisonment for falsifying voting or registration information or buying votes; applicable only to federal elections. (Original Williams amendment applied to state and local, as well as federal, elections.) Accepted 86-0: R 27-0; D 59-0 (ND 40-0; SD 19-0), April 29, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 533)

50. H J Res 447. Passage of the bill providing $700 million in fiscal 1965 supplemental appropriations for United States military operations in Southeast Asia, to remain available until expended. Passed 88-3: R 31-0; D 57-3 (ND 38-3; SD 19-0), May 6, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 180)

51. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to delete Section 4 of the bill, which established procedures for the appointment of federal voting examiners in certain states and political subdivisions, and Section 5, which required a state or local government whose voter qualification law was nullified by the provisions of Section 4 to obtain the prior approval of a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia before the new law could take effect; the amendment proposed to substitute for the deleted wording a provision authorizing the appointment of federal examiners only if the federal district court in the area in question had made a finding that the state or political subdivision had discriminated against voters. Rejected 25-64: R 8-22; D 17-42 (ND 3-37; SD 14-5), May 6, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 533)

	49	50	51
ALABAMA			
Hill	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	Y	N
Gruening	Y	N	N
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	Y	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	Y	?	?
McClellan	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	Y	‡	-
Murphy	‡	Y	N
COLORADO			
Allott	Y	Y	N
Dominick	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	‡	‡	-
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE			
Boggs	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	‡	?
GEORGIA			
Russell	?	?	✓
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII			
Inouye	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	Y	N
IDAHO			
Church	Y	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	N
INDIANA			
Bayh	Y	Y	N
Hartke	Y	Y	N
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y
Miller	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	Y	Y	N
Pearson	‡	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	Y	N
Morton	‡	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	Y	N
Smith	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND			
Brewster	Y	Y	N
Tydings	‡	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	Y	N
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
Hart	Y	Y	N
McNamara	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	Y	Y	N
Mondale	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
Long	Y	Y	N
Symington	‡	‡	-
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	Y	N
Metcalf	Y	‡	-
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	Y	N
Cannon	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	Y	Y	N
Cotton	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	Y	N
Case	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	Y	N
Montoya	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	Y	‡	X
Young	‡	Y	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	‡	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	Y	Y	N
Monroney	‡	Y	N
OREGON			
Morse	‡	N	N
Neuberger	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	‡	Y	N
Pell	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Russell	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	Y	?	-
Mundt	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Bass	?	Y	N
Gore	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
Yarborough	Y	Y	N
Tower	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
Moss	Y	Y	N
Bennett	Y	Y	N
VERMONT			
Aiken	‡	Y	N
Prouty	Y	Y	-
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	Y	N	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	N
WYOMING			
McGee	Y	Y	-
Simpson	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Rejects Voting Bill Amendment to Prevent Use of Poll Taxes In Elections, Other Changes; Clears Coffee Pact Bill for President

52. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to prohibit the collection of a poll tax as a condition for registration or voting in state or local elections and to authorize enforcement machinery; the amendment stipulated that if the Congressional ban on poll taxes were upset in court, no person could be denied the right to vote during the period of a year after the entry of a final judgment in such an action because of his failure to pay a poll tax or to make timely payment if he had paid the tax due for one year, within a period of 45 days prior to an election. (The amendment deleted Section 9 of the bill, which authorized the Attorney General to institute proceedings for relief against enforcement of state poll taxes as a condition for voting when such tax had the purpose or effect of denying a person the right to vote.) Rejected 45-49: R 6-25; D 39-24 (ND 34-9; SD 5-15), May 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 533. Votes continue on next five charts.)

53. S 1564. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to shift the jurisdiction in certain judicial proceedings arising under the bill from the federal district court in the District of Columbia to the federal district court for the district in which the capital of a state was located or a political subdivision was situated. Rejected 28-62: R 10-20; D 18-42 (ND 2-38; SD 16-4), May 12, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

54. S 1564. Sparkman (D Ala.) amendment to delete language which required a federal examiner to place on a list of eligible voters any person meeting state law qualifications not inconsistent with the U.S. Constitution and U.S. law and instead to require the person be placed on the list if he simply met state law qualifications; the amendment also deleted wording which directed the Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Attorney General, to instruct examiners about applicable state law in regard to qualifications required for listing and loss of eligibility to vote. Rejected 19-66: R 5-25; D 14-41 (ND 1-36; SD 13-5), May 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

55. S 701. International Coffee Agreement Act of 1965 to enable the United States to carry out its obligations under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962. Byrd (D Va.) motion to concur in the House amendments to the bill and thereby clear it for the President's signature. Adopted 61-19: R 20-10; D 41-9 (ND 28-4; SD 13-5), May 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 483)

	52	53	54	55
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	N	N	‡
Gruening	Y	N	-	‡
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	N	N	Y
Fannin	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	X	?	✓	?
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	Y	-	N	Y
Murphy	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	N	N	N	Y
Dominick	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	?	?
GEORGIA				
Russell	X	✓	✓	?
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII				
Inouye	Y	N	N	Y
Fong	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	N	N	Y
Jordan	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	N	N	N
Dirksen	N	N	N	Y

	52	53	54	55
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	-	N	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	?	✓
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	N	N	N
Pearson	N	N	-	X
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	N	N	Y
Morton	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	N	N	?
Smith	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	Y	N	N	✓
Tydings	Y	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	Y	-	X	‡
Saltonstall	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	N	N	Y
McNamara	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	N	N	N	‡
Mondale	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	X	Y
Symington	✓	-	?	‡
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	N	N	Y
Metcalf	X	N	N	Y

	52	53	54	55
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	N	Y	N
Hruska	N	N	N	N
NEVADA				
Bible	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	Y	N	N	N
Cotton	N	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	N	N	Y
Case	Y	-	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	N	-	‡
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	Y	-	X	‡
Javits	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	N	N	Y
Young	N	Y	N	N
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	N	N	Y
Young	Y	N	-	X
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse	Y	X	N	Y
Neuberger	Y	N	-	X
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	N	N	Y
Scott	✓	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	Y	N	N	Y
Pell	Y	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	52	53	54	55
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	N	Y	Y	N
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	✓	N	N	Y
Mundt	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	Y	N	N	Y
Gore	Y	N	N	N
TEXAS				
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	Y
Tower	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH				
Moss	Y	N	N	Y
Bennett	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	N	N	Y
Prouty	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	N	Y	✓	‡
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	?
Randolph	Y	-	N	✓
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	N	N	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	N	-	‡
Simpson	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 56 through 59.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74.)

Senate Rejects Voting Bill Changes on Poll Taxes, Literacy Tests, Approval of New Laws; Approves Religious Persecution Resolution

56. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to specify that Government court challenges of poll taxes, which the bill directed the Attorney General to undertake, be based on the use of the taxes to deny or abridge the right to vote because of race or color. (The amendment added the "race or color" stipulation.) Rejected 34-44: R 21-7; D 13-37 (ND 2-31; SD 11-6), May 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 533)

57. S 1564. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to stipulate that nothing in the proposed law could be construed to invalidate or suspend state literacy tests or other voting requirements applying equally to citizens of all races and requiring only that applicants read and write in English any section of the state or U.S. Constitutions. Rejected 14-53: R 2-20; D 12-33 (ND 0-30; SD 12-3), May 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

58. S Con Res 17. Express the sense of Congress that persecution of persons because of their religion by the Soviet Union be condemned and that the Soviet Union be urged to stop executing persons for alleged economic offenses and to permit free exercise of religion by Jews and all others within that country. Passed 68-0: R 22-0; D 46-0 (ND 31-0; SD 15-0), May 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

59. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Talmadge (D Ga.) amendment to delete sections of the bill that required states or political subdivisions which had become subject to the bill's provisions to obtain approval of a proposed new voting law (or any similar change in voting procedures) from the Attorney General and, if the Attorney General disapproved, from the court having jurisdiction before the change could go into effect. Rejected 19-60: R 4-22; D 15-38 (ND 1-34; SD 14-4), May 17, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	56	57	58	59
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	‡
ALASKA				
Bartlett	-	-	‡	-
Gruening	-	-	‡	X
ARIZONA				
Hayden	?	N	Y	N
Fannin	Y	-	‡	✓
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	?	?	?	Y
McClellan	‡	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	N	Y	N
Murphy	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	N	Y	N
Dominick	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	N	Y	N
Ribicoff	N	N	Y	-
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	N	Y	N
Williams	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	?	?	‡	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	✓	✓	?	✓
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	Y	N
Fong	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO				
Church	-	N	Y	-
Jordan	Y	N	Y	-
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	N	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	-	‡	-
INDIANA				
Bayh	N	N	Y	N
Hartke	N	N	Y	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	Y
Miller	‡	X	‡	N
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	-	‡	N
Pearson	‡	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	N	Y	N
Morton	Y	N	Y	-
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	N	N	Y	N
Smith	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	N	Y	X
Tydings	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	X	X	‡	N
Saltonstall	‡	-	‡	N
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	Y	N
McNamara	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	N	N	Y	N
Mondale	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	✓	?	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	Y	N
Symington	-	-	‡	N
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	N	Y	N
Metcalf	Y	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	-	‡	N
Hruska	Y	-	‡	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	N	N	Y	N
Cannon	?	?	‡	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	N	N	Y	N
Cotton	Y	?	‡	N
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	-	Y	N
Case	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	N	Y	N
Montoya	-	-	‡	-
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	-	X	‡	-
Javits	N	N	Y	-
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	N	N	Y	N
Young	Y	N	Y	N
OHIO				
Lausche	N	N	Y	N
Young	-	-	‡	N
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	Y	Y	N
Monroney	N	N	Y	N
OREGON				
Morse	X	X	‡	N
Neuberger	N	-	‡	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	N	Y	N
Scott	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	-	‡	-
Pell	N	-	‡	-

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	56	57	58	59
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	‡	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	-	N	Y	N
Mundt	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	N	Y	N
Gore	N	?	?	?
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	?	‡	N
Tower	Y	✓	‡	Y
UTAH				
Moss	N	N	Y	N
Bennett	Y	-	‡	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	N	Y	N
Prouty	Y	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	✓	✓	‡	✓
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	N	Y	N
Magnuson	N	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	✓	‡	Y
Randolph	N	X	‡	N
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	N	-	‡	-
Proxmire	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING				
McGee	-	N	Y	-
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	X

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Adds Congressional Poll Tax Declaration to Voting Bill, Permits Naming of Poll Watchers, Approves Voting-Test Section

60. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Mansfield (D Mont.) - Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to add to the bill a declaration of Congress that, in view of evidence presented, the requirement of the payment of poll taxes in certain states as a condition of voting denied or abridged the right to vote; in addition, to direct the Attorney General to institute court action against the enforcement of any poll tax, or any substitute for a poll tax enacted after Nov. 1, 1964. (The amendment was a substitute for a section which directed the Attorney General to institute court action against enforcement of poll taxes.) Accepted 69-20: R 22-4; D 47-16 (ND 41-1; SD 6-15), May 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 533)

61. S 1564. Fong (R Hawaii) amendment to authorize the Attorney General to assign poll watchers in voting districts to which federal examiners were assigned; authorize such poll watchers to enter and attend any place at which voting or tabulation of votes was conducted in order to observe whether all persons entitled to vote were allowed to do so and that their ballots were properly tabulated. Accepted 56-25: R 15-9; D 41-16 (ND 37-0; SD 4-16), May 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

62. S 1564. Kennedy (D N.Y.) - Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to specify that a person can not be denied the right to vote because of an inability to read or write in English if he demonstrates that he had successfully completed the sixth grade (or another grade level equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that is conducted in a language other than English. Accepted 48-19: R 6-9; D 42-10 (ND 32-2; SD 10-8), May 20, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (Votes continue on next three charts.)

	60	61	62
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	N	N
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	Y	✓
Gruening	‡	‡	‡
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	?	Y
Fannin	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	N	N	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	N	N
COLORADO			
Allott	Y	Y	N
Dominick	X	Y	-
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	‡	Y
DELAWARE			
Boggs	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	N	?
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y
GEORGIA			
Russell	X	X	X
Talmadge	N	N	N
HAWAII			
Inouye	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	-
IDAHO			
Church	‡	‡	‡
Jordan	‡	X	-
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	‡	X	-
INDIANA			
Bayh	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	N	-
Miller	Y	Y	-
KANSAS			
Carlson	‡	X	-
Pearson	Y	✓	X
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	Y	?
Morton	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	N	N
Long	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Brewster	Y	Y	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	‡
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	✓
MICHIGAN			
Hart	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	‡	‡
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	Y	Y	‡
Mondale	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	N	N	N
Stennis	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
Long	Y	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	✓	✓
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	✓	?
Hruska	✓	‡	-
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	Y	‡
Montoya	✓	‡	‡
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y
Javits	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	N	N
Jordan	N	N	?
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	N
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	‡	N
Young	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	Y	‡	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	Y	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	60	61	62
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Russell	N	N	X
Thurmond	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE			
Bass	Y	✓	Y
Gore	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y
Tower	N	N	N
UTAH			
Moss	Y	Y	‡
Bennett	Y	N	-
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	Y	‡
Prouty	Y	✓	?
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	X
Robertson	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	‡
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	Y	N
Randolph	Y	Y	✓
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	‡	Y	Y
Simpson	‡	X	-

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 63 through 68.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86.)

Senate Invokes Voting Bill Cloture, Rejects Four More Amendments; Refuses to Disapprove Plan Ending Customs Bureau Patronage Jobs

63. S Res 102. Resolution disapproving President Johnson's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965 to reorganize the Bureau of Customs by eliminating 53 positions currently filled by Presidential appointment, thus placing the Bureau on a career basis. Resolution of disapproval rejected 17-64: R 6-20; D 11-44 (ND 7-30; SD 4-14), May 24, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 658)

64. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to permit the federal district court for the District of Columbia to shift cases filed by state and local governments for relief from the federal examiners machinery, from its jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of federal courts in the petitioners' own areas. Rejected 32-49: R 14-13; D 18-36 (ND 2-34; SD 16-2), May 24, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 533)

65. S 1564. Tower (R Texas) amendment to authorize the Attorney General to initiate investigations of voting practices in counties or states whenever he received 25 or more written complaints from residents of such areas alleging that they had been denied the ballot and, if such an investigation revealed a pattern or practice of discrimination, authorize the appointment of federal voting examiners to order the registration of voters in the area; the amendment deleted the "automatic" triggering formulas in the bill. Rejected 29-49: R 14-12; D 15-37 (ND 1-33; SD 14-4), May 24, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

66. S 1564. Miller (R Iowa) amendment to substitute for the bill's "automatic" triggering formulas for the appointment of federal voting examiners, a procedure authorizing the assignment of examiners when the Attorney General proved in the federal district court for the District of Columbia that a state or political subdivision maintained a literacy test or similar device and/or had unacceptable levels of voter activity, as defined by the bill. Rejected 30-66: R 12-19; D 18-47 (ND 1-42; SD 17-5), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

67. S 1564. Hart (D Mich.) motion that the Senate invoke cloture on debate on the voting rights bill. Cloture motion adopted 70-30: R 23-9; D 47-21 (ND 42-4; SD 5-17), May 25, 1965. With all 100 Senators present and voting, 67 votes were needed for cloture. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

68. S 1564. Ervin amendment to require that a person applying to a federal examiner to be registered to vote include an allegation that he had been denied registration or had been found not qualified to vote because "of his race or color." (The amendment added the "race or color" wording to the provision, which was already in the bill. The amendment also deleted the authority of the Attorney General to require other allegations as he decided were necessary.) Rejected 26-74: R 7-25; D 19-49 (ND 2-44; SD 17-5), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Voting bill roll calls continue on next page)

	63	64	65	66	67	68
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Gruening	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	?	?	N	N	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Murphy	‡	X	✓	N	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Dominick	-	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Ribicoff	N	N	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Fong	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO						
Church	-	-	-	-	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	-	N	Y	N
Dirksen	N	N	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Hartke	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Miller	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	-	‡	-	?	Y	N
Pearson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Morton	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	-	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
Long	?	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Tydings	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Saltonstall	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	N	Y	N
McNamara	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Mondale	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	?	-	-	N	Y	N
Symington	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Metcalf	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	-	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cannon	N	N	N	-	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Cotton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Case	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	-	X	-	N	Y	N
Montoya	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	-	-	X	N	Y	N
Javits	?	-	X	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	-	-	-	N	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Young	-	X	-	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Monroney	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OREGON						
Morse	-	X	X	N	Y	N
Neuberger	-	-	-	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Scott	-	-	X	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Pell	N	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	-	-	-	-	Y	N
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Bass	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Gore	?	?	?	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Bennett	N	Y	‡	Y	N	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Prouty	N	N	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Robertson	-	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	N	-	N	Y	N
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92.)

Senate Rejects Ervin Voting Bill Amendments on Exempting Areas From Registration Machinery, Court Authority, Triggering Formula

69. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to free from the federal registration machinery any political subdivision in which 95 percent of persons applying for registration in the 1964 Presidential election were literate and were registered by election officials. Rejected 21-70; R 7-24; D 14-46 (ND 0-41; SD 14-5), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 533)

70. S 1564. Ervin amendment to exempt states or political subdivisions from the federal registration machinery when the Attorney General certified that past denials of the right to vote had been corrected by state or local action and that there was no reasonable cause to believe that any test or device sought to be used by such state or local government would be used for the purpose or would have the effect of discriminating against voters. Rejected 28-63: R 12-20; D 16-43 (ND 1-39; SD 15-4), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

71. S 1564. Ervin amendment to stipulate that jurisdiction of the federal district court in the District of Columbia over proceedings brought by states or political subdivisions to free themselves of the federal registration machinery would terminate in case judgment were rendered in favor of the petitioning state or local government. (The amendment altered a provision which authorized the court to retain jurisdiction for five years in all such cases.) Rejected 25-68: R 10-22; D 15-46 (ND 1-41; SD 14-5), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

72. S 1564. Ervin amendment to stipulate that a state or political subdivision in which examiners had been appointed could free itself from the bill's coverage by proving in federal district court in the District of Columbia that it was not discriminating against voters at the time of its appeal to the court. Rejected 26-69; R 9-23; D 17-46 (ND 1-41; SD 16-5), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

73. S 1564. Ervin amendment to eliminate from the bill's triggering formula the requirement that voter turnout of a state or political subdivision in the 1964 Presidential election had to be more than 50 percent of the voting age population in order to avoid appointment of federal voting examiners to the area. Rejected 31-64: R 13-19; D 18-45 (ND 1-41; SD 17-4), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

74. S 1564. Ervin amendment to provide for judicial review by federal district courts of a decision by the Attorney General rejecting the petition of a political subdivision to free itself of the federal registration machinery; the amendment stipulated that if the court found that the petitioning government was no longer discriminating against voters, the court would enter a judgment terminating the appointment of federal examiners in the locality. Rejected 24-72; R 4-28; D 20-44 (ND 3-40; SD 17-4), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Voting bill roll calls continue on next page)

	69	70	71	72	73	74
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gruening	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Fannin	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	N	N
Murphy	N	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dominick	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ribicoff	N	N	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Williams	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	N	N	N
Fong	N	N	N	N	N	N
IDAHO						
Church	X	-	X	X	X	X
Jordan	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dirksen	N	N	N	N	N	N

	69	70	71	72	73	74
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hartke	N	N	N	N	N	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pearson	-	N	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	N	N	N	N
Morton	N	N	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smith	N	N	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tydings	N	N	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saltonstall	N	N	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	N	N	N
McNamara	N	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mondale	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	N	N	N	N
Symington	N	N	N	N	N	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	N	N	N	N
Metcalf	N	N	N	N	N	N

	69	70	71	72	73	74
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cannon	X	X	X	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cotton	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	N	N	N
Case	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	N	N	N	N	N
Montoya	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Javits	N	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	N	N	N	N
Young	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
OHIO						
Lausche	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Young	N	N	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	N	N	N
Monroney	N	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	N	N	N	N
Neuberger	X	-	X	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	X	N	N	N	N
Scott	N	N	N	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pell	N	N	N	N	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	69	70	71	72	73	74
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	X	N	N	N	N
Mundt	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gore	N	N	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Tower	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	N	N	N	N	N
Prouty	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	N	N	N
Magnuson	N	N	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	N	N	N	N	N
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	N	N	N	N
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 75 through 79.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96, 98.)

Senate Rejects Amendments on Court Jurisdiction, Demonstrations; Passes Voting Rights Bill; Votes Interior Department Appropriations

75. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to delete language providing that only the federal district court for the District of Columbia or a federal court of appeals would have jurisdiction to issue a judgment freeing a state or local government from the federal registration machinery, or to issue restraining orders, or temporary or permanent injunctions under the bill. Rejected 20-75: R 4-28; D 16-47 (ND 1-43; SD 15-4), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 533)

76. S 1564. Stennis (D Miss.) amendment to instruct the Attorney General, upon request of appropriate state or local authorities, to institute proceedings for relief against demonstrations by persons other than those who have been denied the right to vote within the area of the demonstration. Rejected 17-74: R 2-30; D 15-44 (ND 1-39; SD 14-5), May 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

77. S 1564. Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment providing a substitute for the bill reported April 9 by the Senate Judiciary Committee; the major differences were that the substitute included a Congressional declaration that state poll taxes discriminated against the right to vote and dropped certain provisions allowing states to free themselves from the bill. Adopted 78-18: R 31-1; D 47-17 (ND 42-0; SD 5-17), May 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

78. S 1564. Passage of the Voting Rights Act, suspending the use of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices in certain states and areas and authorizing the appointment of federal voting examiners to order the registration of Negroes in states and voting districts whose voter activity had fallen below certain specified levels; the bill also contained a Congressional declaration that state poll taxes discriminated against the right to vote and directed the Attorney General to institute court actions against such taxes; the bill further authorized machinery to enforce its provisions. Passed 77-19: R 30-2; D 47-17 (ND 42-0; SD 5-17), May 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

79. HR 6767. Fiscal 1966 Appropriations Bill for the Interior Department and related agencies. Passage of the bill making definite appropriations of $1,092,568,770, estimating indefinite appropriations at $138,234,000 including $125 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and setting the borrowing authority for the Interior Department's helium program at $16 million. Passed 77-0: R 25-0; D 52-0 (ND 33-0; SD 19-0), May 26, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 204)

	75	76	77	78	79
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	✓	✓	N	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	?	Y	Y	Y
Fannin	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y	‡
Murphy	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	Y	Y	‡
DELAWARE					
Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	N	N	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	Y	N	N	‡
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	X	X	‡	‡	‡
Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y	Y

	75	76	77	78	79
INDIANA					
Bayh	N	N	Y	Y	‡
Hartke	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	N	Y	Y	‡
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	N	N	Y	Y	‡
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Tydings	N	N	Y	Y	‡
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	N	Y	Y	‡
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	N	N	Y	Y	‡
Mondale	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	N	Y	Y	Y

	75	76	77	78	79
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	✓	‡	‡
Cannon	X	X	‡	✓	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Montoya	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y	Y	‡
OHIO					
Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	?
Young	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse	N	N	Y	Y	?
Neuberger	N	X	Y	Y	‡
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Pell	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	75	76	77	78	79
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	N	N	Y	Y	‡
Mundt	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Tower	N	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	‡
Prouty	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	✓	✓	N	N	?
Robertson	?	✓	N	N	‡
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	-	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	X	X	‡
Randolph	N	-	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	N	N	Y	Y	‡
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Simpson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 99, 100, 101, 104, 105.)

Senate Passes Regional Aid Bill, Retains Interest-Payment Section, Rejects Grant Cut; Authorizes NASA Funds, Kills Patent Proposal

80. S 1648. Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Hruska (R Neb.) amendment to delete a provision authorizing the Government to pay to, or on behalf of, business entities locating in redevelopment areas 2 percentage points of the interest on loans obtained from private sources and not guaranteed by the Government which were used to help finance expansion of the business. Rejected 25-39: R 18-1; D 7-38 (ND 1-29; SD 6-9), May 27, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 798)

81. S 1648. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to reduce from $400 million to $325 million the annual authorization for public works and development facilities grants. Rejected 31-53: R 26-2; D 5-51 (ND 1-39; SD 4-12), June 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

82. S 1648. Passage of the bill, authorizing annual appropriations of $665 million for grants and loans for public works, development facilities and other projects intended to aid economically depressed areas. (The authorization for the major parts of the bill was for a five-year period, fiscal 1966-70.) Passed 71-12: R17-9; D 54-3 (ND 41-0; SD 13-3), June 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

83. HR 7717. National Aeronautics and Space Administration appropriations authorization. Dodd (D Conn.) motion to table (kill) Long (D La.) amendment to limit the waiver of U.S. property rights in inventions developed in connection with research under NASA contracts. Tabling motion adopted 59-26: R 29-1; D 30-25 (ND 20-19; SD 10-6), June 2, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 712)

84. HR 7717. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriations of $5,196,826,350 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in fiscal 1966. Passed 79-4: R 28-0; D 51-4 (ND 37-2; SD 14-2), June 2, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	80	81	82	83	84
ALABAMA					
Hill	?	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	?	‡
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	?	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
Murphy	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	-	X	✓	✓	‡
DELAWARE					
Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers	N	X	✓	?	‡
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	?	?	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	N	X	✓	‡	‡
Fong	?	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	-	N	Y	N	Y
Jordan	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Bayh	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Miller	‡	✓	X	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	Y	N	Y
Long	N	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	N	N	Y	?	?
Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Tydings	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	N	N	Y	‡	‡
Mondale	-	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	?	?	?	‡	‡
Stennis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	-	N	Y	Y	Y
Symington	-	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	?	N	Y	N	Y
Metcalf	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	✓	X	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	✓	X	‡	‡
NEVADA					
Bible	-	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	?	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	N	N	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	-	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	-	Y	N	Y
Montoya	-	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	-	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	-	-	‡	‡	‡
Jordan	N	-	‡	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	N	N	Y	N	Y
Young	‡	Y	X	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse	N	N	Y	N	N
Neuberger	-	-	‡	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Pell	-	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	?	N	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	-	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt	?	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	N	Y	N	Y
Gore	?	?	?	?	?
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	N	Y	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH					
Moss	-	N	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	?
VERMONT					
Aiken	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	?	Y	N	?	‡
Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	-	‡	‡	‡
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	X	‡
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	N	N	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	N	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	X	✓	-	‡
Simpson	‡	✓	X	‡	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 85 through 88.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 106, 107, 108, 109.)

Senate Ratifies UN Changes; Adds $89 Million to Foreign Aid Bill For Southeast Asia; Votes Use of Funds for Inter-American Force

85. Exec. A, 89th Congress, 1st Session. United Nations Charter amendments to increase the size of the Security Council from 11 to 15 members and of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 members. Approval of the resolution of ratification. Amendments ratified 71-0: R 25-0; D 46-0 (ND 32-0; SD 14-0), June 3, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 505)

86. S 1837. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Morse (D Ore.) amendment transfering from funds authorized for military assistance $9 million for technical co-operation and development grants and $80 million for supporting assistance, all for use in Southeast Asia. Rejected 22-45: R 9-16; D 13-29 (ND 8-19; SD 5-10), June 7, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 422)

87. S 1837. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to increase the authorization for technical cooperation and development grants by $9 million and for supporting assistance by $80 million, for use in Southeast Asia. Adopted 42-26: R 9-16; D 33-10 (ND 23-5; SD 10-5), June 7, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

88. S 1837. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment authorizing use of $25 million of military aid funds for assistance to an inter-American military force under OAS (Organization of American States) control and stipulating that to the maximum extent feasible, military aid should be furnished to the American republics only in accordance with joint plans, including those relating to internal security problems, approved by the OAS. Adopted 91-0: R 29-0; D 62-0 (ND 40-0; SD 22-0), June 8, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	85	86	87	88
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	N	?	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	N	Y	Y
Fannin	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan	‡	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	✓	-	‡	Y
Murphy	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	✓	N	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	-	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers	?	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	X	?	X	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	✓	-	‡	Y
Fong	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	‡	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	‡	X	‡	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	Y	Y

	85	86	87	88
INDIANA				
Bayh	?	?	?	Y
Hartke	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	Y
Miller	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	-	‡	‡
Pearson	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	Y	N	Y
Morton	‡	-	‡	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	N	Y
Long	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	?	?	?
Smith	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings	Y	N	‡	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	Y	-	‡	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	?	-	Y	‡
McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y
Mondale	‡	-	‡	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	?	Y	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	Y	N	Y	Y
Symington	Y	-	‡	‡
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y

	85	86	87	88
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	N	‡
Hruska	‡	Y	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	‡	N	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	-	‡	Y
Case	Y	-	‡	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y
Montoya	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	Y	-	‡	Y
Javits	Y	-	‡	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	‡	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	?	?	?	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	N	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	-	‡	Y
OREGON				
Morse	Y	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	‡	‡	‡	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	‡	-	✓	Y
Pell	✓	X	‡	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	85	86	87	88
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	Y	?	?	Y
Thurmond	-	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	?	?	?	Y
Gore	?	?	?	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	Y	N	Y	Y
Tower	‡	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
Moss	Y	‡	‡	‡
Bennett	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y
Prouty	Y	‡	-	‡
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	?	✓	X	Y
Robertson	Y	✓	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	‡	-	‡	‡
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	‡	N	Y	‡
Randolph	Y	-	✓	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	‡	-	‡	Y
Simpson	X	‡	-	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Rejects Foreign Aid Amendments on Purchase of Petroleum, UN Dues, Authorization Length, Multilateral Aid-Development Loans

89. S 1837. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to prohibit AID from purchasing petroleum products for use in its programs at higher than world competitive prices, and to forbid the use of Government funds for the payment of barter agents' commissions in cases in which commodities furnished to a recipient country were obtained through the barter of other commodities. Rejected 29-60: R 6-23; D 23-37 (ND 19-20; SD 4-17), June 8, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 422)

90. S 1837. Miller (R Iowa) amendment to prohibit aid to any country which was more than one year behind in payment of any assessment by the United Nations for regular dues or for peace and security operations unless the President determined, and notified Congress, that aid should nevertheless be furnished. Rejected 27-59: R 12-15; D 15-44 (ND 4-37; SD 11-7), June 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

91. S 1837. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment deleting fiscal 1967 authorizations (thereby making the bill a one-year authorization). Rejected 26-63: R 11-15; D 15-48 (ND 4-38; SD 11-10), June 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

92. S 1837. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to delete the provision urging that the United States and other free world nations place an increasing portion of their aid programs on a multilateral basis, and the provision broadening the existing authorization for the President to use up to 10 percent of development loan funds for loans to the International Development Assn. so as to permit the use of up to 20 percent of such funds for loans and grants to the IDA, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. Rejected 40-46: R 16-11; D 24-35 (ND 10-28; SD 14-7), June 10, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (Votes continue on next charts)

	89	90	91	92
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	N	N	N	-
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	-	N	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	-	N	N
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	N	N	N
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	N	N	N
Murphy	N	?	?	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	N	N	N	✓
Dominick	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	N	N	-
Ribicoff	Y	N	N	N
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	N	N	N
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers	N	?	-	N
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	N	N
Fong	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	N	N	N
Dirksen	N	Y	N	✓
INDIANA				
Bayh	N	N	N	N
Hartke	N	N	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N
Miller	N	Y	N	N
KANSAS				
Carlson	-	-	-	‡
Pearson	N	✓	✓	‡
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	N	N	N
Morton	N	X	-	X
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	X	N	N
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	N	N	?
Smith	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	N	N	N
Tydings	Y	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	Y	N	N	N
Saltonstall	N	N	X	N
MICHIGAN				
Hart	?	?	?	N
McNamara	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	N	N	N	-
Mondale	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	N	?
Symington	-	N	N	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	X	N	N	X
Metcalf	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	-	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	Y	N	N	N
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	N	N	N
Case	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	N	N	N
Montoya	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	Y	N	N	N
Javits	Y	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	X	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	N	N	Y	-
Young	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	N	N	N	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	N	N	N
Monroney	N	N	N	N
OREGON				
Morse	✓	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	N	N	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	N	N	N
Scott	N	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	N	N	N
Pell	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	Y	N	N	N
Mundt	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	N	N	N
Gore	Y	X	N	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	-	N	N	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	N	N	Y
Prouty	-	-	-	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	?	Y	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	N	N	N
Magnuson	-	-	X	-
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	✓	✓	✓	N
Randolph	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	N	N	N
Proxmire	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING				
McGee	N	N	N	N
Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 93 through 98.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.)

Senate Rejects Foreign Aid Cuts, Deletion of Military Provision; Votes Cutback in Use of Loan Funds, Indonesia-UAR Restriction

93. S 1837. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 and 1967 authorizations for military aid by $170 million, to $1 billion. Rejected 22-63: R 3-26; D 19-37 (ND 15-23; SD 4-14), June 10, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 422)

94. S 1837. Harris (D Okla.) amendment to prohibit aid under the Act, and sales under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) to Indonesia or the United Arab Republic whenever the President determined that either country was preparing aggressive military action against the United States or any country receiving U.S. aid. Accepted 73-13: R 24-5; D 49-8 (ND 33-6; SD 16-2), June 10, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

95. S 1837. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment reducing from 20 to 15 percent the amount of development loan funds the President could use for loans and grants to the International Development Assn., the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corp. Accepted 42-39: R 20-6; D 22-33 (ND 9-29; SD 13-4), June 11, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

96. S 1837. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to delete language authorizing assistance to foreign military forces for "civic action" programs helpful to economic and social development. Rejected 10-71: R 2-25; D 8-46 (ND 5-32; SD 3-14), June 11, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

97. S 1837. Church (D Idaho) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 and 1967 authorizations for military aid by $115 million, to $1,055,000,000. Rejected 38-43: R 10-18; D 28-25 (ND 21-17; SD 7-8), June 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

98. S 1837. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit the total annual authorization for fiscal 1966 and 1967 to $3 billion. Rejected 26-54: R 13-14; D 13-40 (ND 8-29; SD 5-11), June 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President position.

	93	94	95	96	97	98
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman	X	X	-	-	-	N
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	-	‡	-	‡	-	N
Fannin	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	Y	N
McClellan	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Murphy	N	Y	‡	-	-	?
COLORADO						
Allott	-	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	N	-
Ribicoff	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Smathers	N	Y	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
HAWAII						
Inouye	-	‡	N	N	N	N
Fong	N	Y	‡	-	-	X
IDAHO						
Church	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Hartke	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Miller	N	Y	‡	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	-	Y	‡	-	Y	N
Pearson	-	‡	‡	-	X	✓
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	N	N	N	N
Morton	N	N	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MAINE						
Muskie	?	?	?	?	?	?
Smith	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	Y	-	-	-	-
Tydings	N	Y	-	-	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Saltonstall	N	‡	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
McNamara	N	N	-	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	-	-	N	-	N	N
Mondale	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	?	?	?	?	?	?
Symington	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	N	N	N	N
Metcalf	N	Y	N	N	N	-
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	‡	-	✓	✓
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Case	N	Y	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Montoya	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Javits	N	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	‡	‡	N	N	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	-	-
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	Y	X	-	X	X
Monroney	N	Y	N	N	N	N
OREGON						
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	‡	Y	-	-	‡	-
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Scott	N	Y	N	N	N	X
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Pell	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	?	?	Y	N	N	N
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Mundt	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	?	?	?	?	?	?
Gore	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Tower	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Prouty	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	✓	?	✓	-	✓	✓
Robertson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Magnuson	-	✓	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Randolph	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	N	N	N	N
Simpson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126.)

Senate Votes $185 Million Cut in Foreign Assistance Authorization; Rejects Attempts to Limit Aid to Pakistan, India, Turkey and Greece

99. S 1837. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit the total authorization under the Act for each of fiscal years 1966-67 to $3,243,000,000, a reduction of $185 million below the amount contained in the bill for fiscal 1966. Accepted 40-35: R 16-10; D 24-25 (ND 15-20; SD 9-5), June 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 422)

100. S 1837. Clark (D Pa.) - Kennedy (D N.Y.) amendment deleting the provision that after June 30, 1967, the total number of countries receiving aid, other than that intended primarily for humanitarian purposes, would not exceed 50; and stipulating that proposals for future foreign aid programs to be submitted by the President to Congress should be based on an analysis and estimate of the funds required by the developing nations of the world to close the gap between the economically deprived nations and those striving to achieve a developed economy. Accepted 78-1: R 25-1; D 53-0 (ND 36-0; SD 17-0), June 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

101. S 1837. Kuchel (R Calif.) amendment to bar aid to any country which extended its jurisdiction for fishing purposes over any area of the high seas beyond that recognized by the United States, and which imposed a penalty or sanction against any U.S. fishing vessel in international waters. Accepted: 59-24: R 25-3; D 34-21 (ND 22-16; SD 12-5), June 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

102. S 1837. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to India and Pakistan to 75 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Rejected 25-63: R 8-21; D 17-42 (ND 9-32; SD 8-10), June 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

103. S 1837. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to India and Pakistan to 90 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Rejected 26-58: R 9-19; D 17-39 (ND 10-31; SD 7-8), June 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

104. S 1837. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey to 75 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Rejected 2-80: R 0-28; D 2-52 (ND 1-39; SD 1-13), June 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See vote No. 105, next page)

	99	100	101	102	103	104
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	N	X	X
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	-	Y	?	N	N	N
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	Y	N	N	N	N
McClellan	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Murphy	‡	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Dominick	‡	‡	‡	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	X	‡	✓	X	-	X
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Williams	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Smathers	N	‡	‡	-	-	-
GEORGIA						
Russell	?	?	?	?	?	?
Talmadge	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	Y	N	N	-
Fong	X	‡	‡	-	-	-
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Hartke	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	‡	Y	N	N	N
Pearson	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	-
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Morton	N	Y	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
Long	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MAINE						
Muskie	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
Smith	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND						
Brewster	✓	‡	N	N	N	N
Tydings	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	N	N	N	N
McNamara	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	‡	N	N	N	N
Mondale	N	‡	?	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI						
Long	?	?	?	N	N	N
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cotton	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Case	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Javits	N	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	‡	Y	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	X	Y	N	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	X	Y	N	N	N	N
Monroney	N	Y	N	N	N	-
OREGON						
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	-	‡	‡	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Scott	X	Y	Y	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Pell	N	‡	X	-	-	?
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Bass	?	Y	N	N	N	N
Gore	X	Y	Y	N	N	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
Tower	Y	‡	‡	-	X	-
UTAH						
Moss	N	‡	‡	-	-	-
Bennett	N	Y	‡	N	N	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	✓	‡	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robertson	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	-	‡	X	-	X	-
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 105 through 110.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132.)

Senate Passes Foreign Aid Bill, Rejects Limitations on Assistance For Latin American and Other Countries; Extends Wheat Agreement

105. S 1837. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey to 90 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Rejected 6-79: R 0-27; D 6-52 (ND 3-38; SD 3-14), June 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See vote No. 104, preceding page; for story, see p. 422; for final votes, see below and RC 201.)

106. S 1837. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce by $100 million, to $500 million, the annual fiscal 1966-67 authorizations for the Alliance for Progress. Rejected 8-78: R 4-24; D 4-54 (ND 2-40; SD 2-14), June 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

107. S 1837. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce the existing limitation on military aid to Latin American nations in fiscal 1966 from $55 million to $40 million. Rejected 20-67: R 4-24; D 16-43 (ND 14-29; SD 2-14), June 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

108. S 1837. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit fiscal 1966 military and economic aid to Iran, Ethiopia and Jordan to 90 percent of the amounts specified for each in the presentation material submitted by the Administration to Congress for fiscal 1966 foreign aid legislation. Rejected 15-74: R 5-23; D 10-51 (ND 4-39; SD 6-12), June 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

109. HR 7750. Passage of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1965, authorizing annual appropriations for foreign aid in fiscal 1966-67 of $3,243,000,000; terminating the existing foreign aid program by June 30, 1967; and requesting the President to submit to Congress by July 1, 1966, his recommendations and legislative proposals for a new program. Passed 68-20: R 19-10; D 49-10 (ND 39-2; SD 10-8), June 14, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

110. Exec. B, 89th Congress, 1st Session. One year extension of International Wheat Agreement retaining all provisions of the 1962 Agreement except for length of duration. Approval of the resolution of ratification. Agreement ratified 88-0: R 29-0; D 59-0; (ND 40-0; SD 19-0), June 15, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 136)

	105	106	107	108	109	110
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	-	N	N	N	Y	Y
Fannin	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Murphy	N	‡	-	-	X	‡
COLORADO						
Allott	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dominick	-	N	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	N	N	N	Y	‡
Smathers	-	-	-	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	?	?	?	?	X	‡
Talmadge	‡	‡	-	‡	X	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Fong	-	?	-	-	✓	‡
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

	105	106	107	108	109	110
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Miller	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	-	N	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Long	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	?	?	?	✓	‡
Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Tydings	N	X	N	N	Y	‡
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y	‡
Saltonstall	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mondale	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Stennis	N	?	?	?	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	N	N	✓	Y
Metcalf	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

	105	106	107	108	109	110
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Case	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Montoya	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y	‡
Javits	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	-	-	-	‡	N	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	X	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	-	N	N	N	‡	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	N	N	Y	‡
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pell	-	X	X	X	✓	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	105	106	107	108	109	110
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Gore	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y
Tower	-	‡	-	-	X	Y
UTAH						
Moss	-	N	N	N	Y	‡
Bennett	N	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	‡
Robertson	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	-	-	X	-	✓	‡
Simpson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 111 through 116.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138.)

Senate Bans Mail Seizures by IRS, Rejects Commuter Tax Deduction, Social Security, Farm, Air Travel Proposals, Votes Excise Tax Cut

111. HR 8371. Excise Tax Reduction Act. Williams (R Del.) amendment to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from intercepting and opening the mail of delinquent taxpayers. Accepted 87-1: R 28-0; D 59-1 (ND 40-0; SD 19-1), June 15, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 835)

112. HR 8371. Bass (D Tenn.) amendment to exempt from the manufacturers' excise tax trucks sold to be used primarily in the operation of a farm or ranch. Rejected 41-44: R 12-15; D 29-29 (ND 20-21; SD 9-8), June 15, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

113. HR 8371. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to allow commuters an income tax deduction for the costs of transportation to and from work. Rejected 27-57: R 24-3; D 3-54 (ND 3-36; SD 0-18), June 15, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

114. HR 8371. Young (D Ohio) amendment to repeal the 5 percent excise tax on passenger air travel. Rejected 26-58: R 8-19; D 18-39 (ND 16-22; SD 2-17), June 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

115. HR 8371. Long (D La.) motion to table Miller (R Iowa) amendment adding a new title increasing old age, survivors and disability benefits under Social Security. Tabling motion adopted 65-21: R 9-18; D 56-3 (ND 38-1; SD 18-2), June 15, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

116. HR 8371. Passage of the Excise Tax Reduction Act, providing for excise tax cuts of $4.7 billion between the dates of passage and Jan. 1, 1969 (including $3.4 billion in fiscal 1966), resulting in the elimination of all federal excise taxes by 1969 except user, regulatory and sumptuary levies and a one percent manufacturers' tax on passenger automobiles to be earmarked to a special fund to aid in the disposal of old and wrecked automobiles; the bill also made permanent sumptuary taxes and a five percent tax on commercial air travel which were temporary under existing law. Passed 84-3: R 25-1; D 59-2 (ND 40-1; SD 19-1), June 15, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	111	112	113	114	115	116
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Murphy	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	N	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	‡	-	-	-	‡	‡
Smathers	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	‡	?	?	?	?	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	111	112	113	114	115	116
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Miller	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	X	‡	X	✓	✓
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	X	N	N	Y
Long	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	‡	?	?	?	?	‡
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	Y	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
Tydings	Y	N	N	-	‡	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	‡	N	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	-	-	-	‡	‡
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Symington	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y

	111	112	113	114	115	116
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Hruska	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
Montoya	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Young	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	Y	‡	-	‡	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	‡	N	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pell	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	111	112	113	114	115	116
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	‡	‡	‡	?	-	‡
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Gore	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	‡	‡	-	‡	‡	?
Bennett	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	-	-	-	Y	N
Robertson	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	‡	‡	-	-	‡	‡
Simpson	Y	✓	‡	✓	X	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 117 through 119.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 139, 140, 141.)

Senate Approves Bill to Raise National Debt Limit; Passes Cigarette Labeling Measure After Rejecting Proposal to Strengthen Wording

117. HR 8464. Passage of the bill to increase the temporary national debt limit to $328 billion through June 30, 1966. Passed 61-26: R 12-16; D 49-10 (ND 38-2; SD 11-8), June 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 857)

118. S 559. Federal Cigarette Labeling Act. Neuberger (D Ore.) amendment to provide a one-year (rather than a three-year) prohibition against the imposition of any requirement that cigarette advertising contain a health warning, and to make other changes in S 559 as reported. Rejected 29-49: R 2-23; D 27-26 (ND 24-12; SD 3-14), June 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 344)

119. S 559. Passage of the bill, requiring that cigarette packages and cartons bear this statement: "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health," prohibiting any other warning requirement on the packages and prohibiting for a three-year period any requirements that cigarette advertising include a similar health warning. Passed 72-5: R 26-0; D 46-5 (ND 31-4; SD 15-1), June 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	117	118	119
ALABAMA			
Hill	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	N	Y
Gruening	‡	✓	‡
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	?	?
Fannin	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	Y	?	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	Y	N	Y
Murphy	N	N	Y
COLORADO			
Allott	N	N	Y
Dominick	N	X	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Boggs	Y	N	Y
Williams	N	✓	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	N	Y
Smathers	Y	?	?
GEORGIA			
Russell	?	?	?
Talmadge	-	-	‡
HAWAII			
Inouye	Y	N	‡
Fong	✓	‡	‡
IDAHO			
Church	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			
Bayh	Y	✓	‡
Hartke	Y	N	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y
Miller	N	N	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	Y	N	Y
Pearson	X	X	‡
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	N	N
Long	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	?	?	?
Smith	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Brewster	Y	N	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	‡
MICHIGAN			
Hart	?	Y	Y
McNamara	‡	X	‡
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	N	N	‡
Stennis	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Long	Y	N	Y
Symington	Y	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	N	Y
Hruska	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	N	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	N	Y
Montoya	Y	-	‡
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	Y	Y	N
Javits	‡	✓	‡
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	N	Y
Jordan	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	N	X	‡
Young	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	Y	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Russell	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	N	N	‡
TENNESSEE			
Bass	Y	N	Y
Gore	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
Yarborough	‡	?	‡
Tower	N	N	Y
UTAH			
Moss	‡	‡	‡
Bennett	Y	✓	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	N	Y
Prouty	‡	X	‡
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	‡
Robertson	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	X	‡
Randolph	Y	✓	‡
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	Y	Y	N
Proxmire	N	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	‡	N	Y
Simpson	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Votes Bill to Allow McKee as FAA Head; Approves Printing Of Annual DAR Report; Adds Temporary Welfare Aid to D.C. Funds

120. S Res 107. Print as a Senate document, at a cost of $2,557 for 1,500 copies, the annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (The DAR's annual reports had been printed as Senate documents since 1899; annual reports of veterans' organizations and the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are also printed as Congressional documents. Opponents of S Res 107 said the DAR report contained "drivel of no national interest.") Adopted 64-9: R 24-0; D 40-9 (ND 25-9; SD 15-0), June 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

121. HR 7777. Authorize President Johnson to appoint Gen. William F. McKee (U.S. Air Force, ret.) as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Hartke (D Ind.) motion to recommit the bill to Senate Commerce Committee with the intention that hearings be held and McKee be called to testify. Rejected 33-35: R 16-7; D 17-28 (ND 11-21; SD 6-7), June 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1430)

122. HR 7777. Passage of the bill to authorize the President to appoint Gen. William F. McKee (U.S. Air Force, ret.) as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency without the appointment affecting McKee's status as a retired officer in the Air Force, including his rights to retirement pay and other benefits. Passed 46-20: R 16-7; D 30-13 (ND 24-7; SD 6-6), June 17, 1965. A "yea" vote was a vote supporting the President's position.

123. HR 6453. Appropriate $364,358,347 for the District of Columbia in fiscal 1966. Ribicoff (D Conn.) motion to table (kill) Byrd (D W.Va.) amendment (below) offered as a substitute for a pending Ribicoff amendment to add $341,753 to permit District of Columbia entry into the federal program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents. Motion rejected 40-47: R 5-20; D 35-27 (ND 31-11; SD 4-16), June 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 223)

124. HR 6453. Byrd (D W.Va.) amendment, offered as a substitute for pending Ribicoff amendment (above), to add $300,000 to permit temporary assistance payments to families in the District of Columbia whose unemployed heads awaited training under a federal antipoverty program scheduled to begin in the District July 1. Accepted 76-14: R 22-4; D 54-10 (ND 36-8; SD 18-2), June 22, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	120	121	122	123	124
ALABAMA					
Hill	?	?	?	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	-	‡	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	X	✓	X	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	?	Y	Y	N	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	?	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	✓	X
Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dominick	‡	-	‡	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	?	‡	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	✓	?	?	N	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	?	?	?	N	Y
Talmadge	‡	-	‡	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	‡	‡	?	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	?	?	?	✓	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	Y	N	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	?	?	N	Y
INDIANA					
Bayh	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	‡	?	?	N	Y
Miller	‡	‡	‡	X	✓
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	N	-	‡
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	?	?	?	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND					
Brewster	Y	N	Y	‡	‡
Tydings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	?	X	✓	Y	Y
Saltonstall	‡	?	?	✓	N
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	?	-	‡	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	✓	‡
Mondale	Y	?	?	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	?	?	?	N	Y
Stennis	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	?	?	?	Y	Y
Symington	Y	N	Y	X	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	N	✓	N	Y
Metcalf	-	-	X	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hruska	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	?	✓	X	Y	N
Cotton	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Montoya	‡	‡	-	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	-	-	‡	Y	Y
Javits	?	-	‡	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	?	?	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Young	N	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
Morse	?	Y	N	Y	N
Neuberger	N	‡	‡	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Pell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	X	‡
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	‡	?	?	X	✓
TENNESSEE					
Bass	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Gore	?	?	?	‡	‡
TEXAS					
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Prouty	‡	-	‡	✓	X
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	-	?	X	‡
Robertson	Y	N	✓	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	X	Y	N	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 125 through 130.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153.)

Senate Votes Bill To Create New U.S. Coinage; Rejects Amendments To Keep Silver in Dimes, Quarters and Drop Silver from Half Dollars

125. S 2080. Coinage Act of 1965. Pastore (D R.I.) amendment to eliminate silver from half dollars. Rejected 32-60: R 9-20; D 23-40 (ND 21-24; SD 2-16), June 24, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 882)

126. S 2080. Moss (D Utah) amendment to retain 40 percent silver in dimes and quarters. Rejected 34-57: R 8-22; D 26-35 (ND 20-24; SD 6-11), June 24, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

127. S 2080. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to require the Government to maintain a stockpile of 165 million ounces of silver for national purposes. Rejected 36-54: R 17-13; D 19-41 (ND 19-24; SD 0-17), June 24, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

128. S 2080. Bible (D Nev.) amendment to provide mandatory penalties for the melting of coins. Rejected 34-52: R 8-21; D 26-31 (ND 20-21; SD 6-10), June 24, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

129. S 2080. Cannon (D Nev.) amendment to retain 30 percent silver in dimes, quarters, and half dollars. Rejected 27-52: R 7-21; D 20-31 (ND 17-18; SD 3-13), June 24, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

130. S 2080. Passage of the bill providing for the minting of dimes and quarters made of a copper-nickel alloy without silver, and minting of half dollars containing 40 percent silver. Passed 74-9: R 25-2; D 49-7 (ND 32-7; SD 17-0) June 24, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	125	126	127	128	129	130
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Gruening	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	✓	–	?	?	?	‡
McClellan	N	X	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	–	X	‡	X	X	✓
Murphy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	–	✓	‡	✓	✓	X
Dominick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	N	N	N	–	‡
Williams	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	‡
Talmadge	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	Y	✓	✓	‡
Fong	N	N	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

	125	126	127	128	129	130
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
Hartke	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Miller	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	N	N	X	N	Y
Long	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Smith	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	Y	N	N	Y	–	Y
Tydings	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	N	N	N	–	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	N	–	‡
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Mondale	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Symington	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	X
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	125	126	127	128	129	130
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Hruska	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Case	Y	N	N	–	–	‡
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
Javits	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	✓	–	–	–	–	‡
Jordan	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	–	–	–	‡
Young	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	‡
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	–	–	X	–	‡
Scott	N	N	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Pell	Y	N	N	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	125	126	127	128	129	130
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	Y	–	–	–	‡
Gore	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Tower	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Bennett	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Prouty	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	X	X	X	X	X	‡
Robertson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	N	N	‡	Y
Randolph	✓	N	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Defeats Long Patent Amendment to Heart-Cancer-Stroke Bill; Approves Military Construction Authorization, Rejects Amendment

131. S 596. Authorize a program of grants for planning and development of multi-purpose regional medical complexes to fight heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to table (kill) Long (D La.) amendment to limit the waiver of patent rights on inventions and processes developed through research financed by grants or contracts in connection with the bill. Tabling motion adopted 55-36: R 27-1; D 28-35 (ND 15-27; SD 13-8), June 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 324)

132. HR 8439. Military construction authorization bill for fiscal 1966. Douglas (D Ill.)-Dirksen-(R Ill.)-Miller (R Iowa) amendment to authorize $3,510,000 for the transfer of small arms research and development facilities from the Springfield, Mass., Armory to the Rock Island, Ill., Arsenal. Rejected 32-56: R 13-17; D 19-39 (ND 17-25; SD 2-14), June 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 697)

133. HR 8439. Passage of the bill, authorizing $1,721,352,000 for construction at military bases in the United States and abroad, and for military family housing. Passed 89-0: R 29-0; D 60-0 (ND 42-0; SD 18-0), June 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	131	132	133
ALABAMA			
Hill	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	N	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	N	?
Fannin	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	Y	?	?
McClellan	Y	?	‡
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	N	Y
COLORADO			
Allott	Y	N	Y
Dominick	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	Y
DELAWARE			
Boggs	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland	Y	N	Y
Smathers	N	-	‡
GEORGIA			
Russell	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	Y
HAWAII			
Inouye	Y	N	Y
Fong	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
Church	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Bayh	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y
Miller	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	Y	N	Y
Pearson	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	X	Y
Long	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	?	‡
Smith	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Brewster	N	N	Y
Tydings	X	-	‡
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	N	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	✓	?
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	Y	N	Y
Stennis	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Long	N	Y	Y
Symington	Y	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	X	N	Y
Metcalf	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	✓	Y	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	N	N	Y
Cotton	✓	?	?
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	N	Y
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	Y	N	Y
Javits	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	N	Y	Y
Young	‡	-	‡
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse	N	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	X	-	‡
Scott	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	Y	N	Y
Pell	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Russell	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	X	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Bass	N	N	Y
Gore	N	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Yarborough	N	N	Y
Tower	Y	N	‡
UTAH			
Moss	N	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	N	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	N	Y
Prouty	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	✓	-	‡
Robertson	Y	-	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	N	N	Y
Simpson	✓	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 134 through 138.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 158, 159, 160, 161, 162.)

Senate Rejects $50 Duty-Free Allowance Ceiling; Defeats Amendments On Alcoholic Beverages, Sending Goods Separately, Price Definition

134. HR 8147. Duty-Free Exemption for Returning Tourists. Senate Finance Committee amendments to reduce from $100 to $50 retail (1) the ceiling on the value of foreign goods which could be brought home duty-free by returning Americans and (2) the portion of the $200 exemption for persons arriving from American Samoa, Guam or the Virgin Islands that could be acquired elsewhere. Rejected 31-61: R 4-25; D 27-36 (ND 17-27; SD 10-9), June 29, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 872)

135. HR 8147. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment in the form of a substitute to extend for one year, to July 1, 1966, the existing law allowing $100 exemption at wholesale (rather than retail) prices and of one gallon (rather than one quart) of alcoholic beverages. Rejected 39-51: R 8-21; D 31-30 (ND 25-18; SD 6-12), June 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

136. HR 8147. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to delete the requirement that goods exempted from duty must accompany the person claiming the exemption. Rejected 18-70: R 9-20; D 9-50 (ND 6-35; SD 3-15), June 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

137. HR 8147. Tower (R Texas) amendment to retain the existing $100 exemption at wholesale rather than at retail prices. Rejected 33-53: R 19-9; D 14-44 (ND 10-31; SD 4-13), June 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

138. HR 8147. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to establish special exemptions for purchases from American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Canada, Mexico, the Bahama Islands and Bermuda. Rejected 41-45: R 13-15; D 28-30 (ND 22-20; SD 6-10), June 29, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	134	135	136	137	138
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	N	N
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	-	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	Y	N	N	Y
Fannin	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	?	?	?	?	?
McClellan	?	?	?	?	?
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	N	N	N	Y	N
Dominick	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	-	-	-	X	-
Williams	N	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	N	N	N	?	?
Talmadge	N	-	N	N	-
HAWAII					
Inouye	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	N	?	N	N	N
Jordan	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	N	N	N	N
Dirksen	Y	N	N	N	N

	134	135	136	137	138
INDIANA					
Bayh	Y	?	?	?	?
Hartke	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	N	Y	N
Miller	N	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	N	N	N	N
Pearson	N	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	N	Y	N	N
Morton	Y	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	N	?	?
Long	Y	N	N	N	N
MAINE					
Muskie	N	N	N	N	N
Smith	N	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	Y	N	Y	N
Tydings	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
Mondale	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	Y	N	N	N	N
Symington	Y	N	N	-	-
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	N	N	N	Y
Metcalf	Y	N	N	N	N

	134	135	136	137	138
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	N	N	N	N
Cannon	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	N	Y	N	N	Y
Cotton	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	Y	‡	N	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	Y	N	N	N	N
Montoya	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	N	Y	N	N	N
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	N	N	N	N
Jordan	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	N	N	N	N
Young	-	‡	-	‡	‡
OHIO					
Lausche	‡	-	-	-	-
Young	N	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	N	Y	N	N
OREGON					
Morse	N	Y	-	‡	‡
Neuberger	Y	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	Y	N	N	N	N
Pell	Y	N	N	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	134	135	136	137	138
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	N	N	N	N
Thurmond	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	N	N	N	Y
Mundt	N	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Bass	Y	N	N	N	N
Gore	N	N	N	N	N
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	Y	N	N	N
Tower	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	N	N	N	N
Bennett	Y	N	N	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	?	-	-	?	?
Robertson	Y	N	-	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	N	N	N	N	N
Proxmire	N	Y	N	Y	N
WYOMING					
McGee	-	Y	N	N	N
Simpson	N	N	N	✓	-

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Approves Presidential Continuity Report; Rejects Changes In Medical Care Proposals and Amendments to Social Security Laws

139. S J Res 1. Adoption of the conference report on the bill proposing a constitutional amendment to permit the Vice President to become Acting President if the President were unable to perform his duties, and to provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President. Adopted 68-5: R 21-1; D 47-4 (ND 31-3; SD 16-1), July 6, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 573)

140. HR 6675. Social Security Amendments of 1965, providing a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged financed mainly by a payroll tax and a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants; increasing Social Security cash benefits and expanding the Kerr-Mills program, child health care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. Ribicoff (D Conn.) amendment to remove limits on the length of coverage and certain deductible amounts on inpatient hospital care, post-hospital care and home health care benefits under the basic health insurance plan. Rejected 39-43: R 13-12; D 26-31 (ND 23-15; SD 3-16), July 7, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 236)

141. HR 6675. Miller (R Iowa) amendment to provide an automatic 3-percent increase in Social Security cash benefits whenever there was a 3-percent increase in the cost of living index over the base year of 1964. Rejected 21-64: R 15-9; D 6-55 (ND 4-37; SD 2-18), July 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

142. HR 6675. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to provide increases ranging from 7 to 75 percent in Social Security cash benefits. (HR 6675 provided an across-the-board 7-percent increase.) Rejected 12-79: R 10-18; D 2-61 (ND 2-42; SD 0-19), July 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

143. HR 6675. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment to provide that a hospital patient under the basic health insurance plan pay a deduction of either $40 or the amount of his previous year's income tax liability, whichever was greater, and that a patient under the supplementary health care plan pay an annual deduction of $50 or the previous year's income tax liability, whichever was greater. (HR 6675 provided only the $40 and $50 deductions.) Rejected 41-51: R 25-4; D 16-47 (ND 3-40; SD 13-7), July 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Votes continue on next charts)

	139	140	141	142	143
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	‡	Y	N	N	N
Gruening	Y	-	Y	N	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	-	N	N	-
Fannin	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	?	N	N	N	N
McClellan	Y	?	?	?	?
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	N	N
Murphy	‡	Y	✓	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	‡	N	✓	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	Y	N	N	N
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	N	N
DELAWARE					
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smathers	Y	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	Y	N	N	N	N
Fong	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	Y	-	-	N	N
Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	N	N	N	N
Dirksen	Y	✓	?	?	?

	139	140	141	142	143
INDIANA					
Bayh	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hartke	✓	✓	N	N	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Miller	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	‡	-	-	-	?
Pearson	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	✓	N	N	X	Y
Long	Y	✓	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	N	N	N	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND					
Brewster	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tydings	Y	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	‡	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	N	?	?	?
McNamara	Y	N	?	N	N
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	N	N	N	N	N
Mondale	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	✓	N	N	N	Y
Stennis	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	?	Y	N	N	N
Symington	Y	N	N	N	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield*	✓	✓	N	N	N
Metcalf	Y	N	N	N	N

	139	140	141	142	143
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Hruska	✓	-	✓	-	✓
NEVADA					
Bible	‡	N	N	N	N
Cannon	✓	N	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cotton	?	?	?	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	N	N	N	N
Case	Y	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	X	X	N	N	N
Montoya	X	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Javits	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	N	N	N	Y
Jordan	‡	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	Y	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	N	N	N	N	Y
Young	Y	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Monroney	Y	N	N	N	N
OREGON					
Morse	‡	Y	N	N	N
Neuberger	‡	Y	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	Y	-	N	N
Scott	Y	N	X	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	139	140	141	142	143
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Bass	Y	N	N	N	N
Gore	N	N	N	N	N
TEXAS					
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tower	N	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	N	N	N	N
Bennett	‡	‡	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	‡	-	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	‡	X	X	-	-
Robertson	Y	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson	X	?	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	N	N	N
Randolph	‡	Y	N	N	N
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	Y	N	N	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	X	X	-	X
Simpson	‡	X	N	Y	Y

* *Sen. Mansfield initially voted Nay on the Ribicoff amendment, but to accommodate Sen. Anderson, who was ill and wished to be Paired Against the amendment, Mansfield withdrew his vote and was recorded as Paired For.*

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 144 through 149.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174.)

Senate Upholds Health Care Programs for Aged, Social Security Coverage for Doctors; Eases Disability Aid for Blind Persons

144. HR 6675. Social Security Amendments of 1965, providing a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged financed mainly by a payroll tax and a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants; increasing Social Security cash benefits and expanding the Kerr-Mills program, child health care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to table (kill) Prouty (R Vt.) amendment providing monthly Social Security payments of $35 to all persons 72 and over not currently eligible for benefits. Tabling motion adopted 55-36: R 0-29; D 55-7 (ND 36-6; SD 19-1), July 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 236)

145. HR 6675. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment to delete language providing a basic compulsory health insurance plan and a supplementary voluntary health care program. Rejected 26-64: R 18-11; D 8-53 (ND 0-43; SD 8-10), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

146. HR 6675. Morton (R Ky.) amendment to delete language extending compulsory Social Security coverage to self-employed physicians and interns. Rejected 41-50: R 23-7; D 18-43 (ND 4-39; SD 14-4), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

147. HR 6675. Smathers (D Fla.) motion to table (kill) Hartke (D Ind.) amendment to broaden the disability insurance program for the blind by liberalizing the definition of blindness, by providing benefits to a blind worker with at least six quarters of work in jobs covered by Social Security (rather than five years as under existing law) and permitting a blind person to receive benefits regardless of other earnings. Tabling motion rejected 16-76: R 1-28; D 15-48 (ND 7-37; SD 8-11), July 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

148. HR 6675. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment broadening the disability insurance program for the blind. (See RC 147, above) Accepted 78-11: R 28-0; D 50-11 (ND 38-5; SD 12-6), July 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

149. HR 6675. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment requiring deductions based on income tax liability during the first five years that the two health care plans were in effect. (The amendment was identical to a July 8 amendment by Curtis (RC 143) except that the previous amendment provided no time limit on the deductions.) Rejected 40-52: R 25-4; D 15-48 (ND 1-43; SD 14-5), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	144	145	146	147	148	149
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	‡	N
Gruening	N	N	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Fannin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	?	?	?	?	?	?
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Murphy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	N	X	N	Y	N
Ribicoff	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	N	?	?	?	?
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Fong	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Dirksen	?	?	?	?	✓	?
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Hartke	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	Y	Y	-	‡	‡
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	✓	Y	Y	X	✓
Long	Y	X	X	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
Brewster	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Tydings	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Saltonstall	N	X	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
McNamara	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Mondale	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Symington	✓	X	✓	‡	✓	X
MONTANA						
Mansfield*	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
Metcalf	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska	X	✓	✓	-	‡	✓
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Cannon	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Cotton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Case	X	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Montoya	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Javits	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Neuberger	✓	-	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Scott	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Pell	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Mundt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Gore	N	N	N	N	N	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Tower	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	✓	✓	✓	‡	X	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Randolph	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Proxmire	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING						
McGee	‡	-	X	-	✓	X
Simpson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

*Sen. Mansfield initially voted Yea on Roll Call 144 but to accommodate Sen. Neuberger who wished to be paired for the tabling motion, Mansfield withdrew his vote and was recorded as Paired Against.

CQ Senate Votes 150 through 153.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 175, 176, 177, 178.)

Senate Passes Revised Health Care, Social Security Bill After Refusing to Kill Medicare; Rejects Stationery Fund Restrictions

150. HR 6675. Social Security Amendments of 1965. Curtis (R Neb.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Finance Committee with instructions to kill the language providing the two health care plans and report the remainder of the bill back for immediate action and to report to the Senate by Sept. 7, 1965, a proposed health care program patterned after the existing federal health program covering retired civil service employees. Rejected 26-63: R 18-10; D 8-53 (ND 1-41; SD 7-12), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 236)

151. HR 6675. Passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, providing a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged financed mainly by a payroll tax and a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants; increasing Social Security cash benefits and expanding the Kerr-Mills program, child health care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. Passed 68-21: R 13-14; D 55-7 (ND 43-0; SD 12-7), July 9, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For final vote, see RC 174)

152. HR 8775. Legislative Appropriations for fiscal 1966. McGee (D Wyo.) motion to table (kill) Williams (R Del.) amendment to require that any part of a Senator's annual $2,400 stationery allowance not used to purchase stationery "for strictly official business" from the Senate stationery room must be returned to the Treasury. Tabling motion rejected 37-42: R 4-22; D 33-20 (ND 21-15; SD 12-5), July 12, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 221)

153. HR 8775. Holland (D Fla.) motion to table (kill) modified Williams (R Del.) amendment to require that Senators' stationery allowances be used only for purchases through the Senate stationery room. Tabling motion adopted 44-36: R 5-22; D 39-14 (ND 26-10; SD 13-4), July 12, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	150	151	152	153
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	?	?
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	?	Y	Y	Y
Fannin	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	?	✓	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	X	Y	N	N
Murphy	Y	N	-	-
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	N	N	N
Dominick	Y	N	-	-
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	Y	?	?
Ribicoff	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE				
Boggs	N	Y	N	N
Williams	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	N	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	?	‡	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	Y	N	Y
Fong	N	Y	N	N
IDAHO				
Church	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	Y	N	N
Dirksen	‡	✓	N	N
INDIANA				
Bayh	N	Y	N	N
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	X	N	Y
Miller	Y	X	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	Y	N	N
Pearson	‡	X	-	-
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	Y	N	N
Morton	Y	N	N	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	X	N	N
Long	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	N	Y	N	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	Y	N	N
Tydings	N	Y	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	Y	?	Y
McNamara	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	-	Y	Y	Y
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	Y	Y	Y
Symington	-	✓	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	✓	N	N
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	N	-	-
Hruska	✓	X	N	N
NEVADA				
Bible	N	Y	‡	‡
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	N	Y	?	?
Cotton	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	Y	-	‡
Case	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	Y	Y	?
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	N	N	N
Monroney	N	Y	N	N
OREGON				
Morse	N	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	Y	-	-
Pell	N	Y	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	Y	Y	?	?
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	N	Y	?	?
Mundt	Y	N	N	N
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	Y	Y	Y
Gore	N	Y	?	?
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	Y
Tower	Y	N	-	N
UTAH				
Moss	N	Y	-	-
Bennett	Y	N	N	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	Y	N	N
Prouty	N	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	‡	N	-	-
Robertson	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	N	N
Randolph	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	N	Y	N	N
Proxmire	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING				
McGee	-	✓	Y	Y
Simpson	Y	N	-	-

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 154 through 157.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 179, 180, 181, 182.)

Senate Rejects Amendments Proposing Cuts in NASA and Civil Defense Programs; Votes Independent Offices, Agriculture Funds

154. HR 7997. Appropriate $14,299,897,980 for 27 independent executive agencies and offices. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to reduce appropriations recommended by the Appropriations Committee for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by 5 percent ($260 million). Rejected 16-61: R 6-20; D 10-41 (ND 9-27; SD 1-14), July 12, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 154)

155. HR 7997. Young (D Ohio) amendment to reduce the $124,370,000 in Defense Department civil defense funds recommended by the Appropriations Committee to the House-approved figure of $89,190,000. Rejected 13-72: R 4-26; D 9-46 (ND 9-29; SD 0-17), July 13, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

156. HR 7997. Passage of the bill. Passed 84-2: R 29-1; D 55-1 (ND 38-1; SD 17-0), July 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

157. HR 8370. Passage of the bill appropriating $6,713,983,800 for the Agriculture Department and the National Commission on Food Marketing in fiscal 1966. Passed 86-2: R 30-0; D 56-2 (ND 39-2; SD 17-0), July 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 194)

	154	155	156	157
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	-	-	‡	‡
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	‡	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	?	Y	Y
Fannin	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y
Murphy	-	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	N	N	Y	Y
Dominick	-	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	-	?	‡	?
Ribicoff	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	N	Y	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	?	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	?	?	‡	‡
Jordan	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA				
Bayh	N	N	Y	Y
Hartke	?	?	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	Y
Miller	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	-	‡	‡	‡
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	N	Y	Y
Long	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	?	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	N	Y	N
Tydings	-	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	Y	Y
McNamara	N	?	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	N	N	‡	Y
Mondale	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	Y	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	N	N	Y	Y
Cannon	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	N	N	‡	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	?	N	Y	Y
Montoya	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	N	N	Y	Y
Young	-	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	?	Y	Y	‡
Young	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	-	‡	‡
Monroney	N	-	‡	‡
OREGON				
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	-	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	-	-	‡	‡
Pell	?	?	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	154	155	156	157
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	?	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	N	Y	Y
Gore	?	N	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	-	-	‡	‡
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	?	-	‡	‡
Robertson	‡	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	N	N	Y	Y
Simpson	-	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Approves Rent Supplements, But Cuts Funds for Program; Defeats Limit on Wage Standards Amendment; Passes Housing Bill

158. S 2213. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Bennett (R Utah) amendment to modify Kuchel (R Calif.) amendment broadening the prevailing federal wage requirements on projects assisted by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to cover new programs authorized by S 2213. The modification confined the scope of the Kuchel amendment to residential dwellings for the use of 12 or more families. Rejected 35-51: R 19-10; D 16-41 (ND 1-37; SD 15-4), July 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 358)

159. S 2213. Tower (R Texas) amendment to delete language in the bill providing a program of rent supplements to low-income families. Rejected 40-47: R 24-5; D 16-42 (ND 6-35; SD 10-7), July 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later votes on the issue, see RCs 253,254.)

160. S 2213. Tower (R Texas) amendment to reduce the appropriations authorization for rent supplements from $50 million in fiscal 1966, $100 million in fiscal 1967, $150 million in fiscal 1968 and $200 million in fiscal 1969 to $10 million in fiscal 1966, $20 million in fiscal 1967, $30 million in fiscal 1968 and $40 million in fiscal 1969. Rejected 38-49: R 24-4; D 14-45 (ND 3-37; SD 11-8), July 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

161. S 2213. Muskie (D Maine) amendment to reduce the authorization for rent supplements (see RC 160, above) to $30 million in fiscal 1966, $35 million in fiscal 1967, $40 million in fiscal 1968 and $45 million in fiscal 1969. Accepted 79-6: R 28-0; D 51-6 (ND 34-6; SD 17-0), July 15, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

162. HR 7984. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Passage of the bill providing rent supplements to low-income families and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. Passed 54-30: R 7-19; D 47-11 (ND 38-1; SD 9-10), July 15, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	158	159	160	161	162
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	X	N	Y	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	Y
Gruening	X	X	X	‡	✓
ARIZONA					
Hayden	-	N	N	Y	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	✓	✓	‡	X
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	-	X	‡
Ribicoff	N	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smathers	Y	X	-	‡	✓
GEORGIA					
Russell	N	Y	Y	‡	N
Talmadge	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
HAWAII					
Inouye	N	N	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO					
Church	?	X	-	‡	‡
Jordan	Y	✓	‡	‡	X
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					
Bayh	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Miller	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	✓	✓	N
Pearson	‡	✓	‡	‡	✓
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Long	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	?	N	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	N	N	Y	Y
Tydings	N	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y	X
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	N	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	N	X	X	‡	✓
Mondale	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Long	N	N	N	Y	Y
Symington	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	X	X	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	N	Y	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y
Case	N	N	N	Y	✓
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	Y	X	X	Y
Montoya	-	-	-	‡	✓
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y
Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	N	N	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	N	N	N	Y	‡
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	N	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse	N	N	N	N	Y
Neuberger	N	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	N	N	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	N	N	N	N	Y
Pell	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Bass	?	N	N	Y	Y
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
Moss	-	N	N	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	N	Y	Y
Prouty	?	✓	?	?	X
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Robertson	✓	Y	Y	‡	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	-	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	N	N	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	N	Y	Y
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 163 through 166.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 189, 190, 191, 192.)

Senate Passes Cold War GI Bill After Defeating Three Amendments To Expand Benefits, Limit Coverage and Substitute Loans for Grants

163. S 9. Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to substitute provisions making benefits applicable only to veterans who served in areas of hostilities designated by the President and to provide additional benefits, including pensions, life insurance policies, business loans and mustering-out pay. Rejected 36-52: R 26-4; D 10-48 (ND 3-38; SD 7-10), July 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 401)

164. S 9. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to provide readjustment benefits only to veterans of active duty in Southeast Asia between Jan. 1, 1961, and a termination date set by the President or Congress. Rejected 31-53: R 25-5; D 6-48 (ND 1-37; SD 5-11), July 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

165. S 9. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to provide loans, rather than the grants provided in S 9, for education and training. Rejected 20-66: R 18-13; D 2-53 (ND 2-36; SD 0-17), July 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

166. S 9. Passage of the bill, authorizing grants for educational and vocational training and loan guarantees and direct loans for purchase of homes, farmlands, livestock and farm machinery for veterans who were inducted into the armed services between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967. Passed 69-17: R 18-13; D 51-4 (ND 38-1; SD 13-3), July 19, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	163	164	165	166
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	-	-	-	‡
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	-	-	‡
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	Y	N	N	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	X	X	X	✓
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	N	N
Smathers	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	N	Y
Fong	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	-	-	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	✓
INDIANA				
Bayh	N	N	N	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	N
Miller	✓	✓	✓	X
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	Y	N	N
Pearson	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N
Morton	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	N	N
Long	N	N	N	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	N	N	N	Y
Smith	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	X	X	-	‡
Tydings	N	N	-	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	N	N	N	Y
Mondale	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	?	?	?	?
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	N	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	N	N	Y
Metcalf	X	X	-	✓
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska	✓	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	N	N	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	N	N	Y
Case	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y
Javits	Y	✓	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	‡	‡	‡	-
Jordan	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	N	N	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	-	-	‡
OREGON				
Morse	N	N	N	Y
Neuberger	-	-	-	‡
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	N	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	-	-	‡
Pell	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	N	N	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	N	N	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	N	N	Y
Gore	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	N	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	N	N	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	N	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	✓	✓	N	X
Robertson	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	N	N	Y
Randolph	N	-	-	‡
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	N	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	N	N	N	Y
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Approves Home Rule for Washington, D.C., Rejects Amendments on Elections, Funds, Voting Age, Presidential Veto

167. S 1118. District of Columbia Charter Act. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to require nonpartisan elections in the District. Rejected 37-57: R 30-1; D 7-56 (ND 5-40; SD 2-16), July 21, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 613)

168. S 1118. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to eliminate a provision which made inapplicable to D.C. elections sections of the Hatch Act which prohibit officers or employees of the Executive Branch from taking part in political activities. Rejected 37-58: R 31-0; D 6-58 (ND 2-42; SD 4-16), July 21, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

169. S 1118. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to delete authority for the President to veto laws made by the D.C. Council or through local initiative. Rejected 20-75: R 6-25; D 14-50 (ND 14-32; SD 0-18), July 21, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

170. S 1118. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to change the age for eligibility to vote in D.C. elections from 18 to 21. Rejected 29-66: R 13-18; D 16-48 (ND 5-41; SD 11-7), July 21, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

171. S 1118. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to make the federal payment to the District subject to annual appropriations by Congress. Rejected 38-48: R 27-2; D 11-46 (ND 2-41; SD 9-5), July 21, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

172. S 1118. Passage of the bill, providing -- contingent on approval by D.C. voters -- for election in the District of a Mayor and District Council, a nonpartisan Board of Education and a non-voting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, authorizing annual appropriations of federal funds to the District on the basis of a flexible formula, and establishing a flexible formula for determining the limit on D.C. borrowing. Passed 63-29: R 16-14; D 47-15 (ND 42-1; SD 5-14), July 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	167	168	169	170	171	172
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	-	N	Y	?	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	N	N	N	Y	✓	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Smathers	N	N	?	N	?	?
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	Y	N	-	✓	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	N	Y	‡
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	N	N	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	‡
Pearson	Y	Y	-	N	‡	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	-	N	N	Y	Y	N
Long	-	N	-	‡	-	N
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Tydings	X	X	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	N	N	N	N	✓
Mondale	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Symington	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	N	N	N	✓
Metcalf	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	✓	✓	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Case	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Javits	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	N	‡	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Neuberger	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	-	‡	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	N	X	‡
Pell	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	?	?	?	?	?	X
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Gore	N	N	N	N	X	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
Tower	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	?	?	?	?	?	X
Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Randolph	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 173, 174.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 200, 201.)

Senate Clears Medical Care-Social Security Bill, 70-24; Confirms Ex-Mississippi Governor Coleman as Federal Circuit Court Judge

173. Confirmation of the President's nomination of James P. Coleman, of Mississippi, to the federal 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. Agreed to 76-8: R 24-3; D 52-5 (ND 34-5; SD 18-0), July 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1430)

174. HR 6675. Social Security Amendments of 1965. Adoption of the conference report on the bill providing a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged financed mainly by a payroll tax and a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants; increasing Social Security cash benefits and expanding the Kerr-Mills program, child health care programs and other federal-state public assistance programs. Adopted 70-24: R 13-17; D 57-7 (ND 44-0; SD 13-7), July 28, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 236)

	173	174
ALABAMA		
Hill	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	‡
ALASKA		
Bartlett	Y	Y
Gruening	?	Y
ARIZONA		
Hayden	Y	Y
Fannin	Y	N
ARKANSAS		
Fulbright	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA		
Kuchel	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	N
COLORADO		
Allott	?	N
Dominick	Y	N
CONNECTICUT		
Dodd	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
Boggs	Y	Y
Williams	Y	N
FLORIDA		
Holland	Y	N
Smathers	✓	Y
GEORGIA		
Russell	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y
HAWAII		
Inouye	Y	Y
Fong	‡	Y
IDAHO		
Church	Y	‡
Jordan	Y	N
ILLINOIS		
Douglas	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	✓
INDIANA		
Bayh	Y	Y
Hartke	X	Y
IOWA		
Hickenlooper	Y	N
Miller	Y	N
KANSAS		
Carlson	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	N
KENTUCKY		
Cooper	N	Y
Morton	Y	N
LOUISIANA		
Ellender	Y	N
Long	✓	Y
MAINE		
Muskie	✓	Y
Smith	Y	Y
MARYLAND		
Brewster	Y	Y
Tydings	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy	Y	Y
Saltonstall	‡	Y
MICHIGAN		
Hart	N	Y
McNamara	Y	Y
MINNESOTA		
McCarthy	?	‡
Mondale	X	Y
MISSISSIPPI		
Eastland	Y	N
Stennis	Y	N
MISSOURI		
Long	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y
MONTANA		
Mansfield	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y
NEBRASKA		
Curtis	Y	X
Hruska	Y	N
NEVADA		
Bible	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
McIntyre	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
Williams	Y	Y
Case	N	Y
NEW MEXICO		
Anderson	Y	Y
Montoya	Y	Y
NEW YORK		
Kennedy	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
Ervin	Y	N
Jordan	‡	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
Burdick	Y	Y
Young	Y	N
OHIO		
Lausche	X	Y
Young	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA		
Harris	Y	?
Monroney	Y	Y
OREGON		
Morse	N	Y
Neuberger	X	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
Clark	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
Pastore	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Russell	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA		
McGovern	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	N
TENNESSEE		
Bass	Y	Y
Gore	Y	Y
TEXAS		
Yarborough	Y	Y
Tower	Y	N
UTAH		
Moss	Y	Y
Bennett	‡	N
VERMONT		
Aiken	Y	Y
Prouty	?	Y
VIRGINIA		
Byrd	✓	N
Robertson	Y	N
WASHINGTON		
Jackson	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
Byrd	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
Nelson	N	Y
Proxmire	N	Y
WYOMING		
McGee	Y	Y
Simpson	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Clears Voting Rights Bill for President; Defeats Dirksen Apportionment Amendment After Rejecting Javits' Substitute Plan

175. S J Res 66. Proclamation of the week of Aug. 31 through Sept. 6 as "National American Legion Baseball Week." Javits (R N.Y.) amendment (offered as substitute for pending Dirksen amendment -- below) proposing a constitutional amendment to permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on the basis of "geography or political subdivisions as well as population," provided such plan bore "reasonable relationship to the needs of the state." Rejected 12-85: R 3-29; D 9-56 (ND 7-36; SD 2-20), Aug. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 520)

176. S J Res 66. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to delete the wording of the baseball resolution and to substitute the language of S J Res 2, as modified, proposing a constitutional amendment to permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on the basis of geography, political subdivisions and population. Accepted 59-39: R 29-3; D 30-36 (ND 12-33; SD 18-3), Aug. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

177. S J Res 66. Passage of the bill (as amended by substitution of modified language of S J Res 2 -- above) proposing a constitutional amendment to permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on the basis of geography, political subdivisions and population. Rejected 57-39: R 29-3; D 28-36 (ND 10-33; SD 18-3), Aug. 4, 1965. (Two-thirds of Senators voting -- 64 in the case of S J Res 66 -- are required for approval of a proposed constitutional amendment.) The President did not take a position on the amendment.

178. S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 711) on the bill suspending the use of literacy tests or similar voter qualification devices in certain states and voting districts whose voter activity had fallen below certain specified levels and providing other relief against voting discrimination. Adopted 79-18: R 30-1; D 49-17 (ND 43-1; SD 6-16), Aug. 4, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 533)

	175	176	177	178
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	Y	-	‡
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	N	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	N	Y	Y	N
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	N	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	N	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	N	N	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	Y	N
Long	N	✓	✓	N
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	N	N	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	N	N	Y
Tydings	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	-	X	X	‡
Mondale	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	N	Y
Symington	N	Y	✓	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield*	✓	Y	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	Y	N	N	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	N	N	Y
Case	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y
Javits	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	N	N	N	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse	X	N	N	Y
Neuberger	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	N	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	N	N	Y
Pell	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	N	Y	Y	N
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	N	N	N	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	Y	N	N	Y
Gore	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	N	N	Y
Tower	N	Y	Y	-
UTAH				
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	N
Robertson	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	N
Randolph	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	N	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	N	N	N	Y
Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

*Sen. Mansfield initially voted Nay on Roll call 175 but to accommodate Sen. Morse who wished to be Paired Against the Javits amendment, Mansfield withdrew his vote and was recorded as Paired For.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 179 through 181.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 206, 207, 208.)

Senate Votes Bill To Create Housing, Urban Development Department; Approves $1 Billion Military Pay Raise, Rejects Further Increase

179. HR 6927. Department of Housing and Urban Development Act. Passage of the bill establishing a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development to be headed by a Secretary appointed by the President with Senate confirmation; transferring to the Secretary all the functions, powers and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Assn.; and specifying other functions, powers and duties of the Department. Passed 57-33: R 10-19; D 47-14; (ND 39-2; SD 8-12), Aug. 11, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 382)

180. HR 9075. Provide an average 10.4 percent pay increase for uniformed personnel of the armed services, Reserves, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey at an estimated annual cost of $1,048,029,000. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to increase pay raises for enlisted personnel with less than two years' service. Rejected 34-53: R 12-19; D 22-34 (ND 20-17; SD 2-17), Aug. 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the Presidents position. (See story p. 702)

181. HR 9075. Passage of the bill. Passed 89-0: R 31-0; D 58-0 (ND 39-0; SD 19-0), Aug. 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	179	180	181
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	N	Y
Fannin	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	?	?	?
McClellan	X	?	‡
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott	N	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	✓	✓	‡
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Boggs	Y	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	N	Y
Smathers	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA			
Russell	N	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	Y
HAWAII			
Inouye	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
Church	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y
INDIANA			
Bayh	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y
Miller	✓	N	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	X	?	‡
Morton	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	N	Y
Long	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	N	Y
Smith	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Brewster	Y	N	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	✓	‡
Saltonstall	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	‡	?	‡
McNamara	Y	?	Y
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	✓	-	‡
Mondale	Y	?	‡
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	N	N	Y
Stennis	N	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Long	Y	N	Y
Symington	Y	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	N	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	Y	Y
Hruska	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	N	N	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	Y	N	Y
Cotton	X	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	?	Y
Case	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	N	Y
Montoya	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y
Javits	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	N	N	Y
Young	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	Y	N	Y
Monroney	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	Y	Y	Y
Pell	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Russell	N	X	‡
Thurmond	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Bass	Y	N	Y
Gore	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y
Tower	N	N	Y
UTAH			
Moss	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	N	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	Y
Robertson	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	‡	-	‡
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	N	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	‡	X	‡
Simpson	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 209, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217.)

Senate Rejects $3 Million Extra for Civil Rights Education Work; Defeats Attempts To Reduce Poverty Funds, Retain Governor's Veto

182. HR 8639. Appropriate $2,052,471,800 for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies in fiscal 1966. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to increase from $5 million to $8 million funds for Health, Education and Welfare Department civil rights educational activities. Rejected 18-66: R 4-26; D 14-40 (ND 12-23; SD 2-17), Aug. 12, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 217)

183. HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1,650,000,000 to $1,097,500,000. Rejected 40-51: R 27-4; D 13-47 (ND 1-39; SD 12-8), Aug. 17, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 405. Votes continue below and on next two charts.)

184. HR 8283. Fannin (R Ariz.) amendment, proposed as a substitute for pending Javits amendment (see RC 188, next chart), to delete from the bill the section which eliminated the Governor's veto power over certain federal anti-poverty programs. Rejected 45-45: R 29-2; D 16-43 (ND 5-35; SD 11-8), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

185. HR 8283. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Long (D La.) motion to reconsider the vote by which the Fannin amendment was defeated. Rejected 44-45: R 2-29; D 42-16 (ND 35-5; SD 7-11), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

186. HR 8283. Long (D La.) motion to reconsider the vote by which the Fannin amendment was defeated. (On this roll call, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey cast a 46th "nay" vote, although his vote was not necessary to reject the motion.) Rejected 45-45: R 29-2; D 16-43 (ND 5-36; SD 11-7), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

187. HR 8283. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to substitute for pending Javits amendment (see RC 188, next chart) new language to permit a state legislature to divest a Governor of his veto power over certain anti-poverty programs. Rejected 44-47: R 29-2; D 15-45 (ND 3-37; SD 12-8), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	182	183	184	185	186	187
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	?	‡	-	‡	?
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Gruening	N	N	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	?	N	N	Y	N	?
Fannin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	✓	X	X	✓	X	X
Ribicoff	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	Y	Y	X	✓	Y
Smathers	-	N	N	✓	X	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Fong	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	-	X	-	-	-
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	N	N	-	N	N
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Hartke	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Long	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Smith	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	X	N	N	Y	N	N
Tydings	N	N	-	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	✓	N	N	Y	N	N
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	✓	N	N	Y	N	N
McNamara	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	-	-	-	?	-	-
Mondale	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Symington	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Metcalf	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Hruska	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Cannon	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Cotton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Case	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Montoya	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Javits	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	-	N	N	Y	N	N
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Monroney	N	N	N	Y	N	N
OREGON						
Morse	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Neuberger	‡	-	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	‡	X	X	✓	X	X
Scott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Mundt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Gore	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Tower	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Robertson	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson	-	N	N	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Proxmire	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	X	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 188 through 193.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 218, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225.)

Senate Rejects Attempts To Retain Governor's Veto in Poverty Bill; Defeats Amendments To Cut Authorization, Limit Director to One Job

188. HR 8283. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to allow federal officials to override a state Governor's veto of certain federal anti-poverty activities if there was an opportunity for public hearings first. Rejected 23-67: R 13-17; D 10-50 (ND 5-35; SD 5-15), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 405)

189. HR 8283. Allott (R Colo.) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1.65 billion to the fiscal 1965 level of $947.5 million, and to establish a joint Congressional committee to study the federal anti-poverty program. Rejected 39-48: R 25-3; D 14-45 (ND 1-38; SD 13-7), Aug. 18, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

190. HR 8283. Javits amendment to prohibit the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity from holding another Government position of equivalent rank. Rejected 30-59: R 24-5; D 6-54 (ND 2-38; SD 4-16), Aug. 18, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

191. HR 8283. Prouty amendment to allow a Governor 20 days in which to veto a proposed anti-poverty program (instead of the 30 days allowed under existing law). Rejected 43-44: R 27-2; D 16-42 (ND 3-35; SD 13-7), Aug. 18, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

192. HR 8283. Prouty amendment to retain a state Governor's veto power over certain programs until the end of fiscal 1966. Rejected 43-43: R 27-2; D 16-41 (ND 3-34; SD 13-7), Aug. 18, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

193. HR 8283. Dominick amendment to retain the Governor's veto power over community action programs. Rejected 42-43: R 27-1; D 15-42 (ND 4-35; SD 11-7), Aug. 18, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	188	189	190	191	192	193
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	?	?	?	?	‡	?
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gruening	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	?	N	N	N	N	N
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	N	N
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	✓	✓	✓	‡	‡
COLORADO						
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	-	X	X	X	-	X
Ribicoff	N	N	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	?	-	?	?	?
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	N	N	N
Fong	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dirksen	N	✓	?	‡	‡	‡
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	X	-	X	X	N
Hartke	N	N	N	N	N	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	N	N	N	N	N
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tydings	N	N	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	N	N	N
McNamara	N	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	-	-	-	-	X	X
Mondale	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	N	N	N	N
Symington	N	N	N	N	N	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	X	N	N	N	N
Metcalf	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	N	N	Y	✓	✓
Cannon	Y	N	N	✓	✓	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	N	N	N
Case	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	N	N	N	N	N
Montoya	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Javits	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	N	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Monroney	N	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Neuberger	N	N	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	-	X	X	X	X	X
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pell	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gore	N	N	Y	N	N	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tower	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Robertson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	N	N	N
Magnuson	N	N	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	✓	✓	✓
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	N	N	N	N	N
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	-	-	-	X	X	X
Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 227, 228, 230, 231, 232, 233.)

Senate Votes Poverty Bill; Defeats Moves To Keep Governor's Veto; Rejects Transfer of Programs, Deletion of Special Aid for Adults

194. HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to retain the Governor's veto power over certain proposed anti-poverty projects which permitted "excessive" salaries, permitted "political exploitation" of the poor, permitted employment in a community action agency of a person convicted of a crime, denied adequate representation of the poor in planning and running projects, or created "social unrest." Rejected 44-48: R 29-2; D 15-46 (ND 2-39; SD 13-7), Aug. 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 405)

195. HR 8283. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to retain the Governor's veto power over proposed community action programs sponsored by private organizations. Rejected 42-49: R 27-4; D 15-45 (ND 2-38; SD 13-7), Aug. 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

196. HR 8283. Prouty amendment to transfer authority for six federal anti-poverty programs from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the federal agencies currently administering the programs. Rejected 35-58: R 29-2; D 6-56 (ND 2-40; SD 4-16), Aug. 19, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

197. HR 8283. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to retain in existing law a voluntary assistance program for needy children, but without the existing requirement that welfare agencies provide information on such children. Accepted 49-40: R 31-0; D 18-40 (ND 14-26; SD 4-14), Aug. 19, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

198. HR 8283. Prouty amendment to reduce the authorization by $150 million and to delete a section authorizing programs employing chronically unemployed poor adults. Rejected 41-47: R 27-3; D 14-44 (ND 3-38; SD 11-6), Aug. 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

199. HR 8283. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations of $1.65 billion for the Government's anti-poverty program in fiscal 1966 and making other changes in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Passed 61-29: R 9-20; D 52-9 (ND 41-1; SD 11-8), Aug. 19, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For final vote, see RC 241)

	194	195	196	197	198	199
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman	?	?	?	?	?	?
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	N	N	N	?	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	X
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smathers	?	?	?	?	?	✓
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	N	N	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Long	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Tydings	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	✓	N	Y
McNamara	X	X	X	X	X	✓
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	-	-	-	‡	‡	‡
Mondale	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	X
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Symington	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	N	X	N	Y
Metcalf	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	-	N	N	N	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Young	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	X	X	-	-	X	✓
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Pell	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Gore	N	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
Robertson	Y	Y	N	N	✓	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	✓	✓	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	-	-	-	-	X	✓
Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 200 through 204.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 234, 235, 236, 237, 238.)

Senate Rejects Westlands Irrigation Funds Cut; Adopts Foreign Aid Conference Report; Votes $46.9 Billion Defense Appropriations Bill

200. HR 9220. Appropriate $4,327,589,000 for public works projects and the Atomic Energy Commission in fiscal 1966. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to cut $10 million from Bureau of Reclamation construction funds for the Westlands Irrigation District in the Central Valley project in California. Rejected 24-50: R 0-23; D 24-27 (ND 21-13; SD 3-14), Aug. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 208)

201. HR 7750. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 811) on the bill authorizing appropriations of $3.36 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. Adopted 67-27: R 19-11; D 48-16 (ND 39-4; SD 9-12), Aug. 24, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 422)

202. HR 9221. Appropriate $46,877,063,000 for the Defense Department for fiscal 1966. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to restore $15.2 million for the Army's Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) and delete language prohibiting use of funds in the bill for STEP. Rejected 27-67: R 2-30; D 25-37 (ND 21-20; SD 4-17), Aug. 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 168)

203. HR 9221. Brewster (D Md.) amendment to bar use of Navy ship construction and conversion funds for the procurement of vessels or the construction of vessel components in foreign shipyards. Rejected 20-72: R 3-29; D 17-43 (ND 14-25; SD 3-18), Aug. 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

204. HR 9221. Passage of the bill appropriating $46,877,063,000 for the Defense Department in fiscal 1966. Passed 89-0: R 31-0; D 58-0 (ND 39-0; SD 19-0), Aug. 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	200	201	202	203	204
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	?	?	N	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Gruening	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	Y	N	N	Y
Fannin	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	N	‡
McClellan	N	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	Y
Murphy	X	X	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	-	Y	N	N	Y
Dominick	N	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	N	?	✓	‡
Ribicoff	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	N	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	✓	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	Y	N	N	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	?	N	N	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	N	Y	N	N	Y
Fong	-	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	-	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	N	N	‡
INDIANA					
Bayh	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	N	Y
Miller	-	✓	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	N	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Morton	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	N	N	‡
Long	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	?	Y	N	N	Y
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	-	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	✓	Y	Y	?	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	‡	‡	-	-	‡
Mondale	?	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	X	N	N	N	Y
Stennis	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	-	Y	N	N	Y
Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	✓	Y	N	N	‡
Metcalf	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	N	N	N	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Case	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	Y	N	?	Y
Montoya	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	N	-	-	‡
Jordan	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	N	N	N	N	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	‡	‡	?	‡	‡
Scott	N	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	X	Y	N	N	Y
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	N	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	?	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt	N	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	Y	N	N	Y
Tower	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	Y	N	N	Y
Prouty	N	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	?	N	N	N	Y
Robertson	Y	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	-	X	‡
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	X	‡	-	-	‡
Simpson	-	N	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Restricts FPC Regulation over Co-ops; Votes on Land Sale; Ratifies Gut Dam Claims Agreement; Passes D.C. Crime Bill

205. S 1459. Passage of a bill to exempt rural electric co-ops, financed by REA loans, from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Passed 86-5: R 28-3; D 58-2 (ND 38-2; SD 20-0), Aug. 26, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 892)

206. Exec. C, 89th Congress, 1st Session. Gut Dam Claims Agreement with Canada to establish a three-member international arbitral tribunal to review claims against Canada by United States nationals for property damage allegedly resulting from the Gut Dam project in the St. Lawrence River. Treaty ratified 74-0: R 24-0; D 50-0 (ND 32-0; SD 18-0), Aug. 30, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 496)

207. HR 4905. A bill conveying a tract of federal land in Okaloosa County, Fla., to the county at no cost for establishment of a junior college. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to require the Okaloosa County Board of Public Instruction to pay the Federal Government 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the tract. Rejected 21-57: R 3-20; D 18-37 (ND 16-21; SD 2-16), Aug. 30, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

208. HR 5688. District of Columbia Criminal Code Amendments. Tydings (D Md.) and Kennedy (D N.Y.) amendment to delete provision authorizing three-hour aggregate interrogation of criminal suspects by District police. Rejected 26-67: R 3-28; D 23-39 (ND 23-19; SD 0-20), Aug. 31, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 662)

209. HR 5688. Passage of the bill amending the District of Columbia Criminal Code to permit an aggregate of three hours of police interrogation of criminal suspects, requiring pretrial notice of intent to plead insanity, setting mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes of violence and revising the obscenity laws. Passed 86-7: R 31-0; D 55-7 (ND 35-7; SD 20-0), Aug. 31, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	205	206	207	208	209
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	‡	-	‡	‡
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	?	N	Y
McClellan	Y	‡	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	Y	Y	-	N	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	Y	‡	-	N	Y
Dominick	Y	‡	-	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	N	N	‡
GEORGIA					
Russell	‡	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
Jordan	‡	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	‡	-	N	Y
INDIANA					
Bayh	Y	‡	N	N	Y
Hartke	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Miller	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	‡	-	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	N	-	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	‡	?	N	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	X	‡	N	Y	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	‡	X	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	‡	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	‡	‡	-	-	‡
Mondale	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	‡	-	N	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	‡	?	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	‡	Y	N	N	Y
Montoya	‡	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	Y	‡	✓	Y	Y
Javits	N	‡	-	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	‡	-	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	?	‡	‡	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	N	‡	N	Y	Y
Pell	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	‡	-	-	‡
TENNESSEE					
Bass	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Gore	‡	‡	?	?	‡
TEXAS					
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	‡	X	N	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
McGee	✓	‡	-	-	‡
Simpson	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 218 through 222.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 252, 253, 254, 255, 256.)

Senate Adopts New Farm Bill Cotton Provisions; Deletes Transfer Of Control Over Foreign Farm Workers; Accepts Milk Amendment

218. HR 9811. Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Talmadge (D Ga.) substitute for cotton provisions of bill as reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The amendment provided a four-year (1966-69) cotton program designed to lower the market price of cotton while maintaining farmers' income through direct payments. The price support loan rate for cotton was set at 21 cents a pound in 1966, compared to a minimum of 29 cents in 1965. (The price support loan rate tends to establish the domestic market price level.) After 1966, the price support loan rate would be 90 percent of the world market price in the preceding year. Farmers would also get direct payments on that part of their production which went into domestic markets. These payments would be designed to guarantee a minimum average price of 65 percent of parity (about 27.1 cents a pound) on all they produced. Accepted 62-24: R 23-7; D 39-17 (ND 28-8; SD 11-9), Sept. 10, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 114)

219. HR 9811. Bass (D Tenn.) amendment to delete from the bill a provision transferring authority over importation of foreign farm workers in the United States from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture. Accepted 46-45 (the 46th "yea" vote was cast by Vice President Humphrey to break a tie): R 2-28; D 43-17 (ND 36-6; SD 7-11), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

220. HR 9811. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to table (kill) a motion by Bass (D Tenn.) to reconsider the vote by which Bass amendment (above) was accepted. Adopted 45-44: R 2-28; D 43-16 (ND 36-5; SD 7-11), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

221. HR 9811. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to provide a "Class I Base Plan" under federal milk marketing orders, under which dairy farmers selling in federally regulated milk market areas would receive individual quotas limiting the amount of milk they could sell for fluid (Class I) use at premium prices. Accepted 57-27: R 11-16; D 46-11 (ND 33-8; SD 13-3), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

222. HR 9811. Brewster (D Md.) amendment putting a $25,000 annual ceiling on price support loans and payments any producer could receive under the bill. Rejected 33-56: R 11-18; D 22-38 (ND 20-18; SD 2-20), Sept. 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See RC 223, 224 on next chart)

	218	219	220	221	222
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA					
Bartlett	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	N	N	Y	N
Fannin	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	X	N	N	Y	N
McClellan	N	N	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	N
Murphy	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO					
Allott	Y	N	N	N	N
Dominick	Y	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	N	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	✓	‡	‡	‡	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	Y	N	N	N	Y
Williams	N	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	N	N	N	N
Smathers	X	N	N	?	N
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	N	N	?	Y
Talmadge	Y	?	?	‡	N
HAWAII					
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	N	✓	N

	218	219	220	221	222
INDIANA					
Bayh	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	Y
Miller	X	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	N	N	Y	N
Pearson	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	N	N	Y	N
Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	N	N	N
Long	N	X	X	X	N
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	?	N
Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	X	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	✓	✓	✓	‡	-
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	N	N	N	?	N
Stennis	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	X
MONTANA					
Mansfield	X	Y	Y	N	N
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

	218	219	220	221	222
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	N
Hruska	✓	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Cotton	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	?	?	?	?	?
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	N	N
OHIO					
Lausche	N	N	N	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
Morse	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Neuberger	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Scott	Y	-	-	?	✓
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	?

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	218	219	220	221	222
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	?	?	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	N	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Gore	N	‡	‡	Y	N
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Tower	Y	N	N	‡	N
UTAH					
Moss	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	-	-	‡	X
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	N	N	N	‡
Prouty	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	N	N	N	N
Robertson	Y	N	N	✓	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	N	N	‡	N
Randolph	Y	N	N	N	-
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
Simpson	Y	N	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 223 through 226.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 257, 258, 259, 260.)

Senate Declines To Place Limit on Price Support Loans, Payments Under Farm Bill; Passes Measure; Ratifies Diplomatic Convention

223. HR 9811. Williams (R Del.) amendment putting a $50,000 annual ceiling on price support loans and payments any producer could receive under the bill. Rejected 42-49: R 16-13; D 26-36 (ND 23-17; SD 3-19), Sept. 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 114)

224. HR 9811. Williams (R Del.) amendment putting a $100,000 annual ceiling on price support loans and payments any producer could receive under the bill. Rejected 42-50: R 17-12; D 25-38 (ND 22-20; SD 3-18), Sept. 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

225. HR 9811. Passage of the bill, providing wheat, cotton, wool and feed grain commodity programs for 1966 through 1969, a cropland retirement program (contracts could be entered into from 1966 through 1969), and Class I milk quotas for individual farmers under federal milk marketing orders. Passed 72-22: R 16-14; D 56-8 (ND 38-5; SD 18-3), Sept. 14, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

226. Exec. H, 88th Congress, 1st Session. Convention codifying traditional diplomatic principles observed by nations together with an optional protocol concerning compulsory settlement of disputes involving diplomatic relations. Convention and optional protocol ratified 85-0: R 29-0; D 56-0 (ND 41-0; SD 15-0), Sept. 14, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 496)

	223	224	225	226
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	N	Y	Y
Fannin	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y
Murphy	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y	X	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	‡
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	Y	Y	‡
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	Y	N	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	N	Y	Y
Long	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	N	N	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	Y	Y	N	‡
Tydings	?	?	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	-	-	Y	Y
Mondale	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	N	Y	‡
Stennis	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	Y	Y
Symington	-	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	?	?	‡	‡
Case	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	?	?	✓	‡
Montoya	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	N	Y	‡
Javits	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	Y	‡
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	N	-	✓	‡
OREGON				
Morse	N	N	Y	Y
Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	‡	‡	-	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y
Pell	?	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	N	N	Y	‡
Thurmond	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	N	Y	Y
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	‡	‡	X	‡
VERMONT				
Aiken	‡	‡	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	N	N	‡
Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	N	N	Y	‡
Simpson	Y	Y	N	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 200 through 204.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 234, 235, 236, 237, 238.)

Senate Rejects Westlands Irrigation Funds Cut; Adopts Foreign Aid Conference Report; Votes $46.9 Billion Defense Appropriations Bill

200. HR 9220. Appropriate $4,327,589,000 for public works projects and the Atomic Energy Commission in fiscal 1966. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to cut $10 million from Bureau of Reclamation construction funds for the Westlands Irrigation District in the Central Valley project in California. Rejected 24-50: R 0-23; D 24-27 (ND 21-13; SD 3-14), Aug. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 208)

201. HR 7750. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 811) on the bill authorizing appropriations of $3.36 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. Adopted 67-27: R 19-11; D 48-16 (ND 39-4; SD 9-12), Aug. 24, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 422)

202. HR 9221. Appropriate $46,877,063,000 for the Defense Department for fiscal 1966. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to restore $15.2 million for the Army's Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) and delete language prohibiting use of funds in the bill for STEP. Rejected 27-67: R 2-30; D 25-37 (ND 21-20; SD 4-17), Aug. 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 168)

203. HR 9221. Brewster (D Md.) amendment to bar use of Navy ship construction and conversion funds for the procurement of vessels or the construction of vessel components in foreign shipyards. Rejected 20-72: R 3-29; D 17-43 (ND 14-25; SD 3-18), Aug. 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

204. HR 9221. Passage of the bill appropriating $46,877,063,000 for the Defense Department in fiscal 1966. Passed 89-0: R 31-0; D 58-0 (ND 39-0; SD 19-0), Aug. 25, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	200	201	202	203	204
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	?	?	N	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Gruening	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	Y	N	N	Y
Fannin	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	N	‡
McClellan	N	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	Y
Murphy	X	X	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	-	Y	N	N	Y
Dominick	N	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	N	?	✓	‡
Ribicoff	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	N	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	✓	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	Y	N	N	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	?	N	N	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	N	Y	N	N	Y
Fong	-	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	-	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	N	N	‡
INDIANA					
Bayh	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	N	Y
Miller	-	✓	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	N	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Morton	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	N	N	‡
Long	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	?	Y	N	N	Y
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	-	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	✓	Y	Y	?	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	‡	‡	-	-	‡
Mondale	?	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	X	N	N	N	Y
Stennis	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	-	Y	N	N	Y
Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	✓	Y	N	N	‡
Metcalf	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	N	N	N	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Case	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	Y	N	?	Y
Montoya	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	N	-	-	‡
Jordan	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	N	N	N	N	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	‡	‡	?	‡	‡
Scott	N	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	X	Y	N	N	Y
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	N	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	?	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt	N	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	Y	N	N	Y
Tower	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	Y	N	N	Y
Prouty	N	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	?	N	N	N	Y
Robertson	Y	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	-	X	‡
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	X	‡	-	-	‡
Simpson	-	N	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Restricts FPC Regulation over Co-ops; Votes on Land Sale; Ratifies Gut Dam Claims Agreement; Passes D.C. Crime Bill

205. S 1459. Passage of a bill to exempt rural electric co-ops, financed by REA loans, from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Passed 86-5: R 28-3; D 58-2 (ND 38-2; SD 20-0), Aug. 26, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 892)

206. Exec. C, 89th Congress, 1st Session. Gut Dam Claims Agreement with Canada to establish a three-member international arbitral tribunal to review claims against Canada by United States nationals for property damage allegedly resulting from the Gut Dam project in the St. Lawrence River. Treaty ratified 74-0: R 24-0; D 50-0 (ND 32-0; SD 18-0), Aug. 30, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 496)

207. HR 4905. A bill conveying a tract of federal land in Okaloosa County, Fla., to the county at no cost for establishment of a junior college. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to require the Okaloosa County Board of Public Instruction to pay the Federal Government 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the tract. Rejected 21-57: R 3-20; D 18-37 (ND 16-21; SD 2-16), Aug. 30, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

208. HR 5688. District of Columbia Criminal Code Amendments. Tydings (D Md.) and Kennedy (D N.Y.) amendment to delete provision authorizing three-hour aggregate interrogation of criminal suspects by District police. Rejected 26-67: R 3-28; D 23-39 (ND 23-19; SD 0-20), Aug. 31, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 662)

209. HR 5688. Passage of the bill amending the District of Columbia Criminal Code to permit an aggregate of three hours of police interrogation of criminal suspects, requiring pretrial notice of intent to plead insanity, setting mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes of violence and revising the obscenity laws. Passed 86-7: R 31-0; D 55-7 (ND 35-7; SD 20-0), Aug. 31, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	205	206	207	208	209
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	‡	-	‡	‡
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	?	N	Y
McClellan	Y	‡	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	Y	Y	-	N	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott	Y	‡	-	N	Y
Dominick	Y	‡	-	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	N	N	‡
GEORGIA					
Russell	‡	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
Jordan	‡	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	‡	-	N	Y
INDIANA					
Bayh	Y	‡	N	N	Y
Hartke	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Miller	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	‡	-	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	N	-	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	‡	?	N	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	X	‡	N	Y	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	‡	X	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	‡	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	‡	‡	-	-	‡
Mondale	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	‡	-	N	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	‡	?	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	‡	Y	N	N	Y
Montoya	‡	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	Y	‡	✓	Y	Y
Javits	N	‡	-	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	‡	-	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	?	‡	‡	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	N	‡	N	Y	Y
Pell	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	‡	-	-	‡
TENNESSEE					
Bass	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Gore	‡	‡	?	?	‡
TEXAS					
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	‡	X	N	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
McGee	✓	‡	-	-	‡
Simpson	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 210 through 213.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 244, 245, 246, 247.)

Senate Rejects Amendments to Professional Sport Antitrust Bill; Votes To Raise Railroad Retirement Tax Base to $6600 a Year

210. S 950. Professional Sports Act of 1965, bringing professional baseball, football, basketball and hockey teams uniformly under the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act and exempting certain activities of these sports from such laws. Judiciary Committee amendment, sponsored by Ervin (D N.C.), to prohibit arrangements whereby a single professional team had the "exclusive or preferred right" to contract for a player's services while he was still in college. Rejected 29-60: R 0-30; D 29-30 (ND 12-28; SD 17-2), Aug. 31, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 667)

211. S 950. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to allow exemption from antitrust regulation of the right of any team to operate within a specific geographic area only if the team's league required the pooling and equal distribution of revenues derived by member teams from radio and television broadcasting. Rejected 26-62: R 11-20; D 15-42 (ND 13-26; SD 2-16), Aug. 31, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

212. HR 3157. Railroad Retirement Act Amendments. Long (D La.) point of order challenging the constitutionality of a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee amendment attaching a tax provision to a nonrevenue bill. (The amendment increased the annual taxable compensation base for the railroad retirement system from $450 to $550 a month, generating additional revenue of $87 million a year.) Point of order rejected 41-44: R 20-8; D 21-36 (ND 6-33; SD 15-3), Sept. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the point of order. (See story p. 340)

213. HR 3157. Passage of the Railroad Retirement Act Amendments to permit the wife of a railroad employee to receive both her retirement annuity as a spouse and Social Security and railroad retirement benefits earned in her own right without reduction of her annuity, and to increase the taxable compensation base for the railroad retirement system from $450 to $550 a month. Passed 88-0: R 30-0; D 58-0 (ND 40-0; SD 18-0), Sept. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	210	211	212	213
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	-	-	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	N	N	Y
Fannin	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	?	N	?	‡
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	N	N	Y
Murphy	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	N	N	N	Y
Williams	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers	N	-	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	-	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	-	‡	-	‡
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	N	N	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	N	N	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	X	?	Y	Y
Miller	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	N	N	Y
Morton	N	N	-	‡
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	N	Y	Y
Long	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	N	N	N	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	N	X	Y
Tydings	-	-	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	N	N	?	‡
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	-	-	?	‡
Mondale	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	N	Y	‡
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	N	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	Y	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska	N	N	✓	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	N	Y	N	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	N	N	Y
Case	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	N	N	Y
Montoya	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	N	X	‡
Javits	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	N	Y	N	Y
Young	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	N	?	✓	‡
Young	-	-	X	‡
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse	N	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	Y	N	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	N	N	Y
Pell	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	Y	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	Y	N	Y	Y
Gore	?	?	?	‡
TEXAS				
Yarborough	Y	N	N	Y
Tower	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	N	Y	N	Y
Bennett	✓	Y	‡	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	Y	N	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	-	✓	Y
Robertson	Y	-	✓	‡
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	-	-	X	‡
Simpson	N	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Votes Aid to Higher Education; Limits Government Authority Over Fraternal, Other Groups; Approves Federal Pension Increase

214. HR 9567. Higher Education Act of 1965. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment (as modified by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.)) to stipulate that no provision of any law could be construed to authorize Government direction, supervision or control over the membership practices or internal operations of any fraternal organization, fraternity or sorority, private club or religious organization of any educational institution if the facilities of the organization were not owned by the institution of higher education and if the organization's activities were privately financed. (Ervin's modification added the ownership and financing stipulation.) Accepted 60-28: R 27-2; D 33-26 (ND 15-26; SD 18-0), Sept. 2, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 294)

215. HR 9567. Passage of the bill, authorizing a five-year (fiscal 1966-70) program of assistance to institutions of higher education, to students attending such institutions and to elementary-secondary school teachers. Passed 79-3: R 25-0; D 54-3 (ND 39-0; SD 15-3), Sept. 2, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

216. HR 8469. Increase pensions received by federal employees and their survivors. Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee pending completion of a current study of the federal retirement system. Rejected 20-61: R 18-12; D 2-49 (ND 1-36; SD 1-13), Sept. 8, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 656)

217. HR 8469. Passage of the bill. Passed 73-10: R 21-9; D 52-1 (ND 36-1; SD 16-0), Sept. 8, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	214	215	216	217
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	-	‡
Gruening	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	N	Y
Fannin	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	?	‡	?	?
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	‡	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	Y	N	Y
Ribicoff	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	‡	‡	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	‡	Y	-	‡
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	Y	?	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				
Church	‡	‡	-	‡
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	‡	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	Y	N	Y
Hartke	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	?	?	Y	Y
Miller	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N
Morton	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	-	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	‡
MAINE				
Muskie	N	Y	-	‡
Smith	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	N	Y	N	Y
Tydings	X	✓	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	Y	-	‡
Saltonstall	?	‡	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	Y	N	Y
McNamara	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	‡	‡	-	‡
Mondale	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	Y	Y	N	Y
Symington	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	Y
Metcalf	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	-	‡
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	Y	N	Y
Case	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	‡	-	‡
Montoya	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	Y	-	‡
Javits	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	‡	N	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	?	‡	Y	N
Young	N	Y	-	‡
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	Y	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse	Y	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	Y	N	Y
Pell	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	Y	Y	-	Y
Thurmond	Y	‡	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	N	Y	-	‡
Mundt	Y	Y	-	‡
TENNESSEE				
Bass	Y	‡	N	Y
Gore	‡	‡	-	‡
TEXAS				
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	✓	X	?	?
Robertson	Y	N	?	?
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	N	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	‡	‡	N	Y
Simpson	Y	‡	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 218 through 222.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 252, 253, 254, 255, 256.)

Senate Adopts New Farm Bill Cotton Provisions; Deletes Transfer Of Control Over Foreign Farm Workers; Accepts Milk Amendment

218. HR 9811. Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Talmadge (D Ga.) substitute for cotton provisions of bill as reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The amendment provided a four-year (1966-69) cotton program designed to lower the market price of cotton while maintaining farmers' income through direct payments. The price support loan rate for cotton was set at 21 cents a pound in 1966, compared to a minimum of 29 cents in 1965. (The price support loan rate tends to establish the domestic market price level.) After 1966, the price support loan rate would be 90 percent of the world market price in the preceding year. Farmers would also get direct payments on that part of their production which went into domestic markets. These payments would be designed to guarantee a minimum average price of 65 percent of parity (about 27.1 cents a pound) on all they produced. Accepted 62-24: R 23-7; D 39-17 (ND 28-8; SD 11-9), Sept. 10, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 114)

219. HR 9811. Bass (D Tenn.) amendment to delete from the bill a provision transferring authority over importation of foreign farm workers in the United States from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture. Accepted 46-45 (the 46th "yea" vote was cast by Vice President Humphrey to break a tie): R 2-28; D 43-17 (ND 36-6; SD 7-11), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

220. HR 9811. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to table (kill) a motion by Bass (D Tenn.) to reconsider the vote by which Bass amendment (above) was accepted. Adopted 45-44: R 2-28; D 43-16 (ND 36-5; SD 7-11), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

221. HR 9811. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to provide a "Class I Base Plan" under federal milk marketing orders, under which dairy farmers selling in federally regulated milk market areas would receive individual quotas limiting the amount of milk they could sell for fluid (Class I) use at premium prices. Accepted 57-27: R 11-16; D 46-11 (ND 33-8; SD 13-3), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

222. HR 9811. Brewster (D Md.) amendment putting a $25,000 annual ceiling on price support loans and payments any producer could receive under the bill. Rejected 33-56: R 11-18; D 22-38 (ND 20-18; SD 2-20), Sept. 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See RC 223, 224 on next chart)

	218	219	220	221	222
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA					
Bartlett	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	N	N	Y	N
Fannin	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	X	N	N	Y	N
McClellan	N	N	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	N
Murphy	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO					
Allott	Y	N	N	N	N
Dominick	Y	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	N	N	N	Y
Ribicoff	✓	‡	‡	‡	Y
DELAWARE					
Boggs	Y	N	N	N	Y
Williams	N	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	N	N	N	N
Smathers	X	N	N	?	N
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	N	N	?	Y
Talmadge	Y	?	?	‡	N
HAWAII					
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	N	✓	N

	218	219	220	221	222
INDIANA					
Bayh	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	Y
Miller	X	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	N	N	Y	N
Pearson	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	N	N	Y	N
Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	N	N	N
Long	N	X	X	X	N
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	?	N
Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	X	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	✓	✓	✓	‡	-
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	N	N	N	?	N
Stennis	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	X
MONTANA					
Mansfield	X	Y	Y	N	N
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

	218	219	220	221	222
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	N
Hruska	✓	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Cotton	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	?	?	?	?	?
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	N	N
OHIO					
Lausche	N	N	N	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
Morse	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Neuberger	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Scott	Y	-	-	?	✓
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	?

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	218	219	220	221	222
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	Y	?	?	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	N	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Gore	N	‡	‡	Y	N
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Tower	Y	N	N	‡	N
UTAH					
Moss	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	-	-	‡	X
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	N	N	N	‡
Prouty	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	N	N	N	N
Robertson	Y	N	N	✓	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	N	N	‡	N
Randolph	Y	N	N	N	-
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
Simpson	Y	N	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 223 through 226.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 257, 258, 259, 260.)

Senate Declines To Place Limit on Price Support Loans, Payments Under Farm Bill; Passes Measure; Ratifies Diplomatic Convention

223. HR 9811. Williams (R Del.) amendment putting a $50,000 annual ceiling on price support loans and payments any producer could receive under the bill. Rejected 42-49: R 16-13; D 26-36 (ND 23-17; SD 3-19), Sept. 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 114)

224. HR 9811. Williams (R Del.) amendment putting a $100,000 annual ceiling on price support loans and payments any producer could receive under the bill. Rejected 42-50: R 17-12; D 25-38 (ND 22-20; SD 3-18), Sept. 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

225. HR 9811. Passage of the bill, providing wheat, cotton, wool and feed grain commodity programs for 1966 through 1969, a cropland retirement program (contracts could be entered into from 1966 through 1969), and Class I milk quotas for individual farmers under federal milk marketing orders. Passed 72-22: R 16-14; D 56-8 (ND 38-5; SD 18-3), Sept. 14, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

226. Exec. H, 88th Congress, 1st Session. Convention codifying traditional diplomatic principles observed by nations together with an optional protocol concerning compulsory settlement of disputes involving diplomatic relations. Convention and optional protocol ratified 85-0: R 29-0; D 56-0 (ND 41-0; SD 15-0), Sept. 14, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 496)

	223	224	225	226
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	N	Y	Y
Fannin	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y
Murphy	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y	X	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	‡
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	Y	Y	‡
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	Y	N	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	N	Y	Y
Long	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	N	N	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	Y	Y	N	‡
Tydings	?	?	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	-	-	Y	Y
Mondale	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	N	Y	‡
Stennis	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	Y	Y
Symington	-	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	?	?	‡	‡
Case	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	?	?	✓	‡
Montoya	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	N	Y	‡
Javits	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	Y	‡
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	N	-	✓	‡
OREGON				
Morse	N	N	Y	Y
Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	‡	‡	-	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y
Pell	?	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	N	N	Y	‡
Thurmond	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	N	Y	Y
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	‡	‡	X	‡
VERMONT				
Aiken	‡	‡	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	N	N	‡
Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	N	N	Y	‡
Simpson	Y	Y	N	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 227 through 232.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266.)

Senate Approves Highway Beautification Bill; Votes on Amendments Dealing With Billboard Controls; Passes Amended Immigration Bill

227. S 2084. Highway Beautification and Scenic Development. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to permit the Federal Government to bear the full costs of compensating persons affected by the billboard control requirements (instead of requiring state matching). Rejected 31-54: R 19-6; D 12-48 (ND 5-36; SD 7-12), Sept. 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 724)

228. S 2084. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment permitting the Secretary of Commerce to override state determinations of roadside areas exempted from billboard control requirements on the Interstate System and new (but not existing) primary roads. Rejected 33-48: R 18-8; D 15-40 (ND 2-33; SD 13-7), Sept. 16, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

229. S 2084. Randolph (D W.Va.) amendment to permit outdoor advertising in which the size, lighting and spacing were determined by agreement between the states and the Secretary of Commerce in areas zoned industrial or commercial by state law or in unzoned areas determined through agreement between the states and the Secretary to be used for these purposes. (This replaced a provision which did not specifically require that the Secretary participate in these determinations.) Accepted 44-40: R 1-22; D 43-18 (ND 36-5; SD 7-13), Sept. 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

230. S 2084. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to make it clear that the billboard control provisions did not permit a reduction in standards established under applicable state laws or a reduction in standards on the erection and location of billboards established in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (PL 85-767). Rejected 29-45: R 22-1; D 7-44 (ND 7-29; SD 0-15), Sept. 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

231. S 2084. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations of $320 million in fiscal 1966-67 for federal-state programs for control or removal of billboards and junkyards along Interstate and primary highways and for federal payments to states to cover costs of landscaping and scenic improvement of all federal-aid highways. Passed 63-14: R 16-8; D 47-6 (ND 38-0; SD 9-6), Sept. 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

232. HR 2580. Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments. Passage of the bill amending the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act to eliminate the national origins quota system and to set general priorities for the admission of immigrants to the United States. Passed 76-18: R 24-3; D 52-15 (ND 43-2; SD 9-13), Sept. 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 459)

	227	228	229	230	231	232
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman	N	Y	N	?	?	N
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	X	✓	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	N	Y	-	Y	N
Fannin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	✓	?	?	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	X	‡	X	‡	✓	Y
Williams	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Smathers	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	Y	N	?	?	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	-	‡	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	227	228	229	230	231	232
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hartke	Y	?	✓	?	‡	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
Miller	‡	✓	X	✓	X	✓
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	Y	Y	-	X	N
Long	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	-	‡	✓	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	-	?	?	-	‡	Y
Mondale	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Stennis	?	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	?	✓	?	?	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y

	227	228	229	230	231	232
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	✓	✓	X	✓	X	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	?	?	?	?	?	?
Montoya	N	N	Y	X	✓	Y
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	-	‡	‡	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	-	-	✓	-	?	Y
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	‡	✓	-	‡	✓	‡
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y
Pell	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	227	228	229	230	231	232
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Thurmond	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Gore	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y
Tower	Y	Y	N	✓	X	X
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bennett	‡	✓	-	‡	X	X
VERMONT						
Aiken	‡	N	N	✓	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Robertson	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Randolph	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	-	X	✓	X	‡	Y
Simpson	Y	Y	X	Y	N	✓

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 267, 268, 269, 270.)

Senate Refuses To Cut Foreign Aid Bill Sections on Military Aid; Reduces Appropriations in Three Areas by a Total of $50 Million

233. HR 10871. Fiscal 1966 foreign aid appropriations. Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to reduce funds for technical cooperation and development grants by $20 million, for supporting assistance by $20 million and for international organizations by $10 million. Accepted 45-35: R 24-2; D 21-33 (ND 10-27; SD 11-6), Sept. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 441)

234. HR 10871. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce funds for military assistance to Latin America by $25 million. Rejected 41-43: R 13-13; D 28-30 (ND 18-20; SD 10-10), Sept. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

235. HR 10871. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce military assistance funds by $170 million, to $1 billion, and to limit military aid to India, Pakistan, Greece and Turkey to 50 percent of cost of equipment and training which those countries received during fiscal 1965. Rejected 32-54: R 8-18; D 24-36 (ND 17-23; SD 7-13), Sept. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

236. HR 10871. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce military aid funds by $292 million, to $878 million. Rejected 30-56: R 6-19; D 24-37 (ND 15-26; SD 9-11), Sept. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (Votes continue on next chart)

	233	234	235	236
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	?	?	?	?
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	N
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	N	N	N	N
Fannin	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	?	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N
Murphy	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	N	N	N
Dominick	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	-	N	N	N
Ribicoff	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	N	N	N
Smathers	-	N	N	N
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	N	N	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA				
Bayh	N	Y	N	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	N
Miller	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	N	N	N
Pearson	‡	‡	-	-
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N
Morton	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	N	N	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	?	N	N	N
Smith	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND				
Brewster	-	?	✓	N
Tydings	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	-	?	Y	N
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	X
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	N	N
McNamara	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	-	-	-	-
Mondale	?	?	?	?
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N
Stennis	?	N	N	N
MISSOURI				
Long	N	N	N	N
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	N	N	N
Metcalf	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	‡	✓	✓	✓
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	?	?	?	?
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	Y	Y	N
Case	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	?	?	?	?
Montoya	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	-	-	X	-
Javits	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	?	N	N
Young	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	N	N	N
Monroney	N	N	N	N
OREGON				
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	‡	X	X	X
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	N	N	N	N
Pell	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	Y	N	N	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	N	N	N	N
Gore	?	?	?	?
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	N	N	N
Tower	‡	X	X	X
UTAH				
Moss	N	N	N	N
Bennett	‡	‡	‡	✓
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	N	N	N
Prouty	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	N	N	N	N
Magnuson	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	N	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	N	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	N	N	N	N
Simpson	‡	✓	✓	✓

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 237 through 241.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 271, 272, 273, 274, 275.)

Senate Refuses To Make Cuts in Three Foreign Aid Bill Sections; Passes Measure; Adopts Conference Report on Poverty Amendments

237. HR 10871. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce military assistance funds by $100 million, to $1.07 billion. Rejected 35-47: R 10-14; D 25-33 (ND 15-24; SD 10-9), Sept. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 441)

238. HR 10871. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce funds for development loans by $50 million, to $543,325,000. Rejected 29-53: R 12-12; D 17-41 (ND 7-33; SD 10-8), Sept. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

239. HR 10871. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce funds for the President's contingency fund by $30 million, to $20 million. Rejected 18-63: R 6-18; D 12-45 (ND 5-34; SD 7-11). Sept. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

240. HR 10871. Passage of the bill appropriating $3,143,000,000 for foreign assistance and $714,188,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966. Passed 59-22: R 15-8; D 44-14 (ND 37-3; SD 7-11), Sept. 23, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For final vote, see RC 245)

241. HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Adoption of conference report on the bill authorizing appropriations of $1,785,000,000 in fiscal 1966 for the Government's anti-poverty program and making numerous changes in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Adopted 46-22: R 7-15; D 39-7 (ND 31-1; SD 8-6), Sept. 24, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 405)

	237	238	239	240	241
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman	?	?	?	?	?
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	N	N	Y	Y
Fannin	X	‡	X	X	X
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	N	N	?*	‡
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	N	N	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
Allott	N	N	N	Y	N
Dominick	N	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	N	Y	Y
Ribicoff	N	N	N	Y	✓
DELAWARE					
Boggs	N	Y	N	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	N	N	Y	N
Smathers	N	N	N	Y	‡
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII					
Inouye	N	N	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA					
Bayh	Y	N	N	Y	✓
Hartke	N	N	?	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	N	Y	N
Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	N	N	Y	N
Pearson	-	‡	-	‡	-
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	N	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	N	N	N	X
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Long	‡	‡	‡	‡	✓
MAINE					
Muskie	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	N	N	N	Y	Y
Tydings	?	N	N	Y	✓
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	X	X	X	✓	?
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	N	Y	?
McNamara	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	-	-	-	‡	Y
Mondale	?	?	?	✓	✓
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Stennis	N	Y	N	N	X
MISSOURI					
Long	N	N	N	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	N	N	‡
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	N	N	Y	✓
Metcalf	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	✓	‡	✓	X	?
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	?	?	?	✓	‡
Cotton	Y	Y	N	N	X
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y
Case	N	N	N	✓	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	?	?	?	?	?
Montoya	?	?	?	?	‡
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	N	N
OHIO					
Lausche	N	N	N	Y	N
Young	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	N	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Neuberger	‡	-	-	‡	‡
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	-	X	-	✓	✓
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	N	N	N	Y	✓
Pell	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Russell	N	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Bass	N	N	N	Y	Y
Gore	?	?	?	?	?
TEXAS					
Yarborough	N	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	X	✓	X	X	X
UTAH					
Moss	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bennett	✓	‡	✓	X	X
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	N	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	X
Robertson	Y	‡	‡	N	X
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	Y	✓
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	N	Y	Y
Simpson	✓	✓	✓	X	X

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

On the passage vote, Fulbright responded "present." He did so, he said, because of the failure of Congress to make "meaningful progress" toward reform of the foreign aid program. (See story p. 441)

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Refuses to Postpone Canadian - U.S. Auto Agreement; Votes Bill To Remove Tariffs; Adopts Final Foreign Aid Report

242. HR 9042. Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Gore (D Tenn.) motion to postpone further consideration of the bill until Jan. 10, 1966. Rejected 32-43: R 2-19; D 30-24 (ND 24-10; SD 6-14), Sept. 30, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 509)

243. HR 9042. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment to direct the Tariff Commission to study and report to Congress on the U.S.-Canadian automotive agreement by Jan. 15, 1966, and provide for the agreement to take effect 90 days later (unless Congress voted to reject it). Rejected 34-40: R 3-17; D 31-23 (ND 22-12; SD 9-11), Sept. 30, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

244. HR 9042. Passage of the bill authorizing the President to remove tariff duties on Canadian automobiles and parts for original equipment. Passed 54-18: R 19-1; D 35-17 (ND 21-12; SD 14-5), Sept. 30, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

245. HR 10871. Fiscal 1966 foreign aid appropriations. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1103) appropriating $3,218,000,000 for foreign assistance and $714,188,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966. Adopted 40-23: R 8-10; D 32-13 (ND 25-2; SD 7-11), Oct. 5, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 441)

	242	243	244	245
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y
Gruening	-	X	‡	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	N	✓	‡
Fannin	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	N	Y	N
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y
Murphy	-	-	‡	X
COLORADO				
Allott	N	N	Y	Y
Dominick	N	N	Y	✓
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	✓	✓	X	Y
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	-	-	‡	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	N	Y	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	N	Y	Y	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII				
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	✓
IDAHO				
Church	?	‡	‡	‡
Jordan	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Bayh	Y	Y	N	‡
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	?	?	?	Y
Miller	-	-	‡	✓
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	X	X	✓	X
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	✓	✓	X	✓
Morton	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	N	Y	N
Long	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	X	✓	‡	✓
Tydings	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	N	Y	‡
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	Y	‡
McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	‡
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	N	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				
Long	Y	Y	Y	?
Symington	Y	Y	Y	-
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	?	‡	‡	‡
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	N	N	X
Hruska	-	-	‡	N
NEVADA				
Bible	N	N	Y	N
Cannon	✓	✓	X	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	?	?	?	N
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	N	Y	‡
Case	N	-	‡	✓
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	?	?	?	?
Montoya	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	‡
Javits	N	N	Y	‡
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	Y	N	N
Jordan	-	X	‡	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	X	X	‡	Y
Young	N	N	Y	N
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	N	?
Young	-	-	‡	‡
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	N	N	✓	N
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	‡
OREGON				
Morse	Y	Y	N	N
Neuberger	N	N	Y	‡
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	-	-	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y
Pell	Y	Y	N	‡
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	?	?	?	?
Thurmond	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	?	?	‡	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	X
TENNESSEE				
Bass	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gore	Y	Y	N	?
TEXAS				
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	Y
Tower	Y	Y	Y	X
UTAH				
Moss	-	-	‡	‡
Bennett	?	-	‡	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	N	Y	‡
Prouty	?	?	?	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	N	Y	X
Robertson	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	?	?	?	Y
Randolph	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	Y	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	N	N	Y	Y
Simpson	N	N	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 246 through 248.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 284, 285, 287.)

Senate Fails to Adopt Cloture on Mansfield Effort to Begin Debate On Bill to Repeal Right-to-Work Section 14b of Taft-Hartley Act

246. HR 77. Right-to-work Repeal. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) his own motion to make HR 77 the pending business of the Senate. (HR 77 repealed Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permitted states to enact so-called right-to-work laws barring union shops.) Rejected 0-94: R 0-31; D 0-63 (ND 0-42; SD 0-21), Oct. 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 818)

247. HR 77. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to recess until 9 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 9. This motion was made so that the Senate could vote on a cloture motion for consideration of HR 77 on Monday, Oct. 11. A cloture petition was submitted Oct. 8 and could not be voted upon until two legislative days had passed. Adopted 94-0: R 31-0; D 63-0 (ND 42-0; SD 21-0), Oct. 8, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

248. HR 77. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion that the Senate invoke cloture on debate on Mansfield's Oct. 1 motion to make HR 77, for repeal of Section 14(b), the pending business of the Senate. Cloture motion rejected 45-47: R 5-26; D 40-21 (ND 36-5; SD 4-16), Oct. 11, 1965. With 92 Senators voting, 62 votes were needed for cloture. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	246	247	248
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	Y	N
Sparkman	N	Y	N
ALASKA			
Bartlett	N	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	✓
ARIZONA			
Hayden	N	Y	N
Fannin	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	N	Y	X
McClellan	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	N	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	N
COLORADO			
Allott	N	Y	N
Dominick	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	N	Y	Y
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Boggs	N	Y	N
Williams	N	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	Y	N
Smathers	-	‡	N
GEORGIA			
Russell	N	Y	N
Talmadge	N	Y	N
HAWAII			
Inouye	N	Y	Y
Fong	N	Y	N
IDAHO			
Church	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	N
INDIANA			
Bayh	N	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N
Miller	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	Y	N
Pearson	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	N	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	Y	N
Long	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Brewster	-	‡	✓
Tydings	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
Hart	N	Y	Y
McNamara	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	N	Y	Y
Mondale	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	N	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	N
MISSOURI			
Long	N	Y	Y
Symington	N	Y	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	Y	N
Hruska	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible	N	Y	N
Cannon	-	‡	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	N	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	?	?	✓
Montoya	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Kennedy	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	N	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	N
OHIO			
Lausche	N	Y	N
Young	-	‡	✓
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	N	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	N
OREGON			
Morse	N	Y	Y
Neuberger	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	N	Y	Y
Scott	-	‡	‡
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	N	Y	Y
Pell	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Russell	N	Y	N
Thurmond	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern	N	Y	N
Mundt	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
Bass	N	Y	Y
Gore	N	Y	-
TEXAS			
Yarborough	N	Y	Y
Tower	N	Y	N
UTAH			
Moss	N	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
Aiken	N	Y	N
Prouty	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	Y	N
Robertson	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	Y	N
Randolph	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	N	Y	Y
Simpson	N	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Defeats Efforts To Kill, Reduce Funds for Rent Supplements; Passes Sugar Bill after Rejecting Import Fee and Other Amendments

249. HR 11135. Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to impose an import fee upon sugar from all non-Western Hemisphere nations (except the Philippines) and upon sugar from the British and French West Indies. Rejected 23-62: R 6-22; D 17-40 (ND 16-23; SD 1-17), Oct. 20, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 140)

250. HR 11135. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to revise the basis for determining import quotas by using the years 1960-64 as a standard instead of 1963-64. Rejected 25-57: R 13-15; D 12-42 (ND 9-27; SD 3-15), Oct. 20, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

251. HR 11135. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to delete sections of the bill establishing import quotas. Rejected 38-43: R 14-13; D 24-30 (ND 21-15; SD 3-15), Oct. 20, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

252. HR 11135. Passage of the bill to set domestic sugar quotas through Dec. 31, 1971, and to set import quotas for 1966 and 1967. Passed 69-16: R 23-5; D 46-11 (ND 28-10; SD 18-1), Oct. 20, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position . (For final vote, see RC 258)

253. HR 11588. General Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1966. Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to delete the $360,000 appropriation for rent supplement payments and the $12 million contract authority for new dwellings under the program in fiscal 1966; the amendment also provided a $400,000 increase (to $850,000) in funds for drafting the supplements plan. Rejected 37-45: R 22-5; D 15-40 (ND 3-34; SD 12-6), Oct. 20, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 182 and RC 159)

254. HR 11588. Saltonstall amendment to delete half the appropriation for rent supplements and half of the contract authority for new dwellings; the amendment also provided a $400,000 increase in funds for planning. Rejected 37-41: R 22-3; D 15-38: (ND 4-33; SD 11-5), Oct. 20, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	249	250	251	252	253	254
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	?	?	?	?	?	?
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Gruening	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	-	N	‡	N	N
Fannin	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	?	‡	Y	N	N
Ribicoff	N	N	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	-	-	X	‡	✓	✓
Talmadge	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Fong	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	-	-	X	✓	-	-
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Dirksen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Hartke	?	?	?	?	?	?
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Miller	-	✓	‡	‡	‡	✓
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	?	?	?	?	‡	‡
Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	N	N	Y	✓	✓
Long	N	N	N	Y	N	X
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	X	✓	Y	N	N
Tydings	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Saltonstall	N	N	-	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
McNamara	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Mondale	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Long	?	?	?	?	-	-
Symington	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Metcalf	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Cannon	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Cotton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	N	‡	Y	N	N
Case	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	?	?	?	?	?	?
Montoya	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW YORK						
Kennedy	-	N	Y	Y	N	N
Javits	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Young	N	N	N	Y	?	‡
OHIO						
Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	X	N	N	Y	N	N
Monroney	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
OREGON						
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	N	X
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pell	-	✓	✓	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Russell	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
Mundt	-	‡	-	‡	?	‡
TENNESSEE						
Bass	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Gore	?	?	?	?	?	?
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Tower	-	X	-	‡	‡	✓
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Bennett	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	✓
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓
Randolph	N	N	N	Y	X	X
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	-	✓	-	-
Simpson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Senate Votes 255 through 258.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 299, 300, 301, 304.)

Senate Confirms Bress Nomination; Votes Increase in Federal Pay; Ratifies Treaties; Approves Sugar Report in Final Vote of Session

255. Confirmation of the President's nomination of David G. Bress of the District of Columbia as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. Confirmed 49-14: R 13-12; D 36-2 (ND 21-2; SD 15-0), Oct. 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1430)

256. HR 10281. Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965. Passage of the bill providing an across-the-board, 3.6-percent pay increase for all federal employees retroactive to Oct. 1, 1965, liberalizing overtime rates and other fringe benefits for postal workers and setting up a system of severance pay for all federal workers. Passed 67-0: R 23-0; D 44-0 (ND 28-0; SD 16-0), Oct. 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 649)

257. Execs. G and I, 89th Congress, 1st Session. Two separate protocols modifying income tax conventions, dealing with avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion, between the United States and Belgium and the United States and West Germany, respectively. The protocols were designed to adjust to new Belgian and German income tax laws and conditions since implementation of the original conventions in 1948 and 1954. Protocols ratified en bloc 66-0: R 24-0; D 42-0 (ND 29-0; SD 13-0), Oct. 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

258. HR 11135. Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1209) on the bill revising and extending foreign and domestic sugar quotas through Dec. 31, 1971. Adopted 41-10: R 17-3; D 24-7 (ND 17-7; SD 7-0), Oct. 22, 1965. The President did not take a position on the report. (See story p. 140)

	255	256	257	258
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	Y	Y	?
Sparkman	?	‡	‡	?
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	N
Gruening	‡	Y	Y	‡
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fannin	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	?
McClellan	Y	‡	‡	?
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	‡	‡	‡	‡
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	?
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	X	‡	‡	X
Williams	N	?	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	‡	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	?	Y	Y	?
Talmadge	‡	‡	‡	‡
HAWAII				
Inouye	‡	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	‡	‡	‡	‡
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y

	255	256	257	258
INDIANA				
Bayh	?	‡	‡	?
Hartke	?	‡	‡	?
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	?
Miller	X	‡	‡	✓
KANSAS				
Carlson	X	‡	‡	‡
Pearson	X	‡	‡	‡
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	?	‡	‡	?
Morton	‡	‡	‡	‡
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	‡	‡	‡	‡
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	?	‡	‡	?
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tydings	?	‡	‡	‡
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	‡	‡	‡	‡
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	‡
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	Y	Y	?
McNamara	‡	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	‡
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	?
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	?	‡	‡	?
Symington	Y	Y	Y	-
MONTANA				
Mansfield	‡	Y	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y

	255	256	257	258
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y	N
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	✓
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	?	?	?	?
Montoya	✓	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	✓	‡	‡	‡
Javits	Y	Y	Y	‡
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	Y	‡	?
Jordan	?	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	‡
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	N	‡	Y	Y
Young	✓	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	Y	Y	?
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	‡
OREGON				
Morse	?	‡	‡	Y
Neuberger	‡	‡	‡	-
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	‡	‡	‡	‡
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	Y	‡	‡	X
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	255	256	257	258
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	?	‡	‡	?
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Bass	Y	Y	Y	✓
Gore	?	‡	‡	?
TEXAS				
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tower	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	‡	‡	‡	‡
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	?	?	‡	?
Robertson	Y	Y	‡	‡
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	?	‡	‡	?
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	✓	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	?	‡	‡	?
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING				
McGee	N	Y	Y	Y
Simpson	N	‡	‡	✓

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

SECTION 5

INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCES

Voting Participation

Presidential Support

Federal Role

Party Unity

Conservative Coalition

North-South Split

HOW CQ MEASURES MEMBERS' PERFORMANCE

The legislative record of the individual Senator or Representative is composed of actions -- or inactions -- many of which are not a matter of public record. As a member of one or more standing committees and their several subcommittees, where the shape of legislation generally is determined, the legislator participates in the making of important decisions, often behind closed doors. As bills move to the floor, he may be busy rounding up supporters -- again out of public view -- for an amendment that will be offered. On the floor he may or may not participate in the recorded debate. The only official record by which the actions of any legislator may be compared with those of his colleagues is the roll-call vote.

The great bulk of proposed legislation that reaches the floor is disposed of by voice vote -- without a record of each legislator's position. For example, Congress in 1965 passed 2,100 bills, yet recorded only 459 roll calls. Some of the legislation accepted or rejected by voice vote is important. Conversely, some of the matters disposed of by roll-call vote are relatively unimportant. Nevertheless, most roll calls involve substantial issues, and they provide, in the final analysis, the only indisputable record of each legislator's actions.

For these reasons, Congressional Quarterly publishes the results of all roll calls in specially designed voting charts. These show summaries of the proposals put to a vote and the positions recorded by the Members. CQ's roll-call charts present the individual Member's complete voting record, in so far as it is available.

The voting record, covering a wide span of legislative issues during any session, is inevitably open to partisan analysis and interpretation by the two major parties and other interested groups. In an attempt to provide students of Congress with a meaningful yet nonpartisan analysis of record voting, Congressional Quarterly conducts eight separate and distinct studies, each under a specific system of ground rules, as follows:

Voting Participation. This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member actually casts "yea" or "nay" votes -- the only kind that can determine the legislative outcome -- on roll calls for which he is eligible. Relatively few Members score 100 percent since absences due to illness, committee sessions and travel are common. Voting Participation is not, however, a record of absenteeism as such. It is a measure of the relative extent to which Members make effective use of their voting privilege.

On The Record. Members who, for one reason or another, do not cast "yea" or "nay" votes on roll calls are generally recorded as being for or against the measure voted upon. These recorded positions are added to the "yea" and "nay" votes in tabulating On The Record, which is a measure of the extent to which each Member makes his position on all roll-call votes a matter of public record.

Presidential Support and Opposition. This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member of Congress supports or opposes the specific legislative requests or stands of the President. Key step is the choice of roll calls for inclusion in the tabulation. Only those votes are included on which it is possible to say that the President, were he a Member of Congress, would have voted "yea" or "nay" on the basis of his personal messages and statements issued before the vote was taken. This method results in the inclusion of some non-controversial votes as well as the exclusion of certain important roll calls on which the President's own position was not publicly clear at the time the vote was taken. Any departure from the method used, however, would lead to a subjective weighting of issues, the results of which would be open to serious challenge.

Federal Role. This study measures the positions of Members with respect to the nature, scope and extent of the role of the Federal Government. Votes are chosen in which Members are presented with a choice between a larger and a smaller federal role. Sometimes the alternative is between maintaining or enlarging an existing program; sometimes between initiating a smaller or a larger program; sometimes between maintaining the status quo or diminishing the federal role. Only one roll call on any single issue is included in the Federal Role study. This type of study is considered less open to misinterpretation than CQ's former Economy Support study.

Party Unity. This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member votes with the majority of his party when that majority is opposed by a majority of the other party. Thus, by definition, roll calls included in the tabulation of Party Unity scores are selected automatically according to the numerical outcome of the vote.

Conservative Coalition (Southern Democratic-Republican coalition vs. Northern Democrats). This study examines all the votes (there were 112 in 1965) in which a majority of voting Northern Democrats and a majority of voting Southern Democrats took opposing positions, and the Southern majority sided with a majority of voting Republicans, thus forming a "conservative coalition." Individual coalition support scores are listed, as well as opposition scores. The opposition scores also may be viewed as scores in support of a "liberal coalition" -- a majority of Northern Democrats voting together with a minority of Republicans and Southern Democrats in opposition to the conservative coalition.

North-South Democratic Split. This study pinpoints the issues on which the Northern and Southern blocs of the Democratic party were in disagreement. Two groups of votes are used: conservative coalition votes; and votes on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats voted in opposition to the position taken by both a majority of voting Northern Democrats and a majority of voting Republicans (Northern Democratic-Republican coalition vs. Southern Democrats). The study includes the scores of individual Democrats on the 160 test votes which occurred in 1965.

Bipartisan Voting (Northern Democratic-Southern Democratic-Republican coalition). This study examines the votes (there were 246 in 1965) on which a majority of voting Northern Democrats, voting Southern Democrats and voting Republicans were in agreement. Among the elements highlighted by this study were the "independent" voters -- those who voted most consistently against the combined majorities of all three major blocs.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Conservative Coalition**

BACK OF THE 'CONSERVATIVE COALITION' IS BROKEN

The "conservative coalition" of Republicans and Southern Democrats was a shadow of its former self in 1965. From late New Deal days on through 1964, the coalition had been able to defeat much social welfare legislation pushed by the Northern wing of the Democratic party. In 1965, it sought to scuttle President Johnson's "Great Society" programs but found its support woefully lacking. The coalition wound up with its lowest percentage of victories (33 percent) since Congressional Quarterly started to measure the coalition scores in 1957. (For definitions, see box.)

By far the most dramatic drop in coalition strength occurred in the House. In 1961, President Kennedy's first year in office, the coalition had been able to win 74 percent of the roll calls on which it appeared. But in 1965 it was able to win only 25 percent, and then usually on those votes where the President did not take a position. In the Senate, the coalition's percentage of victories was down to 39 percent, also a record low.

Comparisons to Past Years

Coalition Appearance 1961-1965 -- Percentage of roll calls on which the coalition appeared:

1961	28%	1964	15%
1962	14	1965	24
1963	17		

Coalition Victories 1961-1965 -- Percentage of conservative coalition roll calls won by the coalition:

	Total	Senate	House
1961	55%	48%	74%
1962	62	71	44
1963	50	44	67
1964	51	47	67
1965	33	39	25

Definitions

● CONSERVATIVE COALITION -- As used in this study, the term "conservative coalition" means a voting alliance of Republicans and Southern Democrats against the Northern Democrats in Congress. This meaning, rather than any philosophic definition of the "conservative" position, provides the basis for CQ's selection of coalition roll calls.

● CONSERVATIVE COALITION ROLL CALL -- Any roll call on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats and the majority of voting Republicans oppose the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. (These roll calls are listed in the 1965 Almanac.) Roll calls on which there is an even division within the ranks of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats or Republicans are not included.

● The Southern states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The other 37 states are grouped as the North in the study.

● CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT SCORE -- Percentage of conservative coalition roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

● CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION SCORE -- Percentage of conservative coalition roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if a Member votes on all coalition roll calls for which he is eligible.

Factors Behind Shift

Elections -- Clearly the crucial element in the failure of the conservative coalition in 1965 was the dramatic election gains made by Democrats in the House, and to a lesser extent in the Senate, in 1964. Crippled by unpopular Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater at the head of their ticket, Republicans in 1964 suffered a net loss of 38 House seats and 2 Senate seats. Ironically, Goldwater, who had set out to win new conservative beachheads in American politics, prepared the way for an almost total rout of the conservatives by their liberal opponents. At the same time, some Southern Democrats began to take more moderate positions, further weakening the conservative coalition's base of strength.

Rules -- Coincidentally, the amendments of House rules also set the stage for more liberal victories. The trimming of the power of conservatives on the House Rules Committee had begun in 1961 with a deliberate addition of enough members to create a slim liberal majority. The expansion was confirmed in 1963, and the new rules adopted at the start of the 89th Congress in 1965, permitting the Speaker to bypass the Rules Committee on bills reported out of legislative committees three weeks or more, completed the preparation for a wave of liberal bills in 1965 (see p. 18).

Among the bills which might have suffered emasculation or total defeat at the hands of the conservative coalition in an earlier year, but which sailed to victory in 1965, were: medical care for the aged under Social Security, aid for elementary education, a sweeping housing bill and establishment of a Department of Housing and Urban Development, a $1.1 billion aid program for

Appalachia, and vastly increased funds for the President's anti-poverty program.

Southern Democratic Defections -- In the Senate, the coalition suffered from large defections in Southern Democratic ranks. Men like Yarborough (Texas), Bass (Tenn.), Monroney (Okla.), Harris (Okla.) and Long (La.), the new Democratic Whip, rarely supported the coalition. The over-all Senate Southern Democratic coalition support score dropped 8 points in 1965 -- from 68 percent to 60 percent. In the House, Southern support for the coalition also declined, though by a lesser percentage point difference (64 percent in 1964 to 61 percent in 1965). Topping the list of Southern House Democratic opponents of the coalition were two urban Congressmen: Reps. Gonzalez (San Antonio, Texas) and Grider (Memphis, Tenn.), with opposition scores of 96 and 92 percent, respectively.

President and Coalition

The President did not always take a position on coalition votes, but his position was known on 62 of the 112 votes in 1965. When the President and the coalition were pitted against each other, Mr. Johnson came out on top 84 percent of the time -- winning 46 and losing 9. In the Senate, this occurred on 27 roll calls and the President won 21. In the House the President won 25 of the 28 votes where he and the coalition were opposed.

On rare occasions, the President and the conservative coalition lined up on the same side of an issue. This occurred on seven Senate roll calls, ranging from military pay increases to a poll tax ban. On each occasion, the combination of the President and the coalition carried the day.

'Swing' Votes

Although this vote study concentrates on the three main voting blocs in Congress -- Northern Democrat, Southern Democrat and Republican -- the votes provide an indication as well of the voting habits of smaller factions within these blocs. Where the votes were close, the scales may have been tipped by one or several of these factions -- "liberals" in the Southern Democratic camp, Westerners in the Northern Democratic camp, East Coast "liberals" in the Republican camp.

The over-all impact of these groups on coalition voting has not been analyzed separately in this study. However, "swing" Members can be ascertained in a general way through an examination of the individual coalition support and opposition scores. Those with intermediate scores were the "swing" voters upon whom victory or defeat for the coalition often hinged.

To determine more precisely where the winning margin came from on each vote, it is necessary to refer to Congressional Quarterly roll-call vote charts.

Individual Congressmen's scores begin on p. 1092.

Conservative Coalition Scores

Following are the composite Conservative Coalition Support and Opposition scores for 1965:

	Southern Democrats	Republicans	Northern Democrats
COALITION SUPPORT			
Senate	60%	71%	16%
House	61	74	9
COALITION OPPOSITION			
Senate	25%	17%	69%
House	28	17	82

Composite scores for the 88th Congress (1963-64):

	Southern Democrats	Republicans	Northern Democrats
COALITION SUPPORT			
Senate	65%	64%	17%
House	61	68	11
COALITION OPPOSITION			
Senate	20%	23%	70%
House	25	22	75

REGIONAL SCORES

The parties' Coalition Support scores, by region, for 1965:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Senate	14%	20%	60%	14%
House	5	12	61	12
REPUBLICANS				
Senate	56%	80%	82%	76%
House	53	78	90	80

The parties' Coalition Opposition scores, by region, for 1965:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Senate	72%	65%	25%	71%
House	85	77	28	81
REPUBLICANS				
Senate	34%	11%	11%	5%
House	37	12	3	10

Coalition Strength

As of adjournment Oct. 23, the potential strength of the conservative coalition was 54 (R 32, SD 22) of the 100 votes in the Senate and 240 (R 140, SD 100) of the 432 votes in the House (there were 2 vacancies and the House Speaker is not counted because he rarely votes). This constituted a winning majority in each chamber, but groupings of liberal Southern Democrats and liberal Northern Republicans generally shift the balance of power

away from the coalition's side. The figures below compare coalition appearances in 1965 to the entire 88th Congress (1963-64).

1965	TOTAL ROLL CALLS	COALITION ROLL CALLS		COALITION VICTORIES	
		No.	% of Total Roll Calls	No.	% of Coalition Roll Calls
Both Chambers	459	112	24%	37	33%
Senate	258	61	24	24	39
House	201	51	25	13	25
88th Congress					
Both Chambers	766	121	16%	61	50%
Senate	534	94	18	43	46
House	232	27	12	18	67

Coalition Victories

Senate. In the area of foreign policy, coalition votes reduced authorizations for the arms control and disarmament agency, development loans, foreign assistance, and technical assistance. The coalition also helped the President to prevent a cut in military aid and pass the automotive products agreement between the U.S. and Canada.

Domestic policy victories for the coalition in the Senate included the defeat of a Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to the voting rights bill prohibiting poll taxes (Johnson opposed the Kennedy amendment); postponing the deadline for cigarette labeling; cutting appropriations for D.C. poverty assistance; supporting the President's guidelines for military pay increases; rejecting cuts in public works and the Atomic Energy Commission; rejecting an amendment to the D.C. Criminal Code bill deleting the 3-hour interrogation limit by D.C. police; and refusing to invoke cloture on a filibuster blocking a bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

House. There was no coalition victory in the House in the foreign policy area.

Domestically, the coalition victories included the defeat of a bill to provide pay raises to the Supreme Court; a series of victories on the Voting Rights Act of 1965; giving state Governors power to veto certain anti-poverty programs; killing the Administration-backed plan for D.C. home rule; killing automatic pay increases for Members of Congress and federal executives and judges; and deleting appropriations for rent supplement payments and the $6 million contract authority for new dwellings under the program.

Coalition Defeats

Senate. In the Senate, coalition defeats included failures to scuttle foreign aid appropriations, to halt passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act (providing rent supplements) and to halt passage of a bill setting up a Department of Housing and Urban Development. A proposed constitutional amendment on the apportionment of state legislatures obtained a majority but not the two-thirds vote necessary for approval.

House. In the House the coalition failed to deter the final passage of foreign aid legislation or appropriations. Other coalition defeats included the failure to prevent the adoption of new rules to bypass the House Rules Committee and prevent delay of final action on a bill; failure to prevent passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; failure to kill the "medicare" bill; failure to prevent the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; failure to halt expanded funds for the President's anti-poverty program; failure in holding up revision of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act; failure to prevent the D.C. home rule bill from coming to the floor; and failure to prevent five bills from coming up under the 21-day rule. The House failed to delete rent supplement payments from the Housing and Urban Development Act, but later succeeded in deleting appropriations for them from a supplemental appropriations bill. (See House victories, above)

Individual Scores

SUPPORT

Highest Coalition Support scorers -- those who voted with the conservative coalition most consistently in 1965:

Senate

Southern Democrats		Republicans	
Eastland (Miss.)	93%	Fannin (Ariz.)	95%
Ervin (N.C.)	93	Thurmond (S.C.)	93
Stennis (Miss.)	92	Dominick (Colo.)	92
Hill (Ala.)	87	Jordan (Idaho)	92
Holland (Fla.)	87	Williams (Del.)	90
Russell (S.C.)	87*	Simpson (Wyo.)	90
		Tower (Texas)	87

**Not eligible for all coalition roll calls in 1965.*

Northern Democrats

Lausche (Ohio)	62%
Byrd (W.Va.)	57
Bible (Nev.)	52
Cannon (Nev.)	41
Hayden (Ariz.)	26
Mansfield (Mont.)	26

House

Southern Democrats		Republicans	
Haley (Fla.)	100%	Hutchinson (Mich.)	100%
Whitener (N.C.)	100	Betts (Ohio)	100
Marsh (Va.)	100	Duncan (Tenn.)	100
Satterfield (Va.)	100	Poff (Va.)	100
Smith (Va.)	100	Lipscomb (Calif.)	98
Fountain (N.C.)	98	Gurney (Fla.)	98
Dowdy (Texas)	98	Hansen (Idaho)	98
Abbitt (Va.)	98	Reid (Ill.)	98
Tuck (Va.)	98	Gross (Iowa)	98
		Dole (Kan.)	98
		Langen (Minn.)	98
		Davis (Wis.)	98

Northern Democrats

Hull (Mo.)	82%
Baring (Nev.)	78
Ichord (Mo.)	65
Jones (Mo.)	61
Morris (N.M.)	51
Secrest (Ohio)	47
Randall (Mo.)	45
Walker (N.M.)	43
Roush (Ind.)	37
Moeller (Ohio)	37
Pike (N.Y.)	33

OPPOSITION

Senate

Southern Democrats		Republicans	
Yarborough (Texas)	74%	Case (N.J.)	79%
Bass (Tenn.)	69	Javits (N.Y.)	79
Monroney (Okla.)	67	Smith (Maine)	41
Harris (Okla.)	62	Kuchel (Calif.)	39
Long (La.)	57	Boggs (Del.)	26
Gore (Tenn.)	49	Fong (Hawaii)	26
Fulbright (Ark.)	44	Scott (Pa.)	26

Northern Democrats

Proxmire (Wis.)	95%
Douglas (Ill.)	92
Ribicoff (Conn.)	89
Mondale (Minn.)	89
Nelson (Wis.)	89
Inouye (Hawaii)	85
Tydings (Md.)	85
Pell (R.I.)	85

House

Southern Democrats		Republicans	
Gonzalez (Texas)	96%	Reid (N.Y.)	86%
Grider (Tenn.)	92	Halpern (N.Y.)	80
Perkins (Ky.)	88	Horton (N.Y.)	71
Albert (Okla.)	88	Dwyer (N.J.)	65
Pepper (Fla.)	86	Fulton (Pa.)	61
Fascell (Fla.)	84	Schweiker (Pa.)	61

Northern Democrats

Price (Ill.)	100%
Annunzio (Ill.)	100
Murphy (Ill.)	100
Karsten (Mo.)	100
Daniels (N.J.)	100
Minish (N.J.)	100
McGrath (N.J.)	100
Farbstein (N.Y.)	100
Gilbert (N.Y.)	100
Scheuer (N.Y.)	100

1965 COALITION VOTES

Following are the Senate and House votes for 1965 on which the "conservative coalition" appeared. Symbols:

JV -- Johnson victory. JD -- Johnson defeat.
Positions listed refer to conservative coalition.

SENATE VOTES (61)

Coalition Victories

Foreign Policy (7)

RC 28 -- HR 2998. Authorize appropriations of $40 million for fiscal years 1966-68 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Foreign Relations Committee amendment to reduce the authorization to $20 million for fiscal 1966-67. Accepted 50-38: R 24-6; D 26-32 (ND 12-27; SD 14-5), March 10, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

RC 95 -- S 1837. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment reducing from 20 to 15 percent the amount of development loan funds the President could use for loans and grants to the International Development Assn., the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corp. Accepted 42-39: R 20-6; D 22-33 (ND 9-29; SD 13-4), June 11, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 97 -- S 1837. Church (D Idaho) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 and 1967 authorizations for military aid by $115 million, to $1,055,000,000. Rejected 38-43: R 10-18; D 28-25 (ND 21-17; SD 7-8), June 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 99 -- S 1837. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit the total authorization under the Act for each of fiscal years 1966-67 to $3,243,000,000, a reduction of $185 million below the amount contained in the bill for fiscal 1966. Accepted 40-35: R 16-10; D 24-25 (ND 15-20; SD 9-5), June 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

RC 233 -- HR 10871. Fiscal 1966 foreign aid appropriations. Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to reduce funds for technical cooperation and development grants by $20 million, for supporting assistance by $20 million and for international organizations by $10 million. Accepted 45-35: R 24-2; D 21-33 (ND 10-27; SD 11-6), Sept. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

RC 242 -- HR 9042. Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Gore (D Tenn.) motion to postpone further consideration of the bill until Jan. 10, 1966. Rejected 32-43: R 2-19; D 30-24 (ND 24-10; SD 6-14), Sept. 30, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 243 -- HR 9042. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment to direct the Tariff Commission to study and report to Congress on the U.S.-Canadian automotive agreement by Jan. 15, 1966, and provide for the agreement to take effect 90 days later (unless Congress voted to reject it). Rejected 34-40: R 3-17; D 31-23 (ND 22-12; SD 9-11), Sept. 30, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

Domestic Policy (17)

RC 26 -- S Con Res 2. Establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to delete language which prohibited the Committee from making recommendations on the rules, parliamentary procedures, practices and/or precedents or the consideration of any matter on the floor of either chamber. Rejected 29-58: R 4-25; D 25-33 (ND 25-14; SD 0-19), March 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 34 -- HR 5721. Provide acreage-poundage marketing quotas on flue-cured tobacco beginning with the 1965 crop if ap-

proved by two-thirds of the growers in a referendum. Talmadge (D Ga.) amendment to preserve the rights of a group of Georgia and Florida growers to continue a legal suit to require the Secretary of Agriculture to consider type 14 of flue-cured tobacco as a separate classification of tobacco in determining adjustments in acreage allotments. Accepted 47-23: R 23-2; D 24-21 (ND 17-18; SD 7-3), April 5, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 52 -- S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Kennedy (Mass.) amendment to prohibit the collection of a poll tax as a condition for registration or voting in state or local elections and to authorize enforcement machinery; the amendment stipulated that if the Congressional ban on poll taxes were upset in court, no person could be denied the right to vote during the period of a year after the entry of a final judgment in such an action because of his failure to pay a poll tax or to make timely payment if he had paid the tax due for one year, within a period of 45 days prior to an election. (The amendment deleted Section 9 of the bill, which authorized the Attorney General to institute proceedings for relief against enforcement of state poll taxes as a condition for voting when such tax had the purpose or effect of denying a person the right to vote.) Rejected 45-49: R 6-25; D 39-24 (ND 34-9; SD 5-15), May 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 118 -- S 559. Federal Cigarette Labeling Act. Neuberger (D Ore.) amendment to provide a one-year (rather than a three-year) prohibition against the imposition of any requirement that cigarette advertising contain a health warning, and to make other changes in S 559 as reported. Rejected 29-49: R 2-23; D 27-26 (ND 24-12; SD 3-14), June 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 123 -- HR 6453. Appropriate $364,358,347 for the District of Columbia in fiscal 1966. Ribicoff (D Conn.) motion to table (kill) Byrd (D W.Va.) amendment offered as a substitute for a pending Ribicoff amendment to aid $341,753 to permit District of Columbia entry into the federal program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents. Motion rejected 40-47: R 5-20; D 35-27 (ND 31-11; SD 4-16), June 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

RC 131 -- S 596. Authorize a program of grants for planning and development of multi-purpose regional medical complexes to fight heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to table (kill) Long (D La.) amendment to limit the waiver of patent rights on inventions and processes developed through research financed by grants or contracts in connection with the bill. Tabling motion adopted 55-36: R 27-1; D 28-35 (ND 15-27; SD 13-8), June 28, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 135 -- HR 8147. Duty-Free Exemption for Returning Tourists. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment in the form of a substitute to extend for one year, to July 1, 1966, the existing law allowing $100 exemption at wholesale (rather than retail) prices and of one gallon (rather than one quart) of alcoholic beverages. Rejected 39-51: R 8-21; D 31-30 (ND 25-18; SD 6-12), June 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 138 -- HR 8147. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to establish special exemptions for purchases from American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Canada, Mexico, the Bahama Islands and Bermuda. Rejected 41-45: R 13-15; D 28-30 (ND 22-20; SD 6-10), June 29, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 176 -- S J Res 66. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to delete the wording of the baseball resolution and to substitute the language of S J Res 2, as modified, proposing a constitutional amendment to permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on the basis of geography, political subdivisions and population. Accepted 59-39: R 29-3; D 30-36 (ND 12-33; SD 18-3), Aug. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 180 -- HR 9075. Provide an average 10.4-percent pay increase for uniformed personnel of the armed services, Reserves, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey at an estimated annual cost of $1,048,029,000. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to increase pay raises for enlisted personnel with less than two years' service. Rejected 34-53: R 12-19; D 22-34 (ND 20-17; SD 2-17), Aug. 11, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 185 -- HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Long (D La.) motion to reconsider the vote by which the Fannin amendment was defeated. Rejected 44-45: R 2-29; D 42-16 (ND 35-5; SD 7-11), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 200 -- HR 9220. Appropriate $4,327,589,000 for public works projects and the Atomic Energy Commission in fiscal 1966. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to cut $10 million from Bureau of Reclamation construction funds for the Westlands Irrigation District in the Central Valley project in California. Rejected 24-50: R 0-23; D 24-27 (ND 21-13; SD 3-14), Aug. 23, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 202 -- HR 9221. Appropriate $46,877,063,000 for the Defense Department for fiscal 1966. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to restore $15.2 million for the Army's Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) and delete language prohibiting use of funds in the bill for STEP. Rejected 27-67: R 2-30; D 25-37 (ND 21-20; SD 4-17), Aug. 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

RC 208 -- HR 5688. District of Columbia Criminal Code Amendments. Tydings (D Md.) and Kennedy (D N.Y.) amendment to delete provision authorizing three-hour aggregate interrogation of criminal suspects by District police. Rejected 26-67: R 3-28; D 23-39 (ND 23-19; SD 0-20), Aug. 31, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 214 -- HR 9567. Higher Education Act of 1965. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment (as modified by Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.)) to stipulate that no provision of any law could be construed to authorize Government direction, supervision or control over the membership practices or internal operations of any fraternal organization, fraternity or sorority, private club or religious organization of any educational institution if the facilities of the organization were not owned by the institution of higher education and if the organization's activities were privately financed. (Ervin's modification added the ownership and financing stipulation.) Accepted 60-28: R 27-2; D 33-26 (ND 15-26; SD 18-0), Sept. 2, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 222 -- HR 9811. Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Brewster (D Md.) amendment putting a $25,000 annual ceiling on price support loans and payments any producer could receive under the bill. Rejected 33-56: R 11-18; D 22-38 (ND 20-18; SD 2-20), Sept. 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 248 -- HR 77. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion that the Senate invoke cloture on debate on Mansfield's Oct. 1 motion to make HR 77, for repeal of Section 14(b), the pending business of the Senate. Cloture motion rejected 45-47: R 5-26; D 40-21 (ND 36-5; SD 4-16), Oct. 11, 1965. With 92 Senators voting, 62 votes were needed for cloture. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

Coalition Defeats

Foreign Policy (3)

RC 19 -- HR 45. Amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act of 1959 to authorize a $750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment providing that during the period of the bill's authorization the Bank's board of governors may not float any new security issues in the United States. Rejected 35-46: R 17-8; D 18-38 (ND 8-29; SD 10-9), Feb. 24, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 92 -- S 1837. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to delete the provision urging that the United States and other free world nations place an increasing portion of their aid programs on a multilateral basis, and the provision broadening the existing authorization for the President to use up to 10 percent of development loan funds for loans to the International Development Assn. so as to permit the

use of up to 20 percent of such funds for loans and grants to the IDA, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. Rejected 40-46: R 16-11; D 24-35 (ND 10-28; SD 14-7), June 10, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 245 -- HR 10871. Fiscal 1966 foreign aid appropriations. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1103) appropriating $3,218,000,000 for foreign assistance and $714,188,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966. Adopted 40-23: R 8-10; D 32-13 (ND 25-2; SD 7-11), Oct. 5, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

Domestic Policy (34)

RC 38 -- HR 2362. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to provide that after allocation of set amounts of Title III funds to the U.S. possessions and states (as provided in the bill), the remaining funds would be allocated on the basis of the number of school-age children in, and the per capita income of, each state (rather than on the basis of number of school children and a state's population). Rejected 38-56: R 22-10; D 16-46 (ND 1-42; SD 15-4), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 40 -- HR 2362. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to delete the Title I allocation formula and provide that a state's assistance be determined by a $200 grant for each school-age child from a low-income family, or on relief, plus an additional amount based on the percentage of state funds spent for education. Rejected 38-53: R 22-10; D 16-43 (ND 3-38; SD 13-5), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 41 -- HR 2362. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to require the Commissioner of Education to give 30 day's notice in the Federal Register of any proposed disbursements under the Act; permit any taxpayer to bring suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia challenging the constitutionality of any disbursement; and direct the Commissioner to withhold disbursements so challenged pending final determination of the suit. Rejected 32-53: R 16-14; D 16-39 (ND 3-34; SD 13-5), April 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 56 -- S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to specify that Government court challenges of poll taxes, which the bill directed the Attorney General to undertake, be based on the use of the taxes to deny or abridge the right to vote because of race or color. (The amendment added the "race or color" stipulation.) Rejected 34-44: R 21-7; D 13-37 (ND 2-31; SD 11-6), May 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 64 -- S 1564. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to permit the federal district court for the District of Columbia to shift cases filed by state and local governments for relief from the federal examiners' machinery, from its jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of federal courts in the petitioners' own areas. Rejected 32-49: R 14-13; D 18-36 (ND 2-34; SD 16-2), May 24, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 65 -- S 1564. Tower (R Texas) amendment to authorize the Attorney General to initiate investigations of voting practices in counties or states whenever he received 25 or more written complaints from residents of such areas alleging that they had been denied the ballot and, if such an investigation revealed a pattern or practice of discrimination, authorize the appointment of federal voting examiners to order the registration of voters in the area; the amendment deleted the "automatic" triggering formulas in the bill. Rejected 29-49: R 14-12; D 15-37 (ND 1-33; SD 14-4), May 24, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 143 -- HR 6675. Social Security Amendments. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment to provide that a hospital patient under the basic health insurance plan pay a deduction of either $40 or the amount of his previous year's income tax liability, whichever was greater, and that a patient under the supplementary health care plan pay an annual deduction of $50 or the previous year's income tax liability, whichever was greater. (HR 6675 provided only the $40 and $50 deductions.) Rejected 41-51: R 25-4; D 16-47 (ND 3-40; SD 13-7), July 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV)

RC 146 -- HR 6675. Morton (R Ky.) amendment to delete language extending compulsory Social Security coverage to self-employed physicians and interns. Rejected 41-50: R 23-7; D 18-43 ND 4-39; SD 14-4), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 149 -- HR 6675. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment requiring deductions based on income tax liability during the first five years that the two health care plans were in effect. (The amendment was identical to a July 8 amendment by Curtis (RC 143) except that the previous amendment provided no time limit on the deductions.) Rejected 40-52: R 25-4; D 15-48 (ND 1-43; SD 14-5), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 158 -- S 2213. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Bennett (R Utah) amendment to modify Kuchel (R Calif.) amendment broadening the prevailing federal wage requirements on projects assisted by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to cover new programs authorized by S 2213. The modification confined the scope of the Kuchel amendment to residential dwellings for the use of 12 or more families. Rejected 35-51: R 19-10; D 16-41 (ND 1-37; SD 15-4), July 14, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 159 -- S 2213. Tower (R Texas) amendment to delete language in the bill providing a program of rent supplements to low-income families. Rejected 40-47: R 24-5; D 16-42 (ND 6-35; SD 10-7), July 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 160 -- S 2213. Tower (R Texas) amendment to reduce the appropriations authorization for rent supplements from $50 million in fiscal 1966, $100 million in fiscal 1967, $150 million in fiscal 1968 and $200 million in fiscal 1969 to $10 million in fiscal 1966, $20 million in fiscal 1967, $30 million in fiscal 1968 and $40 million in fiscal 1969. Rejected 38-49: R 24-4; D 14-45 (ND 3-37; SD 11-8), July 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 162 -- HR 7984. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Passage of the bill providing rent supplements to low-income families and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. Passed 54-30: R 7-19; D 47-11 (ND 38-1; SD 9-10), July 15, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 171 -- S 1118. District of Columbia Charter Act. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to make the federal payment to the District subject to annual appropriations by Congress. Rejected 38-48: R 27-2; D 11-46 (ND 2-41; SD 9-5), July 21, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 177 -- S J Res 66. Passage of the bill (as amended by substitution of modified language of S J Res 2) proposing a constitutional amendment to permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on the basis of geography, political subdivisions and population. Rejected 57-39: R 29-3; D 28-36 (ND 10-33; SD 18-3), Aug. 4, 1965. (Two-thirds of Senators voting -- 64 in the case of S J Res 66 -- are required for approval of a proposed constitutional amendment.) The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 179 -- HR 6927. Department of Housing and Urban Development Act. Passage of the bill establishing a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development to be headed by a Secretary appointed by the President with Senate confirmation; transferring to the Secretary all the functions, powers and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Assn., and specifying other functions, powers and duties of the Department. Passed 57-33: R 10-19; D 47-14 (ND 39-2; SD 8-12), Aug. 11, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 183 -- HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1,650,000,000 to $1,097,500,000. Rejected 40-51: R 27-4; D 13-47 (ND 1-39; SD 12-8), Aug. 17, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 184 -- HR 8283. Fannin (R Ariz.) amendment, proposed as a substitute for pending Javits amendment to delete from the bill the section which eliminated the Governor's veto power over certain federal anti-poverty programs. Rejected 45-45: R 29-2; D 16-43 (ND 5-35; SD 11-8), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 186 -- HR 8283. Long (D La.) motion to reconsider the vote by which the Fannin amendment was defeated. (On this roll call, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey cast a 46th "nay" vote, although his vote was not necessary to reject the motion.) Rejected 45-45: R 29-2; D 16-43 (ND 5-36; SD 11-7), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 187 -- HR 8283. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to substitute for pending Javits amendment new language to permit a state legislature to divest a Governor of his veto power over certain anti-poverty programs. Rejected 44-47: R 29-2; D 15-45 (ND 3-37; SD 12-8), Aug. 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 189 -- HR 8283. Allott (R Colo.) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1.65 billion to the fiscal 1965 level of $947.5 million, and to establish a joint Congressional committee to study the federal anti-poverty program. Rejected 39-48: R 25-3; D 14-45 (ND 1-38; SD 13-7), Aug. 18, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 191 -- HR 8283. Prouty amendment to allow a Governor 20 days in which to veto a proposed anti-poverty program (instead of the 30 days allowed under existing law). Rejected 43-44: R 27-2; D 16-42 (ND 3-35; SD 13-7), Aug. 18, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 192 -- HR 8283. Prouty amendment to retain a state Governor's veto power over certain programs until the end of fiscal 1966. Rejected 43-43: R 27-2; D 16-41 (ND 3-34; SD 13-7), Aug. 18, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 193 -- HR 8283. Dominick amendment to retain the Governor's veto power over community action programs. Rejected 42-43: R 27-1; D 15-42 (ND 4-35; SD 11-7), Aug. 18, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 194 -- HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to retain the Governor's veto power over certain proposed anti-poverty projects which permitted "excessive" salaries, permitted "political exploitation" of the poor, permitted employment in a community action agency of a person convicted of a crime; denied adequate representation of the poor in planning and running projects; or created "social unrest." Rejected 44-48: R 29-2; D 15-46 (ND 2-39; SD 13-7), Aug. 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 195 -- HR 8283. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to retain the Governor's veto power over proposed community action programs sponsored by private organizations. Rejected 42-49: R 27-4; D 15-45 (ND 2-38; SD 13-7), Aug. 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 198 -- HR 8283. Prouty amendment to reduce the authorization by $150 million and to delete a section authorizing programs employing chronically unemployed poor adults. Rejected 41-47: R 27-3; D 14-44 (ND 3-38; SD 11-6), Aug. 19, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 212 -- HR 3157. Railroad Retirement Act Amendments. Long (D La.) point of order challenging the constitutionality of a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee amendment attaching a tax provision to a nonrevenue bill. (The amendment increased the annual taxable compensation base for the railroad retirement system from $450 to $550 a month, generating additional revenue of $87 million a year.) Point of order rejected 41-44: R 20-8; D 21-36 (ND 6-33; SD 15-3), Sept. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the point of order.

RC 219 -- HR 9811. Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Bass (D Tenn.) amendment to delete from the bill a provision transferring authority over importation of foreign farm workers in the United States from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture. Accepted 46-45 (the 46th "yea" vote was cast by Vice President Humphrey to break a tie): R 2-28; D 43-17 (ND 36-6; SD 7-11), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 220 -- HR 9811. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to table (kill) a motion by Bass (D Tenn.) to reconsider the vote by which Bass amendment (above) was accepted. Adopted 45-44: R 2-28; D 43-16 (ND 36-5; SD 7-11), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 228 -- S 2084. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment permitting the Secretary of Commerce to override state determinations of roadside areas exempted from billboard control requirements on the Interstate System and new (but not existing) primary roads. Rejected 33-48: R 18-8; D 15-40 (ND 2-33; SD 13-7), Sept. 16, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 229 -- S 2084. Randolph (D W.Va.) amendment to permit outdoor advertising in which the size, lighting and spacing were determined by agreement between the states and the Secretary of Commerce in areas zoned industrial or commercial by state law or in unzoned areas determined through agreement between the states and the Secretary to be used for these purposes. (This replaced a provision which did not specifically require that the Secretary participate in these determinations.) Accepted 44-40: R 1-22; D 43-18 (ND 36-5; SD 7-13), Sept. 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 253 -- HR 11588. Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1966. Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to delete the $360,000 appropriation for rent supplement payments and the $12 million contract authority for new dwellings under the program in fiscal 1966; the amendment also provided a $400,000 increase (to $850,000) in funds for drafting the supplements plan. Rejected 37-45: R 22-5; D 15-40 (ND 3-34; SD 12-6), Oct. 20, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 254 -- HR 11588. Saltonstall amendment to delete half the appropriation for rent supplements and half of the contract authority for new dwellings; the amendment also provided a $400,000 increase in funds for planning. Rejected 37-41: R 22-3; D 15-38; (ND 4-33; SD 11-5), Oct. 20, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

HOUSE VOTES (51)

Coalition Victories

Domestic Policy (13)

RC 2 -- H Res 1. Authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to five Mississippi Congressmen-elect. Albert (D Okla.) motion to consider the previous question, cutting off debate and precluding amendments. Motion agreed to 276-149: R 115-24; D 161-125 (ND 66-123; SD 95-2), Jan. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the vote.

RC 20 -- HR 5374. Passage of the bill to provide a $3,000-a-year pay increase for the Chief Justice (to $43,000) and the eight Associate Justices (to $42,500) of the Supreme Court, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965. Rejected 178-202: R 23-104; D 155-98 (ND 134-30; SD 21-68), March 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 21 -- HR 5688. Amend the District of Columbia crime laws. Mathias (R Md.) motion to recommit the bill to the House District Committee with instructions to hold public hearings on "criminal legislation" for the District of Columbia. Rejected 166-216: R 20-98; D 146-118 (ND 142-33; SD 4-85), March 22, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 22 -- HR 5688. Passage of the bill amending the District of Columbia crime laws to nullify the Mallory and Durham rules of evidence, allow investigative arrests, establish robbery as a crime of violence, set mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes and provide new controls over obscene materials. Passed 251-131: R 106-11; D 145-120 (ND 59-117; SD 86-3), March 22, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 43 -- HR 7091. Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1965. Keogh (D N.Y.) motion that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate's addition of $942,000 for subsidies for helicopter services in New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago. Rejected 144-228: R 34-97; D 110-131 (ND 103-53; SD 7-78), April 29, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

RC 83 -- HR 6400. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Cramer (R Fla.) amendment to provide penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and/or up to five years imprisonment for falsifying voting registration information or buying votes (applicable only to federal elections.) Adopted 253-165: R 136-0; D 117-165 (ND 37-153; SD 80-12), July 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 85 -- HR 6400. Gilbert (D N.Y.) amendment to stipulate that a person could not be denied the right to vote because of inability to read or write English if he demonstrated that he had successfully completed the sixth grade (or any other grade equivalent to whatever level of education a state demands) in a school under the American flag that was conducted in a language other than English. Rejected 202-216: R 10-125; D 192-91 (ND 171-19; SD 21-72), July 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 153 -- HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Ayres (R Ohio) motion to recommit the conference repo.t on the bill to the conference committee, with instructions to insist on a House provision permitting a State Governor to veto certain anti-poverty programs, but authorizing federal officials to override a veto. Adopted 209-180: R 127-0; D 82-180 (ND 17-160; SD 65-20), Sept. 15, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 165 -- HR 7371. Amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 by repealing exemptions for nonprofit religious, charitable or educational organizations and for all partnerships and trusts, except "family-type" trusts terminating within 25 years or not later than the death of the beneficiary. Bennett (D Fla.) amendment to repeal all other major exemptions from the Act. Accepted 199-178: R 116-3; D 83-175 (ND 30-142; SD 53-33), Sept. 23, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 174 -- HR 4644. District of Columbia Charter Act. Multer (D N.Y.) amendment, as amended by Sisk (D Calif.) substitute, providing for election of a District of Columbia Charter Board, if D.C. voters favored home rule in a referendum, to draw up a charter which would be submitted to D.C. voters in another referendum and, if approved, would take effect in 90 days if not disapproved by either chamber of Congress. (The original Multer amendment would have substituted for HR 4644 the provisions of a Senate bill (S 1118) modified to provide for annual Congressional appropriation of the federal payment, election of the Mayor and Council for four-year terms in non-Presidential election years, changes in D.C. voter requirements and authority for the President to use federal troops or take over local police.) Accepted 227-174: R 105-23; D 122-151 (ND 50-134; SD 72-17), Sept. 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

RC 178 -- HR 10281. Government Employees Salary Comparability Act of 1965. Broyhill (R N.C.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee with instructions to delete a provision authorizing an automatic pay increase for Members of Congress and federal executives and judges effective January 1967. Adopted 238-140: R 115-7; D 123-133 (ND 55-118; SD 68-15), Sept. 30, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 187 -- HR 2020. Southern Nevada Water Project. Passage of the bill authorizing $81,003,000 for construction by the Interior Department of a municipal and industrial water supply system in Southern Nevada. Passed 240-134; R 108-12; D 132-122 (ND 53-115; SD 79-7), Oct. 7, 1965. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 194 -- HR 11588. Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1966. Harvey (R Mich.) amendment to delete the $180,000 appropriation for rent supplement payments and the $6 million contract authority for new dwellings under the program in fiscal 1966. Accepted 185-162: R 99-2; D 86-160 (ND 24-141; SD 62-19), Oct. 14, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JD).

Coalition Defeats

Foreign Policy (7)

RC 55 -- HR 7750. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Adair (R Ind.) motion to recommit the bill to the Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to reduce funds for development loans by $130,958,000, and to stipulate that labor unions participating in Latin American housing projects be "non-Communist dominated" as well as "free." Rejected 178-219: R 116-14; D 62-205 (ND 13-116; SD 49-39), May 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 56 -- HR 7750. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations of $3,367,670,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. Passed 249-148: R 44-86; D 205-62 (ND 167-12; SD 38-50), May 25, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 120 -- HR 7750. Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 811) on the bill authorizing appropriations of $3.36 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1966. Adopted 244-150: R 39-86; D 205-64 (ND 166-14; SD 39-50), Aug. 19, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 124 -- HR 2580. Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments. MacGregor (R Minn.) amendment to limit immigration from Western Hemisphere countries into the United States to 115,000 persons annually. Rejected: 189-218: R 121-13; D 68-205 (ND 13-170; SD 55-35), Aug. 25, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 136 -- HR 10871. Fiscal 1966 foreign aid appropriations. passage of the bill appropriating $3,285,000,000 for foreign assistance and $716,453,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966. Passed 239-143: R 40-81; D 199-62 (ND 163-10; SD 36-52), Sept. 8, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 182 -- HR 10871. Shriver (R Kan.) motion to recommit the conference report (H Rept 1103) with instructions that House conferees insist upon retention of a House provision prohibiting aid to nations that sold, furnished or shipped strategic goods to North Viet Nam. Rejected 164-174: R 105-2; D 59-172 (ND 17-136; SD 42-36), Oct. 1, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 183 -- HR 10871. Adoption of the conference report appropriating $3,218,000,000 for foreign assistance and $714,188,000 for related programs in fiscal 1966. Adopted 204-127: R 33-70; D 171-57 (ND 141-10; SD 30-47), Oct. 1, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

Domestic Policy (31)

RC 3 -- H Res 8. Adopt the rules of the 88th Congress with an amendment making these changes in the rules: allow the Speaker to recognize a Member to call up for floor action a bill that had been before the Rules Committee for 21 days without being granted a rule; allow the Speaker to recognize a Member to make a privileged motion to send a bill to conference by majority vote; and eliminate the existing rule that allowed a Member to demand an engrossed copy of a bill prior to final action on the bill. Albert (D Okla.) motion to consider the previous question, cutting off debate and precluding amendments. Motions agreed to 224-202: R 16-123; D 208-79 (ND 185-4; SD 23-75), Jan. 4, 1965. The President did not take a position on the vote.

RC 19 -- H Res 276. Open rule (permitting amendments and one hour of general debate) for floor consideration of HR 5374 increasing the pay of Supreme Court Justices by $3,000. Adopted 202-183: R 33-93; D 169-90 (ND 141-27; SD 28-63), March 17, 1965. The President did not take a position on the rule.

RC 25 -- HR 2362. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Goodell (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to substitute for the Title I allocation formula a straight $200 grant for each child from a low-income family. Rejected 149-267: R 89-42; D 60-225 (ND 3-187; SD 57-38), March 26, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 26 -- HR 2362. Passage of the bill, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, providing: a three-year program of grants to states for allocation to school districts with large numbers of children from low-income families; grants for purchase of books and library materials; funds to improve educational research; and grants to strengthen state departments of education. Passed 263-153: R 35-96; D 228-57 (ND 187-3; SD 41-54), March 26, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 34 -- HR 6675. Provide a basic compulsory health insurance program for the aged financed mainly by a payroll tax, a supplementary voluntary health insurance program financed by general revenue and contributions from participants, increases in Social Security cash benefits and expansion of the Kerr-Mills program, child health-care program and other federal-state public assistance programs. Byrnes (R Wis.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back with the provisions of a substitute bill, HR 7057, which would provide a voluntary, comprehensive health insurance program for the aged financed by general revenue and contributions from participants. Rejected 191-236: R 128-10; D 63-226 (ND 3-188; SD 60-38), April 8, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 71 -- HR 6927. Passage of the bill establishing a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development to be headed by a Secretary appointed by the President with Senate confirmation; transferring to the Secretary all the functions, powers and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association; and specifying other functions, powers and duties of the Department. Passed 217-184: R 9-118; D 208-66 (ND 170-10; SD 38-56), June 16, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 72 -- H Res 416. Provide funds for each Representative to hire a college student for summer work as a "student Congressional intern" to be paid $300 per month. Adopted 229-153: R 41-81; D 188-72 (ND 148-22; SD 40-50), June 16, 1965. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

RC 80 -- HR 7984. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Harvey (R Mich.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to delete the rent supplements provision and language authorizing home improvement grants to homeowners in urban renewal areas. Rejected 202-208: R 130-4; D 72-204 (ND 21-163; SD 51-41), June 30, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 81 -- HR 7984. Passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, providing rent supplements to low-income families and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. Passed 245-169: R 26-109; D 219-60 (ND 176-8; SD 43-52), June 30, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 86 -- HR 6400. Voting Rights Act of 1965. Collier (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back a Republican substitute (HR 7896) which provided remedies to voter discrimination on a county-by-county basis rather than statewide for "massive discrimination" areas as provided in HR 6400. Rejected 171-248: R 115-21; D 56-227 (ND 2-188; SD 54-39), July 9, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 91 -- HR 8926. Coinage Act of 1965. Battin (R Mont.) amendment to retain 40 percent silver in dimes and quarters. Rejected 187-218: R 96-37; D 91-181 (ND 44-139; SD 47-42), July 14, 1965. A "nay" vote was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 94 -- HR 8283. Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. Quie (R Minn.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to: (1) delete a section which allowed federal officials to override a state Governor's veto of certain federal anti-poverty activities and (2) reduce the fiscal 1966 appropriations authorization of $1.9 billion to the fiscal 1965 level of $947.5 million. Rejected 178-227: R 121-13; D 57-214 (ND 6-174; SD 51-40), July 22, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 95 -- HR 8283. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations of $1.9 billion for the Government's anti-poverty program in fiscal 1966 and making other changes in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Passed 245-158: R 24-110; D 221-48 (ND 176-2; SD 45-46), July 22, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 98 -- HR 7984. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 679) on the bill, providing a program of rent supplements to low-income families, and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. Adopted 251-168: R 26-110; D 225-58 (ND 179-7; SD 46-51), July 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 100 -- HR 77. The repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Griffin (R Mich.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 200-223: R 120-19; D 80-204 (ND 7-181; SD 73-23), July 28, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 101 -- HR 77. Passage of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting state right-to-work laws under which the union shop is prohibited. Passed 221-203: R 21-117; D 200-86 (ND 182-8; SD 18-78), July 28, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 113 -- HR 9918. D.C. Motor Vehicle Insurance Protection from Uninsured Drivers. Sickles (D Md.) amendment to provide new text for HR 9918. Sickles amendment created an unsatisfied judgment claims fund into which all uninsured District of Columbia resident motorists must pay $40. It also required all insured drivers to include in their policies protection against injuries and property damage caused by uninsured drivers. HR 9918 required motorists who were involved in serious accidents or traffic violations to post a $500 deposit and did not require insured motorists to carry protection against uninsured motorists. Sickles substitute text accepted 173-156: R 39-66; D 134-90 (ND 119-22; SD 15-68), Aug. 9, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 115 -- S 1648. Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Sisk (D Calif.) amendment to increase the annual authorization for public works and development facilities to $500 million from $400 million, limit the program to four rather than five years and increase the number of areas eligible for such grants. Accepted 196-194: R 9-119; D 187-75 (ND 143-28; SD 44-47), Aug. 12, 1965. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

Procedural roll calls prior to action on 21-day resolutions

RC 140 -- Albert (D Okla.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under the sixth quorum call of the day. Agreed to 225-121: R 49-76; D 206-45 (ND 168-2; SD 38-43), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 141 -- Hall (R Mo.) motion to table (kill) Albert (D Okla.) motion to order the previous question (end debate) on his (Albert's) pending motion that the Journal of the previous day's proceedings be approved as read. Hall's motion rejected 138-244: R 95-33; D 43-211 (ND 2-171; SD 41-40), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

(Continued on p. 1110)

Conservative Support - Opposition Scores

House Conservative Coalition -- 1965 & 88th Congress

The chart below shows how often individual Representatives voted "with" and "against" the conservative coalition. The figures are based on House roll calls on which the majority of voting Republicans and the majority of voting Southern Democrats, forming a "conservative coalition," opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

1. CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT, 1965. Percentage of 51 conservative coalition roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION, 1965. Percentage of 51 conservative coalition roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT, 88th Congress. Percentage of 27 conservative coalition roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION, 88th Congress. Percentage of 27 conservative coalition roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965
** Not eligible for all roll calls in the 88th Congress*

CONSERVATIVE COALITION
1965 and 88th Congress

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	49	0	93	0
8 Jones	35	47	30	37
5 Selden	90	10	74	19
4 Andrews	84	4	--	--
6 Buchanan	96	0	--	--
2 Dickinson	80	2	--	--
1 Edwards	96	0	--	--
7 Martin	65	0	--	--
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	4	80	15	85
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	8	80	30	52
2 Udall	10	86	11	89
1 Rhodes	86	2	85	4
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	96	2	96	4
4 Harris	51	45	63	15
2 Mills	49	29	59	26
3 Trimble	18	82	30	48
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	0	92		0*100*
7 Cohelan	2	96	0	89
33 Dyal	4	92	--	--
9 Edwards	0	94	0	85
18 Hagen	22	75	30	63
34 Hanna	6	82	7	63
2 Johnson	10	90	30	67
4 Leggett	2	86	7	85
15 McFall	8	92	11	85
8 Miller	2	80	4	78
3 Moss	4	76	15	74
16 Sisk	16	67	22	67
38 Tunney	14	78	--	--
37 Van Deerlin	8	86	7	85
14 Baldwin	51	47	63	67
1 Clausen	82	8	81	4
10 Gubser	94	6	74	26
6 Mailliard	47	39	30	56
12 Talcott	94	0	81	11
13 Teague	82	16	81	19
35 Utt	82	4	74	7
36 Wilson	84	0	67	4
11 Younger	96	0	63	15

	1	2	3	4
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	2	86	0	63
25 Cameron	4	69	4	78
22 Corman	0	90	4	93
21 Hawkins	2	86	0	93
19 Holifield	2	76	7	85
17 King	6	94	4	89
26 Vacancy				
30 Roybal	2	84	0	78
31 Wilson	8	59	4	59
28 Bell	51	49	63	33
23 Clawson	82	2	82*	5*
32 Hosmer	51	20	63	30
24 Lipscomb	98	2	100	0
27 Reinecke	88	4	--	--
20 Smith	94	2	74	7
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	22	51	33	63
3 Evans	10	84	--	--
2 McVicker	16	67	--	--
1 Rogers	16	84	19	81
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	2	69	4	67
3 Giaimo	8	90	0	93
6 Grabowski	0	94	0	78
4 Irwin	4	90	--	--
5 Monagan	16	82	7	81
2 St. Onge	0	84	0	81
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	6	92	4	67
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	90	10	81	19
4 Fascell	16	84	22	67
9 Fuqua	84	4	78	7
10 Gibbons	22	73	30	59
7 Haley	100	0	100	0
5 Herlong	88	6	81	4
8 Matthews	90	6	67	19
3 Pepper	8	86	15	70
6 Rogers	78	22	81	19
1 Sikes	82	8	85	4
12 Cramer	96	0	74	19
11 Gurney	98	0	74	4

	1	2	3	4
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	80	18	63	26
6 Flynt	82	4	56	26
1 Hagan	82	10	78	11
9 Landrum	43	41	59	15
4 Mackay	24	67	--	--
2 O'Neal	88	4	--	--
10 Stephens	59	27	63	26
8 Tuten	88	12	63	26
5 Weltner	24	53	30	67
3 Callaway	90	0	--	--
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	2	96	4	89
AL Mink	6	92	--	--
IDAHO				
1 White	24	61	26	56
2 Hansen	98	2	--	--
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	14	84	22	70
24 Price	0	100	7	93
19 Schisler	12	86	--	--
23 Shipley	18	63	26	33
16 Anderson	76	4	85	11
17 Arends	80	8	78	22
14 Erlenborn	88	10	--	--
20 Findley	78	8	78	19
12 McClory	53	24	63	11
18 Michel	76	12	67	22
15 Reid	98	2	85	7
22 Springer	73	12	70	19
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	0	100	--	--
1 Dawson	0	88	7	74
5 Kluczynski	2	82	4	70
3 Murphy	0	100	11	89
2 O'Hara	0	86	0	100
11 Pucinski	10	86	4	85
6 Ronan	0	96	--	--
8 Rostenkowski	4	90	4	89
9 Yates	6	90	--	--
10 Collier	92	8	70	19
4 Derwinski	71	6	70	19
13 Rumsfeld	71	22	81	19

	1	2	3	4
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	2	94	7	89
8 Denton	6	94	15	78
9 Hamilton	24	75	--	--
11 Jacobs	4	94	--	--
1 Madden	6	92	7	74
5 Roush	37	63	48	41
4 Adair	75	2	74	0
7 Bray	75	0	78	15
2 Halleck	71	8	70	26
10 Harvey	53	2	78	7
6 Roudebush	90	0	85	11
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	18	76	--	--
2 Culver	8	73	--	--
6 Greigg	12	88	--	--
7 Hansen	14	80	--	--
1 Schmidhauser	8	86	--	--
5 Smith	14	78	11	81
3 Gross	98	2	93	7
KANSAS				
1 Dole	98	2	96	4
3 Ellsworth	57	35	59	11
4 Shriver	86	12	85	4
2 Mize	78	6	--	--
5 Skubitz	82	4	78	11
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	69	27	67	22
3 Farnsley	10	65	--	--
2 Natcher	61	39	56	44

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	12	88	30	70
1 Stubblefield	65	29	59	33
6 Watts	65	31	52	37
5 Carter	69	12	--	--
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	10	82	26	70
1 Hebert	43	4	52	26
8 Long	80	6	--	--
6 Morrison	18	71	22	48
5 Passman	86	8	78	11
7 Edwards	67†	0†	--	--
4 Waggonner	86	4	89	0
3 Willis	35	31	56	15
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	10	88	--	--
1 Tupper	20	57	37	48
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	8	78	26	67
7 Friedel	6	84	11	81
3 Garmatz	6	84	15	74
2 Long	4	88	19	79
5 Machen	14	86	--	--
AL Sickles	2	98	7	89
6 Mathias	27	55	26	70
1 Morton	51	25	56	30
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	10	86	7	89
11 Burke	4	96	4	85
4 Donohue	2	92	7	81
7 Macdonald	10	67	4	81
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	4	86	7	74
3 Philbin	0	94	7	81
6 Bates	71	29	56	37
1 Conte	37	59	19	78
12 Keith	71	24	59	33
10 Martin	47	16	22	41
5 Morse	35	53	26	63
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	2	98	--	--
19 Farnum	4	76	--	--
7 Mackie	10	90	--	--
12 O'Hara	6	92	4	81
3 Todd	8	86	--	--
2 Vivian	4	92	--	--
18 Broomfield	61	35	44	52
10 Cederberg	88	2	81	7
6 Chamberlain	96	0	89	4
5 Ford	73	18	67	26
9 Griffin	57	22	59	26
8 Harvey	63	20	52	11
4 Hutchinson	100	0	85	7
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	0	76	--	--
13 Diggs	2	86	0	81
16 Dingell	6	90	0	74
15 Ford	2	98	--	--
17 Griffiths	4	76	15	59
14 Nedzi	0	98	0	78
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	2	86	4	78
5 Fraser	0	98	0	93
4 Karth	12	88	7	89
6 Olson	12	86	19	81
7 Langen	98	2	96	4
3 MacGregor	71	14	44	41
2 Nelsen	94	6	74	15
1 Quie	73	25	63	30
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	92	2	89	0
5 Colmer	64	2	85	4
2 Whitten	86	6	85	4
3 Williams	96	2	93	0
4 Walker	96	0	--	--
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	2	94	4	74
6 Hull	82	8	85	11
9 Hungate	24	71	--	--
8 Ichord	65	27	63	22
10 Jones	61	10	67	11
1 Karsten	0	100	7	93
4 Randall	45	51	33	48
3 Sullivan	8	90	7	81
2 Curtis	75	14	67	19
7 Hall	94	2	93	0
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	6	92	4	89
2 Battin	96	2	81	4
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	29	71	--	--
2 Cunningham	82	12	78	2
3 Martin	94	2	89	0
NEVADA				
AL Baring	78	0	48	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	2	96	--	--
2 Cleveland	61	39	59	41
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	0	100	7	85
13 Gallagher	0	78	4	89
9 Helstoski	0	84	--	--
3 Howard	0	96	--	--
8 Joelson	6	94	7	93
12 Krebs	0	98	--	--
11 Minish	0	100	4	89
2 McGrath	0	100	--	--
15 Patten	2	98	0	89
10 Rodino	0	98	4	89
4 Thompson	0	86	4	85
1 Cahill	27	53	22	63
6 Dwyer	31	65	33	48
5 Frelinghuysen	43	24	33	63
7 Widnall	51	31	48	37
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	51	41	70	26
AL Walker	43	57	--	--
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	2	88	--	--
41 Dulski	16	75	7	67
34 Hanley	2	86	--	--
39 McCarthy	12	84	--	--
29 O'Brien	6	84	15	67
25 Ottinger	2	98	--	--
1 Pike	33	59	22	78
28 Resnick	0	84	--	--
35 Stratton	4	86	7	63
5 Tenzer	4	90	--	--
3 Wolff	14	84	--	--
37 Conable	63	33	--	--
38 Goodell	71	8	63	22
2 Grover	86	14	52	48
36 Horton	24	71	48	44
30 King	84	8	78	11
31 McEwen	76	4	--	--
32 Pirnie	47	27	52	30
26 Reid	10	86	30	63
33 Robison	65	31	63	33
40 Smith	65	33	--	--
4 Wydler	59	39	41	52
New York City				
7 Addabbo	8	82	7	85
23 Bingham	2	96	--	--
15 Carey	10	75	11	78
10 Celler	4	63	7	78
9 Delaney	8	90	11	78
19 Farbstein	0	100	0	74
22 Gilbert	0	100	0	96
12 Kelly	14	61	4	74
11 Keogh	2	41	0	63
13 Multer	2	86	4	85
16 Murphy	8	88	4	70
18 Powell	0	76	4	52
14 Rooney	4	96	0	96
8 Rosenthal	0	98	4	85
20 Ryan	2	73	0	96
21 Scheuer	0†	100†	--	--
24 Fino	37	49	26	59
6 Halpern	14	80	11	85
17 Lindsay	4	49	15	78
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	24	0	67	22
4 Cooley	75	22	52	33
2 Fountain	98	2	96	0
3 Henderson	90	6	81	4
6 Kornegay	78	8	85	4
7 Lennon	90	2	93	0
5 Scott	65	8	59	0
11 Taylor	90	10	81	4
10 Whitener	100	0	100	0
9 Broyhill	92	8	96	4
8 Jonas	96	2	96	4
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	14	75	--	--
1 Andrews	84	12	82*	6*
OHIO				
9 Ashley	2	78	7	81
20 Feighan	16	84	15	78
1 Gilligan	2	86	--	--
18 Hays	27	65	7	85
19 Kirwan	18	61	7	85
3 Love	6	92	--	--
10 Moeller	37	57	--	--
15 Secrest	47	53	67	26
AL Sweeney	4	86	--	--
21 Vanik	4	96	7	93
17 Ashbrook	75	0	78	4
14 Ayres	57	31	48	33
8 Betts	100	0	96	0
22 Bolton	51	6	56	22
16 Bow	73	2	78	11
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	94	2	81	15
12 Devine	96	2	89	4
6 Harsha	80	12	85	15
5 Latta	94	2	93	4
4 McCulloch	90	4	78	15
23 Minshall	92	4	59	26
13 Mosher	47	49	44	44
11 Stanton	94	4	--	--
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	12	88	37	59
2 Edmondson	16	82	30	52
5 Jarman	67	25	78	11
6 Johnson	14	49	--	--
4 Steed	39	35	48	44
1 Belcher	96	4	81	7
OREGON				
4 Duncan	22	65	11	86
3 Green	12	73	0	81
2 Ullman	12	82	7	81
1 Wyatt	71	20	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	18	78	19	67
19 Craley	16	76	--	--
21 Dent	8	86	11	81
11 Flood	8	88	11	85
20 Holland	0	63	0	96
14 Moorhead	6	86	4	93
26 Morgan	4	96	11	85
6 Rhodes	6	94	7	89
15 Rooney	2	92	10*	76*
24 Vigorito	16	84	--	--
18 Corbett	41	57	48	48
8 Curtin	86	12	59	37
9 Dague	90	4	81	19
27 Fulton	33	61	33	63
23 Johnson	86	10	88*	6*
16 Kunkel	59	39	56	44
10 McDade	37	53	37	48
22 Saylor	67	25	70	22
17 Schneebeli	86	14	74	22
13 Schweiker	39	61	52	48
7 Watkins	88	12	--	--
12 Whalley	78	22	41	33
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	2	92	7	81
3 Byrne	2	98	4	96
5 Green	2	98	0*	100*
2 Nix	0	88	0	81
4 Toll	0	0	4	70
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	8	80	4	74
1 St. Germain	2	90	4	74
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	96	2	85	0
3 Dorn	88	2	85	0
5 Gettys	94	6	--	--
6 McMillan	96	0	93	4
1 Rivers	73	2	67	15
2 Watson[a]	90†	3†	93	0
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	90	4	93	7
1 Reifel	88	8	78	11
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	10	82	--	--
8 Everett	65	27	52	44
4 Evins	33	37	37	30
5 Fulton	14	80	22	59
9 Grider	8	92	--	--
7 Murray	80	18	74	15
3 Brock	86	6	78	15
2 Duncan	100	0	--	--
1 Quillen	92	6	89	7
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	49	51	37	63
2 Brooks	25	75	11	74
17 Burleson	88	12	85	11
5 Cabell	63	29	--	--
22 Casey	76	8	67	19
15 De la Garza	59	39	--	--
7 Dowdy	98	0	78	0
21 Fisher	92	4	89	0
20 Gonzalez	4	96	11	81
19 Mahon	57	43	63	37
1 Patman	24	65	30	67
10 Pickle	41	53	83*	17*
11 Poage	61	24	78	11
AL Pool	75	12	89	4
13 Purcell	45	39	48	44
4 Roberts	73	25	63	22
18 Rogers	82	12	81	4
6 Teague	73	16	78	15
8 Thomas	8	16	22	63
9 Thompson	12	41	41	44
16 White	71	27	--	--
12 Wright	22	45	37	37
14 Young	29	55	22	78
UTAH				
2 King	18	82	--	--
1 Burton	76	10	67	11
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	45	55	56	37
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	98	0	96	0
1 Downing	86	10	74	19
2 Hardy	53	14	59	41
9 Jennings	57	37	59	30
7 Marsh	100	0	96	4
3 Satterfield	100	0	--	--
8 Smith	100	0	89	7
5 Tuck	98	0	96	0
10 Broyhill	94	4	93	7
6 Poff	100	0	100	0
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	12	86	--	--
5 Foley	22	76	--	--
3 Hansen	12	76	11	81
6 Hicks	24	73	--	--
2 Meeds	12	86	--	--
4 May	49	8	67	15
1 Pelly	63	29	70	19
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	12	88	19	81
5 Kee	8	75	--	--
3 Slack	25	73	30	70
2 Staggers	14	76	19	70
1 Moore	78	12	85	11
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	2	98	7	93
6 Race	14	82	--	--
5 Reuss	2	94	0	03
1 Stalbaum	12	86	--	--
4 Zablocki	8	86	19	81
8 Byrnes	90	10	67	19
7 Laird	84	4	81	7
10 O'Konski	57	41	52	30
3 Thomson	96	2	93	4
9 Davis	98	2	--	--
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	8	55	--	--

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(a) Albert W. Watson became a Republican January 12, 1965. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Conservative Support - Opposition Scores

Senate Conservative Coalition -- 1965 & 88th Congress

The chart below shows how often individual Senators voted "with" and "against" the conservative coalition. The figures are based on Senate roll calls on which the majority of voting Republicans and the majority of voting Southern Democrats, forming a "conservative coalition," opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

1. CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT, 1965. Percentage of 61 conservative coalition roll calls in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION, 1965. Percentage of 61 conservative coalition roll calls in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT, 88th Congress. Percentage of 94 conservative coalition roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION, 88th Congress. Percentage of 94 conservative coalition roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965
 # Score as a Representative in the 88th Congress

	CONSERVATIVE COALITION 1965 and 88th Congress			
	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	87	11	65	22
Sparkman	54	11	57	28
ALASKA				
Bartlett	18	79	17	81
Gruening	15	69	22	61
ARIZONA				
Hayden	26	48	35	40
Fannin	95	5	--	--
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	31	44	39	44
McClellan	75	3	88	5
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	59	39	39	56
Murphy	66	10	--	--
COLORADO				
Allott	85	11	78	11
Dominick	92	2	79	0
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	8	52	15	77
Ribicoff	5	89	12	85
DELAWARE				
Boggs	59	26	66	31
Williams	90	7	87	10
FLORIDA				
Holland	87	10	80	10
Smathers	34	30	40	30
GEORGIA				
Russell	62	5	82	9
Talmadge	85	5	86	9
HAWAII				
Inouye	15	85	12	87
Fong	64	26	43	56
IDAHO				
Church	11	46	20	71
Jordan	92	2	91	3
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	5	92	11	84
Dirksen	77	8	59	17
INDIANA				
Bayh	10	74	11	61
Hartke	13	70	13	72
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	84	7	74	12
Miller	70	7	72	13
KANSAS				
Carlson	79	8	71	11
Pearson	62	3	78	2
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	62	25	57	31
Morton	85	11	66	13
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	77	13	81	9
Long	25	57	60	19
MAINE				
Muskie	15	72	9	83
Smith	59	41	38	62
MARYLAND				
Brewster	8	72	18	72
Tydings	3	85	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	11	80	3	62
Saltonstall	64	21	51	26
MICHIGAN				
Hart	5	84	4	85
McNamara	8	82	3	90
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	7	38	7	84
Mondale	7	89	--	--
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	93	3	82	1
Stennis	92	5	82	3
MISSOURI				
Long	20	61	18	55
Symington	31	49	28	59
MONTANA				
Mansfield	26	62	18	60
Metcalf	18	74	11	82
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	62	3	82	0
Hruska	84	3	83	1
NEVADA				
Bible	52	44	47	48
Cannon	41	44	34	47
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	20	74	19	76
Cotton	80	10	88	3
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	8	80	7	85
Case	15	79	24	69
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	21	52	20	50
Montoya	10	79	37#	52#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	10	79	--	--
Javits	11	79	11	83
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	93	5	91	5
Jordan	85	10	88	6
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	11	75	16	76
Young	82	3	73	9
OHIO				
Lausche	62	20	72	19
Young	18	66	21	63
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	33	62	--	--
Monroney	23	67	28	69
OREGON				
Morse	18	75	29	60
Neuberger	8	70	3	79
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	8	66	3	81
Scott	48	26	26	52
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	10	82	9	78
Pell	8	85	7	84
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	87†	0†	--	--
Thurmond[a]	93	2	90	5
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	5	82	5	89
Mundt	85	7	88	4
TENNESSEE				
Bass	25	69	19#	44#
Gore	21	49	33	52
TEXAS				
Yarborough	21	74	33	37
Tower	87	7	78	0
UTAH				
Moss	11	80	14	69
Bennett	75	5	83	2
VERMONT				
Aiken	69	28	49	42
Prouty	61	21	57	31
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	52	2	76	7
Robertson	77	8	77	6
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	21	79	22	66
Magnuson	11	70	15	61
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	57	33	48	45
Randolph	25	57	19	72
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	5	89	4	95
Proxmire	5	95	23	77
WYOMING				
McGee	10	41	14	72
Simpson	90	2	86	0

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(a) Strom Thurmond (S.C.), elected a Democrat in 1960, became a Republican Sept. 16, 1964. Score for 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

CQ Fact Sheet **On North-South Split**

DEMOCRATS' REGIONAL DIVISIONS REMAIN GREAT IN 1965

Despite the personal leadership of President Johnson, himself a Southerner and a Democrat, the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party continued in 1965 to split over a wide range of issues. Of a total of 459 roll-call votes in both houses of the Congress, a split between Northern and Southern Democrats appeared on 160. (These 160 roll calls refer to votes on which a majority of voting Southern Democrats took one position, opposed to that of a majority of voting Northern Democrats. In this study, the South includes the 11 states of the Old Confederacy plus Oklahoma and Kentucky; the North includes the other 37 states. See p. 1083)

Issues That Divide

Many of the North-South split votes occurred on legislation which had provided Democratic intraparty splits in previous years, notably civil rights, foreign aid and welfare measures. Splits came on a number of measures given high priority by the Johnson Administration, including medicare, the Elementary-Secondary Education Act, the immigration bill, home rule for the District of Columbia and establishment of a Department of Housing and Urban Development. North-South disagreements also accompanied Presidential defeats on issues such as repeal of section 14(b) ("right to work") of the Taft-Hartley Act, home rule, rent supplements and duty-free goods.

Civil Rights led the divisions, producing 10 splits in the House and 26 in the Senate. Various civil rights questions have resulted in splits in every Congress since 1957, when Congressional Quarterly began the study of the North-South split. 1965 divisions occurred in both chambers on the Voting Rights Act and in the House on the seating of the Mississippi Congressional delegation and proposed amendments to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. (Senate Roll Calls (RCs) 32, 51-54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64-78, 178. House RCs 2, 82-87, 107, 145, 146)

Foreign Policy produced 26 splits during the first session of the 89th Congress. Four of these votes were on immigration policy, which also split the two factions of the party in 1957. The majority of the other foreign policy disagreements came on foreign aid votes, which have consistently provided North-South divisions. (Senate RCs 19, 28, 90-92, 95, 97, 99, 201, 232, 233, 237, 238, 240, 242, 243, 245. House RCs 55, 56, 120, 124, 125, 136, 177, 182, 183)

Economic Opportunity Act amendments resulted in 15 splits, with Southern Democrats frequently opposing attempts to limit a state Governor's power over poverty projects. (Senate RCs 183-187, 189, 191-195, 198. House RCs 94, 95, 153)

Education provided six disagreements. Five of these votes occurred over the Elementary-Secondary Education Act -- two in the House and three in the Senate. Higher Education also caused a break in Democratic party unity in the Senate. (Senate RCs 38, 40, 41, 214. House RCs 25, 26)

Rent Supplements, one of Mr. Johnson's major defeats, brought a division, with Southern Democrats opposing the proposal. (Senate RCs 159, 160, 162, 253, 254. House RCs 80, 81, 98, 194)

Home Rule for the District of Columbia produced seven splits in the House and one in the Senate, as Southerners continued their firm opposition. (House RCs 170-176. Senate RC 172)

Medicare divided Democrats three times in the Senate (RCs 140, 143, 149) and once in the House (RC 34).

Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act caused three Democratic divisions, with Southerners opposing repeal. Democrats split once in the Senate (RC 248) and twice in the House (RCs 100, 101) on repeal, which was supported by the President.

The D.C. Crime bill, opposed by many Northerners, brought three divisions, two in the House (RC 21, 22) and one in the Senate (RC 208).

Establishment of a Department of Housing and Urban Development, opposed by Southerners, provided a split in each house (Senate RC 179, House RC 71).

Reapportionment of state legislatures, with Northerners opposing moves to dilute the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" mandate, split Senate Democrats twice (RCs 176, 177), while Congressional districting was responsible for a division in the House (RC 18).

Agriculture policy resulted in seven splits in the Senate. These were over the tobacco quota referendum (RC 34), the Sugar Act amendment to delete import quotas (RC 251), the importation of foreign farm labor (RCs 219, 220) and farm price supports (RCs 222, 223, 224).

Appropriations questions divided Senate Democrats five times -- once over Defense Department funds (RC 202), once over the construction funds for the Westlands Irrigation District in California (RC 200) and three times over District of Columbia funds (123, 171, 172).

Duty-free allowances for Americans returning from abroad, which Southern Democrats preferred to reduce, brought three Senate splits (RCs 134, 135, 138).

Federal regulation of billboards, a dividing factor in 1958, was responsible for two Senate splits in 1965. Southerners opposed stricter regulations. (RCs 228, 229)

Procedural motions caused five breaks among House Democrats on Sept. 13 (RCs 140, 141, 144, 147, 148).

Establishment of a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities resulted in two House divisions, with Northerners in favor, Southerners opposed (RCs 150, 154).

The Supreme Court pay-increase issue divided House Democrats twice, again with the North for, the South against. (RCs 19, 20)

Other Senate splits occurred over permitting the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Congress to recommend rules changes (RC 26), an excise tax reduction for trucks used in the operation of a farm or ranch (112), an amendment to provide a one-year (rather than a three-year) prohibition against the imposition of a requirement that cigarette advertising contain a health warning (118), patent rights to inventions and research developed with federal funds (131), the voting age in the District of Columbia (170), the military pay increase (180), the "exclusive" rights to a college athlete while he

is still in school (210), an amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act challenging the constitutionality of the Senate attaching a tax provision to the bill (212), wage requirements on FHA-financed projects (158) and elimination of requirement that self-employed physicians be included under Social Security (146).

House Democrats also divided over adoption of House rules (RC 3), the policy for uninsured D.C. drivers (113), helicopter subsidies (43), the Congressional intern program (72), the proposal to retain 40 percent silver in dimes and quarters (91), increases in the public works program in amount and area and reduction in years (115), amendment of the Bank Holding Company Act with respect to the duPont Estate in Jacksonville (149), repeal of exemptions for certain charitable, religious and educational organizations and trusts (165), deletion of provision for automatic pay increases for Members of Congress, federal executives and judges in 1967 (178) and the authorization for the Southern Nevada Project (187).

(Continued on p. 1098)

Stands of Individual Democrats

The charts below and on the following page show how often individual Democrats voted "with" the Southern and Northern positions on party-splitting issues. The first two columns are based on the 99 Senate roll calls and the 61 House roll calls on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats in 1965. The last two columns show the votes of Democrats on 124 Senate roll calls and 35 House roll calls in the 88th Congress.

- COLUMN 1 gives the number of roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats in 1965.
- COLUMN 2 gives the number of roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Northern Democrats in 1965.
- COLUMN 3 gives the number of roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats in the 88th Congress.
- COLUMN 4 gives the number of roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Northern Democrats in the 88th Congress.

Failure to vote kept the figure for most Senators and Representatives below the maximum possible.

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965
** Not eligible for all roll calls in the 88th Congress*
 # Score as a Representative in the 88th Congress

Southern Democratic Senators' Scores

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	85	13	76	27
Sparkman	54	9	66	43
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	42	34	48	61
McClellan	80	4	110	9
FLORIDA				
Holland	84	12	86	26
Smathers	42	28	44	45
GEORGIA				
Russell	59	7	102	11
Talmadge	84	7	107	9
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	82	10	99	6
Long	41	41	75	21
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	93	3	86	5
Stennis	90	7	95	6
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	93	4	112	7
Jordan	88	8	103	10
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	28	68	--	--
Monroney	19	72	29	89
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	81†	1†	--	--
TENNESSEE				
Bass	22	72	5#	17#
Gore	17	56	33	67
TEXAS				
Yarborough	22	73	31	57
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	57	1	97	8
Robertson	75	7	97	8

Southern Democratic Representatives' Scores

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Andrews	30	0	31	0
Jones	26	26	11	12
Selden	56	5	27	5
ARKANSAS				
Gathings	59	1	34	1
Harris	35	24	22	6
Mills	32	15	22	8
Trimble	13	48	11	16
FLORIDA				
Bennett	51	10	27	8
Fascell	9	52	8	24
Fuqua	52	3	28	2
Gibbons	12	46	10	20
Haley	61	0	35	0
Herlong	53	5	28	1
Matthews	56	3	25	6
Pepper	6	52	4	25
Rogers	44	17	26	9
Sikes	50	6	28	3
GEORGIA				
Davis	50	10	23	7
Flynt	51	3	21	7
Hagan	50	6	29	3
Landrum	30	22	20	5
Mackay	13	42	--	--
O'Neal	54	3	--	--
Stephens	39	14	22	9
Tuten	54	7	24	7
Weltner	13	34	11	23
KENTUCKY				
Chelf	39	20	21	10
Farnsley	6	41	--	--
Natcher	36	25	17	18
Perkins	7	54	8	27
Stubblefield	40	18	18	12
Watts	38	20	18	12
LOUISIANA				
Boggs	6	51	9	23
Hebert	30	2	16	9
Long	48	3	--	--
Morrison	10	45	8	15
Passman	51	4	28	3
Edwards	0†	0†	--	--
Waggonner	54	2	32	0
Willis	27	16	17	7
MISSISSIPPI				
Abernethy	56	1	31	0
Colmer	38	1	30	1
Whitten	52	3	29	1
Williams	57	1	32	0
NORTH CAROLINA				
Bonner	16	0	25	6
Cooley	47	12	19	9
Fountain	60	1	33	1
Henderson	56	3	30	1
Kornegay	47	5	30	2
Lennon	56	1	32	0
Scott	39	4	20	1
Taylor	54	6	29	2
Whitener	61	0	34	1
OKLAHOMA				
Albert	8	53	10	24
Edmondson	8	52	8	22
Jarman	38	19	25	7
Johnson	7	31	--	--
Steed	24	22	13	18
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Ashmore	59	1	31	0
Dorn	53	1	31	0
Gettys	58	3	--	--
McMillan	58	0	31	1
Rivers	44	1	24	4
TENNESSEE				
Anderson	6	51	--	--
Everett	43	14	18	15
Evins	20	25	13	10
Fulton	8	49	6	22
Grider	6	55	--	--
Murray	47	12	26	4
TEXAS				
Beckworth	34	27	15	20
Brooks	16	44	3	28
Burleson	55	6	31	3
Cabell	37	18	--	--
Casey	43	9	22	5
De La Garza	34	26	--	--
Dowdy	60	0	28	0
Fisher	57	2	30	0
Gonzalez	3	58	3	30
Mahon	37	24	22	13
Patman	16	37	11	22
Pickle	24	34	10*	6*
Poage	41	12	26	6
Pool	46	8	32	1
Purcell	29	21	17	15
Roberts	46	13	23	7
Rogers	51	6	26	1
Teague	47	8	28	4
Thomas	4	9	6	22
Thompson	9	23	13	16
White	39	21	--	--
Wright	12	28	12	16
Young	20	32	8	27
VIRGINIA				
Abbitt	60	0	34	0
Downing	53	6	27	6
Hardy	33	7	19	14
Jennings	35	23	18	13
Marsh	60	1	32	3
Satterfield	61	0	--	--
Smith	61	0	31	2
Tuck	60	0	34	0

Northern Democratic Senators' Scores

	1	2	3	4
ALASKA				
Bartlett	12	81	20	97
Gruening	17	65	36	65
ARIZONA				
Hayden	26	47	31	57
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	9	64	16	99
Ribicoff	5	88	13	105
HAWAII				
Inouye	14	85	17	105
IDAHO				
Church	9	46	21	88
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	6	91	10	109
INDIANA				
Bayh	10	77	11	80
Hartke	11	76	14	84
MAINE				
Muskie	13	77	9	103
MARYLAND				
Brewster	6	79	21	90
Tydings	4	84	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	9	82	4	78
MICHIGAN				
Hart	7	83	5	107
McNamara	7	84	8	105
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	7	48	10	102
Mondale	9	84	--	--
MISSOURI				
Long	16	68	21	63
Symington	25	57	34	74
MONTANA				
Mansfield	18	70	24	79
Metcalf	17	75	6	105
NEVADA				
Bible	42	53	60	57
Cannon	30	48	37	58
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	13	79	19	100
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	8	79	9	99
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	14	61	24	64
Montoya	11	73	10#	20#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	9	78	--	--
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	13	77	20	89
OHIO				
Lausche	42	44	68	43
Young	15	71	27	81
OREGON				
Morse	18	75	47	67
Neuberger	6	65	5	95
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	6	75	6	98
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	9	82	9	95
Pell	7	84	12	100
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	7	81	8	105
UTAH				
Moss	10	82	15	85
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	13	86	26	79
Magnuson	10	74	19	72
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	59	28	49	64
Randolph	21	64	24	91
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	5	88	6	116
Proxmire	6	93	30	94
WYOMING				
McGee	8	50	17	86

Northern Democratic Representatives' Scores

ALASKA				
Rivers	3	48	4	29
ARIZONA				
Senner	5	50	8	20
Udall	6	53	3	32
CALIFORNIA				
Burton	0	57	0*	15*
Cohelan	1	59	0	30
Dyal	2	57	--	--
Edwards	0	56	0	30
Hagen	11	47	8	25
Hanna	3	51	3	23
Johnson	5	56	8	25
Leggett	1	53	2	29
McFall	5	56	3	30
Miller	2	49	1	27
Moss	3	47	4	26
Sisk	10	41	6	25
Tunney	7	50	--	--
Van Deerlin	5	53	2	31
Los Angeles Co.				
Brown	1	53	0	23
Cameron	2	44	1	28
Corman	2	54	1	31
Hawkins	1	54	0	32
Holifield	1	45	1	30
King	4	57	1	30
Vacancy				
Roybal	1	50	0	26
Wilson	5	38	1	22
COLORADO				
Aspinall	11	32	9	22
Evans	6	52	--	--
McVicker	8	43	--	--
Rogers	8	53	5	29
CONNECTICUT				
Daddario	2	40	1	25
Giaimo	5	55	0	33
Grabowski	0	58	0	28
Irwin	3	55	--	--
Monagan	10	50	2	30
St Onge	1	51	0	28
DELAWARE				
McDowell	4	56	1	24
HAWAII				
Matsunaga	2	57	1	30
Mink	4	56	--	--
IDAHO				
White	13	39	7	20
ILLINOIS				
Gray	8	52	6	27
Price	0	61	2	33
Schisler	6	54	--	--
Shipley	9	42	7	14
Chicago—Cook Co.				
Annunzio	1	60	--	--
Dawson	1	53	2	27
Kluczynski	1	50	1	25
Murphy	0	61	3	31
O'Hara	0	53	0	35
Pucinski	5	54	1	29
Ronan	0	58	--	--
Rostenkowski	2	56	1	32
Yates	3	56	--	--
INDIANA				
Brademas	1	58	2	31
Denton	3	58	4	26
Hamilton	12	48	--	--
Jacobs	3	57	--	--
Madden	3	57	2	28
Roush	20	41	13	19
IOWA				
Bandstra	10	47	--	--
Culver	4	46	--	--
Greigg	6	55	--	--
Hansen	7	50	--	--
Schmidhauser	4	54	--	--
Smith	8	48	3	29
MAINE				
Hathaway	5	55	--	--
MARYLAND				
Fallon	4	49	7	25
Friedel	3	51	3	30
Garmatz	4	50	4	27
Long	3	54	5	26
Machen	10	51	--	--
Sickles	2	59	2	32
MASSACHUSETTS				
Boland	5	53	2	32
Burke	3	58	1	31
Donohue	1	56	2	30
Macdonald	8	43	1	29
McCormack				
O'Neill	2	53	2	28
Philbin	0	57	2	30
MICHIGAN				
Clevenger	1	59	--	--
Farnum	2	48	--	--
Mackie	6	55	--	--
O'Hara	4	56	1	29
Todd	4	54	--	--
Vivian	2	57	--	--
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
Conyers	0	47	--	--
Diggs	1	53	0	27
Dingell	3	55	0	27
Ford	1	60	--	--
Griffiths	3	46	4	20
Nedzi	0	60	0	28
MINNESOTA				
Blatnik	1	54	1	26
Fraser	0	59	0	33
Karth	6	55	2	30
Olson	8	52	5	29
MISSOURI				
Bolling	1	58	1	27
Hull	48	7	27	6
Hungate	13	45	--	--
Ichord	35	21	17	14
Jones	37	6	23	4
Karsten	0	61	2	33
Randall	25	34	9	20
Sullivan	4	56	2	29
MONTANA				
Olsen	3	56	1	32
NEBRASKA				
Callan	17	44	--	--
NEVADA				
Baring	45	0	16	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Huot	1	59	--	--
NEW JERSEY				
Daniels	?	61	2	31
Gallagher	0	48	1	31
Helstoski	0	52	--	--
Howard	0	59	--	--
Joelson	3	57	2	33
Krebs	0	60	--	--
Minish	0	61	1	31
McGrath	0	61	--	--
Patten	1	60	0	30
Rodino	0	60	1	31
Thompson	0	50	1	29
NEW MEXICO				
Morris	30	25	19	14
Walker	28	33	--	--
NEW YORK				
Dow	1	53	--	--
Dulski	8	48	2	25
Hanley	1	54	--	--
McCarthy	6	53	--	--
O'Brien	4	51	4	25
Ottinger	1	59	--	--
Pike	18	39	6	29
Resnick	0	52	--	--
Stratton	2	54	2	33
Ter.zer	3	55	--	--
Wolff	7	53	--	--
New York City				
Addabbo	4	52	2	31
Bingham	1	58	--	--
Carey	5	46	3	29
Celler	4	39	2	27
Delaney	5	55	3	28
Farbstein	0	61	0	28
Gilbert	0	61	0	34
Kelly	8	39	1	28
Keogh	2	23	0	25
Multer	3	52	1	30
Murphy	5	53	1	26
Powell	0	44	1	19
Rooney	2	59	0	34
Rosenthal	0	60	1	31
Ryan	1	46	0	33
Scheuer	0†	54†	--	--
NORTH DAKOTA				
Redlin	9	45	--	--
OHIO				
Ashley	2	46	2	29
Feighan	8	53	4	26
Gilligan	2	52	--	--
Hays	15	42	2	30
Kirwan	10	38	2	29
Love	4	56	--	--
Moeller	20	37	--	--
Secrest	27	34	19	13
Sweeney	3	52	--	--
Vanik	2	59	2	32
OREGON				
Duncan	13	40	3	30
Green	7	44	0	29
Ullman	7	51	2	28
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	9	50	5	25
Craley	9	48	--	--
Dent	4	53	3	29
Flood	4	55	3	31
Holland	1	37	0	33
Moorhead	3	54	1	31
Morgan	3	58	3	31
Rhodes	4	57	2	32
Rooney	1	57	2*	23*
Vigorito	8	53	--	--
Philadelphia City				
Barrett	1	57	2	29
Byrne	1	60	1	34
Green	1	60	0*	13*
Nix	1	54	0	29
Toll	0	0	1	25
RHODE ISLAND				
Fogarty	4	50	1	27
St. Germain	1	55	1	25
UTAH				
King	9	52	--	--
WASHINGTON				
Adams	6	54	--	--
Foley	12	48	--	--
Hansen	6	47	3	28
Hicks	13	46	--	--
Meeds	7	53	--	--
WEST VIRGINIA				
Hechler	7	54	5	30
Kee	5	46	--	--
Slack	14	46	8	26
Staggers	7	49	5	27
WISCONSIN				
Kastenmeier	1	60	2	33
Race	7	52	--	--
Reuss	1	58	0	32
Stalbaum	6	54	--	--
Zablocki	5	53	5	29
WYOMING				
Roncalio	4	33	--	--

(Continued from p. 1096)

Individual Stands

An examination of individual Democrats' over-all vote scores, compared to other Democrats from their region, provides an interesting intellectual cross-section of the party. Among House Democrats, for instance, the "most Southern" group included a high proportion of Virginians, including Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith. The "least Southern" Representatives among the Southerners included a mixture of urban Representatives with House Democratic leadership figures like Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) and Whip Hale Boggs (La.).

In the Senate, the "most Southern" group included three committee chairmen -- James O. Eastland (Miss.) of the Judiciary Committee, B. Everett Jordan (N.C.) of the Rules Committee and Lister Hill (Ala.) of Labor and Public Welfare. And among Northern Democrats, those who supported the Southern position most frequently included two more committee chairmen -- Carl T. Hayden (Ariz.) of Appropriations and Alan Bible (Nev.) of the D.C. Committee. The Southern Democratic Senators supporting their region's position least frequently included two freshmen -- Ross Bass (Tenn.) and Fred R. Harris (Okla.) -- and one leadership man, the Senate Democratic Whip, Russell B. Long (La.).

Although individuals have not tended to fluctuate from one category to another over the years, Sen. Hill (Ala.) provided an exception. Hill, who narrowly won re-election against an ultra-conservative Republican in 1962, was one of the "least Southern" Southerners in 1962, but one of the "most Southern" Southerners in 1965.

The score charts on the previous pages show how often each Democratic Senator and Representative, from the North as well as the South, voted with and against the Southern position on the party-splitting issues. (Only "yeas" and "nays" were counted; pairs and announced stands were not.) Leading scorers:

SENATE

Most "Southern" Southerners -- The Southern Democratic Senators who voted most frequently with the majority of Southerners on the 99 party-splitting issues in 1965 were: James O. Eastland (Miss.) and Sam J. Ervin (N.C.) 93; John C. Stennis (Miss.) 90; B. Everett Jordan (N.C.) 88; Lister Hill (Ala.) 85; Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) and Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.) 84.

Least "Southern" Southerners -- The Southern Democratic Senators who voted most frequently against the majority of Southerners on the 99 party-splitting issues in 1965 were: Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas) 73; A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) and Ross Bass (Tenn.) 72; Fred R. Harris (Okla.) 68; Albert Gore (Tenn.) 56; Russell B. Long (La.) 41.

Most "Southern" Northerners -- The Northern Democratic Senators who voted most frequently with the majority of Southerners were: Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) 59; Alan Bible (Nev.) and Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) 42; Howard W. Cannon (Nev.) 30; Carl T. Hayden (Ariz.) 26; Stuart Symington (Mo.) 25.

HOUSE

Most "Southern" Southerners -- The Southern Democratic Representatives who voted most frequently with the majority of Southerners on the 61 party-splitting issues of 1965 were: James A. Haley (Fla.), Basil L. Whitener (N.C.), David E. Satterfield III (Va.) and Howard W. Smith (Va.) 61; L.H. Fountain (N.C.), John Dowdy (Texas), Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.), John O. Marsh Jr. (Va.) and William M. Tuck (Va.) 60.

Least "Southern" Southerners -- The Southern Democratic Representatives who voted most frequently against the majority of Southerners on the 61 party-splitting issues in 1965 were: Henry B. Gonzalez (Texas) 58; George W. Grider (Tenn.) 55; Carl D. Perkins (Ky.) 54; Carl Albert (Okla.) 53; Dante B. Fascell (Fla.), Claude D. Pepper (Fla.) and Ed Edmondson (Okla.) 52; Hale Boggs (La.) and William R. Anderson (Tenn.) 51.

Most "Southern" Northerners -- The Northern Democratic Representatives who voted most frequently with the majority of Southerners were: W.R. Hull (Mo.) 48; Walter S. Baring (Nev.) 45; Paul C. Jones (Mo.) 37; Richard H. Ichord (Mo.) 35; Thomas G. Morris (N.M.) 30; E.S. Johnny Walker (N.M.) 28; Robert T. Secrest (Ohio) 27.

Number of Splits

The 160 splits recorded in 1965 represented divisions in the Democratic party on 35 percent of all roll-call votes. The percentage for 1965 was 11 points higher than the 1964 figure, but the 1964 figure was weighted so that only 11 of the 121 Senate roll-call votes on civil rights were included. The result was that the 1964 Senate score was 30 percent rather than the 54 percent which would have been recorded had all civil rights votes been used.

There are several explanations for the increase, with the 1964 weighted figure being one. Johnson, with an overwhelming 1964 election victory behind him, sent up more controversial measures than in the previous year. Also, with the new Democratic majority, particularly the Democratic gains in the North and West, it was not necessary to press for the same amount of Southern support as in previous years. The tendency of the newer Southern Democrats to vote with the Southern majority less may also cause closer votes and therefore less cohesion within the Southern majority than has existed in the past.

Following are the 1965 results:

1965	Total Roll Calls	North-South Democratic Splits	Percentage of Splits
Both Chambers	459	160	35%
Senate	258	99	38
House	201	61	30

The table below shows how the number and percentage of splits in both chambers in 1965 compare with the previous eight years:

Year	Total Roll Calls	North-South Democratic Splits	Percentage of Splits
1965	459	160	35%
1964	308*	75	24
1963	348	84	24
1962	348	74	21
1961	320	107	33
1960	300	119	40
1959	302	83	27
1958	293	84	29
1957	207	64	31

** 110 civil rights votes were omitted from the session's total of 418 for this study.*

In 1965 Northern Democratic Senators supported the Southern position on 14 percent of the roll-call votes, while the Northern Democratic Representatives voted with the Southern position 9 percent of the time. Southern Democratic Senators recorded 62 percent support for the Southern position on the issues and Southern Democratic Representatives registered 61 percent support.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Presidential Support-Opposition**

CONGRESS BACKS JOHNSON ON 93% OF ROLL-CALL VOTES

President Johnson won 93 percent of the 274 Congressional roll calls that presented clear-cut tests of support for his views in 1965.

Mr. Johnson's success on roll calls was the highest attained by any President since Congressional Quarterly began its Presidential support studies in 1953. The record mark was 5 points greater than Mr. Johnson's 1964 score and compared with 87.1 percent for President Kennedy in 1963 and 89 percent for President Eisenhower in 1953. (1964 Almanac p. 728)

In both parties, President Johnson's requests received the greatest combined support from Congressional Members from the East and the greatest opposition from those from the South.

Average Support Scores

The average Democratic Member's support score in the Senate was 64 percent -- 3 points higher than in 1964 -- while the average mark for House Democrats remained unchanged at 74 percent. Republican support increased by 3 points in each chamber -- from 45 to 48 percent in the Senate and from 38 to 41 percent in the House.

Democratic opposition scores remained nearly the same as in 1964 in both chambers, 21 and 15 percent for Senate and House, respectively. GOP opposition, however, declined from 42 percent to 39 percent in the Senate and from 52 percent to 48 percent in the House.

Texas Delegation. While House Democrats were supporting the President 74 percent of the time, the all-Democratic delegation from Mr. Johnson's home state of Texas provided only 62 percent support. The 23 Texas Democrats opposed the President on 26 percent of the test votes, in contrast to the average House Democratic opposition of only 15 percent.

House Freshmen. The 71 House Democratic freshmen, elected in their party's 1964 landslide, gave the President an 82-percent score, 8 percent greater than the mark for all House Democrats. Their support enabled passage of eight major Administration proposals: Appalachian regional development, medicare, foreign aid, creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development, rent supplements, right-to-work repeal, expansion of the poverty program and omnibus farm legislation.

Foreign, Domestic Policy Support

Foreign Policy Support. As in 1964, the President's largest over-all support gain appeared on Foreign Policy roll calls. Senate Republican support for Mr. Johnson's foreign policy requests rose by 13 points to 58 percent, while GOP opposition fell by that same amount to 25 percent. In the House, Republican support rose by 5 points to 41 percent, while opposition declined by 6 points to 49 percent. This was largely due to broad GOP support for the war in Viet Nam and to the fact that the President again submitted a "bare bones" foreign aid bill which tempted Congress to make only token cuts.

Democratic support for the President's foreign policy requests rose by 2 points in both chambers -- from 75 to 77 percent in the House and from 58 to 60 percent in the Senate.

Domestic Support. On Domestic Policy roll calls, President Johnson gained slightly increased support from Senate Democrats and House Republicans. For the fifth consecutive year, House Democratic support on domestic policy requests remained constant at 73 percent. Senate Republican support matched its 1964 level of 45 percent.

Ground Rules

CQ's 1965 Presidential support study was based on 274 test votes on which there was a clear indication, as revealed in President Johnson's own messages and public statements, that he would have supported or opposed the proposal put to a vote. (For detailed ground rules, see box) The votes selected numbered more than one-half of all 1965 roll calls -- 112 of 201 in the House and 162 of 258 in the Senate.

Johnson Victories

Congress backed President Johnson on 255 of the 274 test roll calls, or 93 percent of the time.

Senate. The Senate backed the President's stand on 150 of 162 test roll calls in that chamber -- 93 percent of the time.

House. The House backed the President's stand on 105, or 94 percent of the 112 test votes in that chamber.

Average Scores

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for over-all support and opposition for 1965 and 1964:

	1965		1964	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
SUPPORT				
Senate	64%	48%	61%	45%
House	74	41	74	38
OPPOSITION				
Senate	21%	39%	22%	42%
House	15	48	14	52

Johnson support scores on 68 Foreign Policy roll calls in 1965 (44 in the Senate, 24 in the House), compared with 1964 scores:

	1965		1964	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
SUPPORT				
Senate	60%	58%	58%	45%
House	77	41	75	36
OPPOSITION				
Senate	22%	25%	21%	38%
House	13	49	12	55

Johnson support scores on 206 Domestic Policy roll calls in 1965 (118 in the Senate, 88 in the House), compared with 1964 scores:

	1965		1964	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
SUPPORT				
Senate	65%	45%	63%	45%
House	73	41	73	39
OPPOSITION				
Senate	20%	44%	22%	44%
House	16	48	15	51

Breakdowns by Region

Regional over-all support scores of 1965:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Senate	73%	68%	49%	71%
House	83	80	57	82
REPUBLICANS				
Senate	60%	44%	44%	42%
House	54	37	29	37

Regional over-all opposition scores for 1965:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Senate	13%	16%	33%	16%
House	6	8	31	8
REPUBLICANS				
Senate	30%	43%	44%	42%
House	34	49	62	53

Individual Lows, Highs

Highest individual scorers in Johnson opposition -- those who voted "against" the President most often in 1965 -- and highest supporters are listed on p. 1110.

Ground Rules for CQ Presidential Support-Opposition

● PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES -- CQ analyzes all messages, press conference remarks and other public statements of the President to determine what he personally, as distinct from other Administration spokesmen, does or does not want in the way of legislative action.

● BORDERLINE CASES -- By the time an issue reaches a vote, it may differ from the original form on which the President expressed himself. In such cases, CQ analyzes the measure to determine whether, on balance, the features favored by the President outweigh those he opposes or vice versa. Only then is the vote classified.

● IMPORTANT VOTES EXCLUDED -- Occasionally, important measures are so extensively amended on the floor that it is impossible to characterize final passage as a victory or defeat for the President.

● MOTIONS -- Roll calls on motions to recommit, to reconsider or to table often are key tests that govern the legislative outcome. Such votes are necessarily included in the Johnson support tabulations.

● RULES -- In the House, debate on most significant bills is governed by rules that restrict time and may bar floor amendments. These rules must be adopted by the House before the bills in question may be considered. Members may vote for the rule, in order to permit debate, although they intend to vote against the bill. Generally, however, a vote against a rule is a vote against the bill, and vice versa, since rejection of the rule prevents consideration of the bill. CQ assumes that if the President favored a bill, he favored the rule, unless it was a closed rule that would prevent amendments he wanted.

● APPROPRIATIONS -- Generally, roll calls on passage of appropriation bills are not included in this tabulation, since it is rarely possible to determine the President's position on the over-all revisions Congress almost invariably makes in the sums allowed. An exception to this rule is the foreign aid appropriation, since the program is not permanent. Votes to cut or increase specific funds requested in the President's budget also are included.

● FAILURES TO VOTE -- In tabulating the Support and Opposition scores of Members on the selected Johnson-issue roll calls, CQ counts only "yea" and "nay" votes on the ground that only these affect the outcome. Most failures to vote reflect absences because of illness or official business.

● WEIGHTING -- All Johnson-issue roll calls have equal statistical weight in this analysis. Any system of differential weighting would make the analysis subjective and less useful.

● CHANGED POSITION -- Presidential Support is determined by the position of the President at the time of a vote even though that position may be different from an earlier position, or may have been reversed after the vote was taken.

Johnson Support - Opposition Scores

Senate All Issues -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 1965. Percentage of 162 Johnson-issue roll calls in 1965 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 1965. Percentage of 162 Johnson-issue roll calls in 1965 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 212 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls in 1963 and 1964 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 212 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls in 1963 and 1964 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress.
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
# Score as a Representative in the 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	64	33	63	23
Sparkman	49	21	71	19
ALASKA				
Bartlett	71	24	81	13
Gruening	53	28	58	26
ARIZONA				
Hayden	61	14	56	6
Fannin	43	52	--	--
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	49	24	64	16
McClellan	36	48	40	49
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	68	20	71	21
Murphy	39	43	--	--
COLORADO				
Allott	51	41	40	44
Dominick	41	45	30	49
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	59	12	64	19
Ribicoff	75	13	75	14
DELAWARE				
Boggs	55	33	54	40
Williams	39	57	32	64
FLORIDA				
Holland	51	47	58	32
Smathers	54	18	61	13
GEORGIA				
Russell	20	30	36	46
Talmadge	38	45	47	42
HAWAII				
Inouye	83	10	88	6
Fong	52	33	59	31
IDAHO				
Church	55	16	66	19
Jordan	40	53	35	58
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	77	20	76	17
Dirksen	62	25	45	37
INDIANA				
Bayh	70	14	68	7
Hartke	64	12	63	9
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	40	49	44	46
Miller	38	40	38	44
KANSAS				
Carlson	56	30	49	32
Pearson	35	30	37	42
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	60	26	57	29
Morton	56	34	44	32
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	44	44	41	40
Long	65	21	54	24
MAINE				
Muskie	71	7	83	6
Smith	78	22	73	27
MARYLAND				
Brewster	74	9	75	9
Tydings	78	10	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	75	11	55	5
Saltonstall	61	22	53	26
MICHIGAN				
Hart	80	7	75	8
McNamara	83	7	82	8
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	62	4	82	4
Mondale	79	7	--	--
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	33	57	36	33
Stennis	45	51	44	40
MISSOURI				
Long	75	10	60	8
Symington	59	20	65	22
MONTANA				
Mansfield	79	7	71	9
Metcalf	81	9	82	5
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	31	49	21	66
Hruska	28	58	23	53
NEVADA				
Bible	70	25	69	24
Cannon	69	18	55	21
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	72	19	82	12
Cotton	41	51	31	50
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	80	10	79	9
Case	78	14	75	18
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	60	12	59	10
Montoya	71	18	72#	12#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	73	11	--	--
Javits	75	17	72	19
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	43	48	42	47
Jordan	49	40	51	41
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	72	19	71	16
Young	43	44	48	37
OHIO				
Lausche	50	33	35	49
Young	69	22	62	26
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	77	19	--	--
Monroney	78	8	84	9
OREGON				
Morse	54	36	55	34
Neuberger	56	8	66	11
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	69	15	73	7
Scott	53	20	52	28
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	78	10	77	8
Pell	73	12	75	15
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	42†	43†	--	--
Thurmond(a)	33	60	30	64
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	74	15	77	14
Mundt	43	51	36	56
TENNESSEE				
Bass	85	9	59#	4#
Gore	52	18	55	23
TEXAS				
Yarborough	77	17	64	13
Tower	26	55	22	58
UTAH				
Moss	69	9	69	13
Bennett	37	42	28	58
VERMONT				
Aiken	68	28	63	28
Prouty	54	34	55	37
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	15	35	24	55
Robertson	31	51	30	53
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	82	15	65	21
Magnuson	73	11	62	10
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	64	27	71	17
Randolph	74	15	65	19
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	73	20	80	13
Proxmire	78	21	60	40
WYOMING				
McGee	59	5	71	7
Simpson	23	54	20	60

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT 1965 and 88th Congress	1	2	3	4

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(a) Strom Thurmond, elected as a Democrat in 1960, became a Republican Sept. 16, 1964. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Johnson Support - Opposition Scores

Senate Domestic Policy -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1965. Percentage of 118 Johnson-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1965. Percentage of 118 Johnson-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 144 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 144 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress.
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
# Score as a Representative in the 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	54	43	64	26
Sparkman	47	26	63	26
ALASKA				
Bartlett	75	19	79	14
Gruening	58	20	68	17
ARIZONA				
Hayden	58	15	52	8
Fannin	36	61	--	--
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	44	25	54	23
McClellan	39	46	41	46
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	62	25	68	25
Murphy	38	48	--	--
COLORADO				
Allott	42	51	37	46
Dominick	33	57	28	53
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	58	13	61	17
Ribicoff	74	12	75	14
DELAWARE				
Boggs	52	36	46	48
Williams	39	56	36	59
FLORIDA				
Holland	36	61	52	37
Smathers	52	25	59	14
GEORGIA				
Russell	22	32	43	39
Talmadge	43	45	58	35
HAWAII				
Inouye	83	11	88	6
Fong	54	36	55	32
IDAHO				
Church	53	14	66	21
Jordan	32	58	38	55
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	86	12	72	20
Dirksen	55	31	35	41
INDIANA				
Bayh	75	12	64	6
Hartke	64	12	57	10
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	27	63	32	58
Miller	32	46	35	43
KANSAS				
Carlson	51	36	47	37
Pearson	36	36	37	47
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	61	28	53	35
Morton	52	40	38	41
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	47	40	43	38
Long	58	25	64	21
MAINE				
Muskie	76	8	80	8
Smith	74	26	68	32
MARYLAND				
Brewster	78	12	75	11
Tydings	80	9	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	75	13	51	7
Saltonstall	57	26	44	35
MICHIGAN				
Hart	81	6	76	9
McNamara	82	6	81	8
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	64	4	85	3
Mondale	85	7	--	--
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	31	58	35	35
Stennis	41	57	50	42
MISSOURI				
Long	76	10	61	6
Symington	66	10	72	14
MONTANA				
Mansfield	75	8	62	11
Metcalf	83	11	79	6
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	31	54	25	63
Hruska	29	55	25	53
NEVADA				
Bible	80	14	81	12
Cannon	68	19	63	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	79	19	80	11
Cotton	43	48	32	49
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	83	10	77	13
Case	78	16	66	24
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	64	11	63	10
Montoya	73	17	77#	11#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	76	14	--	--
Javits	73	20	67	26
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	44	46	45	41
Jordan	49	39	55	37
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	80	14	77	10
Young	39	47	50	34
OHIO				
Lausche	47	39	30	51
Young	75	16	66	23
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	77	20	--	--
Monroney	79	8	86	8
OREGON				
Morse	66	21	66	20
Neuberger	61	7	61	12
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	69	14	72	8
Scott	53	26	53	35
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	80	8	77	12
Pell	82	9	70	18
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	40†	47†	--	--
Thurmond[a]	27	64	33	61
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	77	13	76	15
Mundt	38	56	39	51
TENNESSEE				
Bass	87	9	62#	5#
Gore	58	17	57	26
TEXAS				
Yarborough	75	18	67	6
Tower	27	64	25	59
UTAH				
Moss	72	11	68	12
Bennett	34	49	29	55
VERMONT				
Aiken	64	32	53	36
Prouty	49	42	49	43
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	14	36	28	50
Robertson	33	51	31	52
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	81	16	70	19
Magnuson	75	13	68	8
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	64	28	73	18
Randolph	77	11	66	20
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	78	14	77	13
Proxmire	85	14	63	37
WYOMING				
McGee	60	6	72	6
Simpson	19	61	23	59

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT 1965 and 88th Congress	1	2	3	4

(a) Strom Thurmond, elected as a Democrat in 1960, became a Republican Sept. 16, 1964. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Johnson Support - Opposition Scores

Senate Foreign Policy -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1965. Percentage of 44 Johnson-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1965. Percentage of 44 Johnson-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 68 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 68 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress.
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
# Score as a Representative in the 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	89	7	60	15
Sparkman	57	7	88	4
ALASKA				
Bartlett	59	36	82	12
Gruening	39	48	38	46
ARIZONA				
Hayden	70	9	63	3
Fannin	61	30	--	--
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	64	23	84	1
McClellan	30	55	35	53
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	84	5	76	13
Murphy	41	27	--	--
COLORADO				
Allott	77	16	47	40
Dominick	61	14	32	40
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	61	11	68	22
Ribicoff	77	16	75	13
DELAWARE				
Boggs	64	23	72	21
Williams	39	61	24	72
FLORIDA				
Holland	89	9	72	21
Smathers	61	0	65	9
GEORGIA				
Russell	16	25	19	62
Talmadge	23	45	24	56
HAWAII				
Inouye	82	7	88	6
Fong	48	23	68	28
IDAHO				
Church	59	20	66	15
Jordan	59	41	29	63
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	52	41	85	10
Dirksen	82	11	66	28
INDIANA				
Bayh	57	20	75	9
Hartke	66	14	76	7
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	75	11	69	19
Miller	52	25	43	46
KANSAS				
Carlson	70	14	51	22
Pearson	32	14	35	29
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	59	20	63	16
Morton	66	18	57	12
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	36	55	35	43
Long	82	9	31	28
MAINE				
Muskie	57	5	90	3
Smith	89	11	82	18
MARYLAND				
Brewster	64	2	75	7
Tydings	75	14	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	73	7	62	1
Saltonstall	73	9	71	9
MICHIGAN				
Hart	80	9	74	7
McNamara	86	11	82	6
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	57	5	75	4
Mondale	64	9	--	--
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	39	57	37	26
Stennis	57	34	31	35
MISSOURI				
Long	73	9	56	10
Symington	39	48	49	38
MONTANA				
Mansfield	89	5	90	4
Metcalf	77	5	87	4
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	34	34	13	71
Hruska	25	66	19	51
NEVADA				
Bible	45	55	41	47
Cannon	73	16	37	32
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	55	20	85	15
Cotton	36	57	29	50
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	70	9	82	1
Case	77	9	94	4
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	48	14	50	12
Montoya	66	20	55#	16#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	66	5	--	--
Javits	82	9	82	4
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	39	55	34	59
Jordan	50	41	43	49
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	52	32	57	28
Young	55	34	43	43
OHIO				
Lausche	59	18	47	43
Young	52	36	53	32
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	75	14	--	--
Monroney	75	7	81	10
OREGON				
Morse	23	75	29	63
Neuberger	43	11	75	7
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	70	20	74	4
Scott	52	5	50	13
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	75	14	76	0
Pell	50	18	84	7

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT
1965 and 88th Congress

	1	2	3	4
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	47†	32†	--	--
Thurmond[a]	48	50	25	69
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	66	23	79	10
Mundt	55	36	29	65
TENNESSEE				
Bass	77	7	48#	0#
Gore	39	20	49	15
TEXAS				
Yarborough	82	14	43	28
Tower	23	30	16	54
UTAH				
Moss	61	5	71	13
Bennett	45	23	25	63
VERMONT				
Aiken	80	18	84	13
Prouty	66	11	66	25
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	18	32	15	65
Robertson	27	52	28	53
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	84	14	53	26
Magnuson	66	7	47	15
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	64	23	66	16
Randolph	66	25	60	16
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	59	34	85	12
Proxmire	61	39	53	47
WYOMING				
McGee	57	2	68	9
Simpson	32	34	13	62

(a) Strom Thurmond, elected as a Democrat in 1960, became a Republican Sept. 16, 1964. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Johnson Support - Opposition Scores

House All Issues -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 1965. Percentage of 112 Johnson-issue roll calls in 1965 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 1965. Percentage of 112 Johnson-issue roll calls in 1965 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 123 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls in 1963 and 1964 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 123 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls in 1963 and 1964 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress.
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
* Not eligible for all roll calls in the 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	19	34	38	54
8 Jones	63	16	59	7
5 Selden	42	52	52	38
4 Andrews	29	58	—	—
6 Buchanan	23	75	—	—
2 Dickinson	22	66	—	—
1 Edwards	19	71	—	—
7 Martin	16	64	—	—
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	82	3	88	2
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	77	7	78	7
2 Udall	80	9	93	2
1 Rhodes	38	54	33	57
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	45	53	46	51
4 Harris	71	22	67	16
2 Mills	68	23	80	15
3 Trimble	93	7	65	6
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	90	5	85*	4*
7 Cohelan	91	6	85	4
33 Dyal	91	5	—	—
9 Edwards	83	4	89	4
18 Hagen	84	8	93	5
34 Hanna	73	4	74	2
2 Johnson	81	11	87	6
4 Leggett	86	6	84	4
15 McFall	96	4	95	2
8 Miller	83	4	83	2
3 Moss	95	3	85	2
16 Sisk	75	6	87	2
38 Tunney	78	8	—	—
37 Van Deerlin	87	5	96	4
14 Baldwin	48	41	53	47
1 Clausen	35	50	26*	60*
10 Gubser	33	55	42	43
6 Mailliard	54	31	40	28
12 Talcott	33	57	30	51
13 Teague	43	50	40	53
35 Utt	22	61	17	71
36 Wilson	29	50	30	50
11 Younger	31	63	30	55
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	78	4	77	4
25 Cameron	71	12	80	6
22 Corman	71	5	90	1
21 Hawkins	79	5	84	2
19 Holifield	71	2	80	3
17 King	91	3	85	3
26 Vacancy				
30 Roybal	83	5	84	5
31 Wilson	72	6	75	2
28 Bell	58	33	48	46
23 Clawson	22	46	24*	60*
32 Hosmer	38	29	37	47
24 Lipscomb	30	66	26	71
27 Reinecke	38	47	—	—
20 Smith	30	60	20	67
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	74	6	87	5
3 Evans	84	4	—	—
2 McVicker	78	6	—	—
1 Rogers	90	7	86	4
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	82	5	82	2
3 Giaimo	77	10	91	4
6 Grabowski	77	9	86	2
4 Irwin	84	10	—	—
5 Monagan	82	12	82	7
2 St. Onge	84	4	80	2
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	88	4	88	1
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	55	45	64	36
4 Fascell	93	5	88	6
9 Fuqua	47	40	59	29
10 Gibbons	80	13	74	17
7 Haley	31	69	30	66
5 Herlong	41	44	50	36
8 Matthews	54	36	77	17
3 Pepper	86	3	86	3
6 Rogers	64	36	56	43
1 Sikes	53	38	58	27
12 Cramer	32	58	24	57
11 Gurney	29	65	26	65
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	62	38	79	12
6 Flynt	45	41	59	18
1 Hagan	52	38	63	24
9 Landrum	54	16	67	14
4 Mackay	83	6	—	—
2 O'Neal	33	54	—	—
10 Stephens	56	26	72	13
8 Tuten	68	32	72	21
5 Weltner	74	13	78	20
3 Callaway	23	63	—	—
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	89	4	83	4
AL Mink	92	7	—	—
IDAHO				
1 White	65	13	81	5
2 Hansen	32	64	—	—
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	78	8	79	5
24 Price	95	3	93	3
19 Schisler	84	5	—	—
23 Shipley	58	15	70	11
16 Anderson	32	46	31	59
17 Arends	42	50	31	55
14 Erlenborn	31	63	—	—
20 Findley	33	57	24	72
12 McClory	41	49	26	63
18 Michel	27	54	25	56
15 Reid	27	70	24	75
22 Springer	42	42	44	46
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	96	3	—	—
1 Dawson	80	2	78	3
5 Kluczynski	77	3	81	3
3 Murphy	95	3	95	2
2 O'Hara	80	4	96	3
11 Pucinski	85	8	87	7
6 Ronan	91	3	—	—
8 Rostenkowski	79	4	89	2
9 Yates	85	4	—	—
10 Collier	28	63	24	62
4 Derwinski	27	57	21	60
13 Rumsfeld	45	48	31	67

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT 1965 and 88th Congress	1	2	3	4
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	88	5	85	5
8 Denton	90	6	81	4
9 Hamilton	84	11	—	—
11 Jacobs	85	8	—	—
1 Madden	85	3	80	3
5 Roush	80	18	81	13
4 Adair	29	57	30	55
7 Bray	28	58	34	57
2 Halleck	30	45	41	54
10 Harvey	27	46	32	59
6 Roudebush	31	55	30	69
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	82	7	—	—
2 Culver	82	4	—	—
6 Greigg	94	4	—	—
7 Hansen	88	5	—	—
1 Schmidhauser	84	9	—	—
5 Smith	82	7	80	6
3 Gross	21	79	19	81
KANSAS				
1 Dole	34	63	24	75
3 Ellsworth	54	32	40	41
4 Shriver	45	46	38	55
2 Mize	46	44	—	—
5 Skubitz	40	54	26	70
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	69	21	76	15
3 Farnsley	79	3	—	—
2 Natcher	79	21	84	16

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	95	5	91	8
1 Stubblefield	75	23	76	11
6 Watts	73	17	77	11
5 Carter	54	32	--	--
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	88	3	87	7
1 Hebert	21	31	39	11
8 Long	30	46	--	--
6 Morrison	84	4	60	3
5 Passman	29	57	39	42
7 Edwards	67†	0†	--	--
4 Waggonner	37	57	37	53
3 Willis	58	14	64	10
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	94	4	--	--
1 Tupper	67	11	53	28
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	78	7	84	6
7 Friedel	86	4	95	2
3 Garmatz	80	6	90	3
2 Long	85	10	86	7
5 Machen	90	9	--	--
AL Sickles	96	4	96	2
6 Mathias	48	22	55	30
1 Morton	39	38	33	51
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	87	6	89	5
11 Burke	95	5	92	4
4 Donohue	88	4	87	4
7 Macdonald	67	13	75	2
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	80	5	86	4
3 Philbin	88	4	83	4
6 Bates	56	38	54	36
1 Conte	69	29	63	31
12 Keith	62	34	53	44
10 Martin	30	23	33	16
5 Morse	58	27	62	26
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	93	3	--	--
19 Farnum	80	7	--	--
7 Mackie	83	9	--	--
12 O'Hara	91	6	93	2
3 Todd	79	9	--	--
2 Vivian	88	6	--	--
18 Broomfield	54	39	51	40
10 Cederberg	40	55	31	54
6 Chamberlain	36	54	34	61
5 Ford	46	46	36	54
9 Griffin	47	45	38	49
8 Harvey	52	41	27	48
4 Hutchinson	31	66	23	72
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	77	7	--	--
13 Diggs	67	4	65	1
16 Dingell	82	7	79	0
15 Ford	90	6	--	--
17 Griffiths	79	7	75	3
14 Nedzi	90	10	80	3
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	76	4	79	2
5 Fraser	89	3	89	2
4 Karth	92	5	86	4
6 Olson	88	4	83	7
7 Langen	36	62	29	66
3 MacGregor	32	45	41	50
2 Nelsen	37	54	33	56
1 Quie	53	41	41	54
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	29	63	26	62
5 Colmer	19	46	25	49
2 Whitten	29	63	31	51
3 Williams	17	67	23	59
4 Walker	17	64	--	--
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	68	3	72	2
6 Hull	60	36	55	34
9 Hungate	79	10	--	--
8 Ichord	63	30	70	21
10 Jones	46	37	39	31
1 Karsten	97	3	97	3
4 Randall	71	25	82	10
3 Sullivan	89	5	84	2

	1	2	3	4
2 Curtis	27	54	23	67
7 Hall	24	73	13	77
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	87	10	97	2
2 Battin	34	53	29	55
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	87	10	--	--
2 Cunningham	39	54	28	69
3 Martin	34	58	20	71
NEVADA				
AL Baring	23	47	24	47
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	96	4	--	--
2 Cleveland	60	39	43	57
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	90	3	90	4
13 Gallagher	80	4	87	3
9 Helstoski	90	4	--	--
3 Howard	92	3	--	--
8 Joelson	91	5	89	7
12 Krebs	93	5	--	--
11 Minish	95	4	95	4
2 McGrath	97	3	--	--
15 Patten	96	4	90	4
10 Rodino	91	3	83	3
4 Thompson	70	2	80	3
1 Cahill	53	20	59	33
6 Dwyer	67	24	61	32
5 Frelinghuysen	41	26	53	35
7 Widnall	60	29	54	35
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	70	22	79	14
AL Walker	70	28	--	--
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	88	4	--	--
41 Dulski	80	8	85	8
34 Hanley	89	8	--	--
39 McCarthy	82	9	--	--
29 O'Brien	77	4	84	6
25 Ottinger	88	10	--	--
1 Pike	75	21	81	17
28 Resnick	61	4	--	--
35 Stratton	83	12	91	3
5 Tenzer	88	3	--	--
3 Wolff	83	12	--	--
37 Conable	59	35	--	--
38 Goodell	31	49	34	56
2 Grover	49	51	48	35
36 Horton	72	22	58	42
30 King	38	52	32	65
31 McEwen	36	47	--	--
32 Pirnie	54	31	46	44
26 Reid	81	13	54	39
33 Robison	47	46	39	50
40 Smith	55	38	--	--
4 Wydler	53	42	46	46
New York City				
7 Addabbo	79	9	89	7
23 Bingham	89	4	--	--
15 Carey	72	6	85	6
10 Celler	70	2	66	3
9 Delaney	89	5	89	5
19 Farbstein	94	6	85	4
22 Gilbert	91	4	91	4
12 Kelly	81	9	70	2
11 Keogh	54	1	70	2
13 Multer	88	3	83	3
16 Murphy	92	3	83	2
18 Powell	69	4	59	6
14 Rooney	96	4	93	4
8 Rosenthal	94	6	90	6
20 Ryan	73	8	85	5
21 Scheuer	92†	5†	--	--
24 Fino	54	24	51	30
6 Halpern	75	11	69	25
17 Lindsay	44	3	63	28
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	20	14	72	20
4 Cooley	57	35	76	9
2 Fountain	45	55	59	39
3 Henderson	47	46	59	31
6 Kornegay	41	36	66	29
7 Lennon	31	56	36	54

	1	2	3	4
5 Scott	38	29	37	26
11 Taylor	50	42	56	35
10 Whitener	46	54	57	36
9 Broyhill	32	63	32	64
8 Jonas	32	63	34	66
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	86	3	--	--
1 Andrews	43	48	40*	56*
OHIO				
9 Ashley	77	4	73	3
20 Feighan	85	7	76	17
1 Gilligan	82	4	--	--
18 Hays	65	11	78	5
19 Kirwan	74	8	86	6
3 Love	90	6	--	--
10 Moeller	76	14	--	--
15 Secrest	71	28	69	26
AL Sweeney	86	4	--	--
21 Vanik	88	4	89	7
17 Ashbrook	26	58	11	83
14 Ayres	53	35	45	42
8 Betts	35	60	30	66
22 Bolton	30	41	40	48
16 Bow	29	46	33	63
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	32	61	24	71
12 Devine	27	69	19	75
6 Harsha	32	60	26	67
5 Latta	32	63	26	69
4 McCulloch	37	62	31	56
23 Minshall	34	59	26	67
13 Mosher	53	37	38	53
11 Stanton	43	54	--	--
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	96	3	93	5
2 Edmondson	92	4	87	6
5 Jarman	54	39	61	33
6 Johnson	78	6	--	--
4 Steed	71	18	77	10
1 Belcher	28	68	18	60
OREGON				
4 Duncan	77	9	81	6
3 Green	66	13	81	4
2 Ullman	87	6	92	2
1 Wyatt	51	38	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	83	5	79	11
19 Craley	86	6	--	--
21 Dent	79	7	80	9
11 Flood	87	5	93	6
20 Holland	53	2	88	3
14 Moorhead	83	5	87	4
26 Morgan	91	4	95	3
6 Rhodes	95	4	91	7
15 Rooney	94	4	94*	1*
24 Vigorito	91	6	--	--
18 Corbett	67	25	54	36
8 Curtin	48	47	45	51
9 Dague	38	57	30	60
27 Fulton	67	30	57	33
23 Johnson	43	51	34*	55*
16 Kunkel	54	40	49	47
10 McDade	70	29	55	40
22 Saylor	43	41	39	52
17 Schneebeli	51	47	46	51
13 Schweiker	72	26	56	43
7 Watkins	38	51	--	--
12 Whalley	52	44	43	46
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	88	3	83	3
3 Byrne	96	3	97	3
5 Green	97	3	97*	3*
2 Nix	71	4	85	2
4 Toll			80	2
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	74	11	75	10
1 St. Germain	83	9	78	7
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	41	55	39	49
3 Dorn	42	49	32	53
5 Gettys	56	43	--	--
6 McMillan	36	47	54	35

	1	2	3	4
1 Rivers	40	35	58	24
2 Watson (a)	19†	70†	37	48
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	36	50	21	67
1 Reifel	42	46	37	56
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	88	6	--	--
8 Everett	65	25	80	13
4 Evins	58	12	62	9
5 Fulton	81	4	81	4
9 Grider	93	4	--	--
7 Murray	62	31	61*	27*
3 Brock	32	51	26	62
2 Duncan	29	71	--	--
1 Quillen	30	59	20	70
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	83	17	78	19
2 Brooks	85	10	92	2
17 Burleson	49	50	44	46
5 Cabell	57	27	--	--
22 Casey	53	40	42	43
15 De la Garza	71	26	--	--
7 Dowdy	36	59	30	50
21 Fisher	39	55	40	49
20 Gonzalez	92	7	94	2
19 Mahon	72	28	75	25
1 Patman	79	9	86	8
10 Pickle	81	12	79*	19*
11 Poage	64	28	70	23
AL Pool	42	46	36	57
13 Purcell	63	18	80	9
4 Roberts	53	32	66	24
18 Rogers	43	46	51	28
6 Teague	46	41	45	30
8 Thomas	38	2	81	5
9 Thompson	64	5	83	6
16 White	64	35	--	--
12 Wright	76	4	78	8
14 Young	74	11	96	4
UTAH				
2 King	92	7	--	--
1 Burton	35	43	30	49
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	68	28	51	45
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	35	55	28	61
1 Downing	54	41	72	25
2 Hardy	54	28	72	19
9 Jennings	70	23	75	19
7 Marsh	38	62	42	58
3 Satterfield	38	62	--	--
8 Smith	38	56	34	54
5 Tuck	31	60	33	63
10 Broyhill	42	51	37	59
6 Poff	34	66	30	68
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	87	8	--	--
5 Foley	85	10	--	--
3 Hansen	86	5	82	2
6 Hicks	85	10	--	--
2 Meeds	94	5	--	--
4 May	35	48	39	52
1 Pelly	52	41	39	59
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	91	9	93	7
5 Kee	76	4	--	--
3 Slack	79	12	87	6
2 Staggers	79	5	83	6
1 Moore	44	54	40	51
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	86	7	88	11
6 Race	88	9	--	--
5 Reuss	93	5	86	3
1 Stalbaum	86	9	--	--
4 Zablocki	89	6	90	4
8 Byrnes	41	53	37	54
7 Laird	32	52	29	61
10 O'Konski	55	39	37	49
3 Thomson	37	56	30	63
9 Davis	31	64	--	--
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	60	8	--	--

(a) Albert W. Watson became a Republican Jan. 12, 1965. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Johnson Support - Opposition Scores

House Domestic Policy -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1965. Percentage of 88 Johnson-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1965. Percentage of 88 Johnson-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 92 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 92 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress.
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
• Not eligible for all roll calls in the 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	18	36	40	55
8 Jones	58	19	61	10
5 Selden	33	59	49	41
4 Andrews	34	58	—	--
6 Buchanan	25	73	—	--
2 Dickinson	25	64	—	--
1 Edwards	22	68	—	--
7 Martin	17	60	—	--
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	84	3	85	2
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	75	7	78	8
2 Udall	82	10	91	3
1 Rhodes	36	59	36	55
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	45	51	42	54
4 Harris	70	24	68	15
2 Mills	66	23	77	15
3 Trimble	91	9	63	8
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	92	6	80*	7*
7 Cohelan	90	8	86	5
33 Dyal	91	6	—	--
9 Edwards	82	5	89	5
18 Hagen	89	9	93	5
34 Hanna	75	5	77	2
2 Johnson	82	11	86	8
4 Leggett	83	8	84	5
15 McFall	94	5	95	3
8 Miller	83	5	83	3
3 Moss	93	3	84	3
16 Sisk	77	8	91	2
38 Tunney	81	9	--	--
37 Van Deerlin	86	6	95	5
14 Baldwin	45	44	51	49
1 Clausen	36	48	26*	57*
10 Gubser	34	57	43	51
6 Mailliard	45	38	33	34
12 Talcott	33	55	34	48
13 Teague	41	50	40	54
35 Utt	24	58	21	68
36 Wilson	27	52	36	47
11 Younger	32	63	35	57
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	80	5	77	5
25 Cameron	73	11	76	7
22 Corman	69	6	89	1
21 Hawkins	78	7	83	2
19 Holifield	68	2	82	4
17 King	93	3	84	4
26 Vacancy				
30 Roybal	82	6	80	7
31 Wilson	73	8	72	3
28 Bell	57	36	51	47
23 Clawson	25	50	28*	58*
32 Hosmer	34	31	35	49
24 Lipscomb	34	64	29	66
27 Reinecke	41	47	—	--
20 Smith	33	56	21	68
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	73	8	86	7
3 Evans	81	6	--	--
2 McVicker	72	8	—	--
1 Rogers	89	8	90	4
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	81	7	82	3
3 Giaimo	74	13	91	5
6 Grabowski	74	10	85	3
4 Irwin	83	11	—	--
5 Monagan	78	14	83	8
2 St. Onge	83	6	77	3
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	86	6	88	1
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	56	44	66	34
4 Fascell	91	7	88	7
9 Fuqua	50	39	66	24
10 Gibbons	81	13	77	15
7 Haley	35	65	32	66
5 Herlong	38	47	55	35
8 Matthews	52	40	75	22
3 Pepper	83	3	84	4
6 Rogers	63	38	59	40
1 Sikes	51	39	62	23
12 Cramer	35	57	28	54
11 Gurney	33	60	30	60
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	60	39	78	13
6 Flynt	43	45	60	17
1 Hagan	53	39	67	22
9 Landrum	52	19	74	12
4 Mackay	80	8	--	--
2 O'Neal	32	56	—	--
10 Stephens	55	25	77	11
8 Tuten	67	33	74	20
5 Weltner	76	11	78	20
3 Callaway	27	58	—	--
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	89	3	84	3
AL Mink	92	7	—	--
IDAHO				
1 White	67	15	79	7
2 Hansen	32	65	—	--
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	75	9	79	7
24 Price	94	3	91	4
19 Schisler	83	6	—	--
23 Shipley	58	13	78	9
16 Anderson	33	45	35	58
17 Arends	39	53	28	55
14 Erlenborn	31	66	--	--
20 Findley	31	58	25	72
12 McClory	41	49	28	63
18 Michel	27	55	28	50
15 Reid	28	67	27	71
22 Springer	40	48	41	48
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	94	3	—	--
1 Dawson	81	2	80	4
5 Kluczynski	74	3	83	4
3 Murphy	93	3	93	3
2 O'Hara	80	3	95	4
11 Pucinski	85	8	85	8
6 Ronan	91	3	—	--
8 Rostenkowski	77	5	87	3
9 Yates	85	3	—	--
10 Collier	28	63	26	61
4 Derwinski	25	57	23	60
13 Rumsfeld	44	49	34	65

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT
1965 and 88th Congress

	1	2	3	4
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	88	5	80	7
8 Denton	90	8	75	5
9 Hamilton	83	11	—	--
11 Jacobs	83	8	—	--
1 Madden	83	3	83	4
5 Roush	85	14	85	10
4 Adair	28	56	30	59
7 Bray	31	56	37	59
2 Halleck	25	48	38	57
10 Harvey	26	43	38	59
6 Roudebush	34	53	35	65
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	82	9	—	--
2 Culver	80	6	—	--
6 Greigg	92	6	—	--
7 Hansen	88	6	—	--
1 Schmidhauser	82	10	—	--
5 Smith	81	9	76	8
3 Gross	25	75	23	77
KANSAS				
1 Dole	36	60	27	71
3 Ellsworth	57	27	43	47
4 Shriver	44	44	41	53
2 Mize	43	45	—	--
5 Skubitz	39	58	25	68
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	70	19	76	12
3 Farnsley	80	3	—	--
2 Natcher	78	22	84	16

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	93	7	91	9
1 Stubblefield	78	22	72	13
6 Watts	73	17	75	13
5 Carter	56	34	—	—
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	86	3	84	9
1 Hebert	17	33	39	13
8 Long	32	48	—	—
6 Morrison	83	5	73	3
5 Passman	30	58	38	41
7 Edwards	67†	0†	—	—
4 Waggonner	39	56	39	51
3 Willis	59	13	65	8
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	92	6	—	—
1 Tupper	64	11	53	30
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	73	9	84	7
7 Friedel	83	5	93	3
3 Garmatz	76	7	89	4
2 Long	85	9	85	7
5 Machen	89	10	—	—
AL Sickles	94	5	96	3
6 Mathias	53	24	51	36
1 Morton	35	39	35	50
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	86	8	92	5
11 Burke	93	7	95	4
4 Donohue	84	6	88	4
7 Macdonald	69	14	73	2
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	76	7	86	4
3 Philbin	85	6	85	4
6 Bates	52	40	58	34
1 Conte	66	31	61	34
12 Keith	59	35	54	43
10 Martin	27	24	30	17
5 Morse	57	30	59	32
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	91	3	—	—
19 Farnum	76	9	—	—
7 Mackie	81	10	—	—
12 O'Hara	92	6	91	3
3 Todd	74	10	—	—
2 Vivian	88	7	—	—
18 Broomfield	50	41	47	42
10 Cederberg	42	58	34	52
6 Chamberlain	34	52	38	55
5 Ford	42	50	34	59
9 Griffin	42	48	34	51
8 Harvey	55	42	30	48
4 Hutchinson	31	66	25	72
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	74	6	—	—
13 Diggs	66	5	66	1
16 Dingell	80	8	82	0
15 Ford	90	6	—	—
17 Griffiths	76	9	76	4
14 Nedzi	89	11	85	3
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	75	5	76	2
5 Fraser	86	3	88	3
4 Karth	91	6	86	5
6 Olson	85	6	79	10
7 Langen	38	59	32	63
3 MacGregor	32	47	40	50
2 Nelsen	33	59	35	55
1 Quie	49	47	39	55
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	30	61	25	63
5 Colmer	18	45	27	46
2 Whitten	28	61	30	51
3 Williams	19	66	23	55
4 Walker	19	65	—	—
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	66	3	77	1
6 Hull	59	35	60	30
9 Hungate	80	10	—	—
8 Ichord	69	25	78	14
10 Jones	44	38	38	33
1 Karsten	97	3	96	4
4 Randall	78	19	88	7
3 Sullivan	88	6	86	2
2 Curtis	26	55	23	66
7 Hall	27	69	15	76
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	88	9	96	3
2 Battin	38	51	33	50
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	83	13	—	—
2 Cunningham	40	51	30	67
3 Martin	34	56	21	72
NEVADA				
AL Baring	25	47	27	35
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	95	5	—	—
2 Cleveland	59	40	42	58
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	88	3	92	4
13 Gallagher	81	5	84	4
9 Helstoski	90	5	—	—
3 Howard	90	3	—	—
8 Joelson	90	7	89	7
12 Krebs	92	6	—	—
11 Minish	93	5	95	4
2 McGrath	97	3	—	—
15 Patten	97	3	89	4
10 Rodino	90	3	84	4
4 Thompson	73	2	78	3
1 Cahill	52	20	60	35
6 Dwyer	65	25	62	32
5 Frelinghuysen	34	30	42	43
7 Widnall	58	27	54	34
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	73	23	85	11
AL Walker	77	20	—	—
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	90	3	—	—
41 Dulski	80	7	87	7
34 Hanley	89	9	—	—
39 McCarthy	82	9	—	—
29 O'Brien	78	6	83	7
25 Ottinger	84	13	—	—
1 Pike	72	24	79	20
28 Resnick	62	5	—	—
35 Stratton	83	11	92	4
5 Tenzer	85	3	—	—
3 Wolff	84	13	—	—
37 Conable	55	38	—	—
38 Goodell	33	48	37	54
2 Grover	50	50	51	48
36 Horton	73	20	59	41
30 King	41	50	39	60
31 McEwen	36	47	—	—
32 Pirnie	51	33	47	43
26 Reid	80	14	51	42
33 Robison	45	47	36	52
40 Smith	55	38	—	—
4 Wydler	51	42	47	46
New York City				
7 Addabbo	76	10	90	7
23 Bingham	90	3	—	—
15 Carey	69	8	86	4
10 Celler	69	2	68	4
9 Delaney	86	7	87	5
19 Farbstein	94	6	85	4
22 Gilbert	91	3	89	4
12 Kelly	78	10	67	3
11 Keogh	45	1	73	2
13 Multer	85	3	85	3
16 Murphy	92	3	84	3
18 Powell	70	3	61	7
14 Rooney	95	5	93	4
8 Rosenthal	94	6	88	7
20 Ryan	77	6	83	7
21 Scheuer	93†	4†	—	—
24 Fino	55	22	51	33
6 Halpern	77	8	70	25
17 Lindsay	42	2	58	33
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	17	14	76	16
4 Cooley	53	41	72	12
2 Fountain	42	58	64	36
3 Henderson	47	49	66	26
6 Kornegay	40	40	75	24
7 Lennon	32	56	41	51
5 Scott	40	27	42	20
11 Taylor	50	42	63	32
10 Whitener	44	55	60	33
9 Broyhill	35	59	37	59
8 Jonas	32	63	37	63
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	84	3	—	—
1 Andrews	41	48	43*	57*
OHIO				
9 Ashley	75	6	77	4
20 Feighan	83	7	77	14
1 Gilligan	78	5	—	—
18 Hays	64	13	80	5
19 Kirwan	68	10	84	7
3 Love	89	7	—	—
10 Moeller	78	10	—	—
15 Secrest	83	16	74	21
AL Sweeney	84	5	—	—
21 Vanik	85	6	88	8
17 Ashbrook	27	59	12	83
14 Ayres	48	36	42	42
8 Betts	36	61	35	61
22 Bolton	28	43	37	53
16 Bow	30	39	39	55
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	35	59	28	70
12 Devine	28	66	21	74
6 Harsha	36	57	33	62
5 Latta	31	65	30	66
4 McCulloch	38	61	37	54
23 Minshall	36	55	30	64
13 Mosher	53	33	43	46
11 Stanton	42	56	—	—
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	94	3	91	7
2 Edmondson	92	5	84	8
5 Jarman	56	40	68	27
6 Johnson	78	3	—	—
4 Steed	75	18	77	9
1 Belcher	31	65	18	61
OREGON				
4 Duncan	75	9	78	8
3 Green	69	16	79	5
2 Ullman	86	8	91	3
1 Wyatt	50	39	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	78	7	78	13
19 Craley	82	8	—	—
21 Dent	78	8	76	11
11 Flood	83	7	95	5
20 Holland	49	2	87	4
14 Moorhead	89	6	88	5
26 Morgan	89	5	95	4
6 Rhodes	93	5	89	9
15 Rooney	92	5	89*	2*
24 Vigorito	90	7	—	—
18 Corbett	67	24	54	34
8 Curtin	49	45	48	49
9 Dague	38	56	33	61
27 Fulton	67	30	61	30
23 Johnson	44	50	42*	56*
16 Kunkel	51	43	49	51
10 McDade	69	28	59	38
22 Saylor	43	41	45	45
17 Schneebeli	50	48	46	51
13 Schweiker	74	24	55	43
7 Watkins	39	48	—	—
12 Whalley	49	45	41	49
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	85	3	82	4
3 Byrne	94	3	96	4
5 Green	97	3	95*	5*
2 Nix	74	3	85	2
4 Toll	0	0	83	2
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	74	13	72	12
1 St. Germain	83	9	78	9
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	43	53	39	50
3 Dorn	43	48	35	52
5 Gettys	53	45	—	—
6 McMillan	35	50	59	28
1 Rivers	40	34	60	18
2 Watson (a)	19†	67†	39	46
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	36	52	22	62
1 Reifel	45	43	41	51
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	86	7	—	—
8 Everett	64	26	76	17
4 Evins	55	14	63	11
5 Fulton	81	5	84	5
9 Grider	92	5	—	—
7 Murray	57	34	62*	29*
3 Brock	32	51	25	62
2 Duncan	34	66	—	—
1 Quillen	33	57	23	70
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	81	19	72	25
2 Brooks	83	13	93	2
17 Burleson	48	51	43	46
5 Cabell	55	32	—	—
22 Casey	49	43	45	39
15 De la Garza	73	26	—	—
7 Dowdy	38	56	34	47
21 Fisher	40	56	40	49
20 Gonzalez	93	7	93	3
19 Mahon	67	33	70	30
1 Patman	76	11	84	11
10 Pickle	80	15	77*	20*
11 Poage	63	28	68	24
AL Pool	43	49	37	59
13 Purcell	60	19	78	12
4 Roberts	52	30	65	26
18 Rogers	47	48	53	24
6 Teague	47	39	43	29
8 Thomas	34	2	78	5
9 Thompson	61	7	83	8
16 White	66	33	—	—
12 Wright	74	6	78	11
14 Young	74	13	95	5
UTAH				
2 King	90	9	—	—
1 Burton	36	47	30	46
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	66	30	50	46
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	34	57	30	61
1 Downing	49	47	73	26
2 Hardy	51	32	66	23
9 Jennings	73	20	80	13
7 Marsh	41	59	43	57
3 Satterfield	38	63	—	—
8 Smith	33	60	33	55
5 Tuck	32	58	34	62
10 Broyhill	42	50	43	53
6 Poff	31	69	33	65
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	84	9	—	—
5 Foley	83	11	—	—
3 Hansen	82	7	83	3
6 Hicks	83	10	—	—
2 Meeds	93	6	—	—
4 May	33	50	40	50
1 Pelly	51	42	41	58
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	91	9	91	9
5 Kee	77	5	—	—
3 Slack	75	15	87	7
2 Staggers	76	7	85	4
1 Moore	48	50	47	45
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	90	7	88	12
6 Race	93	5	—	—
5 Reuss	94	5	90	2
1 Stalbaum	86	8	—	—
4 Zablocki	88	7	88	5
8 Byrnes	39	55	38	54
7 Laird	32	53	32	60
10 O'Konski	63	31	42	43
3 Thomson	38	53	34	60
9 Davis	31	64	—	—
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	64	8	—	—

(a) Albert W. Watson became a Republican Jan. 12, 1965. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Johnson Support - Opposition Scores

House Foreign Policy -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1965. Percentage of 24 Johnson-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1965. Percentage of 24 Johnson-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 31 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 88th Congress. Percentage of 31 Kennedy-Johnson-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress.
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
* Not eligible for all roll calls in the 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	21	25	32	52
8 Jones	79	4	52	0
5 Selden	75	25	61	29
4 Andrews	13	58	--	--
6 Buchanan	17	83	--	--
2 Dickinson	13	75	--	--
1 Edwards	8	79	--	--
7 Martin	13	79	--	--
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	75	0	97	3
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	83	8	77	6
2 Udall	75	4	97	0
1 Rhodes	46	38	26	61
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	42	58	58	42
4 Harris	75	17	65	19
2 Mills	75	25	87	13
3 Trimble	100	0	81	0
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	83	4	94*	0*
7 Cohelan	96	0	87	0
33 Dyal	92	4	--	--
9 Edwards	88	4	90	0
18 Hagen	67	4	90	2
34 Hanna	67	0	65	3
2 Johnson	79	8	90	0
4 Leggett	96	0	84	0
15 McFall	100	0	97	0
8 Miller	83	0	84	0
3 Moss	100	0	90	0
16 Sisk	67	0	74	0
38 Tunney	67	4	--	--
37 Van Deerlin	88	4	100	0
14 Baldwin	58	29	58	42
1 Clausen	29	58	26*	71*
10 Gubser	29	50	39	48
6 Mailliard	83	8	61	13
12 Talcott	33	67	23	61
13 Teague	50	50	39	48
35 Utt	17	71	6	77
36 Wilson	33	42	16	61
11 Younger	29	63	19	52
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	71	4	77	0
25 Cameron	67	13	90	3
22 Corman	75	4	94	0
21 Hawkins	83	0	87	0
19 Holifield	83	0	77	0
17 King	83	0	87	0
26 Vacancy				
30 Roybal	88	4	94	0
31 Wilson	71	0	84	0
28 Bell	63	21	39	45
23 Clawson	13	33	14*	66*
32 Hosmer	50	25	45	42
24 Lipscomb	17	75	16	84
27 Reinecke	29	50	--	--
20 Smith	21	75	19	65
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	79	0	90	0
3 Evans	96	0	--	--
2 McVicker	100	0	--	--
1 Rogers	96	4	74	3
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	88	0	84	0
3 Giaimo	88	0	90	0
6 Grabowski	88	4	90	0
4 Irwin	88	4	--	--
5 Monagan	96	4	81	3
2 St. Onge	88	0	87	0
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	96	0	87	0
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	54	46	58	42
4 Fascell	100	0	87	0
9 Fuqua	38	46	42	45
10 Gibbons	79	13	65	23
7 Haley	17	83	26	65
5 Herlong	54	33	35	39
8 Matthews	58	21	87	3
3 Pepper	96	0	94	0
6 Rogers	71	29	48	52
1 Sikes	58	33	45	42
12 Cramer	21	63	10	65
11 Gurney	17	83	13	81
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	67	33	81	10
6 Flynt	50	25	55	19
1 Hagan	46	38	52	29
9 Landrum	63	4	45	19
4 Mackay	96	0	--	--
2 O'Neal	38	50	--	--
10 Stephens	63	29	55	19
8 Tuten	71	29	68	26
5 Weltner	67	17	77	19
3 Callaway	8	83	--	--
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	92	8	81	6
AL Mink	92	8	--	--
IDAHO				
1 White	58	4	87	0
2 Hansen	33	63	--	--
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	88	4	77	0
24 Price	96	0	100	0
19 Schisler	88	4	--	--
23 Shipley	58	25	45	16
16 Anderson	29	46	23	65
17 Arends	54	38	42	55
14 Erlenborn	33	54	--	--
20 Findley	42	54	23	74
12 McClory	42	50	19	65
18 Michel	25	54	16	74
15 Reid	21	79	13	87
22 Springer	50	21	52	42
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	100	0	--	--
1 Dawson	79	0	71	0
5 Kluczynski	88	0	77	0
3 Murphy	100	0	100	0
2 O'Hara	83	8	100	0
11 Pucinski	83	8	94	6
6 Ronan	92	0	--	--
8 Rostenkowski	88	0	94	0
9 Yates	83	8	--	--
10 Collier	25	63	16	65
4 Derwinski	33	58	16	61
13 Rumsfeld	46	46	26	74

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT
1965 and 88th Congress

	1	2	3	4
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	88	8	100	0
8 Denton	92	0	100	0
9 Hamilton	88	8	--	--
11 Jacobs	92	8	--	--
1 Madden	92	0	74	0
5 Roush	63	33	71	23
4 Adair	29	63	29	45
7 Bray	17	67	26	52
2 Halleck	50	33	52	48
10 Harvey	29	54	16	58
6 Roudebush	21	63	16	81
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	83	0	--	--
2 Culver	92	0	--	--
6 Greigg	100	0	--	--
7 Hansen	88	4	--	--
1 Schmidhauser	92	4	--	--
5 Smith	88	0	94	0
3 Gross	8	92	6	94
KANSAS				
1 Dole	25	75	16	84
3 Ellsworth	42	50	32	26
4 Shriver	46	54	29	61
2 Mize	54	38	--	--
5 Skubitz	46	38	23	74
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	63	25	74	23
3 Farnsley	75	0	--	--
2 Natcher	79	21	84	16

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	100	0	90	6
1 Stubblefield	63	29	87	6
6 Watts	75	17	84	6
5 Carter	46	25	--	--
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	96	0	97	0
1 Hebert	38	25	39	3
8 Long	25	38	--	--
6 Morrison	88	0	87	3
5 Passman	29	54	42	45
7 Edwards	0†	0†	--	--
4 Waggonner	29	63	32	58
3 Willis	54	21	61	16
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	100	0	--	--
1 Tupper	79	8	52	23
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	96	0	84	3
7 Friedel	96	4	100	0
3 Garmatz	96	4	94	0
2 Long	83	13	90	6
5 Machen	96	4	--	--
AL Sickles	100	0	97	0
6 Mathias	29	17	68	13
1 Morton	54	38	29	55
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	88	0	81	3
11 Burke	100	0	84	3
4 Donohue	100	0	84	3
7 Macdonald	58	8	81	3
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	96	0	87	3
3 Philbin	100	0	77	3
6 Bates	71	29	45	45
1 Conte	79	21	71	26
12 Keith	71	29	48	45
10 Martin	42	21	42	13
5 Morse	63	17	71	10
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	100	0	--	--
19 Farnum	96	0	--	--
7 Mackie	92	4	--	--
12 O'Hara	88	8	97	0
3 Todd	96	4	--	--
2 Vivian	92	4	--	--
18 Broomfield	67	33	65	32
10 Cederberg	33	46	26	58
6 Chamberlain	42	58	23	77
5 Ford	63	33	45	42
9 Griffin	67	33	52	42
8 Harvey	42	38	19	48
4 Hutchinson	33	67	16	74
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	88	13	--	--
13 Diggs	71	0	61	0
16 Dingell	92	4	71	0
15 Ford	92	8	--	--
17 Griffiths	88	0	71	0
14 Nedzi	96	4	65	0
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	79	0	87	0
5 Fraser	100	0	94	0
4 Karth	96	4	87	0
6 Olson	100	0	94	0
7 Langen	29	71	23	74
3 MacGregor	33	38	45	52
2 Nelsen	50	33	29	58
1 Quie	67	21	48	48
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	29	67	29	58
5 Colmer	21	46	19	58
2 Whitten	33	67	35	52
3 Williams	8	71	23	68
4 Walker	8	63	--	--
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	75	0	55	3
6 Hull	63	38	42	45
9 Hungate	79	8	--	--
8 Ichord	42	50	45	42
10 Jones	50	33	42	29
1 Karsten	100	0	100	0
4 Randall	46	46	65	19
3 Sullivan	96	4	77	3
2 Curtis	29	50	23	68
7 Hall	13	88	6	81
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	83	13	100	0
2 Battin	21	58	19	71
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	100	0	--	--
2 Cunningham	38	63	23	74
3 Martin	33	67	16	68
NEVADA				
AL Baring	17	50	13	52
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	96	4	--	--
2 Cleveland	63	38	45	55
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	100	0	94	3
13 Gallagher	79	0	97	0
9 Helstoski	92	0	--	--
3 Howard	100	0	--	--
8 Joelson	96	0	90	6
12 Krebs	96	4	--	--
11 Minish	100	0	97	3
2 McGrath	100	0	--	--
15 Patten	96	4	94	3
10 Rodino	96	0	81	0
4 Thompson	58	0	87	3
1 Cahill	54	17	58	29
6 Dwyer	75	21	58	35
5 Frelinghuysen	67	13	84	10
7 Widnall	67	33	52	39
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	58	21	61	23
AL Walker	42	54	--	--
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	83	4	--	--
41 Dulski	83	13	77	13
34 Hanley	92	4	--	--
39 McCarthy	83	8	--	--
29 O'Brien	71	0	87	3
25 Ottinger	100	0	--	--
1 Pike	88	13	87	10
28 Resnick	58	0	--	--
35 Stratton	83	13	87	0
5 Tenzer	96	0	--	--
3 Wolff	79	8	--	--
37 Conable	75	25	--	--
38 Goodell	25	54	26	61
2 Grover	46	54	39	61
36 Horton	71	29	55	45
30 King	25	58	13	81
31 McEwen	33	50	--	--
32 Pirnie	63	25	45	45
26 Reid	88	13	65	29
33 Robison	54	42	48	45
40 Smith	58	38	--	--
4 Wydler	58	42	45	48
New York City				
7 Addabbo	92	4	87	6
23 Bingham	88	8	--	--
15 Carey	83	0	81	10
10 Celler	71	0	58	0
9 Delaney	100	0	97	3
19 Farbstein	92	8	87	3
22 Gilbert	92	8	97	3
12 Kelly	92	4	77	0
11 Keogh	83	0	61	3
13 Multer	100	0	77	3
16 Murphy	92	0	87	0
18 Powell	63	4	55	3
14 Rooney	100	0	90	3
8 Rosenthal	92	8	97	3
20 Ryan	58	17	97	0
21 Scheuer	92	8	--	--
24 Fino	50	33	52	23
6 Halpern	67	21	68	26
17 Lindsay	50	4	81	16
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	29	17	58	29
4 Cooley	71	13	87	0
2 Fountain	54	46	45	48
3 Henderson	50	38	35	48
6 Kornegay	46	21	39	45
7 Lennon	29	58	23	61
5 Scott	33	33	23	48
11 Taylor	50	42	35	45
10 Whitener	50	50	48	48
9 Broyhill	21	79	19	81
8 Jonas	33	67	26	74
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	92	0	--	--
1 Andrews	50	50	35*	54*
OHIO				
9 Ashley	83	0	94	0
20 Feighan	92	8	71	26
1 Gilligan	96	0	--	--
18 Hays	71	4	71	3
19 Kirwan	96	0	94	3
3 Love	96	4	--	--
10 Moeller	67	29	--	--
15 Secrest	29	71	55	45
AL Sweeney	92	0	--	--
21 Vanik	100	0	90	6
17 Ashbrook	21	54	10	84
14 Ayres	71	29	52	42
8 Betts	29	54	19	81
22 Bolton	38	33	48	32
16 Bow	29	71	16	84
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	21	67	13	74
12 Devine	21	79	13	77
6 Harsha	17	71	10	81
5 Latta	38	58	13	77
4 McCulloch	33	63	16	61
23 Minshall	25	75	16	74
13 Mosher	50	50	23	74
11 Stanton	46	50	--	--
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	100	0	97	0
2 Edmondson	92	0	97	0
5 Jarman	46	38	39	52
6 Johnson	75	17	--	--
4 Steed	58	17	77	13
1 Belcher	17	79	16	61
OREGON				
4 Duncan	83	8	90	0
3 Green	54	4	87	0
2 Ullman	88	0	94	0
1 Wyatt	54	38	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	100	0	81	3
19 Craley	100	0	--	--
21 Dent	83	4	90	3
11 Flood	100	0	94	6
20 Holland	67	0	90	0
14 Moorhead	63	4	84	0
26 Morgan	100	0	97	0
6 Rhodes	100	0	97	0
15 Rooney	100	0	76*	0*
24 Vigorito	96	4	--	--
18 Corbett	67	29	55	42
8 Curtin	46	54	39	58
9 Dague	38	63	23	58
27 Fulton	67	33	45	42
23 Johnson	38	54	29*	67*
16 Kunkel	63	29	52	35
10 McDade	71	29	45	48
22 Saylor	42	42	23	74
17 Schneebeli	54	46	48	52
13 Schweiker	67	33	58	42
7 Watkins	38	63	--	--
12 Whalley	63	38	48	39
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	100	0	87	0
3 Byrne	100	0	100	0
5 Green	100	0	100*	0*
2 Nix	63	4	87	0
4 Toll	0	0	71	0
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	75	4	84	3
1 St. Germain	83	8	77	3
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	33	63	39	45
3 Dorn	38	54	26	55
5 Gettys	67	33	--	--
6 McMillan	38	38	39	55
1 Rivers	42	38	52	39
2 Watson (a)	18†	82†	32	55
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	33	42	19	81
1 Reifel	29	54	26	71
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	96	4	--	--
8 Everett	71	21	94	0
4 Evins	71	4	58	3
5 Fulton	83	4	74	0
9 Grider	96	4	--	--
7 Murray	79	21	58*	23*
3 Brock	33	50	29	61
2 Duncan	8	92	--	--
1 Quillen	21	67	13	71
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	92	8	97	0
2 Brooks	92	0	87	0
17 Burleson	54	46	45	48
5 Cabell	67	8	--	--
22 Casey	67	29	35	55
15 De la Garza	63	25	--	--
7 Dowdy	29	71	23	61
21 Fisher	38	54	42	52
20 Gonzalez	88	8	97	0
19 Mahon	92	8	90	10
1 Patman	92	0	94	0
10 Pickle	88	0	83*	17*
11 Poage	71	25	74	19
AL Pool	38	38	32	52
13 Purcell	75	13	87	0
4 Roberts	54	42	68	19
18 Rogers	29	42	45	42
6 Teague	42	50	52	32
8 Thomas	54	0	90	3
9 Thompson	75	0	84	0
16 White	58	42	--	--
12 Wright	83	0	77	0
14 Young	75	4	100	0
UTAH				
2 King	100	0	--	--
1 Burton	29	29	29	58
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	75	21	55	42
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	38	50	23	61
1 Downing	75	21	68	23
2 Hardy	67	13	90	6
9 Jennings	58	33	58	35
7 Marsh	29	71	39	61
3 Satterfield	42	58	--	--
8 Smith	54	42	39	52
5 Tuck	29	67	32	65
10 Broyhill	42	54	19	77
6 Poff	46	54	23	77
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	96	4	--	--
5 Foley	92	4	--	--
3 Hansen	100	0	81	0
6 Hicks	92	8	--	--
2 Meeds	96	4	--	--
4 May	42	42	35	58
1 Pelly	54	38	32	61
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	92	8	100	0
5 Kee	71	4	--	--
3 Slack	92	0	87	3
2 Staggers	88	0	77	10
1 Moore	29	71	19	71
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	71	8	87	6
6 Race	71	25	--	--
5 Reuss	88	8	74	6
1 Stalbaum	83	13	--	--
4 Zablocki	96	4	97	0
8 Byrnes	50	46	35	52
7 Laird	33	46	23	65
10 O'Konski	29	71	23	65
3 Thomson	33	67	23	74
9 Davis	33	67	--	--
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	46	8	--	--

(a) *Albert W. Watson became a Republican Jan. 12, 1965. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.*

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Continued from p. 1100)

SENATE HIGH SCORERS -- OVER-ALL OPPOSITION

Democratic		Republican	
Eastland (Miss.)	57%	Thurmond (S.C.)	60%
Stennis (Miss.)	51	Hruska (Neb.)	58
Robertson (Va.)	51	Williams (Del.)	57
McClellan (Ark.)	48	Tower (Texas)	55
Ervin (N.C.)	48	Simpson (Wyo.)	54
Holland (Fla.)	47	Jordan (Idaho)	53
Talmadge (Ga.)	45	Fannin (Ariz.)	52

HOUSE HIGH SCORERS -- OVER-ALL OPPOSITION

Democratic		Republican	
Haley (Fla.)	69%	Gross (Iowa)	79%
Williams (Miss.)	67	Buchanan (Ala.)	75
Abernethy (Miss.)	63	Hall (Mo.)	73
Whitten (Miss.)	63	Edwards (Ala.)	71
Marsh (Va.)	62	Duncan (Tenn.)	71
Satterfield (Va.)	62	Reid (Ill.)	70
Tuck (Va.)	60	Watson (S.C.)	70

Highest individual scorers in Johnson support -- those who voted "with" the President most often in 1965:

SENATE HIGH SCORERS -- OVER-ALL SUPPORT

Democratic		Republican	
Bass (Tenn.)	85%	Smith (Maine)	78%
Inouye (Hawaii)	83	Case (N.J.)	78
McNamara (Mich.)	83	Javits (N.Y.)	75
Jackson (Wash.)	82	Kuchel (Calif.)	68
Metcalf (Mont.)	81	Aiken (Vt.)	68
Hart (Mich.)	80	Dirksen (Ill.)	62
Williams (N.J.)	80	Saltonstall (Mass.)	61

HOUSE HIGH SCORERS -- OVER-ALL SUPPORT

Democratic		Republican	
Karsten (Mo.)	97%	Reid (N.Y.)	81%
McGrath (N.J.)	97	Halpern (N.Y.)	75
Green (Pa.)	97	Horton (N.Y.)	72
McFall (Calif.)	96	Schweiker (Pa.)	72
Annunzio (Ill.)	96	McDade (Pa.)	70
Sickles (Md.)	96	Conte (Mass.)	69
Huot (N.H.)	96	Stafford (Vt.)	68
Patten (N.J.)	96	Tupper (Maine)	67
Rooney (N.Y.)	96	Dwyer (N.J.)	67
Albert (Okla.)	96	Corbett (Pa.)	67
Byrne (Pa.)	96	Fulton (Pa.)	67

CONSERVATIVE COALITION *(Continued from p. 1091)*

RC 144 -- McMillan (D S.C.) motion that the House adjourn. (A motion to adjourn takes precedence over other business; it was offered after the Speaker recognized House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) for the purpose of calling up H Res 506.) Rejected 175-204: R 105-23; D 70-181 (ND 6-162; SD 64-19), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 146 -- H Res 506. Albert (D Okla.) motion to table (kill) a motion by McCulloch (R Ohio) to reconsider the vote by which H Res 506 was adopted. Tabling motion agreed to 194-181: R 8-118; D 186-63 (ND 165-1; SD 21-62), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 147 -- Sikes (D Fla.) motion that the House adjourn. Rejected 173-203: R 106-20; D 67-183 (ND 8-158; SD 59-25), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 148 -- McFall (D Calif.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under the seventh quorum call of the day. Agreed to 243-136: R 36-88; D 207-48 (ND 167-2; SD 40-46), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 149 -- H Res 499. Open rule for floor consideration of HR 7371, a bill amending the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to place the Alfred I. duPont estate in Jacksonville, Fla., under its provisions. (Resolution was considered under the 21-day rule.) Adopted 201-171: R 15-107; D 186-64 (ND 160-6; SD 26-58), Sept. 13, 1965. The President did not take a position on the rule.

RC 150 -- H Res 478. Open rule for floor consideration of HR 9460, a bill establishing a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. (Resolution was considered under the 21-day rule.) Adopted 260-114: R 59-65; D 201-49 (ND 168-2; SD 33-47), Sept. 13, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 154 -- HR 9460. Establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to provide federal assistance to the visual and performing arts and the humanities. Griffin (R Mich.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 128-151: R 79-44; D 49-207 (ND 5-170; SD 44-37), Sept. 15, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 170 -- HR 4644. District of Columbia Charter Act. Multer (D N.Y.) motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of an open rule (H Res 515) for floor consideration of the bill. Agreed to 213-183: R 31-96; D 182-87 (ND 168-15; SD 14-72), Sept. 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 171 -- HR 4644. District of Columbia Charter Act. Adoption of an open rule (H Res 515) providing for five hours of debate on the bill. Adopted 223-179: R 35-95; D 188-84 (ND 172-13; SD 16-71), Sept. 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 172 -- HR 4644. Multer (D N.Y.) motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for consideration of HR 4644. Agreed to 234-155: R 46-80; D 188-75 (ND 171-8; SD 17-67), Sept. 27, 1965. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

RC 173 -- HR 4644. Hays (D Ohio) motion to strike the enacting clause (kill the bill). Rejected 179-219: R 93-34; D 86-185 (ND 17-165; SD 69-20), Sept. 29, 1965. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (JV).

SUPPORT FOR LARGER FEDERAL ROLE INCREASES

A basic difference in philosophy in American politics is over the role of the Federal Government. While the nature and limits of that role are subject to constitutional restraint, specific issues often generate debate over whether the Government is "going too far," "growing too central" or "getting too big."

This philosophic difference over how large a role the Government should assume is a profound one in Congress. It may account for much of the difference in posture between Democrats and Republicans, between "Liberals" and "Conservatives," between Northerners and Southerners -- not to mention other regional representatives -- and between urban and rural Members.

In its annual Federal Role study, Congressional Quarterly analyzes selected roll-call votes to determine how Senators and Representatives stood when the issue of the role of the Government clearly presented itself. In over-all terms, support for a larger Federal Role increased in 1965 -- the first session of the 89th Congress -- compared with the two-session figures for the 88th Congress. At no time in 1965 did a majority of both parties oppose a larger Federal Role.

The 1965 study measures in many respects the results of the 1964 Presidential campaign, which pitted then Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R), an outspoken foe of a larger Federal Role, against the incumbent, President Johnson, aligned with supporters of a larger Federal Role. Mr. Johnson's overwhelming victory and the large Democratic majorities in both Senate and House clearly were factors in the strong support shown for a larger Federal Role.

Test Votes

Congress cast 459 roll-call votes in 1965 -- 258 in the Senate and 201 in the House. The numerous "Great Society" programs presented by Mr. Johnson, programs which moved the Federal Government into such new fields as medical care for the aged, secondary school aid and highway beautification, resulted in a number of votes in which the role of Government was at issue.

For its 1965 study, CQ selected 12 Senate and 13 House roll calls that offered a choice between a larger or smaller Federal Role, a choice represented by maintaining or enlarging an existing program, by initiating a program or not, by initiating a larger or smaller program or by establishing federal or state control over a program.

In the Senate, the two parties split evenly in supporting a larger Federal Role. On six of the 12 votes, both parties supported a larger Federal Role. These six were water pollution, secondary school aid, voting rights, "Cold War GI bill," college aid and highway beautification.

In the House, on the other hand, Democrats and Republicans found a majority of their parties in agreement on Federal Role test votes only three times -- on voting rights, college aid and air pollution (which only four Members opposed).

Northern and Southern Democrats occasionally voted against each other in what is called the "conservative coalition," with Southern Democrats teaming up with Republicans. In 1965 this coalition appeared in Senate Federal Role test votes three times -- on rent supplements, the new Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) and state veto powers over certain antipoverty programs. In the House, it appeared six times -- on secondary school aid, the HUD bill, rent supplements, state veto power over antipoverty programs, "right-to-work" repeal and federal support for the arts and humanities.

In one instance in each chamber, Northern Democrats teamed with Republicans in what is called the "liberal coalition," leaving Southern Democrats by themselves. In both cases, this coalition formed behind the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which was aimed at securing the rights of Negroes to vote.

Issues that split the parties in both Senate and House in the Federal Role study were Appalachia, medical care for the aged, rent supplements, HUD and state veto power over antipoverty. In addition in the Senate, the parties split over regional development, and in the House they also split over school aid, right-to-work repeal, arts and humanities, highway beautification and the National Teacher Corps.

No effort is made in the Federal Role study to make a qualitative assessment of the votes; they are selected for the issue they present, not for their importance. A precise description of an individual Member's position would require analysis of his stand on each of the votes selected.

Support Scores

In the CQ Federal Role study, Members are scored according to their voting position on the selected test votes after CQ determines whether a "yea" or "nay" represents a vote for a larger Federal Role or for a smaller Federal Role. (The meaning of a "yea" or "nay" as supporting or opposing a larger Federal Role follows the description of each test vote roll call below.) To achieve maximum coverage, announced stands, pairs and CQ poll answers are added to the "yeas" and "nays" actually recorded during the roll calls. Members' scores appear on charts on following pages.

To present the over-all picture for each chamber and party, voting scores are translated into percentages. The average percentage scores for 1965 and for the 88th Congress follow:

	1965		88th Congress	
	Dem.	GOP	Dem.	GOP
LARGER FEDERAL ROLE				
Both Chambers	80%	36%	75%	40%
Senate	82	46	79	47
House	79	33	74	40
SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE				
Both Chambers	18%	61%	20%	56%
Senate	15	52	18	50
House	18	63	21	57

Senate Scores

A solid block of 36 Senators -- all Democrats -- voted to support a larger Federal Role on all 12 of the test votes in the Senate. This solidarity was reduced substantially thereafter, however, as only 13 other Senators (10 Democrats and three Republicans) voted to support a larger Federal Role in 11 of the 12 test votes. The three Republicans were Case (N.J.), Javits (N.Y.) and Smith (Maine). There were 68 Democrats and 32 Republicans in the Senate.

At the other end of the scale in the Senate, only one Senator -- Robertson (D Va.) -- voted to oppose a larger Federal Role on all 12 of the test votes. Thurmond (R S.C.) voted to oppose a larger Federal Role on 11 of the 12 test votes.

In the 1964 study, 24 Senators -- including one Republican -- supported a larger Federal Role on all test votes, 12 below the 1965 total. Also in 1964, three Senators gave no support to a larger Federal Role.

The 1965 party balances in the Senate in support of a larger Federal Role at both ends of the scale are as follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
All 12 votes	36	0
11 votes	10	3
10 votes	3	2
2 votes	2	5
1 vote	0	1
No support	1	0

House Scores

A five-fold increase in solid support for a larger Federal Role occurred in the House in 1965 as compared with 1964. In 1965, a total of 127 Members voted to support a larger Federal Role on all 13 test votes -- these Members included two New York Republicans, Halpern and Reid. In 1964, only 23 Members -- all Democrats -- voted on all test roll calls to support a larger Federal Role. There were 293 Democrats and 140 Republican Members at the session's end.

As in the Senate, support dropped sharply after the large number of Members scoring 100 percent. A total of 52 Members voted to support a larger Federal Role on 12 of the 13 test votes -- these also included two Republicans, Fino (N.Y.) and Tupper (Maine). Support for a larger Federal Role on 11 of the 13 votes came from 31 Members, again including two Republicans -- Horton (N.Y.) and McDade (Pa.).

No Representative opposed a larger Federal Role on all 13 test votes, but eight Members voted to support a larger Federal Role only once: these were five Republicans -- Buchanan (Ala.), Findley (Ill.), Jonas (N.C.), Watson (S.C.) and Poff (Va.) -- and three Democrats -- O'Neal (Ga.), Passman (La.) and Lennon (N.C.). Watson was eligible for only 10 test votes: he supported a larger Federal Role once, opposing it nine times.

The 1965 party balances in the House on the larger Federal Role issue at both ends of the scale are as follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
FOR FEDERAL ROLE		
All 13 votes	125	2
12 votes	50	2
11 votes	29	2
AGAINST FEDERAL ROLE		
All 13 votes	0	0
12 votes	3	4*
11 votes	12	17
10 votes	16	31

**Not including Watson (R S.C.), who was eligible for 10 test votes: he voted for a larger Federal role once and against it nine times.*

Regional Breakdowns

Strong support for a larger Federal Role was shown by Democratic Senators from all regions except the South and by Republican Senators from the East and, to a lesser extent, the West. Support in the House was strongest among Democrats from all regions except the South.

Regional breakdowns for both parties in the Senate and House on positions for and against a larger Federal Role follow:

	FOR LARGER ROLE		AGAINST LARGER ROLE	
	House	Senate	House	Senate
All Dems.	79%	82%	18%	15%
All GOP	33	46	63	52
All Eastern	82	87	15	12
All Southern	45	50	51	44
All Midwestern	61	71	36	27
All Western	72	76	26	22

Following are the breakdowns by party and by region in both Senate and House, showing percentages for and against a larger Federal Role:

	SENATE		HOUSE	
	Dem.	GOP	Dem.	GOP
FOR LARGER ROLE				
Eastern	98%	73%	97%	54%
Southern	54	27	50	16
Midwestern	94	31	92	27
Western	93	41	93	27
AGAINST LARGER ROLE				
Eastern	2%	26%	2%	41%
Southern	39	71	46	80
Midwestern	4	66	6	71
Western	3	58	6	69

States and Cities

In the 1965 Federal Role study, CQ also broke down Representatives by the delegations of both parties representing the "Five Big Cities" (Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, New York City and Philadelphia) and juxtaposed those findings against all other Representatives -- the "non-Five Big Cities."

That breakdown showed that only Los Angeles and Chicago had significant opposition to a larger Federal Role; indeed, it was nonexistent among the Detroit and Philadelphia delegations and amounted to only one percentage point in opposition among the New York delegation.

A further breakdown was made among the delegations of both parties from selected states -- Texas, Iowa (which sent six Democrats out of seven Members to Congress), California and Georgia. This breakdown disclosed strong

support for a larger Federal Role among the new Iowa delegation, and also that the California delegation as a whole showed slightly more support (69 percent) than did the Los Angeles delegation (68 percent) for a larger Federal Role.

The breakdowns for Representatives from both parties in delegations from the Five Big Cities, non-Five Big Cities and selected states follow:

	FOR LARGER ROLE	AGAINST LARGER ROLE
Los Angeles	68%	29%
Chicago	76	21
Detroit	97	0
New York City	96	1
Philadelphia	98	0
All Five Big Cities	85	12
All Non-Five Big Cities	61	36
Texas	53	41
Iowa	79	19
California	69	28
Georgia	47	49

Freshmen

The scores of House freshmen from both parties disclosed that the Democratic freshmen supported a larger Federal Role more strongly (89 percent) than did House Democrats as a whole (79 percent), while Republican freshmen supported a larger role less frequently (23 percent) than did House Republicans as a whole (33 percent).

These performances may be attributable to the strong ideological polarization of the parties during the 1964 Presidential campaign, a campaign which tended to send more "liberal" Democrats and more "conservative" Republicans to the House in the same freshman class.

The breakdown for House freshmen in their stands for and against a larger Federal Role follows:

	FOR LARGER ROLE	AGAINST LARGER ROLE
All Freshmen	74%	23%
Dem. Freshmen	89	10
GOP Freshmen	23	72

Test Votes in CQ Federal Role Study in 1965 Session

Following are descriptions of the 12 Senate and 13 House roll calls in 1965 selected by CQ for its Federal Role study. Each vote is further identified by its CQ Roll Call (RC) number and voting chart page. The position of President Johnson is given when available.

SENATE ROLL CALLS

1. Water Pollution. In the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments, legislation requested by the President, a key issue was the power of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set water quality standards for states having none, instead of simply having authority to make recommendations on standards. The Senate Jan. 28 voted on an amendment to delete this broad power. The amendment was rejected, 15-62: R 12-13; D 3-49 (ND 0-36; SD 3-13). Johnson no position. A "yea" was a vote opposing a larger federal role. (RC 1, p. 1024)

2. Appalachia. The first major "Great Society" measure passed in 1965 was the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, a measure authorizing expenditure of more than $1 billion to regenerate the economy of an 11-state region. The Senate Feb. 1 passed the bill, 62-22: R 11-15; D 51-7 (ND 39-1; SD 12-6). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 7, p. 1025)

3. School Aid. Previous efforts to extend federal aid to secondary schools failed because of objections to aiding church-supported schools, but the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 sought to avoid that issue by directing aid toward pupils rather than schools. The Senate April 9 passed the measure, 73-18: R 18-14; D 55-4 (ND 40-0; SD 15-4). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 48, p. 1035)

4. Voting Rights. The most comprehensive voting rights legislation in 90 years was the Voting Rights Act of 1965, aimed at securing the right to vote to Negroes by suspending state literacy and other tests and using federal registrars under certain conditions. The Senate May 26 passed the measure, 77-19: R 30-2; D 47-17 (ND 42-0; SD 5-17). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 78, p. 1042)

5. Regional Development. One provision of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, a broad measure designed to stimulate growth in economically depressed areas, authorized payment of 2 percentage points of interest costs on businesses' private loans for construction of industrial plants in redevelopment areas. The Senate May 27 considered an amendment to delete this provision. The amendment was rejected, 25-39: R 18-1; D 7-38 (ND 1-29; SD 6-9). Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote opposing a larger federal role. (RC 80, p. 1043)

6. Medicare. A top-priority Administration measure was the medical-care-for-the-aged program, consisting of a compulsory health insurance plan financed by Social Security and a supplementary voluntary health care program, the latter based on Republican proposals. Before passing the bill, the Senate July 9 voted on an amendment to delete both these provisions from the Social Security Amendments of 1965. The amendment was rejected, 26-64: R 18-11; D 8-53 (ND 0-43; SD 8-10). Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote opposing a larger federal role. (RC 145, p. 1056)

7. Rent Supplements. A hotly debated provision of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 established a program of rent supplements for low-income families as part of the Act's extension of laws relating to public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. The Senate July 15 considered an amendment to delete the rent supplements provision. The amendment was rejected, 40-47: R 24-5; D 16-42 (ND 6-35; SD 10-7). Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote opposing a larger federal role. (RC 159, p. 1059)

8. Cold War GI Bill. The perennial issue of extending GI Bill benefits to veterans inducted into the armed services after Jan. 31, 1955, arose in the Senate July 19. Although passed there, the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act was not acted upon in the House. The Senate passage vote, 69-17: R 18-13; D 51-4 (ND 38-1; SD 13-3). Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 166, p. 1060)

9. Housing Department. The Administration's successful efforts in obtaining passage of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act established the first new cabinet-level Department since Health, Education and Welfare was established in 1953. The Senate Aug. 11 passed its version of the Administration measure, 57-33: R 10-19; D 47-14 (ND 39-2; SD 8-12). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 179, p. 1064)

10. Antipoverty. A confrontation on the principles of state and federal roles in carrying out the antipoverty programs of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965 occurred Aug. 17 in the Senate. The issue was the power of state Governors to veto certain federal antipoverty programs in their states, and the Senate voted on an amendment to reinstate that veto power. The amendment was rejected in a tie vote, 45-45: R 29-2; D 16-43 (ND 5-35; SD 11-8). Johnson no position. A "yea" was a vote opposed to a larger federal role. (RC 184, p. 1065)

11. College Aid. A measure strongly sought by the Administration was the Higher Education Act of 1965, providing federal financial assistance to institutions of higher learning and scholarships for students attending them. After accepting five amendments to the measure, the Senate Sept. 2 voted on passage. The passage vote, 79-3: R 25-0; D 54-3 (ND 39-0; SD 15-3). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 215, p. 1071)

12. Highway Beauty. Sometimes called "Lady Bird's bill," because of the First Lady's interest in the legislation, the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 authorized expenditures of $320 million for federal-state programs to control or remove billboards and junkyards from interstate and primary highways. The Senate Sept. 16 passed the bill, 63-14: R 16-8; D 47-6 (ND 38-0; SD 9-6). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 231, p. 1074)

HOUSE ROLL CALLS

1. Appalachia. A sweeping Administration measure to revitalize the economy of an 11-state region was the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, which the House March 3 passed and cleared for the President, the first major "Great Society" measure to be enacted. The passage vote, 257-165: R 25-109; D 232-56 (ND 173-15; SD 59-41). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 15, p. 940)

2. School Aid. After defeating Republican bids to alter the bill, the House March 26 passed the Administration's top-priority Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, a three-year program to improve school districts in impoverished areas. The passage vote, 263-153: R 35-96; D 228-57 (ND 187-3; SD 41-54). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 26, p. 946)

3. Medicare. For the first time in its history, the House April 8 passed a compulsory medical care program based on Social Security contributions. The subject had been a controversial one for about 25 years. The passage vote on a program of medical care for the aged, 313-115: R 65-73; D 248-42 (ND 189-2; SD 59-40). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 35, p. 950)

4. Housing Department. The first cabinet-level Department since Health, Education and Welfare's appearance in 1953 was established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act, which brought together various agencies dealing with urban affairs. The House June 16 passed the bill, 217-184: R 9-118; D 208-66 (ND 170-10; SD 38-56). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 71, p. 970)

5. Rent Supplements. A provision for payment of rent supplements to low-income families briefly held up passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 in the House June 30 as it voted on a motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to delete the provision. The motion was rejected, 202-208: R 130-4; D 72-204 (ND 21-163; SD 51-41). Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote opposing a larger federal role. (RC 80, p. 974)

6. Voting Rights. The historic Voting Rights Act of 1965, the most sweeping voting legislation in 90 years, was aimed at securing the right of Negroes to vote by suspending state literacy and other tests and sending federal registrars into states under certain conditions. The House July 9 rejected a Republican substitute, added a ban on poll taxes and voted for passage, 333-85: R 112-24; D 221-61 (ND 188-1; SD 33-60). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 87, p. 976)

7. Antipoverty. The issue for the House July 22, as it considered the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965, was whether state Governors should have veto power over certain federal antipoverty programs in their states. The House voted on a motion to recommit the measure to committee with instructions to delete a provision empowering federal officials to override a Governor's veto and to cut in half the authorized appropriation. The motion was rejected, 178-227: R 121-13; D 57-214 (ND 6-174; SD 51-40). Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote opposing a larger federal role. (RC 94, p. 980)

8. Right-To-Work. Heavy Administration pressure and an all-out effort by organized labor obtained passage in the House July 28 of a measure repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, a provision permitting states to pass "right-to-work" laws that barred union shops. The measure later was shelved after filibuster in the Senate, resulting in one of President Johnson's major legislative setbacks. The House passage vote, 221-203: R 21-117; D 200-86 (ND 182-8; SD 18-78). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 101, p. 982)

9. College Aid. The Higher Education Act of 1965, providing federal financial assistance to institutions of higher learning as well as scholarships to students attending them, was high on the list of legislation most wanted by the Administration. The House Aug. 26 voted on the bill, approving for the first time federal scholarships for undergraduates. The passage vote, 368-22: R 113-13; D 255-9 (ND 176-0; SD 79-9). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 126, p. 994)

(Text continued on p. 1118)

Senate Support for Larger or Smaller Federal Role

1. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 1965. Number of 12 test roll calls in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in support of a larger federal role or in opposition to a smaller federal role.

2. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 1965. Number of 12 test roll calls in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in opposition to a larger federal role or in support of a smaller federal role.

3. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 88th Congress. Number of 18 test roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in support of a larger federal role or in opposition to a smaller federal role.

4. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 88th Congress. Number of 18 test roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in opposition to a larger federal role or in support of a smaller federal role.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress.
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
# Score as a Representative in the 88th Congress.

FEDERAL ROLE
1965 and 88th Congress

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	7	4	10	5
Sparkman	8	3	10	6
ALASKA				
Bartlett	12	0	18	0
Gruening	12	0	18	0
ARIZONA				
Hayden	11	0	18	0
Fannin	4	8	--	--
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	7	1	13	4
McClellan	4	8	6	12
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	9	3	17	1
Murphy	4	8	--	--
COLORADO				
Allott	5	7	5	13
Dominick	3	9	3	15
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	12	0	18	0
Ribicoff	12	0	18	0
DELAWARE				
Boggs	8	4	9	9
Williams	4	8	7	10
FLORIDA				
Holland	3	9	7	11
Smathers	11	1	12	6
GEORGIA				
Russell	5	5	8	9
Talmadge	5	6	11	7
HAWAII				
Inouye	12	0	18	0
Fong	9	2	14	4
IDAHO				
Church	12	0	16	1
Jordan	5	7	8	10
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	12	0	17	1
Dirksen	5	6	7	11
INDIANA				
Bayh	12	0	16	2
Hartke	12	0	16	1
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	1	10	4	14
Miller	5	7	7	11
KANSAS				
Carlson	5	7	9	9
Pearson	5	7	8	10
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	6	5	11	6
Morton	4	8	8	10
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	5	7	4	13
Long	11	1	13	5
MAINE				
Muskie	12	0	14	2
Smith	11	1	12	6
MARYLAND				
Brewster	12	0	17	1
Tydings	12	0	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	12	0	18	0
Saltonstall	8	3	8	7
MICHIGAN				
Hart	12	0	17	1
McNamara	12	0	17	1
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	12	0	18	0
Mondale	12	0	--	--
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	0	9	6	11
Stennis	2	10	6	12
MISSOURI				
Long	11	0	18	0
Symington	11	1	18	0
MONTANA				
Mansfield	10	1	18	0
Metcalf	12	0	18	0
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	2	10	1	17
Hruska	2	10	4	14
NEVADA				
Bible	9	3	17	1
Cannon	9	2	16	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	12	0	16	2
Cotton	6	6	8	5
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	12	0	17	0
Case	11	1	16	2
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	10	1	14	2
Montoya	12	0	14#	2#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	12	0	--	--
Javits	11	1	17	1
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	6	6	9	9
Jordan	7	4	10	8
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	12	0	17	0
Young	5	7	11	7
OHIO				
Lausche	6	5	7	11
Young	11	1	17	1
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	11	1	--	--
Monroney	11	0	17	1
OREGON				
Morse	12	0	18	0
Neuberger	12	0	16	1
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	12	0	17	1
Scott	10	2	15	3
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	12	0	18	0
Pell	12	0	18	0
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	3†	5†	--	--
Thurmond(a)	1	11	2	16
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	12	0	18	0
Mundt	4	7	5	10
TENNESSEE				
Bass	12	0	13#	0#
Gore	10	1	16	2
TEXAS				
Yarborough	12	0	18	0
Tower	2	10	1	16
UTAH				
Moss	12	0	14	2
Bennett	3	9	5	13
VERMONT				
Aiken	10	2	13	5
Prouty	8	3	10	6
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	1	10	3	15
Robertson	0	12	2	16
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	12	0	18	0
Magnuson	12	0	17	0
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	9	3	15	3
Randolph	11	1	18	0
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	12	0	18	0
Proxmire	11	1	15	3
WYOMING				
McGee	12	0	15	2
Simpson	2	10	2	16

(a) Strom Thurmond, elected as a Democrat in 1960, became a Republican on Sept. 16, 1964. Score for 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

House Support for Larger or Smaller Federal Role

1. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 1965. Number of 13 test roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in support of a larger federal role or in opposition to a smaller federal role.

2. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 1965. Number of 13 test roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in opposition to a larger federal role or in support of a smaller federal role.

3. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 88th Congress. Number of 18 test roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in support of a larger federal role or in opposition to a smaller federal role.

4. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 88th Congress. Number of 18 test roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in opposition to a larger federal role or in support of a smaller federal role.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress.
† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
* Not eligible for all roll calls in the 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	0	10	5	13
8 Jones	7	3	10	3
5 Selden	3	10	7	11
4 Andrews	1	11	--	--
6 Buchanan	1	12	--	--
2 Dickinson	2	11	--	--
1 Edwards	2	11	--	--
7 Martin	1	11	--	--
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	13	0	16	1
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	12	0	15	2
2 Udall	12	1	18	0
1 Rhodes	2	10	4	13
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	3	10	8	10
4 Harris	8	5	12	6
2 Mills	10	3	12	6
3 Trimble	11	2	9	4
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	13	0	8*	0*
7 Cohelan	13	0	16	2
33 Dyal	13	0	--	--
9 Edwards	13	0	18	0
18 Hagen	13	0	18	0
34 Hanna	13	0	16	1
2 Johnson	13	0	15	3
4 Leggett	13	0	16	1
15 McFall	13	0	18	0
8 Miller	13	0	17	0
3 Moss	13	0	18	0
16 Sisk	13	0	17	1
38 Tunney	11	1	--	--
37 Van Deerlin	12	1	16	2
14 Baldwin	7	6	13	5
1 Clausen	3	9	6	12
10 Gubser	3	9	8	10
6 Mailliard	4	7	10	6
12 Talcott	3	8	5	12
13 Teague	4	9	4	14
35 Utt	2	11	1	17
36 Wilson	2	10	7	11
11 Younger	3	10	9	9

	1	2	3	4
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	13	0	18	0
25 Cameron	12	1	15	3
22 Corman	12	0	17	0
21 Hawkins	13	0	18	0
19 Holifield	11	1	17	1
17 King	13	0	18	0
26 Vacancy				
30 Roybal	13	0	14	3
31 Wilson	13	0	18	0
28 Bell	7	6	8	9
23 Clawson	1	10	3*	13*
32 Hosmer	4	9	8	10
24 Lipscomb	3	10	4	14
27 Reinecke	5	8	--	--
20 Smith	2	11	1	17
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	10	1	11	4
3 Evans	11	1	--	--
2 McVicker	11	2	--	--
1 Rogers	13	0	17	1
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	12	1	17	1
3 Giaimo	10	2	16	2
6 Grabowski	11	1	17	1
4 Irwin	12	1	--	--
5 Monagan	12	1	16	2
2 St. Onge	13	0	17	1
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	12	1	17	1
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	5	8	9	9
4 Fascell	12	1	16	2
9 Fuqua	2	11	12	6
10 Gibbons	12	1	13	5
7 Haley	3	10	3	14
5 Herlong	3	10	8	10
8 Matthews	3	10	12	6
3 Pepper	13	0	15	1
6 Rogers	7	6	12	6
1 Sikes	6	7	11	6
12 Cramer	4	9	6	12
11 Gurney	3	10	3	15

	1	2	3	4
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	7	6	12	5
6 Flynt	2	9	10	6
1 Hagan	5	8	11	6
9 Landrum	9	3	12	3
4 Mackay	11	2	--	--
2 O'Neal	1	12	--	--
10 Stephens	9	4	14	4
8 Tuten	7	6	11	6
5 Weltner	10	3	11	6
3 Callaway	0	11	--	--
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	13	0	16	1
AL Mink	13	0	--	--
IDAHO				
1 White	11	2	17	1
2 Hansen	2	11	--	--
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	12	0	16	2
24 Price	13	0	17	1
19 Schisler	12	1	--	--
23 Shipley	8	2	12	4
16 Anderson	4	9	5	13
17 Arends	3	10	4	13
14 Erlenborn	2	11	--	--
20 Findley	1	12	3	15
12 McClory	4	9	3	14
18 Michel	4	9	6	12
15 Reid	3	10	5	13
22 Springer	5	8	7	10
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	13	0	--	--
1 Dawson	12	0	16	0
5 Kluczynski	13	0	16	0
3 Murphy	13	0	17	1
2 O'Hara	11	0	17	1
11 Pucinski	12	1	16	2
6 Ronan	13	0	--	--
8 Rostenkowski	12	0	16	1
9 Yates	12	0	--	--
10 Collier	2	11	4	14
4 Derwinski	2	11	5	12
13 Rumsfeld	4	9	6	12

FEDERAL ROLE
1965 and 88th
Congress

	1	2	3	4
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	13	0	14	3
8 Denton	13	0	14	1
9 Hamilton	10	3	--	--
11 Jacobs	13	0	--	--
1 Madden	11	0	17	1
5 Roush	10	3	15	3
4 Adair	1	10	4	11
7 Bray	3	10	8	10
2 Halleck	2	10	5	12
10 Harvey	3	10	5	13
6 Roudebush	3	10	6	12
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	10	2	--	--
2 Culver	12	1	--	--
6 Greigg	13	0	--	--
7 Hansen	13	0	--	--
1 Schmidhauser	11	1	--	--
5 Smith	11	2	13	4
3 Gross	2	11	2	16
KANSAS				
1 Dole	2	11	3	15
3 Ellsworth	5	8	7	11
4 Shriver	3	9	7	11
2 Mize	4	9	--	--
5 Skubitz	3	10	6	12
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	13	0	14	4
3 Farnsley	11	0	--	--
2 Natcher	11	2	14	4

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	13	0	16	2
1 Stubblefield	11	2	14	4
6 Watts	12	1	12	4
5 Carter	7	6	—	—
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	13	0	16	2
1 Hebert	1	9	9	6
8 Long	1	10	—	—
6 Morrison	12	0	12	3
5 Passman	1	12	2	16
7 Edwards	1†	0†	—	—
4 Waggonner	3	10	2	15
3 Willis	9	3	13	3
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	13	0	—	—
1 Tupper	12	0	14	3
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	11	0	15	2
7 Friedel	13	0	17	1
3 Garmatz	13	0	17	1
2 Long	12	0	17	1
5 Machen	13	0	—	—
AL Sickles	13	0	18	0
6 Mathias	9	4	13	5
1 Morton	3	9	5	11
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	13	0	17	1
11 Burke	13	0	17	1
4 Donohue	12	0	17	1
7 Macdonald	11	1	16	1
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	13	0	17	1
3 Philbin	13	0	18	0
6 Bates	4	9	10	8
1 Conte	8	5	12	6
12 Keith	6	6	11	7
10 Martin	5	4	11	1
5 Morse	9	4	13	5
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	13	0	—	—
19 Farnum	12	0	—	—
7 Mackie	12	1	—	—
12 O'Hara	13	0	16	2
3 Todd	12	1	—	—
2 Vivian	13	0	—	—
18 Broomfield	5	8	10	8
10 Cederberg	4	9	6	11
6 Chamberlain	4	9	7	11
5 Ford	3	10	5	13
9 Griffin	5	8	7	10
8 Harvey	4	8	5	7
4 Hutchinson	4	9	1	17
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	13	0	—	—
13 Diggs	11	0	17	0
16 Dingell	13	0	15	0
15 Ford	13	0	—	—
17 Griffiths	13	0	15	1
14 Nedzi	13	0	17	0
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	13	0	18	0
5 Fraser	13	0	18	0
4 Karth	13	0	16	2
6 Olson	12	1	16	2
7 Langen	3	10	5	12
3 MacGregor	4	9	8	10
2 Nelsen	3	10	8	10
1 Quie	3	10	6	12
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	2	11	3	13
5 Colmer	0	11	4	13
2 Whitten	0	11	4	11
3 Williams	1	11	2	15
4 Walker	0	10	—	—
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	13	0	16	2
6 Hull	5	8	8	9
9 Hungate	12	1	—	—
8 Ichord	8	4	13	5
10 Jones	4	8	7	9
1 Karsten	13	0	17	0
4 Randall	9	4	17	1
3 Sullivan	13	0	16	1
2 Curtis	3	10	4	14
7 Hall	1	11	3	15
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	13	0	17	1
2 Battin	3	10	6	11
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	11	2	—	—
2 Cunningham	5	8	7	11
3 Martin	3	9	2	14
NEVADA				
AL Baring	4	8	4	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	13	0	—	—
2 Cleveland	6	7	11	7
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	13	0	17	1
13 Gallagher	12	0	18	0
9 Helstoski	13	0	—	—
3 Howard	13	0	—	—
8 Joelson	13	0	18	0
12 Krebs	13	0	—	—
11 Minish	13	0	17	1
2 McGrath	13	0	—	—
15 Patten	13	0	17	1
10 Rodino	13	0	17	1
4 Thompson	13	0	16	2
1 Cahill	6	4	12	6
6 Dwyer	8	5	15	3
5 Frelinghuysen	5	7	9	9
7 Widnall	6	6	10	8
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	11	2	15	2
AL Walker	12	1	—	—
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	12	0	—	—
41 Dulski	11	2	17	1
34 Hanley	13	0	—	—
39 McCarthy	12	0	—	—
29 O'Brien	13	0	16	2
25 Ottinger	13	0	—	—
1 Pike	10	3	15	3
28 Resnick	13	0	—	—
35 Stratton	12	1	16	2
5 Tenzer	13	0	—	—
3 Wolff	13	0	—	—
37 Conable	5	8	—	—
38 Goodell	5	8	6	12
2 Grover	6	7	11	7
36 Horton	11	2	13	5
30 King	4	9	7	11
31 McEwen	2	10	—	—
32 Pirnie	6	6	11	7
26 Reid	13	0	14	4
33 Robison	4	9	7	11
40 Smith	4	6	—	—
4 Wydler	5	6	12	6
New York City				
7 Addabbo	12	1	17	1
23 Bingham	13	0	—	—
15 Carey	13	0	17	0
10 Celler	12	0	16	0
9 Delaney	13	0	17	0
19 Farbstein	13	0	17	1
22 Gilbert	13	0	18	0
12 Kelly	13	0	15	0
11 Keogh	13	0	17	1
13 Multer	13	0	18	0
16 Murphy	13	0	15	1
18 Powell	12	0	15	1
14 Rooney	13	0	17	1
8 Rosenthal	13	0	18	0
20 Ryan	13	0	17	1
21 Scheuer	11†	0†	—	—
24 Fino	12	1	15	3
6 Halpern	13	0	17	1
17 Lindsay	9	0	15	3
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	3	3	14	4
4 Cooley	6	7	12	5
2 Fountain	3	10	9	9
3 Henderson	2	10	11	7
6 Kornegay	5	8	11	7
7 Lennon	1	12	8	10
5 Scott	7	6	8	9
11 Taylor	5	8	11	7
10 Whitener	3	10	9	9
9 Broyhill	3	10	7	11
8 Jonas	1	12	8	10
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	13	0	—	—
1 Andrews	4	9	5*	9*
OHIO				
9 Ashley	12	0	16	2
20 Feighan	13	0	16	2
1 Gilligan	13	0	—	—
18 Hays	13	0	17	1
19 Kirwan	12	0	17	0
3 Love	13	0	—	—
10 Moeller	12	1	—	—
15 Secrest	12	1	16	2
AL Sweeney	13	0	—	—
21 Vanik	13	0	16	1
17 Ashbrook	4	9	0	18
14 Ayres	7	6	9	8
8 Betts	3	10	4	14
22 Bolton	2	8	7	10
16 Bow	3	7	6	12
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	3	10	6	12
12 Devine	1	12	3	14
6 Harsha	4	9	8	10
5 Latta	3	9	7	11
4 McCulloch	4	9	6	12
23 Minshall	6	7	7	11
13 Mosher	6	6	10	8
11 Stanton	5	8	—	—
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	13	0	16	2
2 Edmondson	13	0	15	2
5 Jarman	5	8	12	6
6 Johnson	12	0	—	—
4 Steed	11	2	14	4
1 Belcher	3	10	2	13
OREGON				
4 Duncan	10	2	16	2
3 Green	10	3	15	3
2 Ullman	12	1	17	1
1 Wyatt	4	8	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	12	0	14	3
19 Craley	13	0	—	—
21 Dent	13	0	15	3
11 Flood	13	0	17	1
20 Holland	13	0	17	1
14 Moorhead	13	0	16	2
26 Morgan	13	0	17	1
6 Rhodes	13	0	16	2
15 Rooney	13	0	16*	1*
24 Vigorito	12	1	—	—
18 Corbett	9	4	15	3
8 Curtin	7	6	11	6
9 Dague	4	9	6	12
27 Fulton	9	4	15	3
23 Johnson	5	8	4*	10*
16 Kunkel	7	5	9	9
10 McDade	11	2	14	4
22 Saylor	7	6	9	8
17 Schneebeli	6	7	7	11
13 Schweiker	9	4	14	4
7 Watkins	8	4	—	—
12 Whalley	7	6	11	6
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	13	0	17	1
3 Byrne	13	0	17	1
5 Green	13	0	6*	0*
2 Nix	13	0	17	1
4 Toll	12	0	16	1
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	13	0	15	3
1 St. Germain	13	0	14	2
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	3	10	6	12
3 Dorn	4	9	3	14
5 Gettys	5	8	—	—
6 McMillan	3	10	5	11
1 Rivers	5	8	10	8
2 Watson (a)	1†	9†	7	11
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	3	8	4	13
1 Reifel	5	8	10	7
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	12	1	—	—
8 Everett	9	3	14	4
4 Evins	11	1	13	3
5 Fulton	13	0	17	1
9 Grider	13	0	—	—
7 Murray	7	6	11	7
3 Brock	1	10	6	11
2 Duncan	3	10	—	—
1 Quillen	2	11	3	14
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	11	2	14	4
2 Brooks	13	0	14	2
17 Burleson	2	11	3	13
5 Cabell	4	8	—	—
22 Casey	3	10	4	13
15 De la Garza	8	5	—	—
7 Dowdy	2	10	5	12
21 Fisher	2	11	2	15
20 Gonzalez	13	0	17	1
19 Mahon	5	8	9	9
1 Patman	11	2	15	3
10 Pickle	10	3	7*	4*
11 Poage	4	7	9	8
AL Pool	3	10	3	14
13 Purcell	10	3	13	5
4 Roberts	5	8	9	9
18 Rogers	4	9	5	10
6 Teague	4	9	4	11
8 Thomas	8	0	14	2
9 Thompson	6	2	11	3
16 White	9	4	—	—
12 Wright	11	1	14	3
14 Young	11	1	15	3
UTAH				
2 King	12	1	—	—
1 Burton	4	8	9	9
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	7	6	10	8
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	1	11	2	15
1 Downing	4	9	7	11
2 Hardy	5	8	9	8
9 Jennings	12	1	12	6
7 Marsh	2	11	3	15
3 Satterfield	2	11	—	—
8 Smith	2	11	2	15
5 Tuck	2	11	3	15
10 Broyhill	3	10	7	11
6 Poff	1	12	3	15
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	12	1	—	—
5 Foley	11	2	—	—
3 Hansen	13	0	17	1
6 Hicks	13	0	—	—
2 Meeds	13	0	—	—
4 May	3	10	9	9
1 Pelly	6	7	7	11
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	13	0	17	1
5 Kee	13	0	—	—
3 Slack	10	3	17	1
2 Staggers	12	0	13	2
1 Moore	8	5	13	5
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	13	0	16	2
6 Race	13	0	—	—
5 Reuss	13	0	18	0
1 Stalbaum	12	1	—	—
4 Zablocki	13	0	17	1
8 Byrnes	2	11	6	12
7 Laird	3	10	5	13
10 O'Konski	10	2	13	5
3 Thomson	3	9	6	12
9 Davis	2	11	—	—
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	11	2	—	—

(a) Albert W. Watson became a Republican on Jan. 12, 1965. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(Continued from p. 1114)

10. Arts and Humanities. Extension of federal aid to the visual and performing arts and for scholarship in the humanities was effected through a measure establishing the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The House Sept. 15 voted on a motion to recommit (kill) the bill. The motion was rejected 128-251: R 79-44; D 49-207 (ND 5-170; SD 44-37). Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote opposing a larger federal role. (RC 154, p. 1002)

11. Air Pollution. The House version of the Clean Air and Waste Disposal Acts of 1965 included the Senate-approved provision directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set standards to control emissions from new motor vehicles and other engines, and it more than doubled the Senate's appropriation authorization for research on disposal of solid waste. The House Sept. 24 voted for passage, 294-4: R 90-2; D 204-2 (ND 135-0; SD 69-2). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 169, p. 1008)

12. Highway Beauty. A favorite measure of both the President and the First Lady was the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, which provided for the control or removal of billboards and junkyards along interstate and primary highways. After rejecting a motion to recommit to committee, with instructions to give states authority to determine in which zones the controls would apply, the House Oct. 7 voted for passage. The passage vote, 245-138: R 26-89; D 219-49 (ND 159-21; SD 60-28). Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 189, p. 1016)

13. Teacher Corps. When the House first passed the Higher Education Act of 1965 (see above), the measure did not include a provision for a National Teacher Corps, to consist of experienced teachers and teacher-interns to assist faculty in schools attended largely by children from low-income families. That provision was included in the conference report, which the House Oct. 20 considered. The House voted on a motion to send the bill back to conference with instructions to delete the Teacher Corps provision. The motion was rejected, 152-226: R 111-7; D 41-219 (ND 2-172; SD 39-47). Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote opposing a larger federal role. (RC 196, p. 1020)

CQ Fact Sheet **On Voting Participation, On the Record**

AVERAGE CONGRESSMAN VOTED ON 87% OF '65 ROLL CALLS

Individual participation in roll-call votes for the first session of the 89th Congress was slightly higher than that of recent years. The average Member voted "yea" or "nay" on 87 percent of the roll-call votes taken in 1965 -- compared with 85 percent in 1964, 84 percent in 1963, and 82 percent in 1962.

High voting participation has characterized post-Presidential-election years. The average Congressman voted "yea" or "nay" on 87.4 percent of roll-call votes taken in 1953, 88 percent in 1957, and 88 percent in 1961.

Rep. Herman Toll (D Pa.), because of illness, did not vote on a single roll call in 1965. The lowest Republican House score (37 percent), made by Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.), can be attributed to his campaign for Mayor of New York and is comparable to the scores of Presidential candidates Barry Goldwater in 1964 (28 percent) and John F. Kennedy in 1960 (35 percent).

Congressional Quarterly's tabulation was based on all 258 roll calls in the Senate and all 201 in the House in 1965. (All votes on legislation are included. Quorum calls are excluded.) In the Senate the composite score for all Democrats was 84 percent; for Republicans 87 percent. In the House the score for both the Democrats and the Republicans was 87 percent. The average score for Democrats in both chambers was 87 percent; for Republicans, 87 percent. One Republican in the Senate, Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), scored 100 percent. The top-ranking Senate Democrat, William Proxmire (Wis.), voted on 99 percent of the roll calls. In the House 13 Democrats and 2 Republicans had perfect scores.

A Member's Voting Participation score, as computed by CQ, is the only available means of charting his attendance. It is a rough measure, largely because roll-call votes are rarely taken when absenteeism is high. The CQ score measures the percentage of the total roll calls on which a Member cast "yea" or "nay" votes.

The Senate in 1965 met for 177 days -- nine fewer than in 1964 -- and took 47 fewer roll-call votes. The House met for 173 days -- 25 more than in 1964 -- and took 88 more roll-call votes.

Absences

Failures to vote often may be traced to conflicting duties and illnesses. Among those absent for a day or more in 1965 because of their illness or illness or death in their families were:

Senate Democrats: Fulbright (Ark.), Smathers (Fla.), Russell (Ga.), McCarthy (Minn.), Symington (Mo.), Anderson and Montoya (N.M.), Ervin (N.C.), Monroney (Okla.), McGovern (S.D.), Yarborough (Texas), Byrd (Va.), Magnuson (Wash.), Senate Republicans: Kuchel (Calif.), Jordan (Idaho), Dirksen (Ill.), Pearson (Kan.), Curtis (Neb.).

House Democrats: Jones and Andrews (Ala.), King (Calif.), McVicker (Colo.), Matsunaga (Hawaii), O'Hara (Ill.), Hebert (La.), Farnum (Mich.), Colmer (Miss.), Carey, Resnick, and Rooney (N.Y.), Kornegay and Bonner (N.C.), Kirwan (Ohio), Green (Ore.), Albert (Okla.), Holland and Toll (Pa.), Rivers (S.C.), Kee (W.Va.), Thomas (Texas). House Republicans: Baldwin and Hosmer (Calif.), Harvey and Halleck (Ind.), Martin (Mass.), Widnall and Cahill (N.J.), Bolton, Bow, and Harsha (Ohio).

Party Scores

Composites of Democratic and Republican Voting Participation scores for 1965 and 1964:

	1965		1964	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
Senate	84%	87%	84%	87%
House	87	87	83	87

Individual Highs and Lows

HIGHEST SCORERS

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Proxmire (Wis.)	99%	Smith (Maine)	100%
Jackson (Wash.)	98	Fannin (Ariz.)	96
Holland (Fla.)	97	Williams (Del.)	95
Douglas (Ill.)	97	Aiken (Vt.)	95
Stennis (Miss.)	97	Case (N.J.)	94
Hill (Ala.)	96		

HOUSE

Democrats -- 100 percent: Trimble (Ark.), Bennett, Haley and Rogers (Fla.), Natcher and Perkins (Ky.), Burke (Mass.), McGrath and Patten (N.J.), Green (Pa.), Beckworth and Mahon (Texas), Hechler (W.Va.).

Republicans -- 100 percent: Grover (N.Y.), Duncan (Tenn.).

LOWEST SCORERS

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Byrd (Va.)*	49%	Pearson (Kan.)*	65%
Russell (Ga.)*	52	Curtis (Neb.)*	78
McCarthy (Minn.)*	59	Miller (Iowa)	79
McGee (Wyo.)†	62	Bennett (Utah)†	80
Smathers (Fla.)*	66	Scott (Pa.)	80

*Member absent a day or more in 1965 because of illness or illness or death in family.

†Spent a period of time overseas on Congressional business.

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Toll (Pa.)*	0%	Lindsay (N.Y.)	37%
Bonner (N.C.)*	26	Martin (Mass.)*	53
Thomas (Texas)*	35	Harvey (Ind.)*	64
Hebert (La.)*	45	Frelinghuysen (N.J.)**	66
Keogh (N.Y.)	48	Bolton (Ohio)*	66
Andrews (Ala.)*	50	Hosmer (Calif.)*	67

*Member absent a day or more in 1965 because of illness or illness or death in family.

**Served for portion of year as a U.S. Delegate to the United Nations.

Record Highs

Perfect Voting Participation scores over a number of years are rare in both chambers. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) holds the Senate record -- by the end of 1965 she had cast 2,148 consecutive votes, not missing one since June 1955.

Mrs. Smith's record is topped by the all-time record holder in the House, Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), who has served in the House since 1949 and last missed a roll-call vote in 1951. Runner-up in the House is Rep. William H. Natcher (D Ky.), who has never missed a roll-call vote since coming to Congress in 1953. Rep. Ken Hechler (D W.Va.), who served his first term in 1959, has not missed a vote since June of that year.

Definitions

VOTING PARTICIPATION -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Congressman votes "yea" or "nay." Failures to vote "yea" or "nay" lower scores -- even if the Congressman votes "present," enters a pair, announces his stand in the Congressional Record, or answers the CQ Poll. Only votes of "yea" or "nay" directly affect the outcome of a roll call. Voting Participation is the closest approach to an attendance record, but it is only an approximation. A Congressman may be present and nevertheless decline to vote "yea" or "nay" -- usually because he has entered a pair with an absent Member.

ON THE RECORD -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Congressman makes his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll. Scores are lowered by votes of "present" and by general pairs -- as well as by complete silence on the issue. Votes of "present" and general pairs are not expressions of opinion. On the Record does not measure the effectiveness of a Congressman in determining the outcome of roll calls, but it does show how frequently he tells his constituents and the general public where he stands on specific issues. Even if he must be absent, a Congressman can go On the Record.

Pairs are used to cancel out the effect of absences. A Congressman who expects to be absent for a roll call pairs off with another Congressman, both of them agreeing not to vote. A live pair concerns one or several specific issues. A Congressman who would vote "yea" pairs with a Congressman who would vote "nay." Thus, both announce their stands. A general pair is a more arbitrary matching of absent Congressmen, not involving announcement of their stands.

The CQ Poll gives absent Congressmen the opportunity to announce their stands on roll calls. On all roll calls, CQ sends out ballots asking Congressmen how they would have voted if they had been present.

ON THE RECORD

In addition to scores on each Member's participation in roll-call votes, Congressional Quarterly also records, in its On the Record study, how often each Member made public his position on issues that were brought to roll-call votes. (See definitions) Senators in 1965 made their position known on an average of 96 percent of the roll-call votes (Republicans 98 percent; Democrats 95 percent). Representatives also made public their position on an average of 96 percent of the votes (Republicans 96 percent; Democrats 95 percent). Here are the individual On the Record scores for 1965:

HIGHEST SCORERS

SENATE

Democrats -- Fifteen scored 100%: Bartlett (Alaska); Ribicoff (Conn.); Holland (Fla.); Inouye (Hawaii); Douglas (Ill.); Bible (Nev.); Ervin (N.C.); Burdick (N.D.); Young (Ohio); Neuberger (Ore.); Pastore (R.I.); Jackson (Wash.); Randolph (W.Va.); Proxmire (Wis.); McGee (Wyo.).

Republicans -- Fifteen scored 100%: Kuchel (Calif.); Allott and Dominick (Colo.); Boggs (Del.); Jordan (Idaho); Pearson (Kan.); Morton (Ky.); Smith (Maine); Hruska (Neb); Case (N.J.); Young (N.D.); Scott (Pa.); Tower (Texas); Aiken (Vt.); Simpson (Wyo).

HOUSE

In the House 136 Members scored 100 percent -- 97 Democrats and 39 Republicans.

LOWEST SCORERS

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Russell (Ga.)	66%	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	91%
Fulbright (Ark.)	80	Dirksen (Ill.)	93
Gore (Tenn.)	80	Cooper (Ky.)	93
Hayden (Ariz.)	82	Cotton (N.H.)	94
Muskie (Maine)	83	Prouty (Vt.)	95
Anderson (N.M.)	83		

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Bonner (N.C.)	40%	Lindsay (N.Y.)	54%
Thomas (Texas)	44	Martin (Mass.)	68
Andrews (Ala.)	61	Bolton (Ohio)	72
Hebert (La.)	63	Halleck (Ind.)	80
Thompson (Texas)	64	Mathias (Md.)	80

Party Scores

Composites of Democratic and Republican scores for Voting Participation and On the Record for 1964 and for the 88th Congress (1963-64):

	1964		88th CONGRESS	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
VOTING PARTICIPATION				
Senate	84%	87%	84%	86%
House	83	87	83	86
ON THE RECORD				
Senate	96%	96%	97%	97%
House	93	95	94	96

Voting Participation, On the Record Scores

Senate Voting Scores - 1965 & 88th Congress

1. **Voting Participation, 1965.** Percentage of 258 roll calls in 1965 on which the Senator voted "yea" or "nay."

2. **On the Record, 1965.** Percentage of 258 roll calls in 1965 on which Senator made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll.

3. **Voting Participation, 88th Congress.** Percentage of 534 roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which the Senator voted "yea" or "nay."

4. **On the Record, 88th Congress.** Percentage of 534 roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll.

Headnotes

-- Not a Member of the 88th Congress

† *Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965*

Score as a Representative in the 88th Congress

VOTING PARTICIPATION ON THE RECORD
1965 and 88th Congress

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	96	96	87	90
Sparkman	69	86	91	99
ALASKA				
Bartlett	92	100	92	100
Gruening	79	99	81	99
ARIZONA				
Hayden	73	82	63	73
Fannin	96	99	--	--
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	73	80	75	90
McClellan	87	96	91	99
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	90	100	92	98
Murphy	82	98	--	--
COLORADO				
Allott	92	100	83	99
Dominick	86	100	82	99
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	72	96	87	98
Ribicoff	88	100	90	99
DELAWARE				
Boggs	88	100	95	99
Williams	95	99	96	99
FLORIDA				
Holland	97	100	93	99
Smathers	66	87	74	92
GEORGIA				
Russell	52	66	82	93
Talmadge	84	99	90	99
HAWAII				
Inouye	94	100	97	100
Fong	86	99	92	100
IDAHO				
Church	69	96	88	99
Jordan	91	100	93	99
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	97	100	95	99
Dirksen	85	93	76	97
INDIANA				
Bayh	84	96	80	99
Hartke	82	92	75	91
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	88	91	89	92
Miller	79	99	85	99
KANSAS				
Carlson	81	99	81	94
Pearson	65	100	79	96
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	88	93	86	97
Morton	90	100	74	99
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	88	99	86	99
Long	88	98	81	99
MAINE				
Muskie	77	83	89	95
Smith	100	100	100	100
MARYLAND				
Brewster	83	99	84	99
Tydings	85	98	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	86	99	64	91
Saltonstall	82	97	87	93
MICHIGAN				
Hart	89	94	87	98
McNamara	90	98	87	97
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	59	99	85	99
Mondale	90	95	--	--
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	88	91	75	91
Stennis	97	98	88	96
MISSOURI				
Long	84	90	75	95
Symington	81	99	87	99
MONTANA				
Mansfield	86	99	75	99
Metcalf	89	99	87	99
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	78	99	85	99
Hruska	86	100	82	99
NEVADA				
Bible	95	100	94	99
Cannon	89	99	78	96
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	91	94	96	99
Cotton	92	94	84	89
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	87	94	89	99
Case	94	100	93	99
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	75	83	73	86
Montoya	88	98	79#	97#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	84	99	--	--
Javits	91	98	90	99
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	89	100	91	99
Jordan	89	93	92	99
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	92	100	89	99
Young	88	100	85	98
OHIO				
Lausche	84	94	84	95
Young	90	100	86	99
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	95	99	--	--
Monroney	86	99	94	100
OREGON				
Morse	90	99	87	99
Neuberger	69	100	76	97
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	80	99	80	97
Scott	80	100	83	99
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	88	100	88	100
Pell	87	97	93	99
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	88†	90†	--	--
Thurmond	93	99	95	98
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	87	95	93	99
Mundt	92	98	94	96
TENNESSEE				
Bass	92	95	55#	60#
Gore	71	80	82	90
TEXAS				
Yarborough	93	97	73	88
Tower	84	100	72	99
UTAH				
Moss	78	99	81	99
Bennett	80	98	88	99
VERMONT				
Aiken	95	100	94	99
Prouty	84	95	90	99
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	49	90	71	96
Robertson	82	98	73	99
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	98	100	87	100
Magnuson	82	98	78	97
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	91	98	91	98
Randolph	86	100	85	100
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	91	99	95	100
Proxmire	99	100	100	100
WYOMING				
McGee	62	100	82	98
Simpson	80	100	84	99

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Voting Participation, On the Record Scores

House Voting Scores - 1965 & 88th Congress

1. **Voting Participation, 1965.** Percentage of 201 roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

2. **On the Record, 1965.** Percentage of 201 roll calls in 1965 on which Representative made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll.

3. **Voting Participation, 88th Congress.** Percentage of 232 roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

4. **On the Record, 88th Congress.** Percentage of 232 roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll.

Headnotes

-- *Not a Member of the 88th Congress*

† *Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965*

* *Not eligible for all roll calls in the 88th Congress*

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	50	61	89	91
8 Jones	80	81	60	66
5 Selden	96	99	84	99
4 Andrews	86	91	--	--
6 Buchanan	98	99	--	--
2 Dickinson	85	98	--	--
1 Edwards	89	99	--	--
7 Martin	71	83	--	--
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	84	97	89	100
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	83	100	85	99
2 Udall	90	100	94	100
1 Rhodes	91	96	87	94
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	98	99	97	100
4 Harris	89	99	82	99
2 Mills	86	88	91	96
3 Trimble	100	100	75	81
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	97	100	87*	95*
7 Cohelan	96	99	87	96
33 Dyal	94	100	--	--
9 Edwards	84	100	91	99
18 Hagen	93	100	95	99
34 Hanna	81	97	71	97
2 Johnson	95	100	91	100
4 Leggett	83	97	78	100
15 McFall	99	100	97	100
8 Miller	78	97	78	98
3 Moss	89	95	84	100
16 Sisk	82	98	86	99
38 Tunney	82	97	--	--
37 Van Deerlin	90	100	96	99
14 Baldwin	92	100	100	100
1 Clausen	81	98	86*	99*
10 Gubser	90	100	85	99
6 Mailliard	85	95	69	79
12 Talcott	91	99	85	99
13 Teague	95	100	94	99
35 Utt	83	100	81	99
36 Wilson	78	94	73	97
11 Younger	95	100	85	100
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	84	100	75	100
25 Cameron	75	93	79	99
22 Corman	83	100	86	97
21 Hawkins	81	99	80	99
19 Holifield	72	100	83	100
17 King	93	100	87	99
26 Vacant				
30 Roybal	85	95	84	89
31 Wilson	71	93	72	93
28 Bell	92	95	93	97
23 Clawson	74	89	80*	93*
32 Hosmer	67	100	84	99
24 Lipscomb	97	100	94	99
27 Reinecke	89	100	--	--
20 Smith	91	100	83	98
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	79	85	88	97
3 Evans	86	100	--	--
2 McVicker	80	96	--	--
1 Rogers	99	100	93	100
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	81	93	80	99
3 Giaimo	87	96	89	97
6 Grabowski	85	95	80	99
4 Irwin	92	96	--	--
5 Monagan	91	99	84	96
2 St. Onge	85	94	77	99
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	89	99	84	100
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	100	100	100	100
4 Fascell	98	98	91	99
9 Fuqua	88	99	85	99
10 Gibbons	93	99	89	99
7 Haley	100	100	96	99
5 Herlong	86	100	81	100
8 Matthews	88	99	95	99
3 Pepper	90	99	80	92
6 Rogers	100	100	99	100
1 Sikes	92	100	85	99
12 Cramer	87	99	82	100
11 Gurney	94	99	89	99
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	98	99	89	98
6 Flynt	82	88	69	87
1 Hagan	90	94	86	90
9 Landrum	68	71	73	75
4 Mackay	88	98	--	--
2 O'Neal	90	99	--	--
10 Stephens	80	100	85	97
8 Tuten	99	100	91	93
5 Weltner	83	85	96	97
3 Callaway	83	93	--	--
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	94	100	81	99
AL Mink	99	99	--	--
IDAHO				
1 White	82	100	84	99
2 Hansen	96	100	--	--
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	86	87	83	90
24 Price	97	99	97	99
19 Schisler	91	99	--	--
23 Shipley	75	78	73	86
16 Anderson	79	99	89	97
17 Arends	90	99	89	97
14 Erlenborn	95	100	--	--
20 Findley	90	95	95	99
12 McClory	84	93	83	99
18 Michel	82	99	75	93
15 Reid	97	100	96	100
22 Springer	84	100	91	99
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	98	100	--	--
1 Dawson	82	86	76	78
5 Kluczynski	76	91	77	83
3 Murphy	98	99	97	97
2 O'Hara	87	90	99	89
11 Pucinski	90	100	91	95
6 Ronan	94	99	--	--
8 Rostenkowski	85	98	84	97
9 Yates	92	99	--	--
10 Collier	89	99	84	100
4 Derwinski	80	97	81	98
13 Rumsfeld	94	100	97	100
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	92	100	88	100
8 Denton	94	95	86	96
9 Hamilton	96	99	--	--
11 Jacobs	91	98	--	--
1 Madden	88	89	79	83
5 Roush	97	99	93	99
4 Adair	83	89	81	89
7 Bray	81	97	89	99
2 Halleck	74	80	87	88
10 Harvey	64	95	88	99
6 Roudebush	85	99	97	100
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	93	99	--	--
2 Culver	82	89	--	--
6 Greigg	98	98	--	--
7 Hansen	93	100	--	--
1 Schmidhauser	92	99	--	--
5 Smith	89	98	86	95
3 Gross	99	99	100	100
KANSAS				
1 Dole	99	99	99	100
3 Ellsworth	85	97	78	100
4 Shriver	94	97	88	95
2 Mize	88	99	--	--
5 Skubitz	93	95	90	97
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	92	100	87	97
3 Farnsley	73	85	--	--
2 Natcher	100	100	100	100

VOTING PARTICIPATION, ON THE RECORD

1965 and 88th Congress

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	100	100	97	97
1 Stubblefield	99	99	89	99
6 Watts	91	93	87	89
5 Carter	84	95	--	--
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	88	99	88	98
1 Hebert	45	63	49	74
8 Long	79	92	--	--
6 Morrison	88	90	70	74
5 Passman	86	99	78	95
7 Edwards	50†	100†	--	--
4 Waggonner	92	99	89	98
3 Willis	71	77	75	80
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	99	100	--	--
1 Tupper	77	81	82	89
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	83	89	84	92
7 Friedel	89	99	92	99
3 Garmatz	86	100	81	95
2 Long	91	92	90	91
5 Machen	99	100	--	--
AL Sickles	99	100	97	99
6 Mathias	76	80	85	98
1 Morton	74	100	85	97
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	91	99	89	99
11 Burke	100	100	95	100
4 Donohue	90	94	86	91
7 Macdonald	78	85	75	82
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	86	100	89	99
3 Philbin	90	100	84	95
6 Bates	92	100	94	100
1 Conte	96	100	94	98
12 Keith	94	96	96	100
10 Martin	53	68	44	54
5 Morse	84	99	84	97
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	96	97	--	--
19 Farnum	81	83	--	--
7 Mackie	87	99	--	--
12 O'Hara	97	99	93	100
3 Todd	88	95	--	--
2 Vivian	90	93	--	--
18 Broomfield	92	100	88	100
10 Cederberg	91	94	87	96
6 Chamberlain	89	99	93	100
5 Ford	86	97	86	100
9 Griffin	85	85	84	92
8 Harvey	87	88	71	75
4 Hutchinson	97	99	92	98
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	75	83	--	--
13 Diggs	67	99	55	99
16 Dingell	90	93	73	78
15 Ford	96	100	--	--
17 Griffiths	81	89	76	85
14 Nedzi	97	100	78	94
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	81	98	74	96
5 Fraser	91	91	89	90
4 Karth	93	100	88	93
6 Olson	94	100	92	100
7 Langen	98	98	97	99
3 MacGregor	76	100	86	100
2 Nelsen	89	99	89	100
1 Quie	93	98	91	99
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	91	100	88	99
5 Colmer	65	76	75	90
2 Whitten	89	91	81	88
3 Williams	82	83	82	95
4 Walker	83	89	--	--
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	73	100	65	99
6 Hull	94	100	86	98
9 Hungate	91	95	--	--
8 Ichord	93	97	87	100
10 Jones	76	90	72	94
1 Karsten	99	100	97	99
4 Randall	94	100	85	100
3 Sullivan	90	98	88	98
2 Curtis	82	100	84	99
7 Hall	93	96	90	95
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	92	99	96	99
2 Battin	87	98	81	99
NEBRASKA				
AL Baring	67	83	60	88
NEVADA				
1 Callan	97	99	--	--
2 Cunningham	90	99	98	100
3 Martin	92	95	85	91
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	99	100	--	--
2 Cleveland	97	99	99	99
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	94	100	95	100
13 Gallagher	80	96	85	97
9 Helstoski	85	100	--	--
3 Howard	95	100	--	--
8 Joelson	96	99	96	99
12 Krebs	98	99	--	--
11 Minish	98	99	96	99
2 McGrath	100	100	--	--
15 Patten	100	100	92	99
10 Rodino	93	99	83	96
4 Thompson	70	100	80	97
1 Cahill	71	85	84	99
6 Dwyer	89	99	90	99
5 Frelinghuysen	66	100	82	100
7 Widnall	86	95	88	97
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	89	99	91	99
AL Walker	97	100	--	--
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	90	99	--	--
41 Dulski	87	100	87	100
34 Hanley	94	95	--	--
39 McCarthy	90	94	--	--
29 O'Brien	82	99	86	99
25 Ottinger	96	99	--	--
1 Pike	96	100	98	99
28 Resnick	62	100	--	--
35 Stratton	92	100	92	99
5 Tenzer	91	100	--	--
3 Wolff	91	96	--	--
37 Conable	92	96	--	--
38 Goodell	81	97	89	93
2 Grover	100	100	97	100
36 Horton	94	100	94	100
30 King	90	99	94	100
31 McEwen	80	93	--	--
32 Pirnie	81	98	86	99
26 Reid	93	100	91	100
33 Robison	90	100	88	99
40 Smith	89	93	--	--
4 Wydler	96	97	91	99
New York City				
7 Addabbo	89	99	93	99
23 Bingham	92	99	--	--
15 Carey	74	87	87	93
10 Celler	59	71	64	78
9 Delaney	95	99	92	99
19 Farbstein	99	100	84	100
22 Gilbert	97	100	94	99
12 Kelly	79	90	69	94
11 Keogh	48	95	72	99
13 Multer	86	98	80	100
16 Murphy	89	97	86	92
18 Powell	66	72	56	67
14 Rooney	99	100	96	99
8 Rosenthal	97	99	93	99
20 Ryan	72	93	91	99
21 Scheuer	97†	100†	--	--
24 Fino	73	100	77	100
6 Halpern	86	98	93	99
17 Lindsay	37	54	89	98
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	26	40	88	92
4 Cooley	90	96	81	95
2 Fountain	99	100	97	100
3 Henderson	93	95	86	98
6 Kornegay	83	90	93	99
7 Lennon	89	100	90	100
5 Scott	71	95	59	99
11 Taylor	90	91	90	97
10 Whitener	98	99	97	98
9 Broyhill	97	100	97	100
8 Jonas	96	97	98	99
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	89	100	--	--
1 Andrews	89	99	93*	100*
OHIO				
9 Ashley	81	98	81	96
20 Feighan	92	93	90	91
1 Gilligan	86	99	--	--
18 Hays	76	100	80	100
19 Kirwan	79	89	86	92
3 Love	95	98	--	--
10 Moeller	91	96	--	--
15 Secrest	99	100	94	99
AL Sweeney	85	99	--	--
21 Vanik	93	96	93	97
17 Ashbrook	79	93	89	100
14 Ayres	87	99	82	96
8 Betts	95	100	97	100
22 Bolton	66	72	81	87
16 Bow	73	86	93	99
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	93	98	92	100
12 Devine	92	99	92	98
6 Harsha	88	94	94	97
5 Latta	94	96	95	95
4 McCulloch	95	96	90	95
23 Minshall	92	99	91	99
13 Mosher	90	100	91	100
11 Stanton	98	100	--	--
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	98	99	97	98
2 Edmondson	95	95	83	84
5 Jarman	93	100	91	100
6 Johnson	77	79	--	--
4 Steed	81	94	83	95
1 Belcher	96	96	84	88
OREGON				
4 Duncan	86	92	83	96
3 Green	75	98	84	98
2 Ullman	94	100	90	97
1 Wyatt	88	91	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	92	99	87	97
19 Craley	88	91	--	--
21 Dent	90	96	85	95
11 Flood	93	99	98	100
20 Holland	54	94	87	96
14 Moorhead	90	99	89	99
26 Morgan	95	100	97	99
6 Rhodes	99	100	96	100
15 Rooney	92	96	85*	95*
24 Vigorito	97	100	--	--
18 Corbett	92	99	89	97
8 Curtin	95	97	96	98
9 Dague	96	100	91	99
27 Fulton	95	99	88	100
23 Johnson	95	99	93*	99*
16 Kunkel	96	99	97	98
10 McDade	94	99	93	100
22 Saylor	86	97	93	95
17 Schneebeli	98	100	97	100
13 Schweiker	98	99	99	100
7 Watkins	91	92	--	--
12 Whalley	95	98	83	94
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	86	87	75	80
3 Byrne	97	99	98	100
5 Green	100	100	100*	100*
2 Nix	70	99	83	99
4 Toll	0	82	70	99
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	77	96	78	95
1 St. Germain	85	91	81	86
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	95	99	85	92
3 Dorn	89	100	78	99
5 Gettys	99	100	--	--
6 McMillan	83	93	85	90
1 Rivers	71	95	79	97
2 Watson	85†	99†	86	98
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	82	87	88	94
1 Reifel	87	99	89	100
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	92	99	--	--
8 Everett	92	98	92	99
4 Evins	71	88	66	84
5 Fulton	86	99	81	99
9 Grider	97	99	--	--
7 Murray	92	99	89*	98*
3 Brock	81	94	85	98
2 Duncan	100	100	--	--
1 Quillen	88	100	90	99
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	100	100	97	99
2 Brooks	95	95	91	93
17 Burleson	99	99	89	90
5 Cabell	84	99	--	--
22 Casey	83	89	86	93
15 De la Garza	97	100	--	--
7 Dowdy	94	95	79	89
21 Fisher	95	99	89	97
20 Gonzalez	99	99	96	99
19 Mahon	100	100	99	99
1 Patman	88	94	95	98
10 Pickle	95	99	98*	100*
11 Poage	90	93	94	97
AL Pool	85	91	88	91
13 Purcell	77	99	86	99
4 Roberts	89	100	92	99
18 Rogers	89	91	81	85
6 Teague	82	84	76	79
8 Thomas	35	44	85	87
9 Thompson	60	64	86	87
16 White	99	100	--	--
12 Wright	75	89	81	91
14 Young	86	87	100	100
UTAH				
2 King	99	99	--	--
1 Burton	80	100	74	99
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	97	99	92	99
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	89	91	85	95
1 Downing	95	100	95	100
2 Hardy	77	85	89	98
9 Jennings	87	100	89	100
7 Marsh	99	100	100	100
3 Satterfield	99	99	--	--
8 Smith	93	93	89	89
5 Tuck	92	100	97	99
10 Broyhill	95	100	92	99
6 Poff	98	100	99	99
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	94	100	--	--
5 Foley	92	96	--	--
3 Hansen	88	99	83	98
6 Hicks	93	100	--	--
2 Meeds	99	100	--	--
4 May	69	88	83	99
1 Pelly	92	96	95	99
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	100	100	100	100
5 Kee	82	100	--	--
3 Slack	90	91	92	95
2 Staggers	85	90	87	91
1 Moore	95	100	91	100
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	94	100	98	100
6 Race	97	100	--	--
5 Reuss	94	100	88	99
1 Stalbaum	95	100	--	--
4 Zablocki	93	99	95	99
8 Byrnes	94	100	92	100
7 Laird	84	94	88	100
10 O'Konski	95	96	88	99
3 Thomson	94	94	95	97
9 Davis	97	99	--	--
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	64	95	--	--

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Fact Sheet — On Senate Voting Patterns

SAME-STATE SENATORS DISAGREE ON 25 PERCENT OF VOTES

United States Senators from the same state disagreed on an average of 25 percent of the roll-call votes in 1965. Congressional Quarterly reviewed the 258 Senate roll calls taken during the first session of the 89th Congress and found that same-state Senators disagreed as often as 63 percent (Utah and Wyoming) and as seldom as 6 percent (Rhode Island).

The results were similar in 1964, when the average disagreement score between Senators of the same state was 22 percent. The highest 1964 disagreement score was 65 percent (New Mexico), and the lowest was 4 percent (Alabama and North Carolina).

In states where both Senators were Republicans, the Senators took the same stand on an average of 82 percent of the roll calls during 1965, compared with 84 percent in 1964. Democratic Senators from the same state agreed 83 percent of the time in 1965, compared with 85 percent in 1964.

As in the past, the greatest differences of opinion between same-state Senators were between those of different parties. These Senators disagreed on 42 percent of the roll calls in 1965, compared with 38 percent in 1964.

In the 1965 Congressional session, there were 16 "mixed" Senate delegations and 26 Democratic and 8 Republican delegations.

High Scorers

Agreement

Senate delegations that scored highest in "Agreement" during the first session of the 89th Congress (1965) by taking the same sides on roll-call votes:

Solid Republican	Percent of Agreement
Nebraska (Curtis - Hruska)	92%
Colorado (Allott - Dominick)	89
Iowa (Hickenlooper - Miller)	86

Over-All Disagreement Scores

Following are the over-all percentage scores for all Senate delegations, for "solid Republican" delegations, for "solid Democratic" delegations and for "mixed" delegations (one Republican and one Democratic Senator) for 1964 and 1965 for times they disagreed.

	1965	1964
All Delegations	25%	22%
Solid Republican	18	16
Solid Democratic	17	15
Mixed	42	38

Ground Rules

DISAGREEMENT SCORE -- Percent of roll-call votes on which Senators from the same state took opposite sides by either voting, announcing their stands or answering a CQ poll. Roll calls on which one or both Senators failed to take a stand were excluded from computation. Therefore, the percentage base varied from state to state.

Solid Democratic

	Percent of Agreement
Rhode Island (Pastore - Pell)	94%
Maryland (Brewster - Tydings)	92
Minnesota (McCarthy - Mondale)	92
Virginia (Byrd - Robertson)	92
Washington (Jackson - Magnuson)	92

Mixed

New Jersey (Williams - Case)	84%
South Carolina (Russell - Thurmond)	82
New York (Kennedy - Javits)	81

Disagreement

Senate delegations that scored highest in "Disagreement" during the first session of the 89th Congress by taking opposite sides on roll-call votes:

Solid Republican

	Percent of Disagreement
California (Kuchel - Murphy)	29%
Delaware (Boggs - Williams)	26
Kentucky (Cooper - Morton)	24

Solid Democratic

Ohio (Lausche - Young)	46
Arkansas (Fulbright - McClellan)	38
Louisiana (Ellender - Long)	33

Mixed

Utah (Moss - Bennett)	63
Wyoming (McGee - Simpson)	63
Texas (Yarborough - Tower)	56

How Much Senators Disagreed in 1965 and 1964

1. DISAGREEMENT SCORE, 1965 -- Percentage of roll-call votes in 1965 on which a state's Senators took opposite sides in voting, announcing their stands, or in answering a CQ Poll. Each delegation's score was based on those roll calls -- among the 258 taken in 1965 -- on which both Senators took a position.

2. DISAGREEMENT SCORE, 1964 -- Percentage of roll-call votes in 1964 on which a state's Senators took opposite sides in voting, announcing their stands, or in answering a CQ Poll. Each delegation's score was based on those roll calls -- among the 305 taken in 1964 -- on which both Senators took a position.

HEADNOTES

-- Delegation not the same in 1964.
† Delegation not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.

	1	2
ALABAMA	9	4
Hill		
Sparkman		
ALASKA	19	18
Bartlett		
Gruening		
ARIZONA	48	--
Hayden		
Fannin		
ARKANSAS	38	25
Fulbright		
McClellan		
CALIFORNIA	29	--
Kuchel		
Murphy		
COLORADO	11	16
Allott		
Dominick		
CONNECTICUT	11	9
Dodd		
Ribicoff		
DELAWARE	26	32
Boggs		
Williams		
FLORIDA	22	13
Holland		
Smathers		
GEORGIA	13	11
Russell		
Talmadge		
HAWAII	35	27
Inouye		
Fong		
IDAHO	55	43
Church		
Jordan		
ILLINOIS	50	39
Douglas		
Dirksen		
INDIANA	15	9
Bayh		
Hartke		
IOWA	14	27
Hickenlooper		
Miller		
KANSAS	18	12
Carlson		
Pearson		
KENTUCKY	24	19
Cooper		
Morton		
LOUISIANA	33	12
Ellender		
Long		
MAINE	25	18
Muskie		
Smith		
MARYLAND	8	--
Brewster		
Tydings		
MASSACHUSETTS	35	24
Kennedy		
Saltonstall		
MICHIGAN	11	7
Hart		
McNamara		
MINNESOTA	8	--
McCarthy		
Mondale		
MISSISSIPPI	11	6
Eastland		
Stennis		
MISSOURI	16	16
Long		
Symington		
MONTANA	17	15
Mansfield		
Metcalf		
NEBRASKA	8	14
Curtis		
Hruska		
NEVADA	18	10
Bible		
Cannon		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	52
McIntyre		
Cotton		
NEW JERSEY	16	12
Williams		
Case		
NEW MEXICO	11	--
Anderson		
Montoya		
NEW YORK	19	--
Kennedy		
Javits		
NORTH CAROLINA	9	4
Ervin		
Jordan		
NORTH DAKOTA	49	33
Burdick		
Young		
OHIO	46	37
Lausche		
Young		
OKLAHOMA	16	--
Harris		
Monroney		
OREGON	27	21
Morse		
Neuberger		
PENNSYLVANIA	36	24
Clark		
Scott		
RHODE ISLAND	6	10
Pastore		
Pell		

Y Record Vote For (yea)
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Paired Against
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	18†	--
Russell		
Thurmond		
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	50
McGovern		
Mundt		
TENNESSEE	17	--
Bass		
Gore		
TEXAS	56	54
Yarborough		
Tower		
UTAH	63	48
Moss		
Bennett		
VERMONT	17	10
Aiken		
Prouty		
VIRGINIA	8	9
Byrd		
Robertson		
WASHINGTON	8	13
Jackson		
Magnuson		
WEST VIRGINIA	23	36
Byrd		
Randolph		
WISCONSIN	10	12
Nelson		
Proxmire		
WYOMING	63	60
McGee		
Simpson		

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ Fact Sheet **On Party Unity**

PARTISAN DIVISIONS CENTER ON 'GREAT SOCIETY' PROGRAMS

Senate and House Members in 1965 divided along party lines on 213 of the 459 roll-call votes, or 46 percent of the time, according to the annual CQ examination of "Party Unity" voting.

Partisan divisions appeared most frequently over issues involving President Johnson's "Great Society" program, issues such as housing and urban development, economic opportunity legislation, medical care financed by Social Security and the anti-poverty programs generally. Party-line voting was equally apparent (but less frequent) over legislation to raise the debt limit, to repeal right-to-work laws and to propose a constitutional amendment on apportionment of state legislatures.

On some issues, such as highway beautification, voting rights and "Cold War" veterans benefits, voting in one or both chambers followed party lines during roll calls on motions, amendments or other preliminary matters, but swung to a bipartisan complexion on passage of the legislation.

Partisan voting was more recurrent in the House, where Members divided on 105 of the 201 roll-call votes, or 52 percent of the time. These divisions occurred over "Great Society" issues as well as over contested elections of Members and legislation on such matters as coinage, agriculture, and rural water and sanitation. Similar partisan divisions appeared on 42 percent of the Senate's 258 roll calls in 1965.

Party Discipline

In keeping with tradition, party-line voting was less than monolithic in Congress in 1965. The degree of party cohesion, as was customary, depended on such factors as sectional or local interests, individual philosophic differences and effectiveness of party leadership.

The average Democrat voted with his party's majority 69 percent of the time -- 63 percent in the Senate and 70 percent in the House. The average Republican voted with his party's majority 70 percent of the time -- 68 percent in the Senate and 71 percent in the House. Those percentages were virtually the same as in 1964.

Democrats led Republicans slightly in crossing party lines on Party Unity votes. The average Democrat voted with Republicans 19 percent of the time -- 21 percent in the Senate and 18 percent in the House -- while the average Republican voted with Democrats 17 percent of the time -- 19 percent in the Senate and 17 percent in the House. Those percentages also paralleled the 1964 figures. (Figures do not add to 100 percent because of Members' failure to vote on all roll calls.)

Northern Democrats in the Senate voted with their party 72 percent of the time on Party Unity votes, opposing it 13 percent of the time, while Southern Democrats in the Senate voted with their party 45 percent of the time, opposing it 37 percent of the time. In the House, Northern Democrats supported their party 82 percent of the time, opposing it only 7 percent of the time, while Southern Democrats scored support and opposition percentages of 48 and 40, respectively. Northern Republicans in the House voted with their party's majority 69 percent of the time, while Southern Republicans proved even more "Republican" than their Northern colleagues, voting with their party 83 percent of the time.

Freshman Democrats in Congress scored 80 percent in supporting their party, opposing it on 12 percent of the Party Unity votes.

Individual Performances

For the second year in a row on CQ Party Unity scores, freshman Democratic Senator Inouye (Hawaii) led Democratic Senators by supporting his party 92 percent of the time. Close behind were two newcomers, Mondale (Minn.) and Bass (Tenn.).

Fannin (Ariz.) and Tower (Texas), Republican Senators close to defeated 1964 Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater, had high Party Support scores of 90 and 85 percent, respectively. Other names in the Republicans' high-scoring Party Unity group included Jordan (Idaho), Mundt (S.D.) and Williams (Del.), all of whom have been among their party's most consistent supporters since 1960.

Senators scoring high in opposing their party's stand also included repeaters from previous years. Among Democratic Senators, these were Robertson (Va.), Lausche (Ohio) and Eastland (Miss.). Among Republicans, the top three Senators opposing their party most frequently in 1964 remained identical in 1965 -- Case (N.J.), Javits (N.Y.) and Smith (Maine), in that order. With the defeat of Keating (N.Y.), Minority Whip Kuchel (Calif.) moved into the fourth position and the list was joined by Fong (Hawaii). Sen. Case's opposition to his party rose significantly, from 56 percent in 1964 to 70 percent in 1965.

Among House Democrats, the highest Party Unity support score was registered by Karsten (Mo.), followed closely by two freshmen, Annunzio (Ill.) and McGrath

Definitions

- PARTY UNITY ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes that split the parties, a majority of voting Democrats opposing a majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are excluded.
- PARTY UNITY SCORES -- Percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party. Failure to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lowers his score.
- OPPOSITION TO PARTY SCORES -- Percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party. A Member's Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all Party Unity roll calls.

(N.J.). Other consistent high-scoring Democrats were Gonzalez (Texas), McFall (Calif.), Price (Ill.), Murphy (Ill.) and Green (Pa.). Republican House Members scoring high in support of their party included Reid (Ill.), Gross (Iowa), Devine (Ohio) and Belcher (Okla.).

The greatest opposition to their own party positions in the House came from conservative Southern Democrats and liberal Northern Republicans. The Democrats included Satterfield (Va.), Williams (Miss.) and three other members of the Virginia delegation -- Marsh, Tuck and Abbitt. A member of the Texas delegation, Rep. Dowdy (D), opposed his party on 75 percent of the roll-call votes. Most consistent Republican opponents of their own party's position in the House were Reid (N.Y.) (whose opposition score shot up from 33 percent in 1963 to 71 percent in 1965) and other repeaters from previous years -- Halpern (N.Y.), Horton (N.Y.), Tupper (Maine) and Schweiker (Pa.). Though he was often absent campaigning for Mayor of New York, Rep. Lindsay (R) demonstrated his independence by supporting his party on only 6 percent of the roll calls and opposing the GOP majority position on 31 percent. He did not participate in the remaining 63 percent of the Party Unity votes.

Party Leadership

Although House Republicans had a new Minority Leader, Ford (Mich.), and Senate Democrats had a new Majority Whip, Long (La.), these changes had no appreciable effect on over-all party performances. Senate Democrats supported their party 63 percent of the time in 1965, compared to 61 percent in 1964, while House Republicans supported their party 71 percent of the time in each year. By the same token, the opposition of Senate Democrats to their own party position was 21 percent in 1965, close to the 23 percent figure in 1964, while it held steady at 17 percent among House Republicans in both years. (For 1964 scores, see 1964 Almanac p. 740)

Party Unity Scoreboard

The table below shows the proportion of Party Unity roll calls in 1965, 1964, 1963 and 1962.

	Total Roll Calls	Party Unity Roll Calls	Percent of Total
	1965		
BOTH CHAMBERS	459	213	46%
Senate	258	108	42
House	201	105	52
	1964		
BOTH CHAMBERS	418	171	40.9%
Senate	305	109	35.7
House	113	62	54.9
	1963		
BOTH CHAMBERS	348	166	47.7%
Senate	229	108	47
House	119	58	49
	1962		
BOTH CHAMBERS	348	149	43%
Senate	224	92	41
House	124	57	46

1965 VICTORIES, DEFEATS ON PARTY UNITY VOTES

	Senate	House	Total
Dems Won, GOP Lost	89	94	183
GOP Won, Dems Lost	19	11	30
Dems Voted Unanimously	0	1	1
GOP Voted Unanimously	4	6	10

Party Scores

Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores below are composites of individual scores, and show the percentage of time the average Democrat and Republican voted with his party majority in disagreement with the other party's majority. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores.

	1965		88th Congress (1963-64)	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
PARTY UNITY				
Both Chambers	69%	70%	69%	71%
Senate	63	68	64	66
House	70	71	71	72
OPPOSITION TO PARTY				
Both Chambers	19%	17%	16%	17%
Senate	21	19	20	20
House	18	17	14	16

1965 Sectional Support, Opposition

	Support	Opposition
SENATE		
Northern Dems	72%	13%
Southern Dems	45	37
HOUSE		
Northern Dems	82%	7%
Southern Dems	48	40
Northern GOP	69	18
Southern GOP	83	8

Individual Scores

Highest Party Unity scorers -- those who in 1965 most consistently voted with their party majority against the majority of the other party:

SENATE

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Inouye (Hawaii)	92%	Fannin (Ariz.)	90%
Mondale (Minn.)	91	Jordan (Idaho)	89
Proxmire (Wis.)	87	Williams (Del.)	87
Bass (Tenn.)	86	Dominick (Colo.)	86
Douglas (Ill.)	85	Mundt (S.D.)	85
Hart (Mich.)	84	Tower (Texas)	85

(Continued on next page)

HOUSE

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Karsten (Mo.)	99%	Reid (Ill.)	97%
McGrath (N.J.)	98	Hutchinson (Mich.)	97
Annunzio (Ill.)	98	Gross (Iowa)	96
Gonzalez (Texas)	98	Buchanan (Ala.)	95
McFall (Calif.)	97	Lipscomb (Calif.)	95
Price (Ill.)	97	Duncan (Tenn.)	94
Murphy (Ill.)	97	Devine (Ohio)	93
Green (Pa.)	97	Hall (Mo.)	92
		Belcher (Okla.)	92
		Davis (Wis.)	92
		Langen (Minn.)	92

Highest Opposition to Party scorers -- those who in 1965 most consistently voted against their party majority and with the majority of the other party:

SENATE

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Robertson (Va.)	64%	Case (N.J.)	70%
Lausche (Ohio)	63	Javits (N.Y.)	64
Eastland (Miss.)	63	Smith (Maine)	52
Holland (Fla.)	62	Kuchel (Calif.)	43
Ervin (N.C.)	62	Fong (Hawaii)	34
Stennis (Miss.)	61		

HOUSE

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Satterfield (Va.)	82%	Reid (N.Y.)	71%
Williams (Miss.)	80	Halpern (N.Y.)	70
Marsh (Va.)	80	Horton (N.Y.)	59
Tuck (Va.)	79	Tupper (Maine)	57
Smith (Va.)	76	Schweiker (Pa.)	54
Abbitt (Va.)	75	Stafford (Vt.)	52
Dowdy (Texas)	75	Dwyer (N.J.)	51
Abernethy (Miss.)	74	McDade (Pa.)	50
Ashmore (S.C.)	73	Conte (Mass.)	50

Party Unity - Opposition Scores

Senate Party Unity -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. PARTY UNITY, 1965. Percentage of 108 Senate Party Unity roll calls in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party. (Party Unity roll calls are those on which a majority of voting Democrats opposed a majority of voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.)

2. PARTY OPPOSITION, 1965. Percentage of 108 Senate Party Unity roll calls in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party.

3. PARTY UNITY, 88th Congress. Percentage of 217 Senate Party Unity roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party.

4. PARTY OPPOSITION, 88th Congress. Percentage of 217 Senate Party Unity roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party.

Headnotes

-- *Not a Member of the 88th Congress*

† *Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965*

Score as a Representative in 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	51	45	60	22
Sparkman	41	26	61	24
ALASKA				
Bartlett	77	19	80	11
Gruening	60	19	62	16
ARIZONA				
Hayden	62	10	58	13
Fannin	90	7	--	--
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	57	17	56	19
McClellan	31	56	42	48
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	50	43	47	42
Murphy	73	7	--	--
COLORADO				
Allott	83	12	68	9
Dominick	86	3	76	1
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	50	15	61	22
Ribicoff	77	11	72	16
DELAWARE				
Boggs	60	29	79	18
Williams	87	7	85	12
FLORIDA				
Holland	34	62	47	42
Smathers	50	18	59	16
GEORGIA				
Russell	16	40	38	43
Talmadge	32	53	52	39
HAWAII				
Inouye	92	6	91	5
Fong	56	34	59	35
IDAHO				
Church	58	9	75	15
Jordan	89	3	89	6
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	85	10	69	24
Dirksen	63	16	65	12
INDIANA				
Bayh	73	8	69	6
Hartke	69	10	69	8
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	81	5	78	8
Miller	63	13	72	13
KANSAS				
Carlson	65	20	65	12
Pearson	57	6	77	6
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	53	33	59	29
Morton	74	19	62	14
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	35	55	47	41
Long	76	9	54	28
MAINE				
Muskie	77	5	81	4
Smith	48	52	53	47
MARYLAND				
Brewster	74	7	75	12
Tydings	80	4	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	81	10	60	4
Saltonstall	57	25	58	26
MICHIGAN				
Hart	84	6	74	13
McNamara	81	6	88	5
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	51	4	84	5
Mondale	91	5	--	--
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	26	63	35	43
Stennis	36	61	50	41
MISSOURI				
Long	79	6	64	9
Symington	59	16	67	19
MONTANA				
Mansfield	67	15	67	7
Metcalf	75	12	80	7
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	65	4	78	5
Hruska	77	5	79	4
NEVADA				
Bible	65	29	73	19
Cannon	69	22	55	17
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	73	20	81	15
Cotton	82	8	79	6
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	81	6	75	15
Case	23	70	34	52
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	63	10	58	11
Montoya	79	9	71#	12#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	81	6	--	--
Javits	27	64	39	53
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	30	62	52	40
Jordan	37	51	55	37
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	79	14	79	8
Young	81	10	53	31
OHIO				
Lausche	24	63	20	68
Young	75	14	63	22
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	75	21	--	--
Monroney	77	8	84	12
OREGON				
Morse	71	22	60	23
Neuberger	64	11	70	8
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	70	7	76	8
Scott	44	31	52	30
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	81	8	79	12
Pell	83	6	79	14
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	29†	54†	--	--
Thurmond[a]	81	11	29	65
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	77	10	84	8
Mundt	85	7	80	16
TENNESSEE				
Bass	86	7	53#	1#
Gore	58	17	64	21
TEXAS				
Yarborough	83	9	59	15
Tower	85	5	72	5
UTAH				
Moss	70	8	67	8
Bennett	70	9	81	6
VERMONT				
Aiken	60	31	58	37
Prouty	65	18	68	23
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	10	39	22	51
Robertson	19	64	32	53
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	82	15	68	17
Magnuson	78	8	67	9
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	62	31	76	19
Randolph	70	15	70	15
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	82	11	82	13
Proxmire	87	13	62	38
WYOMING				
McGee	56	6	72	8
Simpson	79	5	80	2

PARTY UNITY

1965 and 88th Congress

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(a) Strom Thurmond (S.C.), elected as a Democrat in 1960, became a Republican on Sept. 16, 1964. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Party Unity - Opposition Scores

House Party Unity -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. PARTY UNITY, 1965. Percentage of 105 House Party Unity roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party. (Party Unity roll calls are those on which a majority of voting Democrats opposed a majority of voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.)

2. PARTY OPPOSITION, 1965. Percentage of 105 House Party Unity roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party.

3. PARTY UNITY, 88th Congress. Percentage of 120 House Party Unity roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party.

4. PARTY OPPOSITION, 88th Congress. Percentage of 120 House Party Unity roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party.

Headnotes

-- *Not a Member of the 88th Congress*

† *Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965*

* *Not eligible for all roll calls in the 88th Congress*

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	10	35	38	54
8 Jones	66	17	54	6
5 Selden	30	69	47	38
4 Andrews	76	12	--	--
6 Buchanan	95	3	--	--
2 Dickinson	79	3	--	--
1 Edwards	90	4	--	--
7 Martin	67	1	--	--
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	85	3	84	4
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	79	6	77	9
2 Udall	85	7	92	5
1 Rhodes	82	9	79	11
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	27	70	43	56
4 Harris	68	23	65	20
2 Mills	56	25	78	15
3 Trimble	94	5	76	5
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	90	4	89*	2*
7 Cohelan	94	5	84	4
33 Dyal	92	4	--	--
9 Edwards	87	1	92	1
18 Hagen	84	11	89	8
34 Hanna	82	2	68	4
2 Johnson	89	9	86	8
4 Leggett	83	3	77	3
15 McFall	97	1	96	3
8 Miller	81	0	81	1
3 Moss	86	0	88	2
16 Sisk	75	7	85	4
38 Tunney	81	7	--	--
37 Van Deerlin	86	6	91	4
14 Baldwin	58	37	65	35
1 Clausen	71	10	79*	11*
10 Gubser	85	8	69	18
6 Mailliard	51	33	43	31
12 Talcott	88	3	76	10
13 Teague	80	12	78	15
35 Utt	79	5	82	5
36 Wilson	73	3	65	11
11 Younger	91	1	69	12
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	85	1	75	2
25 Cameron	61	9	74	7
22 Corman	82	4	88	0
21 Hawkins	82	2	87	0
19 Holifield	72	1	81	2
17 King	92	1	88	1
26 Vacancy				
30 Roybal	84	3	84	3
31 Wilson	67	6	77	3
28 Bell	52	38	69	25
23 Clawson	76	1	73*	6*
32 Hosmer	48	20	63	23
24 Lipscomb	95	1	92	8
27 Reinecke	84	6	--	--
20 Smith	83	4	77	8
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	70	7	83	6
3 Evans	84	6	--	--
2 McVicker	69	6	--	--
1 Rogers	90	9	90	3
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	72	5	80	3
3 Giaimo	83	10	85	4
6 Grabowski	85	8	84	3
4 Irwin	81	11	--	--
5 Monagan	79	14	80	6
2 St. Onge	80	4	83	1
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	90	4	87	0
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	39	60	55	45
4 Fascell	92	5	88	4
9 Fuqua	33	51	53	30
10 Gibbons	74	20	69	21
7 Haley	10	89	19	75
5 Herlong	22	62	41	43
8 Matthews	42	51	75	21
3 Pepper	90	2	88	0
6 Rogers	50	50	50	50
1 Sikes	37	51	49	35
12 Cramer	85	6	77	10
11 Gurney	91	3	84	8
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	48	48	82	10
6 Flynt	32	54	53	19
1 Hagan	37	51	61	27
9 Landrum	50	20	62	15
4 Mackay	78	10	--	--
2 O'Neal	22	68	--	--
10 Stephens	48	33	73	13
8 Tuten	52	47	74	18
5 Weltner	67	15	74	22
3 Callaway	74	6	--	--
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	90	1	81	2
AL Mink	93	4	--	--
IDAHO				
1 White	67	14	80	6
2 Hansen	90	5	--	--
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	84	8	85	3
24 Price	97	0	98	1
19 Schisler	87	9	--	--
23 Shipley	60	16	60	15
16 Anderson	73	7	78	13
17 Arends	85	6	79	14
14 Erlenborn	88	9	--	--
20 Findley	81	7	94	3
12 McClory	62	17	77	7
18 Michel	76	10	69	9
15 Reid	97	1	94	4
22 Springer	71	10	70	19
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	98	0	--	--
1 Dawson	87	0	78	1
5 Kluczynski	81	1	81	0
3 Murphy	97	0	96	1
2 O'Hara	80	3	98	1
11 Pucinski	80	11	88	8
6 Ronan	94	0	--	--
8 Rostenkowski	88	2	84	2
9 Yates	86	9	--	--
10 Collier	87	6	81	7
4 Derwinski	76	4	80	5
13 Rumsfeld	73	19	89	8

PARTY UNITY

1965 and 88th Congress

	1	2	3	4
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	92	2	79	7
8 Denton	91	4	82	4
9 Hamilton	82	13	--	--
11 Jacobs	88	6	--	--
1 Madden	92	2	83	0
5 Roush	74	23	77	15
4 Adair	78	5	72	8
7 Bray	76	3	76	12
2 Halleck	67	7	74	16
10 Harvey	50	4	81	8
6 Roudebush	83	3	87	10
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	86	7	--	--
2 Culver	76	3	--	--
6 Greigg	90	7	--	--
7 Hansen	89	6	--	--
1 Schmidhauser	87	9	--	--
5 Smith	88	7	82	11
3 Gross	96	2	96	4
KANSAS				
1 Dole	91	7	97	3
3 Ellsworth	53	29	61	17
4 Shriver	75	19	80	10
2 Mize	72	17	--	--
5 Skubitz	82	8	83	8
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	56	38	70	19
3 Farnsley	70	4	--	--
2 Natcher	68	31	79	21

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	95	4	88	9
1 Stubblefield	65	31	79	13
6 Watts	63	32	73	14
5 Carter	59	25	--	--
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	90	3	93	3
1 Hebert	14	29	42	10
8 Long	23	59	--	--
6 Morrison	85	6	78	3
5 Passman	23	69	38	45
7 Edwards	67†	0†	--	--
4 Waggonner	28	66	29	54
3 Willis	56	13	65	12
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	95	3	--	--
1 Tupper	20	57	41	47
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	80	6	78	6
7 Friedel	88	2	92	2
3 Garmatz	83	5	80	2
2 Long	81	10	83	8
5 Machen	90	8	--	--
AL Sickles	96	1	93	4
6 Mathias	34	48	40	45
1 Morton	56	18	71	16
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	87	8	81	6
11 Burke	93	6	93	3
4 Donohue	86	3	87	1
7 Macdonald	60	18	76	3
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	84	5	90	1
3 Philbin	88	4	83	1
6 Bates	63	30	61	33
1 Conte	45	50	53	42
12 Keith	66	28	66	29
10 Martin	39	18	20	26
5 Morse	44	44	41	44
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	96	1	--	--
19 Farnum	71	6	--	--
7 Mackie	81	10	--	--
12 O'Hara	91	5	93	2
3 Todd	80	11	--	--
2 Vivian	86	7	--	--
18 Broomfield	62	29	57	32
10 Cederberg	82	8	77	10
6 Chamberlain	83	6	83	11
5 Ford	70	16	77	13
9 Griffin	60	21	68	18
8 Harvey	62	21	63	8
4 Hutchinson	97	2	90	3
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	73	3	--	--
13 Diggs	75	2	64	0
16 Dingell	86	7	78	1
15 Ford	95	2	--	--
17 Griffiths	70	7	72	4
14 Nedzi	91	8	76	2
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	82	1	81	0
5 Fraser	90	4	88	2
4 Karth	90	8	86	3
6 Olson	88	8	81	9
7 Langen	92	3	90	5
3 MacGregor	72	13	73	14
2 Nelsen	87	8	78	12
1 Quie	64	29	63	15
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	14	74	23	65
5 Colmer	9	58	28	53
2 Whitten	23	67	20	56
3 Williams	8	80	18	63
4 Walker	84	2	--	--
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	81	1	71	1
6 Hull	46	46	53	34
9 Hungate	82	11	--	--
8 Ichord	50	41	61	29
10 Jones	33	42	43	29
1 Karsten	99	0	95	2
4 Randall	67	27	71	14
3 Sullivan	86	5	87	3

	1	2	3	4
2 Curtis	80	7	79	4
7 Hall	92	3	90	3
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	88	6	96	1
2 Battin	80	10	73	9
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	86	11	--	--
2 Cunningham	76	16	85	12
3 Martin	83	8	80	7
NEVADA				
AL Baring	7	53	19	38
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	94	4	--	--
2 Cleveland	70	29	79	20
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	96	0	90	3
13 Gallagher	80	1	88	1
9 Helstoski	79	2	--	--
3 Howard	94	2	--	--
8 Joelson	92	5	86	13
12 Krebs	92	5	--	--
11 Minish	95	3	94	3
2 McGrath	98	1	--	--
15 Patten	95	4	90	3
10 Rodino	96	1	83	1
4 Thompson	77	1	79	3
1 Cahill	36	39	44	40
6 Dwyer	42	51	47	47
5 Frelinghuysen	44	24	51	34
7 Widnall	50	33	53	36
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	62	29	75	18
AL Walker	70	25	--	--
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	90	3	--	--
41 Dulski	77	11	83	8
34 Hanley	85	8	--	--
39 McCarthy	73	19	--	--
29 O'Brien	78	4	81	5
25 Ottinger	83	12	--	--
1 Pike	63	30	76	23
28 Resnick	72	1	--	--
35 Stratton	80	12	90	3
5 Tenzer	89	2	--	--
3 Wolff	75	15	--	--
37 Conable	67	27	--	--
38 Goodell	71	12	81	9
2 Grover	85	14	71	28
36 Horton	36	59	52	43
30 King	80	9	85	10
31 McEwen	72	7	--	--
32 Pirnie	48	33	58	28
26 Reid	24	71	50	43
33 Robison	68	26	72	22
40 Smith	64	28	--	--
4 Wydler	70	24	64	28
New York City				
7 Addabbo	75	10	87	7
23 Bingham	90	3	--	--
15 Carey	71	10	86	5
10 Celler	61	2	66	2
9 Delaney	91	4	93	2
19 Farbstein	92	6	86	2
22 Gilbert	90	5	92	2
12 Kelly	68	9	76	1
11 Keogh	48	2	73	1
13 Multer	87	2	81	3
16 Murphy	87	2	85	0
18 Powell	71	1	52	5
14 Rooney	96	2	91	5
8 Rosenthal	93	4	93	3
20 Ryan	63	9	86	7
21 Scheuer	90†	8†	--	--
24 Fino	34	45	39	39
6 Halpern	20	70	33	62
17 Lindsay	6	31	43	48
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	15	12	67	24
4 Cooley	47	47	75	13
2 Fountain	27	72	48	48
3 Henderson	34	61	51	35
6 Kornegay	35	53	57	36
7 Lennon	16	70	26	62

	1	2	3	4
5 Scott	29	42	32	29
11 Taylor	40	56	48	41
10 Whitener	30	68	49	48
9 Broyhill	86	12	88	8
8 Jonas	89	7	88	10
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	88	5	--	--
1 Andrews	75	18	75*	15*
OHIO				
9 Ashley	81	4	82	4
20 Feighan	87	9	73	18
1 Gilligan	81	4	--	--
18 Hays	67	15	77	4
19 Kirwan	72	5	84	3
3 Love	88	9	--	--
10 Moeller	71	18	--	--
15 Secrest	63	36	62	31
AL Sweeney	90	3	--	--
21 Vanik	93	3	87	8
17 Ashbrook	75	3	94	0
14 Ayres	53	29	58	24
8 Betts	90	3	92	5
22 Bolton	56	4	69	14
16 Bow	68	2	80	13
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	85	5	86	7
12 Devine	93	2	91	3
6 Harsha	71	16	85	10
5 Latta	90	5	90	5
4 McCulloch	89	5	74	12
23 Minshall	85	7	82	8
13 Mosher	53	38	71	24
11 Stanton	87	10	--	--
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	96	2	89	5
2 Edmondson	92	4	76	7
5 Jarman	41	53	50	44
6 Johnson	66	6	--	--
4 Steed	56	22	73	15
1 Belcher	92	5	83	5
OREGON				
4 Duncan	73	10	77	10
3 Green	64	16	74	6
2 Ullman	88	7	89	3
1 Wyatt	62	25	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	81	10	78	8
19 Craley	82	9	--	--
21 Dent	81	9	83	4
11 Flood	91	4	93	4
20 Holland	55	0	87	1
14 Moorhead	85	6	89	3
26 Morgan	94	2	98	0
6 Rhodes	94	3	93	5
15 Rooney	91	3	92*	0*
24 Vigorito	87	10	--	--
18 Corbett	44	47	55	37
8 Curtin	77	18	69	24
9 Dague	85	8	84	8
27 Fulton	49	47	48	40
23 Johnson	76	16	85*	12*
16 Kunkel	62	30	69	27
10 McDade	46	50	59	36
22 Saylor	60	30	65	25
17 Schneebeli	81	16	81	15
13 Schweiker	42	54	65	34
7 Watkins	81	12	--	--
12 Whalley	74	22	63	22
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	90	1	83	0
3 Byrne	95	1	98	1
5 Green	97	2	100*	0*
2 Nix	83	1	84	0
4 Toll	0	0	45	0
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	66	10	70	8
1 St. Germain	81	8	74	6
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	21	73	33	53
3 Dorn	25	65	28	53
5 Gettys	39	59	--	--
6 McMillan	21	65	48	37

	1	2	3	4
1 Rivers	30	40	56	23
2 Watson[a]	78†	11†	36	50
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	82	8	88	4
1 Reifel	72	17	78	15
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	86	5	--	--
8 Everett	54	37	84	11
4 Evins	56	15	63	5
5 Fulton	83	7	78	3
9 Grider	90	8	--	--
7 Murray	47	49	58*	30*
3 Brock	72	10	80	9
2 Duncan	94	5	--	--
1 Quillen	84	10	83	7
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	78	21	79	17
2 Brooks	87	10	89	3
17 Burleson	42	57	44	47
5 Cabell	49	35	--	--
22 Casey	34	48	43	48
15 De la Garza	67	30	--	--
7 Dowdy	17	75	26	53
21 Fisher	26	68	32	58
20 Gonzalez	98	0	98	1
19 Mahon	64	35	74	24
1 Patman	81	9	90	7
10 Pickle	74	21	73*	24*
11 Poage	52	36	70	27
AL Pool	29	54	35	52
13 Purcell	60	22	77	8
4 Roberts	55	36	57	28
18 Rogers	35	55	51	33
6 Teague	42	42	48	29
8 Thomas	30	1	84	4
9 Thompson	51	3	80	8
16 White	55	43	--	--
12 Wright	60	9	76	8
14 Young	73	11	88	2
UTAH				
2 King	87	11	--	--
1 Burton	70	10	67	8
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	44	52	62	33
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	15	75	23	64
1 Downing	34	58	65	29
2 Hardy	38	35	68	21
9 Jennings	63	32	72	20
7 Marsh	19	80	32	68
3 Satterfield	17	82	--	--
8 Smith	19	76	36	56
5 Tuck	13	79	23	73
10 Broyhill	81	16	81	15
6 Poff	91	6	88	12
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	88	9	--	--
5 Foley	82	13	--	--
3 Hansen	83	5	83	5
6 Hicks	77	15	--	--
2 Meeds	91	7	--	--
4 May	55	11	67	18
1 Pelly	63	27	81	14
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	90	10	88	12
5 Kee	83	3	--	--
3 Slack	78	15	83	9
2 Staggers	76	8	82	6
1 Moore	78	14	72	19
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	90	8	83	16
6 Race	83	13	--	--
5 Reuss	90	6	84	3
1 Stalbaum	85	11	--	--
4 Zablocki	88	6	96	1
8 Byrnes	82	11	79	16
7 Laird	76	5	81	11
10 O'Konski	51	42	52	35
3 Thomson	88	6	87	8
9 Davis	92	3	--	--
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	64	10	--	--

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(a) Albert W. Watson became a Republican Jan. 12, 1965. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Bipartisan Voting**

PARTY MAJORITIES AGREED ON MORE THAN HALF OF VOTES

Democrats and Republicans in Congress agreed with each other more than half the time on roll-call votes in 1965.

A majority of voting Democrats and a majority of voting Republicans agreed on 54 percent of 459 roll calls, according to the annual Congressional Quarterly study of bipartisan voting. Bipartisan agreement in 1965 represented a slight rise over 1964, when a majority of each party voted together on 49.6 percent of 308 roll calls.

Bipartisan agreement appeared most frequently over foreign policy and defense matters. Bipartisan agreement also appeared often on appropriations bills and on roll calls where there was little dispute or where the main disputes were settled in previous votes or in committee. Bipartisan voting also settled issues dealing with federal aid to education, highway beautification, water pollution control, excise tax reductions, voting rights, Presidential continuity and increases in federal employees' pay, GI benefits and veterans' pensions.

Bipartisan voting occurred most frequently in the Senate -- on 58 percent of the roll calls (150 out of 258). Bipartisan voting in the House occurred in 48 percent of the roll calls (96 out of 201).

The average Democrat voted with the bipartisan majorities 74 percent of the time and opposed them 11 percent of the time. The average Republican supported bipartisan majorities 73 percent of the time and voted against them 13 percent of the time.

Voting Highlights

Among other findings of the 1965 CQ study:

Independent Voting. Northern Democrats in the Senate supported bipartisan majorities 71 percent of the time and opposed them 14 percent of the time. Northern Democrats in the House registered 78-percent support and 7-percent opposition on bipartisan votes.

Southern Democrats in the Senate supported bipartisan majorities 59 percent of the time and opposed them 23 percent of the time. Southern House Democrats registered slighter higher bipartisan support -- 73-percent support and 12-percent opposition.

Most of the Republicans with the highest bipartisan support in both chambers were moderate and liberal, while the highest bipartisan opposition by Republicans in both chambers was shown by conservatives.

Unanimous Voting. There were 20 unanimous votes in the Senate and 25 in the House. Among the major items which the Senate approved unanimously were: Presidential continuity, establishment of a joint committee to study Congressional organization, authorization of fiscal 1966 funds for military research and equipment procurement, condemnation of alleged religious persecution in Russia, provision of a military pay increase, fiscal 1966 funds authorization for military construction, railroad retirement annuities for wives, and provision of a federal employee salary raise. The Senate also unanimously ratified six treaties or protocols on foreign policy matters and unanimously agreed to earmark foreign aid funds for an Organization of American States military force.

Unanimous votes in the House approved: federal drug controls, water resources development, extension of the Manpower Development and Training Act, federal water pollution controls, construction of a new U.S. chancery in Saigon, extension of health services for migrant workers, aid to mental health centers, federal loans and loan guarantees to vocational students, fiscal 1966 funds authorization for military construction, fiscal 1966 Defense Department appropriations, military pay increases, strengthening of law enforcement training and techniques, prisoner rehabilitation, federal employee and disabled veterans' pensions raises, funds authorization for the President's crime commissions and provision for GI life insurance.

Presidential Stands. A majority of Republicans joined a majority of Democrats to give the President 41 victories and four losses in the House. In the Senate, bipartisan votes supported the President's position 91 times and defeated his position seven times.

Bipartisan votes in both chambers cleared legislation raising military salaries far above the level proposed by the President. Similarly in the House, bipartisan votes supported Administration-opposed increases in federal employee retirement pensions and federal employee salaries. In the Senate, a bipartisan majority passed legislation providing "Cold War" GI benefits, which the President opposed. The Senate also rejected by bipartisan vote an Administration-backed proposal to reduce to $50 the amount of duty-free goods an American traveler was allowed. On all these votes the President's "economy" stand was overridden by Congress.

Definitions

- BIPARTISAN ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes on which a majority of voting Democrats and a majority of voting Republicans agreed.
- BIPARTISAN SUPPORT SCORES -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.
- BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION SCORES -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the bipartisan majorities. A Member's Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all bipartisan roll calls. For names of Members who missed one or more 1965 roll calls because of their illness or illness in their families, see Voting Participation, page 1119.

Major Issues

Some of the major issues decided by bipartisan voting are listed below. These items are in addition to appropriations and issues settled by unanimous vote. RC refers to Congressional Quarterly roll-call number.

Senate. Among the major items approved by bipartisan votes were: federal water pollution controls (RC 5); International Coffee Agreement (RC 10); elimination of federal gold reserve requirements (RC 16); resolution on Presidential inability constitutional amendment (RC 18); federal aid to elementary and secondary education (RC 48); extension of the Manpower Development and Training Act (RC 31); Voting Rights Act (RC 78); $700 million appropriation in additional Viet Nam defense funds (RC 50); regional aid (RC 82); foreign aid (RC 109); excise tax reduction (RC 116); cigarette labeling (RC 119); reduction of silver in coins (RC 130); Cold War GI benefits (RC 166); District of Columbia Charter Act (RC 172); District of Columbia crime law amendments (RC 209); aid to higher education (RC 215); federal employees' pensions raise (RC 217); Food and Agriculture Act (RC 225); highway beautification (RC 231); and immigration reforms (RC 232).

Among items defeated by Senate bipartisan roll calls were the following: resolution disapproving Customs Bureau reorganization (RC 63); prohibit foreign aid to countries with unpaid UN dues (RC 90); repeal excise tax on air travel (RC 114); impose a $50 ceiling on duty-free tourists' goods (RC 134); cut foreign aid to India, Pakistan, Greece and Turkey (RC 235).

House. Major items approved by bipartisan votes were: amended District of Columbia crime laws (RC 22); Older Americans Act (RC 27); resolution on Presidential inability constitutional amendment (RC 37); increase U.S. subscription to International Monetary Fund (RC 40); appropriate $700 million in additional Viet Nam defense funds (RC 47); aid for health research facilities (RC 51); extension of Mine Safety Act (RC 60); excise tax reductions (RC 61); export controls (RC 65); Voting Rights Act (RC 87); federal boxing controls (RC 119); immigration reforms (RC 125); aid to higher education (RC 126); study on high-speed ground transportation (RC 131); resolution dismissing challenge against Mississippi delegation (RC 158); permitting unilateral intervention in case of Communist subversion in the Western Hemisphere (RC 160); rural water and sewage systems aid (RC 167); air pollution controls (RC 169); District of Columbia Charter Board Plan (RC 176); federal pay increase (RC 179); and payments for Ryukyu Island damages (RC 186).

No major items were defeated by bipartisan votes in the House.

Bipartisan Scoreboard

	Total Roll Calls	Bipartisan Roll Calls	Percent of Total
BOTH CHAMBERS	459	246	54%
Senate	258	150	58
House	201	96	48

Party Scores

Bipartisan Support and Bipartisan Opposition scores are composites -- the percentage of the time the average party member voted with or against a bipartisan majority of the Senate or House. Failure to vote lowers both Support and Opposition Scores.

	1965		88th Congress	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT				
Both Chambers	74%	73%	71%	71%
Senate	67	70	64	66
House	77	75	74	73
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION				
Both Chambers	11%	13%	11%	14%
Senate	17	17	17	17
House	9	12	8	12

Individual Scores

Highest Bipartisan Support scorers -- those who voted with bipartisan majorities most consistently in 1965 (for all Members' scores, see charts):

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Jackson (Wash.)	91%	Smith (Maine)	91%
Harris (Okla.)	89	Aiken (Vt.)	87
Inouye (Hawaii)	84	Kuchel (Calif.)	83
Mansfield (Mont.)	81	Dirksen (Ill.)	83
Bass (Tenn.)	81	Allott (Colo.)	81
Yarborough (Texas)	81	Case (N.J.)	81

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Perkins (Ky.)	98%	Schweiker (Pa.)	94%
Hathaway (Maine)	98	Schneebeli (Pa.)	93
Trimble (Ark.)	96	Stafford (Vt.)	93
McFall (Calif.)	96	Stanton (Ohio)	92
Fascell (Fla.)	96	Pelly (Wash.)	91
Rooney (N.Y.)	95	Bates (Mass.)	90
Meeds (Wash.)	95	Keith (Mass.)	90
		Johnson (Pa.)	90

Highest Bipartisan Opposition scorers -- those who voted against bipartisan majorities most consistently in 1965:

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Eastland (Miss.)	38%	Thurmond (S.C.)	36%
Robertson (Va.)	37	Hruska (Neb.)	32
Morse (Ore.)	34	Williams (Del.)	30
Ellender (La.)	33	Simpson (Wyo.)	29
Ervin (N.C.)	33	Curtis (Neb.)	27
McClellan (Ark.)	32	Tower (Texas)	25

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Haley (Fla.)	30%	Gross (Iowa)	40%
Williams (Miss.)	29	Buchanan (Ala.)	32
O'Neal (Ga.)	26	Hall (Mo.)	32
Lennon (N.C.)	26	Walker (Miss.)	31
Satterfield (Va.)	26	Watson (S.C.)*	31
Tuck (Va.)	26	Martin (Ala.)	29

**Rep. Watson's score based only on votes cast as a Republican.*

Bipartisan Voting Scores

House Bipartisan Scores -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1965. Percentage of 96 "bipartisan" roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with majorities of voting Democrats and voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1965. Percentage of 96 "bipartisan" roll calls in 1965 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with majorities of voting Democrats and voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 88th Congress. Percentage of 112 "bipartisan" roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with majorities of voting Democrats and voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 88th Congress. Percentage of 112 "bipartisan" roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with majorities of voting Democrats and voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

HEADNOTES

*Not eligible for all roll calls in 88th Congress.
†Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
--Not a Representative in 88th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	41	13	67	20
8 Jones	67	8	55	4
5 Selden	74	19	68	16
4 Andrews	60	21	--	--
6 Buchanan	64	32	--	--
2 Dickinson	59	27	--	--
1 Edwards	55	27	--	--
7 Martin	45	29	--	--
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	75	3	82	8
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	74	5	77	8
2 Udall	81	6	81	9
1 Rhodes	80	10	75	9
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	76	23	71	22
4 Harris	73	14	73	6
2 Mills	79	11	82	8
3 Trimble	96	4	64	4
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	84	15	73*	9*
7 Cohelan	84	7	74	11
33 Dyal	79	11	--	--
9 Edwards	65	14	74	14
18 Hagen	88	2	85	7
34 Hanna	73	3	65	5
2 Johnson	88	4	85	4
4 Leggett	71	8	66	9
15 McFall	96	4	88	7
8 Miller	70	4	68	6
3 Moss	86	5	73	6
16 Sisk	74	6	74	9
38 Tunney	73	2	--	--
37 Van Deerlin	79	7	88	8
14 Baldwin	80	7	96	4
1 Clausen	73	6	72	9
10 Gubser	79	6	79	4
6 Mailliard	77	6	58	4
12 Talcott	80	10	80	4
13 Teague	86	9	83	11
35 Utt	57	24	48	27
36 Wilson	69	9	63	7
11 Younger	81	16	75	14
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	70	11	60	13
25 Cameron	68	13	69	9
22 Corman	69	9	74	10
21 Hawkins	66	10	63	11
19 Holifield	66	4	78	6
17 King	89	3	76	9
26 Vacancy				
30 Roybal	72	10	70	10
31 Wilson	66	3	62	2
28 Bell	84	8	83	8
23 Clawson	57	13	60*	21*
32 Hosmer	61	4	74	8
24 Lipscomb	78	18	69	19
27 Reinecke	83	3	--	--
20 Smith	70	24	56	24
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	79	1	87	2
3 Evans	77	4	--	--
2 McVicker	83	2	--	--
1 Rogers	93	5	91	3
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	77	6	73	4
3 Giaimo	73	5	84	5
6 Grabowski	69	6	78	4
4 Irwin	82	8	--	--
5 Monagan	82	5	78	5
2 St. Onge	79	5	65	4
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	75	7	76	5
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	88	12	87	13
4 Fascell	96	1	85	4
9 Fuqua	75	16	74	14
10 Gibbons	85	5	82	6
7 Haley	70	30	73	24
5 Herlong	76	10	63	15
8 Matthews	69	13	82	11
3 Pepper	81	5	70	2
6 Rogers	93	7	86	13
1 Sikes	78	16	76	10
12 Cramer	67	15	67	10
11 Gurney	72	21	67	18
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	85	14	79	7
6 Flynt	59	16	54	12
1 Hagan	75	16	69	15
9 Landrum	56	8	63	7
4 Mackay	85	1	--	--
2 O'Neal	63	26	--	--
10 Stephens	67	11	74	9
8 Tuten	89	10	79	13
5 Weltner	77	5	88	6
3 Callaway	57	27	--	--
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	88	9	69	10
AL Mink	86	13	--	--
IDAHO				
1 White	78	3	79	4
2 Hansen	78	18	--	--
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	75	4	76	3
24 Price	90	6	91	4
19 Schisler	79	5	--	--
23 Shipley	67	6	68	3
16 Anderson	69	7	78	10
17 Arends	81	6	79	6
14 Erlenborn	74	19	--	--
20 Findley	72	20	72	20
12 McClory	75	14	66	17
18 Michel	61	15	54	17
15 Reid	77	17	79	14
22 Springer	82	3	89	3
Chicago—Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	89	7	--	--
1 Dawson	71	5	71	3
5 Kluczynski	61	6	70	3
3 Murphy	92	6	91	4
2 O'Hara	78	11	90	10
11 Pucinski	81	6	83	3
6 Ronan	86	6	--	--
8 Rostenkowski	72	6	78	5
9 Yates	78	10	--	--
10 Collier	66	18	63	16
4 Derwinski	59	19	59	19
13 Rumsfeld	83	11	79	18

BIPARTISAN VOTES
1965 and
88th Congress

	1	2	3	4
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	78	9	85	4
8 Denton	89	3	82	4
9 Hamilton	94	2	--	--
11 Jacobs	81	5	--	--
1 Madden	76	4	74	2
5 Roush	90	5	91	3
4 Adair	70	11	76	6
7 Bray	64	19	79	12
2 Halleck	68	6	78	6
10 Harvey	64	9	77	11
6 Roudebush	71	11	89	9
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	85	6	--	--
2 Culver	80	4	--	--
6 Greigg	94	5	--	--
7 Hansen	88	2	--	--
1 Schmidhauser	80	6	--	--
5 Smith	77	4	71	7
3 Gross	60	40	52	48
KANSAS				
1 Dole	83	15	79	19
3 Ellsworth	82	5	75	4
4 Shriver	89	4	86	1
2 Mize	80	4	--	--
5 Skubitz	81	15	72	16
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	81	7	78	4
3 Farnsley	68	3	--	--
2 Natcher	92	8	95	5

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	98	2	93	3
1 Stubblefield	91	9	82	3
6 Watts	79	6	83	4
5 Carter	79	4	--	--
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	79	1	79	3
1 Hebert	34	11	42	4
8 Long	58	16	--	--
6 Morrison	83	1	56	2
5 Passman	61	18	58	14
7 Edwards	33†	0†	--	--
4 Waggonner	64	25	76	20
3 Willis	63	9	71	3
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	98	1	--	--
1 Tupper	73	2	75	2
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	76	3	81	4
7 Friedel	86	1	86	5
3 Garmatz	78	4	77	4
2 Long	81	9	82	6
5 Machen	93	6	--	--
AL Sickles	88	11	87	9
6 Mathias	57	10	79	6
1 Morton	66	7	77	6
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	80	5	87	5
11 Burke	94	6	88	7
4 Donohue	85	5	80	4
7 Macdonald	67	9	65	5
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	77	5	85	3
3 Philbin	82	5	80	4
6 Bates	90	1	90	4
1 Conte	88	8	80	13
12 Keith	90	3	91	5
10 Martin	46	2	39	4
5 Morse	74	4	77	6
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	85	7	--	--
19 Farnum	78	5	--	--
7 Mackie	72	9	--	--
12 O'Hara	88	9	84	6
3 Todd	74	9	--	--
2 Vivian	79	7	--	--
18 Broomfield	85	7	81	6
10 Cederberg	84	6	79	8
6 Chamberlain	77	10	81	10
5 Ford	78	7	71	11
9 Griffin	79	8	72	10
8 Harvey	86	4	63	9
4 Hutchinson	77	16	63	28
Detroit—Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	59	13	--	--
13 Diggs	47	8	38	6
16 Dingell	77	8	55	12
15 Ford	84	9	--	--
17 Griffiths	78	5	72	4
14 Nedzi	81	13	71	7
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	73	5	63	4
5 Fraser	74	11	75	13
4 Karth	80	7	82	5
6 Olson	83	7	83	11
7 Langen	85	14	86	14
3 MacGregor	58	6	73	12
2 Nelsen	71	10	76	13
1 Quie	88	5	82	5
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	67	25	57	30
5 Colmer	42	19	46	23
2 Whitten	63	24	50	27
3 Williams	44	29	56	28
4 Walker	47	31	--	--
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	56	5	52	6
6 Hull	82	13	79	6
9 Hungate	85	1	--	--
8 Ichord	84	9	82	1
10 Jones	61	14	60	13
1 Karsten	93	5	92	5
4 Randall	86	6	83	3
3 Sullivan	83	5	79	6
2 Curtis	53	22	50	35
7 Hall	56	32	50	38
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	82	7	88	6
2 Battin	74	9	75	4
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	92	3	--	--
2 Cunningham	79	6	84	15
3 Martin	82	10	66	17
NEVADA				
AL Baring	59	15	53	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	92	6	--	--
2 Cleveland	86	7	93	5
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	84	6	93	4
13 Gallagher	70	7	72	8
9 Helstoski	77	11	--	--
3 Howard	88	5	--	--
8 Joelson	84	8	81	12
12 Krebs	89	9	--	--
11 Minish	90	7	88	4
2 McGrath	93	7	--	--
15 Patten	91	9	84	6
10 Rodino	81	6	79	3
4 Thompson	54	6	70	8
1 Cahill	59	5	80	4
6 Dwyer	78	5	85	2
5 Frelinghuysen	58	5	73	5
7 Widnall	85	2	83	4
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	80	6	85	4
AL Walker	84	15	--	--
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	76	9	--	--
41 Dulski	78	5	74	10
34 Hanley	89	5	--	--
39 McCarthy	77	8	--	--
29 O'Brien	76	4	83	4
25 Ottinger	86	9	--	--
1 Pike	90	7	90	8
28 Resnick	40	9	--	--
35 Stratton	83	6	87	4
5 Tenzer	83	6	--	--
3 Wolff	82	7	--	--
37 Conable	85	4	--	--
38 Goodell	65	11	66	22
2 Grover	88	13	87	9
36 Horton	89	3	90	4
30 King	78	11	65	28
31 McEwen	69	10	--	--
32 Pirnie	79	1	82	4
26 Reid	78	10	86	3
33 Robison	79	5	76	6
40 Smith	78	6	--	--
4 Wydler	83	14	77	13
New York City				
7 Addabbo	88	3	88	4
23 Bingham	79	10	--	--
15 Carey	61	3	80	3
10 Celler	49	4	55	4
9 Delaney	88	5	88	2
19 Farbstein	86	14	72	8
22 Gilbert	88	10	86	8
12 Kelly	75	5	58	4
11 Keogh	42	3	64	4
13 Multer	74	8	70	6
16 Murphy	83	4	84	3
18 Powell	48	9	50	6
14 Rooney	95	4	88	7
8 Rosenthal	83	11	79	10
20 Ryan	58	14	74	16
21 Scheuer	83	13	--	--
24 Fino	58	6	69	6
6 Halpern	74	5	84	6
17 Lindsay	30	6	78	10
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Bonner	17	6	78	8
4 Cooley	74	11	67	7
2 Fountain	79	21	87	11
3 Henderson	72	18	71	15
6 Kornegay	65	11	79	13
7 Lennon	64	26	75	17
5 Scott	56	14	50	8
11 Taylor	72	10	79	12
10 Whitener	78	20	81	14
9 Broyhill	70	25	83	14
8 Jonas	74	22	86	13
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	79	4	--	--
1 Andrews	78	5	84*	7*
OHIO				
9 Ashley	68	8	70	7
20 Feighan	84	3	82	6
1 Gilligan	82	4	--	--
18 Hays	59	8	69	9
19 Kirwan	79	1	81	4
3 Love	85	7	--	--
10 Moeller	89	3	--	--
15 Secrest	83	16	88	7
AL Sweeney	68	8	--	--
21 Vanik	81	7	84	6
17 Ashbrook	63	17	42	41
14 Ayres	86	5	77	5
8 Betts	84	10	85	13
22 Bolton	64	8	71	8
16 Bow	63	13	79	13
7 Vacancy				
2 Clancy	75	20	66	27
12 Devine	59	27	57	33
6 Harsha	72	16	79	13
5 Latta	79	14	79	15
4 McCulloch	86	9	79	14
23 Minshall	75	17	69	22
13 Mosher	78	8	73	14
11 Stanton	92	7	--	--
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	94	2	96	2
2 Edmondson	92	0	83	1
5 Jarman	84	6	83	5
6 Johnson	80	1	--	--
4 Steed	75	7	77	0
1 Belcher	75	19	71	8
OREGON				
4 Duncan	76	11	70	10
3 Green	58	10	79	9
2 Ullman	90	3	82	6
1 Wyatt	84	3	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	92	1	86	1
19 Craley	77	6	--	--
21 Dent	83	6	80	4
11 Flood	88	2	95	4
20 Holland	47	5	81	5
14 Moorhead	79	8	79	6
26 Morgan	88	5	95	3
6 Rhodes	93	6	89	4
15 Rooney	85	3	77*	2*
24 Vigorito	92	4	--	--
18 Corbett	88	5	80	6
8 Curtin	89	5	91	7
9 Dague	86	13	78	13
27 Fulton	84	9	79	8
23 Johnson	90	7	81*	6*
16 Kunkel	89	9	94	4
10 McDade	88	4	88	4
22 Saylor	72	9	78	18
17 Schneebeli	93	5	88	10
13 Schweiker	94	5	93	7
7 Watkins	79	8	--	--
12 Whalley	89	3	75	5
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	73	6	65	3
3 Byrne	91	5	92	4
5 Green	93	7	94*	6*
2 Nix	47	6	76	3
4 Toll	0	0	66	3
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	75	2	74	3
1 St. Germain	75	5	80	3
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	72	23	66	18
3 Dorn	68	19	57	17
5 Gettys	81	17	--	--
6 McMillan	59	19	68	18
1 Rivers	56	15	63	16
2 Watson[a]	49†	31†	64	22
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	67	5	70	13
1 Reifel	78	5	78	6
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	90	3	--	--
8 Everett	76	15	79	11
4 Evins	66	4	61	4
5 Fulton	78	3	79	2
9 Grider	85	8	--	--
7 Murray	79	8	80	12
3 Brock	59	19	63	17
2 Duncan	73	27	--	--
1 Quillen	58	22	66	23
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	90	10	92	5
2 Brooks	86	5	87	4
17 Burleson	78	21	68	20
5 Cabell	75	8	--	--
22 Casey	75	8	70	12
15 De la Garza	88	8	--	--
7 Dowdy	74	21	62	18
21 Fisher	77	18	75	14
20 Gonzalez	91	8	87	5
19 Mahon	90	10	88	13
1 Patman	78	6	90	3
10 Pickle	89	5	96*	4*
11 Poage	76	15	80	11
AL Pool	67	20	55	33
13 Purcell	61	8	80	7
4 Roberts	70	15	80	10
18 Rogers	65	21	64	13
6 Teague	59	19	55	18
8 Thomas	39	0	79	2
9 Thompson	61	3	82	3
16 White	93	7	--	--
12 Wright	78	2	76	4
14 Young	80	6	95	5
UTAH				
2 King	93	5	--	--
1 Burton	76	4	64	9
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	93	3	89	1
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	67	19	56	27
1 Downing	82	14	86	10
2 Hardy	72	8	84	5
9 Jennings	65	13	80	6
7 Marsh	77	22	82	18
3 Satterfield	73	26	--	--
8 Smith	68	22	68	21
5 Tuck	65	26	68	29
10 Broyhill	82	9	75	13
6 Poff	81	17	79	19
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	85	4	--	--
5 Foley	83	3	--	--
3 Hansen	86	1	74	4
6 Hicks	88	5	--	--
2 Meeds	95	4	--	--
4 May	67	3	78	4
1 Pelly	91	2	90	4
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	90	10	90	10
5 Kee	72	5	--	--
3 Slack	81	3	88	4
2 Staggers	83	2	82	4
1 Moore	83	13	86	6
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	75	14	87	11
6 Race	88	9	--	--
5 Reuss	80	10	82	9
1 Stalbaum	85	7	--	--
4 Zablocki	86	4	89	4
8 Byrnes	79	15	78	11
7 Laird	76	10	66	17
10 O'Konski	82	14	64	24
3 Thomson	82	10	85	10
9 Davis	76	22	--	--
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	46	7	--	--

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(a) Albert W. Watson became a Republican on Jan. 12, 1965. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

Bipartisan Voting Scores

Senate Bipartisan Scores -- 1965 & 88th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1965. Percentage of 150 "bipartisan" roll calls in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with majorities of voting Democrats and voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1965. Percentage of 150 "bipartisan" roll calls in 1965 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with majorities of voting Democrats and voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 88th Congress. Percentage of 223 "bipartisan" roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with majorities of voting Democrats and voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 88th Congress. Percentage of 223 "bipartisan" roll calls in 1963 and 1964 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with majorities of voting Democrats and voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

HEADNOTES

*Not eligible for all roll calls in 88th Congress.
†Not eligible for all roll calls in 1965.
--Not a Senator in 88th Congress.
Score as a Representative.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	75	21	74	13
Sparkman	57	14	77	15
ALASKA				
Bartlett	70	19	77	13
Gruening	51	28	59	26
ARIZONA				
Hayden	66	7	62	6
Fannin	72	23	—	--
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	49	23	65	17
McClellan	55	32	61	27
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	83	5	83	10
Murphy	69	14	—	--
COLORADO				
Allott	81	8	72	14
Dominick	69	15	64	16
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	66	11	68	19
Ribicoff	74	14	74	15
DELAWARE				
Boggs	78	10	83	11
Williams	66	30	60	35
FLORIDA				
Holland	67	29	75	17
Smathers	50	15	57	12
GEORGIA				
Russell	31	18	53	28
Talmadge	52	31	60	26
HAWAII				
Inouye	84	7	87	10
Fong	72	11	73	14
IDAHO				
Church	54	15	65	18
Jordan	67	23	66	24
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	69	29	65	31
Dirksen	83	7	70	12
INDIANA				
Bayh	73	13	70	9
Hartke	71	13	56	13
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	65	23	77	17
Miller	67	15	62	17
KANSAS				
Carlson	73	5	72	7
Pearson	59	8	61	8
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	73	15	69	14
Morton	75	14	65	11
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	53	33	52	29
Long	67	23	54	19
MAINE				
Muskie	69	5	80	7
Smith	91	9	88	12
MARYLAND				
Brewster	76	9	78	8
Tydings	78	8	—	—
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	73	9	46	9
Saltonstall	75	7	68	4
MICHIGAN				
Hart	77	11	65	17
McNamara	77	14	66	18
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	57	6	68	12
Mondale	75	11	—	—
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	49	38	47	16
Stennis	65	31	59	22
MISSOURI				
Long	79	5	61	6
Symington	74	11	71	13
MONTANA				
Mansfield	81	7	74	11
Metcalf	77	13	73	12
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	58	27	52	31
Hruska	57	32	53	22
NEVADA				
Bible	76	19	77	15
Cannon	78	10	61	12
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	76	13	87	9
Cotton	69	23	59	19
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	77	10	69	15
Case	81	13	79	16
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	69	8	62	8
Montoya	73	14	73#	3#
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	68	13	—	--
Javits	75	16	65	19
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	53	33	61	26
Jordan	61	29	70	22
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	72	19	73	14
Young	69	17	70	15
OHIO				
Lausche	65	17	52	27
Young	69	21	66	24
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	89	5	—	--
Monroney	77	9	81	11
OREGON				
Morse	54	34	55	33
Neuberger	47	17	54	19
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	65	17	55	22
Scott	76	7	65	12
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	77	9	71	8
Pell	74	11	72	18
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	60†	31†	—	--
Thurmond[a]	57	36	49*	44*
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	67	20	68	22
Mundt	69	23	65	26
TENNESSEE				
Bass	81	10	56#	1#
Gore	55	13	49	25
TEXAS				
Yarborough	81	11	62	12
Tower	55	25	48	27
UTAH				
Moss	63	13	63	17
Bennett	59	21	60	26
VERMONT				
Aiken	87	10	78	11
Prouty	71	13	79	8
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	25	24	40	34
Robertson	45	37	50	30
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	91	7	73	11
Magnuson	73	7	63	8
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	67	22	75	10
Randolph	76	10	74	12
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	69	21	70	22
Proxmire	74	25	69	31
WYOMING				
McGee	57	6	66	11
Simpson	49	29	52	31

BIPARTISAN VOTES
1965 and 88th Congress

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

(a) Strom Thurmond, elected as a Democrat in 1960, became a Republican Sept. 16, 1964. Score for the 88th Congress is based on his votes as a Democrat.

PUBLIC LAWS

BILLS ACTED ON

BILLS INTRODUCED

Legislation Acted On or Submitted in 1965

All public legislation introduced or acted upon during the first session of the 89th Congress is listed on the pages that follow. Private bills and parliamentary resolutions are not included.

Bills that became Public Laws are listed first, followed by Bills that were Acted On, and then Bills Introduced. Within each section the bills are arranged in these categories:

	PAGE NUMBER	
	Acted On	Introduced
AGRICULTURE	1152	1166
APPROPRIATIONS	1152	1173
EDUCATION AND WELFARE	1153	1174
Education	1153	1174
Health	1153	1179
Welfare	1153	1186
Housing	1153	1196
Veterans	1154	1199
FOREIGN POLICY	1154	1208
International Affairs	1154	1208
Immigration	1155	1218
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1155	1220
Congress	1155	1220
Constitution and Civil Liberties	1156	1299
Government Operations	1156	1235
Post Office and Civil Service	1156	1241
District of Columbia	1157	1250
Indians, Territories	1158	1255
Judiciary	1158	1258
Commemorative	1159	1265
NATIONAL SECURITY	1160	1272
Armed Services and Defense	1160	1272
Atomic Energy and Space	1161	1278
PUBLIC WORKS AND RESOURCES	1161	1280
Lands	1161	1280
Public Works	1162	1282
Resources and Conservation	1162	1292
TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY	1163	1300
Economic Policy and Regulations	1163	1300
Commerce	1164	1305
Labor	1164	1311
Transportation	1165	1314
Taxes	1165	1324
Tariffs	1165	1339

Within each category and subcategory are Senate bills in numerical order, followed by House bills.

Bills introduced give the bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date of introduction and committee to which each bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors also listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members, but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In most cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Later bills that are identical in nature usually are cited back to the earliest bill.

Bills Acted On give the Public Law reference, where appropriate. For bills that did not become law, the description includes action taken by committees and on the floor of either house.

The pieces of public legislation described are of four kinds -- bills and joint resolutions which can become public law; concurrent resolutions, needing approval by both House and Senate; and simple resolutions, concerning only one chamber. Concurrent and simple resolutions do not become law.

PUBLIC LAWS OF 1965

PL 89-1 (S J Res 3) -- Extend the date for transmission of the Budget and the Economic Report. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate passed Jan. 6. House passed Jan. 7. President signed Jan. 13.

PL 89-2 (H J Res 234) -- Provide supplemental Agriculture Department appropriations for fiscal 1965, restrict U.S. aid under PL 480 to the United Arab Republic and prohibit the closing of Veterans Administration hospitals and agriculture research stations through May 1, 1965. MAHON (D Texas) -- 1/26/65 -- House Appropriations reported Jan. 26, 1965 (H Rept 2). House passed Jan. 26. Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 1 (S Rept 52). Senate passed, amended, Feb. 3. Conference report filed Feb. 10 (H Rept 36). House and Senate agreed to conference report Feb. 10. President signed Feb. 11.

PL 89-3 (HR 3818) -- Repeal requirement for certain reserves against deposits in Federal Reserve Banks. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/28/65 -- House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 3, 1965 (H Rept 14). House passed Feb. 9. Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 10 (S Rept 65). Senate passed Feb. 18. President signed March 3.

PL 89-4 (S 3) -- Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), BURDICK (D N.D.), COOPER (R Ky.), ANDERSON (D N.M.), BARTLETT (D Alaska), BASS (D Tenn.), BAYH (D Ind.), BREWSTER (D Md.), BYRD (D W.Va.), CLARK (D Pa.), DODD (D Conn.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), GRUENING (D Alaska), HART (D Mich.), HARTKE (D Ind.), INOUYE (D Hawaii), JOHNSTON (D S.C.), KENNEDY (D Mass.), McCARTHY (D Minn.), McGOVERN (D S.D.), McNAMARA (D Mich.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), METCALF (D Mont.), MORSE (D Ore.), MORTON (R Ky.), MOSS (D Utah), NELSON (D Wis.), NEUBERGER (D Ore.), PELL (D R.I.), RIBICOFF (D Conn.), SCOTT (R Pa.), TYDINGS (D Md.), WILLIAMS (D N.J.), GORE (D Tenn.), MONDALE (D Minn.), YARBOROUGH (D Texas) and YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Public Works reported Jan. 27, 1965 (S Rept 13). Senate passed Feb. 1. House Public Works reported Feb. 17 (H Rept 51). House passed March 3. President signed March 9.

PL 89-5 (S 301) -- Designate day to honor Dr. R.H. Goddard. SALTONSTALL (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 9, 1965 (S Rept 60). Senate passed Feb. 10. House Judiciary reported Feb. 25 (H Rept 110). House passed, amended, March 1. Senate agreed to House amendments March 4. President signed March 12.

PL 89-6 (HR 45) -- Increase U.S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 8, 1965 (H Rept 27). House passed Feb. 18. Senate passed, amended, in lieu of S 805 Feb. 25. Conference report filed March 3 (H Rept 137). House agreed to conference report March 4. Senate agreed to conference report March 8. President signed March 24.

PL 89-7 (S J Res 48) -- Authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation commemorating Bennett Place in Durham, N.C., where Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to Gen. William T. Sherman during the Civil War. ERVIN (D N.C.) and JORDAN (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported March 11, 1965 (S Rept 122). Senate passed March 15. House passed March 16. President signed March 29.

PL 89-8 (S J Res 17) -- Authorize designation of May 2 through May 8, 1965, as "Professional Photography Week." DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/10/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported March 10, 1965 (S Rept 113). Senate passed March 15. House Judiciary discharged. House passed March 17. President signed March 29.

PL 89-9 (HR 1496) -- Authorize the release of certain quantities of zinc, lead, and copper from Government stockpiles. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/5/65 -- House Armed Services reported Feb. 18, 1965 (H Rept 54). House passed Feb. 23. Senate Armed Services reported March 11 (S Rept 121). Senate passed, amended, March 11. House agreed to Senate amendments March 23. President signed April 2.

PL 89-10 (HR 2362) -- Provide aid for the nation's elementary and secondary schools to strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/12/65 -- House Education and Labor reported March 8, 1965 (H Rept 143). House passed March 26. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 6 (S Rept 146). Senate passed April 9. President signed April 11.

PL 89-11 (S 307) -- Grant the consent of Congress to a compact relating to taxation of motor fuels consumed by interstate buses between Maine, Mass., N.H., Pa., Md., and D.C. HART (D Mich.) -- 1/7/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported March 10, 1965 (S Rept 76). Senate passed March 15. House passed, amended, in lieu of HR 824 March 29. Senate agreed to House amendments April 1. President signed April 14.

PL 89-12 (HR 5721) -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/3/65 -- House Agriculture reported March 9, 1965 (H Rept 147). House passed March 23. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 2 (S Rept 145). Senate passed, amended, April 5. Conference report filed April 8 (H Rept 228). House and Senate agreed to conference report April 8. President signed April 16.

PL 89-13 (HR 4527) -- Authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/8/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 10, 1965 (H Rept 149). House passed March 18. Senate Commerce reported April 6 (S Rept 148). Senate passed April 6. President signed April 20.

PL 89-14 (HR 4778) -- Increase the amounts authorized for Indian adult vocational education. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/10/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 22, 1965 (H Rept 192). House passed April 5. Senate passed in lieu of S 1570 April 9. President signed April 22.

PL 89-15 (S 974) -- Amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. CLARK (D Pa.) and PELL (D R.I.) -- 2/3/65 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 12, 1965 (S Rept 123). Senate passed March 16. House passed, amended, in lieu of HR 4257 April 1. Senate agreed to conference report April 9. Conference report filed April 12 (H Rept 231). House agreed to conference report April 13. President signed April 26.

PL 89-16 (HR 7091) -- Make supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. MAHON (D Texas) -- 4/2/65 -- House Appropriations reported April 2, 1965 (H Rept 224). House passed April 6. Senate Appropriations reported April 23 (S Rept 167). Senate passed, amended, April 27. Conference report filed April 28 (H Rept 270). House and Senate agreed to conference report April 29. President signed April 30.

PL 89-17 (HR 2594) -- Clarify the application of past annuity increase legislation for federal employees. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 1/13/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 9, 1965 (H Rept 35). House passed Feb. 10. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 9 (S Rept 158). Senate passed April 13. President signed May 1.

PL 89-18 (H J Res 447) -- Make a supplemental fiscal 1965 appropriation for the Southeast Asia Emergency Fund under the Department of Defense. MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/5/65 -- House Appropriations reported May 5, 1965 (H Rept 286). House passed May 5. Senate Appropriations reported May 5 (S Rept 176). Senate passed May 6. President signed May 7.

PL 89-19 (S 60) -- Designate Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho. CHURCH D Idaho) and JORDAN (R Idaho) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 9, 1965 (S Rept 63). Senate passed Feb. 10. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, May 3. Senate agreed to House amendments May 5. President signed May 15.

PL 89-20 (HR 5702) -- Extend National Commission on Food Marketing. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/2/65 -- House Agriculture reported March 26, 1965 (H Rept 207). House passed April 5. Senate Commerce reported April 30 (S Rept 174). Senate passed May 3. President signed May 15.

PL 89-21 (HR 7855) -- Authorize appropriation for the procurement of 17 small patrol cutters for the U.S. Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/4/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 6, 1965 (H Rept 293). House passed May 6. Senate Commerce reported May 7 (S Rept 182). Senate passed May 10. President signed May 21.

PL 89-22 (HR 7064) -- Construct new chancery in Saigon, South Viet Nam. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 4/1/65 -- House Foreign Affairs reported April 3, 1965 (H Rept 225). House passed April 5. Senate Foreign Relations reported May 5 (S Rept 175). Senate passed May 7. President signed May 21.

PL 89-23 (S 701) -- International Coffee Agreement. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/26/65 -- Senate Finance reported Feb. 1, 1965 (S Rept 53). Senate passed Feb. 2. House Ways and Means reported April 19 (H Rept 252). House passed, amended, May 12. Senate agreed to House amendments May 13. President signed May 22.

PL 89-24 (HR 66) -- Authorize the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House District of Columbia reported Feb. 4, 1965 (H Rept 16). House passed Feb. 8. Senate District of Columbia reported May 7 (S Rept 179). Senate passed May 11. President signed May 22.

PL 89-25 (H J Res 195) -- Authorize the District of Columbia Commissioners to promulgate special regulations for the period of the American Legion National Convention of 1966. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/14/65 -- House District of Columbia reported March 5, 1965 (H Rept 141). House passed March 8. Senate District of Columbia reported May 10 (S Rept 184). Senate passed May 11. President signed May 22.

PL 89-26 (HR 3043) -- Authorize payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the armed forces to offset expenses incident to their evacuation. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65 -- House Armed Services reported Feb. 9, 1965 (H Rept 30). House passed Feb. 10. Senate Armed Services reported April 29 (S Rept 173). Senate passed, amended, April 30. House agreed to Senate amendments May 11. President signed May 22.

PL 89-27 (HR 2998) -- Increase authorization for appropriations under Arms Control and Disarmament Act. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65 -- House Foreign Affairs reported Feb. 10, 1965 (H Rept 37). House passed Feb. 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported March 5 (S Rept 73). Senate passed, amended, March 10. Conference report filed April 12 (H Rept 233). House agreed to conference report April 13. Senate agreed to conference report May 14. President signed May 27.

PL 89-28 (S 702) -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Quinaielt Indian Tribe. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 1/26/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 8, 1965 (S Rept 152). Senate passed April 9. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed May 17. President signed May 27.

PL 89-29 (H J Res 436) -- Extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 4/29/65 -- House Agriculture reported May 12, 1965 (H Rept 345). House passed May 19. Senate passed May 20. President signed May 27.

PL 89-30 (HR 3995) -- Transfer certain functions of the Treasury Department relating to claims against U.S. payment. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- House Judiciary reported Feb. 24, 1965 (H Rept 103). House passed March 15. Senate Judiciary reported May 20 (S Rept 234). Senate passed May 24. President signed June 2.

PL 89-31 (HR 6497) -- Authorize increase in the International Monetary Fund quota of the U.S. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/18/65 -- House Banking and Currency reported April 1, 1965 (H Rept 222). House passed April 27. Senate Foreign Relations reported May 19 (S Rept 196). Senate passed May 24. President signed June 2.

PL 89-32 (HR 8122) -- Authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 5/12/65 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported May 13, 1965 (H Rept 349). House passed May 20. Senate passed May 24. President signed June 2.

PL 89-33 (S 339) -- Establish Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Neb. HRUSKA (R Neb.), CURTIS (R Neb.), SIMPSON (R Wyo.), ALLOTT (R Colo.), DOMINICK (R Colo.), McGEE (D Wyo.), and MUNDT (R, S.D.) -- 1/8/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 8, 1965 (S Rept 150). Senate passed April 9. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, May 3. Senate agreed to House amendments May 24. President signed June 5.

PL 89-34 (HR 6691) -- Validate certain payments made to employee-members of southwestern firefighter crews during the forest fire seasons of 1961, 1962, and 1963 by the U.S. Forest Service. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/24/65 -- House Judiciary reported April 27, 1965 (H Rept 262). House passed May 3. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 25 (S Rept 244). Senate passed May 26. President signed June 5.

PL 89-35 (HR 806) -- Permit the listing on labels of certain fibers constituting less than 5 percent of a textile fiber product. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 10, 1965 (H Rept 328). House passed May 17. Senate passed May 26. President signed June 5.

PL 89-36 (HR 7031) -- Establish National Technical Institute for the Deaf. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/65 -- House Education and Labor reported May 6, 1965 (H Rept 307). House passed May 17. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 25 (S Rept 245). Senate passed May 26. President signed June 8.

PL 89-37 (S 800) -- Authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, and research, development, test, and evaluation, for the armed forces. RUSSELL (D Ga.) and SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 1/28/65 -- Senate Armed Services reported April 2, 1965 (S Rept 144). Senate passed April 6. House Armed Services discharged. House passed, amended, May 5. Conference report filed May 25 (H Rept 374). House agreed to conference report May 26. Senate agreed to conference report May 27. President signed June 11.

PL 89-38 (HR 821) -- Relieve Kure Beach, N.C. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Judiciary reported Feb. 23, 1965 (H Rept 55). House passed March 15. Senate Judiciary reported May 20 (S Rept 204). Senate passed, amended, May 24. House agreed to Senate amendments May 27. President signed June 12.

PL 89-39 (S 435) -- Extend boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho) and JORDAN (R Idaho) -- 1/12/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3, 1965 (S Rept 70). Senate passed March 4. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, May 20. Senate agreed to House amendments June 1. President signed June 14.

PL 89-40 (HR 7597) -- Establish Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund in the Treasury and authorize initial capital to operate insurance programs under 38 USC 725. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/26/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported May 5, 1965 (H Rept 285). House passed May 5. Senate Finance reported May 26 (S Rept 246). Senate passed June 1. President signed June 14.

PL 89-41 (S 2089) -- Provide assistance to the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters. MORSE (D Ore.), NEUBERGER (D Ore.), RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), MURPHY (R Calif.) and KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 6/7/65 -- Senate Public Works reported June 7, 1965 (S Rept 276). Senate passed June 7. House Public Works reported June 9 (H Rept 482). House passed June 15. President signed June 17.

PL 89-42 (HR 6755) -- Authorize additional appropriations for projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation and other purposes. JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/25/65 -- House Public Works reported May 6, 1965 (H Rept 309). House passed May 12. Senate Public Works reported May 27 (S Rept 266). Senate passed, amended, June 2. House agreed to Senate amendments June 10. President signed June 18.

PL 89-43 (S 1135) -- Extend expiration date of the Reorganization Act of 1949. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/17/65 -- Senate Government Operations reported April 8, 1965 (S Rept 154). Senate passed April 9. House passed June 3. President signed June 18.

PL 89-44 (HR 8371) -- Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/24/65 -- House Ways and Means reported May 28, 1965 (H Rept 433). House passed June 2. Senate Finance reported June 14 (S Rept 324). Senate passed, amended, June 15. Conference report filed June 16 (H Rept 525). House and Senate agreed to conference report June 17. President signed June 21.

PL 89-45 (HR 1782) -- Amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act with respect to government contributions for expenses incurred in the administration of such Act. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 9, 1965 (H Rept 34). House passed Feb. 10. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 9 (S Rept 307). Senate passed June 11. President signed June 22.

PL 89-46 (HR 7777) -- Authorize appointment of Gen. William F. McKee (U.S. Air Force, retired) as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 28, 1965 (H Rept 430). House passed June 3. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 22.

PL 89-47 (HR 1732) -- Extend evacuation pay and allotment to Government Printing Office employees. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/6/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 20, 1965 (H Rept 361). House passed June 7. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 9 (S Rept 308). Senate passed June 11. President signed June 24.

PL 89-48 (S 1000) -- Permit transfer of title to movable property to agencies which assume operation and maintenance responsibility for project works serving municipal and industrial functions. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 2/4/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 26, 1965 (S Rept 141). Senate passed March 29. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 1 (H Rept 435). House passed, amended, June 7. Senate agreed to House amendments June 9. President signed June 24.

PL 89-49 (HR 8464) -- Provide temporary increase in the public debt limit. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/26/65 -- House Ways and Means reported June 1, 1965 (H Rept 438). House passed June 9. Senate Finance reported June 15 (S Rept 330). Senate passed June 16. President signed June 24.

PL 89-50 (HR 214) -- Repeal mustering-out payments. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 28, 1965 (H Rept 5). House passed Feb. 2. Senate Armed Services reported June 11 (S Rept 316). Senate passed June 15. President signed June 24.

PL 89-51 (HR 7762) -- Amend and clarify 10 and 37 USC with respect to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. HEBERT (D La.) -- 4/29/65 -- House Armed Services reported May 13, 1965 (H Rept 348). House passed June 7. Senate Armed Services reported June 11 (S Rept 315). Senate passed June 15. President signed June 28.

PL 89-52 (HR 6767) -- Make appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/25/65 -- House Appropriations reported March 25, 1965 (H Rept 205). House passed March 30. Senate Appropriations reported April 29 (S Rept 172). Senate passed, amended, May 26. Conference report filed June 14 (H Rept 513). House and Senate agreed to conference report June 15. President signed June 28.

PL 89-53 (HR 7717) -- Authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 4/28/65 -- House Science and Astronautics reported May 3, 1965 (H Rept 273). House passed May 6. Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences reported May 13 (S Rept 188). Senate passed, amended, June 2. Conference report filed June 15 (H Rept 514). House and Senate agreed to conference report June 16. President signed June 28.

PL 89-54 (HR 3165) -- Establish Pecos National Monument, N.M. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 1/19/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13, 1965 (H Rept 234). House passed April 26. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14 (S Rept 321). Senate passed June 16. President signed June 28.

PL 89-55 (H J Res 541) -- Extend Area Redevelopment Act. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/22/65 -- House and Senate passed June 24. President signed June 30.

PL 89-56 (HR 5988) -- Provide that commissioners of the Federal Maritime Commission shall hereafter be appointed for a term of five years. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/9/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 10, 1965 (H Rept 334). House passed May 17. Senate Commerce reported June 23 (S Rept 364). Senate passed June 24. President signed June 30.

PL 89-57 (HR 7060) -- Make appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year 1966. STEED (D Okla.) -- 4/1/65 -- House Appropriations reported April 1, 1965 (H Rept 223).

House passed April 5. Senate Appropriations reported June 3 (S Rept 275). Senate passed, amended, June 8. Conference report filed June 24 (H Rept 550). House and Senate agreed to conference report June 28. President signed June 30.

PL 89-58 (H J Res 553) -- Make continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 6/28/65 -- House Appropriations reported June 28, 1965 (H Rept 553). House and Senate passed June 28. President signed June 30.

PL 89-59 (S 1796) -- Provide additional assistance for disaster victims under the Small Business Act. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HARTKE (D Ind.), McCARTHY (D Minn.), MONDALE (D Minn.), LONG (D Mo.), and NELSON (D Wis.) -- 4/22/65 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported May 6, 1965 (S Rept 177). Senate passed May 7. House Banking and Currency reported May 19 (H Rept 354). House passed June 21. President signed June 30.

PL 89-60 (HR 6032) -- Increase the appropriation authorization for the Mann Creek federal reclamation project in Idaho. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 3/9/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11, 1965 (H Rept 335). House passed May 17. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 30.

PL 89-61 (HR 4493) -- Continue through June 30, 1966 the existing suspension of duties for metal scrap. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65 -- House Ways and Means reported June 7, 1965 (H Rept 446). House passed June 9. Senate Finance reported June 29 (S Rept 379). Senate passed June 29. President signed June 30.

PL 89-62 (HR 8147) -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the exemption from duty for returning residents. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/13/65 -- House Ways and Means reported May 24, 1965 (H Rept 366). House passed June 7. Senate Finance reported June 28 (S Rept 376). Senate passed, amended, June 29. Conference report filed June 30 (H Rept 570). Senate and House agreed to conference report June 30. President signed June 30.

PL 89-63 (HR 7105) -- Provide for a continuation of authority for the regulation of exports. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/5/65 -- House Banking and Currency reported May 29, 1965 (H Rept 434). House passed June 8. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 23 (S Rept 363). Senate passed, amended, June 30. House agreed to Senate amendments June 30. President signed June 30.

PL 89-64 (HR 6848) -- Reduce penalty for bomb threats. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65 -- House Judiciary reported April 27, 1965 (H Rept 263). House passed May 3. Senate Judiciary reported June 22 (S Rept 352). Senate passed June 24. President signed July 7.

PL 89-65 (HR 3994) -- Remove the $5,000 limitation which prevents the U.S. Government from settling and paying certain claims arising from the crash of a U.S. aircraft in Wichita, Kan. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- House Judiciary reported Feb. 24, 1965 (H Rept 104). House passed March 15. Senate Judiciary reported June 22 (S Rept 349). Senate passed June 24. President signed July 7.

PL 89-66 (HR 4525) -- Continue use of mobile trade fairs. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/8/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 12, 1965 (H Rept 343). House passed May 17. Senate Commerce reported June 29 (S Rept 380). Senate passed June 30. President signed July 7.

PL 89-67 (HR 3996) -- Amend provisions of law relating to admiralty claims. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- House Judiciary reported Feb. 23, 1965 (H Rept 58). House passed March 15. Senate Judiciary reported June 22 (S Rept 350). Senate passed June 24. President signed July 7.

PL 89-68 (HR 6507) -- Make travel across state lines to commit arson a crime under 18 USC 1952. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/65 -- House Judiciary reported April 27, 1965 (H Rept 264). House passed May 3. Senate Judiciary reported June 22 (S Rept 351). Senate passed June 24. President signed July 7.

PL 89-69 (HR 8131) -- Extend Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. BRADEMAS (D, Ind.) -- 5/12/65 -- House Education and Labor reported May 20, 1965 (H Rept 363). House passed June 24. Senate passed June 29, President signed July 8.

PL 89-70 (HR 5283) -- Provide for the inclusion of years of service as judge of the District Court for the Territory of Alaska in the computation of years of federal judicial service for judges of the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 2/23/65 -- House Judiciary reported April 27, 1965 (H Rept 259). House passed May 3. Senate Judiciary reported June 9 (S Rept 305). Senate passed June 30. President signed July 8.

PL 89-71 (HR 3415) -- Equalize penalties for violation of rates and rate regulation under the Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/25/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 10, 1965 (H Rept 332). House passed May 17. Senate Commerce reported June 28 (S Rept 374). Senate passed June 30. President signed July 9.

PL 89-72 (S 1229) -- Federal Water Project Recreation Act. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 2/19/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 7, 1965 (S Rept 149). Senate passed April 13. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, May 18. Conference report filed June 22 (H Rept 538). House agreed to conference report June 23. Senate agreed to conference report June 25. President signed July 9.

PL 89-73 (HR 3708) -- Older Americans Act of 1965. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/27/65 -- House Education and Labor reported March 9, 1965 (H Rept 145). House passed March 31. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 26 (S Rept 247). Senate passed, amended, May 27. House agreed to Senate amendments July 6. President signed July 14.

PL 89-74 (HR 2) -- Establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 2, 1965 (H Rept 130). House passed March 10. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 21 (S Rept 337). Senate passed, amended, June 23. House agreed to Senate amendments July 8. President signed July 15.

PL 89-75 (HR 6453) -- Make appropriations for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1966. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 3/18/65 -- House Appropriations reported March 18, 1965 (H Rept 185). House passed March 23. Senate Appropriations reported June 16 (S Rept 333). Senate passed, amended, June 22. Conference report filed June 30 (H Rept 568). House agreed to conference report July 1. Senate agreed to conference report July 13. President signed July 16.

PL 89-76 (HR 5184) -- Provide relief for the port of Portland, Ore. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 2/18/65 -- House Judiciary reported April 27, 1965 (H Rept 260). House passed May 3. Senate Judiciary reported June 30 (S Rept 400). Senate passed July 7. President signed July 16.

PL 89-77 (HR 5874) -- Construct schools in certain impacted areas outside the continental limits. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 3/5/65 -- House Education and Labor reported March 11, 1965 (H Rept 164). House passed March 15. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 9 (S Rept 311). Senate passed, amended, June 11. House agreed to Senate amendments July 6. President signed July 21.

PL 89-78 (HR 7847) -- Increase Small Business Revolving Fund. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/4/65 -- House Banking and Currency reported May 19, 1965 (H Rept 353). House passed June 10. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 30 (S Rept 382). Senate passed July 7. President signed July 21.

PL 89-79 (HR 5306) -- Continue the authority of domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/23/65 -- House Banking and Currency reported May 11, 1965 (H Rept 336). House passed June 10. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 30 (S Rept 385). Senate passed July 7. President signed July 21.

PL 89-80 (S 21) -- Develop water and land resources. ANDERSON (D N.M.), HART (D Mich.), EASTLAND (D Miss.), KUCHEL (R Calif.), METCALF (D Mont.), BARTLETT (D Alaska), BIBLE (D Nev.), TOWER (R Texas), HARTKE (D Ind.), and MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 24, 1965 (S Rept 68). Senate passed Feb. 25. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, March 31. Conference report filed July 8 (H Rept 603). House agreed to conference report July 13. Senate agreed to conference report July 14. President signed July 22.

PL 89-81 (S 2080) -- Revise the U.S. coinage system. ROBERTSON (D Va.) and BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/3/65 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported June 11, 1965 (S Rept 317). Senate passed June 24. House passed, amended, July 14. Senate agreed to House amendments July 15. President signed July 23.

PL 89-82 (HR 9497) -- Extend deadline for wheat referendum. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 6/28/65 -- House Agriculture reported June 30, 1965 (H Rept 571). House passed July 1. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 7 (S Rept 425). Senate passed July 9, President signed July 24.

PL 89-83 (HR 4185) -- Increase fees payable to the Patent Office. WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/2/65 -- House Judiciary reported March 1, 1965 (H Rept 113). House passed March 17. Senate Judiciary reported June 8 (S Rept 301). Senate passed, amended, June 15. House agreed to Senate amendments July 12. President signed July 24.

PL 89-84 (S 2154) -- Extend time for report of the United States - Puerto Rico Commission on the status of Puerto Rico. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/17/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, 1965 (S Rept 370). Senate passed June 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 7 (H Rept 593). House passed July 12. President signed July 24.

PL 89-85 (S 998) -- Extend term during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fisheries loans under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/4/65 -- Senate Commerce reported June 14, 1965 (S Rept 325). Senate passed June 16. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 7 (H Rept 600). House passed July 12. President signed July 24.

PL 89-86 (HR 5246) -- Exempt government securities from Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 10, 1965 (H Rept 331). House passed May 17. Senate Commerce reported July 9 (S Rept 430). Senate passed July 12. President signed July 24.

PL 89-87 (S 956) -- Authorize construction of customs facilities in Guam and the Virgin Islands. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65 -- Senate Public Works reported April 13, 1965 (S Rept 165). Senate passed April 21. House Public Works reported July 6 (H Rept 590). House passed July 12. President signed July 24.

PL 89-88 (HR 225) -- Provide specific statutory authority for the presidential memorial certificate program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported May 5, 1965 (H Rept 287). House passed May 17. Senate Finance reported July 13 (S Rept 431). Senate passed July 15. President signed July 24.

PL 89-89 (HR 4526) -- Extend the provisions of Title 12 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 relating to war risk insurance for an additional 5 years. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/8/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 13, 1965 (H Rept 346). House passed May 17. Senate Commerce reported July 6 (S Rept 422). Senate passed July 14. President signed July 27.

PL 89-90 (HR 8775) -- Make appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1966. STEED (D Okla.) -- 6/3/65 -- House Appropriations reported June 3, 1965 (H Rept 442). House passed June 8. Senate Appropriations reported July 6 (S Rept 424). Senate passed, amended, July 12. Conference report filed July 20 (H Rept 630). House agreed to conference report with an amendment July 21. Senate agreed to conference report July 21. Senate agreed to House amendment July 22. President signed July 27.

PL 89-91 (S J Res 71) -- Amend the joint resolution of Jan. 28, 1949, providing for membership and participation by the U.S. in the South Pacific Commission. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/28/65 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported June 23, 1965 (S Rept 361). Senate passed June 25. House passed July 12. President signed July 27.

PL 89-92 (S 559) -- Regulate the labeling of cigarettes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), MOSS (D Utah), BENNETT (R Utah), and CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/15/65 -- Senate Commerce reported May 19, 1965 (S Rept 195). Senate passed June 16. House passed, amended, June 22. Conference report filed July 1 (H Rept 586). Senate agreed to conference report July 6. House agreed to conference report July 13. President signed July 27.

PL 89-93 (HR 5242) -- Change the basis for determining whether a proposed unification or acquisition of control of motor carriers comes within the exemption provided by paragraph 10, Sec. 5, Interstate Commerce Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 10, 1965 (H Rept 330). House passed May 17. Senate Commerce reported July 13 (S Rept 432). Senate passed July 15. President signed July 27.

PL 89-94 (S 1462) -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of N.M. for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/9/65 -- Senator Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 25, 1965 (S Rept 140). Senate passed March 29. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 1 (H Rept 575). House passed July 12. President signed July 27.

PL 89-95 (HR 5041) -- Modify the definition of the term "carrier" for the purpose of any federal law directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to formulate certain regulations. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 2/17/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1965 (H Rept 588). House passed July 12. Senate passed July 13. President signed July 27.

PL 89-96 (H J Res 591) -- Make continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 7/28/65 -- House Appropriations reported July 28, 1965 (H Rept 689). House and Senate passed July 28. President signed July 30.

PL 89-97 (HR 6675) -- Social Security Amendments of 1965, medicare. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/24/65 -- House Ways and Means reported March 29, 1965 (H Rept 213). House passed April 8. Senate Finance reported June 30 (S Rept 404). Senate passed, amended, July 9. Conference report filed July 26 (H Rept 682). House agreed to conference report July 27. Senate agreed to conference report July 28. President signed July 30.

PL 89-98 (HR 8721) -- Provide for the payment of legislative salaries and expenses by the government of the Virgin Islands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 1, 1965 (H Rept 583). House passed July 12. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19 (S Rept 465). Senate passed July 21. President signed July 30.

PL 89-99 (S 627) -- Exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/19/65 -- Senate Commerce reported April 28, 1965 (S Rept 168). Senate passed April 29. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 7 (H Rept 599). House passed, amended, July 12. Senate agreed to House amendments July 19. President signed July 30.

PL 89-100 (HR 8720) -- Provide for the payment of legislative salaries and expenses by the government of Guam. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 1, 1965 (H Rept 582). House passed July 12. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19 (S Rept 466). Senate passed July 21. President signed July 30.

PL 89-101 (HR 8484) -- Amend 10 USC 2634 relating to the transportation of privately owned motor vehicles of members of the armed forces on a change of permanent station. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 5/26/65 -- House Armed Services reported June 29, 1965 (H Rept 559). House passed July 12. Senate Armed Services reported July 15 (S Rept 460). Senate passed July 19. President signed July 30.

PL 89-102 (S 26) -- Establish Golden Spike National Monument, Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1965 (S Rept 329). Senate passed June 16. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, July 12. Senate agreed to House amendments July 21. President signed July 30.

PL 89-103 (S J Res 83) -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the 175th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Coast Guard. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/21/65 -- Senate Commerce reported July 9, 1965 (S Rept 427). Senate passed July 12. House Judiciary discharged. House passed July 27. President signed Aug. 3.

PL 89-104 (HR 8862) -- Increase the authorized annual share of the United States as an adhering member of the International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/8/65 -- House Foreign Affairs reported June 15, 1965 (H Rept 518). House passed June 21. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 20 (S Rept 469). Senate passed July 22. President signed Aug. 3.

PL 89-105 (HR 2985) -- Authorize assistance in meeting the initial cost of professional and technical personnel for comprehensive community mental health centers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 15, 1965 (H Rept 248). House passed May 4. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 24 (S Rept 366). Senate passed, amended, June 28. Conference report filed July 23 (H Rept 678). Senate agreed to conference report July 26. House agreed to conference report July 27. President signed Aug. 4.

PL 89-106 (HR 5508) -- Facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/25/65 -- House Agriculture reported March 26, 1965 (H Rept 206). House passed April 5. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 22 (S Rept 506). Senate passed July 23. President signed Aug. 4.

PL 89-107 (HR 5860) -- Amend the law relating to the final disposition of the property of the Choctaw indian tribe. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/5/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 1, 1965 (H Rept 437). House passed June 7. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20 (S Rept 494). Senate passed July 22. President signed Aug. 4.

PL 89-108 (HR 237) -- Make certain provisions in connection with the construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 4, 1965 (H Rept 282). House passed June 16. Senate passed July 22. President signed Aug. 5.

PL 89-109 (S 510) -- Extend and amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Services Act relating to community health services. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 10, 1965 (S Rept 117). Senate passed March 11. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce discharged. House passed, amended, May 3. Conference report filed July 23 (H Rept 676). Senate agreed to conference report July 26. House agreed to conference report July 27. President signed Aug. 5.

PL 89-110 (S 1564) -- Enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution relating to the right to vote. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), DIRKSEN (R Ill.), KUCHEL (R Calif.), AIKEN (R Vt.), ALLOTT (R Colo.), ANDERSON (D N.M.), BARTLETT (D Alaska), BASS (D Tenn.), BAYH (D Ind.), BENNETT (R Utah), BOGGS (R Del.), BREWSTER (D Md.), BURDICK (D N.D.), CASE (R N.J.), CHURCH (D Idaho), CLARK (D Pa.), COOPER (R Ky.), COTTON (R N.H.), DODD (D Conn.), DOMINICK (R Colo.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), FONG (R Hawaii), GRUENING (D Alaska), HARRIS (D Okla.), HART (D Mich.), HARTKE (D Ind.), INOUYE (D Hawaii), JACKSON (D Wash.), JAVITS (R N.Y.), JORDAN (R Idaho), KENNEDY (D Mass.), KENNEDY (D N.Y.), LAUSCHE (D Ohio), LONG (D Mo.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), MCCARTHY (D Minn.), MCGEE (D Wyo.), MCGOVERN (D S.D.), MCINTYRE (D N.H.), MCNAMARA (D Mich.), METCALF (D Mont.), MONDALE (D Minn.), MONRONEY (D Okla.), MONTOYA (D N.M.), MORSE (D Ore.), MORTON (R Ky.), MOSS (D Utah), MUNDT (R S.D.), MURPHY (R Calif.), MUSKIE (D Maine), NELSON (D Wis.), NEUBERGER (D Ore.), PASTORE (D R.I.), PEARSON (R Kan.), PELL (D R.I.), PROUTY (R Vt.), PROXMIRE (D Wis.), RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), RIBICOFF (D Conn.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass), SCOTT (R Pa.), SYMINGTON (D Mo.), TYDINGS (D Md.), WILLIAMS (D N.J.), YOUNG (D Ohio), and YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/18/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported April 9, 1965 (S Rept 162). Senate passed May 26. House passed, amended, July 9. Conference report filed Aug. 2 (H Rept 711). House agreed to conference report Aug. 3. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 4. President signed Aug. 6.

PL 89-111 (HR 903) -- Add certain lands to Kings Canyon National Park, Calif. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 27, 1965 (H Rept 384). House passed June 7. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21 (S Rept 499). Senate passed July 23. President signed Aug. 6.

PL 89-112 (HR 8620) -- Take into consideration natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965. GREIGG (D Iowa) -- 5/27/65 -- House Agriculture reported June 15, 1965 (H Rept 517). House passed June 21. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 22 (S Rept 502). Senate passed July 23. President signed Aug. 6.

PL 89-113 (S 1321) -- Amend bond requirements in the District of Columbia in connection with attachment before judgment. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65 -- Senate District of Columbia reported May 7, 1965 (S Rept 180). Senate passed May 11. House District of Columbia reported July 22 (H Rept 643). House passed July 26. President signed Aug. 6.

PL 89-114 (HR 6622) -- Exempt the postal field service from section 1310 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1952. DULSKI (D N.Y.) --

3/23/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 1, 1965 (H Rept 220). House passed April 26. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 26 (S Rept 513). Senate passed July 28. President signed Aug. 6.

PL 89-115 (HR 2984) -- Extend the expiration date and increase support for the construction of health research facilities under the Public Health Service Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 15, 1965 (H Rept 247). House passed May 10. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 24 (S Rept 367). Senate passed, amended, June 28. Conference report filed July 23 (H Rept 677). Senate agreed to conference report July 26. House agreed to conference report July 27. President signed Aug. 9.

PL 89-116 (HR 1771) -- Establish 5-day week for postmasters. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 6, 1965 (H Rept 294). House passed June 7. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 26 (S Rept 514). Senate passed July 28. President signed Aug. 9.

PL 89-117 (HR 7984) -- Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/6/65 -- House Banking and Currency reported May 21, 1965 (H Rept 365). House passed June 30. Senate passed, amended, July 15. Conference report filed July 23 (H Rept 679). Senate agreed to conference report July 26. House agreed to conference report July 27. President signed Aug. 10.

PL 89-118 (S 24) -- Expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program. ANDERSON (D N.M.), BARTLETT (D Alaska), BIBLE (D Nev.), LONG (D Mo.), MOSS (D Utah), TOWER (R Texas), and YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14 (S Rept 319). Senate passed June 16. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, July 12. Conference report filed Aug. 3 (H Rept 720). House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 5. President signed Aug. 11.

PL 89-119 (HR 8111) -- Establish Herbert Hoover Birthplace National Historic Site, Iowa. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 5/12/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 8, 1965 (H Rept 604). House passed July 12. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26 (S Rept 515). Senate passed Aug. 3. President signed Aug. 12.

PL 89-120 (S 579) -- Pay $23,000 to the State of New Hampshire to satisfy claims arising from personal injury and property damage caused by the collision between a private automobile and a U.S. Army truck. COTTON (R N.H.) and MCINTYRE (D N.H.) -- 1/19/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported May 20, 1965 (S Rept 213). Senate passed May 24. House Judiciary reported July 20 (H Rept 627). House passed Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 13.

PL 89-121 (HR 7954) -- Amend the 1934 Communications Act to conform to the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London (1960). HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/6/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26, 1965 (H Rept 380). House passed June 7. Senate Commerce reported July 28 (S Rept 526). Senate passed July 30. President signed Aug. 13.

PL 89-122 (H J Res 481) -- Expand the types of equipment and the number of electric typewriters furnished members of the House of Representatives. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 5/24/65 -- House Administration reported June 15, 1965 (H Rept 520). House passed July 12. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 28 (S Rept 516). Senate passed July 30. President signed Aug. 13.

PL 89-123 (H J Res 324) -- Reappoint Robert V. Fleming as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 2/16/65 -- House Administration reported April 15, 1965 (H Rept 250). House passed May 3. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 28 (S Rept 523). Senate passed July 30. President signed Aug. 13.

PL 89-124 (S J Res 56) -- Authorize the President to proclaim the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of the birth of James Smithson. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), ANDERSON (D N.M.), and FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/25/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported June 22 (S Rept 339). Senate passed June 24. House Judiciary reported July 27 (H Rept 684). House passed Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 13.

PL 89-125 (HR 4714) -- Correct an error in the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/9/65 -- House Education and Labor reported March 9, 1965 (H Rept 146). House passed April 29. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 5 (S Rept 540). Senate passed Aug. 6. President signed Aug. 13.

PL 89-126 (S 1742) -- Authorize the U.S. Government to agree to amendments to the articles of agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corp. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/7/65 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported June 28 (S Rept 372). Senate passed June 30. House Banking and Currency reported July 22 (H Rept 644). House passed Aug. 4. President signed Aug. 14.

PL 89-127 (HR 4346) -- Amend 46 USC 1152(b), relating to construction differential subsidies under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/4/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 31, 1965 (H Rept 214). House passed April 26. Senate Commerce reported July 9 (S Rept 428). Senate passed Aug. 5. President signed Aug. 14.

PL 89-128 (HR 7997) -- Make appropriations for independent offices for fiscal year 1966. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 5/6/65 -- House Appropriations reported May 6, 1965 (H Rept 320). House passed May 11. Senate Appropriations reported June 30 (S Rept 384). Senate passed, amended, July 13. Conference report filed Aug. 5 (H Rept 727). House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 5. President signed Aug. 16.

PL 89-129 (H J Res 454) -- Provide for the development of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 5/11/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 1, 1965 (H Rept 585). House passed July 12. Senate passed Aug. 3. President signed Aug. 17.

PL 89-130 (S 893) -- Amend the Act of June 19, 1935, as amended, relating to claims against the U.S. by the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), GRUENING (D Alaska), and BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/29/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1965 (S Rept 159). Senate passed April 13. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 16 (H Rept 521). House passed, amended, July 12. Senate agreed to amendments of the House with an amendment Aug. 2. House agreed to Senate amendment to House amendment Aug. 5. President signed Aug. 19.

PL 89-131 (HR 10139) -- Increase telephone and telegraph allowance provided to Members of the House. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/28/65 -- House Administration reported Aug. 4, 1965 (H Rept 725). House passed Aug. 4. Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 11 (S Rept 571). Senate passed Aug. 12. President signed Aug. 21.

PL 89-132 (HR 9075) -- Increase armed forces pay. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 6/15/65 -- House Armed Services reported June 24, 1965 (H Rept 549). House passed July 20. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 6 (S Rept 544). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 12. President signed Aug. 21.

PL 89-133 (S J Res 100) -- Designate Aug. 31 to Sept. 6, 1965, as National American Legion Baseball Week. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 7/23/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 10, 1965 (S Rept 546). Senate passed Aug. 10. House passed Aug. 11. President signed Aug. 23.

PL 89-134 (S 2054) -- Amend the Peace Corps Act relating to appropriations and the appointment of associate directors. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 5/27/65 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported May 27, 1965 (S Rept 267). Senate passed June 2. House Foreign Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, July 29. Conference report filed Aug. 5 (H Rept 728). House agreed to conference report Aug. 10. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 11. President signed Aug. 24.

PL 89-135 (HR 8856) -- Clarify section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 by providing that that section shall not be deemed to confer upon any federal, state or local agency any authority to regulate, control, or restrict any activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/8/65 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported June 30, 1965 (H Rept 567). Failed of House passage July 12. House passed July 29. Senate passed Aug. 10. President signed Aug. 24.

PL 89-136 (S 1648) -- Provide grants for public works and other assistance to alleviate unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), MCNAMARA (D Mich.), GRUENING (D Alaska), BARTLETT (D Alaska), BAYH (D Ind.), BREWSTER (D Md.), BURDICK (D N.D.), BYRD (D W.Va.), CLARK (D Pa.), COOPER (R Ky.), FONG (R Hawaii), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), GORE (D Tenn.), HARRIS (D Okla.), HART (D Mich.), HARTKE (D Ind.), INOUYE (D Hawaii), KENNEDY (D Mass.), KENNEDY (D N.Y.), LONG (D Mo.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), METCALF (D Mont.), MONDALE (D Minn.), MONTOYA (D N.M.), MOSS (D Utah), MUSKIE (D Maine), NELSON (D Wis.), NEUBERGER (D Ore.), PASTORE (D R.I.), PELL (D R.I.), PROXMIRE (D Wis.), RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), RIBICOFF (D Conn.), WILLIAMS (D N.J.), YARBOROUGH (D Texas), YOUNG (D Ohio), MORSE (D Ore.) -- 4/1/65 -- Senate Public Works reported May 14, 1965 (S Rept 193). Senate passed June 1. House Public Works reported June 22 (H Rept 539). House passed, amended, Aug. 12. Senate agreed to House amendment Aug. 16. President signed Aug. 26.

PL 89-137 (HR 206) -- Provide for a cost-of-living increase in rates of subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation training and to the sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans pursuing a program of education under the war orphans' educational assistance program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported June 8, 1965 (H Rept 452). House passed June 14. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 10 (S Rept 566). Senate passed Aug. 12. President signed Aug. 26.

PL 89-138 (HR 208) -- Extend to all totally disabled veterans the same liberalization of time limits for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training as was authorized for blinded veterans by PL 87-591, and clarify the language of the law relating to the limiting of periods for pursuing such training. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported June 8, 1965 (H Rept 453). House passed June 14. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 10 (S Rept 567). Senate passed Aug. 12. President signed Aug. 26.

PL 89-139 (S J Res 81) -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to apportion the sum authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, for the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 5/13/65 -- Senate Public Works reported May 13, 1965 (S Rept 187). Senate passed May 14.

House Public Works reported July 26 (H Rept 681). House passed, amended, Aug. 2. Conference report filed Aug. 11 (H Rept 778). House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 12. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-140 (HR 7595) -- Authorize transportation at government expense for dependents, accompanying members of the uniformed services at their posts of duty outside the United States, who require medical care not locally available. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/26/65 -- House Armed Services reported June 29, 1965 (H Rept 561). House passed July 12. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 585). Senate passed Aug. 13. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-141 (HR 6097) -- Provide penalties for the assassination of the President and the Vice President. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 3/10/65 -- House Judiciary reported June 9, 1965 (H Rept 488). House passed June 21. Senate Judiciary reported July 21 (S Rept 498). Senate passed, amended, July 23. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 12. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-142 (H J Res 431) -- Extend copyright protection in certain cases. WILLIS (D La.) -- 4/27/65 -- House Judiciary reported May 25, 1965 (H Rept 369). House passed June 7. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 10 (S Rept 548). Senate passed Aug. 12. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-143 (HR 5034) -- Authorize the disposition of lost, abandoned or unclaimed personal property under certain conditions. FISHER (D Texas) -- 2/17/65 -- House Armed Services reported June 29, 1965 (H Rept 560). House passed July 12. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 587). Senate passed Aug. 13. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-144 (HR 546) -- Retrocede to the State of Wisconsin concurrent jurisdiction over the rights-of-way for two highways within Camp McCoy, Wis. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Armed Services reported June 29, 1965 (H Rept 558). House passed July 12. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 588). Senate passed Aug. 16. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-145 (S 1309) -- Authorize checks to be drawn by government agencies in favor of banking organizations for the credit of an individual's account under certain conditions. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 3/1/65 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 2, 1965 (S Rept 532). Senate passed Aug. 3. House passed Aug. 16. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-146 (HR 2176) -- Convey certain property to Dare County, N.C. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/11/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 22, 1965 (H Rept 191). House passed April 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14 (S Rept 322). Senate passed Aug. 11. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-147 (HR 9947) -- Increase reimbursement of transportation expenses to and from home districts for Members of the House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/20/65 -- House Administration reported Aug. 4, 1965 (H Rept 724). House passed Aug. 4. Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 11 (S Rept 570). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 12. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 16. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-148 (HR 3320) -- Authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/21/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 30, 1965 (H Rept 566). House passed July 12. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 580). Senate passed Aug. 16. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-149 (HR 3044) -- Authorize incentive pay for hazardous duty on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65 -- House Armed Services reported March 15, 1965 (H Rept 171). House passed March 29. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 594). Senate passed Aug. 13. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-150 (HR 3037) -- Amend 10 USC 1485, relating to the transportation of remains of deceased dependents of members of the Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65 -- House Armed Services reported June 29, 1965 (H Rept 557). House passed July 12. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 586). Senate passed Aug. 13. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-151 (HR 7843) -- Authorize the survivors of a member of the armed forces who dies while on active duty to be paid for his unused accrued leave. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/4/65 -- House Armed Services reported July 9, 1965 (H Rept 608). House passed Aug. 4. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 584). Senate passed Aug. 13. President signed Aug. 28.

PL 89-152 (HR 10306) -- Provide penalties for the mutilation of Selective Service draft cards. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/5/65 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 9 (H Rept 747). House passed Aug. 10. Senate passed Aug. 13. President signed Aug. 30.

PL 89-153 (H J Res 95) -- Designate the waters impounded by Sanford Dam, Texas, as Lake Meredith. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, 1965 (H Rept 173). House passed April 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 578). Senate passed Aug. 13. President signed Aug. 31.

PL 89-154 (HR 881) -- Establish Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10, 1965 (H Rept 148). House passed April 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 581). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 16. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 17. President signed Aug. 31.

PL 89-155 (HR 7181) -- Provide for the commemoration of certain historical events in Kansas. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 4/6/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28, 1965 (H Rept 265). House passed May 17. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 579). Senate passed Aug. 13. President signed Aug. 31.

PL 89-156 (HR 7765) -- Make appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for fiscal year 1966. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/29/65 -- House Appropriations reported April 29, 1965 (H Rept 272). House passed May 4. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 3 (S Rept 537). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 5. Conference report filed Aug. 12 (H Rept 791). House agreed to conference report Aug. 16. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 17. President signed Aug. 31.

PL 89-157 (HR 7596) -- Remove inequities in the active duty promotion opportunity of certain Air Force officers. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/26/65 -- House Armed Services reported May 10, 1965 (H Rept 327). House passed May 17. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20 (S Rept 634). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 24. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 26. President signed Aug. 31.

PL 89-158 (HR 89) -- Establish Tocks Islands National Recreation Area in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 20, 1965 (H Rept 360). House passed July 12. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 13 (S Rept 598). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 13. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 17. President signed Sept. 1.

PL 89-159 (H J Res 639) -- Make continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 8/25/65 -- House Appropriations reported Aug. 25, 1965 (H Rept 856). House passed Aug. 25. Senate passed Aug. 30. President signed Sept. 1.

PL 89-160 (HR 5519) -- Authorize language training to be given to a dependent of a member of the armed forces under certain circumstances. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/25/65 -- House Armed Services reported July 9, 1965 (H Rept 607). House passed July 19. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 583). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 13. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 19. President signed Sept. 1.

PL 89-161 (HR 485) -- Authorize construction of the Auburn-Folsom south unit in the Central Valley Project in California. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 6, 1965 (H Rept 295). House passed June 16. Senate passed Aug. 20. President signed Sept. 2.

PL 89-162 (HR 1763) -- Authorize the payment of witness' fees in certain court cases and proceedings. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65 -- House Judiciary reported Feb. 23, 1965 (H Rept 56). House passed April 5. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16 (S Rept 615). Senate passed Aug. 18. President signed Sept. 2.

PL 89-163 (HR 3997) -- Provide for the recording of proceedings in U.S. district courts by means of electronic sound recording as well as by shorthand or mechanical means. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- House Judiciary reported May 4, 1965 (H Rept 281). House passed May 17. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16 (S Rept 618). Senate passed Aug. 18. President signed Sept. 2.

PL 89-164 (HR 8639) -- Make appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year 1966. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/27/65 -- House Appropriations reported May 27, 1965 (H Rept 427). House passed June 1. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 10 (S Rept 547). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 12. Conference report filed Aug. 18 (H Rept 807). House agreed to conference report Aug. 19. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 24. President signed Sept. 2.

PL 89-165 (HR 3990) -- Increase the per diem and subsistence allowances and limit mileage allowances of grand and petit jurors. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- House Judiciary reported Feb. 23, 1965 (H Rept 57). House passed April 5. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16 (S Rept 616). Senate passed Aug. 18. President signed Sept. 2.

PL 89-166 (HR 5497) -- Amend paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act to provide for the combined mailing of notices in bankruptcy proceedings. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/25/65 -- House Judiciary reported June 8, 1965 (H Rept 457). House passed June 21. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16 (S Rept 607). Senate passed Aug. 18. President signed Sept. 2.

PL 89-167 (HR 3992) -- Amend 28 USC 753(f), relating to transcripts furnished by court reporters for U.S. district courts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- House Judiciary reported March 3, 1965 (H Rept 133). House passed March 15. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16 (S Rept 617). Senate passed Aug. 18. President signed Sept. 2.

PL 89-168 (HR 9544) -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 620,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/29/65 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 10, 1965 (H Rept 767). House passed Aug. 16. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 19 (S Rept 626). Senate passed Aug. 23. President signed Sept. 2.

PL 89-169 (H J Res 632) -- Authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into an agreement with the University of Texas for the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Archival Depository. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 8/19/65 -- House Government Operations reported Aug. 31, 1965 (H Rept 892). House passed Aug. 31. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 6.

PL 89-170 (HR 5401) -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/24/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 22, 1965 (H Rept 253). House passed May 6. Senate passed, amended, July 9. Conference report filed Aug. 18 (H Rept 810). Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 18. House agreed to conference report Aug. 19. President signed Sept. 6.

PL 89-171 (HR 7750) -- Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/29/65 -- House Foreign Affairs reported May 7, 1965 (H Rept 321). House passed May 25. Senate passed, amended, June 14. Conference report filed Aug. 18. House agreed to conference report Aug. 19. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 24. President signed Sept. 6.

PL 89-172 (HR 6007) -- Authorize the promotion of qualified reserve officers of the Air Force to the reserve grades of brigadier general and major general. HEBERT (D La.) -- 3/9/65 -- House Armed Services reported July 29, 1965 (H Rept 700). House passed Aug. 16. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 19 (S Rept 633). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 26. President signed Sept. 8.

PL 89-173 (HR 4822) -- Authorize the prosecution of a transit development program for the national capital region. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65 -- House District of Columbia reported June 21, 1965 (H Rept 536). House passed July 15. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 23 (S Rept 637). Senate passed Aug. 25. President signed Sept. 8.

PL 89-174 (HR 6927) -- Establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/30/65 -- House Government Operations reported May 11, 1965 (H Rept 337). House passed June 16. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11. Conference report filed Aug. 26 (H Rept 884). Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 30. House agreed to conference report Aug. 31. President signed Sept. 9.

PL 89-175 (HR 5280) -- Provide for exemptions from the antitrust laws to assist in safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/65 -- House Judiciary reported May 27, 1965 (H Rept 385). House passed June 7. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 10 (S Rept 549). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 12. House agreed to Senate amendment with amendments Aug. 25. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 26. President signed Sept. 9.

PL 89-176 (HR 6964) -- Facilitate the rehabilitation of persons convicted of offenses against the United States by providing for the extension of the limits of confinement and for work furloughs. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/65 -- House Judiciary reported July 29, 1965 (H Rept 694). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16 (S Rept 613). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 25. President signed Sept. 10.

PL 89-177 (HR 496) -- Designate lock and dam 3 on the Cape Fear River, N.C., as the William O. Huske Lock and Dam. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Public Works reported July 14, 1965 (H Rept 615). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Public Works reported Aug. 24 (S Rept 642). Senate passed Aug. 26. President signed Sept. 10.

PL 89-178 (HR 2263) -- Provide for a nationwide analysis and re-evaluation of the extent and means of resolving the critical shortage of qualified manpower in the field of correctional rehabilitation. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/11/65 -- House Education and Labor reported May 27, 1965 (H Rept 381). House passed June 21. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 6 (S Rept 543). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 26. President signed Sept. 10.

PL 89-179 (HR 1044) -- Authorize the exchange of certain lands in Norfolk, Va. between the Secretary of the Navy and the city of Norfolk. HARDY (D Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Armed Services reported June 29, 1965 (H Rept 563). House passed July 12. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 12 (S Rept 582). Senate passed Aug. 30. President signed Sept. 11.

PL 89-180 (HR 4905) -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the Federal Government to the Board of Public Instruction, Okaloosa County, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/15/65 -- House Armed Services reported July 28, 1965 (H Rept 691). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 5 (S Rept 542). Senate passed Aug. 30. President signed Sept. 11.

PL 89-181 (S 511) -- Increase the authorization of appropriations for the support of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Canal Zone, Panama. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 24, 1965 (S Rept 365). Senate passed June 25. House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 2 (H Rept 705). House passed, amended, Aug. 16. Senate agreed to House amendment Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 11.

PL 89-182 (S 949) -- Promote economic growth by supporting state and regional centers to place the findings of science in the hands of American enterprise. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), BYRD (D W.Va.), McGOVERN (D S.D.), and RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 2/2/65 -- Senate Commerce reported July 1, 1965 (S Rept 421). Senate passed July 19. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 1. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 14.

PL 89-183 (HR 4465) -- Enact part three of the D.C. code, codifying the general and permanent laws relating to decedents' estates and fiduciary relations in the District of Columbia. WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/8/65 -- House Judiciary reported April 13, 1965 (H Rept 235). House passed April 26. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16 (S Rept 612). Senate passed amended, Aug. 18. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 25. President signed Sept. 14.

PL 89-184 (HR 9570) -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve applicants from certain provisions of the Federal Firearms Act if he determines that the granting of relief would not be contrary to the public interest. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 6/30/65 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 2, 1965 (H Rept 708). House passed Aug. 17. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 31 (S Rept 666). Senate passed Sept. 2. President signed Sept. 15.

PL 89-185 (HR 5024) -- Amend titles 10 and 14, USC, and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964, with respect to the settlement of claims against the United States by members of the uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the United States for damages to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 2/17/65 -- House Judiciary reported May 27, 1965 (H Rept 382). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 31 (S Rept 655). Senate passed Sept. 2. President signed Sept. 15.

PL 89-186 (S 2420) -- Provide continuing authority for the protection of former Presidents and their wives or widows. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 8/16/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16, 1965 (S Rept 611). Senate passed Aug. 18. House passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 15.

PL 89-187 (S J Res 53) -- Establish a tercentenary Commission to commemorate the advent and history of Father Jacques Marquette in North America. HART (D Mich.) -- 2/24/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported June 10, 1965 (S Rept 313). Senate passed June 14. House Judiciary reported July 27 (H Rept 683). House passed, amended, Aug. 16. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 2. President signed Sept. 15.

PL 89-188 (HR 10775) -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/31/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 3, 1965 (H Rept 956). House passed Sept. 7. Senate passed Sept. 9. President signed Sept. 16.

PL 89-189 (HR 727) -- Provide for the administration of the Coast Guard Band. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 1, 1965 (H Rept 578). House passed July 12. Senate Commerce reported Sept. 7 (S Rept 689). Senate passed Sept. 9. President signed Sept. 17.

PL 89-190 (S 795) -- Provide for the assessing of Indian trust and restricted lands within the Lummi Indian diking project on the Lummi Indian Reservation in Washington, by a drainage and diking district formed under the laws of the state of Washington. JACKSON (D Wash.) and MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/27/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 8, 1965 (S Rept 153). Senate passed April 9. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 17.

PL 89-191 (HR 725) -- Clarify the responsibility for marking of obstructions in navigable waters. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 1, 1965 (H Rept 577). House passed July 12. Senate Commerce reported Sept. 7 (S Rept 688). Senate passed Sept. 9. President signed Sept. 17.

PL 89-192 (S J Res 89) -- Extend for one year the existing authority for the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/8/65 -- Senate Rules and Administration reported July 28, 1965 (S Rept 517). Senate passed July 30. House Administration reported Aug. 26 (H Rept 882). House passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21.

PL 89-193 (HR 3039) -- Authorize the Secretary concerned, under certain conditions, to make payment of pay and allowances to members of an armed force under his jurisdiction before the end of the pay period for which such payment is due. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65 -- House Armed Services reported July 27, 1965 (H Rept 688). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 2 (S Rept 685). Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21.

PL 89-194 (HR 5989) -- Amend Section 27, Merchant Marine Act of 1920, as amended (46 USC 883), to consider empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, and empty shipping tanks as ship's gear on certain vessels of foreign registry. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/9/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 11, 1965 (H Rept 338). House passed May 17. Senate Commerce reported Sept. 2 (S Rept 676). Senate passed Sept. 8. President signed Sept. 21.

PL 89-195 (S 20) -- Provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland and Virginia. BREWSTER (D Md.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), GRUENING (D Alaska), McCARTHY (D Minn.), McGEE (D Wyo.), McGOVERN (D S.D.), METCALF (D Mont.), MONTOYA (D N.M.), MOSS (D Utah), SCOTT (R Pa.), and TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15, 1965 (S Rept 331). Senate passed June 17. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 7. Senate agreed to House amendment Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 21.

PL 89-196 (S J Res 102) -- Authorize funds for the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the D.C. Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 8/5/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16, 1965 (S Rept 602). Senate passed Aug. 18. House Judiciary reported Aug. 31 (H Rept 902). House passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21.

PL 89-197 (HR 8027) -- Provide assistance in training state and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in state and local law enforcement and pre-

vention and control of crime. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65 -- House Judiciary reported July 29, 1965 (H Rept 695). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 31 (S Rept 672). Senate passed Sept. 8. President signed Sept. 22.

PL 89-198 (HR 8333) -- Establish a program of cash awards for suggestions, inventions or scientific achievements by members of the Armed Forces which improve government operations. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 5/20/65 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 10, 1965 (H Rept 774). House passed Aug. 30. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 2 (S Rept 678). Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 22.

PL 89-199 (HR 10586) -- Make supplemental appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, for fiscal year 1966. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/19/65 -- House Appropriations reported Aug. 19, 1965 (H Rept 818). House passed Aug. 24. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 2 (S Rept 680). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 7. Conference report filed Sept. 8 (H Rept 970). House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 9. President signed Sept. 23.

PL 89-200 (HR 7779) -- Provide for the retirement of enlisted members of the Coast Guard reserve. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/3/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 1, 1965 (H Rept 581). House passed July 12. Senate Commerce reported Sept. 7 (S Rept 690). Senate passed Sept. 9. President signed Sept. 25.

PL 89-201 (HR 8761) -- Provide an increase in the retirement pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 7/3/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 1, 1965 (H Rept 584). House passed July 12. Senate Commerce reported Sept. 9 (S Rept 699). Senate passed Sept. 10. President signed Sept. 25.

PL 89-202 (HR 10323) -- Make appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1966. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 8/6/65 -- House Appropriations reported Aug. 6, 1965 (H Rept 738). House passed Aug. 10. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 17 (S Rept 620). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 20. Conference report filed Sept. 16 (H Rept 1018). House agreed to conference report Sept. 17. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 21. President signed Sept. 25.

PL 89-203 (S J Res 5) -- Designate the bridge crossing the Washington, D.C., channel of the Potomac River, the Francis Case Memorial Bridge. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate District of Columbia reported May 10, 1965 (S Rept 183). Senate passed May 11. House District of Columbia discharged. House passed, amended, Aug. 26. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 25.

PL 89-204 (HR 6431) -- Suspend duty on certain forms of nickel. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 3/17/65 -- House Ways and Means reported July 7, 1965 (H Rept 595). House passed Aug. 16. Senate Finance reported Sept. 2 (S Rept 681). Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 27.

PL 89-205 (HR 8469) -- Increase certain retirement annuities for federal employees. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/26/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 17, 1965 (H Rept 529). House passed Aug. 3. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 30 (S Rept 653). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 8. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 9. President signed Sept. 27.

PL 89-206 (S 1903) -- Amend the United Nations Participation Act regarding appointments of U.S. personnel by the President and for other purposes. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 5/5/65 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported June 23, 1965 (S Rept 360). Senate passed June 25. House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 2 (H Rept 707). House passed, amended, Sept. 14. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 28.

PL 89-207 (S 7) -- Establish Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Recreation Area, W.Va. BYRD (D W.Va.) and RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 22, 1965 (S Rept 507). Senate passed July 23. House Agriculture discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 7. Senate agreed to House amendment Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 28.

PL 89-208 (S 1317) -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe penalties for the handling and collection of dishonored checks or money orders. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65 -- Senate District of Columbia reported May 7, 1965 (S Rept 181). Senate passed May 11. House District of Columbia reported July 22 (H Rept 642). House passed, amended, July 26. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 28.

PL 89-209 (S 1483) -- Establish National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. PELL (D R.I.), GRUENING (D Alaska), LONG (D Mo.), METCALF (D Mont.), MORSE (D Ore.), MURPHY (R Calif.), MUSKIE (D Maine), PASTORE (D R.I.), RIBICOFF (D Conn.), BASS (D Tenn.), BAYH (D Ind.), BURDICK (D N.D.), CASE (R N.J.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), FONG (R Hawaii), MCCARTHY (D Minn.), MCGEE (D Wyo.), MCGOVERN (D S.D.), MCINTYRE (D N.H.), YARBOROUGH (D Texas), DODD (D Conn.), WILLIAMS (D N.J.), CLARK (D Pa.), KENNEDY (D Mass.), KENNEDY (D N.Y.), BREWSTER (D Md.), BYRD (D W.Va.), HARTKE (D Ind.), INOUYE (D Hawaii), JACKSON (D Wash.), MILLER (R Iowa), MONDALE (D Minn.), MONTOYA (D N.M.), MOSS (D Utah), NEUBERGER (D Ore.), RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), TYDINGS (D Md.), and JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 8, 1965 (S Rept 300). Senate passed June 10. House Education and Labor discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 15. Senate agreed to House amendment Sept. 16. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-210 (S 2042) -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 in respect to indemnification agreements. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 5/26/65 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported Aug. 26, 1965 (S Rept 650). Senate passed Aug. 31. House passed Sept. 16. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-211 (HR 10014) -- Increase allowance for office space in districts for Members of the House of Representatives. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 7/22/65 -- House Administration reported Aug. 4, 1965 (H Rept 726). House passed Aug. 4. Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 9 (S Rept 706). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 10. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-212 (HR 10874) -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 in regard to benefits and taxes. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/3/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 10, 1965 (H Rept 976). House passed Sept. 14. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-213 (HR 9221) -- Make appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 6/17/65 -- House Appropriations reported June 17, 1965 (H Rept 528). House passed June 23. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 18 (S Rept 625). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 25. Conference report filed Sept. 15 (H Rept 1006). House agreed to conference report Sept. 17. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 21. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-214 (S 2127) -- Provide special indemnity insurance for members of the armed forces serving in combat zones. TALMADGE (D Ga.), WILLIAMS (R Del.), and SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 6/11/65 -- Senate Finance reported Aug. 16, 1965 (S Rept 619). Senate passed Aug. 19. House Veterans' Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 20. Senate agreed to House amendment with an amendment Sept. 22. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 23. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-215 (HR 3989) -- Extend to 30 days the time for filing petitions for removal of civil actions from state to federal courts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- House Judiciary reported March 3, 1965 (H Rept 132). House passed March 15. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15 (S Rept 712). Senate passed Sept. 17. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-216 (HR 5883) -- Amend the bonding provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/5/65 -- House Education and Labor reported March 17, 1965 (H Rept 182). House passed May 27. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 9 (S Rept 698). Senate passed Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-217 (HR 948) -- Revise District of Columbia laws relating to divorce and marriage. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- House District of Columbia reported Feb. 4, 1965 (H Rept 24). House passed Feb. 8. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 23 (S Rept 638). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 25. House agreed to one and disagreed to two of the Senate amendments Sept. 2. Senate receded Sept. 14 from those amendments to which the House disagreed. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-218 (HR 6294) -- Authorize Secret Service agents to make arrests without warrant for offenses committed in their presence. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/15/65 -- House Judiciary reported April 27, 1965 (H Rept 256). House passed May 3. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15 (S Rept 740). Senate passed Sept. 17. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-219 (S 906) -- Provide for the measurement of the gross and net tonnages for certain vessels having two or more decks. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65 -- Senate Commerce reported Sept. 2, 1965 (S Rept 674). Senate passed Sept. 7. House passed Sept. 20. President signed Sept. 29.

PL 89-220 (S 1588) -- Authorize research and development in high-speed ground transportation by the Secretary of Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), PELL (D R.I.), WILLIAMS (D N.J.), SCOTT (R Pa.), TYDINGS (D Md.), and PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 3/22/65 -- Senate Commerce reported July 21, 1965 (S Rept 497). Senate passed July 23. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 2. Conference report filed Sept. 16 (H Rept 1017). House agreed to conference report Sept. 17. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 20. President signed Sept. 30.

PL 89-221 (H J Res 673) -- Make continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 9/27/64 -- House Appropriations reported Sept. 27, 1965 (H Rept 1095). House passed Sept. 28. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 29 (S Rept 796). Senate passed Sept. 29. President signed Sept. 30.

PL 89-222 (HR 205) -- Increase the educational assistance allowances payable under the war orphans educational assistance program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported June 8, 1965 (H Rept 451). House passed June 14. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 10 (S Rept 569). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 12. House disagreed to three and agreed to one of the Senate amendments Sept. 7. Senate receded Sept. 28 from these amendments to which the House disagreed. President signed Sept. 30.

PL 89-223 (S 1190) -- Provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to the State of Alaska for the use and benefit of the University of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 2/18/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, 1965 (S Rept 496). Senate passed July 22. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 14 (H Rept 984). House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-224 (S 664) -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) and MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/22/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1965 (S Rept 160). Senate passed April 13. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 30 (H Rept 889). House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-225 (HR 5252) -- Provide for the relief of certain enlisted members of the Air Force. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/65 -- House Judiciary reported May 27, 1965 (H Rept 383). House passed June 7. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15 (S Rept 738). Senate passed Sept. 17. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-226 (S 1764) -- Acquire certain lands within the boundaries of the Uintah National Forest, Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 4/9/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1965 (S Rept 467). Senate passed July 21. House Agriculture reported Aug. 24 (H Rept 849). House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-227 (S 1988) -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to the State of Maryland. TYDINGS (D Md.) and BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 5/18/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1965 (S Rept 468). Senate passed July 21. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-228 (HR 2414) -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain lands situated in the State of Oregon to the city of Roseburg, Ore. DUNCAN (D Ore.) -- 1/12/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported May 5, 1965 (H Rept 288). House passed May 17. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 17 (S Rept 754). Senate passed Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-229 (HR 5768) -- Extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classification of yarn of silk. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/3/65 -- House Ways and Means reported June 7, 1965 (H Rept 447). House passed June 9. Senate Finance reported July 13 (S Rept 433). Senate passed, amended, July 15. Conference report filed Sept. 13 (H Rept 978). House agreed to conference report Sept. 16. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-230 (HR 8715) -- Authorize a contribution by the United States to the International Committee of the Red Cross. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/2/65 -- House Foreign Affairs reported June 23, 1965 (H Rept 548). House passed Aug. 16. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 24 (S Rept 643). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 26. Conference report filed Sept. 16 (H Rept 1016). House agreed to conference report Sept. 17. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-231 (HR 9877) -- Remove certain property restrictions on the American Hospital of Paris. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/65, House Judiciary reported Aug. 19 (H Rept 814). House passed Sept. 7. senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15 (S Rept 727). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 17. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-232 (S 1623) -- Amend the Act of Aug. 1, 1958, relating to a continuing study by the Secretary of the Interior of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/25/65 -- Senate Commerce reported April 28, 1965 (S Rept 169). Senate passed April 29. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 14 (H Rept 1002). House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-233 (S 1975) -- Amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in order to provide certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/14/65 -- Senate Commerce reported June 30, 1965 (S Rept 383). Senate passed July 7. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged. House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 1.

PL 89-234 (S 4) -- Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1965. MUSKIE (D Maine), BARTLETT (D Alaska), BAYH (D Ind.), BOGGS (R Del.), BREWSTER (D Md.), CLARK (D Pa.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), FONG (R Hawaii), GRUENING (D Alaska), HART (D Mich.), INOUYE (D Hawaii), KENNEDY (D Mass.), LONG (D Mo.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), MCCARTHY (D Minn.), MCGEE (D Wyo.), METCALF (D Mont.), MILLER (R Iowa), MOSS (D Utah), NELSON (D Wis.), NEUBERGER (D Ore.), PEARSON (R Kan.), PELL (D R.I.), RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), RIBICOFF (D Conn.), WILLIAMS (D N.J.), and YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Public Works reported Jan. 27, 1965 (S Rept 10). Senate passed Jan. 28. House Public Works reported March 31 (H Rept 215). House passed, amended, April 28. Conference report filed Sept. 17 (H Rept 1022). House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 2.

PL 89-235 (S J Res 98) -- Authorize and request the President to extend through 1966 his proclamation of a period to "See the United States." MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 7/15/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 16, 1965 (S Rept 752). Senate passed Sept. 20. House passed Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 2.

PL 89-236 (HR 2580) -- Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/13/65 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 6, 1965 (H Rept 745). House passed Aug. 25. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15 (S Rept 748). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 22. Conference report filed Sept. 29 (H Rept 1101). House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 30. President signed Oct. 3.

PL 89-237 (HR 4152) -- Amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide means for expediting the retirement of government capital in the federal intermediate credit banks, including an increase in the debt permitted such banks in relation to their capital and provision for the production credit associations to acquire additional capital stock therein, to provide for allocating certain earnings of such banks and associations to their users. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/2/65 -- House Agriculture reported March 1, 1965 (H Rept 114). House passed March 15. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 19 (S Rept 630). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 17. President signed Oct. 4.

PL 89-238 (HR 5842) -- Extend and amend the Lead-Zinc Small Producers Stabilization Act of 1961. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/4/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 20, 1965 (H Rept 362). House passed June 7. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 20 (S Rept 757). Senate passed Sept. 22. President signed Oct. 5.

PL 89-239 (S 596) -- Encourage and assist in the establishment of regional medical complexes for research and treatment in heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/19/65 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 24, 1965 (S Rept 368). Senate passed June 28. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 24. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 29. President signed Oct. 6.

PL 89-240 (S 1766) -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public and quasi-public agencies and corporations not operated for profit with respect to water supply and water systems serving rural areas and to make grants to aid in rural community development planning. AIKEN (R Vt.), MANSFIELD (D Mont.), KENNEDY (D N.Y.), YOUNG (R N.D.), HARTKE (D Ind.), PROUTY (R Vt.), COOPER (R Ky.), FANNIN (R Ariz.), BARTLETT (D Alaska), WILLIAMS (D N.J.), RIBICOFF (D Conn.), McGEE (D Wyo.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), WILLIAMS (R Del.), DOMINICK (R Colo.), NEUBERGER (D Ore.), RANDOLPH (D W.VA.), JORDAN (R Idaho), HRUSKA (R Neb.), MOSS (D Utah), BENNETT (R Utah), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), RUSSELL (D S.C.), BYRD (D W.VA.), BASS (D Tenn.), BAYH (D Ind.), BOGGS (R Del.), BREWSTER (D Md.), CARLSON (R Kan.), COTTON (R N.H.), EASTLAND (D Miss.), GORE (D Tenn.), HARRIS (D Okla.), HART (D Mich.), HILL (D Ala.), JAVITS (R N.Y.), KENNEDY (D Mass.), KUCHEL (R Calif.), LONG (D Mo.), McCARTHY (D Minn.), McGOVERN (D S.D.), McINTYRE (D N.H.), METCALF (D Mont.), MILLER (R Iowa), MONTOYA (D N.M.), MORSE (D Ore.), MUNDT (R S.D.), MURPHY (R Calif.), MUSKIE (D Maine), NELSON (D Wis.), SCOTT (R Pa.), SMITH (R Maine), SPARKMAN (D Ala.), TALMADGE (D Ga.), YARBOROUGH (D Texas), YOUNG (D Ohio), INOUYE (D Hawaii), MONRONEY (D Okla.), LONG (D La.), SMATHERS (D Fla.), JORDAN (D N.C.), MONDALE (D Minn.), ALLOTT (R Colo.), BURDICK (D N.D.), ANDERSON (D N.M.), CLARK (D Pa.), DIRKSEN (R Ill.), LAUSCHE (D Ohio), BIBLE (D Nev.), HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), CHURCH (D Idaho), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), JACKSON (D Wash.), ELLENDER (D La.), TYDINGS (D Md.), PEARSON (R Kan.), PROXMIRE (D Wis.), and STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 4/13/65 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 22, 1965 (S Rept 500). Senate passed July 23. House Agriculture discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 23. Senate agreed to House amendments with amendments Sept. 28. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 28. President signed Oct. 7.

PL 89-241 (HR 7969) -- Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/6/65 -- House Ways and Means reported May 12, 1965 (H Rept 342). House passed May 17. Senate Finance reported Aug. 2 (S Rept 530). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 13. Conference report filed Sept. 13 (H Rept 979). House agreed to conference report Sept. 16. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 7.

PL 89-242 (S 1620) -- Consolidate the two judicial districts of South Carolina into a single judicial district. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/25/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported June 9, 1965 (S Rept 304). Senate passed June 11. House Judiciary reported Sept. 24 (H Rept 1094). House passed, amended, Sept. 24. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 28. President signed Oct. 7.

PL 89-243 (HR 4750) -- Provide a two-year extension of the interest equalization tax. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/10/65 -- House Ways and Means reported July 7, 1965 (H Rept 602). House passed Aug. 5. Senate Finance reported Aug. 17 (S Rept 621). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 24. Conference report filed Sept. 14 (H Rept 988). House agreed to conference report Sept. 16. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-244 (HR 8035) -- Authorize the acceptance of the donation of the William Floyd Estate in Suffolk County, N.Y. for addition to the Fire Island National Seashore. PIKE (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 13, 1965 (H Rept 980). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 22 (S Rept 763). Senate passed Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-245 (HR 10516) -- Authorize the disposal of vegetable tanning extracts from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D MASS.) -- 8/17/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 8, 1965 (H Rept 968). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23 (S Rept 778). Senate passed Sept. 24. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-246 (HR 10714) -- Authorize the disposal of colemanite from the supplemental stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/26/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 8, 1965 (H Rept 969). House passed Sept. 20.

Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23 (S Rept 777). Senate passed Sept. 24. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-247 (HR 10715) -- Authorize the disposal of chemical grade chromite from the supplemental stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/26/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 8, 1965 (H Rept 967). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23 (S Rept 776). Senate passed Sept. 24. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-248 (H J Res 2091) -- Increase the number of electric typewriters which may be furnished to members by the Clerk of the House. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/9/65 -- House Administration reported Sept. 15, 1965 (H Rept 1009). House passed Sept. 15. Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 22 (S Rept 768). Senate passed Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-249 (HR 2091) -- Establish certain concession policies in the areas administered by the National Park Service. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/7/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 7, 1965 (H Rept 591). House passed Sept. 14. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 22 (S Rept 765). Senate passed Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-250 (HR 9417) -- Revise the boundary of Jewel Cave National Monument, S.D. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/23/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 13, 1965 (H Rept 981). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 22 (S Rept 766). Senate passed Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-251 (HR 10748) -- Transfer copper from the national stockpile to the Bureau of the Mint. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/30/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 8, 1965 (H Rept 966). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23 (S Rept 775). Senate passed Sept. 24. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-252 (H J Res 330) -- Authorize the disposal of chromium metal, acid grade fluorspar, and silicon carbide from the supplemental stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/17/65 -- House Armed Services reported April 14, 1965 (H Rept 243). House passed April 26. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23 (S Rept 774). Senate passed Sept. 24. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-253 (HR 8283) -- Expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 5/19/65 -- House Education and Labor reported May 27, 1965 (H Rept 428). House passed July 22. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 13 (S Rept 599). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 19. Conference report filed Sept. 14 (H Rept 1001). Conference report recommitted by House Sept. 15. Conference report filed Sept. 22 (H Rept 1061). House agreed to conference report Sept. 23. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 24. President signed Oct. 9.

PL 89-254 (HR 728) -- Extend the vessel exchange provisions of Section 510(i) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 for an additional five years. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 7, 1965 (H Rept 597). House passed July 12. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 26. Conference report filed Sept. 23 (H Rept 1085). House agreed to conference report Sept. 24. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 28. President signed Oct. 10.

PL 89-255 (S 1065) -- Acquire through exchange the Great Falls property in Virginia for administration in connection with the George Washington Memorial Parkway. BYRD (D Va.) and ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 2/9/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1965 (S Rept 327). Senate passed June 16. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, Sept. 20. Senate agreed to House amendment Sept. 28. President signed Oct. 10.

PL 89-256 (H J Res 695) -- Make continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 10/13/65 -- House Appropriations reported Oct. 13, 1965 (H Rept 1157). House passed Oct. 13. Senate passed Oct. 13. President signed Oct. 15.

PL 89-257 (HR 3045) -- Authorize certain members of the armed forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65 -- House Armed Services reported April 14, 1965 (H Rept 239). House passed April 26. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 800). Senate passed Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-258 (S 2232) -- Amend the Act entitled "an Act to provide in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf," approved in 1958, in order to further provide for a loan service of educational media for the deaf. PELL (D R.I.) and MUSKIE (D Maine) -- 6/30/65 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 26, 1965 (S Rept 649). Senate passed Aug. 31. House Education and Labor reported Sept. 20 (H Rept 1034). House passed Oct. 5. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-259 (S 2273) -- Render immune from seizure under judicial process certain objects of cultural significance imported into the U.S. for temporary display or exhibition. BYRD (D Va.), JAVITS (R N.Y.), and KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 7/9/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15, 1965 (S Rept 747). Senate passed Sept. 17. House Judiciary reported Sept. 22 (H Rept 1070). House passed Oct. 5. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-260 (S J Res 69) -- Construct the third Library of Congress building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, to be named the James Madison Memorial Building and to contain a Madison Memorial Hall. HOLLAND (D Fla.), ROBERTSON (D Va.), CARLSON (R Kan.), BENNETT (R Utah), and JORDAN (D N.C.) -- 4/8/65 -- Senate Public Works reported Aug. 24, 1965 (S Rept 641). Senate passed Aug. 30. House Public Works discharged. House passed, amended, Oct. 1. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 5. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-261 (HR 6165) -- Repeal an obsolete statute relating to the appointment of women to clerkships in the executive departments, thereby strengthening Federal policy against discrimination in employment on the basis of sex. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/11/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 10, 1965 (H Rept 772). House passed Aug. 16. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 29 (S Rept 795). Senate passed Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-262 (HR 9336) -- Amend title five of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to facilitate processing the adjudication of claims of U.S. nationals against the Government of Cuba. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/22/65 -- House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 2, 1965 (H Rept 706). House passed Aug. 16. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 22. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 30. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-263 (HR 7329) -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to the city of San Diego, Calif. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/8/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 23, 1965 (H Rept 1092). House passed Sept. 29. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 802). Senate passed Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-264 (HR 10234) -- Eliminate the reimbursement procedure required among the medical facilities of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the military departments. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/3/65 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 17, 1965 (H Rept 805). House passed Sept. 7. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 805). Senate passed Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-265 (HR 5665) -- Authorize disbursing officers of the armed forces to advance funds to members of an armed force of a friendly foreign nation. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 3/2/65 -- House Government Operations reported Aug. 5, 1965 (H Rept 735). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 801). Senate passed Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-266 (S 1856) -- Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell uniform clothing to the Naval Sea Cadet Corps. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 4/29/65 -- Senate Armed Services reported April 29, 1965 (S Rept 171). Senate passed April 30. House Armed Services reported July 9 (H Rept 609). House passed, amended, July 19. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 4. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-267 (HR 724) -- Authorize the transfer of certain Canal Zone prisoners to the custody of the Attorney General. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 3, 1965 (H Rept 275). House passed May 10. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 799). Senate passed Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-268 (S 903) -- Require that abandoned or unused radio towers continue to meet the same painting and lighting requirements that would be applicable if such towers were being used. Direct dismantlement of such towers when the Federal Aviation Agency determines there is a reasonable possibility that they may constitute a menace to air navigation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65 -- Senate Commerce reported July 28, 1965 (S Rept 524). Senate passed July 30. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 16 (H Rept 1014). House passed Oct. 5. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-269 (S 1576) -- Increase construction authorization for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo. ANDERSON (D N.M.), HRUSKA (R Neb.), LONG (D Mo.), MORSE (D Ore.), and SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 3/18/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1965 (S Rept 320). Senate passed June 17. House Administration discharged. House passed Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-270 (S 1689) -- Amend 16 USC 502, relating to rental of property from employees by the Forest Service, to allow rental to the employee from whom it is rented and increase the maximum total rentals which may be paid for the property. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/1/65 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 25, 1965 (S Rept 243). Senate passed May 26. House Agriculture reported Aug. 24 (H Rept 848). House passed, amended, Sept. 7. Senate agreed to House amendment Oct. 5. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-271 (HR 9975) -- Authorize the shipment, at government expense, of privately owned vehicles of deceased or missing armed forces personnel. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 7/21/65 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 10, 1965 (H Rept 775). House passed Aug. 16. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 804). Senate passed Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 19.

PL 89-272 (S 306) -- Require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from gasoline powered or diesel powered vehicles and establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory. MUSKIE (D Maine), BARTLETT (D Alaska), BAYH (D Ind.), BIBLE (D Nev.), BREWSTER (D Md.), CLARK (D Pa.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), GRUENING (D Alaska), HARTKE (D Ind.), INOUYE (D Hawaii), KENNEDY (D Mass.), KUCHEL (R Calif.), LONG (D Mo.), McGEE (D Wyo.), MANSFIELD (D Mont.), METCALF (D Mont.), MOSS (D Utah), NELSON (D Wis.), RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), RIBICOFF (D Conn.), and WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/7/65 -- Senate Public Works reported May 14, 1965 (S Rept 192). Senate passed May 18. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 31 (H Rept 899). House passed, amended, Sept. 24. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 1. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-273 (HR 10871) -- Make appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for fiscal year 1966. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 9/2/65 --

House Appropriations reported Sept. 2, 1965 (H Rept 955). House passed Sept. 8. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 13 (S Rept 708). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 23. Conference report filed Sept. 30 (H Rept 1103). House agreed to conference report Oct. 1. Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 5. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-274 (S J Res 106) -- Permit the sale of the U.S. Information Agency film, "John F. Kennedy -- Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," to the John F. Kennedy Cultural Center for showings in the United States. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 8/25/65 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 25, 1965 (S Rept 647). Senate passed Aug. 26. House Foreign Affairs reported Sept. 23 (H Rept 1093). House passed Oct. 7. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-275 (HR 1805) -- Provide permanent authority under which Naval Reserve officers in the grade of captain shall be eligible for consideration for promotion when their running mates are eligible for consideration for promotion. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65 -- House Armed Services reported July 28, 1965 (H Rept 690). House passed Aug. 16. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 808). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 1. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 7. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-276 (S 1516) -- Authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in federally owned buildings for periods not to exceed five years. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/15/65 -- Senate Government Operations reported June 3, 1965 (S Rept 273). Senate passed June 7. House Government Operations reported Sept. 14 (H Rept 993). House passed, amended, Oct. 5. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 11. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-277 (S 1715) -- Extend the penalty for assault on a police officer in the District of Columbia to assaults on employees of penal and correctional institutions and places of confinement of juveniles. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/65 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 23, 1965 (S Rept 640). Senate passed Aug. 25. House District of Columbia reported Oct. 8 (H Rept 1130). House passed Oct. 11. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-278 (HR 5571) -- Authorize incentive pay for submarine duty to personnel qualified in submarines attached to staffs of submarine operational commanders. FISHER (D Texas) -- 3/1/65 -- House Armed Services reported March 15, 1965 (H Rept 172). House passed March 29. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 1 (S Rept 809). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 5. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 7. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-279 (HR 6852) -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed six-month waiting period, of approximately 47 million pounds of abaca from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/26/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 8, 1965 (H Rept 964). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23 (S Rept 779). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 24. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 8. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-280 (HR 7059) -- Authorize such appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution as are necessary in carrying out its functions. BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/1/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 3, 1965 (H Rept 280). House passed May 10. Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 22 (S Rept 771). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 23. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 5. President signed Oct. 20.

PL 89-281 (HR 7707) -- Authorize the appointment of crier-law clerks by district judges. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/28/65 -- House Judiciary reported May 25, 1965 (H Rept 370). House passed June 21. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 4 (S Rept 816). Senate passed Oct. 13. President signed Oct. 21.

PL 89-282 (S 1719) -- Authorize compensation for overtime work performed by officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, and the White House Police force. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/65 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 28 (S Rept 793). Senate passed Sept. 30. House District of Columbia reported Oct. 8 (H Rept 1131). House passed Oct. 11. President signed Oct. 21.

PL 89-283 (HR 9042) -- Provide for the implementation of the agreement concerning automotive products between the government of the United States of America and the government of Canada. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/15/65 -- House Ways and Means reported June 21, 1965 (H Rept 537). House passed Aug. 31. Senate Finance reported Sept. 27 (S Rept 782). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 30. Conference report filed Oct. 1 (H Rept 1115). Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 5. House agreed to conference report Oct. 8. President signed Oct. 21.

PL 89-284 (HR 9247) -- Provide for U.S. participation in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition in San Antonio, Texas. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 6/21/65 -- House Foreign Affairs reported Sept. 9, 1965 (H Rept 975). House passed Sept. 22. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 28. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 6. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-285 (S 2084) -- Provide for scenic development and road beautification of the federal-aid highway systems. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 6/3/65 -- Senate Public Works reported Sept. 14, 1965 (S Rept 709). Senate passed Sept. 16. House Public Works reported Sept. 22 (H Rept 1084). House passed, amended, Oct. 7. Senate agreed to House amendment Oct. 13. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-286 (HR 10238) -- Provide labor standards for certain persons employed by the federal contractors to furnish services to federal agencies. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 8/3/65 -- House Education and Labor reported Sept. 1, 1965 (H Rept 948). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 798). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 1. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 6. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-287 (HR 7743) -- Establish a system of loan insurance and a supplementary system of direct loans to assist students to attend post-secondary business, trade, technical and other vocational schools. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/29/65 -- House Education and Labor reported May 6, 1965 (H Rept 308). House passed June 21. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 21 (S Rept 758). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 28. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 8. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-288 (HR 7484) -- Provide for the rank of lieutenant general or vice admiral of officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force while serving as surgeons general. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/14/65 -- House Armed Services reported May 13, 1965 (H Rept 347). House passed May 17. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 807). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 1. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 7. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-289 (HR 7169) -- Increase certain filing fees under the Securities Act of 1933. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/6/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 16, 1965 (H Rept 1015). House passed Oct. 5. Senate passed Oct. 6. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-290 (HR 3141) -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the educational quality of schools of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy, to authorize grants under that Act to such schools for the awarding of scholarships to needy students, and to extend expiring provisions of that Act for student loans and for aid in construction of teaching facilities for students in such schools and schools for other health professions. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/19/65 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 12, 1965 (H Rept 781). House passed Sept. 1. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 28 (S Rept 789). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 30. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 11. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-291 (S 597) -- Provide for a program of grants to assist in meeting the need for adequate medical library services and facilities. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/19/65 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 20, 1965 (S Rept 756). Senate passed Sept. 22. House passed, amended, Oct. 1. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 12. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-292 (S 32) -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Southern Nevada Water Project. BIBLE (D Nev.) and CANNON (D Nev.) -- 1/6/65 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15, 1965 (S Rept 332). Senate passed June 17. House Interior and Insular Affairs discharged. House passed, amended, Oct. 7. Senate agreed to House amendment Oct. 7. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-293 (HR 7919) -- Provide for the establishment of the Roger Williams National Memorial in Providence, R.I. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 5/5/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 14, 1965 (S Rept 985). House passed Oct. 5. Senate passed Oct. 9. President signed Oct. 22.

PL 89-294 (H J Res 571) -- Authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning Oct. 25 in each year as National Parkinson Week. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/8/65 -- House Judiciary reported Oct. 12, 1965 (H Rept 1147). House passed Oct. 18. Senate passed Oct. 19. President signed Oct. 23.

PL 89-295 (HR 7888) -- Extend design patent of the insignia of the Massachusetts Department of the United American Veterans of the United States of America. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/4/65 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 31, 1965 (H Rept 897). House passed Sept. 7. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 4 (S Rept 815). Senate passed Oct. 13. President signed Oct. 23.

PL 89-296 (S J Res 32) -- Authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, between Aug. 15, 1945, and April 28, 1952. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) and INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/22/65 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 10, 1965 (S Rept 564). Senate passed Aug. 11. House Foreign Affairs reported Sept. 9 (H Rept 972). House passed, amended, Oct. 7. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 13. President signed Oct. 27.

PL 89-297 (HR 2853) -- Increase fees charged for the registration of copyrights. STEED (D Okla.) -- 1/14/65 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 31, 1965 (H Rept 895). House passed Sept. 7. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 4 (S Rept 814). Senate passed Oct. 13. President signed Oct. 27.

PL 89-298 (S 2300) -- Authorize the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 7/19/65 -- Senate Public Works reported July 19, 1965 (S Rept 464). Senate passed July 27. House Public Works reported Sept. 9 (H Rept 973). House passed, amended, Sept. 22. Conference report filed Oct. 18 (H Rept 1170). Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 19. House agreed to conference report Oct. 20. President signed Oct. 27.

PL 89-299 (HR 9220) -- Make appropriations for public works for fiscal 1966. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 6/17/65 -- House Appropriations reported June 17, 1965 (H Rept 527). House passed June 22. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 19 (S Rept 632). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 23. Conference report filed Oct. 13 (H Rept 1163). House agreed to confer-

ence report Oct. 14. Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 15. President signed Oct. 28.

PL 89-300 (HR 5167) -- Authorize the administrative settlement of tort claims arising in foreign countries. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 2/18/65 -- House Judiciary reported April 27, 1965 (H Rept 258). House passed May 3. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 4 (S Rept 840). Senate passed Oct. 13. President signed Oct. 28.

PL 89-301 (HR 10281) -- Increase basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 8/4/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 16, 1965 (H Rept 792). House passed Sept. 30. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 18 (S Rept 910). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 22. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 22. President signed Oct. 29.

PL 89-302 (S 1735) -- Permit the reconveyance of land at La Jolla, Calif., donated by the University of California, to that University when the land is no longer to be used for fishery and oceanographic research purposes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/7/65 -- Senate Commerce reported July 19, 1965 (S Rept 463). Senate passed July 21. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Oct. 13 (H Rept 1160). House passed Oct. 18. President signed Oct. 30.

PL 89-303 (HR 10198) -- Include softwood in exception under the 1916 Shipping Act pertaining to water carriers' rates for lumber. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 8/2/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheried reported Sept. 23, 1965 (H Rept 1088). House passed Oct. 5. Senate Commerce reported Oct. 14 (S Rept 873). Senate passed Oct. 18. President signed Oct. 30.

PL 89-304 (HR 23) -- Initiate a cooperative program with the states for the conservation of anadromous fish. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 15, 1965 (H Rept 1007). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Commerce reported Oct. 11 (S Rept 860). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 13. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 14. President signed Oct. 30.

PL 89-305 (HR 9495) -- Increase authorizations for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/65 -- House Administration reported Sept. 21, 1965 (H Rept 1043). House passed Oct. 5. Senate Rules and Administration reported Oct. 13 (S Rept 867). Senate passed Oct. 18. President signed Oct. 30.

PL 89-306 (HR 4845) -- Provide for the economic and efficient acquisition and use of automatic data processing equipment by federal departments and agencies. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 2/11/65 -- House Government Operations reported Aug. 17, 1965 (H Rept 802). House passed Sept. 2. Senate Government Operations reported Oct. 22 (S Rept 938). Senate passed Oct. 22. President signed Oct. 30.

PL 89-307 (S 516) -- Provide for the Presidential appointment of eight members to the St. Augustine Quadricentennial Commission and extend it through 1966. SMATHERS (D Fla.) and Holland (D Fla.) -- 1/ 15/ 65 -- Senate Judiciary reported May 20, 1965 (S Rept 206.) Senate passed May 24. House Judiciary reported Oct. 12 (H Rept 1145). House passed, amended, Oct. 18. Senate agreed to House amendment Oct. 19. President signed Oct. 30.

PL 89-308 (HR 4170) -- Provide for adjustments in annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65 -- House Foreign Affairs reported June 10, 1965 (H Rept 500). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 19 (S Rept 631). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 30. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 20. President signed Oct. 31.

PL 89-309 (HR 11588) -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 10/13/65 -- House Appropriations reported Oct. 13, 1965 (H Rept 1162). House passed Oct. 14. Senate Appropriations reported Oct. 19 (S Rept 912). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 20. Conference report filed Oct. 21 (H Rept 1198). House and Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 21. President signed Oct. 31.

PL 89-310 (HR 11096) -- Authorize the disposal of graphite, quartz crystals, and lump steatite talc from the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile, or both. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 9/13/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 21, 1965 (H Rept 1045). House passed Oct. 5. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 12 (S Rept 862). Senate passed Oct. 15. President signed Oct. 31.

PL 89-311 (HR 168) -- Increase rates of veterans' disability compensation. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported Aug. 12, 1965 (H Rept 782). House passed Sept. 7. Senate Finance reported Oct. 11 (S Rept 861). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 15. Conference report filed Oct. 21 (H Rept 1201). House and Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 21. President signed Oct. 31.

PL 89-312 (HR 10369) -- Grant Congressional consent to the entry of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont into a compact providing for bus taxation proration and reciprocity. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 8/10/65 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 31, 1965 (H Rept 896). House passed Sept. 7. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 13 (S Rept 866). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 15. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 18. President signed Nov. 1.

PL 89-313 (HR 9022) -- Provide for federal assistance for school construction in areas affected by major disasters. FORD (D Mich.) -- 6/14/65 -- House Education and Labor reported July 1, 1965 (H Rept 587). House passed Aug. 30. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 28 (S Rept 783). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 1. House agreed to Senate amendments with an amendment Oct. 13. Senate agreed to House amendment Oct. 15. President signed Nov. 1.

PL 89-314 (HR 11303) -- Provide a 30-day extension for certain Civil Service retirement annuity increases. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 9/28/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 30, 1965 (H Rept 1102). House passed Oct. 5. Senate passed Oct. 15. President signed Nov. 1.

PL 89-315 (HR 11420) -- Provide certain mailing privileges to members of the Armed Forces. MORRISON (D La.) -- 10/1/65 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 5, 1965 (H Rept 1117). House passed Oct. 8. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 14 (S Rept 874). Senate passed Oct. 18. President signed Nov. 1.

PL 89-316 (HR 8370) -- Make appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for fiscal year 1966. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/20/65 -- House Appropriations reported May 20, 1965 (H Rept 364). House passed May 26. Senate Appropriations reported July 6 (S Rept 423). Senate passed, amended, July 13. Conference report filed Oct. 20 (H Rept 1186). House agreed to conference report Oct. 20. Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 2.

PL 89-317 (H J Res 397) -- Authorize the transfer of certain land to the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 3/24/65 -- House District of Columbia reported July 22, 1965 (H Rept 647). House passed July 26. Senate District of Columbia reported Oct. 14 (S Rept 871). Senate passed Oct. 18. President signed Nov. 2.

PL 89-318 (HR 9545) -- Authorize the preservation of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 6/29/65 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 19, 1965 (H Rept 813). House passed Sept. 7. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 4 (S Rept 851). Senate passed Oct. 18. President signed Nov. 2.

PL 89-319 (HR 1781) -- Provide that Federal District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina shall be held at Clinton, N.C. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65 -- House Judiciary reported Sept. 22, 1965 (H Rept 1071). House passed Oct. 5. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 15 (S Rept 891). Senate passed Oct. 19. President signed Nov. 2.

PL 89-320 (H J Res 597) -- Provide for the erection of a memorial to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, "the father of rocketry." DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 8/3/65 -- House Science and Astronautics reported Sept. 8, 1965 (H Rept 961). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported Oct. 13 (S Rept 868). Senate passed Oct. 15. President signed Nov. 3.

PL 89-321 (HR 9811) -- Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (omnibus farm bill). COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/13/65 -- House Agriculture reported July 20, 1965 (H Rept 631). House passed Aug. 19. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 7 (S Rept 687). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 14. Conference report filed Oct.6 (H Rept 1123). House agreed to conference report Oct. 8. Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 12. President signed Nov. 3.

PL 89-322 (HR 9047) -- Authorize the release of zinc from either the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile, or both. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 6/15/65 -- House Armed Services reported Sept. 8, 1965 (H Rept 965). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 803). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 1. Conference report filed Oct. 21 (H Rept 1202). Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 21. House agreed to conference report Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 4.

PL 89-323 (HR 10305) -- Authorize the disposal of nickel from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/5/65 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 10, 1965 (H Rept 768). House passed Aug. 16. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23 (S Rept 780). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 24. Conference report filed Oct. 21 (H Rept 1203). Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 21. House agreed to conference report Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 5.

PL 89-324 (HR 7812) -- Authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/3/65 -- House Armed Services reported July 15, 1965 (H Rept 623). House passed Aug. 30. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23 (S Rept 781). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 24. Conference report filed Oct. 22 (H Rept 1208). Senate and House agreed to conference report Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 5.

PL 89-325 (H J Res 641) -- Authorize Father Flanagan's Boys' Home to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 8/26/65 -- House Administration reported Oct. 19, 1965 (H Rept 1174). House passed Oct. 19. Senate Rules and Administration reported Oct. 21 (S Rept 930). Senate passed Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-326 (HR 1778) -- Amend the Act entitled "an Act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in the District of Columbia," approved May 1, 1906, as amended, to bring the provisions of the Act relating to assessment and collection of taxes into conformity with the provisions for assessment and collection of taxes applicable to special assessments levied for public improvements under the Act of July 25, 1935. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 5, 1965 (H Rept 734). House passed Aug. 9. Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 28 (S Rept 784). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 30. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-327 (H J Res 671) -- Authorize the President to proclaim the month of November as Water Conservation Month. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 9/22/65 -- House Judiciary discharged. House passed Oct. 13, 1965. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 20 (S Rept 919). Senate passed Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-328 (HR 5026) -- Authorize the Burt County Bridge Commission, Neb. to refund the outstanding revenue bonds of the Commission heretofore issued to finance the cost of the construction of a bridge. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 2/17/65 -- House Public Works reported Oct. 12, 1965 (H Rept 1156). House passed Oct. 18. Senate Public Works reported Oct. 20 (S Rept 915). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 21. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-329 (HR 9567) -- Higher Education Act of 1965. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/30/65 -- House Education and Labor reported July 14, 1965 (H Rept 621). House passed Aug. 26. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 1 (S Rept 673). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 2. Conference report filed Oct. 19 (H Rept 1178). House and Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 20. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-330 (S 2092) -- Permit agricultural marketing orders applicable to celery, sweet corn, limes, or avocados to provide for paid advertising. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 25, 1965 (S Rept 648). Senate passed Aug. 30. House passed, amended, Oct. 14. Senate agreed to House amendments with an amendment Oct. 18. House agreed to Senate amendment Oct. 20. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-331 (HR 11135) -- Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 9/17/65 -- House Agriculture reported Sept. 21, 1965 (H Rept 1046). House passed Oct. 13. Senate Finance reported Oct. 18 (S Rept 909). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 20. Conference report filed Oct. 22 (H Rept 1209). House and Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-332 (S 1758) -- Provide for the right of persons to be represented by attorneys in matters before federal agencies. LONG (D Mo.), BAYH (D Ind.), BURDICK (D N.D.), DIRKSEN (R Ill.), ERVIN (D N.C.), FONG (R Hawaii), HART (D Mich.), McCLELLAN (D Ark.), SCOTT (R Pa.), and TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 4/9/65 -- Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 17, 1965 (S Rept 755). Senate passed Sept. 21. House Judiciary reported Oct. 12 (H Rept 1141). House passed, amended, Oct. 18. Senate agreed to House amendment Oct. 20. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-333 (HR 8310) -- Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to assist in providing more flexibility in the financing and administration of state rehabilitation programs, and to assist in the expansion and improvement of services and facilities provided under such programs, particularly for the mentally retarded and other groups presenting special vocational rehabilitation problems. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/20/65 -- House Education and Labor reported May 28, 1965 (H Rept 432). House passed July 29. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 30 (S Rept 806). Senate passed, amended, Oct. 1. Conference report filed Oct. 21 (H Rept 1204). Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 21. House agreed to conference report Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-334 (S 2542) -- Increase by $120 million the authorizations for the Small Business Administration's revolving fund. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 9/16/65 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 29, 1965 (S Rept 794). Senate passed Oct. 1. House Banking and Currency reported Oct. 21 (H Rept 1188). House passed Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-335 (HR 5493) -- Authorize the U.S. flag to be flown for 24 hours each day at Lexington, Mass. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/25/65 -- House Judiciary reported Oct. 12, 1965 (H Rept 1146). House passed Oct. 18. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 20 (S Rept 918). Senate passed Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-336 (HR 797) -- Establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in California. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1965 (H Rept 535). House passed July 12. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 20 (S Rept 922). Senate passed Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-337 (S 2679) -- Increase maximum flood detention capacity of watershed project structures. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 10/20/65 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Oct. 20, 1965 (S Rept 921). Senate passed Oct. 21. House passed Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-338 (HR 7475) -- Name the authorized lock and dam No. 6 on the Arkansas River in Arkansas and the lake created thereby for David D. Terry. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/14/65 -- House Public Works reported July 14, 1965 (H Rept 617). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Public Works reported Oct. 20 (S Rept 916). Senate passed Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-339 (HR 11539) -- Provide assistance to Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent hurricane. FALLON (D Md.) -- 10/12/65 -- House Public Works reported Oct. 13, 1965 (H Rept 1164). House passed Oct. 18. Senate Public Works reported Oct. 20 (S Rept 917). Senate passed Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-340 (H J Res 788) -- Provide for the reconvening of the 2nd Session of the 89th Congress at noon, Monday, Jan. 10, 1966. BOGGS (D La.) -- 10/22/65 -- House passed Oct. 22, 1965. Senate passed Oct. 23. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-341 (HR 5597) -- Relieve physicians of liability for negligent medical treatment at the scene of an accident in the District of Columbia. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 3/1/65 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 6, 1965 (H Rept 740). House passed Aug. 9. Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 28 (S Rept 786). Senate passed, amended, Sept. 30. House agreed to Senate amendments Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-342 (HR 11267) -- Remove certain limitations relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for Members, officers, and committees of the House. JONES (D Mo.) -- 9/24/65 -- House Administration reported Oct. 16, 1965 (H Rept 1122). House passed Oct. 18. Senate Rules and Administration reported Oct. 20 (S Rept 913). Senate passed Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-343 (S 1004) -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make Title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/4/65 -- Senate Government Operations reported June 3, 1965 (S Rept 274). Senate passed June 7. House Government Operations reported Oct. 14 (H Rept 1166). House passed, amended, Oct. 18. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-344 (HR 9830) -- Authorize reimbursement to a state or political subdivision thereof for sidewalk repair. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 7/14/65 -- House Government Operations reported Sept. 14, 1965 (H Rept 994). House passed Sept. 20. Senate Government Operations reported Oct. 1 (S Rept 811). Senate passed Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-345 (HR 4421) -- Authorize the conveyance of certain land to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported May 5, 1965 (H Rept 289). House passed May 17. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 21 (S Rept 929). Senate passed Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-346 (S 2118) -- Eliminate any possible question as to the validity of ship mortgage bonds on American-flag vessels. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 6/10/65 -- Senate Commerce reported Sept. 2, 1965 (S Rept 686). Senate passed Sept. 8. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Oct. 1 (H Rept 1116). House passed, amended, Oct. 5. Conference report filed Oct. 20 (H Rept 1185). House and Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-347 (S 1320) -- Amend certain criminal laws applicable to the District of Columbia, including those in relation to the destruction of property, houses of prostitution, and violations in regard to the practices of dentistry, nursing and optometry. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 18, 1965 (S Rept 623). Senate passed Aug. 20. House District of Columbia reported Oct. 8 (H Rept 1129). House passed, amended, Oct. 11. Senate agreed to House amendment Oct. 22. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-348 (S 2150) -- Eliminate certain reports and other publications prepared by executive departments and agencies. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 6/16/65 -- Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 10, 1965 (S Rept 545). Senate passed Aug. 12. House Government Operations reported Oct. 15 (H Rept 1169). House passed, amended, Oct. 18. Senate agreed to House amendments Oct. 21. President signed Nov. 7.

PL 89-349 (HR 227) -- Entitle children of certain veterans who served in the military prior to Sept. 16, 1940, to benefit under the war orphans' educational assistance program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported June 8, 1965 (H Rept 454). House passed June 14. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 10 (S Rept 568). Senate passed, amended, Aug. 20. House agreed to one and disagreed to the other Senate amendment Oct. 19. Senate receded from its second amendment Oct. 20. President signed Nov. 7.

Bills Acted on -- Agriculture

Agriculture bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those on which ACTION WAS COMPLETED are listed first. If a bill became a Public Law, a full description appears in the preceding pages of PUBLIC LAWS. Bills on which Congress did not complete action are listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

For all Bills introduced in this Agriculture category, including bills that received no action, see p. 1166.

ACTION COMPLETED

S 435 (See also HR 5798) -- Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho. See PL 89-39.

S 1689 -- Forest Service rental of private property. See PL 89-270.

S 1764 -- Uinta National Forest, Utah. See PL 89-226.

S 1766 (See also HR 10232) -- Establish water and sanitation systems in rural areas. See PL 89-240.

S 2092 (See also HR 10206) -- Onion marketing agreements. See PL 89-330.

HR 4152 -- Federal intermediate credit banks. See PL 89-237.

HR 5508 -- Facilitate work of Department of Agriculture. See PL 89-106.

HR 5702 -- Extend National Commission on Food Marketing. See PL 89-20.

HR 5721 -- Tobacco acreage-poundage marketing quotas. See PL 89-12.

HR 5798 (See also S 435) -- Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 18, 1965; Rept. 351. Laid on table May 20. S 435, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 6691 -- Forest Service payments to employees. See PL 89-34.

HR 8620 -- Compliance with acreage reduction agreements in disaster areas. See PL 89-112.

HR 9497 -- Extend date for wheat referendum. See PL 89-82.

HR 9811 -- Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. See PL 89-321.

HR 10206 (See also S 2092) -- Onion marketing agreements. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 24, 1965; Rept. 846. Passed House Sept. 7.

HR 10232 (See also S 1766) -- Establish water and sanitation systems in rural areas. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 24, 1965; Rept. 847. Laid on table Sept. 23. S 1766, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 11135 -- Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-331.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1270 -- Revise marketing provisions on boiled peanuts. Reported in Senate July 22, 1965; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 504. Passed Senate July 23.

S 1271 -- Extend tobacco acreage allotments. Reported in Senate July 22, 1965; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 503. Passed Senate July 23.

S 2294 -- Amend International Wheat Agreement. Reported in Senate July 22, 1965; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 505. Passed Senate July 23. Reported in House Aug. 4; Banking and Currency; Rept. 723.

HR 5075 -- Increase loans under Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961. Reported from Agriculture March 1, 1965; Rept. 115. Passed House March 15.

Bills Acted on -- Appropriations

Appropriation bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those on which ACTION WAS COMPLETED are listed first. If a bill became a Public Law, a full description appears in the preceding pages of PUBLIC LAWS. Bills on which Congress did not complete action are listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, and appear in numerical order.

For all Bills introduced in this Appropriations category, including bills that received no action, see p. 1173

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 6453 -- Appropriation for District of Columbia, 1966. See PL 89-75.

HR 6767 -- Appropriations for Interior and related agencies, 1966. See PL 89-52.

HR 7060 -- Appropriations for Treasury, Post Office and Executive Offices, 1966. See PL 89-57.

HR 7091 -- Second Supplemental Appropriations, 1965. See PL 89-16.

HR 7765 -- Appropriations for Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, 1966. See PL 89-156.

HR 7997 -- Appropriations for Independent Offices, 1966. See PL 89-128.

HR 8370 -- Appropriations for Agriculture and related agencies, 1966. See PL 89-316.

HR 8639 -- Appropriations for State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies, 1966. See PL 89-164.

HR 8775 -- Legislative Branch appropriation bill, 1966. See PL 89-90.

HR 9220 -- Public Works Appropriation Act, 1966. See PL 89-299.

HR 9221 -- Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1966. See PL 89-213.

HR 10323 -- Appropriations for military construction, 1966. See PL 89-202.

HR 10586 -- Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966. See PL 89-199.

HR 10871 -- Appropriations for foreign assistance, 1966. See PL 89-273.

HR 11588 -- Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966. See PL 89-309.

H J Res 234 -- Supplemental appropriations for Agriculture, 1965. See PL 89-2.

H J Res 447 -- Supplemental appropriations for Department of Defense, 1965. See PL 89-18.

Bills Acted on -- Education and Welfare

Education and Welfare bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those on which ACTION WAS COMPLETED are listed first. If a bill became a Public Law, a full description appears in the preceding pages of PUBLIC LAWS. Bills on which Congress did not complete action are listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

For all Bills Introduced in this Education and Welfare category, including bills that received no action, see p. 1174.

Education

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1483 (See also HR 9460) -- Establish National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. See PL 89-209.

S J Res 105 (See also H J Res 632) -- Archival depository agreement for Johnson papers. Reported in Senate Aug. 30, 1965; Government Operations; Rept. 651.

HR 2362 -- Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. See PL 89-10.

HR 4714 -- Authorization for National Council on the Arts. See PL 89-125.

HR 5874 -- School construction outside continental limits. See PL 89-77.

HR 7031 -- National Technical Institute for the Deaf. See PL 89-36.

HR 7743 -- National vocational student loan insurance. See PL 89-287.

HR 9022 -- School construction in areas affected by disasters. See PL 89-313.

HR 9460 (See also S 1483) -- Establish National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. Reported from Education and Labor July 14, 1965, Rept. 618. Laid on table Sept. 15. S 1483, as amended, passed in lieu.

HR 9567 -- Higher Education Act of 1965. See PL 89-329.

H J Res 632 (See also S J Res 105) -- Archival depository agreement for Johnson papers. See PL 89-169.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 9627 -- National Elementary and Secondary Teacher Opportunities Act. Reported from Education and Labor Sept. 2, 1965; Rept. 953.

HR 10622 -- Teachers' Sabbatical Leave Act. Reported from Education and Labor Sept. 2, 1965; Rept. 954.

Health

ACTION COMPLETED

S 4 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. See PL 89-234.

S 306 -- Air pollution from motor vehicles, solid-waste disposal programs. See PL 89-272.

S 510 (See also HR 2986) -- Community health services extension amendments. See PL 89-109.

S 596 (See also HR 3140) -- Programs to combat heart disease, cancer, stroke. See PL 89-239.

S 597 (See also HR 3142) -- Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965. See PL 89-291.

S 1623 -- Research on insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and other pesticides. See PL 89-232.

HR 2 -- Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-74.

HR 2984 -- Health research facilities construction. See PL 89-115.

HR 2985 -- Community Mental Health Centers Act Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-105.

HR 2986 (See also S 510) -- Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce April 15, 1965; Rept. 219. Laid on table May 3. S 510, as amended, passed in lieu.

HR 3140 (See also S 596) -- Programs to combat heart disease, cancer and stroke. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Sept. 8, 1965, Rept. 963. Laid on table Sept. 24; S 596, as amended, passed in lieu.

HR 3141 -- Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-290.

HR 3142 (See also S 597) -- Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Sept. 20, 1965, Rept. 1026. Laid on table Oct. 1. S 597, as amended, passed in lieu.

HR 6675 -- Medicare, Social Security Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-97.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 560 -- Federal efforts under Water Pollution Control Act. Reported in Senate March 22, 1965, Public Works; Rept. 128. Passed Senate March 25.

S 576 -- Encourage physicians and dentists to practice in shortage areas. Reported in Senate Jan. 27, 1965; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 12. Passed Senate Jan. 28.

HR 3584 -- Federal Coal Mine Safety Act Amendments of 1965. Reported from Education and Labor March 17, 1965; Rept. 181. Passed House June 1.

HR 8989 -- Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act. Reported from Education and Labor July 8, 1965, Rept. 606. Passed House Sept. 2.

Welfare

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1566 (See also HR 8131) -- Extend the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. Reported in Senate June 11, 1965, Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 318.

S 2232 -- Films and educational media for the deaf. See PL 89-258.

HR 2263 -- Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965. See PL 89-178.

HR 3708 -- Older Americans Act of 1965. See PL 89-73.

HR 8131 (See also S 1566) -- Extend the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. See PL 89-69.

HR 8283 -- Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-253.

HR 8310 -- Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-333.

HR 10874 -- Spouses' annuities under Railroad Retirement Act. See PL 89-212.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 980 -- Authorize postal service to return obscene mail. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service April 1, 1965; Rept. 219. Passed House April 5.

HR 3157 -- Spouses' annuities under Railroad Retirement Act. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce May 26, 1965; Rept. 379. Passed House June 7. Reported in Senate Aug. 25. Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 645. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 1. Returned to Senate Sept. 14 pursuant to H Res 578 (infringement of the privileges of the House).

Housing

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1599 (See also HR 6927) -- Establish Housing and Urban Development Department. Reported in Senate Aug. 2, 1965; Government Operations; Rept. 536.

S 2213 (See also HR 7984) -- Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Reported in Senate June 28, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 378.

HR 6927 (See also S 1599) -- Establish Housing and Urban Development Department. See PL 89-174.

HR 7984 (See also S 2213) -- Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. See PL 89-117.

Veterans

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 168 -- Increased compensation for disabled veterans. See PL 89-311.

HR 205 -- War orphans educational assistance subsistence payments. See PL 89-222.

HR 206 -- Subsistence for vocational rehabilitation trainees. See PL 89-137.

HR 208 -- Extend disabled veterans' vocational rehabilitation training. See PL 89-138.

HR 214 -- Repeal Veterans Administration mustering-out payments. See PL 89-50.

HR 225 -- Presidential memorial certificate program. See PL 89-88.

HR 227 -- Extend war orphans benefits. See PL 89-349.

HR 5167 -- Settlement of Veterans Administration tort claims. See PL 89-300.

HR 7597 -- Fund for veterans' life insurance. See PL 89-40.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 9 -- Cold war veterans' benefits. Reported in Senate June 1, 1965, Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 269. Passed Senate July 19.

S 507 -- Authorize Veterans Administration aid for defects in properties. Reported in Senate Jan. 26, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 7. Passed Senate Jan. 27.

S Con Res 13 -- Favor more beds in VA hospitals. Reported in Senate June 1, 1965; Labor and Public Welfare, Rept. 270. Passed Senate June 4.

HR 202 -- Authorize VA hospital construction. Reported from Veterans' Affairs June 8, 1965; Rept. 450.

HR 203 -- Authorize funds for VA research on diseases. Reported from Veterans' Affairs Jan. 28, 1965; Rept. 4. Passed House Feb. 2.

HR 228 -- Increase compensation for service-connected disabled veterans. Reported from Veterans' Affairs Jan. 28, 1965; Rept. 6. Passed House Feb. 2.

HR 235 -- Extend education benefits for Korean war veterans. Reported from Veterans' Affairs June 8, 1965; Rept. 455. Passed House June 14.

HR 2656 -- Set size of VA flags. Reported from Veterans' Affairs June 8, 1965; Rept. 456. Passed House June 14.

HR 3413 -- Define disability incurred in line of duty. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 1, 1965; Rept. 216. Passed House May 17.

HR 7571 -- Clarify veterans' liability under loan program. Reported from Veterans' Affairs Aug. 12, 1965; Rept. 783. Passed House Sept. 20.

Bills Acted on -- Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those on which ACTION WAS COMPLETED are listed first. If a bill became a Public Law, a full description appears in the preceding pages of PUBLIC LAWS. Bills on which Congress did not complete action are listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

For all Bills Introduced in this Foreign Policy category, including bills that received no action, see p. 1208.

International Affairs

ACTION COMPLETED

S 701 -- U.S. obligations under International Coffee Agreement. See PL 89-23.

S 805 (See also HR 45) -- Increase U.S. participation in Inter-American Development Bank. Reported in Senate Feb. 11, 1965; Foreign Relations; Rept. 67.

S 1742 -- Amend International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Act. See PL 89-126.

S 1826 (See also HR 9336) -- Claims against Cuba. Reported in Senate Sept. 9, 1965; Foreign Relations; Rept. 701. Passed Senate Sept. 21.

S 1837 (See also HR 7750) -- Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. Reported in Senate April 28, 1965; Foreign Relations; Rept. 170.

S 1903 -- Appointment of U.S. representatives to United Nations. See PL 89-206.

S 1975 (See also HR 9734) -- Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission. See PL 89-233.

S 2054 (See also HR 9026) -- Amend Peace Corps Act. See PL 89-134.

S 2167 (See also HR 9247) -- Authorize U.S. participation in HemisFair 1968 Exposition in Texas. Reported in Senate Sept. 22, 1965; Foreign Relations; Rept. 767.

S J Res 32 -- Authorize contributions to Ryukyu Islands. See PL 89-296.

S J Res 71 (See also H J Res 503) -- U.S. membership in South Pacific Commission. See PL 89-91.

S Con Res 36 -- Recognition of 20th anniversary of United Nations. Reported in Senate June 14, 1965, Foreign Relations; Rept. 328. Passed Senate June 16. Reported in House June 21; Foreign Affairs; Rept. 533. Passed House June 22.

HR 45 (See also S 805) -- Increase U.S. participation in Inter-American Development Bank. See PL 89-6.

HR 2998 -- Amend Arms Control and Disarmament Act. See PL 89-27.

HR 4170 -- Foreign Service Annuity Adjustment Act of 1965. See PL 89-308.

HR 6497 -- Increase quota for International Monetary Fund. See PL 89-31.

HR 7064 -- Construct Saigon chancery. See PL 89-22.

HR 7105 -- Continuation of authority under Export Control Act of 1949. See PL 89-63.

HR 7750 (See also S 1837) -- Foreign Assistance Act of 1965. See PL 89-171.

HR 7812 -- Authorize loan of naval vessels to Italy and Spain. See PL 89-324.

HR 8715 -- Authorize U.S. contribution to International Red Cross. See PL 89-230.

HR 8862 -- Increase U.S. share as member of the International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions. See PL 89-104.

HR 9026 (See also S 2054) -- Amend Peace Corps Act. Reported from Foreign Affairs, June 21, 1965; Rept. 530. Laid on table July 29. S 2054, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 9247 (See also S 2167) -- Authorize U.S. participation in HemisFair 1968 Exposition in Texas. See PL 89-284.

HR 9336 (See also S 1826) -- Claims against Cuba. See PL 89-262.

HR 9734 (See also S 1975) -- Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 14, 1965; Rept. 996. Laid on table Sept. 20. S 1975 passed in lieu.

HR 9877 -- Property limitation for American Hospital of Paris. See PL 89-231.

H J Res 503 (See also S J Res 71) -- U.S. membership in South Pacific Commission. Reported from Foreign Affairs June 21, 1965; Rept. 531. Laid on table July 12. S J Res 71 passed in lieu.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 693 -- Strengthen Foreign Agents Registration Act. Reported in Senate April 1, 1965, Foreign Relations, Rept. 143. Passed Senate April 5.

S 1501 -- Provide funds for Permanent International Commission of the Congress of Navigation. Reported in Senate April 13, 1965; Public Works, Rept. 164. Passed Senate April 21.

S 1760 -- Settlement of indebtedness of Greece. Reported in Senate June 23, 1965; Foreign Relations; Rept. 362. Passed Senate June 25. Reported in House Oct. 8; Ways and Means; Rept. 1126.

S 1935 -- Settlement of Polish claims. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1965; Foreign Relations, Rept. 682. Passed Senate Sept. 7.

S 2064 -- Return certain alien property interests. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1965; Foreign Relations, Rept. 684. Passed Senate Sept. 7.

S 2469 -- New site for sea level canal connecting Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Reported in Senate Sept. 23, 1965, Commerce, Rept. 773. Passed Senate Sept. 24.

S Con Res 17 -- Sense of Congress against persecution of Jews in Soviet Russia. Reported in Senate May 14, 1965; Foreign Relations; Rept. 190. Passed Senate May 14. Reported in House June 21; Foreign Affairs; Rept. 532. Passed House, amended, July 12.

HR 30 -- U.S. participation in Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center, Fla. Reported from Foreign Affairs Sept. 9, 1965; Rept. 974. Passed House Sept. 22. Reported in Senate Oct. 22; Foreign Relations; Rept. 937.

HR 6164 -- Transportation of passengers, World Convention of the Churches of Christ. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries May 10, 1965; Rept. 333. Passed House May 17.

HR 6277 -- Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1965. Reported from Foreign Affairs Aug. 19, 1965; Rept. 830. Passed House Sept. 9.

HR 7811 -- Permit sale or loan of naval vessels to Latin American countries. Reported from Armed Services July 15, 1965; Rept. 622. Passed House Aug. 30.

HR 7813 -- Permit loan of naval vessels to Turkey, China and the Philippines. Reported from Armed Services July 19, 1965, Rept. 624. Passed House Aug. 30.

HR 8210 -- Extend International Organizations Immunities Act. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 29, 1965; Rept. 1099. Passed House Oct. 21.

HR 9713 -- Establish Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy. Reported from Un-American Activities July 20, 1965, Rept. 620.

HR 10779 -- Construct bridge over Rio Grande at Pharr, Texas. Reported from Foreign Affairs Sept. 21, 1965; Rept. 1040. Passed House Oct. 5. Reported in Senate Oct. 11, Foreign Relations; Rept. 859. Passed Senate amended, Oct. 13.

H J Res 403 -- U.S. participation in World Health Assembly. Reported from Foreign Affairs Aug. 2, 1965; Rept. 709. Passed House Aug. 30.

Immigration

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 2580 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. See PL 89-236.

Bills Acted on -- General Government

General Government bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those on which ACTION WAS COMPLETED are listed first. If a bill became a Public Law, a full description appears in the preceding pages of PUBLIC LAWS. Bills on which Congress did not complete action are listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

For all Bills introduced in this General Government category, including bills that received no action, see p. 1220.

Congress

ACTION COMPLETED

S J Res 3 (See also H J Res 123) -- Dates for transmittal of the Budget and Economic Report. See PL 89-1.

S Con Res 1 -- Counting of electoral votes on Jan. 6. Passed Senate Jan. 4, 1965. Passed House Jan. 4.

S Con Res 2 (See also H Con Res 4) -- Establish Joint Committee on Organization of Congress. Reported in Senate March 4, 1965; Rules and Administration; Rept. 71. Passed Senate March 9. Passed House March 11.

S Con Res 46 -- Placement of statue in Capitol for Sen. Dennis Chavez. Reported in Senate Sept. 9, 1965; Rules and Administration; Rept. 703. Passed Senate Sept. 10. Reported Oct. 6; House Administration; Rept. 1119. Passed House Oct. 18.

S Con Res 47 -- Acceptance of statue of Sen. Dennis Chavez. Reported in Senate Sept. 9, 1965, Rules and Administration; Rept. 703. Passed Senate Sept. 10. Reported Oct. 6; House Administration; Rept. 1120. Passed House Oct. 18.

S Res 21 -- Authorize the Rules and Administration Committee to award service pins or emblems to Members, officers and employees of the Senate. Reported by Senate Rules and Administration Sept. 9, 1965; Rept. 702. Adopted Sept. 10.

S Res 147 -- Provide an arbitration board, appointed by the Vice President, to settle disputes concerning amateur athletics. Reported by Senate Commerce Sept. 16, 1965; Rept. 753. Adopted Sept. 30.

HR 9947 -- Increase reimbursement for Members' transportation to and from districts. See PL 89-147.

HR 10014 -- Increase allowance for Members' office space in district. See PL 89-211.

HR 10139 -- Increase allowance for Members' telephone and telegraph. See PL 89-131.

HR 11267 -- Remove electrical equipment limitations for Members. See PL 89-342.

H J Res 123 (See also S J Res 3) -- Dates for transmittal of the Budget and Economic Report. Passed House Jan. 6, 1965.

H J Res 481 -- Provide Members with letter openers and letter sealers. See PL 89-122.

H Con Res 4 (See also S Con Res 2) -- Establish Joint Committee on Organization of Congress. Reported from Rules March 3, 1965; Rept. 131. Laid on table March 11. S Con Res 2 passed in lieu.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1310 -- Submit annual report, National Museum Act. Reported in Senate Sept. 9, 1965; Rules and Administration; Rept. 704. Passed Senate, Sept. 10.

S 2233 -- Administration of Legislative Reorganization Act, title III (Lobby Registration Act). Reported in Senate June 30, 1965; Rules and Administration; Rept. 419.

S J Res 65 -- Establish Commission on Arts and Antiquities of the Capitol. Reported in Senate May 19, 1965; Rules and Administration; Rept. 201. Passed Senate May 24.

S Res 6 -- Amend Senate Rule 22 to permit cloture to be imposed by vote of three-fifths of the Senators present and voting. Reported adversely by Senate Rules and Administration March 9, 1965; Rept. 75.

S Res 8 -- Amend Senate Rule 22 to permit cloture to be imposed by a vote of a majority of the Senate membership (51). Reported adversely by Senate Rules and Administration March 9, 1965; Rept. 74.

S Res 122 -- Amend rules with respect to outside activities of Senate employees. Reported by Senate Rules and Administration June 30, 1965; Rept. 409.

S Res 123 -- Require Senators and certain Senate employees to disclose outside financial interests. Reported by Senate Rules and Administration June 30, 1965; Rept. 410.

HR 5505 -- Standards for Congressional redistricting. Reported from Judiciary March 5, 1965; Rept. 140. Passed House March 16.

HR 6125 -- Authorize construction of National Air and Space Museum. Reported from House Administration Sept. 21, 1965; Rept. 1042.

HR 9273 -- Printing of House documents. Reported from House Administration Sept. 3, 1965; Rept. 958.

Constitution and Civil Liberties

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1564 (See also HR 6400) -- Voting Rights Act. See PL 89-110.

S J Res 1 (See also H J Res 1) -- Amend the Constitution to clarify provisions on Presidential inability and vacancy in office of Vice President. Reported in Senate Feb. 10, 1965, Judiciary; Rept. 66. Passed Senate Feb. 19. Passed House, amended, April 13. Conference report filed June 29; Rept. 554. Conference report recommitted June 30. Second conference report filed June 30. Rept. 564. House agreed to conference report June 30. Senate agreed to conference report July 6. Presented to the Administrator of the General Services Administration for transmittal to the states July 7.

HR 6400 (See also S 1564) -- Voting Rights Act. Reported from Judiciary June 1, 1965; Rept. 439. Laid on table July 9. S 1564, amended, passed in lieu.

H J Res 1 (See also S J Res 1) -- Presidential inability and vacancy in office of Vice President. Reported from Judiciary March 24, 1965; Rept. 203. Laid on table and S J Res 1, as amended, passed House April 13.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 10065 -- Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1965. Reported from Education and Labor Aug. 3, 1965; Rept. 718.

Government Operations

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1000 -- Transfer of title of movable property to agencies. See PL 89-48.

S 1004 -- Procurement procedure for Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. See PL 89-343.

S 1135 (See also HR 4623) -- Extend expiration date of Reorganization Act of 1949. See PL 89-43.

S 1516 -- Equipment contracts for federal buildings. See PL 89-276.

S 1900 (See also HR 7777) -- Appointment of Gen. W.F. McKee as FAA Administrator. Reported in Senate June 1, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 271.

S 2150 -- Elimination of certain reports and publications. See PL 89-348.

HR 3995 -- Transfer of certain functions of Treasury Department. See PL 89-30.

HR 4623 (See also S 1135) -- Extend expiration date, Reorganization Act of 1949. Reported from Government Operations March 17, 1965; Rept. 184. Laid on table June 3. S 1135 passed in lieu.

HR 4845 -- Furnish automatic data processing equipment. See PL 89-306.

HR 5988 -- Appointment of commissioners, Federal Maritime Commission. See PL 89-56.

HR 7059 -- Authorize appropriations for Smithsonian Institution. See PL 89-280.

HR 7777 (See also S 1900) -- Appointment of Gen. W.F. McKee as FAA Administrator. See PL 89-46.

HR 9830 -- State reimbursement for sidewalk repair, Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. See PL 89-344.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2 -- Provide evaluation of fiscal requirements for executive agencies. Reported in Senate Jan. 25, 1965; Government Operations; Rept. 6. Passed Senate Jan. 27.

S 313 -- Require Senate confirmation of Federal Bureau of Investigation Director. Reported in Senate May 20, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 205. Passed Senate May 24.

S 561 -- Improve administration of federal grants-in-aid. Reported in Senate Aug. 3, 1965; Government Operations, Rept. 538. Passed Senate Aug. 5.

S 1160 -- Make federal information available. Reported in Senate Oct. 4, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 813. Passed Senate Oct. 13.

HR 6438 -- Accounting adjustments between appropriations for executive departments and agencies. Reported from Government Operations Aug. 3, 1965; Rept. 722. Rules suspended. Passed House Aug. 16.

HR 9020 -- Amend Administrative Expenses Act re applicants' travel costs. Reported from Government Operations Aug. 2, 1965; Rept. 710.

HR 10104 -- Amend USC 5 re federal employees. Reported from Judiciary Aug. 31, 1965; Rept. 901. Passed House Sept. 7.

Post Office and Civil Service

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2572 (See also HR 11303) -- Extend certain retirement annuities for federal employees. Reported in Senate Sept. 28, 1965. Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 790.

HR 1732 -- Evacuation pay and allotment for Government Printing Office employees. See PL 89-47.

HR 1771 -- Provide five-day week for postmasters. See PL 89-116.

HR 1782 -- Amend retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act. See PL 89-45.

HR 2594 -- Postal service retirement provisions. See PL 89-17.

HR 6165 -- Repeal laws relating to appointment of women. See PL 89-261.

HR 6622 -- Postal service, remove permanent personnel from field service. See PL 89-114.

HR 8469 -- Increase retirement annuities. See PL 89-205.

HR 8761 -- Increase retirement pay for Lighthouse Service. See PL 89-201.

HR 10281 -- Authorize federal employees salary increase. See PL 89-301.

HR 11303 (See also S 2572) -- Extend federal employees retirement annuities. See PL 89-314.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 390 -- Postal rates of volunteer fire companies. Reported in Senate March 25, 1965; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 129. Passed Senate March 29.

S 1474 -- Authorize study of federal employees political activity laws. Reported in Senate June 30, 1965; Rules; Rept. 408. Passed Senate Aug. 25.

S 1495 -- Permit variation in 40-hour week for federal employees. Reported in Senate June 9, 1965, Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 310. Passed Senate June 11.

S 2271 (See also HR 10722) -- Per diem for Nevada Test Site employees. Reported in Senate Oct. 1, 1965; Government Operations; Rept. 810.

S 2393 -- Authorize additional GS-16, 17 and 18 positions. Reported in Senate Aug. 30, 1965; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 652; Passed Senate Sept. 1.

HR 158 -- Setoff annuity payments for federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Feb. 9, 1965; Rept. 29. Passed House Feb. 10.

HR 242 -- Apportionment of temporary summer employment for federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 15, 1965. Rept. 516. Passed House July 12.

HR 432 -- Designation of beneficiaries of federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 10, 1965; Rept. 508. Passed House June 21.

HR 459 -- Filing of information for second-class publications. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service March 18, 1965; Rept. 186. Passed House April 5.

HR 722 -- Status of members, Coast and Geodetic Survey. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries July , 1965; Rept. 576. Passed House July 12.

HR 969 -- Correct inequities in annuities to federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Sept. 20, 1965; Rept. 1035. Passed House Oct. 5.

HR 1535 -- Hazardous duty pay for federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Feb. 9, 1965; Rept. 31. Passed House Feb. 10.

HR 1647 -- Back Pay Act of 1965. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Feb. 9, 1965; Rept. 32. Passed House Feb. 10.

HR 1746 -- Definition of "child" for lump-sum payments under Civil Service Retirement Act. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Feb. 9, 1965; Rept. 33. Passed House Feb. 10.

HR 2035 -- Postal service, cost of living adjustments in star routes. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 23, 1965; Rept. 543. Rules suspended, passed House July 12.

HR 2452 -- Facilitate employment of personnel in the Department of Agriculture. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service May 25, 1965; Rept. 375.

HR 6686 -- Correct inequity of retirement provisions, U.S. Botanic Garden. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service May 17, 1965; Rept. 350. Passed House June 7.

HR 6845 -- Compensation of teachers overseas, under armed forces programs. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 15, 1965; Rept. 519. Passed House Aug. 3.

HR 6926 -- Contributions of federal employees to group life insurance program. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service April 27, 1965; Rept. 255. Passed House May 3.

HR 8030 -- Discontinue postal savings system. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 9, 1965; Rept. 483. Passed House July 12.

HR 10263 -- Annuities of secretaries of judges. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 17, 1965; Rept. 801.

HR 10553 -- Preserve federal employees' benefits. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 26, 1965; Rept. 880. Passed House Sept. 20.

HR 10607 -- Reimburse employees for moving expenses. Reported from Government Operations Oct. 21, 1965; Rept.1199.

HR 10722 (See also S 2271) -- Per diem for Nevada Test Site employees. Reported from Government Operations Oct. 13, 1965; Rept. 1161. Passed House Oct. 18.

District of Columbia

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1317 -- Penalties for dishonored checks. See PL 89-208.

S 1320 -- Strengthen criminal laws. See PL 89-347.

S 1321 -- Setting of bond. See PL 89-113.

S 1715 -- Penalty for assault on police officers. See PL 89-277.

S 1719 -- Overtime compensation, Police and Fire Departments. See PL 89-282.

HR 66 -- Discharge of parolees. See PL 89-24.

HR 948 -- Revise laws relating to divorce and marriage. See PL 89-217.

HR 1778 -- Condemnation of insanitary buildings. See PL 89-326.

HR 3329 -- Incorporate Youth Councils in Civic Affairs, District of Columbia. Reported from District of Columbia July 22, 1965; Rept. 645. Passed House July 26. Reported in Senate Aug. 10; Judiciary; Rept. 550. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 12. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 26. Vetoed Sept. 10.

HR 4465 -- Codify "Decedents' Estates and Fiduciary Relations." See PL 89-183.

HR 4822 -- Transportation system for D.C. See PL 89-173.

HR 5597 -- Physicians liability for negligence. See PL 89-341.

H J Res 195 -- American Legion Convention, special regulations. See PL 89-25.

H J Res 397 -- Transfer of D.C. lands. See PL 89-317.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1118 (See also HR 4644) -- Provide home rule. Reported in Senate June 29, 1965; District of Columbia, Rept. 381. Passed Senate July 22. Passed House, amended, Sept. 29.

S 1314 -- Closing of streets and alleys. Reported in Senate Sept. 28, 1965; District of Columbia, Rept. 791. Passed Senate Sept. 30.

S 1316 -- Contracts for supplies and services. Reported in Senate Sept. 29, 1965; District of Columbia; Rept. 797. Passed Senate Oct. 1.

S 1319 -- Work Release Act. Reported in Senate May 7, 1965, District of Columbia; Rept. 178. Passed Senate May 11.

S 1496 -- Government field personnel duty in District of Columbia. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 9, 1965; Rept. 309. Passed Senate June 11.

S 1611 -- Transfer certain court functions. Reported in Senate Aug. 23, 1965; District of Columbia; Rept. 639. Passed Senate Aug. 25.

S 1817 -- Clarify public assistance law. Reported in Senate June 17, 1965; District of Columbia; Rept. 335. Recommitted Aug. 17.

S 2212 -- Care of dependent children. Reported in Senate June 28, 1965; District of Columbia; Rept. 377. Passed Senate June 30.

S 2263 -- Establish Traffic Branch Court. Reported in Senate Aug. 18, 1965; District of Columbia; Rept. 624. Passed Senate Aug. 24.

HR 647 -- Appointment of trustees, deeds of trust. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 17. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate Aug. 31, District of Columbia; Rept. 671. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 2.

HR 947 -- Reports to police of motor vehicle collisions. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 18. Passed House Feb. 8.

HR 959 -- Fidelity companies stock requirements. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 5, 1965; Rept. 733. Passed House Aug. 9.

HR 1007 -- Exemptions from attachment. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 25. Passed House Feb. 8.

HR 1064 -- Expand canine corps program. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 19. Passed House Feb. 8.

HR 1065 -- Exempt majority and minority rooms in House of Representatives from sales tax. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 20. Passed House Feb. 8.

HR 1066 -- Increased retirement salaries for judges. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 21. Passed House Feb. 8.

HR 1699 -- Regulate podiatry. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 22. Passed House Feb. 8.

HR 1700 -- Amend District Training School Act. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 23. Passed House Feb. 8.

HR 3314 -- Require premarital examinations. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 4, 1965; Rept. 26. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate Sept. 28, District of Columbia; Rept. 785. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 30.

HR 4644 (See also S 1118) -- Provide home rule. Committee on the District of Columbia discharged from consideration. Passed House Sept. 29, 1965. Proceedings vacated and S 1118, as amended, passed in lieu.

HR 5688 -- Criminal procedures. Reported from District of Columbia March 17, 1965; Rept. 176. Passed House March 22. Reported in Senate Aug. 13; District of Columbia; Rept. 600. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 31.

HR 7067 -- Provide Administrative Procedure Act. Reported from District of Columbia July 22, 1965; Rept. 646. Passed House July 26.

HR 8058 -- Sales of tangible personal property, Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 7, 1965; Rept. 746. Passed House Aug. 9.

HR 8126 -- Minimum Wage Amendments Act of 1965. Reported from District of Columbia June 24, 1965; Rept. 552. Passed House June 28. Reported in Senate Oct. 12; District of Columbia; Rept. 864.

HR 8466 -- Regulate insurance finance companies. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 5, 1965; Rept. 736. Passed House Aug. 9.

HR 9918 -- Motor vehicle insurance protection from uninsured drivers. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 5, 1965; Rept. 737. Passed House Aug. 9.

HR 9985 -- Physicians and hospitals report of injuries caused by firearms. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 6, 1965; Rept. 742. Passed House Aug. 9. Reported in Senate Sept. 28. District of Columbia; Rept. 787. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 30.

HR 10115 -- Provide home rule. Reported from District of Columbia Sept. 3, 1965; Rept. 957.

HR 10274 -- Location of chanceries. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 6, 1965; Rept. 743. Passed House Aug. 9.

HR 10304 -- Report by physicians and institutions of abuse of children. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 6, 1965; Rept. 744. Passed House Aug. 9. Reported in Senate Sept. 28; District of Columbia; Rept. 788. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 30.

HR 10497 -- Criminal penalties for lascivious telephone calls. Reported from District of Columbia Oct. 8, 1965; Rept. 1132. Passed House Oct. 11.

HR 11428 -- Leaseholds, Washington Channel waterfront. Reported from District of Columbia Oct. 9, 1965; Rept. 1133. Passed House Oct. 11.

HR 11439 -- Increase teachers annuities. Reported from District of Columbia Oct. 9, 1965; Rept. 1134. Passed House Oct. 11.

HR 11487 -- District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1965. Reported from District of Columbia Oct. 9, 1965; Rept. 1135. Passed House Oct. 11.

HR 11664 -- Regulate stock insurance companies. Reported from District of Columbia Oct. 20, 1965; Rept. 1182. Passed House Oct. 21.

Indians, Territories

ACTION COMPLETED

S 511 -- Increase appropriation for Gorgas Memorial Library, Canal Zone. See PL 89-181.

S 664 -- Klamath, Modoc and Yahooskin tribes, judgment funds. See PL 89-224.

S 702 (See also HR 2983) -- Quinaielt Tribe, judgment funds. See PL 89-28.

S 795 (See also HR 3715) -- Lummi Indian Reservation, assessing of lands. See PL 89-190.

S 956 -- Authorize construction of customs service, Guam and Virgin Islands. See PL 89-87.

S 1462 -- Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, contract for payments. See PL 89-94.

S 1570 (See also HR 4778) -- Funds for Indian adult vocational education. Reported in Senate April 8, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 151.

S 2154 -- Amend United States-Puerto Rico Commission Act. See PL 89-84.

HR 724 -- Transfer of prisoners of Canal Zone. See PL 89-267.

HR 2983 (See also S 702) -- Quinaielt Tribe, judgment funds. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 3, 1965; Rept. 277. Laid on table May 17. S 702 passed in lieu.

HR 3715 (See also S 795) -- Lummi Indian Reservation, assessing of lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 30, 1965; Rept. 890. Laid on table Sept. 7. S 795 passed in lieu.

HR 4778 (See also S 1570) -- Funds for adult vocational education. See PL 89-14.

HR 5860 -- Choctaw Tribe, disposition of assets. See PL 89-107.

HR 8720 -- Provide for payment of legislators' salaries and expenses by government of Guam. See PL 89-100.

HR 8721 -- Salaries and allowances of legislature in Virgin Islands. See PL 89-98.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1413 -- Supervision of Confederated Tribes of Colville Indians. Reported in Senate July 20, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 490. Passed Senate July 22.

S 1904 -- Pueblo tribes, lands. Reported in Senate July 20, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 492. Passed Senate July 22.

S 1938 -- Remove limitations of Long Term Leasing Act. Reported in Senate July 20, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 491. Passed Senate July 22.

S J Res 9 -- Construction costs of Wind River irrigation project. Passed Senate Oct. 21, 1965.

S J Res 33 -- Construction costs of Wind River irrigation project. Reported in Senate Oct. 20, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 923.

HR 720 -- Canal Zone claims. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries May 3, 1965; Rept. 274. Passed House May 10.

HR 872 -- Crimes, carnal knowledge and rape of Indians. Reported from Judiciary Aug. 3, 1965; Rept. 721. Passed House Aug. 16.

HR 3433 -- Convey certain land to Puerto Rico. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs July 1, 1965; Rept. 579. Passed House Aug. 2.

HR 3596 -- Skokomish Tribe, judgment funds. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 3, 1965; Rept. 276. Passed House May 17.

HR 3993 -- Canal Zone, certificates of citizenship. Reported from Judiciary Oct. 12, 1965; Rept. 1155. Passed House Oct. 18.

HR 3999 -- Tenure of judges in Puerto Rico. Reported from Judiciary March 3, 1965; Rept. 135. Passed House March 15.

HR 4528 -- Regulate archeological explorations in Canal Zone. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries May 3, 1965; Rept. 278. Passed House May 10.

HR 5990 -- Benefits to persons in Panama Canal. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries May 3, 1965; Rept. 279. Passed House May 10.

HR 7466 -- Miami Indians of Indiana and Oklahoma, judgment funds. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 16, 1965; Rept. 522. Passed House July 12.

HR 8917 -- Omaha Tribe, disposition of judgment funds. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs, Aug. 30, 1965; Rept. 891. Passed House Sept. 7.

Judiciary

ACTION COMPLETED

S 579 -- Relief for state of New Hampshire. See PL 89-120.

S 1620 -- Consolidate judicial districts in South Carolina. See PL 89-242.

S 1758 -- Representation by attorneys before federal agencies. See PL 89-332.

S 2273 -- Exempt cultural objects from seizure. See PL 89-259.

S 2420 (See also HR 10386) -- Protection of former Presidents. See PL 89-186.

S J Res 102 -- Funds for Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. See PL 89-196.

HR 821 -- Provide relief for Kure Beach, N.C. See PL 89-38.

HR 1763 -- Fees of court witnesses. See PL 89-162.

HR 1781 -- Federal district court to be held at Clinton, N.C. See PL 89-319.

HR 3989 -- Removal petitions. See PL 89-215.

HR 3990 -- Increase per diem and subsistence for jurors. See PL 89-165.

HR 3992 -- Court transcripts furnished. See PL 89-167.

HR 3994 -- Claims relating to Air Force crash, Wichita, Kan. See PL 89-65.

HR 3996 -- Settlement of admiralty claims. See PL 89-67.

HR 3997 -- Recording of court proceedings. See PL 89-163.

HR 5184 -- Relief for Portland, Ore. See PL 89-76.

HR 5283 -- Judicial service in Alaska. See PL 89-70.

HR 6097 -- Penalties for assassination of President and Vice President. See PL 89-141.

HR 6294 -- Authorize certain arrests by Secret Service. See PL 89-218.

HR 6507 -- Penalties for transportation in aid of arson. See PL 89-68.

HR 6848 -- Reduce penalty for bomb threats. See PL 89-64.

HR 6964 -- Rehabilitation of persons committing federal crimes. See PL 89-176.

HR 7707 -- Appointment of crier-law clerks. See PL 89-281.

HR 8027 -- Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. See PL 89-197.

HR 9545 -- Preserve evidence pertaining to the assassination of John F. Kennedy. See PL 89-318.

HR 9570 -- Amend Federal Firearms Act. See PL 89-184.

HR 10369 -- Bus taxation proration for Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont. See PL 89-312.

HR 10386 (See also S 2420) -- Protection of former Presidents. Reported from Judiciary Aug. 18, 1965; Rept. 806. Laid on table Sept. 7. S 2420 passed in lieu.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 102 -- Provide additional place for holding court in North Dakota. Reported in Senate July 15, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 455. Passed Senate July 19.

S 1154 -- Incorporate American Academy of Actuaries. Reported in Senate Aug. 16, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 601. Passed Senate Aug. 18.

S 1357 -- Revise bail practices. Reported in Senate Sept. 16, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 750. Passed Senate Sept. 21.

S 1587 -- Increase court's jurisdiction. Reported in Senate Aug. 16, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 614. Passed Senate Aug. 18.

S 1666 -- Provide additional circuit and district judges. Reported in Senate June 9, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 303. Passed Senate June 30.

S 1804 -- Provide additional U.S. Court of Claims judges. Reported in Senate Sept. 15, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 711. Passed Senate Sept. 17.

S 2070 -- U.S. District Court terms in South Dakota. Reported in Senate Sept. 16, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 740. Passed Senate Sept. 20.

HR 1665 -- Jurisdiction of claims. Court of Claims. Reported from Judiciary May 6, 1965; Rept. 306. Passed House May 17.

HR 2627 -- Relief for certain Navy employees. Reported from Judiciary, Sept. 22, 1965; Rept. 1072. Passed House Oct. 5.

HR 2653 -- District court to be held at New London, Conn. Reported from Judiciary Sept. 22, 1965; Rept. 1073. Passed House Oct. 5.

HR 3998 -- Jury commissioners' fees. Reported from Judiciary, March 3, 1965; Rept. 134. Passed House March 15.

HR 5374 -- Provide salary increase for Supreme Court Justices. Reported from Judiciary March 3, 1965; Rept. 136. Failed of passage March 17.

HR 5640 -- Jury selection in federal courts. Reported from Judiciary April 27, 1965; Rept. 261. Passed House May 3.

HR 7755 -- Prescribe fees of U.S. commissioners. Reported from Judiciary July 20, 1965; Rept. 628. Passed House Aug. 2.

HR 8317 -- Transfer counties to Western District in Oklahoma. Reported from Judiciary Sept. 22, 1965; Rept. 1077. Passed House Oct. 18.

HR 9867 -- Penalties for improper use of highway route markers. Reported from Judiciary Aug. 31, 1965; Rept. 898. Passed House Sept. 7.

Commemorative

ACTION COMPLETED

S 301 -- Designation of day to honor Dr. R.H. Goddard. See PL 89-5.

S 516 -- Extend, and authorize appropriations for St. Augustine Quadricentennial Commission. See PL 89-307.

S J Res 5 (See also H J Res 230) -- Name Francis Case Memorial Bridge. See PL 89-203.

S J Res 47 -- Designate May 2 to May 8, 1965 as Professional Photography Week. See PL 89-8.

S J Res 48 -- Bennett Place (N.C.) commemoration ceremonies. See PL 89-7.

S J Res 53 -- Establish Father Jacques Marquette Tercentenary Commission. See PL 89-187.

S J Res 56 -- Bicentennial celebration of birth of James Smithson. See PL 89-124.

S J Res 83 -- Coast Guard founding, 175th anniversary. See PL 89-103.

S J Res 98 -- "See United States" proclamation extended. See PL 89-235.

S J Res 100 -- Designate Aug. 31 to Sept. 6, 1965 as National American Legion Baseball Week. See PL 89-133.

S Con Res 30 -- Congratulations to Dr. Jonas Salk and March of Dimes. Reported in Senate April 6, 1965; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 147. Passed Senate April 7. Passed House April 8.

S Res 110 -- Greetings to Helen Keller on her 85th birthday. Adopted June 2, 1965.

S Res 153 -- Greetings to His Holiness Pope Paul VI on his visit to the United States. Adopted Oct. 4, 1965.

HR 496 -- Name lock and dam for W.O. Huske. See PL 89-177.

HR 5493 -- Authorize flag to be flown in Lexington, Mass. See PL 89-335.

HR 7181 -- Federal participation in national historic sites in Kansas. See PL 89-155.

HR 7475 -- Name lock and dam for D.D. Terry. See PL 89-338.

HR 7888 -- Extend design patent for United American Veterans of U.S.A. See PL 89-295.

HR 9495 -- Increase appropriation for Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission. See PL 89-305.

H J Res 230 (See also S J Res 5) -- Name Francis Case Memorial Bridge. Reported from District of Columbia June 24, 1965; Rept. 551. Passed House June 28.

H J Res 571 -- Designate week beginning Oct. 25 each year as National Parkinson Week. See PL 89-294.

H J Res 597 -- Memorial to Dr. R.H. Goddard. See PL 89-320.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 788 -- Name hospital for M.J. Maas. Reported in Senate Aug. 10, 1965; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 565. Passed Senate Aug. 11.

S 2614 (See also HR 9963) -- U.S. participation in Alaska exposition. Reported in Senate Oct. 20, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 928. Passed Senate Oct. 22.

S J Res 27 -- Designate week beginning first Sunday in April each year as Farmers Week. Reported in Senate Sept. 15, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 723. Passed Senate Sept. 17.

S J Res 66 -- Designate Aug. 31 to Sept. 6, 1965 as National American Legion Baseball Week. Reported in Senate July 15, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 451.

S J Res 86 -- Proclaim a day for firefighters. Reported in Senate Sept. 15, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 724. Passed Senate Sept. 17.

S J Res 101 -- Designate 1966 as the year of the Bible. Reported in Senate Sept. 15, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 726. Passed Senate Sept. 17.

S Con Res 61 -- Make available film on Adlai Stevenson. Passed Senate Oct. 13, 1965.

HR 139 -- Commemorate 1,000th anniversary of Poland. Reported from Banking and Currency Oct. 22, 1965; Rept. 1206.

HR 790 -- Name lock for R.N.B. Dosh. Reported from Public Works July 14, 1965; Rept. 616. Passed House Aug. 2.

HR 7526 -- Strike medals in commemoration of founding of San Antonio. Reported from Banking and Currency Oct. 11, 1965; Rept. 1136. Passed House Oct. 18.

HR 9963 (See also S 2614) -- U.S. participation in Alaska exposition. Reported from Public Works Oct. 21, 1965; Rept. 1187.

HR 10357 -- Strike medals for Secret Service centennial. Reported from Banking and Currency Oct. 22, 1965; Rept. 1207.

H J Res 4 -- Designate week of Sept. 13, 1965 as National Literacy Week. Committee discharged. Passed House Aug. 12, 1965.

H J Res 12 -- Permit flag to be flown at grave of Capt. William Driver. Reported from Judiciary Oct. 12, 1965; Rept. 1148.

H J Res 401 -- Designate Nov. 23, 1965 as Repudiation Day. Committee discharged. Passed House Aug. 12, 1965.

Bills Acted on -- National Security

National Security bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those on which ACTION WAS COMPLETED are listed first. If a bill became a Public Law, a full description appears in the preceding pages of PUBLIC LAWS. Bills on which Congress did not complete action are listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

For all Bills Introduced in this National Security category, including bills that received no action, see p. 1272.

Armed Services and Defense

ACTION COMPLETED

S 800 (See also HR 7657) -- Authorizations for research and procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval vessels. See PL 89-37.

S 1856 -- Sale of Navy uniform clothing to Naval Sea Cadet Corps. See PL 89-266.

S 2127 (See also HR 10873) -- Group life insurance for armed forces. See PL 89-214.

S 2381 (See also HR 10306) -- Destruction or mutilation of draft cards. Reported in Senate Aug. 12, 1965; Armed Services; Rept. 589.

HR 546 -- Retrocede highway jurisdiction to Camp McCoy, Wis. See PL 89-144.

HR 727 -- Administration of Coast Guard Band. See PL 89-189.

HR 1044 -- Norfolk, Va., land transfer. See PL 89-179.

HR 1496 -- Disposal of zinc. See PL 89-9.

HR 1805 -- Promotion authority, Marine Corps Reserve. See PL 89-275.

HR 2580 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. See PL 89-236.

HR 3037 -- Transportation of deceased dependents of armed forces. See PL 89-150.

HR 3039 -- Armed forces pay before end of pay period. See PL 89-193.

HR 3043 -- Evacuation allowances for armed forces dependents. See PL 89-26.

HR 3044 -- Hazardous duty pay on aircraft carriers. See PL 89-149.

HR 3045 -- Acceptance of foreign decorations. See PL 89-257.

HR 4527 -- Coast Guard fund authorization. See PL 89-13.

HR 5024 -- Settlement of claims, Armed Forces. See PL 89-185.

HR 5034 -- Disposition of lost or abandoned property. See PL 89-143.

HR 5252 -- Relief for enlisted men in Air Force. See PL 89-225.

HR 5519 -- Language training for dependents. See PL 89-160.

HR 5571 -- Hazardous duty pay on submarines. See PL 89-278.

HR 5665 -- Disbursements to armed forces of friendly nations. See PL 89-265.

HR 6007 -- Promotion of officers in Air Force Reserve. See PL 89-172.

HR 6852 -- Abaca disposal from stockpile. See PL 89-279.

HR 7484 -- Rank of Surgeons General. See PL 89-288.

HR 7595 -- Transportation for dependents. See PL 89-140.

HR 7596 -- Remove inequities for Air Force officers. See PL 89-157.

HR 7657 (See also S 800) -- Authorizations for research and procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. Reported from Armed Services April 29, 1965. Rept. 271. Laid on table May 5. S 800 amended, passed in lieu.

HR 7762 -- Clarify Reserve Officers Training Corp Vitalization Act. See PL 89-51.

HR 7779 -- Retirement of enlisted members, Coast Guard Reserve. See PL 89-200.

HR 7843 -- Payment of unused accrued leave to armed forces survivors. See PL 89-151.

HR 7855 -- Authorization for construction of Coast Guard patrol boats. See PL 89-21.

HR 8333 -- Cash awards for suggestions, inventions, etc. See PL 89-198.

HR 8439 -- Military Construction Authorization Act of 1966. Reported from Armed Services May 27, 1965; Rept. 386. Passed House June 10. Reported in Senate June 21; Armed Services; Rept. 338. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. Conference report filed Aug. 3. Rept. 713. House agreed to conference report Aug. 4. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 5. Vetoed Aug. 21.

HR 8484 -- Transportation of private motor vehicles. See PL 89-101.

HR 9047 -- Zinc disposal from stockpile. See PL 89-322.

HR 9075 -- Pay increase. See PL 89-132.

HR 9544 -- Rubber disposal from stockpile. See PL 89-168.

HR 9975 -- Shipment of motor vehicles of deceased or missing personnel. See PL 89-271.

HR 10234 -- Eliminate reimbursement procedures. See PL 89-264.

HR 10305 -- Nickel disposal from stockpile. See PL 89-323.

HR 10306 (See also S 2381) -- Destruction or mutilation of draft cards. See PL 89-152.

HR 10516 -- Tannin extracts disposal from stockpile. See PL 89-245.

HR 10714 -- Colemanite disposal from stockpile. See PL 89-246.

HR 10715 -- Chromite disposal from stockpile. See PL 89-247.

HR 10748 -- Copper transfer from stockpile. See PL 89-251.

HR 10775 -- Military Construction Authorization Act, 1966. See PL 89-188.

HR 10873 (See also S 2127) -- Group life insurance for armed forces. Reported from Veterans' Affairs Sept. 15, 1965; Rept. 1003. Rules suspended. Laid on table Sept. 20. S 2127, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 11096 -- Graphite, quartz and lump talc, disposal from stockpile. See PL 89-310.

HR 11420 -- Provide mailing privileges. See PL 89-315.

H J Res 330 -- Chromium, fluorspar and silicon carbide, disposal from supplemental stockpile. See PL 89-252.

H Con Res 100 -- Disposal of raw silk from national stockpile. Reported from Armed Services April 14, 1965; Rept. 240. Passed House April 26. Reported in Senate Aug. 5; Armed Services. Rept. 541. Passed Senate Aug. 6.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 28 -- Availability of critical materials during war or national emergency. Reported in Senate Feb. 8, 1965; Armed Services; Rept. 56. Passed Senate Feb. 9.

S 2471 -- Improve and clarify Coast Guard laws. Reported in Senate Oct. 19, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 911. Passed Senate Oct. 22.

HR 266 -- Travel and transportation allowances. Reported from Armed Services Sept. 8, 1965; Rept. 962. Passed House Sept. 20.

HR 1658 -- Disposal of lead. Reported from Armed Services Feb. 18, 1965; Rept. 53. Passed House Feb. 23.

HR 3041 -- Exempt certain contracts from examination-of-records clause. Reported from Armed Services July 29, 1965; Rept. 693. Passed House Aug. 16.

HR 3349 -- Relief for officers. Reported from Judiciary April 27, 1965; Rept. 257. Passed House May 3. Reported in Senate Oct. 15; Judiciary; Rept. 892.

HR 7327 -- Salary limitation for academic dean, naval post graduate school. Reported from Armed Services July 29, 1965; Rept. 692. Passed House Aug. 16.

HR 7446 -- Relief for certain employees at naval shipyard, Portsmouth, Va. Reported from Judiciary Sept. 22, 1965; Rept. 1074. Passed House Oct. 5.

HR 8095 -- Travel and transportation allowances for change of station. Reported from Armed Services June 29, 1965; Rept. 562. Passed House July 12.

HR 8211 -- Family separation allowances. Reported from Armed Services July 7, 1965; Rept. 601. Passed House July 12.

HR 8848 -- Family transportation for American National Red Cross personnel. Reported from Armed Services Aug. 17, 1965; Rept. 804. Passed House Sept. 20.

HR 9778 -- Amend armed forces, military law. Reported from Judiciary Aug. 31, 1965; Rept. 900. Passed House Sept. 7.

HR 11300 -- Provide mailing privileges. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Oct. 1, 1965; Rept. 1113.

Atomic Energy and Space

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1957 (See also HR 8122) -- Authorize appropriation for Atomic Energy Commission. Reported in Senate May 14, 1965; Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; Rept. 191.

S 2042 (See also HR 8496) -- Indemnification agreements, Atomic Energy Act of 1964. See PL 89-210.

S 2103 (See also HR 8856) -- Clarify intent of Congress, Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Reported in Senate June 30, 1965; Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; Rept. 390.

HR 7717 -- Authorize appropriation for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. See PL 89-53.

HR 8122 (See also S 1957) -- Authorize appropriation for Atomic Energy Commission. See PL 89-32.

HR 8496 (See also S 2042) -- Indemnification agreements, Atomic Energy Act of 1964. Reported from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy Aug. 26, 1965; Rept. 883. Laid on table Sept. 16. S 2042 passed in lieu.

HR 8856 (See also S 2103) -- Clarify intent of Congress, Atomic Energy Act of 1954. See PL 89-135.

Bills Acted on -- Public Works and Resources

Public Works and Resources bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those on which ACTION WAS COMPLETED are listed first. If a bill became a Public Law, a full description appears in the preceding pages of PUBLIC LAWS. Bills on which Congress did not complete action are listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

For all Bills Introduced in this Public Works and Resources category, including bills that received no action, see p. 1280.

Lands

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1065 (See also HR 9515) -- Acquire Great Falls, Va. property. See PL 89-255.

S 1190 -- Limitations on sale of natural products of Alaska lands. See PL 89-223.

S 1735 -- Use of Marine laboratory, University of California. See PL 89-302.

S 1988 (See also HR 9334) -- Property conveyance, Md. See PL 89-227.

HR 2176 -- Land conveyance, Dare County, N.C. See PL 89-146.

HR 2414 -- Land transfer, Roseburg, Ore. See PL 89-228.

HR 4421 -- Land transfer, Cheyenne, Wyo. See PL 89-345.

HR 4905 -- Property conveyance Okaloosa County, Fla. See PL 89-180.

HR 7329 -- Property conveyance, San Diego, Calif. See PL 89-263.

HR 9334 (See also S 1988) -- Property conveyance, Md. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Sept. 16, 1965; Rept. 1013. Laid on table Sept. 20. S 1988 passed in lieu.

HR 9515 (See also S 1065) -- Acquire Great Falls, Va. property. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Sept. 14, 1965; Rept. 986. Laid on table Sept. 20. S 1065 amended, passed in lieu.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 625 -- Sale of isolated lands. Reported in Senate July 26, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 512. Passed Senate July 28.

S 1285 -- Convey lands to Pima and Maricopa Counties, Ariz. Reported in Senate June 14, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 323. Passed Senate June 16.

HR 396 -- Notify Congress of public land actions. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 12, 1965; Rept. 341. Passed House June 7.

HR 1582 -- Property conveyance, Calif. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 29, 1965; Rept. 1098. Passed House Oct. 5. Reported in Senate Oct. 12; Commerce; Rept. 863.

HR 5984 -- Eligibility for indemnity selection. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs July 29, 1965; Rept. 696. Passed House Aug. 16.

Public Works

ACTION COMPLETED

S 3 -- Develop programs for Appalachian region. See PL 89-4.

S 32 (See also HR 2020) -- Construct water project in southern Nev. See PL 89-292.

S 34 (See also HR 237) -- Construction provisions for Missouri River Basin, Garrison Unit Division. Reported in Senate July 20, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 470.

S 327 (See also HR 7303) -- Establish Pacific Northwest Disaster-Relief Act of 1965. Reported in Senate April 22, 1965; Public Works; Rept. 166. Passed Senate April 23. Passed House, amended May 19. Senate agreed to House amendments May 20. Vetoed June 5.

S 599 (See also HR 485) -- Construction of Auburn-Folsom, south unit, Calif. Reported in Senate June 10, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 312.

S 1582 (See also HR 6032) -- Increase appropriation for Mann Creek reclamation project, Idaho. Reported in Senate June 14, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 326.

S 2084 -- Road beautification. See PL 89-285.

S 2089 -- Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief Act of 1965. See PL 89-41.

S 2300 -- Authorize construction and repair of rivers and harbors. See PL 89-298.

S 2679 (See also HR 9149) -- Increase capacity of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. See PL 89-337.

S J Res 69 -- Authorize construction of third building (James Madison Memorial Building) for Library of Congress. See PL 89-260.

S J Res 81 -- Funds for National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. See PL 89-139.

HR 237 (See also S 34) -- Construction provisions for Missouri River Basin project, Garrison unit. See PL 89-108.

HR 485 (See also S 599) -- Construction of Auburn-Folsom, south unit, Calif. See PL 89-161.

HR 2020 (See also S 32) -- Construct water project in southern Nev. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Sept. 16, 1965; Rept. 1011. Laid on table Oct. 7. S 32 amended, passed in lieu.

HR 5026 -- Refund bonds for Burt County Bridge Commission. See PL 89-328.

HR 6032 (See also S 1582) -- Increase appropriation for Mann Creek federal reclamation project, Idaho. See PL 89-60.

HR 6755 -- Provide river basin plans. See PL 89-42.

HR 7303 (See also S 327) -- Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief Act of 1965. Reported from Public Works May 6, 1965; Rept. 310. Laid on table May 19. S 327, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 8283 -- Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-253.

HR 9149 (See also S 2679) -- Increase capacity of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Reported from Agriculture Oct. 19, 1965; Rept. 1177. Laid on table Oct. 22, 1965. S 2679 passed in lieu.

HR 11539 -- Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965. See PL 89-339.

H J Res 541 -- Extend Area Redevelopment Act. See PL 89-55.

H J Res 642 (See also S J Res 69) -- Authorize construction of third building for Library of Congress. Reported from Public Works Sept. 17, 1965; Rept. 1024. Laid on table Oct. 1. S J Res 69, amended, passed in lieu.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 199 -- Cost of utility relocations, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Reported in Senate May 24, 1965; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 242. Passed Senate May 25.

S 254 -- Construct Tualatin federal reclamation project, Ore. Reported in Senate March 29, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 142. Passed Senate April 1.

S 408 -- Assistance for victims of flood disasters. Reported in Senate Jan. 27, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 11. Passed Senate Jan. 28. Reported in House July 21; Banking and Currency; Rept. 632.

S 490 -- Construct Chief Joseph Dam project, Manson unit. Reported in Senate Feb. 9, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 61. Passed Senate Feb. 10.

S 602 (See also HR 4851) -- Broaden scope of Small Reclamation Projects Act. Reported in Senate June 21, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 336. Passed Senate July 1. Passed House, amended, Sept. 7.

S 794 -- Construct Kennewick extension for Yakima project. Reported in Senate Feb. 9, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 62. Passed Senate Feb. 10.

S 1088 -- Establish Touchet division, Walla Walla project. Reported in Senate July 26, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 511. Passed Senate July 29.

S 1761 -- Construct Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Wash. Reported in Senate June 10, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 314; Passed Senate June 16.

S 1861 -- Disaster Relief Act. Reported in Senate July 15, 1965; Public Works; Rept. 459. Passed Senate July 22.

S 2394 -- Provide home for Vice President. Reported in Senate Oct. 20, 1965; Public Works, Rept. 914. Passed Senate Oct. 21.

HR 3788 -- Revive Clinton Bridge Commission. Reported from Public Works; July 13, 1965; Rept. 611. Passed House July 19.

HR 2208 -- Modify Scioto river flood control project. Reported from Public Works Feb. 16, 1965; Rept. 46. Passed House March 1.

HR 3976 -- Authorize Muscatine Bridge Commission to construct bridge across the Mississippi. Reported from Public Works, May 5, 1965; Rept. 290. Passed House May 17.

HR 4606 -- Modify Four River Basins project. Reported from Public Works Feb. 16, 1965; Rept. 47. Passed House March 1.

HR 4851 (See also S 602) -- Broaden scope of Small Reclamation Projects Act. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 31, 1965; Rept. 894. Laid on table Sept. 7. S 602, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 6790 -- Highway emergency relief. Reported from Public Works July 7, 1965; Rept. 596. Recommitted July 12. Rereported from Public Works July 14; Rept. 614. Passed House July 19.

Resources and Conservation

ACTION COMPLETED

S 7 (See also HR 10330) -- Establish Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Recreation Area, W.Va. See PL 89-207.

S 20 (See also HR 2071) -- Establish Assateague Island National Seashore, Md. and Va. See PL 89-195.

S 21 (See also HR 1111) -- Water Resources Planning Act. See PL 89-80.

S 24 (See also HR 7092) -- Expand saline conversion program. See PL 89-118.

S 26 (See also HR 6280) -- Establish Golden Spike National Monument, Utah. See PL 89-102.

S 60 (See also HR 908) -- Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho. See PL 89-19.

S 339 (See also HR 500) -- Establish Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Neb. See PL 89-33.

S 1229 (See also HR 5269 and S Con Res 40) -- Federal Water Project Recreation Act. See PL 89-72.

S 1576 (See also HR 6519) -- Construct Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Mo. See PL 89-269.

S 1855 (See also HR 7919) -- Establish Roger Williams National Memorial, R.I. Reported in Senate Sept. 22, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 764. Passed Senate Sept. 23.

S J Res 79 (See also H J Res 454) -- Development of Ellis Island. Reported in Senate July 22, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 508.

S Con Res 40 (See also S 1229) -- Correct error in Federal Water Project Recreation Act. Passed Senate June 25, 1965. Passed House June 28.

HR 23 -- Conserve anadromous fish. See PL 89-304.

HR 89 -- Establish Tocks Island National Recreation Area. See PL 89-158.

HR 500 (See also S 339) -- Establish Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Neb. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 12, 1965; Rept. 232. Laid on table May 3. S 339, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 797 -- Establish Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. See PL 89-336.

HR 881 -- Establish Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument. See PL 89-154.

HR 903 -- Kings Canyon National Park lands. See PL 89-111.

HR 908 (See also S 60) -- Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 14, 1965; Rept. 238. Laid on table May 3. S 60, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 1111 (See also S 21) -- Water Resources Planning Act. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs March 15, 1965; Rept. 169. Laid on table March 31. S 21, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 2071 (See also S 20) -- Assateague National Seashore, Md. and Va. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 31, 1965; Rept. 893. Laid on table Sept. 7. S 20, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 2091 -- Concession policies for National Park Service areas. See PL 89-249.

HR 3165 -- Establish Pecos National Monument, N.M. See PL 89-54.

HR 3320 -- Establish Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz. See PL 89-148.

HR 5269 (See also S 1229) -- Federal Water Project Recreation Act. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs, April 27, 1965; Rept. 254. Laid on table May 18. S 1229, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 5842 -- Extend Lead-Zinc Small Producers Stabilization Act of 1961. See PL 89-238.

HR 6280 (See also S 26) -- Establish Golden Spike National Monument, Utah. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs; June 30, 1965; Rept. 569. Laid on table July 12. S 26, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 6519 (See also S 1576) -- Construct Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Mo. Reported from House Administration Aug. 26, 1965; Rept. 881. Laid on table Oct. 1. S 1576 passed in lieu.

HR 7092 (See also S 24) -- Expand saline conversion program. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs July 7, 1965; Rept. 594. Laid on table July 12. S 24, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 7919 (See also S 1855) -- Establish Roger Williams National Memorial, R.I. See PL 89-293.

HR 8035 -- Donations of land to Fire Island Seashore. See PL 89-244.

HR 8111 -- Establish Herbert Hoover Birthplace National Historic Site, Iowa. See PL 89-119.

HR 9417 -- Establish boundary for Jewel Cave National Monument. See PL 89-250.

HR 10330 (See also S 7) -- Establish Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W.Va. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 31, 1965; Rept. 909. Laid on table Sept. 7. S 7 passed in lieu.

H J Res 454 (See also S J Res 79) -- Development of Ellis Island. See PL 89-129.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 22 -- Promote water research program. Reported in Senate March 22, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 127. Passed Senate March 25.

S 251 -- Establish Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C. Reported in Senate July 23, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 509. Passed Senate July 27.

S 360 -- Establish Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Reported in Senate June 10, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 334. Passed Senate June 21.

S 489 -- Establish Pig War National Historical Park, Wash. Reported in Senate July 26, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 510. Passed Senate July 29.

S 491 -- Establish Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Reported in Senate Feb. 9, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 64. Passed Senate Feb. 10.

S 1446 -- Establish National Wild Rivers System. Reported in Senate Sept. 28, 1965, Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 792.

S 1674 -- Disposition of geothermal steam. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1965; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 683. Passed Senate Sept. 7.

S 1734 -- Protection of salmon. Reported in Senate May 18, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 194. Passed Senate May 19.

HR 398 -- Develop mineral resources in Colorado. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs March 16, 1965. Passed House April 5.

HR 399 -- Interests adjustments, Vega Dam and Reservoir. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 28, 1965; Rept. 429. Passed House June 7.

HR 2600 -- Preserve as historic site, Ansley Wilcox House. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Oct. 22, 1965; Rept. 1205.

HR 3957 -- Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs July 1, 1965; Rept. 580. Passed House July 12.

HR 6515 -- Add Illinois to list of states included in Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Sept. 13, 1965; Rept. 982. Passed House Sept. 20.

HR 6646 -- Recreation and Public Purposes Act, leases. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs July 29, 1965; Rept. 697. Passed House Aug. 16.

HR 9424 -- Conserve fish and wildlife. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Oct. 15, 1965; Rept. 1168. Passed House Oct. 18.

HR 10366 -- Establish Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Va. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 31, 1965; Rept. 910. Passed House Sept. 7.

Bills Acted on -- Taxes and Economic Policy

Taxes and Economic Policy bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those on which ACTION WAS COMPLETED are listed first. If a bill became a Public Law, a full description appears in the preceding pages of PUBLIC LAWS. Bills on which Congress did not complete action are listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

For all Bills Introduced in the Taxes and Economic Policy category, including bills that received no action, see p. 1300.

Economic Policy & Regulations

ACTION COMPLETED

S 949 (See also HR 3420) -- State Technical Services Act. See PL 89-182.

S 1309 (See also HR 4653) -- Permit checks by federal agencies. See PL 89-145.

S 1707 (See also HR 7169) -- Increase filing fees under Securities Act of 1933. Reported in Senate Oct. 1, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 812.

S 2080 (See also HR 8926) -- Coinage Act of 1965. See PL 89-81.

HR 3420 (See also S 949) -- State Technical Services Act. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Aug. 19, 1965; Rept. 817. Laid on table Sept. 1. S 949, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 3818 -- Repeal reserves against deposit requirements for Federal Reserve banks. See PL 89-3.

HR 4653 (See also S 1309) -- Permit checks by federal agencies. Reported from Government Operations Aug. 2, 1965; Rept. 703. Laid on table Aug. 16. S 1309 passed in lieu.

HR 5280 -- Balance of payments agreements. See PL 89-175.

HR 5306 -- Interest on time deposits. See PL 89-79.

HR 5497 -- Notices in bankruptcy. See PL 89-166.

HR 7169 (See also S 1707) -- Increase filing fees under Securities Act of 1933. See PL 89-289.

HR 8464 -- Increase public debt limit. See PL 89-49.

HR 8926 (See also S 2080) -- Coinage Act of 1965. Reported from Banking and Currency June 11, 1965; Rept. 509. Laid on table July 14. S 2080, amended, passed in lieu.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 950 -- Applicability of antitrust laws to sports. Reported in Senate July 16, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 462. Passed Senate Aug. 31.

S 976 (See also HR 3438) -- Taxes in bankruptcy. Reported in Senate March 10, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 114.

S 1013 -- Require report to Congress of public debt. Reported in Senate Sept. 14, 1965; Finance; Rept. 710. Passed Senate Sept. 17.

S 1308 -- Destruction of Federal Reserve notes. Reported in Senate Aug. 2, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 531. Passed Senate Aug. 3.

S 1404 -- Establish uniform dates for daylight saving time. Reported in Senate June 1, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 268. Passed Senate June 3.

S 1556 -- Delegate functions of Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System. Reported in Senate Aug. 2, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 533. Passed Senate Aug. 3.

S 1557 -- Obligations investment for Federal Reserve banks. Reported in Senate Aug. 2, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 534. Passed Senate Aug. 3.

S 1558 -- Loans to executive officers of Federal Reserve banks. Reported in Senate Aug. 2, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 535. Passed Senate Aug. 3.

S 1559 -- Credit to Federal Reserve banks. Reported in Senate Aug. 5, 1965, Banking and Currency. Passed Senate Aug. 6.

S 1698 -- Amend the Bank Merger Act. Reported in Senate June 8, 1965; Banking and Currency; Rept. 299. Passed Senate June 11. Reported in House Oct. 19; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1179.

S 1912 (See also HR 136) -- Define statutory liens under Bankruptcy Act. Reported in Senate June 8, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 277.

S 1924 -- Restrictions on part-time referees under Bankruptcy Act. Reported in Senate Sept. 15, 1965; Judiciary; Rept. 744. Passed Senate Sept. 17.

HR 136 (See also S 1912) -- Define statutory liens under Bankruptcy Act. Reported from Judiciary July 27, 1965; Rept. 686. Passed House Aug. 2.

HR 3438 (See also S 976) -- Taxes in bankruptcy. Reported from Judiciary July 27, 1965; Rept. 687. Passed House Aug. 2.

HR 7371 -- Amend Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 with relation to partnerships and trusts. Reported from Banking and Currency June 21, 1965; Rept. 534. Passed House Sept. 23.

HR 7372 -- Remove investment company exemption from Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. Reported from Banking and Currency July 26, 1965; Rept. 680.

Commerce

ACTION COMPLETED

S 559 (See also HR 3014) -- Labeling of cigarettes. See PL 89-92.

S 998 -- Extend loans for fisheries. See PL 89-85.

S 1129 (See also HR 806) -- Amend labeling provisions of Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. Reported in Senate April 9, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 161. Passed Senate April 13.

S 1796 -- Disaster assistance under the Small Business Act. See PL 89-59.

S 1975 (See also HR 9734) -- Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission. See PL 89-233.

S 2542 -- Increase small business revolving fund. See PL 89-334.

HR 806 (See also S 1129) -- Listing of labels under Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. See PL 89-35.

HR 2853 -- Increase fees for copyright office. See PL 89-297.

HR 3014 (See also S 559) -- Labeling of cigarettes. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 8, 1965; Rept. 449. Laid on table June 22. S 559, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 4185 -- Raise Patent Office fees. See PL 89-83.

HR 5041 -- Safety regulations for pipelines. See PL 89-95.

HR 7847 -- Increase small business revolving fund. See PL 89-78.

HR 9734 (See also S 1975) -- Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 14, 1965; Rept. 996. Laid on table Sept. 20. S 1975 passed in lieu.

H J Res 431 -- Extend copyright protection in certain cases. See PL 89-142.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 774 (See also HR 10329) -- Investigate and conduct research on metric system. Reported in Senate Sept. 16, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 751. Passed Senate Sept. 20.

S 836 -- Amend fiber content provisions of Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939. Reported in Senate May 10, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 186. Passed Senate May 11.

S 1459 -- Amend provisions relating to cooperatives under Federal Power Act. Reported in Senate July 1, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 420. Passed Senate Aug. 26.

S 1948 -- Liberalize certain provisions of Communications Act. Reported in Senate July 28, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 527. Passed Senate Aug. 3.

HR 6183 -- Provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment and housing. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 12, 1965; Rept. 780.

HR 7042 -- Amend provisions relating to additives under Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce May 26, 1965; Rept. 376. Passed House June 7.

HR 8635 -- Establish a commission on boxing. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 12, 1965; Rept. 784. Rules suspended. Passed House Aug. 16.

HR 10329 (See also S 774) -- Investigate and conduct research on metric system. Reported from Science and Astronautics Aug. 24, 1965; Rept. 850.

Labor

ACTION COMPLETED

S 974 (See also HR 4257) -- Manpower Act Amendments of 1965. See PL 89-15.

HR 4257 (See also S 974) -- Manpower Act Amendments of 1965. Reported from Education and Labor; March 15, 1965; Rept. 170. Laid on table April 1. S 974, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 5883 -- Bonding provisions of labor laws. See PL 89-216.

HR 10238 -- Service Contract Act of 1965. See PL 89-286.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 77 -- Repeal right-to-work provisions. Reported from Education and Labor June 22, 1965; Rept. 540. Passed House July 28. Reported in Senate Sept. 9; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 697.

HR 706 -- Establish adjustment boards under Railway Labor Act. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Oct. 1, 1965; Rept. 1114.

HR 1153 -- Joint labor-management programs under Labor-Management Relations Act. Reported from Education and Labor, May 5, 1965; Rept. 291. Passed House Aug. 10.

HR 10027 -- Situs picketing at construction project sites. Reported from Education and Labor Sept. 21, 1965; Rept. 1041.

HR 10518 -- Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1965. Reported from Education and Labor Aug. 25, 1965; Rept. 871.

HR 10774 -- Trust funds under Labor Management Relations Act. Reported from Education and Labor Sept. 20, 1965; Rept. 1039. Passed House Oct. 5.

Transportation

ACTION COMPLETED

S 307 (See also HR 824) -- Compacts on taxation on motor fuels. See PL 89-11.

S 627 -- Inspection of vessels in oceanographic research. See PL 89-99.

S 906 (See also HR 3351) -- Measurement of vessel tonnage. See PL 89-219.

S 1588 (See also HR 5863) -- Research on high-speed ground transportation. See PL 89-220.

S 1727 (See also HR 5401) -- Strengthen transportation system. Reported in Senate June 30, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 387.

S 2069 (See also HR 728) -- Extend exchange provisions for vessels. Reported in Senate June 28, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 373.

S 2118 -- Validate ship mortgage bonds. See PL 89-346.

HR 725 -- Marking of obstructions in navigable waters. See PL 89-191.

HR 728 (See also S 2069) -- Extend exchange provisions for vessels. See PL 89-254.

HR 824 (See also S 307) -- Compacts on taxation on motor fuels. Reported from Judiciary Feb. 24, 1965; Rept. 102. Laid on table March 29. S 307, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 3351 (See also S 906) -- Measurement of vessel tonnage. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 14, 1965; Rept. 995. Laid on table Sept. 20. S 906 passed in lieu.

HR 3415 -- Equalize penalties under Intercoastal Shipping Act. See PL 89-71.

HR 4346 -- Differential subsidies under Merchant Marine Act. See PL 89-127.

HR 4525 -- Continue use of mobile trade fairs. See PL 89-66.

HR 4526 -- Extend war risk insurance for ships. See PL 89-89.

HR 5242 -- Change basis for mergers of motor carriers. See PL 89-93.

HR 5246 -- Exempt securities from jurisdiction of Interstate Commerce Commission. See PL 89-86.

HR 5401 (See also S 1727) -- Strengthen transportation system. See PL 89-170.

HR 5863 (See also S 1588) -- Research on high-speed ground transportation. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 23, 1965; Rept. 845. Laid on table Sept. 2. S 1588, amended, passed in lieu.

HR 5989 -- Amend provisions of Merchant Marine Act re lift vans and shipping tanks. See PL 89-194.

HR 7954 -- Implement convention for the safety of life at sea. See PL 89-121.

HR 10198 -- Shipping Act requirements concerning lumber. See PL 89-303.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1021 -- Transportation of hazardous substances. Reported in Senate July 9, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 429.

S 1098 -- Insure adequacy of railroad freight car supply. Reported in Senate June 30, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 386. Passed Senate June 30. Reported in House Oct. 20; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1183.

S 1148 -- Employee utilization, Interstate Commerce Commission. Reported in Senate July 16, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 461. Passed Senate July 20.

S 1275 -- Coastwise privileges for ship ELVA L. Reported in Senate May 14, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 189. Passed Senate May 17.

S 1349 -- Amend river rules. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 675. Passed Senate Sept. 8.

S 1554 -- Official notice in common carrier applications. Reported in Senate July 28, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 525. Passed Senate July 30.

S 2142 -- Simplify admeasurement of small vessels. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1965; Commerce; Rept. 677. Passed Senate Sept. 8.

HR 729 -- Redefine term "obsolete vessel." Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries July 7, 1965; Rept. 598. Passed House July 12.

HR 5241 -- Approval of officer or director, Interstate Commerce Commission. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce May 10, 1965; Rept. 329. Passed House May 27.

HR 10327 -- Insure return of passage money caused by abandonment or cancellation of cruises. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 23, 1965; Rept. 1089. Passed House Oct. 5.

Taxes

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 4750 -- Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1965. See PL 89-243.

HR 8371 (See also H Con Res 442) -- Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965. See PL 89-44.

H Con Res 442 (See also HR 8371) -- Correct error in Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965. Passed House June 17, 1965. Passed Senate June 17.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 318 -- Time to impose tax on tires and inner tubes. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 27, 1965; Rept. 1096. Passed House Oct. 7.

HR 327 -- Tax exemption for non-profit organizations. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 22, 1965; Rept. 1078. Passed House Oct. 21.

HR 4260 -- Permit corporations to qualify as real estate investment trusts. Reported from Ways and Means June 8, 1965; Rept. 481. Passed House June 17.

HR 6319 -- Tax treatment of expropriation loss recoveries. Reported from Ways and Means Oct. 8, 1965; Rept. 1125. Passed House Oct. 21.

HR 7502 -- Tax treatment of casualty losses from disasters. Reported from Ways and Means June 29, 1965. Rept. 556. Passed House Aug. 3.

HR 8445 -- Adjust retirement increase for Tax Court judges. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 7, 1965; Rept. 959. Passed House Oct. 21.

HR 10625 -- Tax treatment of family protection plan for retired servicemen. Reported from Ways and Means Oct. 5, 1965; Rept. 1118. Passed House Oct. 21.

Tariffs

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 4493 -- Suspend duty for metal scrap. See PL 89-61.

HR 5768 -- Suspend duty for silk yarn. See PL 89-229.

HR 6431 -- Suspend duty on certain forms of nickel. See PL 89-204.

HR 7969 -- Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965. See PL 89-241.

HR 8147 -- Exemption from duty for returning residents. See PL 89-62.

HR 9042 -- Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. See PL 89-283.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 6568 -- Treatment of duty for copra and palm nuts. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 16, 1965; Rept. 1012. Passed House Oct. 18.

HR 7621 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to button blanks. Reported from Ways and Means June 7, 1965; Rept. 448. Passed House June 9.

HR 7723 -- Suspension of duties on hardwoods. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 22, 1965; Rept. 1075. Passed House Oct. 21.

HR 8436 -- Duty status of watches and clocks, from insular possessions. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 22, 1965; Rept. 1076. Passed House Oct. 21.

HR 11029 -- Tariff treatment of woven fabrics. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 29, 1965; Rept. 1100. Passed House Oct. 5.

HR 11216 -- Tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad of U.S. products. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 30, 1965; Rept. 1104. Passed House Oct. 21.

Bills Introduced -- Agriculture

(To Agriculture & Forestry unless noted)

S 46 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize loans for waste disposal systems and other facilities providing community services, and for additional financial aid. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 1/6/65.

S 86 -- Amend section 407 of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.

S 95 -- Provide that lands within the exterior boundaries of a national forest acquired under section 8 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 USC 315g), may be added to the national forest. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/6/65.

S 107 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as "wilderness" the national forest lands known as Lincoln Back Country, in Montana. METCALF (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/6/65.

S 109 -- Amend act authorizing association of producers of agricultural products, approved February 18, 1922. AIKEN (R Vt.), Lausche (D Ohio), McCarthy (D Minn.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/6/65.

S 174 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order to provide a price-support program for coffee produced in the state of Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 181 -- Provide for the increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/6/65.

S 202 -- Amend section 8e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to extend to imported tangerines the restrictions imposed by such section on certain other imported commodities. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

S 219 -- Provide for control of noxious plants on land under control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.

S 283 -- Amend section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Burdick (D N.D.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.

S 312 -- Provide for further research relating to new and improved uses for farm and forest products and for development of new crops. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/7/65.

S 324 -- Amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in order to continue the indemnity payment program for dairy farmers. BREWSTER (D Md.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Robertson (D Va.), Tydings (D Md.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/7/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 398 -- Authorize extension of conservation reserve contracts through 1965, and increase the limit on annual payments under the cropland conversion program to $20,000,000. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

S 399 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and encourage the reduction of excess marketings of milk. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

S 435 -- Extend the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest in the state of Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho), Jordan (R Idaho) -- 1/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 479 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to make a preliminary survey of the proposed George Rogers Clark Recreation Way within and adjacent to the Ahawnee National Forest in the state of Illinois. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 1/15/65.

S 494 -- Similar to S 181. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 1/15/65.

S 503 -- Amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to make more specific the purpose for which loans may be made under section 2 and 4 of such act, and modify the provisions relating to interest rates on loans made under such act. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 1/15/65.

S 522 -- Amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide means for expediting the retirement of Government capital in the federal intermediate credit banks, including an increase in the debt permitted such banks in relation to their capital and provisions for the production credit associations to acquire additional capital stock therein, to provide for allocating certain earnings of such banks and associations to their users. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 1/15/65.

S 549 -- Amend section 8c(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to permit marketing orders issued under such section to be applicable to canned and frozen onions. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.), Church (D Idaho) -- 1/15/65.

S 598 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for continuation of the voluntary wheat certificate program. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Burdick (D N.D.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Moss (D Utah), Mondale (D Minn.), Yarborough (D Texas), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/19/65.

S 636 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture jointly with the Secretary of Commerce to make a preliminary survey of the proposed Skyline Drive Recreation Way in the Manti-LaSal and Fishlake National Forests in the state of Utah. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/22/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 639 -- Amend section 379d(b) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt from requirements of such section wheat which is produced or processed solely for donation to needy persons. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/22/65.

S 663 -- Extend federal meat inspection and permit cooperation with state meat inspection services. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/22/65.

S 668 -- Make funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the feed grain program in the remainder of the fiscal year 1965. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/22/65.

S 688 -- Amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional means and measures for land conservation and land utilization. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/26/65.

S 709 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase the limitation on the amount of loans which may be insured under subtitle A. BURDICK (D N.D.), Young (R N.D.), Hartke (D Ind.), Nelson (D Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 1/26/65.

S 792 -- Amend section 8(e) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 1/27/65.

S 821 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco. JORDAN (D N.C.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 1/28/65.

S 891 -- Adjust wheat and feed grain production, establish a cropland retirement program. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Anderson (D N.M.), Aiken (R Vt.), Holland (D Fla.), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Dominick (R Colo.), Hruska (R Neb.), Jordan (R Idaho), Lausche (D Ohio), Miller (R Iowa), Morton (R Ky.), Scott (R Pa.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Tower (R Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 1/28/65.

S 902 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and other public agencies in planning for changes in the use of agricultural land in rapidly expanding urban areas and in other non-agricultural use areas. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/1/65.

S 939 -- Provide for a voluntary wheat domestic parity program. YOUNG (R N.D.), Mundt (R S.D.), Carlson (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.) -- 2/2/65.

S 947 -- Similar to S 902. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/65.

S 951 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to survey the recreation and conservation needs in the Wasatch Front area of the Cache, Wasatch, and Uinta National Forests in Utah. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 2/2/65.

S 994 -- Extend the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65 -- Commerce.

S 1016 -- Establish a Commission on National Agricultural Policy. BOGGS (R Del.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1017 -- Amend section 374 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to measurement of farms. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1018 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to make uniform for all commodities, for which a marketing quota program is in effect, provisions for reducing farm acreage and producer allotments for falsely identifying, failing to account for disposition, filing a false acreage report, and for harvesting two crops of same commodity produced on the same acreage in a calendar year; and provide in the case of peanuts and tobacco for credit for penalties paid on marketing against penalties incurred for false identification or failure to account. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1082 -- Amend section 379d(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, in order to exempt from the requirements of such section wheat purchased for manufacturing or industrial purposes or for use in research. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1126 -- Amend the emergency loan authority of the Secretary of Agriculture under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration of 1961 to authorize such loans in areas where credit is not otherwise available because of serious economic conditions for farmers or ranchers. MUSKIE (D Maine), Bartlett (D Alaska), Fong (R Hawaii), Jackson (D Wash.), McGee (D Wyo.), Nelson (D Wis.), Hartke (D Ind.), McGovern (D S.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1131 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to allow late claims for payments for gasoline used on farms where there is good cause for failure to file timely claims. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/17/65 -- Finance.

S 1225 -- Amend section 13 of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961; USC 500), relating to payments made to the states out of moneys received from the sale of timber from national forests. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1270 -- Extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1271 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend for 2 additional years the provisions permitting the lease of tobacco acreage allotments. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1276 -- Amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, to permit the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to continue to make insurance available to farmers in high risk counties or areas. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/24/65.

S 1471 -- Amend the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, establishing the minimum price support level for peanuts. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 3/10/65.

S 1477 -- Prohibit trading in Irish potato futures on commodity exchanges. MUSKIE (D Maine) -- 3/10/65.

S 1507 -- Facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 3/15/65.

S 1508 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide uniform provisions for crop liens, interest on unpaid marketing quota penalties and the persons liable for such penalties for all commodities for which a marketing quota program is in effect. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1528 -- Strengthen market prices of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghum, soybeans, and flaxseed by prohibiting the Commodity Credit Corporation from making domestic sales of such commodities at prices less than 125 percent of current support prices plus reasonable carrying charges. PEARSON (R Kan.) -- 3/16/65.

S 1563 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, relating to price support for milk and butterfat, encourage consumption of dairy products, particularly butter, by payments on manufacturing milk and cream. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1671 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase the amount for which loans may be made under such act for fish farming. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/1/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1689 -- Amend paragraph (a) of the act of March 4, 1913, as amended by the act of January 31, 1931 (16 USC 502), re: Forest Service: Property. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1702 -- Maintain farm income, to stabilize prices and assure adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, reduce surpluses, lower Government costs and promote foreign trade, afford greater economic opportunity in rural areas. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/5/65.

S 1709 -- Amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional measures and types of assistance for carrying out plans for land conservation and land utilization. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Mondale (D Minn.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1764 -- Authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the state of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture. MOSS (D Utah) -- 4/9/65.

S 1766 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public and quasi-public agencies and corporations not operated for profit re water supply and water systems serving rural areas and make grants to aid in rural community development planning and in connection with the construction of such community facilities, increase the annual aggregate of insured loans thereunder. AIKEN (R Vt.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Young (R N.D.), Hartke (D Ind.), Prouty (R Vt.), Cooper (R Ky.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1767 -- Repeal the Naval Stores Act. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/13/65.

S 1795 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Hartke (D Ind.), Long (D Mo.), Mondale (D Minn.), Miller (R Iowa), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 4/22/65.

S 1813 -- Provide for reduction of the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the cancellation of notes due the Treasury in amount equivalent to such reduction. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/26/65.

S 1814 -- Amend the act of August 28, 1950, enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/26/65.

S 1815 -- Amend section 301 of title III of the act of August 14, 1946, relating to the establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of a national advisory committee, to provide for annual meetings of such committee. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/26/65.

S 1830 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order to provide a price support program for coffee produced in the state of Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/27/65.

S 1838 -- Make dairy products available for domestic and foreign programs. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 4/28/65.

S 1895 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to increase the purpose for which emergency loans may be made under subtitle III of such act. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 5/4/65.

S 1914 -- Amend the act of May 23, 1908, as amended, and supplemented, so as to permit the use of receipts from national forests which are paid in accordance with such act to the states in which such forests are located to be used for purposes other than schools and roads. BYRD (D W.Va.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 5/7/65.

S 2005 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to provide special loans to cattle farmers. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/21/65.

S 2025 -- Provide for a voluntary wheat certificate program, under which the price of all wheat would be supported at not less than $2 per bushel. YOUNG (R N.D.), Carlson (R Kan.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 5/25/65.

S 2079 -- Expand the market for cotton, to assist in the orderly marketing of cotton, to strengthen the cotton industry. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/3/65.

S 2087 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order that acreage on the farm not planted to wheat or feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed to have been planted for certain purposes. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 6/3/65.

S 2092 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to celery, sweet corn, limes, or avocados to provide for paid advertising. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65.

S 2110 -- Bring supplies of feed grains and cotton in line with demand. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 6/9/65.

S 2111 -- Provide a domestic parity marketing certificate program for rice. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 6/9/65.

S 2161 -- Extend the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/21/65.

S 2229 -- Amend section 203 of Public Law 480 of the 83rd Congress, as amended. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 6/30/65.

S 2242 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and other acts to provide improved returns to farmers for manufacturing milk and milk fat in cream, encourage the reduction of excess marketing of milk, promote the increased consumption of dairy products, facilitate exports. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Mondale (D Minn.) -- 7/1/65.

S 2264 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accept a cash equalization of exchanges for lands under his jurisdiction. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 7/9/65.

S 2280 -- Provide for granting feed grain base acreage or wheat allotment to former sugarbeet producers. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 7/13/65.

S 2294 -- Amend section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 7/16/65.

S 2368 -- Establish a minimum price support level for the 1965 crop of rice. LONG (D La.) -- 8/5/65.

S 2430 -- Amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. MOSS (D Utah) -- 8/18/65 -- Finance.

S 2456 -- Provide for certain payments to be made re property acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture for National Forest purposes in Gogebic County, Mich. HART (D Mich.) -- 8/25/65.

S 2567 -- Amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. LONG (D La.), Bennett (R Utah), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 9/28/65 -- Finance.

S 2655 -- Provide for certain payments to be made re property acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture for national forest purposes in Gogebic County, Mich. HART (D Mich.) -- 10/15/65.

S 2678 -- Clarify and otherwise amend the Meat Inspection Act; extend federal meat inspection. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 10/20/65.

S J Res 20 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on the Revision of Federal Agricultural Laws and Programs. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Tower (R Texas) -- 1/12/65.

(To Agriculture unless noted)

HR 8 -- Amend section 2(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of futures trading in coffee and sugar. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 86 -- Repeal price support subsidies and direct the sale of Commodity Credit Corporation inventory. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 149 -- Amend the Meat Inspection Act to extend its coverage in certain cases. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 243 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase in certain cases the minimum acreage allotment for cotton. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 245 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide minimum acreage allotments for recognized peanut farmers. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 254 -- Permit farmers who conduct family-size farm operations and ranchers who conduct family-size ranch operations to grow without penalty grain to feed their poultry and livestock. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 297 -- Amend section 8e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1961, to provide for extension of the restrictions on imported carrots. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 299 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, and as reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 302 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize loans for waste disposal systems and other facilities providing community services, and for additional financial aid. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 311 -- Increase the amount of domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar which may be marketed during 1965 and 1966. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 1/4/65.

HR 312 -- Amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 1/4/65.

HR 316 -- Establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 398 -- Permit the discovery, location, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of certain public lands in national forests in the state of Colorado. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 409 -- Terminate price supports in tobacco. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 445 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to carrots, citrus fruits, and onions to provide for paid advertising. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 538 -- Extend federal meat inspection and permit cooperation with state meat inspection services. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 543 -- Amend section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order to continue the veterans hospitals and Armed Forces dairy program. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 544 -- Establish a research laboratory at which programs of research and study shall be conducted to develop new and improved industrial uses for dairy products. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 545 -- Permanently extend the special milk program for the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 631 -- Provide for grading of meat and for informing the ultimate user of such grade. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 683 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 re procedure for amending orders. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 954 -- Re relief of certain persons having summer homes in the Pinecrest Recreation Area, in the Stanislaus National Forest. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1032 -- Provide for the termination of programs of price support for agricultural commodities by December 31, 1970. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1047 -- Amend section 102(a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out measures to eradicate ragweed. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1059 -- Repeal the 1966 multiple-price wheat program; reinstate for the 1966 crop provisions of law applicable to wheat prior to the enactment of the 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 wheat programs; allow all wheat farmers to vote in the national wheat marketing quota referendum; and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to increase or suspend acreage allotments and marketing quotas on certain classes of wheat. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1061 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to Tokay grapes to provide for paid advertising. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1062 -- Similar to HR 954. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1070 -- Amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in order to continue the indemnity payment program for dairy farmers. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 1075 -- Extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1076 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend for 2 additional years the provisions permitting the lease of tobacco acreage allotments. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1133 -- Re the interest rates on loans made by the Treasury to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1136 -- Provide for a program of agricultural land development in the state of Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1189 -- Re distribution of the Yearbook of Agriculture. TEAGUE (D texas) -- 1/4/65 -- House Administration.

HR 1192 -- Establish in the Department of Agriculture an office for one additional Assistant Secretary, whose prime responsibility shall be forest resources. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1559 -- Provide for a national self-help dairy stabilization program and provide for an adequate balanced and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1572 -- Amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to strengthen independent competition by providing for competitive enterprise in the retail sales of meat, meat food products, livestock products. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1595 -- Adjust wheat and feed grain production, establish a cropland retirement program. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1717 -- Amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to continue the indemnity payment program for dairy farmers. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 1/6/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 1729 -- Amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/6/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 1738 -- Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to make more specific the purpose for which loans may be made under sections 2 and 4 of such act, and modify the provisions relating to interest rates on loans made under such act. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1752 -- Similar to HR 1595. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1753 -- Similar to HR 1717. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2061 -- Indemnify farmers for certain hay losses. Long (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2065 -- Provide for the establishment of fair and reasonable minimum wage rates for workers employed on sugar farms. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2066 -- Amend the act of August 28, 1950, enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2076 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and other public agencies in planning for changes in the use of agricultural land in rapidly expanding urban areas and in other nonagricultural use areas. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2210 -- Similar to HR 1595. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2243 -- Amend Public Law 88-573, to permit the Farmers Home Administration to expend certain appropriated funds for recreational development. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2252 -- Similar to HR 1595. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2265 -- Limit the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell any food grains and feed grains owned or controlled by it. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2415 -- Extend federal meat inspection and permit cooperation with state meat inspection services. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2467 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2469 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase the limitation to the amount of loans wich may be insured under subtitle A of such act. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2609 -- Extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. FUQUA (D Fla.), -- 1/13/65.

HR 2830 -- Amend Public Law 88-573, to permit the Farmers Home Administration to expend certain appropriated funds for recreational development. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2847 -- Similar to HR 1595. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2854 -- Improve the 1965 cotton program. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2855 -- Expand the market for cotton, to assist in the orderly marketing of cotton, to strengthen the cotton industry. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 3018 -- Amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional means and measures for land conservation and land utilization. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3022 -- Similar to HR 1595. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3023 -- Similar to HR 1595. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3024 -- Similar to HR 2854. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3025 -- Similar to HR 2855. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3034 -- Similar to HR 954. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3138 -- Similar to HR 1595. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3154 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for the increased use of milled or enriched rice by the Armed Forces, federal penal and correctional institutions, and in certain federally operated hospitals. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3155 -- Permit the exchange between farms of cotton acreage allotments for rice acreage allotments. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3178 -- Increase the minimum domestic allotments for cotton farms having two or more tenants. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3295 -- Amend section 8e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to extend to imported tangerines the restrictions imposed by such section on certain other imported commodities. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/20/65.

HR 3318 -- Similar to HR 2855. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3319 -- Similar to HR 2854. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3383 -- Similar to HR 1595. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3388 -- Re the interest rates on loans made by the Treasury to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3435 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture jointly with the Secretary of Commerce to make a preliminary survey of the proposed Skyline Drive Recreation Way in the Manti-LaSal and Fishlake National Forests in the state of Utah. BURTON (R Utah) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3600 -- Similar to HR 1595. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3609 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3710 -- Similar to HR 1070. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3720 -- Similar to HR 1595. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/27/64.

HR 3828 -- Similar to HR 3609. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3829 -- Similar to HR 1595. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3836 -- Similar to HR 1717. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3933 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to make a preliminary survey of the proposed George Rogers Clark Recreation Way within and adjacent to the Shawnee National Forest in the state of Illinois. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4003 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend for 2 additional years the present provisions permitting the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4006 -- Make permanent the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954 as amended. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4011 -- Extend the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended. POAGE (D Texas) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4020 -- Reduce the price at which feed grain may be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation in acute distress areas and major disaster areas. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4021 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit the issuance of marketing orders for onions for canning or freezing. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4140 -- Provide for a voluntary wheat domestic parity program. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4152 -- Amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide means for expediting the retirement of Government capital in the federal intermediate credit banks, including an increase in the debt permitted such banks in relation to their capital and provision for the production credit associations to acquire additional capital stock therein, to provide for allocating certain earnings of such banks and associations to their users. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4231 -- Adjust wheat and feed grain production, establish a cropland retirement program. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4245 -- Similar to HR 4011. FISHER (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4254 -- Similar to HR 4231. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4268 -- Establish in the Department of Agriculture an Office for two additional Assistant Secretaries, one of whose prime responsibility shall be forest resources. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4367 -- Amend section 374 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to measurement of farms. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4383 -- Make permanent the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4401 -- Similar to HR 4231. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4415 -- Similar to HR 4011. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4469 -- Similar to HR 4006. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4494 -- Similar to HR 4006. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4532 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4536 -- Similar to HR 4231. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4548 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local agencies in the planning acquisition, construction, development, or improvement of rural water supply, storage and distribution systems, and provide for cooperative federal-local financing through appropriate loan and grant programs. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4643 -- Similar to HR 4011. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4666 -- Similar to HR 4011. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4667 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit the issuance of marketing orders for onions for canning or freezing. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4707 -- Similar to HR 4532. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4749 -- Amend the 1965 feed grain program to allow diverted acreage to be devoted to the production of soybeans. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4758 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to make uniform for all commodities, for which a marketing quota program is in effect, provisions for reducing farm acreage and producer allotments for falsely identifying, failing to account for disposition, filing a false acreage report, and for harvesting two crops of the same commodity produced on the same acreage in a calendar year; and provide in the case of peanuts and tobacco for credit for penalties paid on marketings against penalties incurred for false identification of failure to account. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65
HR 4759 -- Similar to HR 4231. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4783 -- Similar to HR 4532. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4806 -- Similar to HR 4231. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4857 -- Similar to HR 4011. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/11/65.
HR 4863 -- Similar to HR 4011. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4910 -- Similar to HR 4011. YOUNGER (D Texas) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4941 -- Re the interest rates on loans made by the Treasury to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4951 -- Similar to HR 4011. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4960 -- Establish a land use study. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4961 -- Similar to HR 4231. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 5066 -- Similar to HR 4231. BURTON (R Utah) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5075 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase the limitation on the amount of loans which may be insured under subtitle A of such act. POAGE (D Texas) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5127 -- Similar to HR 4011. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5139 -- Amend section 379d(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, in order to exempt from the requirements of such section wheat which is produced or processed solely for donation to needy persons. KING (D Utah) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5140 -- Similar to HR 4011. KING (D Utah) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5178 -- Similar to HR 4231. MORTON (R Md.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5186 -- Similar to HR 4532. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5315 -- Similar to HR 4011. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5360 -- Similar to HR 4011. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5508 -- Facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5556 -- Amend the Agriculture Act of 1949, as amended, to include the variety known as "Compana" as a malting barley eligible for increased acreage under the 1965 feed grain program. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5557 -- Make permanent the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954 and increase amount of payments available under such act to an amount equal to the gross receipts from duties. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5702 -- Extend for 1 year the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make a final report to the President and to the Congress and to provide necessary authorization of appropriations for such Commission. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5721 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco, to amend the tobacco price support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5798 -- Extend the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest in the state of Idaho. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 3/3/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 5882 -- Extend the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended. POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/5/65.
HR 5934 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide uniform provisions for crop liens, interest on unpaid marketing quota penalties and the persons liable for such penalties for all commodities for which a marketing quota program is in effect. JONES (D Mo.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 6006 -- Prohibit trading in Irish potato futures on commodity exchanges. HATHAWAY (D Maine.) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6019 -- Adjust wheat and feed grain production, to establish a cropland retirement program. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6072 -- Re the interest rates on loans made by the Treasury to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6081 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6099 -- Require the 1965 crop of rice to be supported at not less than the level at which the 1964 crop was supported. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6121 -- Strengthen the market price of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans and flaxseed by prohibiting the Commodity Credit Corporation from making domestic sales of such commodities at prices less than 125 percent of current support prices plus reasonable carrying charges. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6129 -- Similar to HR 6121. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6131 -- Restrict sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6148 -- Similar to HR 6121. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6150 -- Similar to HR 6121. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6157 -- Similar to HR 6121. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6166 -- Similar to HR 6121. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6180 -- Similar to HR 6121. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6330 -- Provide a wheat program for 1966 and subsequent years. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6335 -- Similar to HR 6330. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6339 -- Similar to HR 6330. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6402 -- Amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional means and measures for land conservation and land utilization. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6403 -- Amend Public Law 88-573, to permit the Farmers Home Administration to expend certain appropriated funds for recreational development. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6415 -- Similar to HR 6330. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6421 -- Similar to HR 6330. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6423 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and other public agencies in planning for changes in the use of agricultural land in rapidly expanding urban areas and in other nonagricultural use areas. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6425 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, relating to price support for milk and butterfat, to encourage consumption of dairy products, particularly butter, by payments on manufacturing milk and cream. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6540 -- Similar to HR 6121. ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6575 -- Amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional measures and types of assistance for carrying out plans for land conservation and land utilization. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6582 -- Amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to require payment of prevailing wages on construction assisted by loans under such act. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6583 -- Amend section 8c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize provision for marketing promotion and paid advertising under marketing orders for plums. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6652 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 re the procedure for amending orders when due to disaster the cost of production is increased and to provide for hearings on the need for such amendment. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6674 -- Similar to HR 6121. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6691 -- Validate certain payments made to employees of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/24/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 6833 -- Amend paragraph (a) of the act of March 4, 1913, as amended by the act of January 31, 1931 (16 U.S.C. 502). McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6877 -- Provide for a voluntary wheat domestic parity program. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6890 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit certain payments under milk marketing orders. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6891 -- Provide for family winter recreational use of a portion of the San Gorgonio Wilderness Area, San Bernardino National Forest, Calif., without reducing the area set aside for wilderness preservation within such forest. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6916 -- Amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in order to continue the indemnity payment program for dairy farmers. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 3/30/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6940 -- Provide that, in connection with transactions under Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended, Commodity Credit Corporation shall not incur additional costs for the purpose of complying with the Cargo Preference Act unless it has received funds to cover such costs from the Secretary of Commerce. POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6983 -- Provide for a nationwide marketing order for table eggs. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 6989 -- Establish a nationwide marketing order for chicken table eggs. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7006 -- Similar to HR 6983. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7008 -- Similar to HR 6983. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7097 -- Maintain farm income, to stabilize prices and assure adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, to reduce surpluses, lower Government costs and promote foreign trade, to afford greater economic opportunity in rural areas. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7151 -- Amend section 104(s) of Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended, to require that 5 percent of the foreign currencies hereafter acquired by the sale of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities be set aside for the sale of dollars to American tourists abroad. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7164 -- Establish a cropland restoration program. HALL (R Mo.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7175 -- Make permanent the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. O'NEAL (D Ga.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7260 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize loans for waste disposal systems and other facilities providing community services. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7262 -- Provide for payments to processors of butter. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7266 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln back country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests, in Montana. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7381 -- Repeal the Naval Stores Act. BURTON (R Utah) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7391 -- Amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, to permit the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to continue to make insurance available to farmers in high-risk counties or areas. KING (D Utah) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7427 -- Extend the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest in the state of Idaho. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 4/13/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 7459 -- Amend section 107 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7481 -- Provide a nationwide marketing order for table eggs. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7500 -- Provide for the establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of the U.S. Agricultural Land Development Corporation. POAGE (D Texas) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7527 -- Amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended. HULL (D Mo.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7599 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to pears to provide for paid advertising. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7647 -- Similar to HR 7481. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7759 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937 to require hearings on the adequacy of milk marketing order prices under drought conditions. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7760 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7835 -- Free farmers from Government control. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7875 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain feed grains available for laying chickens in emergency areas, in order to provide family farm egg producers the same kind of assistance now provided dairy farmers. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7953 -- Amend section 8c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize provision for marketing promotion and paid advertising under marketing orders for plums. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7967 -- Similar to HR 7953. SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7968 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public and quasi-public agencies and corporations not operated for profit re water supply and water systems serving rural areas and make grants to aid in rural community development planning and in connection with the construction of such community facilities, increase the annual aggregate of insured loans thereunder. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7998 -- Similar to HR 7968. BANDSTRA (R Iowa) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8013 -- Clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers in connection with their livestock purchasing operations. HOSMER (R Calif.) (by request) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8020 -- Similar to HR 7967. SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8037 -- Achieve a fuller and more effective use of food abundances; strengthen food donation programs both at home and abroad in order to provide for improved level of nutrition. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8068 -- Prevent for 5 years, the destruction of sheep exposed to the disease of scrapie. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8070 -- Amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, to make the act applicable to egg dealers. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8072 -- Make dairy products available for domestic and foreign programs. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8116 -- Similar to HR 7968. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8125 -- Similar to HR 8072. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8149 -- Extend for 2 years the provisions for cotton equalization payments and domestic acreage allotments with modifications under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/13/65.

HR 8168 -- Similar to HR 8072. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8175 -- Similar to HR 8072. HUNGATE (D Mo.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8183 -- Similar to HR 8072. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8189 -- Similar to HR 7481. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8234 -- Similar to HR 7968. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8236 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to permit price-support payments under the 1965 feed grains program in areas affected by floods or other natural disasters. BANDSTRA (D Iowa) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8253 -- Amend section 105(d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8254 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, to cover flood disaster. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8281 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, to take into consideration floods and natural disasters in reference to the feed grains program. GREIGG (D Iowa) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8286 -- Similar to HR 7760. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8312 -- Provide feed grain program benefits to cooperating farmers affected by flood or other natural disaster. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8344 -- Authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the state of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture. KING (D Utah) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8396 -- Similar to HR 8072. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8437 -- Similar to HR 8312. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8504 -- Amend and extend the provisions of the Feed Grain Act of 1963. POAGE (D Texas) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8620 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965. GREIGG (D Iowa) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8629 -- Extend and amend provisions of the wheat program authorized in the Agricultural Act of 1964. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8674 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. POAGE (D Texas) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8749 -- Provide for a voluntary wheat certificate program, under which the price of all wheat would be supported at not less than $2 per bushel. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 6/3/65.

HR 8753 -- Authorize the President to maintain reserve inventories of feeds and fibers. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 6/3/65.

HR 8921 -- Amend section 8c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize provision for marketing promotion and paid advertising under marketing orders for plums or nectarines. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8959 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public and quasi-public agencies and corporations not operated for profit re water supply and water systems serving rural areas and make grants to aid in rural community development planning and in connection with the construction of such community facilities, increase the annual aggregate of insured loans thereunder. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 6/10/65.

HR 8963 -- Repeal the release and reallocation provisions for cotton allotments. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8964 -- Similar to HR 8963. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8965 -- Similar to HR 8963. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8966 -- Similar to HR 8963. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8967 -- Similar to HR 8963. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8968 -- Similar to HR 8963. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8969 -- Similar to HR 8963. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8970 -- Similar to HR 8963. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8971 -- Similar to HR 8963. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8972 -- Similar to HR 8963. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8973 -- Similar to HR 8963. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8974 -- Similar to HR 8963. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8975 -- Similar to HR 8963. KING (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8976 -- Similar to HR 8963. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8977 -- Similar to HR 8963. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8978 -- Similar to HR 8963. MAY (R Wash.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8979 -- Similar to HR 8963. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8980 -- Similar to HR 8963. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8981 -- Similar to HR 8963. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8982 -- Similar to HR 8963. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8983 -- Similar to HR 8963. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8984 -- Similar to HR 8963. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8985 -- Similar to HR 8963. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8986 -- Similar to HR 8963. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8987 -- Similar to HR 8963. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8988 -- Similar to HR 8963. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8991 -- Similar to HR 8963. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8992 -- Similar to HR 8963. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8996 -- Similar to HR 8963. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8997 -- Similar to HR 8963. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 9139 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to dates to provide for paid advertising. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9145 -- Similar to HR 8963. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9147 -- Amend section 301 of title III of the act of August 14, 1946, relating to the establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of a national advisory committee, to provide for annual meetings of such committee. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9148 -- Amend section 8(e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9151 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, to provide for more effective security servicing. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9161 -- Authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the state of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture. BURTON (R Utah) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9263 -- Similar to HR 8963. BELL (R Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9264 -- Similar to HR 8959. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9267 -- Similar to HR 8963. DENT (D Pa.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9268 -- Allow feed grains to be planted without price support on wheat acreage destroyed by flood, drought, hail or other natural disaster in 1965. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9275 -- Similar to HR 9268. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9276 -- Similar to HR 8963. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9277 -- Similar to HR 8963. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9278 -- Similar to HR 9268. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9279 -- Similar to HR 9268. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9281 -- Similar to HR 8963. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9304 -- Similar to HR 9268. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9307 -- Similar to HR 8963. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9340 -- Similar to HR 8963. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9356 -- Amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9414 -- Amend and extend the cotton provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and related legislation. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9418 -- Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to celery, sweet corn, limes or avocados to provide for paid advertising. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9459 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct programs to reduce the impact of droughts on rural residents, small municipalities, agriculture and livestock enterprises. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 6/24/65.
HR 9497 -- Extend the time for conducting the reference re the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1966. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9541 -- Similar to HR 8963. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9601 -- Similar to HR 9459. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 7/1/65.
HR 9715 -- Similar to HR 9414. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9736 -- Similar to HR 9459. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9737 -- Similar to HR 8959. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9747 -- Similar to HR 9459. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9811 -- Maintain farm income, to stabilize prices and assure adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, to reduce surpluses, lower Government costs and promote foreign trade, afford greater economic opportunity in rural areas. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/13/65.
HR 9893 -- Similar to HR 8959. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9987 -- Similar to HR 8959. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 7/21/65.
HR 10052 -- Similar to HR 8959. BANDSTRA (D Iowa) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10055 -- Similar to HR 9459. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10064 -- Similar to HR 8959. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10072 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order to provide a price-support program for coffee produced in the state of Hawaii. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10078 -- Similar to HR 8959. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10118 -- Similar to HR 8959. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 7/27/65.
HR 10123 -- Similar to HR 8959. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 7/27/65.
HR 10145 -- Similar to HR 9459. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 7/28/65.
HR 10166 -- Similar to HR 9356. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 7/29/65.
HR 10167 -- Similar to HR 8959. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/65.
HR 10199 -- Similar to HR 9459. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10206 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10209 -- Similar to HR 10206. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10214 -- Similar to HR 9459. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10232 -- Similar to HR 8959. POAGE (D Texas) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10266 -- Similar to HR 9356. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10269 -- Similar to HR 8959. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10356 -- Similar to HR 8959. ROBERTS (D Texas) -- 8/10/65.
HR 10390 -- Amend section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 8/11/65.
HR 10424 -- Indemnify dairy farmers. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 8/12/65.
HR 10426 -- Similar to HR 10424. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 8/12/65.
HR 10439 -- Similar to HR 10390. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 8/12/65.
HR 10446 -- Similar to HR 10424. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 8/12/65.
HR 10479 -- Similar to HR 10424. MORTON (R Md.) -- 8/16/65.
HR 10496 -- Amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10505 -- Provide for a nationwide marketing order for table eggs. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10517 -- Reduce the price at which feed grain may be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation in acute distress areas and major disaster areas. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10556 -- Similar to HR 10496. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10595 -- Similar to HR 8959. O'BRIEN (DN.Y.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10626 -- Amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase the amount for which loans may be made under such act for fish farming. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10640 -- Provide for certain payments to be made re property acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture for national forest purposes in Gogebic County, Mich. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10641 -- Similar to HR 8959. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10644 -- Provide for uniform administration of the price support program for tobacco. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10671 -- Authorize the President to maintain reserve inventories of feeds and fibers. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 8/25/65.
HR 10880 -- Amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 9/7/65.
HR 11112 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11135 -- Amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 9/17/65.
HR 11502 -- Similar to HR 10880. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11612 -- Provide for certain payments to be made re property acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture for national forest purposes in Gogebic County, Mich. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 10/14/65.
HR 11670 -- Clarify and otherwise amend the Meat Inspection Act; extend federal meat inspection. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11788 -- Amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 101 -- Provide for development of a program for controlling the production of cotton on a bale basis. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 153 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research into the quality and health factors of tobacco and other ingredients and materials used in the manufacture of tobacco products. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 290 -- Extend foreign quotas and recapture fee provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and thereby prevent a continuing loss of revenue to the U.S. Treasury. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 304 -- Similar to H J Res 290. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 2/9/65.
H J Res 305 -- Re the establishment of 1965 farm rice acreage allotments for certain producers and farms. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/9/65.
H J Res 315 -- Similar to H J Res 290. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 436 -- Amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 4/29/65.
H J Res 470 -- Provide relief for disastrous losses suffered by producers of fruits and vegetables as a result of grossly erroneous forecasts made by the Secretary of Labor. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 5/13/65.
H J Res 479 -- Authorize appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a land boundary fence project. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 5/20/65.

H J Res 603 -- Authorize increased marketings of domestic beet and cane sugar in 1965 and 1968. BURTON (R Utah) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 604 -- Similar to H J Res 603. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 605 -- Similar to H J Res 603. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 606 -- Similar to H J Res 603. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 607 -- Similar to H J Res 603. MAY (R Wash.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 608 -- Similar to H J Res 603. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 609 -- Similar to H J Res 603. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 610 -- Similar to H J Res 603. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 611 -- Similar to H J Res 603. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 612 -- Similar to H J Res 603. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 613 -- Similar to H J Res 603. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 614 -- Similar to H J Res 603. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 615 -- Similar to H J Res 603. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 616 -- Similar to H J Res 603. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 618 -- Similar to H J Res 603. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 8/10/65.
H J Res 628 -- Similar to H J Res 603. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 8/17/65.
H J Res 634 -- Similar to H J Res 603. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 8/19/65.
H J Res 699 -- Establish a U.S. world food study and coordinating commission to study world food and agricultural needs, to coordinate present U.S. efforts toward meeting these needs, and to evaluate the future role of U.S. agricultural and other resources in the light of present and projected world food and population trends. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 10/13/65.
H J Res 703 -- Similar to H J Res 699. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 704 -- Similar to H J Res 699. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 705 -- Similar to H J Res 699. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 706 -- Similar to H J Res 699. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 707 -- Similar to H J Res 699. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 708 -- Similar to H J Res 699. MORTON (R Md.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 709 -- Similar to H J Res 699. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 710 -- Similar to H J Res 699. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 711 -- Similar to H J Res 699. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 712 -- Similar to H J Res 699. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 713 -- Similar to H J Res 699. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 714 -- Similar to H J Res 699. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 715 -- Similar to H J Res 699. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 716 -- Similar to H J Res 699. DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 717 -- Similar to H J Res 699. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 718 -- Similar to H J Res 699. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 719 -- Similar to H J Res 699. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 720 -- Similar to H J Res 699. FORD (R Mich.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 721 -- Similar to H J Res 699. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 722 -- Similar to H J Res 699. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 723 -- Similar to H J Res 699. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 724 -- Similar to H J Res 699. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 725 -- Similar to H J Res 699. KING (R N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 726 -- Similar to H J Res 699. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 727 -- Similar to H J Res 699. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 728 -- Similar to H J Res 699. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 729 -- Similar to H J Res 699. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 730 -- Similar to H J Res 699. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 731 -- Similar to H J Res 699. MARTIN (R Ala.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 732 -- Similar to H J Res 699. MAY (R Wash.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 733 -- Similar to H J Res 699. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 734 -- Similar to H J Res 699. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 735 -- Similar to H J Res 699. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 736 -- Similar to H J Res 699. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 737 -- Similar to H J Res 699. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 738 -- Similar to H J Res 699. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 739 -- Similar to H J Res 699. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 740 -- Similar to H J Res 699. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 741 -- Similar to H J Res 699. REID (R Ill.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 742 -- Similar to H J Res 699. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 743 -- Similar to H J Res 699. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 744 -- Similar to H J Res 699. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 745 -- Similar to H J Res 699. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 746 -- Similar to H J Res 699. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 747 -- Similar to H J Res 699. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 748 -- Similar to H J Res 699. WALKER (R Miss.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 749 -- Similar to H J Res 699. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 750 -- Similar to H J Res 699. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 751 -- Similar to H J Res 699. BATES (R Mass.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 752 -- Similar to H J Res 699. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 753 -- Similar to H J Res 699. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 754 -- Similar to H J Res 699. CARTER (D Ky.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 755 -- Similar to H J Res 699. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 756 -- Similar to H J Res 699. DICKINSON (R Ala.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 757 -- Similar to H J Res 699. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 758 -- Similar to H J Res 699. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 759 -- Similar to H J Res 699. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 760 -- Similar to H J Res 699. POFF (R Va.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 761 -- Similar to H J Res 699. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 762 -- Similar to H J Res 699. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 765 -- Similar to H J Res 699. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 10/18/65.
H J Res 766 -- Similar to H J Res 699. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 10/18/65.
H J Res 771 -- Similar to H J Res 699. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 10/19/65.
H J Res 772 -- Similar to H J Res 699. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 10/19/65.
H J Res 773 -- Similar to H J Res 699. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 10/19/65.
H Con Res 313 -- Endorse the concept of World Farm Center. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/22/65.
H Con Res 315 -- Similar to H Con Res 313. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 2/22/65.
H Con Res 452 -- Endorse the concept of World Farm Center. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 7/26/65.H Res
H Res 490 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (HR 9811) to maintain farm income, to stabilize prices and assure adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, to reduce surpluses, lower Government costs and promote foreign trade, to afford greater economic opportunity in rural areas. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/28/65 -- Rules.

Bills Introduced -- Appropriations

(To Appropriations unless noted)

HR 3390 -- Appropriate funds for advanced engineering design, and initiation of construction of the New Hope Reservoir project, North Carolina. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3391 -- Appropriate funds for construction of the navigation project at Wilmington Harbor, N.C. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3392 -- Appropriate funds for construction of the North Masonboro Inlet jetty, North Carolina. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 6645 -- Appropriate certain sums for the authorized survey of Fort Fisher Historic Site, N.C. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6767 -- Make appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 7060 -- Make appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. STEED (D Okla.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7091 -- Make supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. MAHON (D Texas) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7598 -- Provide an appropriation for a preliminary examination and survey for improvement of Lynn Hayen Bayou and Canal, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7765 -- Make appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. FOGARTY (D R.J.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7997 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 5/6/65.

HR 8370 -- Make appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8639 -- Make appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8689 -- Appropriate funds to the Secretary of the Army for the acquisition of a building on Fort Jay Military Reservation. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8775 -- Make appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. STEED (D Okla.) -- 6/3/65.

HR 9032 -- Appropriate funds for a new shell for the Watergate and other concerts. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9220 -- Make appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, the Panama Canal, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Delaware River Basin Commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 6/17/65.

HR 9221 -- Make appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 6/17/65.

HR 10323 -- Make appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10586 -- Make supplemental appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10871 -- Make appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 9/2/65.

HR 11210 -- Make appropriations for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11588 -- Make supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 10/13/65.

H J Res 234 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, for certain activities of the Department of Agriculture. MAHON (D Texas) -- 1/26/65.

H J Res 447 -- Make a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, for military functions of the Department of Defense. MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/5/65.

H J Res 553 -- Make continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 6/28/65.

H J Res 591 -- Make continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 7/28/65.

H J Res 639 -- Make continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 8/25/65.

H J Res 673 -- Make continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 9/27/65.

H J Res 695 -- Make continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966. MAHON (D Texas) -- 10/13/65.

Bills Introduced -- Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

(To Labor and Public Welfare unless noted)

S 5 -- Provide assistance for students in higher education by establishing programs for student grants, loan insurance, and work-study. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 1/6/65.

S 8 -- Provide for a program of federal assistance for the construction of public elementary and secondary schools. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 1/6/65.

S 100 -- Establish a Department of Education. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65 -- Government Operations.

S 111 -- Provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress, research and scholarship in the humanities and the arts. GRUENING (D Alaska), McGee (D Wyo.), Montoya (D N.M.), Tydings (D Md.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Fong (R Hawaii), Miller (R Iowa), Williams (D N.J.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bass (D Tenn.), Burdick (D N.D.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio), Moss (D Utah), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65.

S 165 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to make certain benefits under that act available to teachers in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 287 -- Provide fellowships for graduate study leading to a master's degree for elementary and secondary school teachers. MORSE (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

S 288 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, in order to provide assistance to local educational agencies in the education of children of needy families and children residing in areas of substantial unemployment with unemployed parents. MORSE (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65.

S 289 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to provide financial assistance in the construction and operation of public elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by a major disaster. MORSE (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65.

S 310 -- Amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 to authorize the National Council on the Arts to accept and receive bequests, gifts and donations for use in carrying out the purposes of such act and establish the National Arts Foundation. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Cooper (R Ky.), Long (D Mo.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Pell (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/7/65.

S 315 -- Establish a National Arts Foundation. PELL (D R.I.), Brewster (D Md.), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Long (D Mo.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- 1/7/65.

S 316 -- Provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts. PELL (D R.I.), Brewster (D Md.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Long (D Mo.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/7/65.

S 370 -- Strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools. MORSE (D Ore.), Yarborough (D Texas), McNamara (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/65.

S 509 -- Authorize a 3-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical education facilities. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65.

S 595 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the educational quality of schools of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy, to authorize grants under that act to such schools for the awarding of scholarships to needy students, and to extend expiring provisions of that act for student loans and for aid in construction of teaching facilities for students in such schools and schools for other health professions. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/19/65.

S 600 -- Strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education. MORSE (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Hartke (D Ind.), Mansfield (D Mont., Randolph (D W.Va.), Yarborough (D Texas), Gruening (D Alaska), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/19/65.

S 949 -- Promote economic growth by supporting state and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.) (by request) -- 2/2/65 -- Commerce.

S 1011 -- Give financial assistance to the states for educational purposes by authorizing annual appropriations to each state equal to 1 percent of the federal individual income taxes collected therein. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1048 -- Amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to make allotments under section 103 available under certain conditions for the payment of the federal share for the construction of academic facilities for institutions of higher education other than public community colleges and public technical institutions. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1050 -- Amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to authorize administrative expenses for state plans for an additional fiscal year. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/9/65.

S 1108 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, in order to make permanent the authorization for certain payments under the provisions of such laws re: impacted areas. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1172 -- Establish a National Teacher Corps. NELSON (D Wis.), McGovern (D S.D.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1192 -- Provide fellowships for graduate study leading to a masters degree for elementary and secondary school teachers. CASE (R N.J.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1250 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, relating to financial assistance for local educational agencies in federally impacted areas, in order to give the Commissioner of Education discretion to waive a minimum requirement for such assistance. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 2/23/65.

S 1256 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, providing assistance to schools in federally impacted areas, in order to provide for a more gradual reduction of payments pursuant thereto as a result of termination of activities of the Department of Defense. TOWER (R Texas), Pearson (R Kan.) -- 2/23/65.

S 1257 -- Extend for 5 years Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, relating to federal assistance to education in federally impacted areas. TOWER (R Texas) -- 2/23/65.

S 1288 -- Establish an Academy of Criminal Justice and provide for establishment of such other Academies of Criminal Justice as the Congress may hereafter authorize. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 2/25/65.

S 1363 -- Add a new title XII to the National Defense Education Act of 1958. PELL (D R.I.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1376 -- Amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 re the authorization of appropriations therein. PELL (D R.I.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1483 -- Provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts in the United States. PELL (D R.I.), Gruening (D Alaska), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1527 -- Provide for a more gradual reduction in payments to local educational agencies pursuant to Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as a result of the termination of federal activities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 3/16/65.

S 1531 -- Promote excellence in education. PELL (D R.I.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 3/16/65.

S 1794 -- Amend the National School Lunch Act. AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 4/22/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1851 -- Provide fellowships for research leading to a doctoral degree. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 4/29/65.

S 2026 -- Amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to increase the permissible state and local matching of federal funds used for construction of facilities for public community colleges and public technical institutes. TOWER (R Texas) -- 5/25/65.

S 2037 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to provide for certain international affairs programs. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.

S 2067 -- Amend chapter 35, relating to war orphans' educational assistance of title 38, USC, so as to increase the educational assistance allowances paid under such chapter. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Javits (R N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Murphy (R Calif.), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pell (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/1/65.

S 2083 -- Promote commerce and encourage economic growth by supporting state and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 6/6/65 -- Commerce.

S 2097 -- Provide for judicial review of the constitutionality of grants or loans under certain acts re education. MORSE (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/7/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2117 -- Repeal certain provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 relating to loyalty oaths, disclosure of criminal activities, and prohibition of benefits to members of Communist organizations. CLARK (D Pa.), Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- 6/10/65.

S 2136 -- Amend section 3 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act to provide for relocation payments to certain displaced persons, business concerns, and nonprofit organizations. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 6/14/65 -- Public Works.

S 2198 -- Re payments for school construction in federally affected areas affected by proposed base closings. NELSON (D Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/24/65.

S 2234 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to authorize institutes for elementary and secondary school teachers of classical languages. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/30/65.

S 2278 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended by the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965, in order to provide a minimum payment for certain state administrative expenses. METCALF (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Bible (D Nev.) -- 7/13/65.

S 2302 -- Provide fellowships for elementary and secondary school personnel, to improve the quality of teacher training programs, and establish a National Teacher Corps. MORSE (D Ore.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 7/19/65.

S 2303 -- Authorize payments to college students for satisfactory undergraduate work. HARTKE (D Ind.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 7/19/65.

S 2333 -- Amend title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to authorize forgiveness of loans for service as a full-time employee of a local educational agency. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/27/65.

S 2439 -- Amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education, training, and research in the marine sciences and a program of advisory services relating to activities in the marine sciences, to facilitate the use of the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf by participants carrying out these programs. PELL (D R.I.) -- 8/19/65.

S 2532 -- Increase educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing grants for the construction of elementary and secondary schools and supplemental educational centers. MORSE (D Ore.), Mondale (D Minn.) -- 9/14/65.

S 2550 -- Extend the well-established concept of the free public school system to provide the broadest educational opportunities possible to all students as a matter of right by authorizing the U.S. Commissioner of Education to award scholarships to undergraduate students to enable them to complete 2 academic years of higher education. PELL (D R.I.) -- 9/21/65.

S 2611 -- Amend title II of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to reduce the minimum requirement re the number of children required to qualify a local educational agency for a basic grant under such title. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 10/7/65.

S J Res 105 -- Authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into an agreement with the University of Texas for the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Archival Depository. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 8/25/65 -- Government Operations.

S J Res 109 -- Direct the National Capital Planning Commission to make a study of the site selected for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and any other sites proposed for such Center. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 9/9/65 -- Public Works.

(To Education & Labor unless noted)

HR 3 -- Provide for a program of federal assistance to states for elementary and secondary education. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 13 -- Authorize the Commissioner of Education to make available to students in elementary and secondary schools textbooks selected by such schools. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 25 -- Amend the act of July 26, 1954, to establish a National Advisory Council on Education. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 26 -- Provide federal assistance for projects in shared-time elementary and secondary education programs in science, mathematics, reading, modern foreign languages, physical education, or vocational education. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 27 -- Provide federal assistance for faculty exchange programs of institutions of higher education. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 275 -- Provide that the United States shall reimburse the states for that portion of the construction cost of certain schools which is attributable to Negroes and Indians. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 276 -- Provide for the establishment of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Institute to be a graduate school for advanced studies in American Government for selected individuals of outstanding ability to pursue advanced studies in American political theory, methods and institutions in preparation for public service with the Government of the United States. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 300 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, relating to assistance for schools in federally affected areas, to provide assistance in certain cases on account of children in needy families. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 310 -- Add a new title XI to the National Defense Education Act of 1958. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 334 -- Provide for establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 335 -- Similar to HR 334. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 336 -- Similar to HR 334. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 337 -- Similar to HR 334. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 338 -- Similar to HR 334. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 339 -- Similar to HR 334. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 340 -- Similar to HR 334. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 341 -- Similar to HR 334. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 342 -- Similar to HR 334. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 343 -- Similar to HR 334. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 344 -- Similar to HR 334. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 345 -- Similar to HR 334. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 346 -- Similar to HR 334. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 347 -- Similar to HR 334. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 348 -- Similar to HR 334. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 349 -- Similar to HR 334. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 350 -- Similar to HR 334. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 351 -- Similar to HR 334. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 352 -- Similar to HR 334. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 353 -- Similar to HR 334. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 354 -- Similar to HR 334. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 355 -- Similar to HR 334. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 356 -- Similar to HR 334. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 357 -- Similar to HR 334. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 358 -- Similar to HR 334. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/4/65.

HR 359 -- Similar to HR 334. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 360 -- Similar to HR 334. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 361 -- Similar to HR 334. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 362 -- Similar to HR 334. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 363 -- Similar to HR 334. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 364 -- Similar to HR 334. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 365 -- Similar to HR 334. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 366 -- Similar to HR 334. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 367 -- Similar to HR 334. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 368 -- Similar to HR 334. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 369 -- Similar to HR 334. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 370 -- Similar to HR 334. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 371 -- Similar to HR 334. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65.

HR 372 -- Similar to HR 334. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 373 -- Similar to HR 334. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 374 -- Similar to HR 334. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 375 -- Similar to HR 334. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 376 -- Similar to HR 334. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 377 -- Similar to HR 334. GREIGG (D Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 378 -- Similar to HR 334. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 379 -- Similar to HR 334. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 380 -- Similar to HR 334. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 381 -- Similar to HR 334. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 382 -- Similar to HR 334. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 383 -- Similar to HR 334. VIGORITO (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 384 -- Similar to HR 334. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 385 -- Similar to HR 334. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 386 -- Similar to HR 334. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 387 -- Similar to HR 334. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 388 -- Similar to HR 334. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 389 -- Similar to HR 334. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 390 -- Similar to HR 334. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 391 -- Similar to HR 334. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 392 -- Similar to HR 334. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 393 -- Similar to HR 334. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 446 -- Authorize a 2-year program of federal financial assistance for all elementary and secondary school children in all of the states. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 490 -- Authorize a 3-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical education facilities. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 497 -- Similar to HR 25. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 527 -- Provide federal assistance to local educational agencies to assist them to meet the financial burden resulting from the entry into their school systems of children from outside the state. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 597 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide for a college scholarship program. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 663 -- Similar to HR 446. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 664 -- Amend title IX of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide for establishment of a national science research data processing and information retrieval system with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 942 -- Authorize federal financial assistance to the states to be used for constructing school facilities. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 986 -- Similar to HR 334. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1011 -- Similar to HR 334. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1177 -- Authorize loans for undergraduate study in public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1527 -- Strengthen state governments, to provide financial assistance to states for educational purposes by returning a portion of the federal taxes collected therein. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1534 -- Similar to HR 334. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1547 -- Similar to HR 334. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1571 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide federal assistance for projects for the acquisition of equipment to be used for shared time secondary educational programs in science, mathematics and modern foreign language. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1594 -- Similar to HR 334. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1651 -- Strengthen state governments, to provide financial assistance to states for educational purposes by returning a portion of the federal taxes collected therein. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1653 -- Provide additional funds for education in the several states without federal direction, control or interference. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 1663 -- Similar to HR 334. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1684 -- Similar to HR 334. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1695 -- Similar to HR 13. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1698 -- Amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 to authorize the National Council on the Arts to accept gifts. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1736 -- Similar to HR 334. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1799 -- Similar to HR 334. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 2024 -- Similar to HR 446. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2042 -- Establish a National Arts Foundation. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2043 -- Similar to HR 334. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2044 -- Similar to HR 334. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2074 -- Similar to HR 334. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2087 -- Similar to HR 334. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2089 -- Similar to HR 334. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2097 -- Amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 to authorize the National Council on the Arts to accept and receive bequests, gifts and donations for use in carrying out the purposes of such act, and establish the National Arts Foundation. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2169 -- Similar to HR 334. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2185 -- Similar to HR 334. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2192 -- Provide aid to states for educational purposes only. DORN (D S.C.) -- 1/11/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 2198 -- Similar to HR 334. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2202 -- Similar to HR 334. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2240 -- Similar to HR 334. RACE (D Wis.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2361 -- Strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2362 -- Similar to HR 2361. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2363 -- Similar to HR 334. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2427 -- Similar to HR 334. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2474 -- Direct the Commissioner of Education to assist in the establishment of a Carver Memorial Library. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2619 -- Similar to HR 334. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2620 -- Similar to HR 334. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2651 -- Similar to HR 334. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2654 -- Similar to HR 334. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2844 -- Similar to HR 25. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2852 -- Similar to HR 2361. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2859 -- Similar to HR 2192. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2941 -- Similar to HR 334. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2946 -- Amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, re the manner of allotting funds among the states for construction of undergraduate academic facilities. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2988 -- Similar to HR 334. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3006 -- Similar to HR 334. NIX (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3220 -- Strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3221 -- Similar to HR 3220. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3309 -- Similar to HR 334. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3325 -- Amend and extend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and provide certain tax relief for persons incurring expenses for higher education. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 1/21/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 3348 -- Authorize a 3-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical education facilities. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 1/25/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 3357 -- Similar to HR 334. BURTON (R Utah) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3373 -- Similar to HR 334. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3375 -- Similar to HR 2361. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3585 -- Establish a system of loan insurance to assist students to attend institutions of higher education and postsecondary vocational schools. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3617 -- Similar to HR 2042. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3701 -- Similar to HR 446. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3793 -- Similar to HR 446. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3794 -- Similar to HR 3. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3816 -- Similar to HR 334. NEDZI (D Mich.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3914 -- Provide direct aid to the states and territories for educational purposes only for the benefit of the taxpayers and local governments. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/1/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 3919 -- Strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3987 -- Amend the National School Lunch Act in order to extend the provisions of that act to institutions of higher education. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3960 -- Promote economic growth by supporting state and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 4168 -- Provide for establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4177 -- Provide fellowships for graduate study leading to a master's degree for elementary and secondary schoolteachers. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4235 -- Similar to HR 3960. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4261 -- Similar to HR 4168. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4279 -- Amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to provide relocation payments for persons displaced from their places of residence or business as a result of construction financed thereunder. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4290 -- Permit federal savings and loans associations to make loans for vocational education to the same extent as they are permitted to make such loans for academic education. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 4291 -- Similar to HR 3919. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4382 -- Strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools. FORD (D Mich.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4410 -- Establish a Community Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4490 -- Similar to HR 3919. FORD (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4499 -- Similar to HR 4168. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4537 -- Amend the act of July 26, 1954, to establish a National Advisory Council on Education. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4639 -- Similar to HR 4168. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4714 -- Amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 re authorization of appropriations therein. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4760 -- Amend the act of July 26, 1954, to establish a National Advisory Council on Education. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4793 -- Similar to HR 4168. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4796 -- Similar to HR 4382. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4797 -- Similar to HR 3919. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4807 -- Similar to HR 4168. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4809 -- Authorize a 3-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical education facilities. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 2/10/65 -- Foreign Commerce.
HR 4810 -- Similar to HR 3960. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4879 -- Similar to HR 3960. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4887 -- Amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, re the manner of allotting funds among the states for construction of undergraduate academic facilities. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4963 -- Similar to HR 3960. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 5047 -- Establish a federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the Nation's elementary or secondary schools. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5053 -- Similar to HR 4168. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5142 -- Similar to HR 4382. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5267 -- Similar to HR 4809. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5387 -- Similar to HR 4168. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5490 -- Establish a National Arts Foundation. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5501 -- Similar to HR 4168. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5559 -- Provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5574 -- Authorize a 3-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical education facilities. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 3/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 5604 -- Provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5772 -- Similar to HR 5604. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5851 -- Add a new title XII to the National Defense Education Act of 1958. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 3/4/65.
HR 5874 -- Amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, re the construction of school facilities for children in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands for whom local educational agencies are unable to provide education. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 3/5/65.
HR 5890 -- Similar to HR 5574. STEED (D Okla.) -- 3/5/65.
HR 5954 -- Similar to HR 5574. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 6000 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the educational quality of schools of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy, authorize grants under that act to such schools for the awarding of scholarships to needy students, and extend expiring provisions of that act for student loans and for aid in construction of teaching facilities for students in such schools and schools for other health professions. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 6001 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a program of grants to assist in meeting the need for adequate medical library services and facilities. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 6002 -- Similar to HR 5604. FORD (D Mich.) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6026 -- Promote economic growth by supporting state and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 3/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 6030 -- Provide for a special study and national survey by the Commissioner of Education of progress being made toward providing public school students with an understanding of minority group contributions to our national life. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6050 -- Similar to HR 5604. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6051 -- Similar to HR 5604. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6052 -- Similar to HR 5604. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6053 -- Similar to HR 5604. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6054 -- Similar to HR 5604. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6055 -- Similar to HR 5604. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 3/1065.
HR 6056 -- Similar to HR 5604. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6057 -- Similar to HR 5604. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6058 -- Similar to HR 5604. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6059 -- Similar to HR 5604. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6060 -- Similar to HR 5604. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6061 -- Similar to HR 5604. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6062 -- Similar to HR 5604. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6063 -- Similar to HR 5604. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6064 -- Similar to HR 5604. MACKAY (D Ga.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6065 -- Similar to HR 5604. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6087 -- Similar to HR 5574. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6092 -- Re The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6181 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories for educational purposes only. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 3/11/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 6187 -- Similar to HR 5604. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6188 -- Similar to HR 5604. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6189 -- Similar to HR 5604. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6190 -- Similar to HR 5604. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6191 -- Similar to HR 5604. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6192 -- Similar to HR 5604. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6193 -- Similar to HR 5604. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6194 -- Similar to HR 5604. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6195 -- Similar to HR 5604. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6196 -- Similar to HR 5604. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6197 -- Similar to HR 5604. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6198 -- Similar to HR 5604. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6199 -- Similar to HR 5604. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6200 -- Similar to HR 5604. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6201 -- Similar to HR 5604. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6202 -- Similar to HR 5604. YATES (D Ill.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6243 -- Similar to HR 5604. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6245 -- Similar to HR 5604. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6246 -- Similar to HR 5604. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6250 -- Similar to HR 5604. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6252 -- Similar to HR 5604. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6281 -- Similar to HR 5604. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6285 -- Similar to HR 5604. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6298 -- Amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to increase the permissible state and local matching of federal funds used for construction of facilities for public community colleges and public technical institutes. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6300 -- Similar to HR 5604. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6326 -- Similar to HR 5604. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6332 -- Similar to HR 5574. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6430 -- Similar to HR 5604. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6436 -- Similar to HR 5604. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6468 -- Establish a system of insurance on reduced-interest loans to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6492 -- Similar to HR 5604. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6493 -- Similar to HR 5604. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6511 -- Similar to HR 5604. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6555 -- Similar to HR 5604. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6697 -- Similar to HR 5604. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6704 -- Amend Public Law 874 and Public Law 815 so as to authorize the advancement of grants-of-aid, building construction and operational funds for educational purposes which might not otherwise be issued. POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6777 -- Similar to HR 5604. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6801 -- Authorize mortgage insurance and loans to help finance the cost of constructing and equipping facilities for the group practice of medicine and dentistry. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 6886 -- Similar to HR 5604. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/29/65.
HR 6930 -- Establish a National Spelling Commission to reform the spelling of English words, to publish the U.S. Official Dictionary. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6999 -- Similar to HR 5574. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7031 -- Provide for the establishment and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7058 -- Authorize loans for undergraduate study in public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education. BANDSTRA (D Iowa) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7136 -- Provide for establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts in the United States. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7178 -- Provide for an objective, thorough, and nationwide analysis and re-evaluation of the extent and means of resolving the critical shortage of qualified manpower in the field of correctional rehabilitation. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7309 -- Provide federal assistance for teacher preparation programs and continuing education. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7335 -- Promote economic growth by supporting state and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 4/8/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 7339 -- Similar to HR 7335. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7385 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the educational quality of schools of medicine, dentistry, optometry, and osteopathy, to authorize grants under that act to such schools for the awarding of scholarships to needy students, and extend expiring provisions of that act for student loans and for aid in construction of teaching facilities for students in such schools and schools for other health professions. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/13/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 7474 -- Similar to HR 7335. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7498 -- Similar to HR 7335. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7501 -- Similar to HR 7335. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7708 -- Similar to HR 7335. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 4/28/65.
HR 7743 -- Establish a system of loan insurance and a supplementary system of direct loans, to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical and other vocational schools. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/29/65.
HR 7806 -- Similar to HR 7385. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/3/65.
HR 7808 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to provide financial assistance in the construction and operation of public elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by a major disaster. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 5/3/65.
HR 7930 -- Re payments for school construction in federally affected areas affected by proposed base closings. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7931 -- Provide for a more gradual reduction in payments to local educational agencies pursuant to Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as a result of the termination of federal activities. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7962 -- Similar to HR 7136. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 8029 -- Authorize a 3-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical education facilities. DORN (D S.C.) -- 5/10/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8049 -- Similar to HR 7335. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8169 -- Amend the National School Lunch Act. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8184 -- Similar to HR 8169. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8194 -- Similar to HR 8169. HUNGATE (D Mo.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8249 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, relating to assistance for schools in federally impacted areas, provide that payments on account of children who live on federal property with a parent employed there will be made at a rate equal to the national average per pupil expenditure. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8291 -- Similar to HR 7808. MEEDS (DWash.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8330 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to delete the loyalty oath and criminal disclosure provisions. REID (R N.Y.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8345 -- Similar to HR 8330. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8397 -- Similar to HR 8169. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8481 -- Similar to HR 8169. SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8508 -- Amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to increase the permissible state and local matching of federal funds used for construction of facilities for public community colleges and public technical institutes. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8615 -- Correct inequities re the basic compensation of teachers and teaching positions under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 5/27/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 8626 -- Similar to HR 8249. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 5/27/65.
HR 8671 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, in order to make permanent the authorization for certain payments under the provisions of such laws, re school facilities. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8682 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the educational quality of schools of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy, to authorize grants under that act to such schools for the awarding of scholarships to needy students, and extend expiring provisions of that act for student loans and for aid in construction of teaching facilities for students in such schools and schools for other health professions. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 6/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8751 -- Similar to HR 8682. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8774 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to make equipment purchased under title III thereof available to all children attending public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8805 -- Similar to HR 8682. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8811 -- Similar to HR 8682. HULL (D Mo.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8958 -- Establish a Federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the Nation's elementary or secondary schools. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8962 -- Similar to HR 8682. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 9022 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to provide financial assistance in the construction and operation of public elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by a major disaster; to eliminate inequities in the application of Public Law 815 in certain military base closings; to make uniform eligibility requirements for school districts in Public Law 874. FORD (D Mich.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9074 -- Provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts in the United States. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9132 -- Amend the National School Lunch Act. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9154 -- Similar to HR 9074. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9255 -- Similar to HR 8682. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9274 -- Similar to HR 9132. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9420 -- Similar to HR 9022. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9425 -- Similar to HR 9022. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9460 -- Similar to HR 9074. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/24/65.
HR 9482 -- Similar to HR 9074. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9534 -- Similar to HR 9074. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9567 -- Strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9568 -- Similar to HR 8692. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9579 -- Similar to HR 9074. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9600 -- Similar to HR 9074. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 7/1/65.
HR 9627 -- Similar to HR 9658. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 7/6/65.
HR 9631 -- Similar to HR 8958. NIX (D Pa.) -- 7/6/65.
HR 9636 -- Similar to HR 9132. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 7/6/65.
HR 9652 -- Similar to HR 9074. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9658 -- Provide fellowships for graduate study leading to a master's degree or doctor's degree for elementary and secondary school teachers and those who train, guide, or supervise such teachers. FORD (D Mich.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9660 -- Similar to HR 9074. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9664 -- Similar to HR 9074. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9681 -- Similar to HR 8958. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9682 -- Similar to HR 9658. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9683 -- Similar to HR 9074. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9685 -- Similar to HR 9074. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9689 -- Similar to HR 9074. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9690 -- Similar to HR 9567. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9693 -- Similar to HR 8958. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9694 -- Similar to HR 9074. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9698 -- Similar to HR 9074. DENT (D Pa.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9699 -- Similar to HR 8958. DENT (D Pa.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9701 -- Similar to HR 9074. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9704 -- Similar to HR 9074. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9707 -- Similar to HR 9074. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9709 -- Similar to HR 8958. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9710 -- Similar to HR 9074. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9728 -- Similar to HR 8958. HICKS (D Wash.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9729 -- Similar to HR 9074. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9732 -- Similar to HR 9074. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9735 -- Similar to HR 9074. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9740 -- Similar to HR 9074. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9741 -- Similar to HR 9074. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9742 -- Similar to HR 9074. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9745 -- Similar to HR 8958. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9752 -- Similar to HR 9074. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9753 -- Similar to HR 9074. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9766 -- Similar to HR 8958. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9767 -- Similar to HR 8682. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9768 -- Similar to HR 9074. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9770 -- Similar to HR 8958. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9772 -- Similar to HR 8958. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9773 -- Similar to HR 9074. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9796 -- Similar to HR 9074. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 7/13/65.
HR 9804 -- Similar to HR 9074. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 7/13/65.
HR 9809 -- Similar to HR 9074. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 7/13/65.
HR 9827 -- Similar to HR 8958. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9828 -- Similar to HR 8958. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9833 -- Strengthen educational opportunities throughout the Nation by establishment of a National Teachers Corps. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9839 -- Similar to HR 9074. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9844 -- Similar to HR 9074. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9872 -- Similar to HR 8958. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9873 -- Similar to HR 9074. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9879 -- Provide for a National Teacher Corps to attract and train able teachers for the children in the Nation's most deprived urban and rural schools. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9884 -- Similar to HR 8958. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9887 -- Similar to HR 9658. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9892 -- Provide for a National Teachers Corps to attract and train able teachers for the children in the Nation's most deprived urban and rural schools and to provide employment opportunities for displaced teachers. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9896 -- Add a new title XI to the National Defense Education Act of 1958. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9911 -- Similar to HR 9074. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/19/65.
HR 9921 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, in order to provide a minimum payment for certain state administrative expenses. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 7/19/65.
HR 9923 -- Similar to HR 9074. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 7/19/65.
HR 9924 -- Similar to HR 9074. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 7/19/65.
HR 9925 -- Similar to HR 9074. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 7/19/65.
HR 9928 -- Provide fellowships for elementary and secondary school personnel, to improve the quality of teacher training programs and establish a National Teacher Corps. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/19/65.
HR 9929 -- Similar to HR 9074. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/19/65.
HR 9945 -- Similar to HR 9928. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 7/20/65.
HR 9948 -- Increase educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing grants for the construction of elementary and secondary schools and supplemental educational centers. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/20/65.
HR 9954 -- Similar to HR 9928. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 7/20/65.
HR 9957 -- Similar to HR 9658. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/20/65.
HR 9969 -- Similar to HR 9928. DENT (D Pa.) -- 7/21/65.
HR 9971 -- Similar to HR 9921. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 7/21/65.
HR 9972 -- Similar to HR 8958. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/21/65.
HR 9973 -- Provide for a National Teachers Corps to attract and train able teachers for the children in the Nation's most deprived urban and rural schools and to provide employment opportunities for displaced teachers. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/21/65.
HR 9974 -- Similar to HR 8692. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 7/21/65.
HR 9979 -- Similar to HR 8958. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 7/21/65.
HR 9980 -- Similar to HR 9074. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 7/21/65.
HR 9984 -- Provide fellowships for elementary and secondary school personnel, to improve the quality of teacher training programs, and establish a National Teacher Corps. DENT (D Pa.) -- 7/21/65.
HR 10026 -- Similar to HR 8692. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10031 -- Similar to HR 9074. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10068 -- Similar to HR 9928. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10073 -- Similar to HR 8958. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10075 -- Similar to HR 8692. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10080 -- Amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, relating to school construction assistance in federally impacted areas, so as to provide for assistance when a school district suffers a sudden and substantial increase in enrollment. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10105 -- Similar to HR 10080. FORD (D Mich.) -- 7/27/65.
HR 10114 -- Similar to HR 9928. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 7/27/65.
HR 10200 -- Similar to HR 9074. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10242 -- Similar to HR 8692. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10277 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to make equipment purchased under title III thereof available to all children attending public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10278 -- Similar to HR 8692. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10326 -- Similar to HR 10277. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/9/65.
HR 10558 -- Amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to provide that the center shall be constructed on a site acquired in the District of Columbia under the authority of section 317 of the Housing Act of 1965 on or near Pennsylvania Avenue and appropriately related to the National Gallery of Art, the National Portrait Gallery, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the historic Ford's Theater and Lincoln Museum, and the National Archives, thereby to enlarge and enrich the contribution of the Center to American life. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 8/19/65 -- Public Works.
HR 10590 -- Provide salary incentives for teachers who choose to teach children in elementary and secondary schools in school districts having high concentrations of low-income families. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10622 -- Similar to HR 8958. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10638 -- Provide for the establishment of the Negro History Museum Commission. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/65 -- House Administration.
HR 10696 -- Strengthen state and local governments, to provide the states with additional financial resources to improve elementary and secondary education by returning a portion of the federal revenue to the states. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 8/26/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 10705 -- Similar to HR 9074. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10716 -- Provide the states with additional financial resources to improve elementary and secondary education by distributing Treasury seigniorage profits to the states. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 8/26/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10717 -- Similar to HR 10696. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 11068 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a program of grants to assist in meeting the need for adequate medical library services and facilities. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 9/14/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11165 -- Expand services in higher education in the fields of television and other transmission media. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 9/20/65.
HR 11205 -- Authorize a 3-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical education facilities. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 9/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11322 -- Provide a program of federal assistance to elementary schools throughout the Nation to improve educational opportunities through provisions for the services of child development specialists and to provide a program of federal assistance for the training of such elementary school personnel in the institutions of higher education, and for other educational purposes. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11323 -- Provide salary incentives for teachers who choose to teach children in elementary and secondary schools in school districts having high concentration of low-income families. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 9/29/65.
HR 11412 -- Provide loan assistance to certain vocational schools for the construction of instructional facilities. DENT (D Pa.) -- 10/1/65.
HR 11532 -- Similar to HR 11322. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11614 -- Similar to HR 11322. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 10/14/65.
HR 11662 -- Similar to HR 11322. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11686 -- Similar to HR 11322. FARNUM (D Mich.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11691 -- Similar to HR 11322. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11733 -- Prohibit federal assistance to certain educational institutions. WATSON (D S.C.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11738 -- Similar to HR 11322. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11745 -- Similar to HR 11322. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11772 -- Similar to HR 11322. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11790 -- Amend title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 to increase the authorization of appropriations and provide increased federal matching. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11816 -- Authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities in undergraduate and graduate institutions. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 185 -- Create and prescribe the functions of a Commission on the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/12/65.
H J Res 191 -- Provide that a portion of the Garioa Fund shall be used to assist in the establishment of Oriental College. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
H J Res 556 -- Provide that a portion of the Garioa fund shall be used to assist in the establishment of Oriental College. BELL (R Calif.) -- 6/28/65.
H J Res 632 -- Authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into an agreement with the University of Texas for the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Archival Depository. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 8/19/65 -- Government Operations.
H J Res 637 -- Similar to H J Res 632. PICKLE (D Texas) -- 8/24/65.
H J Res 646 -- Direct the National Capital Planning Commission to make a study of the site selected for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and any other sites proposed for such center. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 8/31/65 -- District of Columbia.
H J Res 659 -- Similar to H J Res 646. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 9/8/65.
H J Res 665 -- Similar to H J Res 646. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 9/16/65.
H Res 224 -- Favor enactment by states of compulsory school attendance laws. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.
H Res 274 -- Provide for consideration of HR 2362, a bill to strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/65 -- Rules.
H Res 478 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (HR 9460) to provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and in the arts in the United States. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65 -- Rules.
H Res 479 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (HR 9567) to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in post-secondary and higher education. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65 -- Rules.
H Res 480 -- Provide for the consideration of HR 9022, to amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to provide financial assistance in the construction and operation of public elementary and secondary schools in areas affected by a major disaster; to eliminate inequities in the application of Public Law 815 in certain military base closings; to make uniform eligibility requirements for school districts in Public Law 874. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65 -- Rules.
H Res 565 -- Provide for consideration of HR 8330 to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to delete the loyalty oath and criminal disclosure provisions. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65 -- Rules.
H Res 566 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill HR 10622 to establish a federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the Nation's elementary or secondary schools. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65 -- Rules.
H Res 568 -- Provide for consideration of the bill HR 9627 to provide fellowships for graduate study leading to a master's degree or doctor's degree for elementary and secondary school teachers and those who train, guide, or supervise such teachers. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65 -- Rules.
H Res 575 -- Request the President of the United States to transmit information relating to two White House Task Force Reports on Education, written by Committee chaired by John W. Gardner. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 9/9/65.
H Res 576 -- Direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to transmit to the House the complete texts of (1) the proposal for the establishment of a National Research and Training Center for State Educational Agency Development, and (2) a position paper re the Office of Education's future role and responsibilities with large city school districts and state education agencies. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 9/9/65.

HEALTH

(To Labor & Public Welfare unless noted)

S 1 -- Provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Gore (D Tenn.), Javits (R N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bayh (D Ind.), Bible (D Nev.), Brewster (D Md.), Burdick (D N.D.), Case (R N.J.), Clark (D Pa.), Church (D Idaho), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Jackson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Mo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mondale (D Minn.), Montoya (D N.M.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Pell (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65 -- Finance.
S 4 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the establishment of standards of water quality to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters. MUSKIE (D Maine), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bayh (D Ind.), Boggs (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Kennedy (D Mass.), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Miller (R Iowa), Moss (D Utah), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pearson (R Kan.), Pell (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65 -- Public Works.
S 65 -- Provide for payment for hospital and related health services for persons 65 years of age and older. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 1/6/65 -- Finance.
S 306 -- Amend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from gasoline powered or diesel powered vehicles, to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory. MUSKIE (D Maine), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bayh (D Ind.), Bible (D Nev.), Brewster (D Md.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Mo.), McGee (D Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Nelson (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 1/7/65 -- Public Works.
S 395 -- Amend the Social Security Act so as to provide federal financial assistance for establishing and maintaining state programs of voluntary health insurance for the aged. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Aiken (R Vt.), Cotton (R N.H.), Morton (R Ky.), Prouty (R Vt.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65 -- Finance.
S 438 -- Protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to regulate the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, delivery and possession of habit-forming barbiturate drugs, amphetamine, and other habit-forming central nersous system stimulant drugs, and other drugs that have a potential for abuse resulting in psychotoxic effects or antisocial behavior. DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/12/65.
S 508 -- Authorize mortgage insurance and loans to help finance the cost of constructing and equipping facilities for the group practice of medicine or dentistry. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65.
S 510 -- Extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65.
S 512 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act provisions for construction of health research facilities by extending the expiration date thereof and providing increased support for the program, to authorize additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65.
S 513 -- Authorize assistance in meeting the initial cost of professional and technical personnel for comprehensive community mental health centers. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65.
S 560 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and the Clean Air Act, as amended, to provide for improved cooperation by federal agencies to control water and air pollution from federal installations and facilities and to control automotive vehicle air pollution. MUSKIE (D Maine), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bayh (D Ind.), Boggs (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Kennedy (D Mass.), Miller (R Iowa), Monroney (D Okla.), Pearson (R Kan.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 1/15/65 -- Public Works.
S 576 -- Encourage physicians and dentists who have received student loans under programs established pursuant to title VII of the Public Health Service Act to practice their professions in areas having a shortage of physicians or dentists. COTTON (R N.H.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Young (R N.D.), Burdick (D N.D.) -- 1/19/65.

S 596 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to assist in combatting heart disease, cancer, and stroke, and other major diseases. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/19/65.

S 597 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a program of grants to assist in meeting the need for adequate medical library services and facilities. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/19/65.

S 820 -- Amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to liberalize the Federal-State programs of health care for the aged by authorizing any state to provide medical assistance for the aged to individuals eligible therefor (and assist in providing health care for other aged individuals) under voluntary private health insurance plans, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage prepayment health insurance for the aged. TOWER (R Texas) -- 1/28/65 -- Finance.

S 996 -- Provide a system of health and safety rules and regulations and proper enforcement thereof; health and safety inspection and investigation; health and safety training and education or metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines). METCALF (D Mont.), Montoya (D N.M.), Moss (D Utah) -- 2/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1023 -- Amend section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, by providing greater flexibility to states in the use of certain public health grants-in-aid. MUSKIE (D Maine), Bartlett (D Alaska), Ervin (D N.C.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Pearson (R Kan.), Prouty (R Vt.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1032 -- Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. MOSS (D Utah), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bayh (D Ind.), Douglas (D Ill.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1034 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make and insure loans to certain public bodies and nonprofit associations for the acquisition, construction, improvement or extension of waste disposal and fuel distribution systems and other community services and make construction grants re certain water systems and waste disposal systems serving rural areas. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/8/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1085 -- Amend the act of August 1, 1958, as amended, to increase the authorization for pesticide research by the Secretary of the Interior. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 2/10/65 -- Commerce.

S 1092 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make certain changes in the treatment works construction program under such act. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65 -- Public Works.

S 1165 -- Amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act to require the installation of seat belts in motor vehicles used in the transportation of passengers by common carrier. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/17/65 -- Commerce.

S 1251 -- Prescribe certain safety features for all motor vehicles manufactured for, sold or shipped in interstate commerce. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 2/23/65 -- Commerce.

S 1380 -- Provide for the control of obnoxious aquatic plants in navigable and allied waters. CASE (R N.J.) -- 3/4/65 -- Public Works.

S 1400 -- Extend and expand title III of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. HILL (D Ala.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1479 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to establish a program to decrease water pollution by synthetic detergents. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 3/10/65 -- Public Works.

S 1502 -- Provide for the establishment of a health insurance 65 program. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/11/65 -- Finance.

S 1505 -- Amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide uniform federal participation and eligibility standards for benefits payable as medical assistance for the aged. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 3/15/65 -- Finance.

S 1623 -- Amend the Act of August 1, 1958, relating to a continuing study by the Secretary of the Interior of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses to this resource. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.) (by request) -- 3/25/65 -- Commerce.

S 1670 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement workers over a period of 36 months. RIBICOFF (D Conn.), Bayh (D Ind.), Bible (D Nev.), Boggs (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Cannon (D Nev.), Dodd (D Conn.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Miller (R Iowa), Muskie (D Maine), Randolph (D W.Va.), Tydings (D Md.) -- 4/1/65 -- Public Works.

S 1833 -- Provide for a Pacific Medical Center in Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/28/65.

S 1908 -- Expand and improve existing law and provide for the establishment of regulations for the purpose of controlling pollution from vessels and certain other sources in the Great Lakes and other navigable waters of the United States. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 5/6/65 -- Public Works.

S 1993 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce. MONDALE (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Nelson (D Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 5/19/65.

S 2017 -- Amend the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act, 1961 (33 USC 1001-1015), to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/24/65 -- Commerce.

S 2113 -- Authorize civil commitment in lieu of criminal punishment in certain cases involving narcotic addicts. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Ervin (D N.C.), Hart (D Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 6/9/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2114 -- Re the penalties for violations of certain narcotic and marihuana laws of the United States, and the treatment of narcotic addicts and other persons suffering from a mental or physical condition committed to the custody of the Attorney General. KENNEDY (D N.Y.), Javits (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.), Ervin (D N.C.), Hart (D Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 6/9/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2115 -- Provide financial assistance to the states to assist them in establishing treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers. KENNEDY (D N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Ervin (D N.C.), Hart (D Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Mo.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 6/9/65.

S 2116 -- Provide financial assistance to the states to assist them in the construction of facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Ervin (D N.C.), Hart (D Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Mo.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 6/9/65.

S 2152 -- Enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction. DODD (D Conn.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 6/16/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2162 -- Provide for research, design, development and construction of fully operational passenger motor vehicles in prototype quantities embodying certain safety features. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 6/21/65 -- Government Operations.

S 2184 -- Require clinical laboratories which transact business in interstate commerce to comply with minimum standards prescribed by the Surgeon General in the performance of laboratory procedures. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 6/23/65.

S 2191 -- Provide for the civil commitment of certain persons addicted to the use or narcotic drugs. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Lausche (D Ohio) -- 6/24/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2200 -- Amend the act of March 2, 1944, defining "nonfat dry milk," so as to include within the meaning of such term nonfat dry milk to which vitamin A or D has been added. RIBICOFF (D Conn.), McGovern (D S.D.), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 6/24/65 -- Commerce.

S 2231 -- Establish a National Highway Traffic Safety Center to promote research and development activities for highway traffic safety, to provide financial assistance to the states to accelerate highway traffic safety programs. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 6/30/65 -- Commerce.

S 2350 -- Protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to assure the safety, efficacy and reliability of therapeutic, diagnostic, and prosthetic devices. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 8/3/65.

S 2402 -- Promote the detection of phenylketonuria and other inborn errors of metabolism leading to mental retardation or physical defects. PROUTY (R Vt.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 8/12/65.

S 2404 -- Safeguard the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to authorize a limitation on the total quantity of aspirin permissible in containers of aspirin intended for children. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 8/12/65.

S 2406 -- Amend part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include payment for the costs of hospital inpatient professional services in the field of pathology, radiology, physiatry, and anesthesiology furnished by a hospital or by others under mutually agreeable arrangements between the persons providing such services and the hospital. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Anderson (D N.M.), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 8/12/65 -- Finance.

S 2470 -- Amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, to provide for more effective regulation under such act. RIBICOFF (D Conn.), Nelson (D Wis.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 8/30/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2481 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to increase the share of federal financial assistance for construction of municipal sewage treatment works and to authorize increased appropriations for the purpose of making such grants. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 8/31/65 -- Public Works.

S 2633 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to the several states for the acquisition and operation of artificial kidney machines. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 10/12/65.

S 2636 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to make construction grants available for reimbursement of state and local funds used for certain construction. JAVITS (R N.Y.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Nelson (D Wis.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 10/12/65 -- Public Works.

S 2657 -- Establish a Federal Commission on Alcoholism. MOSS (D Utah), Morse (D Ore.) -- 10/15/65.

S 2669 -- Establish safety standards for motor vehicle tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 10/19/65 -- Commerce.

S 2675 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to assist states and communities in meeting the initial cost of establishment and operation of programs for the care of patients with kidney diseases and to train professional personnel needed to conduct such programs. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 10/20/65.

S J Res 50 -- Require reasonable standards of fire prevention and protection in the institutional care of public assistance recipients. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/17/65.

S J Res 96 -- Establish an Advisory Commission on Health Research Activities. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 7/12/65 -- Government Operations.

S Con Res 66 -- Encourage all states to test newborn infants for phenylketonuria. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 10/21/65.

(To Interstate & Foreign Commerce unless noted)

HR 1 -- Provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance program. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 2 -- Protect the public health and safety by amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 19 -- Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 21 -- Provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 22 -- Similar to HR 21. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 31 -- Prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay by any interceptor drain from the service area of any reclamation project. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 32 -- Similar to HR 31. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 33 -- Similar to HR 31. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 34 -- Similar to HR 31. MAILLARD (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 35 -- Similar to HR 31. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 36 -- Similar to HR 31. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 151 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 283 -- Similar to HR 19. BRAY (R N.D.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 296 -- Similar to HR 1. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 317 -- Similar to HR 19. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 414 -- Require certain safety devices on motor vehicles sold, shipped, or used in interstate commerce. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 435 -- Provide under the Social Security program for payment for hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 452 -- Amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of assistance to individuals in nonpublic mental institutions. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 461 -- Amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations requiring that freight and other unlighted cars be so equipped that they can be readily seen at night. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 463 -- Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to prescribe safe standards for the discharge of substances into the air by motor vehicles. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 486 -- Protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to regulate the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, delivery and possession of habit-forming barbiturate drugs, amphetamine and other habit-forming central nervous system stimulant drugs, and other drugs that have a potential for abuse resulting in psychotoxic effects or antisocial behavior. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 492 -- Amend titles XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that permanently and totally disabled individuals under age 18, as well as those over 18, shall be eligible for aid thereunder. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 509 -- Similar to HR 486. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 511 -- Similar to HR 435. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 531 -- Assist the several States in establishing hospital facilities and programs of posthospital aftercare for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 567 -- Promote the safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers by railroads engaged in interstate commerce by requiring such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, roadbed, and permanent structures for the support-of-way, trackage, and traffic in safe and suitable condition. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 570 -- Require certificates of fitness in the sale of automobiles. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 581 -- Amend section 2 of the Automobile Information Disclosure Act so as to include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands within the provisions of such act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 589 -- Prohibit certain tampering with speedometers on motor vehicles used in commerce. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 604 -- Prevent the sale of automobiles with unauthorized equipment, parts and accessories. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 606 -- Authorize the President, under certain conditions, to control, regulate, and allocate the use and distribution of medicinal substances for the purpose of protecting and preserving the health of the American people. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 608 -- Require the Surgeon General to undertake a special research program re cystic fibrosis. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 616 -- Similar to HR 531. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 659 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a special program for the construction, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of public eleemosynary hospitals. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 688 -- Provide that tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use on motor vehicles shall meet certain safety standards. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 732 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce," approved August 2, 1956. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 743 -- Similar to HR 1. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 744 -- Similar to HR 1. FARNSLEY (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 745 -- Similar to HR 1. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 746 -- Similar to HR 1. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 747 -- Similar to HR 1. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 748 -- Similar to HR 1. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 749 -- Similar to HR 1. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 754 -- Similar to HR 435. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 759 -- Similar to HR 435. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 769 -- Similar to HR 531. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 779 -- Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to enter into agreements with each of the states, commonwealths, territories and the District of Columbia to provide for a private, voluntary medical care insurance program for certain persons over the age of 65, and authorize payments by the Secretary to states to cover part of the costs of such insurance. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 781 -- Establish a Federal Commission on Alcoholism. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 807 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide that the Chief Medical Officer of the Federal Bureau of Prisons shall have the title of Assistant Surgeon General. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 890 -- Provide research, technical and financial assistance re the disposal of solid wastes to the several states and political subdivisions thereof. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 896 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the sealing off of certain abandoned coal mines so as to prevent the pollution of waterways. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 982 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and the Clean Air Act, as amended, to provide for improved cooperation by federal agencies to control water and air pollution from federal installations and facilities and to control automotive vehicle air pollution. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 983 -- Similar to HR 151. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1031 -- Amend the Social Security Act to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to enter into agreements with the states to provide for a private, voluntary medical care insurance program for certain persons over the age of 65, and authorize payments by the Secretary to states to cover part of the costs of such insurance. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 1113 -- Similar to HR 435. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1158 -- Similar to HR 19. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1161 -- Similar to HR 21. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1179 -- Provide reasonable safeguards for employees working with or exposed to the dangers of hazardous materials. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 1235 -- Protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act so as to amend certain labeling provisions of the food, drug and cosmetic chapters to assure adequate information for consumers, including cautionary labeling of articles where needed to prevent accidental injury; prohibit worthless ingredients in special dietary foods; require new thera-eutic devices to be shown safe and efficacious before they are marketed commercially; require all antibiotics to be certified; -rovide adequate controls over the distribution of habit-forming barbiturates, stimulant and related drugs; require cosmetics to be shown safe before they are marketed commercially, clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; make additional provisions of the act applicable to carriers; provide for administrative subpenas; prohibit the use of carcinogenic color additives in animal feeds; safeguard the health of children by banning sweetened or flavored aspirin from commerce. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1495 -- Similar to HR 1. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1544 -- Similar to HR 19. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1570 -- Similar to HR 1. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1666 -- Similar to HR 21. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1673 -- Similar to HR 21. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1696 -- Prohibit the manufacture, sale, or use in commerce of any motor vehicle which discharges substances into the air in amounts found by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to be dangerous to public health. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1716 -- Similar to HR 19. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1779 -- Similar to HR 19. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1809 -- Similar to HR 1. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1810 -- Similar to HR 1. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1811 -- Similar to HR 1. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1812 -- Similar to HR 1. HALPERN (R N.J.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1813 -- Similar to HR 1. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1814 -- Similar to HR 1. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1815 -- Similar to HR 1. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1816 -- Similar to HR 1. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1817 -- Similar to HR 1. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1818 -- Similar to HR 1. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 2050 -- Similar to HR 21. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2059 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2064 -- Similar to HR 151. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2069 -- Similar to HR 1. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2105 -- Require that new motor vehicles transported in interstate commerce be equipped with a device to control or prevent the discharge of air pollutants. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2168 -- Similar to HR 1. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2178 -- Similar to HR 21. CALLAWAY (R Ga.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2206 -- Similar to HR 21. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2213 -- Similar to HR 21. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2217 -- Similar to HR 21. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2221 -- Similar to HR 21. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2241 -- Similar to HR 1. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2244 -- Similar to HR 21. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2248 -- Amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act so as to make that act applicable to smoking products. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2251 -- Similar to HR 1. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2366 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a program of scholarships for students of medicine, osteopathy, and dentistry. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2370 -- Provide for the control of mosquitoes and mosquito vectors of human disease through research, technical assistance, and grants-in-aid for control projects. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2371 -- Protect the public health by regulating the manufacture, compounding processing, distribution and possession of habit-forming barbiturate and amphetamine drugs. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2408 -- Similar to HR 486. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2420 -- Similar to HR 1. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2432 -- Similar to HR 21. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2445 -- Similar to HR 21. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2451 -- Similar to HR 21. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2464 -- Similar to HR 1. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2476 -- Similar to HR 1. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2585 -- Similar to HR 21. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2588 -- Similar to HR 2059. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2599 -- Similar to HR 21. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2602 -- Amend section 314 of the Public Health Service Act of 1944. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2635 -- Similar to HR 1. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2636 -- Amend section 211 of the Public Health Service Act to equalize the retirement benefits for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service with retirement benefits provided for other officers in the uniformed services. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2646 -- Similar to HR 1. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2779 -- Provide for a program whereby the Federal Government may guarantee bonds issued by states and municipalities in carrying out construction programs for certain public sanitary facilities. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 2785 1Similar to HR 1. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2792 -- Similar to HR 19. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2802 -- Similar to HR 19. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2806 -- Protect the public health by regulating the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution and possession of habit-forming barbiturate and amphetamine drugs. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2849 -- Similar to HR 21. REID (R Ill.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2948 -- Similar to HR 21. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2972 -- Similar to HR 19. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2978 -- Make an appropriation for the appointment of certain additional investigators personnel in the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/18/65 -- Appropriations.
HR 2979 -- Enable the courts more effectively to deal with the problem of narcotic addiction. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/18/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 2980 -- Provide for the general welfare by assisting the states, through a program of grants-in-aid, to establish and operate special hospital facilities for the treatment and cure of narcotic addicts. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2984 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act provisions for construction of health research facilities by extending the expiration date thereof and providing increased support for the program, to authorize additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2985 -- Authorize assistance in meeting the initial cost of professional and technical personnel for comprehensive community mental health centers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2986 -- Extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2987 -- Authorize mortgage insurance and loans to help finance the cost of constructing and equipping facilities for the group practice of medicine or dentistry. HARRIS (D Ark.) - 1/18/65.
HR 2993 -- Provide a system of health and safety rules and regulations and proper investigation; health and safety training and education for metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines). KING (D Utah) -- 1/18/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 3007 -- Similar to HR 19. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3008 -- Provide a system of health and safety rules and regulations and proper enforcement thereof; health and safety inspection and investigation; health and safety training and education for metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines). OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/18/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 3017 -- Similar to HR 1. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3140 -- Amnd the Public Health Service Act to assist in combating heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major disease. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3141 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the educational quality of schools of medicine, dentistry and osteopathy, to authorize grants under that act to such schools for the awarding of scholarships to needy students, and extend expiring provisions of that act for student loans and for aid in construction of teaching facilities for students in such schools and schools for other health profesions. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3142 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a program of grants to assist in meeting the need for adequate medical library services and facilities. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3153 -- Similar to HR 1. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3166 -- Similar to HR 1. NEDZI (R Mich.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3323 -- Amend section 361(a) of the Public Health Service Act, relating to duties of the Surgeon General in controlling the spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries, to require additional preventive measures t control the spread of rabies. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3360 -- Amend titles I, X and XIV of the Social Security Act to make individuals suffering from tuberculosis or mental illness eligible thereunder for public assistance pyments (and medical assistance) on the same basis as individuals suffering from other types of illness. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/25/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 3361 -- Provide for payment for hospital and related health services for persons 65 years of age and older. DINGELL (D Mich.) (by request) -- 1/25/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 3416 -- Similar to HR 2. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3583 -- Similar to HR 1. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3584 -- Similar to HR 19. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3589 -- Similar to HR 151. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3590 -- Similar to HR 1. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3605 -- Similar to HR 151. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3610 -- Make bedding subject to the provisions of the Flammable Farics Act. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3622 -- Similar to HR 1. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3709 -- Similar to HR 21. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3716 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize recommendations for standards of water quality. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/27/65 -- Public Works.
HR 3717 -- Similar to HR 19. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3723 -- Protect the public health and safety by amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3727 -- Amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to liberalize the Federal-State programs of health care for the aged by authorizing any state to provide medical assistance for the aged to individuals eligible therefor (and assist in providing health care for other aged individuals) under voluntary private health insurance plans, and amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage prepayment health insurance for the aged. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/27/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 3728 -- Similar to HR 3727. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3779 -- Similar to HR 1. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3796 -- Similar to HR 151. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3797 -- Similar to HR 19. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3800 -- Similar to HR 3727. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3801 -- Similar to HR 3727. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3802 -- Similar to HR 3727. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3803 -- Similar to HR 3727. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3912 -- Limit the purposes for which funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may be used. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/1/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 3917 -- Amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to liberalize the federal-state programs of health care for the aged by authorizing any state to provide medical assistance for the aged to individuals eligible therefor (and assist in providing health care for other aged individuals) under voluntary private health insurance plans, and amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage prepayment health insurance for the aged. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/1/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 3920 -- Similar to HR 3917. BURTON (R Utah) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3923 -- Provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional federal financial participation in the federal-state public assistance programs. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 2/1/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 3929 -- Similar to HR 3917. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3934 -- Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/1/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 3945 -- Similar to HR 3934. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3946 -- Similar to HR 3934. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3978 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3988 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the establishment of standards of water quality to aid in preventing, controlling and abating pollution of interstate waters. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/1/65 -- Public Works.
HR 4001 -- Amend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicles, to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory. FALLON (D Md.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4012 -- Encourage physicians and dentists who have received student loans under programs established pursuant to title 7 of the Public Health Service Act to practice their professions in areas having a shortage of physicians or dentists. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4173 -- Similar to HR 3934. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4228 -- Similar to HR 3923. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4233 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/2/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 4253 -- Similar to HR 3917. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4264 -- Similar to HR 3988. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4280 -- Amend part B of title VII of the Public Health Service Act to provide relocation payments for persons displaced from their places of residence or business as a result of construction thereunder. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4351 -- Establish a program of voluntary comprehensive health insurance for all persons aged 65 or over. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 2/4/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 4352 -- Similar to HR 4351. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4353 -- Similar to HR 4351. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4354 -- Similar to HR 4351. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4355 -- Similar to HR 4351. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4356 -- Similar to HR 4351. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4357 -- Similar to HR 4351. DICKINSON (R Ala.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4358 -- Similar to HR 4351. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4403 -- Similar to HR 3923. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4406 -- Similar to HR 3988. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4473 -- Assist the several states in establishing hospital facilities and programs of posthospital aftercare for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4474 -- Similar to HR 3934. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4475 -- Amend the Social Security Act so as to provide federal financial assistance for establishing and maintaining state programs of voluntary health insurance for the aged. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 2/8/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 4482 -- Similar to HR 3988. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4487 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and the Clean Air Act, as amended, to provide for improved cooperation by federal agencies to control water and air pollution from federal installations and facilities and to control automotive vehicle air pollution. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65 -- Public Works.
HR 4496 -- Protect the public health and safety by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4501 -- Similar to HR 3917. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4506 -- Similar to HR 3988. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4517 -- Similar to HR 3934. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4519 -- Similar to HR 4351. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4545 -- Provide grants-in-aid to assist the states to staff community mental health centers constructed under the Community Mental Health Centers Act. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4547 -- Similar to HR 3917. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4610 -- Provide greater flexibility to states in the use of certain public health grants-in-aid. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4627 -- Similar to HR 3988. FALLON (D Md.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4634 -- Similar to HR 3934. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4654 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act in order to assist the several states in establishing hospital facilities and programs of posthospital aftercare for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4711 -- Provide a system of health and safety rules and regulations and proper enforcement thereof; health and safety inspection and investigation; health and safety training and education for metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines). PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 2/9/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 4776 -- Similar to HR 4711. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4788 -- Similar to HR 4496. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4792 -- Similar to HR 3988. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4798 -- Provide research, technical, and financial assistance re the disposal of solid wastes to the several states and political subdivisions thereof. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4801 -- Similar to HR 3923. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4854 -- Similar to HR 4798. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/11/65.
HR 4866 -- Similar to HR 3917. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4878 -- Similar to HR 4798. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4896 -- Similar to HR 4711. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4908 -- Similar to HR 4711. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4940 -- Similar to HR 4798. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4953 -- Similar to HR 3988. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4973 -- Similar to HR 3923. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4981 -- Similar to HR 3917. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 5022 -- Similar to HR 4351. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5031 -- Similar to HR 4351. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5036 -- Similar to HR 3988. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5045 -- Similar to HR 3917. MARSH (D Va.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5046 -- Similar to HR 3917. MARTIN (R Ala.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5054 -- Similar to HR 3934. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5059 -- Similar to HR 3917. ROBERTS (D Texas) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5064 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5071 -- Similar to HR 3988. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5081 -- Provide through the Social Security system a means of financing hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries, but offering freedom of individual choice to each beneficiary to select voluntary health plan coverage. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 2/17/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 5134 -- Authorize assistance in meeting the initial cost of professional and technical personnel for comprehensive community mental health centers. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5157 -- Similar to HR 4711. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5158 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make certain changes in the treatment works construction program under such act. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/65 -- Public Works.
HR 5159 -- Similar to HR 3988. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5182 -- Similar to HR 4798. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5239 -- Similar to HR 4496. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/65.
HR 5284 -- Similar to HR 3917. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5300 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require certain studies of the pollution of the San Francisco Bay and adjacent waters, and to prohibit the operation of any interceptor drain so as to pollute such waters. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/23/65 -- Public Works.
HR 5301 -- Similar to HR 5300. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5307 -- Similar to HR 3917. POOL (D Texas) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5316 -- Similar to HR 5300. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5365 -- Similar to HR 3934. BELL (R Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5371 -- Similar to HR 5300. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5373 -- Similar to HR 4798. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5377 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. DUNCAN (D Ore.) -- 2/24/65 -- Public Works.
HR 5384 -- Similar to HR 5300. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5411 -- Similar to HR 3988. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5417 -- Similar to HR 5300. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5421 -- Similar to HR 3923. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5431 -- Provide for the health care of senior citizens through a program of voluntary medical and hospital insurance and tax credits. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 2/24/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 5438 -- Provide a program of national health insurance. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5488 -- Similar to HR 3917. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5491 -- Similar to HR 5081. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5502 -- Similar to HR 3923. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5560 -- Provide research, technical, and financial assistance re the disposal of solid wastes to the several states and political subdivisions thereof. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5568 -- Similar to HR 5560. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5573 -- Amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to liberalize the federal-state programs of health care for the aged by authorizing any state to provide medical assistance for the aged to individuals eligible therefor (and assist in providing health care for other aged individuals) under voluntary private health insurance plans, and amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage prepayment health insurance for the aged. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 3/1/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5582 -- Establish a program of voluntary comprehensive health insurance for all persons aged 65 or over. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 3/1/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5592 -- Protect the public health and safety by amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs and counterfeit drugs. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5596 -- Provide a system of health and safety rules and regulations and proper enforcement thereof; health and safety inspection and investigation; health and safety training and education for metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines). UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5639 -- Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/2/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5773 -- Amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to liberalize the federal-state programs of health care for the aged by authorizing any state to provide medical assistance for the aged to individuals eligible therefor (and assist in providing health care for other aged individuals) under voluntary private health insurance plans, and amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives to encourage prepayment health insurance for the aged. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 3/3/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5780 -- Similar to HR 5639. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5786 -- Similar to HR 5773. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5787 -- Similar to HR 5773. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5850 -- Extend and expand title III of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-164). FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/4/65.

HR 5892 -- Similar to HR 5773. WALKER (D Miss.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5924 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code in order to provide the death penalty for the sale of narcotics to children. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/8/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5999 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to assist in combating heart disease, cancer, and stroke and other major diseases. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6069 -- Establish a Federal Commission on Alcoholism. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6077 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling and abating pollution of interstate waters. FORD (D Mich.) -- 3/10/65 -- Public Works.

HR 6078 -- Similar to HR 6077. FORD (D Mich.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6085 -- Provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, amend the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional federal financial participation in the federal-state public assistance programs. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/10/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6091 -- Similar to HR 5999. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6096 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to establish a program to decrease water pollution by synthetic detergents. RACE (D Wis.) -- 3/10/65 -- Public Works.

HR 6127 -- Re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for the purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions accidents, and occupational diseases therein. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 3/11/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6145 -- Similar to HR 6085. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6174 -- Provide more adequate and realistic penalties for violations of certain safety statutes administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6185 -- Provide grants for assistance in the research and development of methods to abate pollution of the waters of Lake Erie. VIGORITO (D Pa.) -- 3/11/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6186 -- Require certain standards of nonpersistence of synthetic pesticide chemicals (economic poisons) manufactured in the United States or imported into the United States. YATES (D Ill.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6263 -- Similar to HR 5773. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6397 -- Similar to HR 5773. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6405 -- Similar to HR 5773. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6488 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6514 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require certain studies of the pollution of the San Francisco Bay and adjacent waters, and to prohibit the operation of any interceptor drain so as to pollute such waters. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/18/65 -- Public Works.

HR 6516 -- Similar to HR 6514. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6675 -- Provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under the Social Security Act with a supplementary health benefits program and an expanded program of medical assistance, to increase benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to improve the federal-state public assistance programs. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/24/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6676 -- Similar to HR 6675. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6690 -- Similar to HR 5582. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6799 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act provisions for construction of health research facilities by extending the expiration date thereof and provide increased support for the program, authorize additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6800 -- Extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6844 -- Similar to HR 6675. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6881 -- Extend and expand title III of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, authorize establishment of a special grant-in-aid account for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and for other purposes. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6802 -- Authorize assistance in meeting the initial cost of professional and technical personnel for comprehensive community mental health centers. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6961 -- Promote health and safety in metal and nonmetallic mineral industries. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 3/31/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6962 -- Similar to HR 6961. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7000 -- Similar to HR 6675. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7036 -- Provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under the Social Security Act with a supplementary health benefits program and an extended program of medical assistance, to increase benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to improve the federal-state public assistance programs. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/1/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7057 -- Establish a program of voluntary comprehensive insurance for all persons aged 65 or over and an expanded program of medical assistance, increase benefits under the old-age survivors, and disability insurance system, improve the federal-state public assistance programs. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/1/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7065 -- Amend the Clean Air Act to require national standards for reducing or eliminating the emission of air pollutants from gasoline-powered vehicles, to authorize grants to municipalities and air-pollution-control agencies for the acquisition, construction, or installation of devices or facilities designed to reduce or eliminate air pollution resulting from the disposal of solid wastes, to direct the Surgeon General to conduct a study of and report to Congress on the effect of air pollution from all sources on human health (particularly lung cancer); and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of expenditures and increased investment credit for the acquisition, construction, or installation of water and air pollution control devices. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7111 -- Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. KING (D Utah) -- 4/5/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 7252 -- Similar to HR 7036. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7267 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide that the Government contribution to the supplementary health insurance program may, in the case of federal employees and annuitants who have attained age 65, be used for high-option health care plan such employees and annuitants have selected. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/7/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7307 -- Establish a Federal Commission on Alcoholism. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7394 -- Amend the Clean Air Act to require national standards for reducing or eliminating the emission of air pollutants from gasoline-powered vehicles, to direct the Surgeon General to conduct a study of and report to Congress on the effect of air pollution from all sources on human health (particularly lung cancer), and amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of expenditures and increased investment credit for the acquisition, construction, or installation of water and air pollution control devices. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7418 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 4/13/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7429 -- Amend the Clean Air Act in order to provide for improved control of air pollution from federal installations and facilities and automotive vehicles. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7497 -- Authorize assistance in meeting the initial cost of professional and technical personnel for comprehensive community mental health. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7499 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to provide financial assistance for construction of certain outfalls. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 4/14/65 -- Public Works.

HR 7520 -- Similar to HR 7497. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7594 -- Similar to HR 7307. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7627 -- Assist the several states in establishing hospital facilities and programs of post-hospital aftercare for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7643 -- Similar to HR 7497. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7655 -- Protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consolidate certain provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7784 -- Provide that tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use on motor vehicles shall meet certain safety standards. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7797 -- Similar to HR 7655. HULL (D Mo.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7801 -- Provide for a Pacific Medical Center in Hawaii. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7815 -- Similar to HR 7655. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7837 -- Encourage physicians and dentists who have received student loans under programs established pursuant to title VII of the Public Health Service Act to practice their professions in areas having a shortage of physicians or dentists. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7846 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to permit the Surgeon General to treat persons for addiction to barbiturates, amphetamines and other habit-forming drugs. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7901 -- Similar to HR 7111. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7913 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7976 -- Expand and improve existing law and provide for the establishment of regulations for the purpose of controlling pollution from vessels and certain other sources in the Great Lakes and other navigable waters of the United States. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 5/6/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 8007 -- Prohibit the manufacture, sale, or use in commerce of any motor vehicle which discharges substances into the air in amounts found by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to be dangerous to public health. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8248 -- Provide research, technical, and financial assistance re the disposal of solid wastes to the several states and political subdivisions thereof. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8328 -- Similar to HR 7913. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8377 -- Similar to HR 7655. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8395 -- Provide for the control of obnoxious aquatic plants in navigable and allied waters. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 5/24/65 -- Public Works.

HR 8398 -- Amend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicles, to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8421 -- Similar to HR 7976. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8621 -- Provide for the general welfare by assisting the states, through a program of grants-in-aid, establish and operate special hospital facilities for the treatment and cure of narcotic addicts. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8723 -- Amend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicles, to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8724 -- Prescribe certain safety features for all motor vehicles manufactured for, sold, or shipped in interstate commerce. TODD (D Mich.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8744 -- Expand and improve existing law and provide for the establishment of regulations for the purpose of controlling pollution from vessels and certain other sources in the Great Lakes and other navigable waters of the United States. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 6/3/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 8768 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 6/3/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8800 -- Similar to HR 8723. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8801 -- Similar to HR 8744. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8877 -- Provide financial assistance to the states to assist them in establishing treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8878 -- Provide financial assistance to the states to assist them in construction of facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8879 -- Re the penalties for violations of certain narcotic and marihuana laws of the United States, and the treatment of narcotic addicts and other persons suffering from a mental or physical condition committed to the custody of the Attorney General. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/9/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8880 -- Authorize civil commitment in lieu of criminal punishment in certain cases involving narcotic addicts. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8881 -- Similar to HR 8879. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8882 -- Similar to HR 8877. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8883 -- Similar to HR 8878. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8884 -- Similar to HR 8880. BELL (R Ca.if.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8885 -- Similar to HR 8879. BELL (R Calif.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8886 -- Similar to HR 8877. BELL (R Calif.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8887 -- Similar to HR 8878. BELL (R Calif.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8888 -- Similar to HR 8880. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8889 -- Similar to HR 8879. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8890 -- Similar to HR 8877. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8891 -- Similar to HR 8878. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8892 -- Similar to HR 8880. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8893 -- Similar to HR 8879. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8894 -- Similar to HR 8877. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8895 -- Similar to HR 8878. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8896 -- Similar to HR 8880. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8897 -- Similar to HR 8879. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8898 -- Similar to HR 8877. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8899 -- Similar to HR 8878. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8900 -- Similar to HR 8880. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8901 -- Similar to HR 8885. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8902 -- Similar to HR 8877. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8903 -- Similar to HR 8878. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8904 -- Similar to HR 8880. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8905 -- Similar to HR 8879. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8906 -- Similar to HR 8877. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8907 -- Similar to HR 8878. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8908 -- Similar to HR 8880. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8909 -- Similar to HR 8879. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8910 -- Similar to HR 8877. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8911 -- Similar to HR 8878. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8912 -- Similar to HR 8880. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8913 -- Similar to HR 8879. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8914 -- Similar to HR 8877. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8915 -- Similar to HR 8878. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8989 -- Promote health and safety in metal and nonmetallic mineral industries. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 6/10/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 8990 -- Provide for the control and progressive eradication of certain aquatic plants in the states of Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and Tennessee. MORTON (R Md.) -- 6/10/65 -- Public Works.

HR 9002 -- Similar to HR 8880. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.

HR 9003 -- Similar to HR 8879. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.

HR 9004 -- Similar to HR 8877. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.

HR 9005 -- Similar to HR 8878. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65.

HR 9024 -- Similar to HR 8723. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9031 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9153 -- Similar to HR 8724. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9159 -- Enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9167 -- Similar to HR 9159. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9198 -- Provide for a special study of weight reducing diets to be conducted by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 6/17/65.

HR 9249 -- Similar to HR 9159. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9259 -- Permit the Department of Commerce to furnish improved service by means of its register of names of certain motor vehicle drivers. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9303 -- Similar to HR 8724. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9318 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to assist in combating heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9478 -- Provide that tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use on motor vehicles shall comply with certain safety and labeling regulations. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9479 -- Similar to HR 8724. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9491 -- Amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to provide for establishing standards of decomposability for pesticides which present a substantial hazard to the public health because of their failure to decompose. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9514 -- Provide for research, design, development and construction of fully operational passenger motor vehicles in prototype quantities embodying certain safety features. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9536 -- Similar to HR 9318. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9542 -- Protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to consolidate certain provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9582 -- Grant the consent and approval of Congress to the Illinois-Indiana air pollution control compact. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 6/30/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9586 -- Similar to HR 9582. YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9659 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/7/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 9692 -- Similar to HR 9582. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9733 -- Similar to HR 9582. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9849 -- Authorize the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to conduct certain investigations and studies relating to health hazards caused by aircraft noise. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9956 -- Re Clinical Laboratory Licensing Act of 1965. FARBSTEIN (D N.J.) -- 7/20/65.
HR 10029 -- Similar to HR 8768. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10124 -- Amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the state expenditure limitation on grant funds. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/27/65.
HR 10235 -- Similar to HR 8723. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10353 -- Amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to provide for more effective regulation of the production of certain prescription drugs. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 8/10/65.
HR 10397 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to implement plans to provide for the creation of a water resources and pollution control district to assist in dealing with the problems of water resources and pollution control in the waterways of Dover and Kent County, Del. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 8/11/65 -- Public Works.
HR 10636 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to delete the limitation of $250,000 on grants for construction by state authorities having on file applications submitted prior to the effective date of the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1962. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 8/24/65 -- Public Works.
HR 10762 -- Similar to HR 9159. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/65.
HR 10805 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months. KING (R N.Y.) -- 9/1/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11193 -- Establish a Federal Commission on Alcoholism. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 9/21/65.
HR 11285 -- Similar to HR 11193. MACKAY (D Ga.) -- 9/27/65.
HR 11289 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to the several states for the acquisition and operation of artificial kidney machines. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 9/27/65.
HR 11328 -- Similar to HR 11193. LONG (D Md.) -- 9/29/65.
HR 11407 -- Provide financial assistance to the states to assist them in establishing treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 10/1/65.
HR 11408 -- Provide financial assistance to the states to assist them in the construction of facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuses. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 10/1/65.
HR 11409 -- Authorize civil commitment in lieu of criminal punishment in certain cases involving narcotic addicts. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 10/1/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 11410 -- Re the penalities for violations of certain narcotic and marihuana laws of the United States, and the treatment of narcotic addicts and other persons suffering from a mental or physical condition committed to the custody of the Attorney General. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 10/1/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11475 -- Provide for the control or elimination of jellyfish and other such pests in the coastal waters of the United States. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 10/7/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11507 -- Similar to HR 11475. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 10/8/65.
HR 11522 -- Amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act (the Hill-Burton Act) to double the amount authorized for assisting the construction of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 10/11/65.
HR 11681 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to assist states and communities in meeting the initial cost of establishment and operation of programs for the care of patients with kidney diseases and to train professional personnel needed to conduct such programs. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11734 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize increased appropriations for assisting construction of municipal sewage treatment works, and strengthen authority to enforce pollution abatement. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 10/21/65 -- Public Works.
HR 11768 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide that payments for skilled nursing home services under the hospital insurance benefits program shall be made on a reasonable charge basis rather than on a reasonable cost basis. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 10/22/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11789 -- Clarify and otherwise amend the Meat Inspection Act; extend federal meat inspection. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 10/22/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 11794 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act in order to promote the detection of phenylketonuria and other inborn errors of metabolism leading to mental retardation or physical defects. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11797 -- Require certain vessels operating on the navigable waters of the United States to conform to certain standards of waste disposal. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 10/22/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H J Res 138 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research into the quality and health factors of tobacco and other ingredients and materials used in the manufacture of tobacco products. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65 -- Agriculture.
H J Res 253 -- Authorize and direct the National Institutes of Health to undertake a fair, impartial and controlled test of krebiozen; and direct the Food and Drug Administration to withhold action on any new drug application before it on krebiozen until the completion of such test; and authorize to be appropriated to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare the sum of $250,000. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.
H Con Res 319 -- Express the sense of Congress that the state of New York should raise its legal drinking age to 21. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/25/65 -- Judiciary.
H Con Res 320 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 321 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 322 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. VIGORITO (D Pa.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 323 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 324 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 325 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 326 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 327 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 328 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 329 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 330 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 331 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 332 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 333 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 334 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 335 -- Similar to H Con Res 319. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 342 -- Express the sense of Congress that the state of New York should raise its legal drinking age to 21. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/2/65 -- Judiciary.
H Con Res 355 -- Similar to H Con Res 342. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.

H Con Res 526 -- Encourage all states to test newborn infants for phenylketonuria. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 10/22/65.
H Res 341 -- Provide for consideration of HR 3584, a bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 4/15/65.
H Res 477 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (HR 8989) to promote health and safety in metal and nonmetallic mineral industries. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65 -- Rules.

WELFARE

(To Finance unless noted)

S 15 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deduction from the monthly insurance benefits payable to them under such title. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
S 39 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for a 7 percentum increase in the monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.
S 221 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an otherwise qualified disabled widow to receive widow's insurance benefits thereunder even though she has not attained retirement age. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.
S 332 -- Amend the Unemployment Tax Act to exempt from coverage thereunder service performed in the employ of certain tax exempt agricultural or horticultural organizations. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/8/65.
S 349 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance system. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 1/8/65.
S 350 -- Improve the old-age, survivors and disability insurance program by providing minimum benefits for certain individuals who have attained age seventy. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 1/8/65.
S 351 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the monthly insurance benefits payable to them under such title. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 1/8/65.
S 377 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the Trust Funds, to extend coverage, to improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/12/65.
S 488 -- Amend title V of the Social Security Act to assist states and communities to establish programs for the identification care, and treatment of children who are or are in danger of becoming emotionally disturbed. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 1/15/65.
S 498 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are fulltime students after attaining such age. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/15/65.

S 544 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $1,800 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S 624 -- Make unlawful certain practices in connection with the placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption. DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/19/65 -- Judiciary.

S 649 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to or without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/22/65.

S 764 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits thereunder at age 72 for certain individuals not otherwise eligible for such benefits. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/27/65.

S 765 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/27/65.

S 811 -- Provide assistance in the development of new or improved programs to help older persons through grants to the states for community planning and services and for training, through research, development, or training project grants, and establish within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare an operating agency to be designated as the "Administration on Aging." McNAMARA (D Mich.), Bayh (D Ind.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gore (D Tenn.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Long (D Mo.), McGovern (D S.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Pell (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/28/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 819 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are full-time students after attaining such age, and increase the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits to which they are entitled thereunder. CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/28/65.

S 940 -- Increase benefits under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance System, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the Trust Funds, to extend coverage. TOWER (R Texas) -- 2/2/65.

S 970 -- Amend the Social Security Act to expand and improve services under the maternal and child health and crippled children's programs, to provide special funds for training professional personnel for providing health services for crippled children, to provide for a program of medical assistance for children and other persons whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical care and services, to enable states to implement and follow up their planning and other activities leading to comprehensive action to combat mental retardation. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 2/2/65.

S 990 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are full-time students after attaining such age. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/65.

S 991 -- Improve the public assistance provisions of titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act, relating to aged individuals. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.

S 992 -- Amend the Social Security Act so as to provide assistance in the development of new or improved programs to help older persons through grants to the states for community planning and services and for training, through research, development, or training project grants, through grants for construction of recreational activity centers, and through grants to stimulate employment opportunities. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.

S 1031 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that adoption of a child shall not disqualify him from monthly insurance benefits to which he otherwise is, or upon application therefor would be, entitled, if such adoption is by the brother or sister of such child. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/8/65.

S 1071 -- Provide for the humane treatment of vertebrate animals used in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the United States and by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. CLARK (D Pa.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Byrd (D Va.), Young (D Ohio) -- 2/9/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1087 -- Authorize the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to establish minimum standards for the humane care and treatment of animals used in research. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 2/10/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1115 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Holland (D Fla.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1123 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to permit the widow of an insured individual to become entitled to widow's insurance benefits prior to attainment of age 62, if such widow is under a disability which began before her husband died. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1124 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are full-time students after attaining such age. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1125 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1132 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. BOGGS (R Del.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1133 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are full-time students after attaining such age. BOGGS (R Del.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1166 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to lower from 62 to 60 the age at which benefits thereunder may be paid, with appropriate actuarial reductions made in the amounts of such benefits. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1175 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $1,800 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1176 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are full-time students after attaining such age. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1177 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit certain disabled widows to become entitled to widow's insurance benefits thereunder prior to attainment of age 62. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1178 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 6 to 4 months the length of the waiting period which must elapse before a disabled individual can become entitled to disability benefits thereunder. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1184 -- Provide for judicial review of certain actions of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare concerning public assistance programs established pursuant to Titles I, IV, X, SIX, or XVI of the Social Security Act. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1355 -- Permit the state of North Dakota to modify its agreement entered into under section 218 of the Social Security Act to exclude from social security coverage thereunder services performed by student employees of such state. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1393 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 3/4/65.

S 1399 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 3/8/65.

S 1414 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual shall not be deprived of monthly insurance benefits thereunder solely because of marriage or remarriage, if such marriage or remarriage occurs after such individual attains age 55. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1490 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits under such title. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1499 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce, in the case of individuals becoming disabled before attaining age 31, the number of quarters of coverage required for entitlement to disability insurance benefits. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 3/11/65.

S 1500 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit certain children who become disabled after attainment of age 18 but before attainment of age 22, to receive child's insurance benefits. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 3/11/65.

S 1525 -- Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to assist in providing more flexibility in the financing and administration of state rehabilitation programs, and assist in the expansion and improvement of services and facilities provided under such programs, particularly for the mentally retarded and other groups presenting special vocational rehabilitation problems. HILL (D Ala.) -- 3/15/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1566 -- Extend the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. HILL (D Ala.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 3/18/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1608 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 3/25/65.

S 1650 -- Provide for the establishment and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. HILL (D Ala.) -- 4/1/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1763 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62. MOSS (D Utah) -- 4/9/65.

S 1787 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage. HARTKE (D Ind.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hart (D Mich.), Montoya (D N.M.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Pell (D R.I.), Tydings (D Md.), McGovern (D S.D.), Yarborough (D Texas), Brewster (D Md.), Prouty (R Vt.), Morton (R Ky.), McGee (D Wyo.), Morse (D Ore.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Young (R N.D.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1788 -- Provide for the establishment of a drug stamp program. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 4/13/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1807 -- Provide for an objective, thorough, and nationwide analysis and re-evaluation of the extent and means of resolving the critical shortage of qualified manpower in the field of correctional rehabilitation. CLARK (D Pa.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 4/22/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1820 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 4/26/65.

S 1920 -- Provide for a study in the field of correctional rehabilitation. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 5/7/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1934 -- Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make certain grants to Menominee County, Wis. NELSON (D Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 5/10/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1991 -- Provide for the establishment of a program of federal unemployment adjustment benefits, to provide for matching grants for excess benefit costs, to extend coverage, to establish federal requirements re unemployment compensation, increase the rate of the federal unemployment tax and provide for a federal contribution, establish a federal adjustment account in the unemployment trust fund, change the annual certification date under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, provide for a research program and for a Special Advisory Commission. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/18/65.

S 2121 -- Protect the health and well-being of the Nation's children by establishing a special summer lunch program. RIBICOFF (D Conn.), Williams (D N.J.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), Brewster (D Md.), Dodd (D Conn.), Mondale (D Minn.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Pell (D R.I.), Nelson (D Wis.), Jackson (D Wash.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Bayh (D Ind.), Pastore (D R.I.), Inouye (D Hawaii), McGovern (D S.D.), Tydings (D Md.), Hart (D Mich.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 6/10/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2169 -- Encourage the needy blind to enroll in rehabilitation programs by prohibiting state residence requirement in assistance to the blind. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/21/65.

S 2170 -- Amend titles X and XVI of the Social Security Act to improve the programs of aid to the blind so that they will more effectively encourage and assist blind individuals to achieve rehabilitation and restoration to a normal, full and fruitful life. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/21/65.

S 2202 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, under certain circumstances, disclose the current addresses of husbands and parents who have deserted their families. LAUSCHE (D Ohio), McClellan (D Ark.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Bass (D Tenn.), Young (D Ohio) -- 6/25/65.

S 2232 -- Amend the act entitled "An Act to provide in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf", approved September 2, 1958, as amended, in order to further provide for a loan service of educational media for the deaf. PELL (D R.I.), Muskie (D Maine) -- 6/30/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2253 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in certain benefits payable under such act. PELL (D R.I.) -- 7/7/65.

S 2322 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 7/23/65 -- Commerce.

S 2449 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that, for benefit computation purposes, a man's insured status and average monthly wage will be figured on the basis of an age-62 cutoff (the same as is presently done in the case of women). INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 8/25/65.

S 2576 -- Provide for the best care, welfare and safeguards against suffering for certain animals used for scientific purposes without impeding necessary research. McINTYRE (D N.H.), Bayh (D Ind.) -- 9/29/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S Res 127 -- Authorize a study of the relationship between the social security system and the cost of living. PELL (D R.I.), Miller (R Iowa) -- 7/7/65.

(To Ways & Means unless noted)

HR 60 -- Amend the act providing books for the adult blind so as to make books also available to quadriplegics and the near blind. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Administration.

HR 85 -- Increase in the case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of the Social Security Act. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 157 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which reduce the old-age or wife's insurance benefits of a woman becoming entitled to such benefits before she attains age 65. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 248 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of a child's insurance benefits to a disabled child over 18, if otherwise qualified, without regard to whether the disability began before or after the child attained such age. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 250 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which presently prevent a woman from simultaneously receiving both a full old-age or disability insurance benefit and a full wife's or widow's insurance benefit. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 251 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to extend from 18 to 22 the age beyond which (except in cases of disability) child's insurance benefits are not payable. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 256 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which presently prevent an individual from simultaneously receiving both a full old-age or disability insurance benefit and a full widow's, widower's, or mother's insurance benefit. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 257 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the unmarried child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 21 if he is a full-time student. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 258 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 259 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $3,600 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 260 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual under a total disability for 2 months shall be considered "disabled" for benefit and freeze purposes even though the disability is not permanent, and permit the payment of disability insurance benefits to an individual from the beginning of his disability. BECKWORTH (D (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 261 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that monthly benefits based on age may be paid at age 55 rather than only at age 62 (subject to the existing actuarial reduction in the amount of such benefits in certain cases). BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 263 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 62 to 55 the age at which a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 268 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the remarriage of a widow, widower or parent shall not prevent payment of benefits if such remarriage is annulled. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 274 -- Facilitate the obtaining of employment by older workers. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 286 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to child's insurance benefits shall continue, after he attains age 18, for so long as he is regularly attending high school or college. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 288 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, to improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 295 -- Create a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 304 -- Amend title I of the Social Security Act to require that the first $50 per month of earned income be disregarded in determining an individual's need for old-age assistance thereunder. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 415 -- Similar to HR 258. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 417 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 447 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 453 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which a widow with minor children may earn without suffering deductions from the benefits to which she is entitled thereunder. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 455 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Michigan among the states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement for state and local policemen and firemen. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 468 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to prevent duplication of benefits based on disability in cases where the disabled individual receives workmen's compensation. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 480 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit payment of child's insurance benefits after attainment of age 18 in the case of a child attending a college or university. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 491 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of child's insurance benefits to disabled children of an insured individual even though such individual has not himself become entitled to benefits or died. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 498 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 513 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare shall, under certain circumstances, disclose the current addresses of husbands and parents who have deserted their families. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 516 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 21 if he is a full-time student. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 518 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which may be earned without deductions from benefits in cases where a husband and wife are both beneficiaries but all or most of such outside income is derived by only one of them. POOL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 519 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 68 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from benefits based on such individual's wage record. POOL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 526 -- Similar to HR 295. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 547 -- Improve the old-age, survivors and disability insurance program by providing minimum benefits for certain individuals who have attained age 72 and by liberalizing the retirement test through increasing the amount of earnings permitted without full deductions from benefits. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 674 -- Provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Senior Citizens within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; authorize federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help senior citizens. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 677 -- Strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 690 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 21 if he is a full-time student. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 691 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefi, to provide minimum benefits for all individuals not otherwise entitled at age 70, and provide an across-the-board increase in all benefits thereunder. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 695 -- Prohibit the exclusion of dog guides for the blind from certain public carriers, transport terminals and other places of business which operate in interstate commerce. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 708 -- Similar to HR 498. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 760 -- Similar to HR 498. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 804 -- Similar to HR 258. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 805 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more realistic definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 837 -- Declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures and writing nonmailable, to provide a penalty for mailing same. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 910 -- Amend section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code with respect to the mailing of obscene matter. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 911 -- Similar to HR 805. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 935 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 60. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 941 -- Provide federal assistance for programs in the states for projects which will benefit older persons. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 980 -- Provide for the return of obscene mail matter. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 985 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 (or $3,600 in the case of a widow with minor children) the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 995 -- Provide coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 996 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the benefits payable thereunder to the widows and surviving children of deceased insured workers, and increase disability insurance benefits thereunder. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 997 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit payment of child's insurance benefits after attainment of age 18 in the case of a child attending school. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 998 -- Similar to HR 498. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 999 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age and disability insurance benefits by $35 a month (and other monthly benefits proportionately), and provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 62 and women at age 60. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1010 -- Amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a fully insured individual may elect to have any employment or self-employment performed by him after attaining retirement age excluded (for both tax and benefit purposes) from coverage under the old-age, survivors and disability insurance system. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1012 -- Provide that tips received by an employee in the course of his employment shall be included as part of his wages for old-age, survivors and disability insurance purposes. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1016 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; and provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1017 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1034 -- Similar to HR 498. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1038 -- Permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of service which was not covered employment at the time it was performed, if service of that type has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of the applicable social security taxes. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1060 -- Similar to HR 258. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1080 -- Provide for the coverage of physicians by the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1081 -- Provide for establishment of a program of federal unemployment adjustment benefits, provide for equalization grants, to extend coverage of the unemployment compensation program, establish federal requirements re weekly benefit amount and limit tax credits available to employers in a state which does not meet such requirements, establish a federal requirement prohibiting states from denying compensation to workers undergoing training and deny tax credits to employers in a state which does not meet such requirement, increase the wage base for the federal unemployment tax, increase the rate of the federal unemployment taxes, establish a federal unemployment adjustment and equalization account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, change the annual certification date under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, to provide for a Special Advisory Commission. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1082 -- Amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to reopen and extend the period during which a state may elect to make retroactively certain special computations of the payments required of it pursuant to its agreement thereunder, and extend the retroactive period to which such computations apply. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1109 -- Provide coverage under the old-age, survivors and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1115 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that certain military service of a veteran entitled to a civil service retirement annuity may be counted for social security purposes if he irrevocably elects to exclude such service from the computation of such annuity. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1122 -- Amend the Social Security Act to permit the use of social security records to aid in locating runaway parents. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1123 -- Provide voluntary coverage under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for self-employed physicians. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1137 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Alaska among those states which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts for purposes of obtaining social security coverage under federal-state agreement. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1148 -- Similar to HR 997. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1152 -- Amend the Social Security Act to establish a national system of minimum retirement payments for all aged, blind and disabled individuals. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1159 -- Amend the Social Security Age to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years.

HR 1162 -- Permit certain employees of a state or political subdivision thereof to elect coverage under the federal old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1513 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of disability insurance benefits, to an individual otherwise qualified therefor, from the beginning of such individual's disability. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1514 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze with only four quarters of coverage. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1516 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide benefits thereunder for certain individuals who have paid social security taxes as employers but have not themselves become entitled to such benefits. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1517 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman who is permanently and totally disabled may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits without regard to her age (and without losing her entitlement (if any) to disability insurance benefits). BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1519 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that income derived by an individual from a trade or business carried on by a partnership shall not constitute "earnings" for purposes of deductions on account of work unless he renders personal services in such trade or business. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1520 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman who is otherwise qualified may become entitled to wife's insurance benefits or widow's insurance benefits without regard to her age if she is permanently and totally disabled. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1521 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under the old-age survivors, and disability insurance system for self-employed tree farmers. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1522 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for the unmarried dependent sister of an individual who dies leaving no other survivors eligible for benefits under such title. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65

HR 1524 -- Amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide increased federal matching of state old-age assistance expenditures thereunder. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1558 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase benefits, to increase the earnings includible in computing benefits, eliminate age requirements for spouse's benefits, reduce retirement age (with full benefits for both men and women) to 60, provide child's benefits beyond age 18 while in school, increase the outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1563 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits, provide minimum benefits for all individuals not otherwise entitled at age 70, and provide an across-the-board increase in all benefits thereunder. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1564 -- Similar to HR 690. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1566 -- Provide that tips received by an employee in the course of his employment shall be included as part of his wages for old-age, survivors and disability insurance purposes and for purposes of income tax withholding. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1592 -- Amend title IV of Social Security Act to permit federal grants for aid to dependent children to be made thereunder even though the parents or other relatives with whom such children are living are required to perform services in a work relief program as a condition of such aid. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1685 -- Provide an exemption from participation in the federal old-age survivors and disability insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1693 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1707 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted during a calendar year from $1,200 to $1,800 without deductions from benefits thereunder. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1713 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1735 -- Provide an exemption from participation in the federal old-age and survivors insurance program for an individual member of a recognized religious sect who is conscientiously opposed to acceptance of benefits because of his adherence to the established tenets or teachings of such sect. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1769 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age and disability insurance benefits by $35 a month (and other monthly benefits proportionately), and provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 62 and women at age 60. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1772 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual may receive child's insurance benefits even though he has attained age 18 if he is under 21 and is a full-time student attending a college or university. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1788 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 62 to 50 the age at which widows' benefits become payable thereunder. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2045 -- Amend titles X and XVI of the Social Security Act to improve the programs of aid to the blind so that they will more effectively encourage and assist blind individuals to achieve rehabilitation and restoration to a normal, full and fruitful life. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2062 -- Establish a Bureau of Older Workers in the Department of Labor. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 2092 -- Strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/7/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 2201 -- Similar to HR 498. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2263 -- Provide for an objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of the extent and means of revolving the critical shortage of qualified manpower in the field of correctional rehabilitation. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/11/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 2387 -- Similar to HR 258. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2426 -- Permit the withdrawal from social security coverage of policemen, firemen and district attorney investigators in Kern County, Calif. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2449 -- Provide that any person who illegally sells a narcotic drug to a minor shall be imprisoned for not less than 20 years. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2465 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2479 -- Similar to HR 498. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2480 -- Amend title IV of the Social Security Act to deny federal assistance, under the program of aid to dependent children, for families of women who are the mothers of two or more illegitimate children. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2481 -- Similar to HR 258. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2482 -- Similar to HR 498. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2484 -- Provide that tips received by an employee in the course of his employment be included as part of his wages for old-age, survivors and disability insurance purposes and for purposes of income-tax withholding. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2595 -- Similar to HR 498. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2606 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the minimum amount of the monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2631 -- Authorize additional social security coverage for certain employees of Alameda County, Calif., who were formerly city employees, to afford them the same coverage as is available to other employees of such county. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2783 -- Similar to HR 498. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2784 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which a widow with minor children may earn without suffering deductions from the benefits to which she is entitled under such title. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2788 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 63 and to women at age 60. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2789 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2790 -- Similar to HR 498. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2797 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to prevent duplication of benefits based on disability in cases where the disabled individual receives workmen's compensation. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2810 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual to waive his right to receive benefits thereunder in order to preserve his right to receive benefits under other laws. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2811 -- Amend title X and XVI of the Social Security Act to prohibit any state from imposing a lien on a blind individual's property as a condition of aid or assistance thereunder. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2812 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which a blind individual may earn without suffering deductions from his or her benefits thereunder. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2820 -- Facilitate the obtaining of employment by older workers. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 2823 -- Increase, in the case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years the age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of the Social Security Act. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2824 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which reduce the old-age or wife's insurance benefits of a woman becoming entitled to such benefits before she attains age 65. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2826 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $3,600 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2827 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that monthly benefits based on age may be paid at age 55 rather than only at age 62 (subject to the existing actuarial reduction in the amount of such benefits in certain cases). FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2828 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 62 to 55 the age at which a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2834 -- Provide an exemption from participation in the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2835 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. KING (D Utah) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2841 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit retirement by all persons in the United States at the age of 60 years with benefits that will assure full participation by elderly persons generally in prevailing national standards of living, to provide like benefits for disabled persons, and to provide benefits for certain female heads of families for certain children, and provide for the establishment and operation of this system of social security by an equitable gross income tax. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2846 -- Amend the Social Security Act to establish a national system of minimum retirement payments for all aged, blind and disabled individuals. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2943 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that monthly benefits based on age may be paid at age 55 rather than only at age 62 (subject to the existing actuarial reduction in the amount of such benefits in certain cases). BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2944 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from benefits based on such individual's wage record. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2945 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2960 -- Similar to HR 498. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2961 -- Similar to HR 2789. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2962 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 63 and to women at age 60. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2963 -- Amend the Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for individuals who are opposed to participation in such system on grounds of religious belief. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2964 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2968 -- Strengthen criminal penalties for mailing, importing or transporting of obscene matter. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/18/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 2973 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of disability insurance benefits, to an individual otherwise qualified therefor, from the beginning of such individual's disability. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2975 -- Amend section 105 of the Social Security Amendments of 1960 to validate social security wage reports submitted for employees of certain tax-exempt organizations. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2989 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to prevent duplication of benefits based on disability in cases where the disabled individual receives workmen's compensation. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2994 -- Amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to prevent a state from denying medical assistance for the aged to any aged individual because of his income if such income is below certain and specified limits. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2995 -- Amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to permit a state to establish or designate a separate agency to administer the portion of its state plan relating to medical assistance for the aged. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3009 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to assist in compensating for the hazardous and arduous nature of employment in certain occupations, and for the decreased life expectancy of persons engaged in such occupations. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3036 -- Provide for humane treatment of animals used in experiment and research by recipients of grants from the United States and by agencies and instrumentalities of the United States. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3148 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 22 if he is attending school. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3156 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman who is permanently and totally disabled may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits without regard to her age if she is otherwise qualified. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3160 -- Provide an exemption from participation in the federal old-age and survivors insurance program for an individual member of a recognized religious sect who is conscientiously opposed to acceptance of benefits because of his adherence to the established tenets or teachings of such sect. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3163 -- Similar to HR 2789. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3171 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 1 year to 6 months the period for which an individual must have been married (in most cases) in order to be considered the wife, husband, widow or widower of his or her spouse for benefit purposes. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3218 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 7 percent increase in all benefits, with additional future increases in benefits based on increases in the cost of living, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to liberalize the retirement test, to reduce retirement age for women from 62 to 60. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3219 -- Similar to HR 2789. GOODELL (R Minn.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3311 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase all benefits thereunder by 10 percent and to provide that full benefits (when based on attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3312 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 62 to 50 age at which a woman otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3358 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3359 -- Encourage the use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security by providing that individuals who are eligible for certain benefits under such plans shall not be entitled to social security benefits or subject to social security taxes. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3377 -- Increase, in the case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years of age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of the Social Security Act. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3389 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to assist in compensating for the hazardous and arduous nature of employment in certain occupations, and for the decreased life expectancy of persons engaged in such occupations. KING (D Utah) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3402 -- Similar to HR 980. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3425 -- Provide that tips received by an employee in the course of his employment shall be included as part of his wages for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3426 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act and chapter 2 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to place social security coverage on an individual option basis for U.S. citizens performing service in the United States as employees of international organizations. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3427 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for dependent or surviving sisters of certain insured individuals. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3428 -- Similar to HR 258. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3602 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deduction from the monthly insurance benefits payable to them under such title. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3699 -- Amend the Social Security Act to expand and improve services under the maternal and child health and crippled children's programs, provide special funds for training professional personnel for providing health services for crippled children, provide for a program of medical assistance for children and other persons whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical care and services, to enable states to implement and follow up their planning and other activities leading to comprehensive action to combat mental retardation. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3703 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in case of a child attending school, age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3708 -- Provide assistance in the development of new or improved programs to help older persons through grants to the states for community planning and services and for training, through research, development, or training project grants and to establish within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare an operating agency to be designated as the "Administration Aging." FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/27/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 3722 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted from $1,200 to $1,800 yearly without deductions from benefits thereunder. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3732 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3733 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3734 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide montly insurance benefits for qualified dependent relatives of certain insured individuals. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3735 -- Similar to HR 498. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3736 -- Provide coverage under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3785 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3795 -- Similar to HR 258. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3811 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3824 -- Amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to enable states, through federal-state agreement, to provide further opportunity for certain state employees to elect coverage under the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3825 -- Similar to HR 498. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3830 -- Similar to HR 2789. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3942 -- Permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of service which was not covered employment at the time it was performed, if service of that type has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of the applicable Social Security taxes. KING (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3974 -- Amend section 203 of the Social Security Act to provide that the amount of an individual's medical, dental, and related expenses shall be subtracted from his outside earnings before determining under such section the amount of any reduction in his benefits by reason of such earnings. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3981 -- Re rates of postage on certain materials for blind persons. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4013 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to increase the minimum amount of the monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4014 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4015 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze with only four quarters of coverage. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4144 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 7-percent benefit increase, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to liberalize the retirement text, and to provide minimum benefits for all individuals not otherwise entitled at age 70. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4146 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the number of years which may be dropped out in computing the benefit of an individual who is forced by a federal agency to retire at age 60 or earlier. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4160 -- Provide coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for self-employed physicians. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/265.

HR 4169 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow under retirement age may continue to receive mother's insurance benefits (but at a reduced rate) even though none of the children of her deceased husband are any longer entitled to child's insurance benefits. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4183 -- Provide that tips received by an employee in the course of his employment may be included as part of his wages for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4230 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, to improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4241 -- Provide for the return of obscene mail matter. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 4246 -- Provide for establishment of the Bureau of Senior Citizens within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; authorize federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help senior citizens. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4272 -- Similar to HR 4230. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4282 -- Provide an exemption from participation in the federal old-age and survivors insurance program for an individual member of a recognized religious sect who is conscientiously opposed to acceptance of benefits because of his adherence to the established tenets or teachings of such sect. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4286 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to prevent duplication of benefits based on disability in cases where the disabled individual receives workmen's compensation. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4288 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for certain additional hospital employees in California. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

hr 4391 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4392 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4393 -- Similar to HR 4392. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4395 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4396 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 63 and to women at age 60. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4399 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 7-percent benefit increase, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to liberalize the retirement test, and to provide minimum benefits for all individuals not otherwise entitled at age 70. KING (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4408 -- Assist in the development of new or improved programs to help older persons. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4409 -- Assist in the construction and operation of senior citizens centers and programs of education, recruiting, and training for community service, counseling, and other activities in keeping with the needs of older citizens. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4424 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove the limitation on the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits, and to provide that a woman who is otherwise qualified may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits without regard to her age if she is permanently and totally disabled. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4483 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman who is otherwise qualified may become entitled to wife's insurance benefits or widow's insurance benefits without regard to her age if she is permanently and totally disabled. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4484 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more liberal definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4485 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has enough quarters of coverage to be fully insured for old-age benefit purposes, regardless of when such quarters were earned. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4544 -- Similar to HR 4392. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4613 -- Similar to HR 4399. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4615 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow aged 62 or over, or a widower, shall not lose entitlement to benefits by reason of remarriage. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4619 -- Similar to HR 4230. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4662 -- Similar to HR 4392. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4709 -- Amend the act providing books for the adult blind so as to make books also available to quadriplegics and the near blind. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/9/65 -- House Administration.

HR 4769 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the remarriage of a widow shall not prevent her from receiving widow's insurance benefits. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4770 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow who has lost her entitlement to widow's insurance benefits by remarriage shall have such entitlement reinstated if the subsequent marriage terminates by the husband's death or by divorce. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4774 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4794 -- Protect postal patrons from morally offensive mail matter. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 2/10/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 4846 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the benefits payable thereunder shall be exempt from all taxation. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/11/65.

HR 4847 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the minimum benefit payable thereunder to $75. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/11/65.

HR 4868 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the age requirements for entitlement to wife's insurance benefits and widow's insurance benefits, and eliminate the provisions which reduce benefits in certain cases where the recipient becomes entitled thereto before attaining age 65. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4869 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age sixty and to women at age 55. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4872 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4909 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deduction from the monthly insurance benefits payable to them under such title. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4943 -- Protect postal patrons from obscene mail matter. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/16/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 4945 -- Amend the Social Security Act to give the states the right of appeal from certain administrative decisions made in connection with grant programs under such act. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4949 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an insured individual 50 years of age or older shall be eligible for old-age insurance benefits if he loses his job (and cannot obtain another one that is comparable) by reason of automation, relocation, reduction, or other causes beyond his control. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4958 -- Permit the state of Pennsylvania to obtain social security coverage, under its state agreement entered into pursuant to section 218 of the Social Security Act, for state and local firemen. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4971 -- Similar to HR 4230. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 5023 -- Provide additional federal financial participation in state public assistance programs approved under titles I, IV, X, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act re expenditures under such programs which are attributable to providing benefits to Indians residing on reservations or on allotted or trust lands. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5038 -- Similar to HR 4230. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5039 -- Similar to HR 4230. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5052 -- Amend Title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze with only four quarters of coverage. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5136 -- Similar to HR 4392. HANSEN (D Idaho) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5170 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are fulltime students after attaining such age. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5191 -- Provide for a program to advance the humane care, comfort, and welfare of laboratory animals used in scientific study. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5236 -- Similar to HR 4392. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 2/22/65.

HR 5238 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 2/22/65.

HR 5278 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $1,800 a year the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder. CEDERBURG (R Mich.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5289 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits in certain cases for brothers, sisters, and other relatives of individuals who die fully insured under such title. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5357 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to child's insurance benefits shall continue, after he attains age 18, for so long as he is regularly attending high school or college. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5364 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year under such title (and under sec. 5 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937) without any deductions from benefits. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5385 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5408 -- Encourage the states to extend coverage under their state unemployment compensation laws to agricultural labor. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5434 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5512 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for individuals who have spent substantially all of their working lives in one trade or industry, a more realistic definition of "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5517 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5561 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase widow's benefits thereunder. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5647 -- Provide for the humane treatment of vertebrate animals used in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the United States and by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5649 -- Encourage the states to extend coverage under their state unemployment compensation laws to agricultural labor. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5698 -- Provide Social Security coverage as self-employed individuals for state and local public officers, not otherwise covered under federal-state agreement, who are paid on a fee basis by persons other than the state or local government. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5762 -- Amend section 1106 of the Social Security Act to insure that information concerning any individual in the files of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare will be made available to such individual upon his request. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5764 -- Extend coverage under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system of the Social Security Act to temporary and intermittent service performed in the employ of the District of Columbia if such service is not covered by a retirement system established by a law of the United States. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5777 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more equitable and efficient method for obtaining administrative and judicial review of decisions of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare thereunder, and a more realistic definition of "disability" for purposes of disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5781 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent increase in benefits (with a minimum increase of $6), to extend eligibility for child's insurance benefits to age 22 in the case of a child attending school, and increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5791 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5794 -- Amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to enable the states to extend medical assistance for the aged to persons between 50 and 65 years of age if they are permanently and totally disabled. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5795 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of widow's insurance benefits at age 50 in the case of a woman who is permanently and totally disabled. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5878 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder. MORSE (D Mass.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5927 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the unmarried child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 21 if he is a full-time student. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5995 -- Similar to HR 5649. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6003 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55. FORD (D Mich.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6017 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, to improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6120 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6149 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, to improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6153 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6171 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6178 -- Increase the amount of earnings which farmers may report for benefit and tax purposes under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6241 -- Amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to provide for judicial review of certain administrative decisions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to enable the Secretary to waive the "single state agency" requirement. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6242 -- Similar to HR 6241. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6344 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, to improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6364 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 7-percent increase in all benefits, with additional future increases in benefits based on increases in the cost of living, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to liberalize the retirement test, to reduce retirement age for women from 62 to 60. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6390 -- Amend the Social Security Act to increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to increase the amount of earnings counted for benefit and tax purposes, and to raise the ceiling on the amount an individual is permitted to earn without suffering deduction from benefits under such act. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6392 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of disability insurance benefits to an individual from the beginning of his disability. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6394 -- Provide for the return of obscene mail matter. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 3/17/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 6404 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, extend coverage, improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6407 -- Re rates of postage on certain materials for blind persons. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 3/17/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 6426 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6466 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide child's benefits beyond age 18 while in school. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6467 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide minimum benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program for certain individuals who have attained age 72. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6475 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to authorize the President, during periods of acute unemployment, provide that all individuals otherwise eligible may retire with full benefits thereunder at age 60. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6476 -- Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to assist in providing more flexibility in the financing and administration of state rehabilitation programs, and assist in the expansion and improvement of services and facilities provided under such programs, particularly for the mentally retarded and other groups presenting special vocational rehabilitation problems. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/18/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6506 -- Provide elective coverage under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6546 -- Amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a fully insured individual may elect to have any employment or self-employment performed by him after attaining age 65 excluded (for both tax benefit purposes) from coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6620 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual shall not be deprived of monthly insurance benefits thereunder solely because of marriage or remarriage, if such marriage or remarriage occurs after such individual attains age 55. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6632 -- Increase benefits under the federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, extend coverage improve the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6683 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6684 -- Similar to HR 6426. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6738 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 22 if he is attending school. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6744 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6752 -- Similar to HR 6744. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6774 -- Similar to HR 6744. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6775 -- Similar to HR 6744. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6776 -- Similar to HR 6744. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6736 -- Similar to HR 6744. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6829 -- Similar to HR 6744. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6832 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that adoption of a child shall not disqualify him from monthly insurance benefits to which he otherwise is, or upon application therefor would be, entitled, if such adoption is by the brother or sister of such child. KING (D Utah) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6836 -- Similar to HR 6744. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6839 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide for federal financial participation in payments withheld at the request of recipients of assistance under the federal-state public assistance programs for the purchase of food coupons. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6843 -- Similar to HR 6744. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6846 -- Similar to HR 6744. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6851 -- Similar to HR 6476. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6854 -- Similar to HR 6744. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6878 -- Similar to HR 6744. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6887 -- Similar to HR 6744. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6892 -- Create a commission to be known as the Commission for Elimination of Pornographic Materials. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 3/29/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6909 -- Similar to HR 6744. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6918 -- Similar to HR 6744. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6924 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 20-percent increase in benefits with a minimum primary benefit of $70, to permit both men and women to retire thereunder with full benefits at age 60, and authorize payment of widow's insurance benefits regardless of age in the case of widows (otherwise eligible) whose income is within specified limits. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6925 -- Similar to HR 6744. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6936 -- Similar to HR 6744. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6937 -- Similar to HR 6744. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6971 -- Similar to HR 6476. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 6980 -- Similar to HR 6744. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 6984 -- Similar to HR 6744. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7004 -- Similar to HR 6744. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7033 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to child's insurance benefits shall continue, after he attains age 18, for so long as he is regularly attending school. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7045 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide, as an alternative method of computing benefits, for dropping out of an individual's wage record the 6 years 1951 through 1956 instead of dropping out his 5 years of lowest earnings. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7046 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that, for benefit computation purposes, a man's insured status and average monthly wage will be figured on the basis of an age-62 cutoff (the same as is presently done in the case of women). OLSON (D Minn.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7070 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7071 -- Amend part 2 of title V of the Social Security Act in order to expand and improve services for children with physical or mental impairments under state plans approved under such part. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7100 -- Provide for the establishment and operation of a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/5/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 7110 -- Similar to HR 7070. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7126 -- Similar to HR 7070. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7128 -- Similar to HR 7070. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7129 -- Similar to HR 7070. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7131 -- Amend section 217 of the Social Security Act to provide that certain military or naval service not now creditable toward benefits under title II of such act may be counted toward such benefits if such service is not used in determining entitlement to, or the amount of, military retired pay. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7132 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7157 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Michigan among the states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement, for state and local policemen and firemen. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7163 -- Similar to HR 7070. FORD (D Mich.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7177 -- Extend the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 4/6/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 7185 -- Similar to HR 7070. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7255 -- Similar to HR 7177. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7257 -- Similar to HR 7070. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7264 -- Similar to HR 7177. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7312 -- Provide for the best care, welfare, and safeguards against suffering for certain animals used for scientific purposes without impeding necessary research. TUPPER (R Mine) -- 4/8/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 7317 -- Encourage the states to extend coverage under their state unemployment compensation laws to agricultural labor. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7318 -- Similar to HR 7070. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7324 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits, as well as surviving parents of deceased insured individuals, shall be eligible for parent's insurance benefits. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7328 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted during a calendar year from $1,200 to $1,800 without deduction from benefits thereunder. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7340 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase widow's benefits thereunder. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7373 -- Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to eliminate economic need as an eligibility requirement for vocational rehabilitation services. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 4/12/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 7421 -- Similar to HR 7132. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7465 -- Create a Commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 4/14/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 7469 -- Provide coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7476 -- Establish the limits and conditions under which the United States will make grants to the states in assisting in defraying the cost of unemployment compensation benefits paid by the states, and to that end to increase the rate of the federal unemployment tax and to establish the recession unemployment compensation account. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7477 -- Similar to HR 7476. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7480 -- Similar to HR 7070. RACE (D Wis.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7521 -- Similar to HR 7070. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7535 -- Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to assist in providing more flexibility in the financing and administration of state rehabilitation programs, and to assist in the expansion and improvement of services and facilities provided under such programs, particularly for the mentally retarded and other groups presenting special vocational rehabilitation problems. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 4/15/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 7711 -- Similar to HR 7070. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 4/28/65.
HR 7756 -- Similar to HR 7070. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 4/29/65.
HR 7857 -- Similar to HR 7177. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7979 -- Provide that an individual who has attained age 62 and is entitled to monthly insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act shall be entitled to the same tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as an individual who has attained age 65. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 8017 -- Similar to HR 7070. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8105 -- Similar to HR 7070. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8131 -- Similar to HR 7177. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8132 -- Similar to HR 7535. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8154 -- Amend the Social Security Act to provide that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare shall, under certain circumstances, disclose the current addresses of husbands and parents who have deserted their families. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 5/13/65.
HR 8193 -- Amend the act providing books for the adult blind so as to make books also available to quadriplegics and the near blind. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 5/17/65 -- House Administration.
HR 8282 -- Provide for the establishment of a program of federal unemployment adjustment benefits, provide for matching grants for excess benefit costs, extend coverage, establish federal requirements re unemployment compensation, increase the wage base for the federal unemployment tax, increase the rate of the federal unemployment tax and provide for a federal contribution, establish a federal adjustment account in the unemployment trust fund, change the annual certification date under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, provide for a research program and for a Special Advisory Commission. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/19/65. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8310 -- Similar to HR 7535. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8319 -- Encourage the needy blind to enroll in rehabilitation programs by prohibiting state residence requirement in assistance to the blind. KING (D Calif.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8338 -- Similar to HR 7177. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8343 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish a Commission on Medical Use of Narcotic Drugs which must approve regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the medical use of narcotic drugs. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 5/20/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8401 -- Amend the Social Security Act to permit the use of social security records to aid in locating runaway parents who are failing to comply with court orders for the support of their children. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8440 -- Remove the prohibitions against importing, transporting and mailing in the U.S. mails articles for preventing conception and advertisements re such artices. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 5/25/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 8442 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the maximum amount of the lump-sum death payment. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8485 -- Encourage the needy blind to enroll in rehabilitation programs by prohibiting state residence requirement in assistance to the blind. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8638 -- Amend section 316 of the Social Security Amendments of 1958 to extend the time within which teachers and other employees covered by the same retirement system in the state of Maine may be treated as being covered by separate retirement systems for purposes of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 5/27/65.
HR 8665 -- Require federal inspection of slaughter for human food purposes of animals used for research purposes. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8722 -- Permit the state of Illinois to terminate the social security coverage, under its agreement entered into under section 218 of the Social Security Act, of the members of the police department of the village of Palatine. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8767 -- Amend the Social Security Act to permit the use of social security records to aid in locating runaway parents who are failing to comply with court orders for the support of their children. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8923 -- Amend titles X and XVI of the Social Security Act to improve the programs of aid to the blind so that they will more effectively encourage and assist blind individuals to achieve rehabilitation and restoration to a normal, full and fruitful life. KING (D Calif.) -- 6/9/65.
HR 9054 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate dependency as a condition of entitlement to husband's or widower's benefits, and provide that dependent parents of living insured individuals (as well as surviving parents of deceased insured individuals) shall be eligible for parent's insurance benefits. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9057 -- Amend the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to provide an exemption for county fairs and other agricultural or horticultural fairs. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9072 -- Similar to HR 9057. FORD (R Mich.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9337 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of widow's insurance benefits at age 50 in the case of a woman who is permanently and totally disabled. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9339 -- Protect the health and well-being of the Nation's children by establishing a special summer lunch program. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 9357 -- Permit Nebraska to obtain security coverage, under its agreement with the Federal Government, for policemen and firemen in positions covered by a state or local retirement system and to validate the wages previously reported erroneously under such agreement for certain fireman covered by such a retirement system. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9358 -- Validate, for purposes of social security coverage, wages, reported erroneously, under the agreement with the state of Nebraska under section 218 of the Social Security Act, for certain firemen covered by a state or local retirement system. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9359 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9511 -- Provide for judicial review of administrative findings of the Secretary of Labor under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and chapter 23 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. PICKLE (D Texas) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9532 -- Provide that certain overtime, night, holiday and similar duty performed by civil service employees of the United States shall constitute covered employment for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9539 -- Similar to HR 9359. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9549 -- Amend the act of March 3, 1931, re the distribution of books, recordings, reproducers, musical scores, instructional texts and other specialized materials to blind persons. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 6/29/65 -- House Administration.
HR 9550 -- Re the rates of postage on certain materials for blind persons. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 6/29/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 9564 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains at the age of 62. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9565 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase minimum benefits to $100 and maximum benefits to $200, with additional future increases based on rises in the cost of living; provide full retirement benefits at age 60 for men and 55 for women; eliminate the age requirements for wife's and widow's benefits; and provide child's benefits beyond age 18 in the case of a child attending school. ASHLEY (D Ohio) (by request) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9576 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9657 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9705 -- Amend section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code re the mailing of obscene matter. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 7/8/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9743 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/65 -- Interstate and Commerce.

HR 9750 -- Similar to HR 9743. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9756 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to lower from 62 to 60 the age at which benefits thereunder may be paid, with appropriate actuarial reductions made in the amounts of such benefits. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9793 -- Provide for the establishment of a program of federal unemployment adjustment benefits, provide for matching grants for excess benefit costs, extend coverage, establish federal requirements re unemployment compensation, increase the wage base for the federal unemployment tax, increase rate of the federal unemployment tax and provide for a federal contribution, establish a federal adjustment account in the unemployment trust fund, change the annual certification date under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, provide for a research program and for a Special Advisory Commission. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9848 -- Create a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/14/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9869 -- Similar to HR 9743. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9870 -- Provide for judicial review of administrative findings of the Secretary of Labor under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and chapter 23 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9875 -- Similar to HR 9743. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9988 -- Provide for judicial review of administrative findings of the Secretary of Labor under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and chapter 23 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 10049 -- Provide for the best care, welfare, and safeguards against suffering for certain animals used for scientific purposes without impeding necessary research. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 7/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10050 -- Similar to HR 10049. PEPPER (D Fla) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10122 -- Similar to HR 9793. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10158 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to provide in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf", approved September 2, 1958, as amended, in order to further provide for a loan service of educational media for the deaf. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10164 -- Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to assist in providing more flexibility in the financing and administration of state rehabilitation programs, and assist in the expansion and improvement of services and facilities provided under such programs, particularly for mentally retarded and other groups presenting special vocational rehabilitation problems. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 7/29/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10197 -- Similar to HR 9743. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10207 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the state of Pennsylvania to obtain social security coverage, under its state agreement entered into pursuant to section 218 of such act, for policemen and firemen in certain cities. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10211 -- Establish a Bureau of Older Workers in the Department of Labor. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 8/2/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10213 -- Similar to HR 10049. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10270 -- Provide coverage under the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/4/65.

HR 10355 -- Similar to HR 10049. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10358 -- Similar to HR 9743. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10427 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to provide in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf," approved September 2, 1958, as amended, in order to further provide for a loan service of educational media for the deaf. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 8/12/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10494 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit a state or local employee under a divided retirement system to elect not to have social security coverage even though he was hired after the division of the system, if he was an employee before such division and remained continuously a member of such system. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10562 -- Similar to HR 10427. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10589 -- Similar to HR 10049. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10593 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a child's entitlement to child's insurance benefits shall continue despite his adoption by a great-aunt or great-uncle, the same as it would if he were adopted by a stepparent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, brother or sister. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10604 -- Provide that individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits (or child's benefits based on disability) under title II of the Social Security Act, and individuals entitled to permanent disability annuities (or child's annuities based on disability) under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 8/23/65.

HR 10620 -- Similar to HR 10049. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10634 -- Establish a National Commission on Older Workers. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 8/24/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10635 -- Similar to HR 10634. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10639 -- Similar to HR 10634. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10680 -- Similar to HR 9743. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10737 -- Similar to HR 10427. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10743 -- Similar to HR 9743. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10745 -- Similar to HR 9743. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10751 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a child shall be considered to have been dependent upon his mother at the time required for entitlement to child's insurance benefits based on her wage record if at such time she was fully insured and was either living with him or contributing to his support. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10768 -- Similar to HR 10427. SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10985 -- Create a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 9/9/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11002 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 9/13/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 11054 -- Similar to HR 10985. HALPERN (D N.Y.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11055 -- Strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter. HALPERN (D N.Y.) -- 9/14/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 11195 -- Similar to HR 11002. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 9/21/65.

HR 11261 -- Provide for a program to advance the humane care, comfort, and welfare of laboratory animals used in scientific study. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 9/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11288 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which a woman may earn while receiving mother's insurance benefits thereunder. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 9/27/65.

HR 11302 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11335 -- Similar to HR 10985. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11336 -- Similar to HR 11055. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11357 -- Similar to HR 11261. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11411 -- Similar to HR 11261. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 10/1/65.

HR 11505 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 10/8/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 11571 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide benefits for certain disabled widows without regard to their age. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 10/13/65.

HR 11684 -- Provide that individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits (or child's benefits based on disability) under title II of the Social Security Act, and individuals entitled to permanent disability annuities (or child's annuities based on disability) under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 10/20/65.

H J Res 262 -- Provide for a conference consisting of federal, state, and local officials, and members of public and private groups or organizations to consider and propose methods of, and to coordinate action for, combating the traffic in obscene matters and materials. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 321 -- Provide for a White House conference on crime prevention and juvenile delinquency. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/16/65 -- Judiciary.

HOUSING

(To Banking & Currency unless noted)

S 114 -- Amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 506 -- Permit local expenditures made in connection with a certain sewer project in Jasper, Ala., to be counted as a local grant-in-aid under title I of the Housing Act of 1949. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65.

S 519 -- Direct the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to cause certain demonstration and research projects to be carried out to determine the economic feasibility of providing urban mass transportation service to elderly persons during non-rush-hour periods at reduced fares. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 1/15/65.

S 655 -- Authorize the chartering of organizations to insure conventional mortgage loans, authorize creation of secondary market organizations for conventional and other mortgage loans, authorize the issuance of debentures upon the security of insured or guaranteed mortgages and create a joint supervisory board to charter and examine such organizations. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/22/65.

S 786 -- Amend the National Housing Act by providing assistance to families of low income in obtaining decent, safe and sanitary housing. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 1/27/65.

S 787 -- Empower the Federal National Mortgage Association to deal in conventional mortgages and provide otherwise for its further development as a secondary market facility. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/27/65.

S 946 -- Make certain expenditures made by the city of New Brunswick, N.J., eligible as local grants-in-aid for purposes of title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/65.

S 1182 -- Amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to authorize the purchase of units in low-rent housing projects by the tenants thereof. TOWER (R Texas) -- 2/18/65.

S 1183 -- Require localities receiving assistance under title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to make annual payments to the United States out of increased tax revenues derived as a result of the redevelopment made possible by such assistance. TOWER (R Texas) -- 2/18/65.

S 1354 -- Assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families, promote orderly urban development, improve living environment in urban areas, and extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, urban mass transportation, and community facilities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 3/4/65.

S 1532 -- Encourage planning and the programing, on a coordinated basis, of land-use projects in the development of metropolitan areas, and require, after a reasonable preparatory period, the approval by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator of workable programs as a condition to the granting of federal assistance in the financing of certain projects. CASE (R N.J.) -- 3/16/65.

S 1549 -- Empower the Federal National Mortgage Association to deal in conventional and other mortgages and to provide otherwise for its further development as a secondary market facility. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/17/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1577 -- Authorize assistance under title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 for the development for open-space uses of land acquired under such title. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Brewster (D Md.), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1617 -- Provide for a temporary moratorium on payments under FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgages for mortgagors who are unemployed as the result of the closing of a federal installation. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/25/65.

S 1618 -- Provide for the acquisition of certain housing owned by servicemen at or near federal bases or installations which have been, or are being, closed in whole or in part. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/25/65.

S 2081 -- Amend section 402 of the National Housing Act and section 14 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 6/3/65.

S 2213 -- Assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families, promote orderly urban development, improve living environment in urban areas, and extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, urban mass transportation, and community facilities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 6/28/65.

S 2329 -- Amend section 408 of the National Housing Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of savings and loan holding companies and subsidiary companies. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 7/26/65.

S 2419 -- Make assistance to localities under title I of the Housing Act of 1949 contingent upon the publication of the names of the owners of rental properties in such localities which are used for residential purposes. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 8/16/65.

S 2477 -- Authorize assistance under title I of the Housing Act of 1949 for renewal of blighted areas of a locality containing war housing projects. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 8/30/65.

S 2520 -- Authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make loans for the provision of urgently needed nursing homes. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 9/13/65.

S 2652 -- Re the applicability of the 3 percent interest rate for loans to provide housing for the elderly or handicapped under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 10/15/65.

HR 43 -- Amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act (relating to the insurance of savings and loans accounts) re the maximum amount of insurance which may be provided thereunder. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 83 -- Amend the National Housing Act to provide for the performance by the Federal Housing Administration of certain additional functions re housing loans. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 84 -- Amend section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 and section 231 of the National Housing Act to improve and render more effective the federal direct loan and mortgage insurance programs providing assistance to housing for the elderly. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 90 -- Amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to eliminate the provision which presently limits to 15 percent the portion of the total authorized annual contributions contracts which may be entered into for low-rent public housing units in any one state. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 91 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide more equitable procedures for the relocation of persons displaced from their homes or places of business by urban renewal projects, to increase the amount of the relocation payments authorized to be made to such persons. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 92 -- Create a Federal Limited Profit Mortgage Corporation to assist in the provision of housing for moderate-income families and for elderly persons. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 113 -- Amend section 213 of the National Housing Act to place the Federal Housing Administration cooperative housing mortgage insurance program on a mutual basis. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 114 -- Amend the National Housing Act to fix the premium for the insurance of cooperative housing mortgages at the minimum permissible level (one-fourth of 1 percent per annum). MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 115 -- Amend the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that the full cost of opening, widening and improving streets along the boundary of an urban renewal project shall be includible as a part of the local grant-in-aid for such project. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 116 -- Amend section 608 of the National Housing Act to prevent the charging of excessive rents, resulting from unduly high estimates of costs, in the case of property covered by a mortgage insured under such section. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 129 -- Amend the Home Onwers Loan Act of 1933 to provide that certain proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 610 -- Amend title IV of the National Housing Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 619 -- Amend section 402(a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 621 -- Amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act to require that any stock option issued by an insured bank or savings and loan association be made available to the general public on equal terms (or, if offered only to shareholders, be made available on equal terms to all of them). MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 624 -- Amend section 17 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and amend section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 to establish an International Home Loan Bank. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 696 -- Amend the National Housing Act to facilitate sales of one- to four-family residences in locations adversely affected by airports constructed or expanded with federal financial assistance furnished under the Federal Airport Act. WELTNER (D Ga.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 990 -- Establish within the Housing and Home Finance Agency a new program of mortgage insurance to assist in financing the construction, improvement, expansion and rehabilitation of harbor facilities for boating and commercial craft. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 2197 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to permit loss of goodwill to be taken into account in computing the amount of the relocation payment which may be made to a business concern or nonprofit organization displaced by an urban renewal project, and increase the maximum amount of such payment. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2441 -- Authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2447 -- Authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2819 -- Similar to HR 91. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2981 -- Similar to HR 84. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3149 -- Amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act to increase the amount of insurance applicable to bank and deposits and savings and loan accounts to $25,000. DULSKI -- 1/19/65.

HR 3931 -- Authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3962 -- Establish a new program of loans to be made from a revolving fund by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to assist in the provision and rehabilitation of housing for middle-income families. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3963 -- Amend title II of the National Housing Act to provide Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance for individuals purchasing dwelling units in cooperative housing projects in the same way that such insurance is provided for individuals purchasing other single-family residences. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3964 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to prohibit the construction of luxury housing in the redevelopment of urban renewal areas. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3965 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to require the establishment of more effective procedures for the relocation of individuals, families, and business concerns from the area of urban renewal projects. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3966 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that individuals, families, and business concerns displaced by an urban renewal project shall have a priority of opportunity to relocate in the project area after its redevelopment. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3967 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1959 ro provide more adequate relocation payments for individuals, families, and business concerns displaced from urban renewal areas. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3968 -- Amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to remove the existing 15 percent limit on the amount of assistance which may be provided thereunder for low-rent public housing in any one state. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3969 -- Amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to remove the existing dollar limit on the amount of annual contributions which may be contracted for by the Public Housing Administration to assist low-rent public housing. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3970 -- Amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to increase by $1,000 per room the statutory limit on the cost of a low-rent housing project. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3971 -- Amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to permit occupants of dwelling units in low-rent public housing projects to purchase such units. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3972 -- Amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide that a tenant in a low-rent public housing project may not be evicted therefrom without a public hearing. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4250 -- Amend section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 to authorize urban planning grants for areas affected by federal treaties. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4374 -- Amend section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 and section 231 of the National Housing Act to improve and render more effective the federal direct loan and mortgage insurance programs providing assistance to housing for the elderly. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4498 -- Similar to HR 3931. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4513 -- Amend section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 and section 231 of the National Housing Act to improve and render more effective the federal direct loan and mortgage insurance programs providing assistance to housing for the elderly. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4636 -- Similar to HR 3931. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4888 -- Authorize mortgage insurance and loans to help finance the cost of constructing and equipping facilities for the group practice of medicine and dentistry. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/15/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5477 -- Similar to HR 3931. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5840 -- Assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families, to promote orderly urban development, improve living environment in urban areas, and extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, urban mass transportation, and community facilities. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/4/65.

HR 5841 -- Similar to HR 5840. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/4/65.

HR 6155 -- Amend the National Housing Act to encourage and facilitate the provision of larger family dwelling units in small rehabilitation projects being carried out under the section 220 urban renewal housing mortgage insurance program. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6284 -- Similar to HR 5840. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6399 -- Similar to HR 5840. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6501 -- Provide a rent certificate program for low-income housing in private accommodations, establish a priority for low- and middle-income housing in urban renewal projects, provide additional rehabilitation and relocation assistance, create a new veterans' mortgage insurance program, continue the Federal Housing Administration, college, and elderly housing programs, provide comprehensive compensation for condemnees, insure efficiency and economy in the administration of federal housing programs. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6623 -- Similar to HR 6501. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6649 -- Amend the National Housing Act to provide more liberal mortgage financing under FHA's regular residential housing program for veterans who have not availed themselves of home financing assistance under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6705 -- Amend the National Housing Act by providing assistance to families of low income in obtaining decent, safe, and sanitary housing. WIDNALL (R N.J.) (by request) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6740 -- Similar to HR 6501. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6750 -- Eliminate the population limitation as it affects the eligibility of communities in redevelopment areas for certain benefits under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, and title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955. ST. GERMAIN (D, R.I.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6794 -- Amend section 213 of the National Housing Act to place the Federal Housing Administration cooperative housing mortgage insurance program on a mutual basis. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6824 -- Authorize certain loans by national banks to aid in the rehabilitation of urban areas. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6826 -- Similar to HR 6501. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6910 -- Amend the National Housing Act to facilitate sales of one- to four-family residences in locations adversely affected by airports constructed or expanded with federal financial assistance furnished under the Federal Airport Act. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6966 -- Amend section 213 of the National Housing Act to place the Federal Housing Administration cooperative housing mortgage insurance program on a mutual basis. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7041 -- Amend certain laws re housing in order to assist in the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary housing for low-income families in urban and rural areas, provide standards for determining just compensation in eminent domain proceedings. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7245 -- Amend the National Housing Act to facilitate sales of one- to four-family residences in locations adversely affected by airports constructed or expanded in whole or in part with federal funds. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7311 -- Amend the National Housing Act to encourage and facilitate the provision of larger family dwelling units in small rehabilitation projects being carried out under the section 220 urban renewal housing mortgage insurance program. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7434 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide that no urban renewal project shall receive federal assistance thereunder without the approval of the people of the community concerned, given in a referendum held for that purpose. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7754 -- Similar to HR 7041. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7915 -- Make certain expenditures made by the city of New Brunswick, N.J., eligible as local grants-in-aid for purposes of title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7984 -- Assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families, promote orderly urban development, improve living environment in urban areas, and extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal and community facilities. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7985 -- Similar to HR 7984. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7986 -- Similar to HR 7984. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 8100 -- Similar to HR 7041. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8256 -- Amend title I of the National Housing Act to extend the permissible maturity of certain home improvement loans which may be insured thereunder so as to make such loans more readily available to low-income families. WALKER (R Miss.) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8289 -- Assist in the provision of housing for moderate-income families and elderly persons by providing federal guarantees for certain obligations issued by local housing agencies. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8311 -- Provide for a temporary moratorium on payments under Federal Housing Administration-insured and Veterans' Administration-guaranteed mortgages for mortgagors who are unemployed as the result of the closing of a federal installation. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8618 -- Similar to HR 7984. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8673 -- Amend section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8688 -- Amend title I of the National Housing Act to increase the maximum amount of certain home improvement loans which may be insured, to extend the permissible maturity of these loans. WALKER (R Miss.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 9021 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to require that any rental or cooperative housing constructed in the redevelopment of an urban renewal areas shall be designed for low- and middle-income groups. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9053 -- Amend title V of the National Housing Act to protect the equity of homeowners in areas adversely affected by the closing of federal installations. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9256 -- Amend the National Housing Act to provide mortgage insurance, and authorize direct loans by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, to help finance the cost of construction and equipping facilities for the group practice of medicine or dentistry. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9761 -- Authorize a study of methods of helping to provide disaster insurance coverage and other financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 10086 -- Authorize assistance under title I of the Housing Act of 1949 for renewal of blighted areas of a locality containing war housing projects. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 11052 -- Amend the National Housing Act to provide mortgage insurance, and authorize direct loans by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, to help finance the cost of constructing and equipping facilities for the group practice of medicine or dentistry. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11232 -- Amend the Housing Act of 1937 to reduce from 62 to 60 the age at which widows may be occupants of low-rent public housing units. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11284 -- Similar to HR 11232. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 9/27/65.

VETERANS

(To Labor & Public Welfare unless noted)

S 9 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Hill (D Ala.), Morse (D Ore.), Smith (R Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Byrd (D W. Va.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), Eastland (D Miss.), Long (D Mo.), Burdick (D N.D.), Bible (D Nev.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Williams (D N.J.), Douglas (D Ill.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Inouye (D Hawaii), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Cannon (D Nev.), Pastore (D R.I.), Fong (R Hawaii), Clark (D Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.), Young (D Ohio), Bayh (D Ind.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Johnston (D S.C.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 1/6/65.

S 164 -- Amend section 601 of title 38, United States Code, to restore to certain veterans in Alaska or Hawaii the right to receive hospital care. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 458 -- Provide educational assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces in the southeast Asia theater of operations. TOWER (R Texas) -- 1/12/65.

S 507 -- Authorize the Veterans' Administration to extend aid on account of defects in properties purchased with financing assistance under chapter 37, title 38, USC. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 1/15/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 520 -- Authorize wartime benefits under certain circumstances for peacetime veterans and their dependents. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Bogga (R Del.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Cooper (R Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dominick (R Colo.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hruska (R Neb.), Javits (R N.Y.), Jordan (R Idaho), Kuchel (R Calif.), Miller (R Iowa), Morton (R Ky.), Mundt (R S.D.), Pearson (R Kan.), Prouty (R Vt.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Tower (R Texas), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/15/65 -- Armed Services.

S 529 -- Amend chapter 31 of title 38, USC to extend to all totally disabled veterans the same liberalization of time limits for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training as was authorized for blinded veterans by Public Law 87-591, and to clarify the language of the law relating to the limiting of periods for pursuing such training. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/15/65.

S 562 -- Amend section 601 of title 38, USC, re the definition of the term "Veterans' Administration facilities." BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska), Inouye (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/15/65 -- Finance.

S 969 -- Require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to give 6 months' advance public notice of the planned closing or relocation of any veterans' facility, and provide for at least one veterans' service center in each state. BOGGS (R Del.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 2/2/65.

S 1199 -- Liberalize the provisions of title 38, USC, relating to automobiles for disabled veterans. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 2/18/65 -- Finance.

S 1200 -- Establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and prescribe its jurisdiction and functions. HART (D Mich.) -- 2/18/65 -- Finance.

S 1204 -- Amend section 313, title 38, USC, to provide that malignant lymphoma developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected. MONDALE (D Minn.) -- 2/18/65 -- Finance.

S 1512 -- Provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to educational benefits under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1626 -- Limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget re new construction or alteration of veterans' hospitals and the closing of such hospitals. METCALF (D Mont.), Miller (R Iowa) -- 3/25/65.

S 1681 -- Provide for uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by federal and federally assisted programs. MUSKIE (D Maine) -- 4/1/65.

S 1697 -- Amend chapter 37, title 38, USC, in order to make the widows of certain peacetime veterans eligible for loans under such chapter. BAYH (D Ind.) -- 4/5/65.

S 1720 -- Assist in the provision of housing for moderate-income families and elderly persons by providing federal guarantees for certain obligations issued by local housing agencies. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1798 -- Amend the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a 3-year presumption of service connection for active tuberculous disease in peacetime cases. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/22/65 -- Finance.

S 1850 -- Authorize disaster loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949, including refinancing. BAYH (D Ind.), Hartke (D Ind.), Nelson (D Wis.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 4/29/65.

S 1915 -- Assist in the provision in Alaska of adequate housing for persons who are otherwise unable to finance such housing upon terms and conditions which they can afford, through a program encouraging mutual and self-help, self-government, and individual homeownership. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/7/65.

S 1942 -- Assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families to promote orderly urban development, to improve living environment in urban areas, and extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 5/11/65.

S 1944 -- Amend section 404(b) of the Housing Act of 1950. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 5/11/65.

S 2018 -- Provide a realistic cost-of-living increase in rates of subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation training. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 5/24/65.

S 2020 -- Permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make a lump-sum settlement with the beneficiary of a national service life insurance policy under certain circumstances even though a different mode of settlement was selected by the insured. TOWER (R Texas) -- 5/24/65 -- Finance.

S 2127 -- Provide special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones. TALMADGE (D Ga.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 6/11/65 -- Armed Services.

S 2158 -- Provide special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 6/17/65 -- Finance.

S 2241 -- Extend the benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States during peacetime. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 7/1/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2250 -- Permit, under certain circumstances, the payment of death compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation to the widow of a veteran even though such widow has been remarried. MONDALE (D Minn.) -- 7/7/65 -- Finance.

S 2318 -- Amend chapter 13 of title 38, USC, to increase the dependency and indemnity compensation rates payable under such chapter to widows and children of veterans. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 7/22/65 -- Finance.

S 2372 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, USC, to provide for the payment of pensions of World War I veterans and their widows. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 8/6/65.

S 2409 -- Prevent loss of veteran pension benefits as a result of increases provided under the Social Security Amendments of 1965 in monthly insurance benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act. HARRIS (D Okla.) -- 8/16/65 -- Finance.

S 2490 -- Authorize the payment of pension under section 541 of title 38, USC, to the widow of a veteran of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict without regard to the period of time such widow was married to the veteran, if the veteran committed suicide. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 9/2/65 -- Finance.

S 2628 -- Amend chapter 73 of title 38, USC, to provide for the defense of suits alleging malpractice or negligence in furnishing medical care and treatment against physicians, dentists, nurses, and other medical or paramedical personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 10/12/65.

S 2629 -- Re the number of hospital and nursing home beds that may be established and operated by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 10/12/65.

S 2666 -- Clarify and otherwise improve chapter 73 of title 38, USC, relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 10/19/65.

S Con Res 13 -- Express sense of Congress on increasing the authorized bed capacity for all Veterans' Administration hospitals. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Montoya (D N.M.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 1/26/65.

S Con Res 13 -- Resolved that it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that the authorized bed capacity limitation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand for all Veterans' Administration hospitals which was established by the President in a letter to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, dated February 26, 1959, should, in view of the present need for additional bed capacity in such hospitals, be increased by the President to the limitation of one hundred and thirty thousand, and the President is hereby respectfully requested by the Congress to take such action as soon as practicable. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Montoya (D N.M.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 6/4/65.

S Res 79 -- Re sense of the Senate that none of the hospitals or other Veterans' Administration facilities mentioned in the order of January 13, 1965, be closed without the approval of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee of the Senate and the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House, that until those Committees have completed their studies and hearings the Veterans' Administration and all of its officers and employees cease and desist from refusing admission of patients or transferring patients or taking steps leading to the closing of said facilities until final action has been taken by the Committees. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/18/65.

(To Veterans' Affairs unless noted)

HR 57 -- Prohibit the award of contracts by the United States to certain persons. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 65 -- Provide for establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 74 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 75 -- Permit for 1 year, granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 131 -- Extend certain benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916 and ending April 6, 1917. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 152 -- Specify the number of hospital beds that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs must maintain and operate at the Veterans' hospital, East Orange, N.J. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 165 -- Amend section 501 of title 38, USC, to provide that active military service on the Mexican border before World War I by persons who performed active service during World War I shall be included in determining eligibility of World War I veterans, their widows and children for pension. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 168 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation to reflect the increase in the cost-of-living from the year 1933. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 169 -- Provide an increase of $75 per month in the rate of compensation payable to totally disabled veterans and proportionate increases in the compensation payable to other disabled veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 170 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation approximating 8 percent. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 171 -- Provide increases in rates of disability compensation. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 172 -- Provide increases in rates of disability compensation to reflect the increase in the cost of living from October 1, 1962. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 173 -- Amend chapter 11 of title 38, USC, to to provide additional disability compensation for seriously disabled veterans as partial compensation for the reduction in their life expectancy because of their disabilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 174 -- Amend section 314(k) of title 38, USC, to provide additional compensation to veterans whose lifespan has been reduced 5 or more years by serious service-connected disabilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 175 -- Amend chapter 11 of title 38, USC, to provide for payment to veterans suffering from seriously disabling service-connected disabilities a lump-sum settlement as compensation for the reduction in their expected lifespan attributable to such disabilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 176 -- Provide increases in rates of additional compensation on account of dependents payable to veterans rated as 50 percent or more disabled. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 177 -- Provide that veterans having a service-connected disability rated at 40 percent or more shall be entitled to additional compensation for dependents. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 178 -- Amend section 314(k) of title 38, USC, to authorize payment of statutory awards for each anatomical loss or loss of use specified therein. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 179 -- Provide for additional compensation for veterans who have suffered the loss or complete loss of use of a kidney. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 180 -- Provide for additional compensation for veterans who have suffered the loss of a lung. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 181 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, to provide a presumption of service connection in the case of veterans suffering from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis developing a 10-percent degree of disability within 7 years from the date of discharge or release. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 182 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for malignant tumors (cancer) which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 183 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for the psychoses which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 184 -- Assist veterans with a permanent and total service-connected disability due to the loss or loss of use of one upper and one lower extremity to acquire specially adapted housing. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 185 -- Provide that heart failure suffered by certain veterans who have lost one or both lower extremities shall be considered service connected. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 186 -- Provide that the Veterans' Administration shall provide complete medical services for any veteran totally disabled from a service-connected disability. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 187 -- Provide an annual clothing allowance to certain veterans who, because of a service-connected disability, wear a prosthetic appliance or appliances which tends to wear out or tear their clothing. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 188 -- Provide that certain special hand or foot controls for automobiles shall be considered to be prosthetic appliances. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 189 -- Increase the income limitations applicable to parents of deceased veterans who are eligible to receive dependency and indemnity compensation. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 190 -- Amend chapter 73 of title 38, USC, to make a career in the Department of Medicine and Surgery more attractive. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 191 -- Amend section 4113 of title 38, USC, to provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall make necessary arrangements for sale of homes of employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery who are transferred by the Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 192 -- Amend section 5004 of title 38 of the USC, to authorize the use of quarters on Veterans' Administration reservations by employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 193 -- Permit members of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration to be granted leave to pursue certain courses of study. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 194 -- Amend chapter 73 of title 38 of the USC to authorize certain members of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration to attend one professional meeting a year at Government expense. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 195 -- Amend section 4113 of title 38 of the USC to provide that the Government shall pay certain costs involved in the move of an employee of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration from one official station in the United States to another. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 196 -- Amend chapter 73 of title 38, USC, to credit physicians and dentists in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration with certain service for retirement purposes. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 197 -- Amend chapter 73, title 38, USC to authorize the Chief Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration to enter into contracts with medical schools and clinics for scarce technical services. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 198 -- Permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to correct certain physical defects of veterans during the course of their hospitalization in a Veterans' Administration facility. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 199 -- Establish the number of hospital beds and domiciliary beds to be operated in facilities of the Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 200 -- Amend section 622, title 38, USC, to write into law what is already required in administrative regulation for a declaration of assets and liabilities in connection with an applicant's statement of inability to defray the expenses of necessary non-service-connected hospital or domiciliary care. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 201 -- Provide for certain contracts between the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and schools of medicine. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 202 -- Limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget re new construction or alteration of veterans' hospitals and the closing of such hospitals. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 203 -- Set aside funds for research into spinal cord injuries and diseases. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 204 -- Amend section 101 of title 38 of the USC to permit the children of certain veterans to receive education or training until attaining the age of 23. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 205 -- Amend chapter 35 of title 38 USC in order to increase the educational assistance allowances payable under the war orphans' educational assistance program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 206 -- Provide a realistic cost-of-living increase in rates of subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation training and to the sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans pursuing a program of education under the war orphans' educational assistance program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 207 -- Amend section 801 of title 38, USC in order to provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing for certain veterans afflicted with multiple sclerosis who have also suffered the loss or loss of use of a lower extremity. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 208 -- Amend chapter 31 of title 38, USC, to extend to all totally disabled veterans the same liberalization of time limits for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training as was authorized for blinded veterans by Public Law 87-591, and clarify the language of the law relating to the limiting of periods for pursuing such training. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 209 -- Provide education and training for veterans of service after January 31, 1955. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 210 -- Clarify the application of certain provisions of section 110 of title 38 of the USC. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 211 -- Establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and prescribe its jurisdiction and functions. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 212 -- Amend section 4001 of title 38, USC, to prescribe qualifications for members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 213 -- Amend section 107 of title 38, USC, to provide that the benefits authorized therein shall be at a rate in pesos as is equivalent to $0.50 for each dollar authorized. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 214 -- Repeal chapter 43 of title 38, USC. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 215 -- Amend section 101(18) of title 38, USC, to permit the furnishing of benefits to certain individuals conditionally discharged or released from active military naval, or air service. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 217 -- Liberalize the provisions of title 38, USC, relating to automobiles for disabled veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 218 -- Amend section 721 and section 757 of title 38, USC, to limit review of insurance extrahazards determinations by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to 2 years from the date of original decision. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 219 -- Amend section 725 of title 38 of the USC to permit veterans having a service-connected disability to obtain national service life insurance in amounts up to $20,000. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 220 -- Amend chapter 19 of title 38 of the USC, to permit the inclusion of provisions providing for double indemnity for accidental death in national service life insurance policies. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 221 -- Amend section 3203 of title 38, USC, to provide that veterans entitled to pension who are being maintained in state homes shall receive pension at the rate of $30 per month. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65. 2

RH 222 -- Provide that pension for non-service-connected disability or death, or for age, shall not be paid under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to any alien who is not a resident of the United States. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 223 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to bring certain pensioners under the provisions of chapter 15 of that title (as now in effect) if it would be in their interest to do so. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 224 -- Amend chapter 61 of title 38, USC, in order to prohibit abuses in the solicitation of contributions in the name of veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 226 -- Make the children of certain veterans having a service-connected disability rated at not less than 50 percent eligible for benefits under the war orphans educational assistance program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 227 -- Entitle the children of certain veterans who served in the Armed Forces prior to September 16, 1940, to benefit under the war orphans educational assistance program. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 228 -- Amend section 314(k) of title 38, USC, to authorize payment of statutory awards for each anatomical loss or loss of use specified therein. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 229 -- Amend section 1901(a) of title 38, USC, to make certain veterans of World War I eligible for the automobile assistance allowance provided for certain veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 230 -- Amend section 311 of title 38, USC, to provide a stronger presumption of soundness under certain conditions in wartime cases. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 231 -- Amend sections 210(c) and 355 of title 38, USC, to rescind as of January 1, 1957, the changes made in the "Veterans' Administration Schedule for Rating Disabilities," 1945 edition, and the extensions thereto. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 232 -- Amend section 715 of title 38, USC, to permit veterans with service-connected disabilities less than total who have $5 per $1,000 total disability income provisions included in their national service life insurance policies to obtain the $10 per $1,000 total disability income protection. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 233 -- Conform the method of computing the income of parents of certain veterans under that title. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 234 -- Amend section 106 of title 38 of the USC to provide that individuals suffering the loss or loss of use of an extremity resulting from an injury incurred in line of duty during certain service shall be entitled to certain veterans' benefits. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 235 -- Repeal the provisions relating to education of Korean conflict veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 238 -- Amend chapter 15, title 38, USC, to liberalize the basis on which pension is payable by providing that public or private retirement payments shall not be counted as income and that the income of the spouse shall be disregarded in the determination of annual income of a veteran; eliminate the "net worth" eligibility test; and repeal the requirement of reduction of pension during hospitalization for veterans with dependents. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 239 -- Amend section 610 of title 38, USC, to provide that certain veterans shall be furnished hospital care without regard to administrative limitations. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 240 --- Amend section 402 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 re determinations of permanent and total disability. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 241 -- Amend section 510 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to authorize the granting of hospital care to veterans in need thereof. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 287 -- Permit paraplegic veterans to receive military air transportation without charge. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 411 -- Amend section 101 of title 38, USC, to extend full wartime benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States for 90 days or more in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning on May 9, 1916, and ending on April 6, 1917, and extend full wartime survivor benefits to the survivors of such persons. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 412 -- Amend section 1613 of title 38, USC, to provide that in determining the period within which a veteran must complete his program of education or training, the Administrator shall disregard periods during which the veteran was unable to pursue his program by reason of disability. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 416 -- Amend chapter 33 of title 38, USC, to make the educational benefits provided for therein available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 464 -- Provide for the construction of a new Veterns' Administration hospital at Vancouver, Wash. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 471 -- Provide for a Veterans Administration hospital in the Halifax area of Volusia County, Fla. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 493 -- Amend chapter 37 of title 38, USC, to make certain persons eligible to participate in the loan guaranty provisions of that chapter who would be so eligible if they were not in the Armed Forces of the United States. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 539 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for the psychoses which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 540 -- Provide an 11 percent increase in rates of disability compensation. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

HR 571 -- Amend section 3402 of title 38, USC, to provide for the recognition by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the Italian American War Veterans of the United States for the prosecution of veterans' claims. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 676 -- Similar to HR 211. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 693 -- Extend certain benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 840 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to review de novo claims for benefits and payments under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 945 -- Amend section 109 of title 38, USC, to provide benefits for members of the armed forces of nations allied with the United States in World War I or World War II. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 952 -- Amend chapter 71 of title 38, USC, to permit judicial review of decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in compensation and pension claims. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 953 -- Provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1005 -- Amend title 38, USC, to permit, for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1006 -- Provide education and training, loan guaranty, wartime rates of disability compensation, pension and other wartime service benefits to persons serving in combat zones after January 1, 1962. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1024 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, USC, to provide that workmen's compensation payments shall be disregarded in computation of income for purposes of payment of pensions. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1027 -- Provide that certain veterans who were prisoners of war shall be deemed to have a service-connected disability of 50 percent. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1057 -- Establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1127 -- Amend sections 512 and 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide direct loan funds. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1128 -- Provide vocational rehabilitation, education and training, and loan guarantee benefits for veterans or service after January 31, 1955. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1130 -- Provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1141 -- Amend section 356 of title 38, USC, to provide a permanent rating of 50-percent disability for veterans who have suffered from active tuberculosis for 10 or more years. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1156 -- Amend chapter 15, title 38, USC, in order to increase by 20 percent the income limitations imposed by that chapter on persons entitled to pensions thereunder. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1167 -- Prevent the disqualification for pension purposes of certain widows of Spanish-American War veterans who remarry. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1168 -- Permit a limited waiver of service-incurred disabilities in meeting health requirements for reinstatement of national service life insurance. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1169 -- Increase rates of death compensation payable under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1170 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, to provide a presumption of service connection in the case of heart disease becoming disabling within 3 years after discharge. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1175 -- Provide for the renovation and modernization and an increase in the bed capacity of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Fresno, Calif. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1504 -- Amend chapter 33 of title 38, USC, to make the educational benefits provided for therein available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1505 -- Similar to HR 953. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1506 -- Provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and children at the same rates as apply in the case of veterans of the Spanish-American War. BECKWORTH (D Texa) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1507 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, to provide that disabilities of certain veterans held as prisoner of war for two or more years by the Japanese during World War II shall be considered to be service connected. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1508 -- Eliminate the requirement that outpatient dental treatment and related appliances for service-connected disabilities be furnished on a one-time completion basis. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1509 -- Amend section 610 of title 38, USC, to provide hospital care for peacetime veterans on the same basis as such care is provided for wartime veterans. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1511 -- Amend chapter 35 of title 38, USC, to provide educational assistance to the children of veterans who are permanently and totally disabled from wartime service-connected disability. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1512 -- Eliminate the requirement that veterans have served for 90 days or more to qualify for certain benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1538 -- Amend section 4107 of title 38, USC, to provide for payment of an additional allowance to certain physicians assigned to duty at Veterans' Administration facilities where it is difficult to recruit or retain physicians. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1553 -- Similar to HR 953. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1554 -- Provide vocational rehabilitation, education and training, and loan guarantee benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1565 -- Similar to HR 152. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1583 -- Provide an increase in compensation for veterans having certain service-connected disabilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1589 -- Provide for determination through judicial proceedings of claims for compensation on account of disability or death resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty while serving in the active military or naval service, including those who served during peacetime. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1661 -- Provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital in southern New Jersey. CAHILL (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1677 -- Similar to HR 953. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1690 -- Provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1694 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, USC, to provide that the award of pension to any person which has been in effect for 10 or more years shall not thereafter be revoked on the basis that the individual did not have the length of service required to qualify therefor. FINO (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1725 -- Prescribe the size of flags furnished by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to drape the caskets of deceased veterans. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1726 -- Amend section 501 of title 38, USC, to provide that active military service on the Mexican border before World War I by persons who performed active service during World War I shall be included in determining eligibility of World War I veterans, their widows, and children for pension. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1742 -- Provide education and training for veterans of service after January 31, 1955. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1743 -- Amend section 410(a) of title 38, USC, to provide for the payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to certain survivors of deceased veterans who were rated 100 percent disabled by reason of service-connected disabilities for 20 or more years. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1744 -- Amend section 312(3) of title 38, USC, to include the reinfection type of pulmonary tuberculosis in the provision relative to presumptive service connection for active tuberculosis disease. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1745 -- Amend section 523(b), chapter 15, title 38, USC, to enable certain permanently and totally disabled veterans to receive the full rate of disability compensation found payable for their wartime service-connected disabilities, and also a proportionate amount of disability pension under a specified formula. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1751 -- Provide for establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas. YOUNG (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1762 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, to provide that poliomyelitis developing a 10-percent degree of disability within 1 year from the date of discharge of any veteran shall be held and considered to be service connected. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1800 -- Provide for the defense of suits alleging malpractice or negligency in furnishing medical care and treatment against physicians, dentists, and nurses in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2036 -- Amend section 411 of title 38, USC, to provide additional dependency and indemnity compensation payments to widows with one or more children. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2039 -- Amend section 610 of title 38, USC, to authorize the furnishing of hospital care at Veterans' Administration facilities for Gold Star Mothers. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2067 -- Amend chapter 15, title 38, USC, to liberalize the basis on which pension is payable by providing that public or private retirement payments (including Social Security benefits) shall not be counted as income and that the income of the spouse shall be disregarded in the determination of annual income of a veteran; eliminate the "net worth" eligibility test; and repeal the requirement of reduction of pension during hospitalization for veterans with dependents. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2099 -- Provide for the recognition of the Masonic War Veterans of the state of New York, Inc., by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. DULSKI (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2220 -- Similar to HR 211. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2229 -- Similar to HR 211. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2242 -- Similar to HR 211. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2247 -- Extend to veterans of the induction period certain benefits enjoyed by veterans of periods of war. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2257 -- Provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2364 -- Provide education and training for veterans who served overseas for 90 days or more after January 31, 1955. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2434 -- Amend the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959 to permit certain veterans to elect to receive pensions under title 38 of the USC, as in effect on June 30, 1960. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2581 -- Provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 200 beds at Clark County, Nev. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2630 -- Provide sufficient appropriations to the Veterans' Administration to allow for modern and adequate facilities commensurate with the increased needs of the veteran population of the United States. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2650 -- Limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget re new construction or alteration of veterans hospitals and the closing of such hospitals. ROBERTS (D Texas) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2655 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, USC, to provide that payments to an individual under a public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plans or programs shall not be counted as income for pension until the amount of payments received equals the contribution thereto. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2656 -- Amend subsection (a) of section 901 of title 38, USC, to prescribe the size of flags furnished by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to drape the caskets of deceased veterans. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2657 -- Increase the amount payable on burial and funeral expenses. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2658 -- Amend section 3203 of title 38, USC, to liberalize those provisions controlling amount of pension payable to those veterans without dependents receiving hospital or domiciliary care from the Veterans' Administration. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2815 -- Similar to HR 2039. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2809 -- Provide for the construction of a 500-bed general medical and surgical Veterans' Administration hospital at or near Evansville, Ind. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2821 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for malignant tumors (cancer) which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2822 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for the psychoses which develops within 2 years from the date of separation from the service. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2845 -- Designate a Veterans' Administration hospital in Bedford, Mass., as the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans' Hospital. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2970 -- Similar to HR 953. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3144 -- Allow the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, under certain circumstances, to disclose information which he has relating to the whereabouts of individuals. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3170 -- Amend section 601 of title 38, USC, re definition of the term "Veterans' Administration facilities." RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3177 -- Increase dependency and indemnity compensation in certain cases. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3181 -- Extend certain benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3223 -- Provide education and training for veterans who served in combat or in certain campaigns after January 31, 1955. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3224 -- Provide pension benefits for veterans of campaigns and expeditionary services. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3225 -- Establish the rates of disability compensation on an equitable basis giving due consideration to the continuing increase in the cost of living. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3364 -- Provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependents. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3396 -- Extend veteran benefits to persons serving in the Armed Forces between November 12, 1918 and July 2, 1921. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3407 -- Amend chapter 15, title 38, USC, to provide for the payment of pensions of $100 per month to World War I veterans, subject to a $2,400 and $3,600 annual income limitation; provide that retirement income such as Social Security shall not be counted as income; provide that such pension shall be increased by 10 percent where the veteran served overseas during World War I. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3408 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, to provide a 6-year presumption of service connection of tuberculous disease in the case of former prisoners of war. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3413 -- Amend section 106 of title 38, USC, to provide that individuals who incur a disability in line of duty during certain service shall be entitled to certain veterans' benefits. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3616 -- Extend the period of entitlement to education and training benefits for certain veterans of the Korean conflict. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3804 -- Liberalize the special provisions relating to marriages. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3805 -- Authorize special consideration for certain disabled veterans suffering deafness. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3806 -- Amend section 721 and section 757 of title 38, USC, to limit review of insurance extra hazards determinations by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to 2 years from the date of original decision. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3807 -- Amend section 107 of title 38, USC, to provide that the benefits authorized therein shall be at a rate in pesos as is equivalent to $0.50 for each dollar authorized. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3813 -- Authorize the Veterans' Administration to extend aid on account of structural defects in properties purchased with financing assistance under chapter 37, title 38, USC. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3831 -- Clarify the provisions thereof re furnishing of drugs and medicines to certain veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3832 -- Authorize appropriations for grants to assist construction of state home facilities for furnishing nursing home care to war veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3935 -- Make certain Spanish-American War veterans eligible for pensions. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3951 -- Amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 re the applicability of benefits under such act. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 3952 -- Amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to authorize the issuance of subpenas by the U.S. Civil Service Commission in connection with hearings under such act. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 3953 -- Amend chapter 71 of title 38, USC, to provide that the right of a veteran to appeal to the U.S. district court from the decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in compensation and pension claims shall not be abrogated. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3977 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4004 -- Similar to HR 3977. KING (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4010 -- Provide that a widow shall not lose her entitlement to benefits under that title by reason of a remarriage which occurs after she attains age 62. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4156 -- Establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4182 -- Specifically provide for the guarantee of loans made to veterans to purchase dwellings in multifamily structures which are owned cooperatively or are condominiums. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4236 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, USC, to provide that in computing annual income for the purpose of determining eligibility for certain pensions, certain payments received on account of disability shall be excluded. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4238 -- Amend section 612(e) of title 38, USC, to authorize the furnishing of outpatient medical services to veterans of World War I. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4239 -- Provide for the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital of 1,500 beds at Bay Pines, Fla. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4372 -- Specify the number of hospital beds that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs must maintain and operate at the veterans' hospital, East Orange, N.J. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4380 -- Amend section 336 of title 38, USC, to provide wartime rates of disability compensation for veterans disabled from injury or disease incurred or aggravated by oversea service. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4431 -- Provide that the United States shall pay the hospital expenses of certain veterans hospitalized under certain circumstances in non-Veterans' Administration hospitals. WHITE (D Texas) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4535 -- Provide that monthly Social Security benefit payments shall not be considered as income in determining eligibility for pensions under that title. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4757 -- Provide education and training and home and business loan benefits to veterans with combat service in Viet Nam and other combat areas. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4856 -- Provide for the continued operation of certain Veterans' Administration offices and that records relating to beneficiaries under that title be kept within the state of their residence in order that programs affecting such beneficiaries can be most economically and effectively administered. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/11/65.

HR 4883 -- Designate the Veterans' Administration hospital being constructed in the District of Columbia as the Melvin J. Maas Memorial Hospital. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4974 -- Amend section 4001 of title 38, USC, to prescribe qualifications for members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4975 -- Provide that any 5-year level premium term plan policy of national service life insurance shall be deemed paid when premiums paid in, less dividends, equal the amount of the policy. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 5028 -- Require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to give 6 months' advance public notice of the planned closing or relocation of any veterans facility, and provide for at least one Veterans' service center in each state. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5029 -- Similar to HR 5028. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5037 -- Amend section 501 of title 38, USC, to provide that under certain conditions, service on the Mexican border before World War I may be included in determining whether a veteran meets the service requirements applicable to the payment of pension. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5051 -- Similar to HR 3977. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5060 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5067 -- Permit for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain insurable war veterans. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5131 -- Establish the number of hospital beds and domiciliary beds to be operated in facilities of the Veterans' Administration, and limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration re closing of facilities. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5181 -- Increase the rate of pension payable to widows of certain veterans by 10 percent. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5189 -- Similar to HR 4372. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5190 -- Provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital in southern New Jersey. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5192 -- Provide that the Veterans' Administration shall provide complete medical services for any veteran totally disabled from a service-connected disability. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5253 -- Provide educational assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces in the southeast Asia theater of operations. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/65.

HR 5281 -- Authorize wartime benefits under certain circumstances for peacetime veterans and their dependents. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5319 -- Amend section 3104 of title 38, USC, to permit certain service-connected disabled veterans who are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, withmut deduction from either. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5320 -- Provide additional compensation to veterans who incur total deafness or blindness in combination with service-connected total blindness or deafness, respectively, to reflect the greater disability then resulting from their service-connected disability. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5405 -- Provide veterans' benefits for members of the units of the Student's Army Training Corps at Alva, Okla., and Edmond, Okla., during World War I. JARMAN (D Okla.) (by request) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5413 -- Similar to HR 3977. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5428 -- Amend section 110 of title 38, USC, to provide for the preservation of total disability ratings under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration where such ratings have been in force for 15 years or more. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5509 -- Provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall make payments to an individual of pension authorized under chapter 15 in addition to disability compensation payable under section 314(k) both of this title. DORN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5510 -- Amend Public Law 86-211 to authorize a person to elect or re-elect to receive pension under that provision of chapter 15 of title 38, USC, which provides the greater benefit. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5511 -- Provide additional compensation for veterans having the service-connected disability of loss or loss of use of one kidney. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5575 -- Establish the number of hospital beds and domiciliary beds to be operated in facilities of the Veterans' Administration, and limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration re closing of facilities. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5589 -- Provide that certain veterans who were prisoners of war shall be deemed to have a service-connected disability of 50 percent. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5590 -- Prescribe the size of flags furnished by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to drape the caskets of deceased veterans. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5606 -- Provide vocational rehabilitation, education, and training, and loan guarantee benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces or after January 1, 1962, in combat zones. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5653 -- Establish the rates of disability compensation on an equitable basis giving due consideration to the continuing increase in the cost of living. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5655 -- Increase the amount which may be paid on account of the funeral expenses of certain veterans from $250 to $300. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5852 -- Re the basis on which certain dependency and indemnity compensation will be computed. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 3/4/65.

HR 5858 -- Amend the definition of the term "widow" in section 101(3) of title 38, USC. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5859 -- Establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and prescribe its jurisdiction and functions. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5888 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5917 -- Prescribe the number of hospital beds which must be operated by the Veterans' Administration; and require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to give public notice 6 months in advance of any proposed closing or relocation of any veterans facility. ADAIR (R Ohio) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5937 -- Similar to HR 5888. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5962 -- Extend to certain veterans who served in the Mexican border conflict the benefits enjoyed by veterans who served during periods of war. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/8/65.

HR 6015 -- Re eligibility for pension of certain widows of Civil War veterans. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6066 -- Similar to HR 5858. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6075 -- Increase the rate of pension payable to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, their widows, and certain other dependents. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6132 -- Amend chapter 3, subchapter I, Veterans' Administration, section 210(b), require the Veterans' Administration to submit to Congress 6 months before the closing of certain installations the reasons for such closings. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6133 -- Amend section 110 of title 38 of the USC. FINO (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6161 -- Provide wartime rates of disability compensation for veterans disabled from injury or disease incurred or aggravated by oversea service and free insurance protection for members of the Armed Forces serving overseas. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6270 -- Similar to HR 5917. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6343 -- Increase the rate of pension payable to certain veterans and widows of certain veterans by 10 percent. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6398 -- Authorize wartime benefits for veterans who, during peacetime, have engaged in hostilities overseas in furtherance of the Nation's interests. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6408 -- Revise the rates of disability and death pension. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6409 -- Amend section 502 of title 38, USC, to liberalize the disability determinations for pension purposes. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6410 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, USC, to provide that certain incomes be excluded from determinations of annual income for pension. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6420 -- Amend section 610 of title 38, USC, to authorize the furnishing of hospital care at Veterans' Administration facilities for Gold Star Mothers. BURTON (R Utah) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6455 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, USC, to exclude from consideration as income, for the purpose of determvning eligibility for pension, all amounts paid to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar type plans or programs. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6517 -- Re the Italian-American War Veterans of the United States, Inc. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/18/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 6549 -- Extend by 1 year the period for filing applications for certain death insurance benefits under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6557 -- Make certain veterans eligible for a pension on attaining age 65. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6573 -- Accord to certain persons, who suffered the loss of a hand or foot in World War II, benefits and perquisites similar to those enjoyed by persons suffering such a loss during the Korean conflict. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/22/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 6625 -- Increase by 10 percent the amount of retirement, annuity, and endowment payments excluded from income for the purposes of determining the eligibility of an individual for pension under that title. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6769 -- Limit the authority of the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget re new construction or alteration of veterans' hospitals and the closing of such hospitals. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6856 -- Similar to HR 6769. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6870 -- Reimburse the immediate families of certain veterans hospitalized in Veterans' Administration facilities for the expenses of visiting such veterans, and authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to hospitalize certain veterans in non-Veterans' Administration facilities for emergency care or treatment of non-service-connected disabilities. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6876 -- Amend section 3402 of title 38, USC, to provide for the recognition by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Inc., for the prosecution of veterans' claims. DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6908 -- Similar to HR 5888. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6919 -- Provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to educational benefits under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 7001 -- Amend section 3402 of title 38, USC, to provide for the recognition by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the Italian American War Veterans of the United States for the prosecution of veterans' claims. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7009 -- Increase the rates of pension payable to widows of veterans of the Spanish-American War. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7034 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7116 -- Permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to correct certain physical defects of veterans during the course of their hospitalization in a Veterans' Administration facility. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7117 -- Provide a realistic cost-of-living increase in rates of subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation training and to the sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans pursuing a program of education under the war orphans' educational assistance program. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7118 -- Make the children of certain veterans having a service-connected disability rated at not less than 50 percent eligible for benefits under the war orphans' educational assistance program. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7119 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation to reflect the increase in the cost of living from the year 1933. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7120 -- Amend chapter 31, title 38, USC, to extend to all totally disabled veterans the same liberalization of time limits for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training as was authorized for blinded veterans by Public Law 87-591, and clarify the language of the law relating to the limiting of periods for pursuing such training. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7294 -- Exclude from income pension and annuity payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's pension under chapter 15 of that title. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7306 -- Amend section 601 of title 38, USC, re the definition of the term "Veterans' Administration facilities." MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7325 -- Provide that where the entitlement of a veteran, widow, or child to a pension from the Veterans' Administration is based upon the veteran's having served in World War I, II, or Korean conflict, the beneficiary shall if otherwise eligible have the right to elect payment of pension under either the provisions of title 38 as in effect on June 30, 1960, or as amended by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, whichever provides the greater benefit. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7361 -- Amend chapter 33, title 38, USC, to make the educational benefits provided under that chapter available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7365 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide for adequate health facilities which are commensurate with the increased needs of the veteran population of the United States. KARTH (D Minn.) (by request) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7399 -- Provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to educational benefits under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7431 -- Amend section 725 of title 38, USC, re provisions in national service life insurance policies issued under that section to veterans having service-connected disabilities. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7461 -- Increase the rates of pension payable to Spanish-American War veterans. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7531 -- Similar to HR 7399. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7567 -- Increase the rates of disability compensation so that they are consistent with economic impairment arising from the disability as well as the continuing increase in cost of living. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7568 -- Increase disability compensation payable to widows and dependent parents. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7569 -- Increase the compensation rates for dependents. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7570 -- Increase the monthly rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to dependent parents. TEAGUE (Texas) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7571 -- Re liability of individuals arising out of certain loans made, guaranteed, or insured by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7597 -- Establish the veterans reopened insurance fund in the Treasury and authorize initial capital to operate insurance programs under 38 USC 725. SAYLOR (R Pa.) (by request) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7712 -- Similar to HR 7597. EVERETT (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7728 -- Assure adequate and complete medical care for veterans by providing for participation by the Veterans' Administration in medical community planning and for the sharing of advanced medical technology and equipment between the Veterans' Administration and other public and private hospitals. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7794 -- Provide vocational rehabilitation, education and training and loan guarantee benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after January 1, 1962, in combat zones. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7850 -- Amend section 1822(a) of title 38, USC, to extend the provisions for treble-damage actions to direct loan and insured loan cases. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7851 -- Equalize the rates of disability compensation payable to veterans of peacetime and wartime service. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7852 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish assistance to certain disabled veterans of the induction period in the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7903 -- Provide that where the entitlement of a veteran, widow, or child to a pension from the Veterans' Administration is based upon the veteran's having served in World War I, the beneficiary shall if otherwise eligible have the right to elect payment of pension under either the provisions of title 38 as in effect of June 30, 1960, or as amended by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, whichever provides the greater benefit. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7910 -- Similar to HR 7034. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7977 -- Similar to HR 7794. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 5/6/65.

HR 8008 -- Make individuals, who die or are disabled from a disease incurred or aggravated in line of duty while performing inactive-duty training, eligible for certain benefits under that title. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8091 -- Establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and prescribe its jurisdiction and functions. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8112 -- Provide a realistic cost-of-living increase on rates of subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation training. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8166 -- Provide that disability severance pay shall not be set-off against compensation for service-connected disabilities payable by the Veterans' Administration. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8192 -- Similar to HR 8091. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8196 -- Provide a 15-percent increase in the rates of disability compensation payable to disabled veterans, and increase the amounts payable to certain of such disabled veterans on account of their dependents. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8239 -- Re liability of individuals arising out of certain loans made, guaranteed, or insured by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8375 -- Similar to HR 7794. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8400 -- Permit for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8500 -- Amend the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959 to permit certain veterans to receive pensions under title 38, USC, as in effect on June 30, 1960. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8633 -- Exclude from income pension and annuity payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's pension under chapter 15 of that title. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8808 -- Provide for the payment of pension to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict and their widows who are now ineligible for such a pension. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8920 -- Provide an increase of $75 per month in the rate of compensation payable to totally disabled veterans and proportionate increases in the compensation payable to other disabled veterans. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8928 -- Provide that certain veterans receiving compensation at wartime rates shall be entitled to the same benefits as veterans of periods of war. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 8948 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation to reflect the increase in the cost of living. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 6/10/65.

HR 9033 -- Amend section 601 of title 38, USC, to provide that veterans in Alaska may be hospitalized for non-service-connected conditions in private facilities for which the Administrator contracts. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9043 -- Provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in Viet Nam. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9069 -- Provide for certain contracts between the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration and schools of medicine in order to improve the quality of medical care available to veterans in facilities of the Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9108 -- Increase the amount payable on burial and funeral expenses. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9169 -- Permit for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9190 -- Similar to HR 9043. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/17/65.

HR 9287 -- Similar to HR 9043. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9288 -- Provide that service of a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States involving armed conflict shall be considered wartime service for the purposes of granting benefits to veterans and their dependents under that title. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9306 -- Authorize wartime benefits under certain circumstances for peacetime veterans and their dependents. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9316 -- Amend section 723 of title 38, USC, to remove time limitation for payment of special dividend upon exchange or conversion to another plan of national service life insurance. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9317 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9327 -- Similar to HR 9043. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9360 -- Provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to educational benefit under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9452 -- Similar to HR 9317. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 6/24/65.

HR 9513 -- Similar to HR 9043. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9475 -- Similar to HR 9360. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9546 -- Provide for the furnishing of needed services of podiatrists to veterans having service-connected disabilities requiring such services. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9552 -- Extend certain benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9632 -- Similar to HR 9043. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 7/6/65.

HR 9634 -- Re payments to state homes for the care of certain veterans and re the formula for determining the number of beds in state home facilities which may be assisted with grants under that title. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 7/6/65.

HR 9670 -- Prevent loss of veteran pension benefits as a result of increases in Social Security pension payments. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9697 -- Provide education and training for veterans who served overseas for 90 days or more after January 31, 1955. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 7/8/65.

HR 9725 -- Provide special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9748 -- Provide wartime rates of disability compensation for veterans disabled from injury or disease incurred or aggravated by overseas service and free insurance protection for members of the Armed Forces serving overseas. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9798 -- Provide educational assistance for combat veterans. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9799 -- Similar to HR 9043. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9803 -- Eliminate the differential between the wartime and peacetime rates of disability and death compensation. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9846 -- Authorize wartime benefits under certain circumstances for peacetime veterans and their dependents. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9915 -- Similar to HR 9043. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9952 -- Provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9961 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, USC, to provide that where a veteran receiving pension under this chapter disappears, the Administrator may pay the pension otherwise payable to the dependent's wife and children. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9978 -- Remove the income limitations for purposes of receiving pensions for veterans who are over 70 years of age. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 10023 -- Similar to HR 9317. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10034 -- Amend section 725 of title 38, USC, to authorize the Veterans' Administration to conduct certain medical examinations and special tests in connection with applications for new insurance. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10035 -- Amend section 3101 of title 38, USC, to prevent consideration of proceeds of, or transfer of proceeds of, U.S. Government life insurance, and national service life insurance for federal estate tax purposes. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10036 -- Amend section 715 of title 38, USC, to permit certain veterans with service-connected disabilities, who have $5 per $1,000 total disability income provisions included in their national service life insurance policies, to obtain the $10 per $1,000 total disability income provision. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10037 -- Limit the Administration's authority to adjust premium rates on insurance issued under section 725(b) of title 38, USC, and authorize the payment of dividends on such insurance after 5 years. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10053 -- Provide wartime rates of disability compensation for veterans disabled from injury or disease incurred or aggravated by overseas service and free insurance protection for members of the Armed Forces serving overseas. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10140 -- Similar to HR 9317. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 7/28/65.

HR 10159 -- Similar to HR 9317. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10162 -- Similar to HR 9317. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10181 -- Similar to HR 9306. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10273 -- Provide a program of death indemnification for persons serving in combat zones. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 8/4/65.

HR 10276 -- Provide that a widow of a veteran shall only be disqualified for benefits under that title while she is married to another person. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 8/4/65.

HR 10286 -- Provide special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones. WELTNER (D Ga.) -- 8/4/65.

HR 10301 -- Similar to HR 10286. YATES (D Ill.) -- 8/5/65.

HR 10312 -- Similar to HR 10273. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 8/565.

HR 10328 -- Similar to HR 9317. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10333 -- Similar to HR 9317. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10347 -- Remove the income limitations for the purpose of determining eligibility for pension in the case of persons who have been awarded the Purple Heart Medal. BARING (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10351 -- Similar to HR 9043. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10391 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation. ROBERTS (D Texas) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10395 -- Similar to HR 10273. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10396 -- Prevent loss of veteran pension benefits as a result of increases in social security benefit payments under the Social Security Amendments of 1965. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10399 -- Similar to HR 10273. ROBERTS (D Texas) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10422 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10428 -- Similar to HR 10422. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10435 -- Waive any overpayments of veterans' pensions for the year 1965 resulting from enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10436 -- Similar to HR 10435. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10437 -- Similar to HR 10435. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10472 -- Provide for the extension of certain rights and protections contained in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10473 -- Similar to HR 10301. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10478 -- Similar to HR 10301. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10501 -- Similar to HR 9317. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10528 -- Provide education and training for veterans of service after January 31, 1955. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10555 -- Similar to HR 9317. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10557 -- Protect any veteran against a loss of pension as a result of enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10630 -- Similar to HR 10301. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10682 -- Amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to extend to graduates of the War Department Transportation Corps Marine Officers Scyool, News port of embarkation, the preference in Government civilian employment provided by such act. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 8/25/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10742 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation toh reflect the increase in the cost of living from the year 1933. HAMILTON (D Ind.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10763 -- Similar to HR 9317. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10769 -- Similar to HR 9317. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10821 -- Establish a program of group life insurance which shall be provided by private insurance companies for members of the uniformed services who are on active duty. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10859 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period. MORRISON (D La.) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10862 -- Similar to HR 10821. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10873 -- Similar to HR 10821. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 9/3/65.

HR 10881 -- Provide increases in the rates of disability compensation. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 9/7/65.

HR 10930 -- Prevent loss of veteran pension benefits as a result of increases in social security benefit payments under the Social Security Amendments of 1965. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10931 -- Similar to HR 10859. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 11006 -- Extend the statutory burial allowance to certain veterans whose deaths occur as a result of a service-connected disability. TEAGUE (D Texas (by request) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11007 -- Provide statutory authority for the Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to assume the duties of Administrator during the absence or disability of the Administrator, or during a vacancy in that office. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11010 -- Transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Secretary of State. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11066 -- Authorize wartime benefits under certain circumstances for peacetime veterans and their dependents. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11083 -- Similar to HR 10859. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/15/65.

HR 11094 -- Similar to HR 10821. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/15/65.

HR 11119 -- Provide that any recipient of a Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross, or Air Force Cross shall be accorded priority in being furnished hospital care by the Veterans' Administration for non-service-connected disabilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11142 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for traumatic aneurysm and malignant tumors (cancer) which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/17/65.

HR 11143 -- Provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in Viet Nam. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/17/65.

HR 11191 -- Similar to HR 11142. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/21/65.

HR 11234 -- Prevent loss of veteran pension benefits as a result of increases in social security benefit payments under the Social Security Amendments of 1965. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11247 -- Re Veterans Equality Act of 1965. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11327 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, USC, to provide that certain social security benefits may be waived and not counted as income under that section. JONES (D Mo.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11360 -- Authorize professional personnel of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration to receive honoraria without regard to the provisions of section 209 of title 18, USC. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11361 -- Provide for the payment of pension to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, and their widows who are now ineligible for such a pension. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11394 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, USC, to provide that certain social security benefits may be waived and not counted as income under that section. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11456 -- Permit the waiver of certain retirement or annuity payments under programs administered by the Federal Government; and waive certain overpayments of veterans' pensions resulting from enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 10/6/65.

HR 11457 -- Similar to HR 11327. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 10/6/65.

HR 11513 -- Provide increases in rates of dependency and indemnity compensation to widows, children, and parents of deceased veterans and increase the income limitations governing the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to parents. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 10/8/65.

HR 11551 -- Establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and prescribe its jurisdiction and functions. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 10/12/65.

HR 11582 -- Provide for a pension of $100 per month for widows of men awarded a Medal of Honor. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 10/13/65.

HR 11585 -- Similar to HR 11327. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 10/13/65.

HR 11601 -- Similar to HR 11327. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 10/14/65.

HR 11604 -- Prevent loss of veteran pension benefits as a result of increases in social security benefit payments under the Social Security Amendments of 1965. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 10/14/65.

HR 11608 -- Provide additional compensation to veterans who incur total deafness or blindness in combination with service-connected total blindness or deafness, respectively, to reflect the greater disability than resulting from their service-connected disability. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 10/14/65.

HR 11609 -- Liberalize the provisions of title 38, USC, relating to automobiles for disabled veterans. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 10/14/65.

HR 11631 -- Clarify the responsibility of the Veterans' Administration re the training and education of health service personnel. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 10/18/65.

HR 11632 -- Re the termination of pension of certain veterans being furnished hospital treatment or institutional or domiciliary care by the Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 10/18/65.

HR 11657 -- Clarify and otherwise improve chapter 73 of title 38, USC, relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 10/19/65.

HR 11658 -- Clarify and otherwise improve chapter 73 of title 38, USC, relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 10/19/65.

HR 11668 -- Clarify the responsibility of the Veterans' Administration re the training and education of health service personnel. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 10/19/65.

HR 11740 -- Amend section 312 of title 38, USC to provide that emphysema developing a 10-percent degree of disability within 10 years after separation from service shall be considered to be service-connected. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 10/21/65.

HR 11741 -- Similar to HR 10859. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 10/21/65.

HR 11747 -- Amend section 3203, title 38, USC, to restrict the conditions under which benefits are immediately reduced upon readmission of veterans for hospitalization or other institutional care. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 10/21/65.

HR 11748 -- Amend section 111 of title 38, USC, to authorize the prepayment of certain expenses associated with the travel of veterans to or from a Veterans' Administration facility or other place, in connection with vocational rehabilitation or counseling, or for the purpose of examination, treatment, or care. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 10/21/65.

HR 11791 -- Similar to HR 10859. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11795 -- Permit certain increased amounts received as a result of enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to be disregarded in computing income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's or widow's pension under title 38. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 10/22/65.

H J Res 21 -- Establish a temporary commission to study the veterans' program of the United States in the Philippines. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 130 -- Express sense of Congress re proposal to close the Sunmount Veterans' Administration Hospital, Tupper Lake, N.Y. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

H Con Res 147 -- Express sense of Congress on increasing the authorized bed capacity for all Veterans' Administration hospitals. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 157 -- Express sense of Congress on increasing the authorized bed capacity for all Veterans' Administration hospitals. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 164 -- Similar to H Con Res 157. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 148 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re the proposed closing of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals and domiciliaries. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/28/65.

H Res 172 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives re the proposed closing of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals and domiciliaries. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

H Res 177 -- Urge the President of the United States to cancel all action in connection with the closing of veterans hospitals awaiting study by the subcommittee of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 2/2/65.

H Res 178 -- Urge the President of the United States to cancel all action in connection with the closing of veterans hospitals awaiting study by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 2/2/65.

H Res 194 -- Similar to H Res 172. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.

H Res 196 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re the proposed closing of certain Veterans' Administration facilities. KING (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

H Res 197 -- Similar to H Res 178. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 2/8/65.

Bills Introduced -- Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

(To Foreign Relations unless noted)

S 71 -- Amend the act of September 22, 1961, providing for the Peace Corps. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.

S 118 -- Provide that the Secretary of State shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the feasibility of establishing a Pacific International House on Sand Island, Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 121 -- Amend the War Claims Act of 1948 and the Trading With the Enemy Act to provide for the submission of certain claims and the reinstatement of certain claims. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 216 -- Provide for participation of the United States in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

S 277 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit foreign-flag vessels to transport passengers between the United States and Puerto Rico to attend the seventh assembly of the World Convention of Churches of Christ. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65 -- Commerce.

S 278 -- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for reductions in aid to countries in which property of the United States is damaged or destroyed by mob action. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

S 328 -- Amend section 620(j) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in order to prohibit the furnishing of any further U.S. assistance to Indonesia, including the training of Indonesian military and police personnel at U.S. Government facilities. TOWER (R Texas) -- 1/8/65.

S 329 -- Amend section 620(j) of the Foreign Assistance Act of1961 in order to prohibit the furnishing of any further U.S. assistance to the United Arab Republic, including the training of United Arab Republic military personnel and police personnel at U.S. Government facilities. TOWER (R Texas) -- 1/8/65.

S 666 -- Give the consent of Congress to the construction of certain international bridges. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/22/65.

S 672 -- Amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, to increase the authorization for appropriations. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 1/22/65.

S 693 -- Amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- 1/26/65.

S 701 -- Carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, signed at New York on September 28,. 1962. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/26/65 -- Finance.

S 712 -- Prohibit the use of products originating in any country or area dominated or controlled by communism in any housing construction which is assisted under programs administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, its constituent agencies, or the Veterans' Administration. SCOTT (R Pa.), Allott (R Colo.), Mundt (R S.D.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 1/26/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 714 -- Prevent the importation of flat glass which is the product of any country or area dominated or controlled by communism. SCOTT (R Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Tower (R Texas), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 1/26/65 -- Finance.

S 716 -- Prohibit the use of products originating in any country or area dominated or controlled by communism in federal or federally assisted projects for the construction, alteration, or repair of any building, public work or facility. SCOTT (R Pa.), Allott (R Colo.), Mundt (R S.D.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Tower (R Texas), Simpson (R Wyo.), Tower (R Texas), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 1/26/65.

S 717 -- Provide for the loss of nationality in the case of an individual entering a Communist country with the intent to transfer his allegiance from the United States to that country. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 1/26/65.

S 796 -- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the carrying out, in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States, of certain programs of assistance to needy persons and social welfare and nonprofit school lunch programs. NELSON (D Wis.), Mondale (D Minn.) -- 1/27/65.

S 805 -- Amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act to authorize the United States to participate in an increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 1/28/65.

S 922 -- Amend the act of October 4, 1961 (Public Law 87-383) to permit the use within Canada of certain funds appropriated pursuant to such act for the conservation of migratory waterfowl. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Gruening (D Alaska), McClellan (D Ark.), Miller (R Iowa), Mundt (R S.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65 -- Commerce.

S 952 -- Authorize the Secretary of State upon certain prescribed conditions to deliver to an officer or employee of the United States any decoration, order, medal, present, or other thing conferred or presented to such officer by a foreign government. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 2/2/65.

S 1057 -- Authorize the use of excess Government-owned foreign currencies to finance the establishment abroad of binational foundations for educational and scientific purposes. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/9/65.

S 1069 -- Amend section 604 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit the use of funds made available under such act for payment for petroleum products at prices in excess of competitive market prices, or for the payment of barter agents' commissions. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Morse (D Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 2/9/65.

S 1070 -- Encourage preservation of the financial solvency of the United Nations. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 2/9/65.

S 1212 -- Authorize the Department of state through the Agency for International Development to encourage and assist colleges and universities in the establishment, strengthening, and maintenance of programs on foreign development and for their provision of research, education, training, advisory and technical assistance, directly or in cooperation with foreign universities, in connection with programs of assistance to developing nations. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Nelson (D Wis.), Montoya (D N.M.), Moss (D Utah), Bayh (D Ind.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Long (D Mo.), Yarborough (D Texas), Muskie (D Maine) -- 2/19/65.

S 1232 -- Create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political, phychological, economic, technological, and organizational areas to increase the nonmilitary capabilities of the United States and other nations in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions. MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R N.J.), Douglas (D Ill.), Dodd (D Conn.), Prouty (R Vt.), Fong (R Hawaii), Proxmire (D Wis.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Miller (R Iowa), Lausche (D Ohio), Scott (R Pa.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1367 -- Amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1368 -- Amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/4/65.

S 1410 -- Vest in the American Battle Monuments Commission the care and maintenance of the original Iwo Jima Memorial on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1481 -- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to require nonaggression agreements by recipients of assistance thereunder. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65.

S 1501 -- Amend Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1948, relating to the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation. McNAMARA (D Mich.) (by request) -- 3/11/65 -- Public Works.

S 1524 -- Amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1585 -- Provide for the transfer of powers, duties and functions under the Trading with the Enemy Act to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/22/65.

S 1672 -- Amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize an increase in the International Monetary Fund quota of the United States. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 4/1/65.

S 1742 -- Authorize the U.S. Governor to agree to amendments to the articles of agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/7/65.

S 1760 -- Authorize the acceptance of a settlement of certain indebtedness of Greece to the United States and to authorize the use of the payments resulting from the settlement for a cultural and educational exchange program. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 4/9/65.

S 1826 -- Amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 re certain claims against the Government of Cuba. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 4/27/65.

S 1837 -- Amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/28/65.

S 1894 -- Provide means of redress for the unlawful seizure of American property by foreign governments. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 5/4/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1903 -- Amend the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (63 Stat. 734-736). SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 5/5/65.

S 1935 -- Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the timely determination of certain claims of American nationals settled by the United States-Polish Claims Agreement of July 16, 1960. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 5/10/65.

S 1992 -- Establish a Peace by Investment Corporation, and for other related purposes. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Hartke (D Ind.), Morse (D Ore.), Pell (D R.I.), Cooper (R Ky.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 5/19/65.

S 2027 -- Authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries. STENNIS (D Miss.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 5/25/65.

S 2028 -- Authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries. STENNIS (D Miss.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 5/25/65.

S 2029 -- Authorize the sale or loan of naval vessels to friendly Latin American countries. STENNIS (D Miss.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 5/25/65 -- Armed Services.

S 2031 -- Amend the act of Congress approved August 7, 1935 (Public Law 253), as amended, concerning U.S. contributions to the International Council of Scientific Unions and certain Associated Unions. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/25/65.

S 2064 -- Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, relative to the return of certain alien property interests. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/1/65.

S 2071 -- Provide certain basic authority for the U.S. Information Agency. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/2/65.

S 2072 -- Authorize a contribution by the United States to the International Committee of the Red Cross. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 6/2/65.

S 2073 -- Amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 6/2/65.

S 2130 -- Amend the International Organizations Immunities Act. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 6/11/65 -- Finance.

S 2138 -- Consent to an agreement between the state of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, providing for an access highway to the Northwest Angle in the state of Minnesota and authorize the Secretary of Commerce to pay Minnesota's share of the cost of such highway. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Mondale (D Minn.) -- 6/14/65.

S 2157 -- Provide for U.S. participation and leadership in an international effort to end malnutrition and human want. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 6/17/65.

S 2167 -- Provide for participation of the United States in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held at San Antonio, Texas in 1968. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Tower (R Texas) -- 6/21/65.

S 2215 -- Authorize the establishment of an International Home Loan Bank to assist in the development of mutual and cooperative savings associations and mutual building societies in countries where they do not now exist in order to accomplish improved living standards, to increase employment, and to better social and political conditions through facilities for savings and homeownership for the millions of people of modest but stable earning capacity. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/29/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2249 -- Authorize the Secretary of State, acting through the U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, to make and execute on behalf of the United States of America, land leases and concession contracts with persons, companies, and corporations on lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, at Amistad Dam and Reservoir, Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) (by request) -- 7/7/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2256 -- Amend further section 1011 of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) 7/8/65.

S 2290 -- Authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries. RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 7/15/65 -- Armed Services.

S 2320 -- Complement the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 7/22/65.

S 2344 -- Authorize the appropriation of $3,063,500 as an ex gratia payment to the city of New York to assist in defraying the extraordinary and unprecedented expenses incurred during the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2373 -- Provide that the President shall not grant exemption from the interest equalization tax to foreign countries which violate their treaty obligations re private investments in such country by U.S. citizens. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 8/6/65 -- Finance.

S 2468 -- Grant the consent of the Congress to the acceptance of certain gifts and decorations from foreign governments. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 8/26/65.

S 2484 -- Amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to provide for the determination of the amounts of claims of nationals of the United States against the Chinese Communist regime. DODD (D Conn.) -- 9/1/65.

S 2540 -- Authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 9/16/65.

S 2697 -- Establish a Peace by Investment Corporation. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Hartke (D Ind.), Morse (D Ore.), Pell (D R.I.), Cooper (R Ky.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 10/21/65.

S 2710 -- Authorize the acquisition, transfer, conveyance, and lease of certain property in the District of Columbia for use as a headquarters site for the Organization of American States, as sites for other international organizations, and as sites for governments of foreign countries. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 10/22/65.

S J Res 13 -- Authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945 and before April 28, 1952. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 26 -- Express declaration of will of the American people and purpose of their Government to achieve complete victory over the forces of the world Communist movement. THURMOND (R S.D.) -- 1/15/65.

S J Res 32 -- Similar to S J Res 13. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Inouye (D Hawaii) (by request) -- 1/22/65.

S J Res 63 -- Authorize the President to invite the states of the Union and foreign nations to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition to be held at Tulsa, Okla., May 12 through 21, 1966. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Harris (D Okla.) -- 3/15/65.

S J Res 71 -- Amend the joint resolution of January 28, 1949, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 4/28/65.

S J Res 80 -- Authorize appropriations to defray the costs of organizing and holding the 20th annual World Health Assembly in the United States. KENNEDY (D N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/65.

S J Res 93 -- Promote the maintenance of international peace and security in southeast Asia, and to supplement Public Law 88-408. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 6/24/65.

S J Res 107 -- Provide for acceptance by the United States of two instruments for the amendment of the constitution of the International Labor Organization. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 9/9/65.

S J Res 108 -- Amend the joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and authorize appropriations therefor. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 9/9/65.

S Con Res 5 -- Resolved that no assistance should be provided under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 or any other Act (1) to any foreign country which is engaged or hereafter engages in carrying out, or providing assistance to others engaged in carry out, armed aggression against any other country; or (2) to any foreign country which permits, or fails to take adequate measures to prevent, the destruction by mob action of United States property within such country; and (b) that in any case in which assistance is terminated by reason of any activity referred to in this concurrent resolution, such assistance should not be resumed until the President determines that such activity has ceased and receives assurances satisfactory to him that it will not be renewed. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 1/7/65.

S Con Res 6 -- Authorize the use of the good offices of the United Nations on behalf of the enslaved baltic states. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/8/65.

S Con Res 10 -- Resolved that the President is hereby requested to take such action as may be necessary to bring before the United Nations for its consideration the question of the forceful incorporation into the Soviet Union of the following captive nations and peoples now behind the so-called Iron Curtain: Ukrainians, Turks, Byelorussians, Azerbaijanians, Armenians, Albanians, Georgians, Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, North Epirotians, Hungarians, Poles and East Germans. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Lausche (D Ohio), Scott (R Pa.) -- 1/22/65.

S Con Res 14 -- Express sense of Congress that achievement of balance of payments equilibrium is essential and that the United States should take the initiative in calling for an international economic conference. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Miller (R Iowa), Jordan (R Idaho) -- 1/28/65.

S Con Res 16 -- Express the sense of Congress relative to the extension of the West German statute of limitations affecting Nazi war criminals. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- 2/1/65.

S Con Res 17 -- Express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion. RIBICOFF (D Conn.), Allott (R Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bayh (D Ind.), Bennett (R Utah), Boggs (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Burdick (D N.D.), Byrd (D Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Cannon (D Nev.), Case (R N.J.), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dodd (D Conn.), Dominick (R Colo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Lausche (D Ohio), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McClellan (D Ark.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.), McIntyre (D N.H.), McNamara (D Mich.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Miller (R Iowa), Mondale (D Minn.), Monroney (D Okla.), Montoya (D N.M.), Morse (D Ore.), Morton (R Ky.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Murphy (R Calif.), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Pearson (R Kan.), Pell (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Tower (R Texas), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65.

S Con Res 19 -- Re the suppression of freedom in the Baltic States. PELL (D R.I.), Lausche (D Ohio), Young (D Ohio) -- 2/11/65.

S Con Res 20 -- Re maintaining diplomatic relations with Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/17/65.

S Con Res 21 -- Favor action by the President to bring about the right of self-determination by the peoples of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 2/18/65.

S Con Res 22 -- Favor certain action by the United Nations on the Baltic question. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/18/65.

S Con Res 23 -- Express sense of Congress relative to self-determination of peoples of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. MILLER (R Iowa), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- 2/23/65.

S Con Res 25 -- Propose a restatement of U.S. Foreign policy. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65.

S Con Res 26 -- Propose Senate consideration of any disarmament plans. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65.

S Con Res 28 -- Express Congressional approval of the President's actions re Viet Nam. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/22/65.

S Con Res 29 -- Promote peace and security in southeast Asia and the Pacific. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Inouye (D Hawaii) -- 3/25/65.

S Con Res 31 -- Resolved that the President is hereby requested, through the United States delegation to the United Nations, to take such action as may be necessary to bring before the United Nations for its consideration the question of the suppression of freedom in the Baltic States. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 4/1/65.

S Con Res 32 -- Plan for peace. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/8/65.

S Con Res 35 -- Resolved that the United Nations conduct free elections in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia under its supervision and punish all Russian Communists who are guilty of crimes against the people of the Baltic States. MURPHY (R Calif.) -- 5/14/65.

S Con Res 51 -- Express the sense of Congress that the United Nations provide for the self-determination for the Baltic States. DODD (D Conn.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Monroney (D Okla.), Lausche (D Ohio), Simpson (R Wyo.), Moss (D Utah), Dominick (R Colo.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Allott (R Colo.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 8/23/65.

S Con Res 52 -- Express the sense of the Congress re the worldwide conservation of wildlife and the convening of an international conference on the conservation of wildlife under the sponsorship of the United Nations. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 8/23/65.

S Con Res 55 -- Express sense of Congress re certain water problems confronting the United States and Canada. MOSS (D Utah) -- 9/1/65.

S Con Res 56 -- Express the sense of Congress re strengthening the Inter-American system. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 9/2/65.

S Con Res 57 -- Recognize the World Law Day. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Javits (R N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 9/2/65.

S Con Res 58 -- Express the sense of Congress re the current armed conflict between India and Pakistan. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 9/9/65.

S Con Res 60 -- Request the President to transmit to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a report on East-West trade. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 9/16/65.

S Res 93 -- Express sense of Senate on briefing of Senators generally concerning situation in Viet Nam. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 3/25/65.

S Res 112 -- Urge negotiations toward return from Mexico of a flag flown during the siege of the Alamo as a further symbol of present good-neighbor relations between the Republic of Mexico, the United States, and the state of Texas. TOWER (R Texas) -- 6/11/65.

S Res 128 -- Provide for the establishment of a Commission for a Stronger Atlantic Union. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 7/12/65.

S Res 142 -- Propose a study to determine feasibility of utilizing trade credits issued by the International Monetary Fund to facilitate international trade. HARTKE (D Ind.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Moss (D Utah), Young (D Ohio), Metcalf (D Mont.), Yarborough (D Texas), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 8/31/65.

S Res 143 -- Express the sense of the Senate condemning the Rumanian persecution of Hungarian minorities. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Symington (D Mo.), Case (R N.J.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- 9/2/65.

S Res 150 -- Express the sense of the Senate re the Inter-American policies of the United States. MORSE (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Young (D Ohio) -- 9/29/65.

(To Foreign Affairs unless noted)

HR 30 -- Provide for participation of the United States in the inter-American cultural and trade center in Dade County, Fla. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 45 -- Amend the inter-American Development Bank Act to authorize the United States to participate in an increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations in the Inter-American Development Bank. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 53 -- Provide that U.S. payments to the United Nations shall not be used for programs contrary to the policies of the United States. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 164 -- Rescind and revoke membership of the United States in the United Nations and the specialized agencies thereof. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 166 -- Amend section 634 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to require annual reports to the Congress concerning refund claims filed by the United States with foreign countries in connection with the foreign assistance program. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 290 -- Amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 470 -- Create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy; research and develop an integrated, operational science to win the non-military part of the global struggle between freedom and communism; and train Government personnel, private citizens, and foreign students in this science. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 552 -- Abolish the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and repeal the Arms Control and Disarmament Act. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 572 -- Amend the International Peace and Security Act of 1961 to provide for establishment and support of a Western Hemisphere Police Force. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 573 -- Establish a Foreign Service Officers' Training Corps. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 574 -- Create a National Peace Agency and prescribe its functions. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 575 -- Encourage and promote the establishment of an Inter-American Court of Justice. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 673 -- Provide for establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 692 -- Amend section 624(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide that all so-called end-use inspectors shall be subject to the control of the Inspector General, Foreign Assistance. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 700 -- Prohibit trade with Communist nations. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 719 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit foreign-flag vessels to transport passengers between the United States and Puerto Rico to attend the Seventh Assembly of the World Convention of Churches of Christ. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 751 -- Similar to HR 30. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 753 -- Establish the period of validity and fee for a passport. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 888 -- Close ports of the United States to certain vessels while engaged in trade with Cuba. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 923 -- Similar to HR 673. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 934 -- Amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to prohibit political contributions and lobbying by agents of foreign principals. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 936 -- Establish the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs. ZABLOCKI D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 937 -- Grant consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1033 -- Create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 1051 -- Provide that the United States shall reimburse the states and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1052 -- Authorize the appropriation of $3,063,500 as an ex gratia payment to the city of New York to assist in defraying the extraordinary and unprecedented expenses incurred during the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1068 -- Amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit the furnishing of economic assistance to any country which does not grant to the United States most-favored nation treatment re admission of our exports. MARSH (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1172 -- Amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to provide for the use of counterpart funds for international agricultural conferences. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 1668 -- Similar to HR 673. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1689 -- Give consent of Congress to the construction of certain international bridges. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1793 -- Prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1808 -- Authorize the admission of two citizens and subjects of the Republic of Korea to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 2037 -- Provide for suspension of U.S. foreign aid to any country re which diplomatic relations with the United States have been terminated or suspended. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2177 -- Promote the general welfare, foreign policy and security of the United States. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/11/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 2204 -- Similar to HR 30. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2215 -- Create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political, psychological, economic, technological and organizational areas to increase the non-military capabilities of the United States in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 1/11/65 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 2367 -- Similar to HR 30. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2379 -- Similar to HR 2215. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2406 -- Authorize establishment of an International Home Loan Bank to assist in development of savings associations and building societies in countries where they do not now exist in order to accomplish improved living standards, increase employment, and better social and political conditions through facilities for savings and homeownership for the millions of people of modest but stable earning capacity. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/12/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 2428 -- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to provide for the establishment of a White Fleet designed to render emergency assistance to the people of other nations. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2596 -- Establish a national policy relating to U.S. citizens' travel abroad, establish a service within the Department of State which shall be responsible for the direction, administration and execution of passport and travel documentation for American citizens and nationals in the United States and abroad; prescribe procedures relating to the issuance of passports; establish terms of validity of passports; establish fees for passports. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2597 -- Establish a U.S. Trading Corporation to meet the challenge of attempted Soviet penetration of world markets. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2601 -- Similar to HR 936. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2615 -- Authorize the international Passamaquoddy tidal power project, including hydroelectric power development of the upper St. John River. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2662 -- Similar to HR 2615. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2782 -- Provide that certain aircraft may travel between the U.S. and Canada without requiring the owners or operators thereof to reimburse the United States for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 2832 -- Amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit assistance to any country which fails to provide adequate protection for property of the United States in such country. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2998 -- Amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, to increase the authorization for appropriations. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3020 -- Similar to HR 30. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3304 -- Amend section 620 of Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for the suspension of assistance to any country which does not protect American property and the rights of American citizens. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3315 -- Determine the pro rata payments of the United States to the United Nations or any agencies or programs thereof. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3367 -- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3371 -- Similar to HR 2998. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3372 -- Similar to HR 2998. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3401 -- Provide that the United States shall reimburse the states and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3721 -- Similar to HR 2998. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3729 -- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the carrying out, in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States, of certain programs of assistance to needy persons and social welfare and nonprofit school lunch programs. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3821 -- Amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit the furnishing of certain assistance to the United Arab Republic. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3925 -- Amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit the furnishing of economic assistance to any country which does not grant to the United States most-favored-nation treatment re admission of our exports. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3926 -- Establish a U.S. Trading Corporation to meet the challenge of attempted Soviet penetration of world markets. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3954 -- Amend the act prohibiting fishing in the territorial waters of the United States by vessels other than vessels of the United States in order to expand the definition of the term "fisheries." PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/1/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4154 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to prohibit the subsidized export of any agricultural commodity to Communist nations and to prohibit sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation of any agricultural commodities to such nations. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 2/2/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 4155 -- Prohibit trade with Communist nations. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 2/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 4170 -- Provide for adjustments in annuities under the Foreign Service Retirement and disability system. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4389 -- Create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge to increase the nonmilitary capabilities of the United States in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 2/4/65 -- House Un-American Activities.
HR 4492 -- Re relief of certain displaced nationals of the Netherlands. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4538 -- Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4772 -- Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, relative to the return of certain alien property interests. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4781 -- Amend section 620(j) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in order to prohibit the furnishing of any further U.S. assistance to the United Arab Republic, including the training of United Arab Republic military personnel and police personnel at U.S. Government facilities. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4782 -- Amend section 620(j) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in order to prohibit the furnishing of any further U.S. assistance to Indonesia, including the training of Indonesian military and police personnel at U.S. Government facilities. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4875 -- Amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to increase the authorization for appropriations. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4876 -- Similar to HR 4782. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4877 -- Similar to HR 4781. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4946 -- Amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 so as to permit the use of foreign currencies accruing from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities in foreign countries having a Communist government to be used to make farm improvement loans to private enterprise farmers in those countries. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/16/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 5032 -- Authorize the use of excess Government-owned foreign currencies to finance the establishment abroad of binational foundations for educational and scientific purposes. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5137 -- Provide for the establishment of a schedule of fees for the issuance of passports. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5255 -- Authorize the Department of State through the Agency for International Development to encourage and assist colleges and universities in the establishment, strengthening and maintenance of programs on foreign development and for their provision of research, education, training, advisory and technical assistance, directly or in cooperation with foreign universities, in connection with programs of assistance to developing nations. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 2/22/65.
HR 5323 -- Promote the general welfare, foreign policy, and security of the United States. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 2/23/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 5370 -- Similar to HR 4389. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5784 -- Create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war. Un-American Activities.
HR 5876 -- Amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 3/5/65.
HR 5879 -- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for reductions in aid to countries in which property of the United States is damaged or destroyed by mob action. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 3/5/65.
HR 6164 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit foreign-flag vessels to transport passengers between the United States and Puerto Rico to attend the Seventh Assembly of the World Convention of Churches of Christ. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/11/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 6176 -- Consent to an agreement between the state of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, providing for an access highway to the Northwest Angle in the state of Minnesota, and to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to pay Minnesota's share of the cost of such highway. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6277 -- Amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. HAYS (R Ohio) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6297 -- Similar to HR 5876. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6497 -- Amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize an increase in the International Monetary Fund quota of the United States. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/18/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 6636 -- Create a commission on the establishment of a Council of Free Nations. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6700 -- Create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political psychological, economic, technological, and organizational areas to increase the non-military capabilities of the United States in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/24/65 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 6797 -- Amend Public Law 503, 84th Congress, to provide annuities for the widows of certain Foreign Service officers who retired prior to the effective date of the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6798 -- Provide for the establishment of a Latin American Home Loan Bank. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 6960 -- Provide for the implementation of the agreement concerning automotive products between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/31/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7012 -- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to provide maximum extent consistent with the national interest U.S. firms shall be engaged to furnish engineering, procurement and construction services for certain projects abroad financed by the United States. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7064 -- Amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7573 -- Authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tia Juana River in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7622 -- Amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 relating to certain claims against the Government of Cuba. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7658 -- Amend section 304 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to permit the adjudication of the claims of certain additional persons against the Government of Italy and provide for the payment of awards made on such claims from the remaining balances in the Italian Claims Fund. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7750 -- Amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7805 -- Similar to HR 7622. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7811 -- Authorize the sale or loan of naval vessels to friendly Latin American countries. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/3/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 7812 -- Authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/3/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 7813 -- Similar to HR 7812. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7959 -- Provide for participation of the United States in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 8012 -- Similar to HR 7959. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8074 -- Similar to HR 7959. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8210 -- Amend the International Organizations Immunities Act. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 5/17/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8284 -- Similar to HR 7959. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 5/9/65.

HR 8293 -- Provide that U.S. passports shall not be valid for travel to or in Cuba, except as prescribed by the President. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8342 -- Authorize the Secretary of State, acting through the U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, to make and execute on behalf of the United States of America, land leases and concession contracts with persons, companies, and corporations on lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, at Amistad Dam and Reservoir, Texas. FISHER (D Texas) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8379 -- Similar to HR 7959. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8434 -- Amend the Peace Corps Act to give to Peace Corps volunteers returning from duty assignments abroad the same favorable customs treatment given other persons in the service of the United States returning from such assignments. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/25/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8715 -- Authorize a contribution by the United States to the International Committee of the Red Cross. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8716 -- Amend the act of Congress approved August 7, 1935 (Public Law 253), as amended, concerning U.S. contributions to the International Council of Scientific Unions and certain associated unions. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8760 -- Amend the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act, 1961 (33 USC 1001-1015), to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/3/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 8816 -- Authorize the U.S. Governor to agree to amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/7/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8924 -- Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 with regard to definition of the term "nationals of the United States. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 9026 -- Amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9027 -- Similar to HR 9026. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9128 -- Provide for participation of the United States in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9209 -- Create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political, psychological, economic, technological and organizational areas to increase the non-military capabilities of the United States and other nations in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 7/17/65 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 9247 -- Provide for participation of the United States in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held at San Antonio, Texas, in 1968. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9336 -- Amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 relating to certain claims against the Government of Cuba. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9533 -- Similar to HR 9247. FISHER (D Texas) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9571 -- Amend title II of the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide compensation for certain World War II losses in France. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 6/30/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9573 -- Similar to HR 9247. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9713 -- Similar to HR 9209. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 7/8/65.

HR 9727 -- Amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to prohibit certain investigative and reporting activities by foreign agents. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 7/9/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9734 -- Amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in order to provide certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 7/9/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9738 -- Similar to HR 9247. YOUNG (D Texas) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9801 -- Similar to HR 9734. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9810 -- Amend the act of August 27, 1954, relating to the seizure of vessels of the United States by foreign countries. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/13/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9813 -- Promote commerce and encourage worldwide interest in U.S. developments and accomplishments in aviation and related equipment and products by authorizing Government sponsorship of an International Aerospace and Science Exposition at Dulles International Airport. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/13/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9822 -- Similar to HR 9247. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9841 -- Provide for the suspension of U.S. foreign aid to any country re which diplomatic relations with the United States have been terminated or suspended. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9877 -- Amend the act of January 30, 1913, as amended, to remove certain restrictions on the American Hospital of Paris. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 10051 -- Amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, to restrict the application of that act to arms control. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10076 -- Similar to HR 9247. POOL (D Texas) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10110 -- Amend section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 7/27/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10144 -- Authorize the appropriation of $3,063,500 as an ex gratia payment to the city of New York to assist in defraying the extraordinary and unprecedented expenses incurred during the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 7/28/65.

HR 10160 -- Similar to HR 10144. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10163 -- Amend the International Travel Act of 1961 in order to promote travel in the United States. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 7/29/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10174 -- Similar to HR 9734. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10176 -- Similar to HR 10163. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10179 -- Encourage an increase in the standard of living, level of wages and an improvement of the working conditions in foreign countries which export agricultural commodities into the United States. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 7/29/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10500 -- Provide for the U.S. participation and leadership in an international effort to end malnutrition and human want. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10568 -- Provide reimbursement for New York City for the portion of the costs of its police department attributable to providing protection to the United Nations and delegates thereto. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10569 -- Amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, to provide for reimbursement to the city of New York of certain unusual expenses incurred by that city during the meeting of the United Nations in September and October 1960. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10684 -- Similar to HR 9209. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10778 -- Authorize the Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Co., to construct, maintain and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Donna, Texas. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10779 -- Authorize the Pharr Municipal Bridge Corp. to construct, maintain and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Pharr, Texas. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10866 -- Create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy to research and develop an integrated, operational science to win the nonmilitary part of the global struggle between freedom and communism and to train Government personnel, private citizens, and foreign nationals in this science. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 9/2/65 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 11079 -- Re reciprocal mailing privileges of the United States and certain countries from which foreign assistance is withheld. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 9/15/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11080 -- Similar to HR 11079. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 9/15/65.
HR 11086 -- Similar to HR 11079. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 9/15/65.
HR 11102 -- Similar to HR 11079. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11103 -- Similar to HR 11079. CALLAWAY (R Ga.) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11106 -- Create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political, psychological, economic, technological, and organizational areas, to increase the non-military capabilities of the United States and other nations in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 9/16/65 -- Un-American Activities.
HR 11109 -- Similar to HR 11079. KING (R N.Y.) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11115 -- Similar to HR 11079. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11122 -- Provide for U.S. participation and leadership in an international effort to end malnutrition and human want. MACKIE (D Mich.) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11166 -- Similar to HR 11079. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 9/20/65.
HR 11209 -- Provide for the establishment of the U.S. Academy of Foreign Affairs. WHITE (D Texas) -- 9/22/65.
HR 11244 -- Similar to HR 11079. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 9/23/65.
HR 11246 -- Provide for the establishment of an International Home Loan Bank. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 9/23/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11455 -- Create a commission on the establishment of a Council of Free Nations. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 10/6/65.
HR 11474 -- Similar to HR 11079. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11510 -- Similar to HR 11079. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 10/8/65.
HR 11628 -- Provide for U.S. participation and leadership in an international effort to end malnutrition and human want. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 10/18/65.
HR 11764 -- Provide for the establishment of an International Home Loan Bank. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 10/22/65 -- Banking and Currency.
H J Res 57 -- Request the President to negotiate with the Mexican Government for the purpose of setting up a Joint United States-Mexican Commission to investigate the flow of marihuana, narcotic drugs, and dangerous drugs between the United States and Mexico. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 63 -- Forestall intervention, domination, control and colonization by international communism in the New World. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 74 -- Authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury of persons and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 80 -- Request the President to instruct the permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations to request the Security Council without delay to convene the Arab States and the State of Israel and other interested nations in a peace conference. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 87 -- Express the determination of the United States re the situation in Cuba and the Western Hemisphere. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 89 -- Provide for a study to be conducted to determine and report to the Congress on ways and means of expanding and modernizing the Foreign Service of the United States. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 93 -- Similar to H J Res 89. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 104 -- Propose a convention of the people of the United States to be known as the Freedom Convention for the purpose of formulating a declaration of foreign policy for the United States, to be known as the U.S. Declaration of Freedom. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 126 -- Provide for revision of the Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of the U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 133 -- Express the sense of Congress that the Government of Egypt be denied aid under the terms of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 136 -- Express a declaration of war against the 98 Communist Parties constituting the international Communist conspiracy. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 179 -- Provide for a study of the possibility and desirability of establishing a University of the Americas. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.
H J Res 190 -- Similar to H J Res 80. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/13/65.
H J Res 218 -- Suspend shipments of agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic under Public Law 480. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 1/21/65.
H J Res 283 -- Authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.
H J Res 319 -- Grant the consent of Congress to the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to modernize, coordinate, and foster passenger rail transportation within the area of such states and authorize the multistate authority to request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Mexico to secure its participation with such authority. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.
H J Res 341 -- Announce the sense of Congress in support of President Johnson's policy of measured retaliation against North Viet Nam military installations as the situation requires. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/18/65.
H J Res 378 -- Authorize the President to invite the states of the Union and foreign nations to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition to be held at Tulsa, Okla., May 12 through May 21, 1966. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 3/15/65.
H J Res 381 -- Similar to H J Res 378. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/15/65.
H J Res 382 -- Similar to H J Res 378. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 3/15/65.
H J Res 384 -- Similar to H J Res 378. STEED (D Okla.) -- 3/15/65.
H J Res 388 -- Similar to H J Res 378. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 3/17/65.
H J Res 403 -- Authorize an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the World Health Organization to hold the 22nd World Health Assembly in Boston, Mass., in 1969. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 3/25/65.
H J Res 418 -- Express the sense of Congress that the Government of Egypt be denied aid under the terms of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 4/5/65.
H J Res 469 -- Re U.S. diplomatic relations with the Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/13/65.
H J Res 475 -- Amend the joint resolution of January 28, 1948, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 5/18/65.
H J Res 476 -- Similar to H J Res 469. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/18/65.
H J Res 478 -- Amend the joint resolution of January 28, 1948, relating to membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission, to authorize certain appropriations thereunder for the fiscal years 1967 and 1968. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 5/20/65.
H J Res 490 -- Extend recognition to the International Exposition, Hemis-Fair 1968, and authorize the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the several states of the Union and foreign countries to take part in the exposition. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 5/27/65.
H J Res 498 -- Re U.S. diplomatic relations with the Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/3/65 -- Rules.
H J Res 499 -- Re that the United States reaffirms its support of the United Nations. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65.
H J Res 508 -- Re U.S. diplomatic relations with Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/14/65.
H J Res 509 -- Similar to H J Res 499. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/14/65.
H J Res 510 -- Reaffirm faith in and support to the United Nations. PO-LANCO-ABREU (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 6/14/65.
H J Res 511 -- Similar to H J Res 499. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 512 -- Similar to H J Res 499. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 513 -- Similar to H J Res 499. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 514 -- Similar to H J Res 499. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 515 -- Similar to H J Res 499. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 516 -- Similar to H J Res 499. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 517 -- Similar to H J Res 499. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 518 -- Similar to H J Res 499. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 519 -- Similar to H J Res 499. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 520 -- Similar to H J Res 499. YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 521 -- Ask the President to petition the United Nations to seek self-determination for Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 522 -- Similar to H J Res 499. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 523 -- Similar to H J Res 499. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 524 -- Similar to H J Res 499. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 6/15/65.
H J Res 525 -- Similar to H J Res 499. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.
H J Res 527 -- Similar to H J Res 499. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.
H J Res 528 -- Similar to H J Res 499. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/16/65.
H J Res 529 -- Similar to H J Res 499. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/17/65.
H J Res 531 -- Similar to H J Res 499. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 6/17/65.
H J Res 532 -- Similar to H J Res 499. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 6/17/65.
H J Res 533 -- Similar to H J Res 499. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/17/65.
H J Res 536 -- Similar to H J Res 499. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
H J Res 537 -- Similar to H J Res 499. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 6/21/65.
H J Res 538 -- Similar to H J Res 499. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
H J Res 539 -- Similar to H J Res 499. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
H J Res 540 -- Similar to H J Res 499. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 6/22/65.
H J Res 542 -- Similar to H J Res 499. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/65.
H J Res 544 -- Similar to H J Res 499. HELSTOSKI (D N.Y.) -- 6/23/65.
H J Res 545 -- Similar to H J Res 499. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 6/23/65.
H J Res 546 -- Similar to H J Res 499. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/23/65.
H J Res 547 -- Similar to H J Res 499. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 6/23/65.
H J Res 548 -- Similar to H J Res 499. TODD (D Mich.) -- 6/23/65.
H J Res 549 -- Similar to H J Res 499. MACKIE (D Mich.) -- 6/24/65.
H J Res 555 -- Similar to H J Res 499. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/28/65.
H J Res 567 -- Similar to H J Res 499. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/6/65.

H J Res 688 -- Give effect to the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Education, Scientific, and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 10/11/65 -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 768 -- Establish an Atlantic Union Delegation. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 10/18/65.

H J Res 769 -- Similar to H J Res 768. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 10/18/65.

H J Res 770 -- Similar to H J Res 768. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 10/18/65.

H Con Res 14 -- Request the President of the United States to bring up the Baltic States question before the United Nations and that the United Nations conduct free elections in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, under its supervision. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 17 -- Express sense of Congress that any variation in the traditional interpretation of the treaties between the United States and the Republic of Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 21 -- Express sense of Congress on representation of China in the United Nations. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 22 -- Concurrent resolution entitled "Objective -- A Just Peace." KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 25 -- Urge the President of the United States to call attention to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of the Baltic States and to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 26 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 30 -- Re planning for peace. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 31 -- Express sense of Congress re adoption by the United Nations of a universal declaration opposing religious intolerance and discriminatory practices. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 32 -- Favor the establishment of an international living museum of anthropology and ethnography. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 34 -- Re treaties between the United States and the Republic of Panama. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 37 -- Bring justice to Cyprus. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 39 -- Express determination of the United States re the matter of general disarmament and arms control. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 40 -- Express sense of Congress re action by the United Nations concerning the Soviet rule over the Baltic States. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 41 -- Express sense of Congress re incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 43 -- Request the President to initiate action leading to the adoption of a United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; the return of exiles from these nations from slave-labor camps in the Soviet Union; and the conduct of free elections in these nations. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 44 -- Express the sense of Congress re persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 50 -- Similar to H Con Res 44. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 51 -- Similar to H Con Res 26. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 68 -- Express sense of Congress that the United Nations conduct free elections in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia under its supervision and punish all Soviet Communists who are guilty of crimes against the peoples of the Baltic States. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/5/65.

H Con Res 69 -- Express sense of Congress that the President should instruct the U.S. mission to the United Nations to bring the Baltic states question before that body with a view to obtaining the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; return of exiles from these nations from slave-labor camps in the Soviet Union; and the conduct of free elections in these nations. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/5/65.

H Con Res 75 -- Similar to H Con Res 26. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 76 -- Request the President to initiate discussion of the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to gaining the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from the Soviet Union. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 82 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and other Communist-controlled countries. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 1/7/65.

H Con Res 85 -- Re restoration of freedom to captive nations. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65.

H Con Res 86 -- Similar to H Con Res 21. BATES (R Mass.) -- 1/11/65.

H Con Res 87 -- Similar to H Con Res 26. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/11/65.

H Con Res 88 -- Express sense of the Congress re prosecution for war crimes in the Federal Republic of Germany. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/11/65.

H Con Res 89 -- Similar to H Con Res 32. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/11/65.

H Con Res 91 -- Express sense of Congress re adoption by the United Nations of a universal declaration opposing religious intolerance and discriminatory practices. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/11/65.

H Con Res 96 -- Similar to H Con Res 26. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/13/65.

H Con Res 99 -- Similar to H Con Res 29. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/13/65.

H Con Res 103 -- Express sense of Congress re proposed article on the elimination of racial discrimination submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations by the Commission on Human Rights. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 105 -- Similar to H Con Res 26. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 106 -- Similar to H Con Res 26. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 107 -- Similar to H Con Res 88. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 108 -- Similar to H Con Res 44. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 109 -- Express sense of Congress re U.S. support of the provisions of article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations relating to member nations in arrears in the payment of their financial contributions. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 114 -- Re Panama Canal sovereignty treaty interpretations. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 115 -- Similar to H Con Res 21. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 118 -- Similar to H Con Res 43. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 119 -- Similar to H Con Res 76. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 127 -- Establish an international economic conference to consider balance of payments. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/18/65 -- Banking and Currency.

H Con Res 128 -- Express sense of Congress re anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, and call upon the Soviet Union to guarantee human rights. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

H Con Res 129 -- Express sense of Congress re rectification of the relief rolls of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

H Con Res 126 -- Express sense of Congress that the United Arab Republic be denied aid under the terms of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. BELL (R Calif.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 131 -- Express sense of Congress re enforcement of the provisions of article 19 of the United Nations Charter. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

H Con Res 134 -- Similar to H Con Res 68. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/26/65.

H Con Res 135 -- Similar to H Con Res 26. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/26/65.

H Con Res 138 -- Similar to H Con Res 14. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 143 -- Express sense of Congress re efforts of the President to secure a universal condemnation of anti-semitism. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 144 -- Similar to H Con Res 44. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 146 -- Express sense of Congress re aggression in the Middle East. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 159 -- Express the sense of the Congress that the President should instruct the U.S. mission to the United Nations to bring the Baltic States question before that body with a view to the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from Soviet occupation. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 162 -- Express the sense of Congress that the U.S. mission to the United Nations should seek the adoption by the United Nations of a resolution condemning the recent manifestations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 163 -- Express the sense of Congress re recent manifestations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, and call upon the Soviet Union to guarantee human rights. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 166 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and other Communist-controlled countries. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 2/2/65

H Con Res 168 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

H Con Res 170 -- Express sense of Congress that the President should instruct the U.S. mission to the United Nations to bring the Baltic States question before that body with a view to the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from illegal Soviet occupation; and conduct of free election in these nations. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 174 -- Express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 175 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 176 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 177 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 178 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 179 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 180 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 181 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 182 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 183 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 184 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 185 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 186 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 187 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 188 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 189 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 190 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 191 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. FARNUM (D Mich.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 192 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 193 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 194 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 195 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 196 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 197 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GREIGG (D Iowa) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 198 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 199 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 200 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 201 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 202 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 203 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 204 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 205 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 206 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 207 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 208 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 209 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 210 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 211 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 212 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. NEDZI (D Mich.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 213 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. NIX (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 214 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 215 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 216 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 217 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 218 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 219 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 220 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 221 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 222 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 223 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 224 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 225 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 226 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 227 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 228 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 229 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 230 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 231 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 232 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 233 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 234 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 235 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 236 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 237 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. VIGORITO (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 238 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 239 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 240 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 241 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 242 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 243 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 244 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 245 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 246 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 247 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 248 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 249 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. FORD (D Mich.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 250 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 251 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 252 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 253 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 254 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 255 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 256 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 257 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 258 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 259 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. JACOBS (D Ind.) -- 2/4/65.
H Con Res 261 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 262 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 263 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. YATES (D Ill.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 264 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 265 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 266 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 267 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 268 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 269 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 270 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 271 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 272 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 274 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 275 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 276 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 277 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 278 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 2/8/65.
H Con Res 280 -- Condemn persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion. BELL (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
H Con Res 286 -- Request the President of the United States to bring certain matters involving Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia before the United Nations. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/15/65.
H Con Res 287 -- Similar to H Con Res 168. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/15/65.
H Con Res 288 -- Request the President of the United States to bring the Baltic States question before the United Nations. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 289 -- Request the President to present before the United Nations the question of the enslavement of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia with a view to obtaining their independence and the return of their peoples. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 290 -- Request the President to initiate discussion of the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from Soviet occupation. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 291 -- Express sense of Congress that the President bring the Baltic States question before the United Nations. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 292 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. RACE (D Wis.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 293 -- Similar to H Con Res 168. REID (R Ill.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 294 -- Request the President to instruct the U.S. mission to the United Nations to bring the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from Soviet occupation. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 295 -- Express the sense of the Congress that the President should instruct the U.S. mission to the United Nations to bring the Baltic States question before that body with a view to obtaining the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, return of exiles from these nations from slave-labor camps in the Soviet Union; and conduct of free elections in these nations. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 296 -- Similar to H Con Res 168. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 2/16/65.
H Con Res 297 -- Similar to H Con Res 168. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/17/65.
H Con Res 298 -- Similar to H Con Res 168. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 2/17/65.
H Con Res 299 -- Request the President to initiate action leading to the adoption of a United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and the conduct of free elections in these nations. KING (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.
H Con Res 300 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and other Communist-controlled countries. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/17/65.
H Con Res 301 -- Express the sense of the Congress re the settlement of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 2/17/65 -- Ways and Means.
H Con Res 302 -- Insure equal rights and self-determination for the peoples of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. FORD (R Mich.) -- 2/17/65.
H Con Res 303 -- Similar to H Con Res 168. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 2/17/65.
H Con Res 304 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.
H Con Res 306 -- Express the continued faith of the United States in the growth and strengthening of the United Nations. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/65.
H Con Res 307 -- Request the President to initiate discussion of the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to gaining the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from the Soviet Union. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 2/18/65.
H Con Res 314 -- Similar to H Con Res 301. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 2/22/65.
H Con Res 316 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 2/23/65.
H Con Res 317 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 2/24/65.
H Con Res 318 -- Express the sense of Congress re withdrawal of Soviet troops from, and the conduct of free elections in, the Baltic States. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 2/24/65.
H Con Res 336 -- Similar to H Con Res 294. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 337 -- Similar to H Con Res 174. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.
H Con Res 340 -- Express sense of Congress re establishment of a United Nations Conciliation Committee. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.
H Con Res 341 -- Favor an agreement among states of the Near East prohibiting the production of nuclear weapons and offensive missiles. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.
H Con Res 346 -- Declare the sense of Congress on the use of a Great White Fleet and a Joint Task Force for Peace in support of American foreign policy. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/8/65 -- Armed Services.
H Con Res 349 -- Welcome to the United States the Inter-American Bar Association during its 14th conference to be held in Puerto Rico. POLANCO-ABREU (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 3/9/65 -- Judiciary.
H Con Res 350 -- Express the sense of Congress re enforcement of the provisions of article 19 of the United Nations Charter. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/10/65.

H Con Res 353 -- Express the sense of Congress that the President should instruct the U.S. mission to the United Nations to bring the Baltic States question before that body with a view to obtaining the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; return of exiles from these nations from slave labor camps in the Soviet Union; and conduct of free elections in these nations. BELL (R Calif.) -- 3/15/65.

H Con Res 354 -- Similar to H Con Res 349. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/16/65.

H Con Res 356 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 3/18/65.

H Con Res 357 -- Re that the President of the United States be requested to bring up the Baltic States question before the United Nations and that the United Nations conduct free elections in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, under its supervision. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/18/65.

H Con Res 359 -- Express sense of Congress re the settlement of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President. KING (R N.Y.) -- 3/22/65 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 360 -- Express sense of Congress re discrimination against U.S. citizens by foreign nations. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.

H Con Res 363 -- Similar to H Con Res 356. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 3/22/65.

H Con Res 365 -- Insure equal rights and self-determination for the peoples of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 3/22/65.

H Con Res 366 -- Re that the United Nations conduct free elections in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia under its supervision, withdraw all Soviet troops, agents, colonists, and controls from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and return all Baltic exiles from Siberia, prisons, and slave labor camps in the Soviet Union. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.

H Con Res 367 -- Request the President to take such steps as may be necessary to have placed on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations at the next regular session, the issue of self-determination for all nations enslaved by Communist imperialism. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 3/23/65.

H Con Res 368 -- Similar to H Con Res 353. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/24/65.

H Con Res 369 -- Similar to H Con Res 353. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/24/65.

H Con Res 370 -- Express sense of Congress re prosecutions for war crimes in the Federal Republic of Germany. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 3/25/65.

H Con Res 371 -- Request the President to bring the Baltic States question before the United Nations. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

H Con Res 372 -- Request the President to initiate discussion of the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to gaining the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from the Soviet Union. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.

H Con Res 374 -- Similar to H Con Res 365. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 3/30/65.

H Con Res 375 -- Express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 3/30/65.

H Con Res 376 -- Express sense of Congress that the President of the United States bring the Baltic States question before the United Nations. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 3/30/65.

H Con Res 377 -- Similar to H Con Res 359. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 3/31/65.

H Con Res 378 -- Similar to H Con Res 375. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 3/31/65.

H Con Res 379 -- Similar to H Con Res 359. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 3/31/65.

H Con Res 382 -- Condemn persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion. REID (R N.Y.) -- 4/5/65.

H Con Res 384 -- Plan for peace. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 385 -- Similar to H Con Res 384. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 386 -- Express sense of Congress re securing payment by members of the United Nations of their assessment in arrears. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 387 -- Similar to H Con Res 384. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 388 -- Similar to H Con Res 384. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 389 -- Similar to H Con Res 384. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 390 -- Re freedom for Baltic States. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 391 -- Similar to H Con Res 384. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 392 -- Similar to H Con Res 384. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 4/8/65.

H Con Res 393 -- Similar to H Con Res 384. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/13/65.

H Con Res 394 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions re Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/13/65.

H Con Res 395 -- Similar to H Con Res 394. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 4/13/65.

H Con Res 397 -- Insure equal rights and self-determination for the peoples of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 4/14/65.

H Con Res 398 -- Request the President to initiate discussion of the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to gaining the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from the Soviet Union. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 4/22/65.

H Con Res 399 -- Request the President of the United States to bring the Baltic States question before the United Nations. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/27/65.

H Con Res 401 -- Express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion. LONG (D Md.) -- 4/28/65.

H Con Res 402 -- Regard the right of self-defense of the parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance in forestalling intervention, domination, control, and colonization by international communism in the New World. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/29/65.

H Con Res 403 -- Similar to H Con Res 401. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 4/29/65.

H Con Res 404 -- Similar to H Con Res 398. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 4/29/65.

H Con Res 405 -- Express the approval of Congress relative to the President's decisions in Santo Domingo. DORN (D S.C.) -- 5/3/65.

H Con Res 408 -- Express the sense of the Congress re religious persecution by the Soviet Union. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/65.

H Con Res 410 -- Request the President to bring before the United Nations for its consideration the question of the forceful incorporation into the Soviet Union of various captive nations. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 5/12/65.

H Con Res 416 -- Similar to H Con Res 394. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 5/19/65.

H Con Res 417 -- Similar to H Con Res 417. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 5/20/65.

H Con Res 418 -- Similar to H Con Res 394. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/20/65.

H Con Res 420 -- Similar to H Con Res 401. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 5/25/65.

H Con Res 421 -- Express the sense of Congress re bringing the Baltic States question before the United Nations and the conduct of free elections in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 5/25/65.

H Con Res 422 -- Call for free elections in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 5/25/65.

H Con Res 423 -- Similar to H Con Res 399. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65.

H Con Res 425 -- Similar to H Con Res 401. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 5/26/65.

H Con Res 433 -- Request the President to seek consideration by the United Nations of the occupation by the Soviet Union of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia with a view to obtaining the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the return of exiles, and the conduct of free elections. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/9/65.

H Con Res 435 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/14/65.

H Con Res 436 -- Grant relief for people of Baltic States. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 6/14/65.

H Con Res 437 -- Re that the United States reaffirm its determination to see the people of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia living in freedom once again. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 6/15/65.

H Con Res 438 -- Express sense of Congress that the President should instruct the U.S. mission to the United Nations to bring the Baltic States question before that body with a view to obtaining the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; the return of exiles from these nations from slave-labor camps in the Soviet Union; and the conduct of free elections in these nations. YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/15/65.

H Con Res 439 -- Express sense of the Congress re the 20th anniversary of the United Nations during International Cooperation Year. YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/15/65.

H Con Res 440 -- Express the sense of the Congress re worldwide conservation of wildlife and the convening of an international conference on the conservation of wildlife under sponsorship of the United Nations. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/15/65.

H Con Res 443 -- Request the President to present before the United Nations the question of the enslavement of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia with a view to obtaining their independence and the return of their peoples. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 6/17/65.

H Con Res 444 -- Request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/21/65.

H Con Res 445 -- Favor the establishment of an international living museum of traveling exhibits. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 6/24/65.

H Con Res 461 -- Re self-determination for Cyprus. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.

H Con Res 467 -- Similar to H Con Res 439. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/65.

H Con Res 468 -- Recognize the World Law Day. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 9/1/65.

H Con Res 469 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 9/1/65.

H Con Res 470 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/1/65.

H Con Res 471 -- Express support of Congress for the World Conference on World Peace Through Law. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 472 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 473 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 474 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 475 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 476 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 477 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 478 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 479 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 480 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 481 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. TODD (D Mich.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 482 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. YATES (D Ill.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 483 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 484 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 485 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 9/2/65.

H Con Res 486 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 9/2/65.
H Con Res 488 -- Request the President to refer the matter of the diversion of surplus Arctic water to the International Joint Commission. KING (D Utah) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 489 -- Similar to H Con Res 488. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 490 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 491 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 492 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 493 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 494 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. Horton (R N.Y.) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 495 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 496 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 497 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 9/7/65.
H Con Res 498 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 9/8/65.
H Con Res 499 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 9/8/65.
H Con Res 500 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/8/65.
H Con Res 501 -- Re support of Congress for World Peace Through the Rule of Law, September 13-18, Washington, D.C. HICKS (D Wash.) -- 9/9/65.
H Con Res 502 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 9/9/65.
H Con Res 504 -- Request the President of the United States to refer the matter of a study of a plan for providing a new supply of water for the Great Lakes to the International Joint Commission. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 9/9/65.
H Con Res 505 -- Similar to H Con Res 504. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 9/9/65.
H Con Res 507 -- Similar to H Con Res 468. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.
H Con Res 510 -- Similar to H Con Res 504. FORD (D Mich.) -- 9/14/65.
H Con Res 511 -- Express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion. FOLEY (D Wash.) -- 9/15/65.
H Con Res 515 -- Similar to H Con Res 488. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 9/24/65.
H Con Res 516 -- Express the sense of Congress re strengthening the inter-American system. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 9/27/65.
H Con Res 518 -- Similar to H Con Res 516. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 10/1/65.
H Con Res 522 -- Express the sense of Congress re collective action and joint consultation in response to threats to the integrity and self-determination of any member of the inter-American system. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 10/18/65.
H Con Res 523 -- Similar to H J Res 768. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 10/18/65.
H Con Res 524 -- Similar to H J Res 768. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 10/19/65.
H Res 26 -- Provide for the unity of Ireland. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 33 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives re efforts of the President to secure a universal condemnation of anti-Semitism. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 34 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives that Soviet religious persecution be condemned. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 45 -- Favor an agreement among states of the Near East prohibiting the production of nuclear weapons and offensive missiles. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 50 -- Condemn persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 67 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives that the people of all Ireland should have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under the auspices of a United Nations Commission. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 99 -- Similar to H Res 50. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/11/65.
H Res 103 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should ratify the Genocide Convention recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.
H Res 124 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives declaring the policy of the United States relative to the intervention of the international communistic movement in the Western Hemisphere. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.
H Res 143 -- Similar to H Res 34. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/26/65.
H Res 167 -- Condemn persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/1/65.
H Res 171 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives regarding the extension of further foreign aid to the United Arab Republic. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
H Res 173 -- Similar to H Res 167. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/2/65.
H Res 179 -- Similar to H Res 167. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/65.
H Res 180 -- Similar to H Res 167. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
H Res 183 -- Similar to H Res 167. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 2/2/65.
H Res 184 -- Condemn persecution of national and religious minorities in the Soviet Union. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.
H Res 238 -- Similar to H Res 167. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/16/65.
H Res 251 -- Express the sense of the House against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 3/1/65.
H Res 259 -- Similar to H Res 251. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/9/65.
H Res 288 -- Express the sense of the house of Representatives re discriminatory practices by the Government of Rumania. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/24/65.
H Res 290 -- Re that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that oppression of minorities in Rumania through a systematic plan launched by the Communist regime in control of Rumania be condemned and the President of the United States is requested to take appropriate steps in our relations with the Rumanian Government as are likely to bring relief to the persecuted minorities in the controversial Transylvania region of that country. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 3/24/65.
H Res 291 -- Similar to H Res 288. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/24/65.
H Res 302 -- Similar to H Res 290. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 3/25/65.
H Res 293 -- Similar to H Res 288. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.
H Res 294 -- Similar to H Res 288. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 3/25/65.
H Res 295 -- Similar to H Res 288. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
H Res 296 -- Similar to H Res 288. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 3/25/65.
H Res 297 -- Similar to H Res 288. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 3/25/65.
H Res 298 -- Similar to H Res 288. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/25/65.
H Res 299 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re the continuation of recent efforts on the part of the President to secure a universal condemnation of anti-Semitism. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/25/65.
H Res 324 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re the President's proposal to aid southeast Asia. CRALEY (D Pa.) -- 4/8/65.
H Res 371 -- Express the continued opposition of the House of Representatives to the admission of the Communist China regime to the United Nations. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/6/65.
H Res 372 -- Condemn persecution of national and religious minorities in the Soviet Union. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 5/6/65.
H Res 382 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Organization of American States should create its own military organization. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.
H Res 441 -- Re that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that oppression of minorities in Rumania through a systematic plan launched by the Communist regime in control of Rumania be condemned and the President of the United States is requested to take appropriate steps in our relations with the Rumanian Government as are likely to bring relief to the persecuted minorities in the controversial Transylvania region of that country. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/1/65.
H Res 442 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re discriminatory practices by the Government of Rumania. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 7/1/65.
H Res 445 -- Similar to H Res 441. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 7/7/65.
H Res 446 -- Similar to H Res 442. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 7/7/65.
H Res 450 -- Similar to H Res 441. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 7/8/65.
H Res 451 -- Similar to H Res 442. BELL (R Calif.) -- 7/9/65.
H Res 452 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re oppression of minorities in Rumania and request the President of the United States to take appropriate steps in our relations with the Rumanian Government as are likely to bring relief to the persecuted minorities of that country. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/65.
H Res 454 -- Similar to H Res 442. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 7/12/65.
H Res 457 -- Similar to H Res 442. CALLAWAY (R Ga.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 458 -- Similar to H Res 442. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 459 -- Similar to H Res 441. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 460 -- Strengthen NATO. FINDLAY (R Ill.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 461 -- Similar to H Res 460. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 462 -- Similar to H Res 460. MARTIN (R Ala.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 463 -- Similar to H Res 460. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 464 -- Similar to H Res 460. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 465 -- Similar to H Res 460. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 466 -- Similar to H Res 460. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 467 -- Similar to H Res 460. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 468 -- Similar to H Res 460. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 7/13/65.
H Res 472 -- Similar to H Res 460. REID (R N.Y.) -- 7/14/65.
H Res 476 -- Similar to H Res 441. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/15/65.
H Res 485 -- Similar to H Res 441. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 7/19/65.
H Res 488 -- Similar to H Res 442. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 7/21/65.
H Res 493 -- Similar to H Res 442. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 7/29/65.
H Res 496 -- Similar to H Res 442. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 8/2/65.
H Res 505 -- Similar to H Res 452. DENT (D Pa.) -- 8//65.
H Res 508 -- Similar to H Res 452. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 8/10/65.
H Res 509 -- Similar to H Res 452. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 8/10/65.
H Res 518 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re the Hague Protocol and the Warsaw Convention. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 8/12/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
H Res 519 -- Similar to H Res 518. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.
H Res 530 -- Similar to H Res 441. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/65.
H Res 541 -- Re the discriminatory treatment of the Hungarian minority population of Communist Rumania. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 8/23/65.
H Res 542 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives declaring the policy of the United States relative to the intervention of the international communistic movement in the Western Hemisphere. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 8/23/65.
H Res 552 -- Similar to H Res 542. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 8/30/65.
H Res 556 -- Similar to H Res 542. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 8/31/65.
H Res 557 -- Similar to H Res 542. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 8/31/65.
H Res 560 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives declaring the policy of the United States relative to the intervention of the international communistic movement in the Western Hemisphere. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 9/1/65.

H Res 571 -- Similar to H Res 560. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 9/7/65.
H Res 572 -- Similar to H Res 560. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 9/8/65.
H Res 621 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re discriminatory practices by the Government of Rumania. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 10/22/65.

IMMIGRATION

(To Judiciary unless noted)

S 57 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that the Ryukyu Islands shall be treated as a separate quota area. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.
S 162 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that any territory over which the United States has jurisdiction under a treaty shall be regarded as a separate quota area. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.
S 436 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/12/65.
S 500 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. HART (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Dodd (D Conn.), Williams (D N.J.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Bayh (D Ind.), Case (R N.J.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Javits (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Lausche (D Ohio), Long (D Mo.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Moss (D Utah), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Pell (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Scott (R Pa.), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/15/65.
S 905 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65.
S 929 -- Amend section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/1/65.
S 1093 -- Make certain changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/10/65.
S 1241 -- Amend section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. HART (D Mich.), Fong (R Hawaii), Kennedy (D Mass.), Pell (D R.I.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 2/23/65.
S 1243 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/23/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2131 -- Provide awards and other benefits to aliens supplying information re Communist activities. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/11/65.
S 2364 -- Provide a statute of limitations re the deportion of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, and remove certain distinctions made in the Immigration and Nationality Act between native-born and naturalized citizens. PELL (D R.I.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 8/4/65.
S 2467 -- Effect entry of a minor child adopted by a United States citizen. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 8/30/65.
S 2546 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to impose a limitation upon the time for the institution of deportation proceedings, and a limitation upon the time for the loss of U.S. nationality. MORSE (D Ore.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 93 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 236 -- Amend section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 298 -- Amend section 312 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
HR 443 -- Similar to HR 93. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 502 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to impose a limitation upon the time for the institution of deportation proceedings, and a limition upon the time for the loss of U.S. nationality. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65.
HR 503 -- Similar to HR 93. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65.
HR 541 -- Similar to HR 93. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 661 -- Similar to HR 93. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 675 -- Similar to HR 93. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 741 -- Similar to HR 93. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 755 -- Similar to HR 93. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.
HR 764 -- Similar to HR 93. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 768 -- Similar to HR 93. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 832 -- Similar to HR 93. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 844 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that clergymen who are naturalized citizens shall not lose their nationality by residence abroad, even though they are not representatives of American organizations, if they devote full time to their clerical duties. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 845 -- Permit aliens registered on former quota waiting lists maintained prior to January 1, 1944, to be placed on the appropriate quota waiting lists maintained under authority of the Immigration and Nationality Act without loss of priority of their original registration. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 846 -- Similar to HR 93. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 861 -- Similar to HR 93. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 904 -- Amend section 391(a) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1046 -- Similar to HR 93. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1048 -- Amend section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in the following year. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1049 -- Amend section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to provide that the population figures for the year 1960 shall be used for the purpose of computing annual immigrant quotas. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1050 -- Grant nonquota status to any immigrant born in an independent country of the Western Hemisphere. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1139 -- Permit naturalization for certain employees of Free Europe Committee, Inc., or Radio Liberty. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1147 -- Similar to HR 93. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1748 -- Amend section 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. WILLIS (D La.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1764 -- Similar to HR 93. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1803 -- Similar to HR 93. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 2068 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to encourage travel to the United States on the part of nationals of Japan by requiring the Secretary of State to waive visa requirements re such nationals coming to the United States as nonimmigrant visitors. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2078 -- Amend section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in the following year. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2580 -- Similar to HR 93. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2587 -- Similar to HR 93. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2633 -- Amend section 212A(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2776 -- Similar to HR 93. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2850 -- Similar to HR 93. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2851 -- Similar to HR 93. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2856 -- Similar to HR 93. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 3011 -- Similar to HR 93. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3147 -- Similar to HR 93. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3217 -- Similar to HR 93. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3299 -- Similar to HR 93. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3324 -- Similar to HR 93. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3376 -- Similar to HR 93. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3409 -- Similar to HR 93. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3588 -- Similar to HR 93. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3592 -- Similar to HR 93. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3614 -- Similar to HR 93. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3620 -- Similar to HR 93. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3815 -- Similar to HR 93. NEDZI (D Mich.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3834 -- Similar to HR 93. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3922 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3932 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit the naturalization as citizens of the United States of persons over 50 years of age who have been living in the United States for periods totaling at least 20 years. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3961 -- Similar to HR 3922. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4180 -- Similar to HR 3922. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4248 -- Similar to HR 3922. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4384 -- Similar to HR 3922. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4522 -- Similar to HR 3922. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4540 -- Similar to HR 3922. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4622 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit the waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement in the case of certain exchange visitors who cannot return to the country of their origin because of fear of persecution on account of political beliefs. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4755 -- Similar to HR 3922. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4768 -- Similar to HR 3922. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4779 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/10/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 4800 -- Similar to HR 3922. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 5042 -- Similar to HR 3922. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5124 -- Amend section 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5324 -- Amend titles I, II, III of the Immigration and Nationality Act. REID (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5325 -- Similar to HR 5324. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5473 -- Similar to HR 3922. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5572 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5638 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 3/2/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 5769 -- Similar to HR 5572. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5770 -- Similar to HR 5572. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5793 -- Provide for the distribution of unused immigration quota numbers. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5926 -- Similar to HR 5572. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 5986 -- Similar to HR 5572. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6022 -- Similar to HR 5572. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6175 -- Repeal the "cooly trade" laws. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6619 -- Similar to HR 6175. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6803 -- Similar to HR 5572. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6982 -- Amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt certain additional persons from the requirements as to understanding the English language before their naturalization as citizens of the United States. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7528 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7631 -- Similar to HR 7528. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7859 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the loss of U.S. citizenship by a person who applies for naturalization in a foreign state. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7911 -- Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make the deportation provisions thereof inapplicable to any alien admitted for permanent residence prior to his 14th birthday or to any alien who has continuously resided in the United States for 10 years immediately following his admission. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 5/5/65.
HR 8054 -- Similar to HR 7528. FORD (D Mich.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8097 -- Similar to HR 7528. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8180 -- Similar to HR 7528. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8203 -- Similar to HR 7528. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8339 -- Provide for the distribution of unused immigration quota numbers. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8662 -- Establish a selective immigration system. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8679 -- Similar to HR 8662. DENT (D Pa.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 9136 -- Similar to HR 7528. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9312 -- Similar to HR 7528. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9474 -- Similar to HR 7528. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9505 -- Similar to HR 7528. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9537 -- Similar to HR 7528. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 10400 -- Permit naturalization for certain employees of U.S. nonprofit organizations engaged in disseminating information which significantly promotes U.S. interests. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 8/11/65.
HR 10594 -- Similar to HR 7528. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10807 -- Provide that any alien otherwise qualified who has resided in the United States for a continuous period of 5 years (regardless of the nature of such residence) shall be eligible for health insurance benefits for the aged under title XVIII of the Social Security Act. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 9/1/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 10808 -- Provide for the adjustment of the status of certain Cuban refugees to that of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/1/65.
HR 10982 -- Amend section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit the Attorney General to admit nonimmigrant aliens to the United States for agricultural employment in cooperation with state agricultural officers. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 9/9/65.
HR 11213 -- Amend section 301(a) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 9/22/65.
HR 11282 -- Amend section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit the Attorney General to admit nonimmigrant aliens to the United States for agricultural employment after consultation with a National Committee on Foreign Agricultural Workers. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 9/27/65.
H Res 606 -- Oppose the granting of permanent residence in the United States to certain aliens. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 10/12/65.

Bills Introduced -- General Government

CONGRESS

(To Rules & Administration unless noted)

S 3 -- Provide for retroactive payment of annuities payable under the Civil Service Retirement Act to the survivors of Members of Congress who died between February 29, 1948, and March 5, 1954. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 93 -- Amend section 2 of the act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623; 20 USC 53a), to authorize appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution for the purchase of reprints from technical journals or other periodicals and the payment of page charges for the publication of research papers and reports in such journals. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/6/65.

S 94 -- Amend Public Law 722 of the 79th Congress, and Public Law 85-935, re the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/6/65.

S 180 -- Prohibit the use of appropriated funds by officials or agencies of the Government for the purpose of influencing the vote in any referendum or election held pursuant to an act of Congress. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.

S 286 -- Require Members of Congress, certain other officers, and employees of the United States, and certain officials of political parties to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets and their dealings in securities and commodities. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.

S 984 -- Provide for an administrative counsel of the Congress. PELL (D R.I.) -- 2/2/65.

S 1102 -- Authorize an appropriation to provide for the expenses of a joint select committee for the Senate and House of Representatives to study the problem of local self-government for the District of Columbia. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 2/10/65 -- District of Columbia.

S 1105 -- Establish a free guide service for the U.S. Capitol Building. WILLIAMS (R Del.), Boggs (R Del.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1171 -- Provide for succession to the powers and duties of the office of President. TOWER (R Texas) -- 2/17/65.

S 1208 -- Establish a Commission on Congressional Reorganization. CASE (R N.J.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1211 -- Provide for the conduct of national elections on the first Sunday in November. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1294 -- Amend the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724; 20 USC 79-79e), to authorize such appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution as are necessary in carrying out its functions under said act. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Anderson (D N.M.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 2/25/65.

S 1310 -- Re the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Anderson (D N.M.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1460 -- Preserve freedom of speech in reporting or commenting upon speeches in either House of the Congress. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/9/65 -- Commerce.

S 1474 -- Create a bipartisan commission to study federal laws limiting political activity by officers and employees of Government. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1658 -- Re the appointment of the Architect of the Capitol DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1712 -- Provide for the appointment of congressional pages or messengers from among young men and women between the ages of 17 and 22 who are attending college. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 4/6/65.

S 1877 -- Promote public confidence in the integrity of Congress and the executive branch. CASE (R N.J.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 5/3/65.

S 2233 -- Provide for the administration of title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 by the Comptroller General of the United States. JORDAN (D N.C.) -- 6/30/65.

S 2266 -- Authorize the Attorney General to transfer to the Smithsonian Institution title to certain objects of art. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 7/9/65.

S 2501 -- Provide for a separate session of Congress each year for the consideration of appropriation bills, establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the Government. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Clark (D Pa.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 9/8/65.

S 2541 -- Revise the federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 9/16/65.

S J Res 3 -- Extend the date for transmission of the budget and the economic report. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 14 -- Authorize the Architect of the Capitol to construct a memorial to James Madison. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Robertson (D Va.), Carlson (R Kan.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 43 -- Establish a joint committee to conduct an impartial investigation of the recent events in Selma, Ala. HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 2/8/65 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 46 -- Provide for the reappointment of Robert V. Fleming as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 2/10/65.

S J Res 59 -- Establish the Joint Committee on Foreign Trade. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65 -- Commerce.

S J Res 65 -- Establish the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Capitol. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Stennis (D Miss.), Jordan (D N.C.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 3/22/65.

S J Res 78 -- Provide for the establishment of a joint committee of the two Houses of the Congress to study matters relating to the implementation of the award of the board established under Public Law 88-108 to arbitrate a labor dispute between certain carriers by railroad and their employees. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 5/7/65.

S Con Res 1 -- Re that the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 6th day of January 1965, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States. JORDAN (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65.

S Con Res 2 -- Establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 1/6/65.

S Con Res 3 -- Re Congress adjournment. SMITH (R Maine) -- 1/6/65.

S Con Res 40 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of S 1229, re: water resources projects. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/25/65.

S Con Res 42 -- Authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to make a study of and report to the Senate on profit-sharing and stock-ownership plans. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 7/9/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S Con Res 46 -- Re that the Senator Dennis Chavez Statuary Hall Commission is hereby authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Dennis Chavez, of New Mexico and to hold ceremonies in the rotunda on said occasion. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/10/65.

S Con Res 47 -- Re that the statue of the late Dennis Chavez, presented by the state of New Mexico, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the state for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his historic renown and distinguished civic services. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/10/65.

S Con Res 59 -- Authorize establishment of Joint Select Committee to Study East-West Trade. DODD (D Conn.) -- 9/14/65 -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 1 -- Re that a committee consisting of two Senators to be appointed by the President pro tempore to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/4/65.

S Res 2 -- Re that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

S Res 3 -- Re the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered. LONG (D La.) -- 1/4/65.

S Res 5 -- Re the Senator from Montana (Mr. Metcalf) is authorized to perform the duties of the Chair as Acting president pro tempore until otherwise ordered by the Senate. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/4/65.

S Res 7 -- Authorize an investigation of antitrust and monopoly laws of the United States. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/6/65.

S Res 8 -- Re that rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding a new section 3 as follows: "3. If, at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of rule III or rule VI or any other rule of the Senate, a motion, signed by sixteen Senators to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, is presented to the Senate pursuant to this section, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the fifteenth calendar day thereafter (exclusive of Sundays, legal holidays, and nonsession days) he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without further debate, submit to the Senate by a yea and nay vote the question: "'Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?" DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Case (R N.J.), Clark (D Pa.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Mondale (D Minn.), Moss (D Utah), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Scott (R Pa.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 1/6/65.

S Res 10 -- Re that the Committee on Banking and Currency is authorized to examine, investigate and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to banking and currency generally. ROBERTSON (D Va.) Bennett (R Utah) -- 1/6/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S Res 11 -- Re that the Committee on Public Works examine, investigate and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to flood control, navigation, rivers and harbors, roads and highways, water pollution, air pollution, public buildings and all features of water resource development and economic growth. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 1/6/65.

S Res 12 -- Re Special Committee on Aging is hereby extended through January 31, 1966. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

S Res 15 -- Re that the Committee on Banking and Currency is authorized to examine, investigate and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to public and private housing. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Robertson (D Va.), Bennett (R Utah), Tower (R Texas) -- 1/6/65.

S Res 16 -- Amend rule XXII relative to cloture. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/7/65.

S Res 17 -- Provide additional funds for the Select Committee on Small Business. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/7/65.

S Res 18 -- Amend rule XXV, changing the number of members on various committees. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/8/65.

S Res 19 -- Designate majority members of standing and select committees of the Senate and of certain joint committees. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/8/65.

S Res 21 -- Provide for the awarding of service pins or emblems to Members, officers and employees of the Senate. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/8/65.

S Res 24 -- Re that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is authorized to examine, investigate and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to migratory labor. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/12/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S Res 26 -- Provide a code of ethics for Members, officers and employees of the Senate. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

S Res 28 -- Re that the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to examine, investigate and make complete studies of any and all matters pertaining to the foreign policies of the United States and their administration. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/15/65 -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 30 -- Amend the Standing Rules of the Senate relative to the Select Committee on Small Business. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 1/15/65.

S Res 31 -- Amend rule XVI relative to amendments to appropriation bills. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S Res 32 -- Re that the Select Committee on Small Business is authorized to examine, investigate and make a complete study of the problems of American small and independent business and to make recommendations concerning those problems to the appropriate legislative committees of the Senate. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 1/15/65.

S Res 35 -- Amend rule VII to permit morning business statements or comments for 3 minutes. CHURCH (D Idaho), Bartlett (D Alaska), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/15/65.

S Res 39 -- Study administrative practice and procedure. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 40 -- Investigate antitrust and monopoly laws of the United States. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 41 -- Consider matters pertaining to Government charters, holidays, and celebrations. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 42 -- Authorize a study of matters pertaining to constitutional amendments. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 43 -- Investigate matters pertaining to constitutional rights. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 43 -- Investigate matters pertaining to constitutional rights. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 44 -- Study matters pertaining to immigration and naturalization. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 45 -- Study and examine the federal judicial system. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 46 -- Investigate the administration, operation and enforcement of the Internal Security Act. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 47 -- Investigate national penitentiaries. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 48 -- Examine and review the administration of the Patent Office. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 49 -- Investigate problems created by the flow of refugees and escapees from communistic tyranny. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 50 -- Study revision and codification of the statutes of the United States. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 51 -- Investigate the administration of the Trading with the Enemy Act. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/65.

S Res 52 -- Investigate juvenile delinquency. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/22/6.

S Res 53 -- Re that the Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to: (1) the election of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress; (2) corrupt practices; (3) contested elections; (4) credentials and qualifications; (5) Federal elections generally, and (6) Presidential succession. PELL (D R.I.) -- 1/26/65.

S Res 64 -- Re the use of radio or television in reporting proceedings of the Senate and in the Press Gallery. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/26/65.

S Res 65 -- Provide a suitable electrical public address system in the Senate Chamber. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bennett (R Utah), Boggs (R Del.), Clark (D Pa.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Long (D La.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Neuberger (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Smith (R Maine), Symington (D Mo.) -- 1/26/65.

S Res 67 -- Amend the rules of the Senate to require roll-call vote on passage of proposed amendments to the Constitution. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 1/28/65.

S Res 68 -- Continue the authority of the Committee on Government Operations to make certain studies as to the efficiency and economy of the operation of the Government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/28/65.

S Res 77 -- Amend paragraph (f) of section 1 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to the Senate Committee on Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/2/65.

S Res 78 -- Authorize a study by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the banking system. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S Res 80 -- Install and operate within the Senate Chamber a suitable electrical public address system. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 2/9/65.

S Res 82 -- Amend rule XXII relative to the number of Senators required to invoke cloture. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 2/25/65.

S Res 83 -- Create a Select Committee To Study Gold Production in the United States. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 3/1/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S Res 84 -- Establish a Select Committee on Consumers. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Burdick (D N.D.), Case (R N.J.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Inouye (D Hawaii), Long (D Mo.), McIntyre (D N.H.), McGee (D Wyo.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mondale (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Prouty (R Vt.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Scott (R Pa.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 3/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S Res 85 -- Assign Senators Metcalf and Montoya to the Committee on Government Operations. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 3/8/65.

S Res 87 -- Propose a Senate study of federal competition with private enterprise. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65 -- Government Operations.

S Res 90 -- Appoint the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Harris) as a member of the Select Committee on Small Business, in lieu of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Moss), resigned. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 3/22/65.

S Res 96 -- Re that the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed to arrange for and attend the funeral of the Honorable Olin D. Johnston, late a Senator from the state of South Carolina, on vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 4/21/65.

S Res 97 -- Elect a chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 4/22/65.

S Res 100 -- Make changes in the membership of certain standing committees of the Senate. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 4/26/65.

S Res 101 -- Re that the Committee on Appropriations hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the 89th Congress, $35,000, in addition to the amounts, and for the same purposes, specified in section 134(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, approved August 2, 1946. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 4/27/65.

S Res 102 -- Re that the Senate does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 1 transmitted to the Congress by the President on March 25, 1965. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 4/27/65.

S Res 103 -- Amend the Standing Rules of the Senate. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/29/65.

S Res 104 -- Provide additional funds for the Committee on the District of Columbia for a study of crime in the District. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 5/3/65 -- District of Columbia.

S Res 106 -- Provide for a study of explosion at the airbase at Bienhoa, South Viet Nam. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 5/19/65 -- Armed Services.

S Res 109 -- Authorize a complete study and investigation re inspection, shipment, sale and distribution for human consumption of meat and meat products. WILLIAMS (R Del.), Lausche (D Ohio) -- 5/26/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S Res 114 -- Amend rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/11/65.

S Res 116 -- Commend Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, for her devotion to duty as senior Senator from that state. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/14/65.

S Res 117 -- Amend the Senate rules to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages in the public rooms of the Senate Office Buildings and the Senate side of the Capitol. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/15/65.

S Res 120 -- Provide additional funds for the Committee on the Judiciary. LONG (D Mo.) -- 6/25/65 -- Judiciary.

S Res 121 -- Provide for installation of murals in Senate subways. MOSS (D Utah), Burdick (D N.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dominick (R Colo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Gruening (D Alaska), Inouye (D Hawaii), Lausche (D Ohio), McGee (D Wyo.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mundt (R S.D.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Scott (R Pa.), Tower (R Texas), Young (R N.D.), Pastore (D R.I.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Long (D Mo.) -- 6/29/65.

S Res 124 -- Amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to regulate Members, officers and employees of the Senate to file certain reports as to their nongovernmental businesses, professional or employment activities. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 7/6/65.

S Res 125 -- Amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit the solicitation, custodianship, or distribution of political campaign funds by officers and employees of the Senate. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 7/6/65.

S Res 138 -- Amend the Standing Rules of the Senate requiring germaneness of amendments. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 8/2/65.

S Res 139 -- Provide funds for each Senator to hire three "student congressional interns." WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Bayh (D Ind.), Yarborough (D Texas), Scott (R Pa.) -- 8/11/65.

S Res 140 -- Re the election of the Secretary of the Senate. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 8/20/65.

S Res 156 -- Notify the House of Representatives of the election of Emery L. Frazier as Secretary of the Senate. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 10/22/65.

S Res 157 -- Notify the President of the election of Emery L. Frazier as Secretary of the Senate. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 10/22/65.

S Res 160 -- Appoint a committee to notify the President concerning the proposed adjournment of the session. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 10/22/65.

S Res 161 -- Authorize the President of the Senate to make certain appointments after the sine die adjournment of the present session. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 10/22/65.

S Res 162 -- Tender the thanks of the Senate to the Vice President for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 10/22/65.

S Res 163 -- Tender the thanks of the Senate to the President pro tempore for the courteous, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 10/22/65.

S Res 164 -- Tender the thanks of the Senate to the Acting President pro tempore for the courteous, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 10/22/65.

(To House Administration unless noted)

HR 7 -- Authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 37 -- Amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

HR 54 -- Encourage the States to hold preferential primary elections for the nomination of candidates for the office of President. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 87 -- Provide for declaratory judgment procedures in cases involving refusal of witnesses to testify or produce papers before congressional committees. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 88 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes, re contempt citations in the case of witnesses before congressional committees. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 95 -- Similar to HR 37. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 96 -- Establish certain qualifications for election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 332 -- Provide for periodic congressional review of federal grants-in-aid to states and to local units of government. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 403 -- Promote ethical standards of conduct among Members of Congress and officers and employees of the United States. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 528 -- Similar to HR 37. REID (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 564 -- Amend the Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise the full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in the political life of the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 565 -- Provide a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 622 -- Provide that the Joint Committee on Defense Production shall develop a program of economic controls to stabilize the economy and safeguard the national defense in time of emergency. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 680 -- Similar to HR 37. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 793 -- Authorize investigations and reports on the water resources and requirements of the Colorado River Basin and protect existing economies in the course of development of such resources. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 834 -- Require the establishment of congressional election districts composed of contiguous and compact territories, and require that the districts so established within any one state shall contain approximately the same number of inhabitants. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 835 -- Designate the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every even-numbered year as election day and make it a legal public holiday. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 851 -- Provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 944 -- Similar to HR 565. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 968 -- Make it a criminal offense to deprive, or threaten to deprive, any person of federal employment for refusing to contribute to a political party or candidate. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 970 -- Require the establishment, on the basis of the 19th and subsequent decennial censuses, of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives, and for other purposes. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 1028 -- Prohibit travel at Government expense outside of the United States by defeated or retiring Members of Congress. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 1045 -- Amend the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1069 -- Similar to HR 37. MARSH (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1193 -- Establish a Commission on the Organization of the Congress. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

HR 1195 -- Simplify payroll administration in the House of Representatives by providing that the salaries of certain employees of the House and the clerk hire allowance of Members, shall consist of aggregate annual amounts rather than basic annual amounts plus additional amounts. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1197 -- Amend the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, to place certain restrictions on the use of the stationery allowance of Members of the House of Representatives. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1549 -- Provide that primary elections and runoff primary elections for nomination of candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives shall be held on the same day throughout the United States. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1760 -- Similar to HR 1193. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1761 -- Similar to HR 37. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2026 -- Amend section 132 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for the adjournment of the Congress not later than the last day in the month of July except in time of war or national emergency hereafter proclaimed by the President. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/7/65 -- Rules.

HR 2179 -- Create and prescribe the duties of a Commission To Investigate Electoral College Reform. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2250 -- Provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/11/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 2369 -- Revise the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2402 -- Similar to HR 37. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2466 -- Create a Joint Committee on Education. PEPPER (Fla.) -- 1/12/65 -- Rules.

HR 2794 -- Provide for declaratory judgment procedures in cases involving refusal of witnesses to testify or produce papers before congressional committees. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/14/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 2795 -- Similar to HR 88. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2804 -- Provide that primary elections and runoff primary elections for nomination of candidates for the House of Representatives shall be held on the same day throughout the United States. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2805 -- Provide for the procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in the House of Representatives. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 3172 -- Establish a Commission on Congressional Reorganization. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 1/19/65 -- Rules.

HR 3404 -- Similar to HR 37. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3601 -- Require establishment, on the basis of the 19th and subsequent decennial censuses, of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 1/26/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 3713 -- Similar to HR 1193. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 4022 -- Supplement the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution with a National Transportation Museum in order to make the complete history of transportation available for the benefit of the people of the United States. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4242 -- Establish a Commission on Congressional Reorganization. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/2/65 -- Rules.

HR 4273 -- Provide for an Administrative Counsel of the Congress. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4276 -- Provide for declaratory judgment procedures in cases involving refusal of witnesses to testify or produce papers before congressional committees. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 4422 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes, re contempt citations in the case of witnesses before congressional committees. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4480 -- Repeal the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, relating to packing boxes for the use of the House of Representatives. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4495 -- Amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65 -- Rules.

HR 4804 -- Similar to HR 4495. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4942 -- Establish a free guide service for the U.S. Capitol Building. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4959 -- Amend the Hatch Political Activities Act re the political activities of certain federal and state employees. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 5187 -- Require the establishment, on the basis of the 18th and subsequent decennial censuses, of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 2/18/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 5610 -- Prohibit disturbances in the Chambers of Congress. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 3/1/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 5880 -- Authorize an appropriation to provide for the expenses of a joint select committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to study the problem of local self-government for the District of Columbia. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/5/65 -- Rules.

HR 6125 -- Amend Public Law 722 of the 79th Congress and Public Law 85-935, relating to the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. BOW (R Ohio) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6258 -- Create a bipartisan Commission to study federal laws limiting political activity by officers and employees of Government. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6265 -- Provide for an Administrative Counsel of the Congress. BELL (R Calif.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6543 -- Authorize each Member of the House of Representatives to employ annually, on a temporary basis, a student congressional intern. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6624 -- Amend the Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise the full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in the political life of the United States. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6938 -- Authorize two professional legislative assistants for each Member of the House of Representatives and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/30/65.

HR 7002 -- Similar to HR 6543. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7038 -- Authorize two professional legislative assistants for each Member of the House of Representatives and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7059 -- Amend the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724; 20 USC 79-79e), to authorize such appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution as are necessary in carrying out its functions under said act. BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/1/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7152 -- Provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Research and Development Policy. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 4/6/65 -- Rules.

HR 7158 -- Provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Research and Development Policy. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 4/6/65 -- Rules.

HR 7315 -- Re the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7316 -- Make it a crime to give false information in connection with registering to vote, to pay or accept payment for registering or for voting, or to alter any ballot or voting record, re a federal election. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 4/8/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7360 -- Similar to HR 7316. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7362 -- Similar to HR 7316. BURTON (R Utah) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7363 -- Similar to HR 7316. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7369 -- Similar to HR 7316. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7376 -- Similar to HR 7316. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7396 -- Similar to HR 7316. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7397 -- Authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/13/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7411 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, to permit persons covered by such act to engage in political activities solely involving local offices. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7412 -- Amend section 9(a) of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, to permit certain part-time federal employees to engage in political activities. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7572 -- Provide that the gross rate of compensation for certain persons paid from the clerk hire of a Member of the House of Representatives shall not exceed $1,500 per annum. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7663 -- Similar to HR 7316. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7800 -- Repeal the House Employees Position Classification Act. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 8028 -- Prohibit interstate contributions in connection with congressional primaries and elections and with elections for electors of the President. DORN (D S.C.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8066 -- Similar to HR 7800. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8129 -- Create a commission to study federal law limiting political activity by officers and employees of Government. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8186 -- Establish in the U.S. Capitol an educational center whose sole purpose will be the fostering of greater knowledge, interest, understanding and inspiration of the significance and meaning of American history that was made in the Capitol of the United States. STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8672 -- Amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 relating to bills and resolutions introduced in the Congress. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 6/1/65 -- Rules.

HR 8725 -- Modernize congressional control and review over the budgetary process for the purpose of achieving efficiency and economy in the Federal Government, provide that the Director and the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, establish a Joint Subcommittee on the Federal Budget and Fiscal Policy in the Joint Economic Committee and strengthen the functions of the General Accounting Office. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 6/2/65 -- Rules.

HR 8755 -- Similar to HR 8725. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/3/65.

HR 9056 -- Provide for the appointment of congressional pages or messengers from among young men and women between the ages of 17 and 22 who are attending college. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9130 -- Amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/16/65 -- Rules.

HR 9252 -- Provide that the majority of the membership (including the chairman) of the Committees on Government Operations of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, shall be composed of members of a major political party other than the political party of which the President of the United States is a member. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 6/21/65 -- Rules.

HR 9273 -- Repeal certain provisions of law relating to the printing as House documents of certain proceedings. JONES (D Mo.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9508 -- Create a bipartisan commission to study federal laws limiting political activity by officers and employees of Government. KING (D Utah) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9712 -- Authorize the Attorney General to transfer to the Smithsonian Institution title to certain objects of art. BOW (R Ohio) -- 7/8/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9897 -- Repeal the House Employees Position Classification Act. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9912 -- Establish a U.S. Capitol page system for needy and deserving students of a college, university or other institution of higher education. HULL (D Mo.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9947 -- Amend the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1959, to provide for reimbursement of transportation expenses for Members of the House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9951 -- Similar to HR 9912. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 10014 -- Amend the act of July 2, 1954, relating to office space in the districts of Members of the House of Representatives. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10085 -- Prohibit labor organizations and corporations from making political contributions or expenditures in connection with state and local elections. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 7/26/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 10139 -- Amend the act of June 23, 1949, relating to the telephone and telegraph service furnished Members of the House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/28/65.

HR 10196 -- Similar to HR 9912. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10224 -- Similar to HR 9912. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 8/3/65.

HR 10296 -- Prohibit travel at Government expense outside of the United States by defeated or retiring Members of Congress. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 8/5/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 10350 -- Amend the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, re office space in home districts of Members of the House of Representatives. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10526 -- Amend sections 2 and 4 of the act approved September 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 990), providing for an investigation and study to determine a site for the construction of a new sea level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 8/18/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10535 -- Provide for a bipartisan committee to study the election methods for national offices in the U.S. executive and legislative branches, evaluate the various means of conducting campaigns, especially the campaign for President and Vice President of the United States, study other related procedures and activities, and make recommendations for improvements in these areas. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10719 -- Reorganize Capitol Police Force in order to increase its efficiency in performance of its duties. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 8/26/65.

HR 11005 -- Amend the Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in the political life of the United States. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 10/13/65.

HR 11009 -- Authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 9/13/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11058 -- Prohibit the use of appropriated funds by officials or agencies of the Government for the purpose of influencing the vote in any referendum or election held pursuant to an act of Congress. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 10/14/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 11114 -- Amend the joint resolution of January 25, 1923, to require Members of the House of Representatives to make certain certifications re persons paid from their clerk hire. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11267 -- Amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove certain limitations. JONES (D Mo.) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11429 -- Provide for a visitors center in the Capitol of the United States as a part of any extension, expansion or renovation of the west front of the Capitol. FARNUM (D Mich.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11432 -- Provide for construction of a protective glass screen in the spectators' galleries of the House of Representatives. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 10/5/65 -- Public Works.

HR 11536 -- Require Members of Congress, certain other officers and employees of the United States, and certain officials of political parties to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of teir incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 10/12/65 -- Rules.

HR 11746 -- Similar to HR 11058. KING (R N.Y.) -- 10/21/65.

HR 11780 -- Authorize the Architect of the Capitol to construct a visitor's center in, or in the vicinity of, the Capitol Grounds. PICKLE (D Texas) -- 10/22/65 -- Public Works.

H J Res 66 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 68 -- Similar to H J Res 66. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 79 -- Provide for the reimbursement of Members of the House of Representatives for amounts expended by them for certain travel and subsistence. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 172 -- Create a Joint Committee on Executive Orders. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 282 -- Create a nonlegislative select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the aged and aging. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 286 -- Establish a joint committee to conduct an impartial investigation of the recent events in Selma, Ala. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 2/4/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 287 -- Similar to H J Res 286. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 2/4/65.

H J Res 309 -- Amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, to increase the number of electric typewriters which may be furnished to Members by the Clerk of the House. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/9/65.

H J Res 316 -- Provide for the reappointment of Robert V. Fleming as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. BOW (R Ohio) -- 2/15/65.

H J Res 324 -- Similar to H J Res 316. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 2/16/65.

H J Res 338 -- Similar to H J Res 316. MAHON (D Texas) -- 2/18/65.

H J Res 339 -- Revise the laws relating to political contributions in connection with federal elections. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/65 -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 368 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/8/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 419 -- Create a joint congressional committee to study and report on problems relating to industrywide collective bargaining and industrywide strikes and lockouts. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 4/5/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 481 -- Amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, to expand the types of equipment and the number of electric typewriters furnished Members of the House of Representatives. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 5/24/65.

H J Res 491 -- Require Members of Congress to file at the beginning of each regular session of each Congress a financial statement and a statement of business dealings with the Federal Government. BELL (R Calif.) -- 5/27/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 495 -- Establish the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Capitol. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/2/65.

H J Res 559 -- Amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, to increase the limitation on the value of equipment furnished to Members. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 6/30/65.

H J Res 649 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/1/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 653 -- Similar to H J Res 649. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 9/2/65.

H J Res 788 -- Establish that the second regular session of the Eighty-ninth Congress convene at noon on Monday, January 10, 1966. BOGGS (D La.) -- 10/22/65.

H Con Res 2 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 3 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 4 -- Establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 8 -- Provide for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 9 -- Provide for one General Expenditure Authorization Act for each fiscal year, and for other purposes. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 11 -- Authorize a study of the organization and operation of the Congress, and establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 15 -- Establish a joint congressional committee, to make a full and complete study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 16 -- Establish a joint congressional committee, to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the congressional page system. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 18 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 20 -- Establish a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Organization of the Congress. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 23 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. KING (D Utah) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 24 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 28 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Consumers. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 35 -- Provide for establishment of a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 38 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 46 -- Provide for a study of the procedures of Congress. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 49 -- Similar to H Con Res 35. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

H C Res 55 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the legislative branch of Government. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 58 -- Provide for the creation of a Joint Committee on Consumer interest. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 59 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1.

H Con Res 60 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 61 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 62 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 63 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 64 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 65 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 66 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 67 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 72 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Congressional Reorganization. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/6/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 73 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 74 -- Establish a Joint Committee on the Intelligence Community. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 77 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 78 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 80 -- Re a study of the procedures of Congress. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/6/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 84 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/7/65.

H Con Res 98 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/13/65.

H Con Res 101 -- Similar to H Con Res 20. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 102 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 104 -- Similar to H Con Res 3. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 110 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/14/65.

H Con Res 111 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 112 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 113 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 117 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to conduct a full and complete study and investigation for the purpose of proposing a code of ethics to govern the conduct of Members of Congress. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 121 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/19/65.

H Con Res 123 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/21/65.

H Con Res 132 -- Similar to H Con Res 8. TODD (D Mich.) -- 1/25/65.

H Con Res 136 -- Similar to H Con Res 55. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 137 -- Similar to H Con Res 55. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 139 -- Similar to H Con Res 55. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 140 -- Similar to H Con Res 55. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 141 -- Similar to H Con Res 55. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 142 -- Similar to H Con Res 55. REID (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 148 -- Similar to H Con Res 55. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 1/28/65.

H Con Res 149 -- Establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 150 -- Similar to H Con Res 149. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 151 -- Authorize a study of the organization and operation of the Congress, and establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 152 -- Similar to H Con Res 149. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 154 -- Similar to H Con Res 151. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 155 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the legislative Government. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 158 -- Similar to H Con Res 149. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 160 -- Provide for one General Expenditure Authorization Act for each fiscal year. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 161 -- Similar to H Con Res 149. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

H Con Res 169 -- Similar to H Con Res 149. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

H Con Res 171 -- Similar to H Con Res 149. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 260 -- Similar to H Con Res 155. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.

H Con Res 284 -- Similar to H Con Res 149. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

H Con Res 309 -- Provide for a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/18/65 -- Rules.

H Con Res 344 -- Recommend timely state action to insure, through uniform residency requirements, the right of new residents of the several states to vote in the 1968 Presidential elections and thereafter. MACKAY (D Ga.) -- 3/5/65.

H Con Res 345 -- Establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/8/65 -- Rules.
H Con Res 347 -- Similar to H Con Res 345. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 3/9/65.
H Con Res 351 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the legislative branch of Government. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 3/11/65 -- Rules.
H Con Res 396 -- Recommend timely state action to insure, through uniform residency requirements, the right of new residents of the several states to vote in the 1968 Presidential elections and thereafter. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 4/13/65.
H Con Res 407 -- Establish a joint committee composed of Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate to conduct a full and complete investigation of any and all matters pertaining to crime in the District of Columbia. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/4/65 -- Rules.
H Con Res 409 -- Establish a joint committee composed of Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate to conduct a full and complete investigation of any and all matters pertaining to crime in the District of Columbia. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 5/10/65 -- Rules.
H Con Res 424 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the legislative branch of Government. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/26/65 -- Rules.
H Con Res 434 -- Establish a congressional commission on the role of Congress in foreign policy and intelligence activities. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.
H Con Res 466 -- Establish an interim Committee on International Affairs. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 8/30/65.
H Con Res 487 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 9/3/65 -- Rules.
H Con Res 503 -- Create a joint congressional committee to study and report on areas of the United States where racial friction has erupted, or may erupt, in acts of violence. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 9/9/65 -- Rules.
H Con Res 506 -- Similar to H Con Res 487. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.
H Con Res 527 -- Re "Concurrent resolution establishing that when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, October 22, 1965, they stand adjourned sine die," do pass with the following amendment: Page 2, line 3, strike out "Friday, October 22, 1965," and insert "Saturday, October 23, 1965." BOGGS (D La.) -- 10/22/65.
H Con Res 528 -- Notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled. BOGGS (D La.) -- 10/22/65.
H Res 13 -- Create a select committee to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of small business. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 14 -- Establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 15 -- Similar to H Res 14. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 17 -- Authorize and direct the Committee on House Administration to rent or otherwise acquire a suitable residence, within a reasonable distance from the Capitol, to be maintained as a home for pages employed by the House, and appoint an individual or individuals of mature years to act as supervisor of the home and to be responsible for its operation under rules and regulations made by the committee. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 18 -- Create in the House of Representatives a Committee on Grievances to study complaints concerning the conduct of Members of the House of Representatives and to make investigations and appropriate recommendations thereon. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 19 -- Authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 20 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 21 -- Create a nonlegislative select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the aged and aging. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 22 -- Similar to H Res 14. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 23 -- Amend Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 24 -- Authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of the sale of lethal firearms in interstate and foreign commerce. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 25 -- Similar to H Res 23. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 27 -- Create a Select Committee on Consumer Interests. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 28 -- Similar to H Res 14. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 29 -- Create a standing Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 30 -- Amend clause 6 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 31 -- Inquire into the financial or business interests of any present or former Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 32 -- Amend clause 2, subsection a, of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 35 -- Authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigations and studies re matters within its jurisdiction. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 36 -- Similar to H Res 14. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 38 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to transfer the responsibilities of the Committee on Un-American Activities to the Committee on the Judiciary. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 39 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the problems of urban areas. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 40 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives on the use of the Congressional Record. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 41 -- Authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation to determine whether a Reserve commission is incompatible with the holding of a seat in Congress. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 42 -- Create a select committee to conduct a study of the fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 43 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the administration, operation and enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949, and related acts. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 44 -- Authorize the Committee on the District of Columbia to conduct an investigation and study of the organization, management, operation and administration of departments and agencies of the government of the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 46 -- Create a committee to investigate, make findings, and determine the representation in the House to which each state shall be qualified. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 48 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the Committee on Banking and Currency shall have jurisdiction over all consumer problems. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 49 -- Amend rule XXIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish a method for the consideration of bills providing for home rule in the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 51 -- Similar to H Res 23. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 52 -- Amend clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 54 -- Similar to H Res 14. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 56 -- Amend clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. REID (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 57 -- Similar to H Res 23. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 58 -- Amend rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 59 -- Amend clause 2 (a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 60 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of management and coordination problems in the various foreign assistance programs of the United States. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 61 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation re real property owned by the United States. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 62 -- Create a select committee to investigate personnel and procedures in the Department of State of the United States. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 63 -- Provide for an investigation and study of the production, distribution and exhibition of objectionable motion pictures and related advertising by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting through a special subcommittee. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 64 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to transfer the responsibilities of the Committee on Un-American Activities to the Committee on the Judiciary. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 65 -- Similar to H Res 23. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 66 -- Similar to H Res 14. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 68 -- Authorize the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to conduct investigations and studies. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 69 -- Provide for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 68. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 70 -- Create a select committee on fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65. -- Rules.
H Res 71 -- Amend the rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee of Inquiry which shall have no legislative jurisdiction. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 72 -- Provide a residence for pages. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H Res 73 -- Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 74 -- Authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct an investigation and study of the extent to which employment in the Federal Government is denied to individuals because of age. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 76 -- Similar to H Res 27. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/65.

H Res 77 -- Authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations and make inquiries relating to housing. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/65 -- Rules.

H Res 80 -- Authorize the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/6/65 -- Rules.

H Res 81 -- Similar to H Res 23. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 1/6/65.

H Res 82 -- Similar to H Res 14. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

H Res 83 -- Re that Robert Lloyd be held in contempt of Congress. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 1/6/65 -- Judiciary.

H Res 84 -- Authorize the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct a full and complete investigation of matters relating to the laws, regulations, directives, and policies including personnel pertaining to the Department of State and such other departments and agencies engaged primarily in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy and the oversea operations, personnel and facilities of departments and agencies of the United States which participate in the development and execution of such policy. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65 -- Rules.

H Res 87 -- Re during the period beginning January 3, 1965, and ending February 28, 1965, inclusive, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers approved by the Committee on House Administration such sums as may be necessary to pay the compensation and other expenses of assimilating data, compiling a summary report which shall be printed as part II of House Report Numbered 1941 of the Eighty-eighth Congress, and otherwise closing the work of the Select Committee on Government Research established under the authority of House Resolution 504, as amended, of the Eighty-eight Congress. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 1/7/65.

H Res 88 -- Provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

H Res 89 -- Authorize the Committee on Agriculture to conduct studies and investigations. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/7/65 -- Rules.

H Res 90 -- Similar to H Res 14. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

H Res 91 -- Similar to H Res 42. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/65.

H Res 92 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 77. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

H Res 93 -- Establish a House Committee on the Captive Nations. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65 -- Rules.

H Res 94 -- Authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct certain studies and investigations coming within its committee. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65 -- Rules.

H Res 95 -- Amend the rules of the House of Representatives. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/7/65 -- Rules.

H Res 98 -- Amend clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/11/65 -- Rules.

H Res 97 -- Authorize a Captive Nations Committee. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/11/65 -- Rules.

H Res 100 -- Similar to H Res 14. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/11/65.

H Res 101 -- Amend the Rules of the Hous of Representatives. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/12/65 -- Rules.

H Res 102 -- Create a committee for small unions. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/12/65 -- Rules.

H Res 104 -- Authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Servce to conduct investigations and studies re certain matters within its jurisdiction. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 1/12/65 -- Rules.

H Res 105 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies auhorized by House Resolution 104. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 1/12/65.

H Res 106 -- Establish a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct in the House of Representatives. REID (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65 -- Rules.

H Res 108 -- Provide funds for the expense of studies and investigations authorized by H Res 89. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/13/65.

H Res 109 -- Provide for the expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI(8) incurred by the Committee on Government Operations. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 1/13/65.

H Res 110 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives re location of activities of the Committee on Government Operations. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 1/13/65 -- Rules.

H Res 111 -- Similar to H Res 93. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/13/65.

H Res 112 -- Authorize the Committee on Science and Astronautics to conduct studies and investigations and make inquiries re aeronautical and other scientific research and development and outer space. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65 -- Rules.

H Res 113 -- Provide for naming a special committee to investigate security measures in the House of Representatives. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 1/13/65 -- Rules.

H Res 115 -- Create a select commjttee to conduct a study of the fiscal organization and procedures of the Congres. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/14/65 -- Rules.

H Res 116 -- Create a nonlegislative select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the aged and aging. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/14/65 -- Rules.

H Res 117 -- Similar to H Res 101. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/14/65.

H Res 118 -- Authorize the Committee on Armed Services to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all matters relating to procurement by Department of Defense, personnel of such Department, laws administered by such Department, use of funds by such Department and scientific research in support of the armed services. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/14/65 -- Rules.

H Res 119 -- Provide for the further expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 18. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/14/65.

H Res 123 -- Re that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, January 19, 1965, it stand adjourned until 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, January 20, 1965; that upon convening at that Hour the House proceed to the east front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House stand adjourned until Thursday, January 21, 1965. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 1/18/65.

H Res 123 -- Provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary under Public Law 86-272. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/65.

H Res 125 -- Similar to H Res 42. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/18/65.

H Res 126 -- Re that the House of Representatives does not regard James R. Frankenberry as a person competent to bring a contest for a seat in the House and his notice of contest, served upon the sitting Member, Richard L. Ottinger, is hereby dismissed. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 1/19/65.

H Res 127 -- Re that effective January 3, 1965, there shall be payable from the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, for any Member of the House who has served as majority leader and as minority leader of the House, an additional $8,880 basic per annum for an administrative assistant. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 1/19/65.

H Res 128 -- Similar to H Res 14. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/19/65.

H Res 129 -- Amend rule XXVIII of the rules of the House to permit 1 hour of debate on a motion to agree or disagree to a conference report. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/65 -- Rules.

H Res 130 -- Amend rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit Members to introduce jointly public bills, memorials and resolutions. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/19/65 -- Rules.

H Res 131 -- Re that the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittees thereof be authorized to sit during sessions and recesses of the Eighty-ninth Congress. MAHON (D Texas) -- 1/21/65.

H Res 133 -- Authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct full and complete investigations and studies of all matters within its jurisdiction under the Rules of the House or the laws of the United States. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/21/65 -- Rules.

H Res 134 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 133. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/21/65.

H Res 135 -- Similar to H Res 14. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/21/65.

H Res 137 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the investigations authorized by House Resolution 80. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/25/65.

H Res 138 -- Similar to H Res 14. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 1/25/65.

H Res 139 -- Provide for the expenses incurred pursuant to House Resolution 94. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

H Res 140 -- Similar to H Res 14. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/26/65.

H Res 141 -- Authorize the Committee on Public Works to conduct studies and investigations within the jurisdiction of such committee. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/26/65 -- Rules.

H Res 142 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 141. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/26/65.

H Res 144 -- Similar to H Res 14. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

H Res 145 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the rate of cost increases under health benefits plans. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65 -- Rules.

H Res 146 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain committee employees. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/27/65.

H Res 149 -- Provide for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 84. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/28/65.

H Res 151 -- Authorize the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to conduct certain studies and investigations. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 152 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the studies and investigations authorized by H Res 151. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 153 -- Provide for a review of the needs for local airline service by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 156 -- Amend rule XXVIII of the rules of the House to permit 1 hour of debate on a motion to agree or disagree to a conference report. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 157 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the operation of hospital facilities by the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States. HARDY (D Va.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 161 -- Create a select committee to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of small business. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 169 -- Amend rule XVIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that certain information be contained in committee reports accompanying general appropriation bills. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 181 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65 -- Rules.

H Res 182 -- Provide funds for necessary expenses of the Committee on Ways and Means. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/2/65.

H Res 185 -- Amend the rules of the House of Representatives. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65 -- Rules.

H Res 186 -- Similar to H Res 157. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.

H Res 188 -- Authorize the expenditure of certain funds for the expenses of the Committee on Un-American Activities. WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/2/65.

H Res 191 -- Create a nonlegislative select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the aged and aging. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/9/65 -- Rules.

H Res 192 -- Resolved that the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, provided for by section 5 of Public Law 115, Seventy-eighth Congress, shall consist of two members of the Committee on House Administration, to be appointed by the Speaker. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/8/65.

H Res 195 -- Similar to H Res 185. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

H Res 199 -- Authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations and make inquiries relating to housing. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/9/65 -- Rules.

H Res 200 -- Similar to H Res 199. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 201 -- Similar to H Res 199. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 202 -- Similar to H Res 199. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 203 -- Similar to H Res 199. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 204 -- Similar to H Res 199. WELTNER (D Ga.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 205 -- Similar to H Res 199. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 206 -- Similar to H Res 199. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 207 -- Similar to H Res 199. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 208 -- Similar to H Res 199. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 209 -- Similar to H Res 199. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 210 -- Similar to H Res 199. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 211 -- Similar to H Res 199. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 212 -- Similar to H Res 199. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 213 -- Similar to H Res 199. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 214 -- Similar to H Res 199. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 215 -- Similar to H Res 199. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 216 -- Similar to H Res 199. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 217 -- Similar to H Res 199. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 2/9/65.

H Res 218 -- Amend clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 2/9/65 -- Rules.

H Res 219 -- Amend rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the yeas and nays in the case of final action by the House of Representatives on general appropriation bills. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 2/9/65 -- Rules.

H Res 220 -- Similar to H Res 181. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.

H Res 221 -- Similar to H Res 181. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

H Res 222 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to germaneness. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 2/10/65 -- Rules.

H Res 223 -- Similar to H Res 181. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

H Res 225 -- Similar to H Res 181. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.

H Res 227 -- Similar to H Res 181. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.

H Res 228 -- Similar to H Res 222. SMITH (D Va.) -- 2/10/65.

H Res 229 -- Provide funds for the Committee on House Administration. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/15/65.

H Res 230 -- Authorize the printing of the prayers offered by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives at the opening of the daily sessions of the House during the 87th and 88th Congresses. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/15/65.

H Res 231 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to transfer the responsibilities of the Committee on Un-American Activities to the Committee on the Judiciary. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/15/65 -- Rules.

H Res 232 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the studies and investigation authorized by House Resolution 44. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/15/65.

H Res 235 -- Provide funds for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for the 1st session of the 89th Congress. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/16/65.

H Res 237 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 112. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/16/65.

H Res 239 -- Provide funds for the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 13. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 2/17/65.

H Res 240 -- Provide for the payment of compensation to certain employees of standing and select committees of the House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/23/65.

H Res 241 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the committee on arrangements for the commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the second inaugural of Abraham Lincoln. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/24/65.

H Res 243 -- Provide for the consideration of HR 7. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/24/65 -- Rules.

H Res 244 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives re the printing of remarks of Members of the House in the Congressional Record. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/25/65 -- Rules.

H Res 246 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 245. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/25/65.

H Res 247 -- Provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries re housing and related matters authorized by House Resolution 133. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/25/65.

H Res 248 -- Authorize the Committee on Armed Services to employ three additional employees. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/25/65.

H Res 252 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to transfer the responsibilities of the Committee on Un-American Activities to the Committee on the Judiciary. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65 -- Rules.

H Res 256 -- Create a standing Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives, with authority to report germane amendments to the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. STALBAUM (D Wash.) -- 3/5/65 -- Rules.

H Res 258 -- Effective March 1, 1965, there shall be payable from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, until otherwise provided by law, an amount which will permit payment of basic compensation per annum, at a rate not in excess of the highest amount which, together with additional compensation authorized by law, will not exceed the maximum rate authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to the administrative assistant of each of the following: (1) the Speaker of the House; (2) the majority leader of the House; (3) the minority leader of the House; (4) the majority whip of the House; (5) the minority whip of the House; (6) each Member of the House who has served as Speaker of the House; and (7) each Member of the House who has served as majority leader, and as minority leader of the House. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/9/65.

H Res 260 -- Similar to H Res 252. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.

H Res 261 -- Authorize cards of identification for certain officers and employees of the House of Representatives. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.

H Res 262 -- Amend the rule XIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives to authorize the Speaker to recognize the Secretary of State for the purpose of answering questions from any Member of the House. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65 -- Rules.

H Res 263 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit the Secretary of State to answer questions on the floor of the House. BELL (R Calif.) -- 3/10/65 -- Rules.

H Res 264 -- Similar to H Res 263. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/10/65.

H Res 265 -- Similar to H Res 263. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/10/65.

H Res 266 -- Similar to H Res 263. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.

H Res 267 -- Similar to H Res 263. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 3/10/65.

H Res 268 -- Similar to H Res 263. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/10/65.

H Res 269 -- Similar to H Res 263. REID (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.

H Res 270 -- Similar to H Res 263. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/10/65.

H Res 271 -- Similar to H Res 263. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 3/10/65.

H Res 273 -- Grant additional travel authority to the Committee on Public Works. FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/11/65 -- Rules.

H Res 281 -- Similar to H Res 261. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 3/18/65.

H Res 282 -- Similar to H Res 261. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 3/22/65.

H Res 283 -- Similar to H Res 261. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 3/22/65.

H Res 286 -- Similar to H Res 261. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.

H Res 287 -- Create a Select Committee to conduct a study of the fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/23/65 -- Rules.

H Res 292 -- Similar to H Res 261. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 3/25/65.

H Res 300 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the operation of hospital facilities by the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 3/25/65 -- Rules.

H Res 301 -- Similar to H Res 252. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/25/65.

H Res 303 -- Establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/26/65 -- Rules.

H Res 304 -- Similar to H Res 261. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 3/26/65.

H Res 310 -- Authorize the expenditure of certain funds for the additional expenses of the Committee on Un-American Activities. WILLIS (D La.) -- 3/30/65.

H Res 311 -- Similar to H Res 310. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 3/30/65.

H Res 315 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 4/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 316 -- Increase the amount payable to witnesses before congressional committees. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 4/5/65 -- Rules.

H Res 317 -- Authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/5/65 -- Rules.

H Res 318 -- Similar to H Res 317. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/5/65.

H Res 319 -- Similar to H Res 316. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 4/5/65.

H Res 321 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the advisability and feasibility of a governmental lottery. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65 -- Rules.

H Res 322 -- Re, that upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (HR 6675) to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under the Social Security Act. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 4/6/65.

H Res 323 -- Establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 4/8/65 -- Rules.

H Res 327 -- Similar to H Res 323. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 4/12/65.

H Res 330 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of organized crime in the United States. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 4/13/65 -- Rules.

H Res 331 -- Authorize each House Member to employ additional help from June 1 to August 1 inclusive. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 4/13/65.

H Res 332 -- Similar to H Res 323. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/13/65.

H Res 333 -- Prohibit the payment of compensation by the Clerk of the House to certain relatives employed by Members. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 4/13/65.

H Res 334 -- Similar to H Res 323. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 4/14/65.

H Res 335 -- Similar to H Res 323. FORD (R Mich.) -- 4/14/65.

H Res 336 -- Authorize the expenditure of certain funds for the additional expenses of the Committee on Un-American Activities. WALKER (R Miss.) -- 4/14/65.

h res 337 -- Similar to H Res 323. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.

H Res 340 -- Authorize cards of identification for certain officers and employees of the House of Representatives. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 4/15/65.

H Res 342 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study the operation of hospital facilities by the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 4/15/65 -- Rules.

H Res 343 -- Authorize the Committee on Armed Services to conduct an investigation and study re all aspects of the proposed closing of New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N.Y. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 4/15/65 -- Rules.

H Res 346 -- Similar to H Res 323. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/26/65.

H Res 348 -- Similar to H Res 343. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/65.

H Res 349 -- Similar to H Res 323. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 4/27/65.

H Res 351 -- Similar to H Res 323. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 4/28/65.

H Res 353 -- Similar to H Res 323. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 4/28/65.

H Res 360 -- Similar to H Res 323. NELSEN (R Mich.) -- 4/29/65.

H Res 375 -- Amend the rules of the House of Representatives to permit the telecasting and broadcasting of certain proceedings. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 5/10/65 -- Rules.

H Res 377 -- Re the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee make an investigation and study of certain policies of the Federal Communications Commission. BOW (R Ohio) -- 5/11/65 -- Rules.

H Res 378 -- Create a select committee to conduct a study of the Office of Economic Opportunity. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/11/65 -- Rules.

H Res 384 -- Establish certain requirements for persons serving as pages in the House of Representatives. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 5/12/65.

H Res 386 -- Authorize the Committee on Armed Services to conduct an investigation and study re all aspects of the proposed closing of the New York Naval Shpyard, Brooklyn, N.Y. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 5/13/65 -- Rules.

H Res 389 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to recognize the current statehood status of Alaska and Hawaii. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 5/18/65 -- Rules.

H Res 396 -- Call for congressional investigation of insurance cancellations in urban renewal areas. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 5/20/65 -- Rules.

H Res 401 -- Re that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (HR 5306) to continue authority of domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/26/65.

H Res 402 -- Move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (HR 7847) to amend the Small Business Act. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/26/65.

H Res 403 -- Authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation and study of all aspects of professional boxing. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 5/27/65 -- Rules.

H Res 406 -- Authorize the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 409 -- Establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 6/2/65 -- Rules.

H Res 410 -- Create in the House of Representatives a Committee on Grievances to study complaints concerning the conduct of Members of the House of Representatives and to make investigations and appropriate recommendations thereon. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/65 -- Rules.

H Res 411 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the administration, operation and enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949, and related acts. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 6/3/65 -- Rules.

H Res 416 -- Authorize each Member of the House of Representatives to employ annually on a temporary basis, a student congressional intern. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 6/9/65.

H Res 417 -- Similar to H Res 409. BATES (R Mass.) -- 6/9/65.

H Res 418 -- Re that the Speaker of the House of Representatives is authorized to appoint four Members of the House of Representatives as a delegation to attend the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to be held in Wellington, New Zealand, at the invitation of the New Zealand branch of the Association, and to designate the chairman of said delegation. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 6/10/65.

H Res 428 -- Similar to H Res 409. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 6/21/65.

H Res 432 -- Authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation and study of the operation of elementary and secondary schools by federal agencies. DENT (D Pa.) -- 6/23/65 -- Rules.

H Res 438 -- Similar to H Res 406. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 6/24/65.

H Res 448 -- Amend the rules of the House to prohibit a single appropriation bill from carrying appropriations for more than one executive department. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 7/8/65 -- Rules.

H Res 449 -- Authorize the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to conduct an investigation and study re changes, improvements and additions in and to Arlington National Cemetery. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 7/8/65 -- Rules.

H Res 453 -- Similar to H Res 409. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 7/9/65.

H Res 481 -- Similar to H Res 409. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 7/19/65.

H Res 483 -- Move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (HR 6845) re: basic compensation of teachers and teaching positions under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 7/19/65.

H Res 484 -- Similar to H Res 409. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 7/19/65.

H Res 487 -- Similar to H Res 409. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 7/21/65.

H Res 489 -- Similar to H Res 409. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.

H Res 500 -- Authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation and study of the operation of elementary and secondary schools by federal agencies. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 8/4/65 -- Rules.

H Res 510 -- Authorize studies by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of postal activities of European countries. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 8/10/65 -- Rules.

H Res 511 -- Provide funds for expenses of studies authorized by House Resolution 510. OLSON (D Mont.) -- 8/10/65.

H Res 513 -- Amend House Resolution 141 relating to investigations by the Committee on Public Works. FALLON (D Md.) -- 8/11/65 -- Rules.

H Res 514 -- Amend House Resolution 142 relating to expenses of investigations conducted by the Committee on Public Works. FALLON (D Md.) -- 8/11/65.

H Res 516 -- Provide additional funds for the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution No. 133. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/12/65.

H Res 517 -- Similar to H Res 516. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/12/65.

H Res 526 -- Provide for the further expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 118. RIVERS (D N.C.) -- 8/16/65.

H Res 528 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (S 408) to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/18/65 -- Rules.

H Res 532 -- Create a select committee of the House to study the problems of urban areas. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 8/18/65 -- Rules.

H Res 537 -- Provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65.

H Res 538 -- Create a select committee to investigate the milling and banking industry. SISK (D Calif.) -- 8/19/65 -- Rules.

H Res 540 -- Authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct an investigation and study of the policymaking procedures, methods and practices of the Universal Postal Union. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 8/23/65 -- Rules.

H Res 545 -- Create a select committee of the House to study the problems of urban areas. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 8/25/65 -- Rules.

H Res 553 -- Provide additional funds for further expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 68, 89th Congress. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 8/30/65.

H Res 554 -- Amend clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/30/65 -- Rules.

H Res 555 -- Amend the rules of the House to require the yeas and nays in the case of final action on appropriation bills. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/30/65 -- Rules.

H Res 564 -- Authorize the House Committee on Education and Labor to investigate the migratory farm labor situation in Michigan. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 9/2/65 -- Rules.

H Res 573 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 9/8/65 -- Rules.

H Res 577 -- Re the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee making an investigation and study of certain policies of the Federal Communications Commission. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 9/13/65 -- Rules.

H Res 584 -- Authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct within or without the United States, studies and investigations in certain matters under its jurisdiction. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 9/15/65 -- Rules.

H Res 591 -- Authorize the Committee on House Administration to conduct an investigation and study re the establishment of a Visitors' Center for the House of Representatives. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 9/27/65 -- Rules.

H Res 603 -- Authorize travel by the Committee on Banking and Currency, or any subcommittee thereof, outside the United States. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 10/11/65 -- Rules.

H Res 604 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the administration, operation and enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949, and related acts. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 10/12/65 -- Rules.

H Res 605 -- Authorize the Committee on Agriculture to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 10/12/65 -- Rules.

H Res 607 -- Amend the Rules of the House of Representatives. BOW (R Ohio) -- 10/14/65.

H Res 609 -- Provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.

H Res 610 -- Authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct certain studies and investigations. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 10/18/65 -- Rules.

H Res 611 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of public manifestations of discontent with national foreign policy re Viet Nam. DORN (D S.C.) -- 10/19/65 -- Rules.

H Res 613 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 10/20/65.

H Res 614 -- Provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 94. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 10/20/65.

H Res 616 -- Authorize the Committee of Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 10/21/65 -- Rules.

H Res 617 -- Authorize the Committee on Armed Services to conduct an investigation and study of the quality of education made available overseas to children of members of the Armed Forces, and of civilian officers and employees, of the United States. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 10/21/65 -- Rules.

H Res 618 -- Authorize the Committee on Un-American Activities to conduct an investigation and study of the organization known as Students for a Democratic Society and the extent and character of its involvement in the current demonstrations relating to official U.S. policy in Viet Nam. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 10/21/65 -- Rules.

H Res 619 -- Authorizing the Speaker to appoint a delegation from the House to attend the dedication of the American Research Hospital for Children. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 10/21/65 -- Rules.

H Res 622 -- Authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation and study of the Office of Education. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 10/22/65 -- Rules.

H Res 623 -- Resolved, that a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them. BOGGS (D La.) -- 10/22/65.

H Res 624 -- Resolved, that, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, reports of the Comptroller General of the United States made to the Congress pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 USC 841 et seq.) shall be printed during such adjournment as House documents of the second session of the Eighty-ninth Congress. BOGGS (D La.) -- 10/22/65.

H Res 625 -- Resolved, that, effective November 1, 1965, there shall be payable from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, until otherwise provided by law, compensation at a basic rate not exceeding $4,180 per annum to one additional employee of each of the following: (1) the House Democratic Steering Committee; and (2) the House Republican Conference. BOGGS (D La.) -- 10/22/65.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

(To Judiciary unless noted)

S 966 -- Protect the constitutional rights of certain individuals. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65.

S 973 -- Prohibit the use of mail covers. LONG (D Mo.) -- 2/2/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 1109 -- Preserve and protect the constitutional rights of the mentally ill. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1161 -- Provide for the reduction of the basis of representation of states denying or abridging the right of its citizens to vote. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1497 -- Protect civil rights by providing criminal and civil remedies for unlawful official violence. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Case (R N.J.), Scott (R Pa.), Fong (R Hawaii), Allott (R Colo.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 3/11/65.

S 1517 -- Protect the right of individuals to register and to vote in state and federal elections without discrimination because of race or color. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Case (R N.J.), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1518 -- Promote an orderly arrangement between the United States and the states re certain regulatory authority involving intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the states. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1564 -- Enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Kirksen (R Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Aiken (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bass (D Tenn.), Bayh (D Ind.), Bennett (R Utah), Boggs (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Burdick (D N.D.), Case (R N.J.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Cotton (R N.H.), Dodd (D Conn.), Dominick (R Colo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Harris (D Okla.), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Jordan (R Idaho), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Lausche (D Ohio), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.), McIntyre (D N.H.), McNamara (D Mich.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mondale (D Minn.), Monroney (D Okla.), Montoya (D N.M.), Morse (D Ore.), Morton (R Ky.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Murphy (R Calif.), Muskie (D Maine), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Pearson (R Kan.), Pell (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Symington (D Mo.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 3/18/65.

S 1644 -- Protect civil rights by providing that it shall be a federal offense to kill any person in connection with his advocacy, encouragement, or support of civil rights, or while such person is engaged in exercising or enjoying any of his civil rights. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1886 -- Prohibit opening of mail by the Internal Revenue Service. LONG (D Mo.) -- 5/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2134 -- More effectively prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/14/65.

S 2674 -- Amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in order to make discrimination because of age in employment an unlawful employment practice. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 10/20/65.

S J Res 1 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. YARBOURGH (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 2 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Aiken (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Boggs (R Del.), Carlson (R Kan.), Cooper (R Ky.), Cotton (R N.H.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dominick (R Colo.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hruska (R Neb.), Jordan (R Idaho), Kuchel (R Calif.), Miller (R Iowa), Morton (R Ky.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murphy (R Calif.), Pearson (R Kan.), Prouty (R Vt.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Smith (R Maine), Thurmond (R S.C.), Tower (R Texas), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.), Symington (D Mo.), Holland (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 4 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and for election of such candidates by popular vote. SMITH (R Maine), Aiken (R Vt.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 6 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. HRUSKA (R Neb.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 7 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 11 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of President and Vice President. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 12 -- Similar to S J Res 7. MUNDT (R S.D.), Thurmond (R S.C.), McClellan (D Ark.), Hruska (R Neb.), Morton (R Ky.), Fong (R Hawaii), Boggs (R Del.), Stennis (D Miss.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 21 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the establishment of a Court of the Union. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S J Res 22 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the process of amending the Constitution. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S J Res 23 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to religion in the United States. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S J Res 24 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S J Res 25 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the succession of the Vice President to the office of President, and for the selection of a new Vice President whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Vice President. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S J Res 28 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to the nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice President, and to succession to the office of President in the event of the death or inability of the President. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 1/15/65.

S J Res 30 -- Similar to S J Res 24. CURTIS (R Neb.), Byrd (D Va.) -- 1/19/65.

S J Res 34 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States on Presidential power and succession. PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) -- 1/28/65.

S J Res 35 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote in presidential elections. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 2/1/65.

S J Res 37 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to permit membership in one house of a state legislature composed of more than one house to be apportioned with the approval of the electorate upon a system other than that of equal representation. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 2/2/65.

S J Res 38 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to permit membership in one house of a state legislature composed of more than one house to be apportioned with the approval of the electorate upon a system other than that of equal representation. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 2/2/65.

S J Res 44 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to permit any state to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population with the approval of a majority of its voters. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

S J Res 58 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and the Vice President. BAYH (D Ind.) -- 3/4/65.

S J Res 60 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States re the balancing of the budget. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65.

S J Res 61 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on state laws. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65.

S J Res 62 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice President. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65.

S J Res 64 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution re the qualifications of Members of the Senate. DOMINICK (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.), Murphy (R Calif.), Williams (R Del.), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 3/15/65.

S J Res 72 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of Members of the House of Representatives shall be 4 years. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/29/65.

S J Res 73 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of U.S. Senators shall be 4 years. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/29/65.

S J Res 74 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of U.S. Senators shall be 8 years. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/29/65.

S J Res 75 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to residence and physical presence requirements for voting in Presidential and Vice Presidential elections and for voting in elections for U.S. Senators and Members of the House of Representatives. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Nelson (D Wis.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Yarborough (D Texas), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 4/30/65.

S J Res 85 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Boggs (R Del.), Burdick (D N.D.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Kuchel (R Calif.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Mondale (D Minn.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Smith (R Maine), Young (D Ohio), Muskie (D Maine) -- 5/24/65.

S J Res 87 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 5/26/65.

S J Res 103 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 8/11/65.

HR 105 -- Withhold federal aid from National Guard organizations which practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, color or creed. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 145 -- Provide for fair representation of all areas of the United States in the House of Representatives. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 685 -- Provide that the representation in the House of Representatives of each of the several states shall be reduced in proportion to the number of adult inhabitants of such state whose right to vote is denied or abridged. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 714 -- Proscribe travel interstate or foreign commerce for purposes of inciting to riot or committing other unlawful acts. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 785 -- Protect the constitutional rights of mentally incompetent persons committed thereunder. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 920 -- Prevent the federal courts exercising jurisdiction in cases involving apportionment or reapportionment of the legislature of any state. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1568 -- Protect the right to vote in federal elections free from arbitrary discrimination by literacy tests or other means. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 2053 -- Limit jurisdiction of federal courts in reapportionment cases. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2400 -- Similar to HR 2053. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2405 -- Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to authorize the Attorney General to reduce, in certain circumstances, the period of time for which certain election records are otherwise required to be retained. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2477 -- Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide that all citizens of the United States may vote at all elections without being required to take literacy tests. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2649 -- Amend section 2004(e) of the Revised Statutes to provide for the appointment of federal registrars to protect the right to vote in federal elections from discriminatory practices. POWELL (DN.Y.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 3347 -- Repeal the Civil Rights Act of 1964. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 4275 -- Continue the Commission on Civil Rights on a permanent basis. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4249 -- Prohibit literacy tests re the right to vote. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4425 -- Further secure the right to vote, free from discrimination on account of race or color, through the establishment of a Federal Voting, Registration, and Elections Commission. ADDABBO (DN.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4427 -- Similar to HR 4425. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4509 -- Similar to HR 4425. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4523 -- Amend the criminal laws of the United States to prohibit any person from crossing state lines for the purpose of violating the laws of any state. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4549 -- Provide for the implementation of voting rights, the appointment of federal registrars. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4550 -- Similar to HR 4549. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4551 -- Similar to HR 4549. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4552 -- Similar to HR 4549. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4553 -- Similar to HR 4549. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4554 -- Similar to HR 4549. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4555 -- Similar to HR 4549. REID (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4556 -- Similar to HR 4549. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4618 -- Similar to HR 4425. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4952 -- Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to eliminate literacy tests as a qualification for voting in any election, to facilitate voting registration. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 5062 -- Similar to HR 4549. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5276 -- Similar to HR 4549. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5294 -- Similar to HR 4549. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5314 -- Similar to HR 4549. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5402 -- Similar to HR 4549. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5409 -- Similar to HR 4549. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 2/24/6.

HR 5419 -- Provide for the reduction of the basis of representation of states denying or abridging the right of its citizens to vote. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5424 -- Similar to HR 4549. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5427 -- Protect civil rights by providing criminal and civil remedies for unlawful official violence. RYAN (D N.J.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5593 -- Provide for the implementation of voting rights, the appointment of federal registrars. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5920 -- Similar to HR 5593. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5936 -- Similar to HR 5593. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5952 -- Similar to HR 5593. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 6016 -- Similar to HR 5593. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6023 -- Protect the voting rights of U.S. citizens. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6027 -- Similar to HR 5593. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6029 -- Provide for the enforcement of section 2 of article XIV of the Constitution of the United States of America. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6074 -- Similar to HR 5593. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6084 -- Amend section 2004 of the Revised Statutes, relating to protection of voting rights, re voting requirements in Presidential elections, to provide for the voluntary extension of the voting provisions adopted by 15 states to the remaining states. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6086 -- Similar to HR 5593. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6179 -- Protect the voting rights of U.S. citizens. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6254 -- Similar to HR 5593. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6264 -- Implement the provisions of section 2 of article XIV of the Constitution of the United States and section 22 of the Revised Statutes (2 USC 6) which require that the basis of representation of each of the several states in the House of Representatives shall be reduced in proportion to the number of adult citizen inhabitants of such state whose right to vote is denied or abridged. YATES (D Ill.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6322 -- Protect the right of individuals to register and to vote in state and federal elections without discrimination because of race or color. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6323 -- Similar to HR 6322. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6324 -- Similar to HR 6322. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6340 -- Similar to HR 5593. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6341 -- Similar to HR 6264. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6400 -- Enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6435 -- Similar to HR 6400. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6437 -- Similar to HR 6400. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6460 -- Similar to HR 6400. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6465 -- Similar to HR 6400. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6498 -- Similar to HR 6400. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6499 -- Similar to HR 6400. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6500 -- Similar to HR 6400. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6502 -- Similar to HR 6400. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6509 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and for the protection of such persons from lynching. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6510 -- Similar to HR 6400. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6539 -- Similar to HR 6400. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6556 -- Similar to HR 6400. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6562 -- Similar to HR 6400. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6564 -- Similar to HR 6400. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6565 -- Similar to HR 6400. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6578 -- Protect the employment rights of individuals who participate in civil rights activities. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6584 -- Similar to HR 6264. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6614 -- Similar to HR 6400. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6643 -- Similar to HR 6400. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6653 -- Similar to HR 6400. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6778 -- Similar to HR 6400. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6820 -- Similar to HR 6400. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6855 -- Similar to HR 6400. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6928 -- Similar to HR 6400. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6979 -- Similar to HR 6400. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7063 -- Protect the right of individuals to register and to vote in state and federal elections without discrimination because of race or color. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7112 -- Guarantee the right to vote under the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7125 -- Similar to HR 7112. FORD (R Mich.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7191 -- Protect voting rights secured by the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7192 -- Similar to HR 7191. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7193 -- Similar to HR 7191. REID (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7194 -- Similar to HR 7191. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7195 -- Similar to HR 7191. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7196 -- Similar to HR 7112. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7197 -- Similar to HR 7112. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7198 -- Similar to HR 7112. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7199 -- Similar to HR 7112. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7200 -- Similar to HR 7112. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7201 -- Similar to HR 7112. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7202 -- Similar to HR 7112. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7203 -- Similar to HR 7112. BELL (R Calif.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7204 -- Similar to HR 7112. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7205 -- Similar to HR 7112. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7206 -- Similar to HR 7112. BURTON (R Utah) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7207 -- Similar to HR 7112. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7208 -- Similar to HR 7112. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7209 -- Similar to HR 7112. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7210 -- Similar to HR 7112. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7211 -- Similar to HR 7112. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7212 -- Similar to HR 7112. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7213 -- Similar to HR 7112. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7214 -- Similar to HR 7112. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7215 -- Similar to HR 7112. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7216 -- Similar to HR 7112. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7217 -- Similar to HR 7112. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7218 -- Similar to HR 7112. KING (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7219 -- Similar to HR 7112. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7220 -- Similar to HR 7112. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7221 -- Similar to HR 7112. MAY (R Wash.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7222 -- Similar to HR 7112. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7223 -- Similar to HR 7112. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7224 -- Similar to HR 7112. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7225 -- Similar to HR 7112. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7226 -- Similar to HR 7112. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7227 -- Similar to HR 7112. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7228 -- Similar to HR 7112. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7229 -- Similar to HR 7112. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7230 -- Similar to HR 7112. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7244 -- Similar to HR 7112. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7258 -- Similar to HR 7112. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7259 -- Similar to HR 7191. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7265 -- Similar to HR 7112. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7300 -- Similar to HR 7112. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7321 -- Enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7375 -- Similar to HR 7112. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 4/12/65.
HR 7387 -- Similar to HR 7321. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7388 -- Protect civil rights by providing criminal and civil remedies for unlawful official violence. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7403 -- Similar to HR 7112. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7404 -- Similar to HR 7112. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7482 -- Similar to HR 7112. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7709 -- Prohibit the use of the device of mail covers and the maintenance of lists of addresses receiving Communist political propaganda. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 4/28/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7763 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to declare a national policy re the right of Americans to employment without regard to sex or age. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 4/29/65 -- Government Operations.
HR 7896 -- Similar to HR 7112. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7897 -- Similar to HR 7112. FORD (R Mich.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 8053 -- Provide penalties for the use of certain devices upon individuals in the exercise of their rights under the Constitution of the United States. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8153 -- Protect civil rights by providing criminal and civil remedies for unlawful official violence. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 5/13/65.
HR 8172 -- Amend chapter 115 of title 28, USC, to provide that courts of the United States shall not take judicial notice of arrests of persons engaged in peaceful activities in furtherance of rights under the Constitution of the United States. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8173 -- Provide that arrests of persons engaged in peaceful activities in furtherance of their rights or the rights of other persons under the Constitution of the United States shall not be a bar to their employment by the Federal Government. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 8998 -- More effectively prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/10/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 8999 -- Similar to HR 8998. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 9061 -- Similar to HR 8998. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9222 -- Similar to HR 8998. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9223 -- Similar to HR 8998. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9224 -- Similar to HR 8998. DENT (D Pa.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9225 -- Similar to HR 8998. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9226 -- Similar to HR 8998. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9227 -- Similar to HR 8998. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9228 -- Similar to HR 8998. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9229 -- Similar to HR 8998. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9230 -- Similar to HR 8998. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9231 -- Similar to HR 8998. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9232 -- Similar to HR 8998. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9233 -- Similar to HR 8998. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9234 -- Similar to HR 8998. FORD (D Mich.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9235 -- Similar to HR 8998. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9236 -- Similar to HR 8998. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9237 -- Similar to HR 8998. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9238 -- Similar to HR 8998. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9338 -- Similar to HR 8998. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9455 -- Similar to HR 8998. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/24/65.
HR 9553 -- Re the better assurance of the protection of citizens of the United States and other persons within the several states from mob violence and lynching. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9783 -- Similar to HR 8998. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9840 -- Authorize the offering of prayers in schools on military reservations. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/14/65 -- Armed Services.
HR 9964 -- Require that voters in federal, state and local elections subscribe to a written affirmation of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 7/20/65 -- House Administration.
HR 10065 -- Similar to HR 8998. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10087 -- Similar to HR 8998. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 11682 -- Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make discrimination in employment because of age an unlawful employment practice. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 10/20/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11728 -- Protect the constitutional rights of individuals irrespective of race, creed, color, or national origin. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11729 -- Amend part III of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11730 -- Provide protection against lynchings. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11742 -- Amend chapter 13 of title 18, USC, to provide additional protection for civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, to prescribe additional penalties for violations of civil rights. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11793 -- Amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in order to make discrimination because of age in employment an unlawful employment practice. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 10/22/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11829 -- Similar to HR 11793. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 1 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 2 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 3 -- Similar to H J Res 1. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 6 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 7 -- Propose an amendment to article III, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, limiting the tenure of office of members of the Supreme Court to 15 years. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 8 -- Similar to H J Res 2. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 11 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 13 -- Similar to H J Res 2. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 14 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reserving to each state the exclusive power to apportion membership of its legislature. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 16 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to qualifications for election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 17 -- Similar to H J Res 6. REID (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 18 -- Similar to H J Res 2. REID (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 19 -- Similar to H J Res 2. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 22 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States re appointment of postmasters. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 23 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to abolishing personal income, estate and gift taxes and prohibiting the U.S. Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 24 -- Similar to H J Res 2. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 25 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress unless such person, when elected or appointed, possesses the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the legislation of the State from which he is chosen, and has been an inhabitant for at least 5 years of such state. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 26 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the offering of prayers or any other recognition of God shall be permitted in public schools and other public places. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 27 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 28 -- Similar to H J Res 27. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 29 -- Similar to H J Res 1. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 30 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the popular election of President and Vice President of the United States. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 31 -- Similar to H J Res 2. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 32 -- Similar to H J Res 2. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 33 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Presidential inability. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 34 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to retirement of federal judges at the age of 70 years. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 35 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 38 -- Amend the Constitution to enable the Congress to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 39 -- Similar to H J Res 35. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 41 -- Similar to H J Res 1. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 42 -- Similar to H J Res 2. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 43 -- Similar to H J Res 27. DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 44 -- Similar to H J Res 2. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 45 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 46 -- Similar to H J Res 2. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 47 -- Similar to H J Res 2. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 48 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the use of prayer in public schools. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 49 -- Similar to H J Res 2. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 50 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reserving to each state the exclusive power to apportion membership of its legislature. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 51 -- Similar to H J Res 6. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 52 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 53 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the appointment of a new Vice President whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Vice President. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 56 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the offering of prayers and the reading of the Bible in public schools or other public bodies in the United States. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 58 -- Similar to H J Res 2. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 59 -- Similar to H J Res 52. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 60 -- Similar to H J Res 27. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 61 -- Similar to H J Res 50. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 62 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the offering of prayers and the reading of the Bible in public schools in the United States. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 64 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a state legislature or members of governing bodies of subordinate state units of government are to be elected. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 65 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a state legislature are to be elected. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 67 -- Similar to H J Res 1. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 69 -- Similar to H J Res 2. McCULLOCH (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 70 -- Similar to H J Res 2. MAHON (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 72 -- Similar to H J Res 6. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 73 -- Similar to H J Res 2. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 77 -- Similar to H J Res 11. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 77 -- Similar to H J Res 11. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 78 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States re the term of office and qualifications of Members of the House of Representatives. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 81 -- Similar to H J Res 2. PICKLE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 82 -- Similar to H J Res 2. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 84 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the term of office of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be 14 years. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 86 -- Similar to H J Res 2. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 88 -- Similar to H J Res 11. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 91 -- Similar to H J Res 2. ROBERTS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 92 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to authorize Congress to limit the power of courts of the United States to determine that statutes of the United States or of any state are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 94 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in the making of treaties. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 96 -- Similar to H J Res 2. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 98 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 102 -- Similar to H J Res 2. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 103 -- Similar to H J Res 11. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 105 -- Similar to H J Res 6. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 106 -- Similar to H J Res 25. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 107 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the offering of prayers and the reading of the Bible in public schools in the United States, and relating to the right of a state to enact legislation on the basis of its own public policy on questions of decency and morality. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 108 -- Similar to H J Res 6. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 109 -- Similar to H J Res 2. YOUNG (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 111 -- Similar to H J Res 27. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 114 -- Similar to H J Res 11. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/5/65.
H J Res 115 -- Similar to H J Res 6. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/5/65.
H J Res 116 -- Similar to H J Res 11. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.
H J Res 118 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States on Presidential power and succession. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.
H J Res 119 -- Similar to H J Res 1. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/5/65.
H J Res 120 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. permitting nonsectarian prayer in public schools or other public places if participation therein is not compulsory. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 1/5/65.
H J Res 121 -- Similar to H J Res 2. TUCK (D Va.) -- 1/5/65.
H J Res 124 -- Similar to H J Res 11. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 127 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the power of the states and their political subdivisions to tax the salaries and wages of persons who are not domiciliaries or residents thereof. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 129 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to establish a commission to determine the inability of a President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 130 -- Similar to H J Res 6. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 132 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 135 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 137 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to apportionment of state legislatures. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 139 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 140 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the selection of a new Vice President whenever there is a vacancy in the Office of Vice President. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

H J Res 141 -- Similar to H J Res 135. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 143 -- Similar to H J Res 1. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 146 -- Similar to H J Res 2. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 148 -- Similar to H J Res 27. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 149 -- Similar to H J Res 2. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 150 -- Similar to H J Res 2. CABELL (D Texas) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 151 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 152 -- Similar to H J Res 2. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 154 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States on Presidential power and succession. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 155 -- Similar to H J Res 151. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 156 -- Similar to H J Res 2. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 157 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States re term of office of Members of the House of Representatives. MATSUNAGA (D Hwwaii) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 158 -- Similar to H J Res 1. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 161 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 162 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States pertaining to the offering of prayers in public schools and other public places in the United States. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.
H J Res 163 -- Similar to H J Res 2. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 164 -- Similar to H J Res 38. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 167 -- Similar to H J Res 2. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 168 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to place a limit on the extent to which Social Security taxes (or taxes under any similar federal retirement or disability insurance system) may be increased. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 169 -- Similar to H J Res 27. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 170 -- Similar to H J Res 2. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 171 -- Similar to H J Res 161. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 173 -- Similar to H J Res 11. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 174 -- Similar to H J Res 2. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 175 -- Similar to H J Res 2. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 176 -- Similar to H J Res 161. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 177 -- Similar to H J Res 2. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 178 -- Similar to H J Res 2. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 182 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the tenure of Senators and Representatives in Congress. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/12/65.
H J Res 183 -- Similar to H J Res 1. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.
H J Res 184 -- Similar to H J Res 27. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 1/12/65.
H J Res 186 -- Similar to H J Res 38. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/13/65.
H J Res 187 -- Similar to H J Res 11. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/13/65.
H J Res 189 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state with the approval of its electorate to consider factors in addition to population in the apportionment of one house of its legislature. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 1/13/65.
H J Res 192 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for mandatory retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court at the age of 70 years. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 1/13/65.
H J Res 193 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a State legislature are to be elected. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 1/13/65.
H J Res 196 -- Similar to H J Res 162. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/14/65.
H J Res 197 -- Similar to H J Res 2. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 1/14/65.
H J Res 199 -- Similar to H J Res 2. CALLAWAY (R Ga.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 200 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President or for a candidate for electionas a Senator or Representative in Congress. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 202 -- Similar to H J Res 6. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 201 -- Similar to H J Res 2. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 204 -- Similar to H J Res 11. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 206 -- Similar to H J Res 161. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 207 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reflecting that the United States (a traditionally Christian nation) observes tolerance (a precept of Christianity) by permitting observance of certain nonsectarian religious practices in public schools and certain other places. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 208 -- Similar to H J Res 2. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 209 -- Similar to H J Res 2. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 210 -- Similar to H J Res 11. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 211 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to provide that factors other than the population may be taken into consideration in the apportionment of one house of a bicameral state legislature under certain circumstances. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 213 -- Similar to H J Res 2. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 1/19/65.
H J Res 214 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress who has not when elected or appointed, been an inhabitant for at least 1 year of the state from which he is chosen. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/65.
H J Res 216 -- Similar to H J Res 11. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/21/65.
H J Res 220 -- Similar to H J Res 118. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) (by request) -- 1/21/65.
H J Res 221 -- Similar to H J Res 2. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 1/21/65.
H J Res 222 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/25/65.
H J Res 224 -- Similar to H J Res 1. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/25/65.
H J Res 227 -- Similar to H J Res 2. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 1/25/65.
H J Res 232 -- Similar to H J Res 6. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/25/65.
H J Res 233 -- Similar to H J Res 2. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.
H J Res 235 -- Similar to H J Res 1. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/26/65.
H J Res 236 -- Similar to H J Res 1. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 1/26/65.
H J Res 237 -- Similar to H J Res 27. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 1/26/65.
H J Res 238 -- Similar to H J Res 2. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 1/26/65.
H J Res 239 -- Similar to H J Res 1. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 1/26/65.
H J Res 240 -- Similar to H J Res 1. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 1/26/65.
H J Res 241 -- Similar to H J Res 2. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/26/65.
H J Res 242 -- Similar to H J Res 11. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/26/65.
H J Res 244 -- Similar to H J Res 6. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 1/27/65.
H J Res 245 -- Similar to H J Res 6. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 1/27/65.
H J Res 246 -- Similar to H J Res 2. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 1/27/65.
H J Res 247 -- Similar to H J Res 11. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 1/27/65.
H J Res 248 -- Similar to H J Res 1. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 1/27/65.
H J Res 250 -- Similar to H J Res 1. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 1/28/65.
H J Res 252 -- Similar to H J Res 11. MORTON (R Md.) -- 1/28/65.
H J Res 254 -- Similar to H J Res 1. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 1/28/65.
H J Res 255 -- Similar to H J Res 11. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/28/65.
H J Res 256 -- Similar to H J Res 6. WATSON (D S.C.) -- 1/28/65.
H J Res 257 -- Similar to H J Res 161. WATSON (D S.C.) -- 1/28/65.
H J Res 258 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a state legislature or members of governing bodies of subordinate state units are to be elected. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 259 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 260 -- Similar to H J Res 259. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 263 -- Similar to H J Res 259. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 264 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the selection of a new Vice President whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Vice President. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 265 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 266 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 267 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide a method for nominating and electing judges of the Supreme Court. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 2/1/65.
H J Res 268 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 269 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of subordinate state units of government are to be elected. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 270 -- Similar to H J Res 259. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 272 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States re the term of office and qualifications of Members of the House of Representatives. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 273 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to apportionment of the membership of state legislatures and of subordinate governing units of the several states. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 274 -- Similar to H J Res 265. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 275 -- Similar to H J Res 259. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 276 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 278 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H J Res 279 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/4/65.
H J Res 280 -- Similar to H J Res 265. EDWARDS (D Texas) -- 2/4/65.
H J Res 281 -- Similar to H J Res 259. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 2/4/65.

H J Res 282 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state with the approval of its electorate to consider factors in addition to population in the apportionment of one house of its legislature. BURTON (R Utah) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 288 -- Similar to H J Res 282. KING (D Utah) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 291 -- Similar to H J Res 279. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 294 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Presidential ability. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 295 -- Similar to H J Res 268. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 296 -- Restore to the states certain rights affected by recent Supreme Court decisions. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 297 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of the office of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and inferior courts. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 299 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 300 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 2/9/65.
H J Res 301 -- Similar to H J Res 299. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 2/9/65.
H J Res 302 -- Similar to H J Res 265. FORD (D Mich.) -- 2/9/65.
H J Res 307 -- Similar to H J Res 279. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 2/9/65.
H J Res 310 -- Similar to H J Res 265. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 2/10/65.
H J Res 312 -- Similar to H J Res 265. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
H J Res 313 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress who has not, when elected or appointed, been an inhabitant for at least 1 year of the state from which he is chosen. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
H J Res 317 -- Similar to H J Res 268. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/15/65.
H J Res 320 -- Similar to H J Res 279. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.
H J Res 323 -- Similar to H J Res 259. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/16/65.
H J Res 323 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify its provisions insofar as they relate to the making of laws permitting the free exercise of religion. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 2/16/65.
H J Res 326 -- Similar to H J Res 259. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/16/65.
H J Res 327 -- Similar to H J Res 278. BANDSTRA (D Iowa) -- 2/17/65.
H J Res 328 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President or for a candidate for election as a Senator or Representative in Congress. BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/17/65.
H J Res 329 -- Similar to H J Res 265. McCLORY (D Ill.) -- 2/17/65.
H J Res 331 -- Similar to H J Res 259. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 2/17/65.
H J Res 334 -- Similar to H J Res 259. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 2/17/65.
H J Res 337 -- Similar to H J Res 276. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/65.
H J Res 342 -- Similar to H J Res 276. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/23/65.
H J Res 344 -- Similar to H J Res 300. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/24/65.
H J Res 345 -- Similar to H J Res 259. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 2/24/65.
H J Res 347 -- Similar to H J Res 276. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/24/65.
H J Res 349 -- Similar to H J Res 276. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/25/65.
H J Res 351 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States pertaining to the offering of prayers in public schools and other public places in the United States. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.
H J Res 352 -- Similar to H J Res 259. MORTON (R Md.) -- 2/25/65.
H J Res 353 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 3/1/65.
H J Res 354 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.
H J Res 355 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 3/1/65.
H J Res 356 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the offering of prayer in public schools. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/2/65.
H J Res 357 -- Similar to H J Res 354. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/2/65.
H J Res 359 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.
H J Res 360 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 3/2/65.
H J Res 361 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state with the approval of its electorate to consider factors in addition to population in the apportionment of one house of its legislature. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/3/65.
H J Res 362 -- Similar to H J Res 353. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/3/65.
H J Res 364 -- Similar to H J Res 353. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/3/65.
H J Res 365 -- Similar to H J Res 353. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/3/65.
H J Res 366 -- Similar to H J Res 359. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 3/5/65.
H J Res 370 -- Similar to H J Res 359. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/9/65.
H J Res 371 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/9/65.
H J Res 372 -- Similar to H J Res 359. KING (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
H J Res 373 -- Similar to H J Res 359. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/10/65.
H J Res 375 -- Similar to H J Res 359. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/10/65.
H J Res 376 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the apportionment of one house of a bicameral state legislature on factors other than population in certain circumstances. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 3/11/65.
H J Res 377 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to residence requirements for voting in Presidential elections. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 3/11/65.
H J Res 379 -- Similar to H J Res 353. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/15/65.
H J Res 380 -- Similar to H J Res 359. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/15/65.
H J Res 383 -- Similar to H J Res 359. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 3/15/65.
H J Res 385 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 3/15/65.
H J Res 386 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to the apportionment of districts from which members of a state legislature or members of governing bodies of subordinate state units of government are to be elected. TUTEN (D Ga.) -- 3/16/65.
H J Res 387 -- Similar to H J Res 359. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 3/17/65.
H J Res 389 -- Similar to H J Res 354. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/17/65.
H J Res 392 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 22nd amendment thereto. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.
H J Res 393 -- Similar to H J Res 359. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 3/22/65.
H J Res 394 -- Similar to H J Res 385. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/22/65.
H J Res 395 -- Similar to H J Res 354. WATKINS (R Pa.) -- 3/23/65.
H J Res 396 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President or for a candidate for election as a Senator or Representative in Congress. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 3/24/65.
H J Res 405 -- Similar to H J Res 385. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/25/65.
H J Res 408 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve, foster, and protect our Nation's spiritual heritage and deep rooted dependence on divine guidance. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/26/65.
H J Res 409 -- Similar to H J Res 385. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/65.
H J Res 410 -- Similar to H J Res 385. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/29/65.
H J Res 411 -- Similar to H J Res 359. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/30/65.
H J Res 412 -- Similar to H J Res 385. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/30/65.
H J Res 414 -- Similar to H J Res 385. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 3/30/65.
H J Res 415 -- Similar to H J Res 385. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/31/65.
H J Res 417 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the Constitution of the United States to permit the apportionment of one house of a bicameral state legislature on factors other than population in certain circumstances. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/1/65.
H J Res 420 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of Members of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be 4 years. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.
H J Res 423 -- Similar to H J Res 420. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 4/5/65.
H J Res 429 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/27/65.
H J Res 432 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the right of citizens of the United States 18 years of age or older to vote. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 4/28/65.
H J Res 438 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a state from taxing certain income of a nonresident. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/3/65.
H J Res 439 -- Similar to H J Res 429. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 5/3/65.
H J Res 440 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/65.
H J Res 443 -- Similar to H J Res 429. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 5/3/65.
H J Res 444 -- Similar to H J Res 429. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/4/65.
H J Res 445 -- Similar to H J Res 429. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 5/4/65.
H J Res 448 -- Similar to H J Res 429. DENT (D Pa.) -- 5/4/65.
H J Res 450 -- Similar to H J Res 429. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/6/65.
H J Res 453 -- Similar to H J Res 429. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 5/11/65.
H J Res 456 -- Similar to H J Res 429. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 5/11/65.
H J Res 457 -- Similar to H J Res 429. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 458 -- Similar to H J Res 429. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 459 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. DENT (D Pa.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 460 -- Similar to H J Res 429. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 467 -- Similar to H J Res 429. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 468 -- Similar to H J Res 429. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 5/13/65.
H J Res 471 -- Similar to H J Res 429. HUNGATE (D Mo.) -- 5/17/65.
H J Res 472 -- Similar to H J Res 429. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 5/18/65.
H J Res 473 -- Similar to H J Res 429. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 5/18/65.
H J Res 477 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval of items in general appropriation bills. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/20/65.

H J Res 480 -- Similar to H J Res 420. NIX (D Pa.) -- 5/24/65.
H J Res 482 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the power of the President to make treaties. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/25/65.
H J Res 483 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the popular election of President and Vice President of the United States. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 5/25/65.
H J Res 484 -- Similar to H J Res 429. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
H J Res 485 -- Similar to H J Res 429. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
H J Res 486 -- Similar to H J Res 429. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
H J Res 487 -- Similar to H J Res 429. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
H J Res 488 -- Similar to H J Res 429. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 5/27/65.
H J Res 492 -- Similar to H J Res 429. BELL (R Calif.) -- 5/27/65.
H J Res 493 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 6/1/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 494 -- Similar to H J Res 493. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 6/1/65.
H J Res 505 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 6/9/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 535 -- Similar to H J Res 505. DORN (D S.C.) -- 6/21/65.
H J Res 543 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/23/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 552 -- Similar to H J Res 493. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 6/24/65.
H J Res 554 -- Similar to H J Res 505. KING (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/65.
H J Res 562 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for 4-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 7/1/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 563 -- Similar to H J Res 493. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 7/6/65.
H J Res 564 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of Members of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be 4 years. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 7/6/65.
H J Res 565 -- Similar to H J Res 505. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 7/6/65.
H J Res 566 -- Similar to H J Res 493. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 7/6/65.
H J Res 572 -- Similar to H J Res 505. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 7/8/65.
H J Res 574 -- Similar to H J Res 493. SISK (D Calif.) -- 7/13/65.
H J Res 577 -- Similar to H J Res 493. FARNSLEY (D Ky.) -- 7/14/65.
H J Res 579 -- Similar to H J Res 505. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/14/65.
H J Res 578 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reserving to each state the exclusive power to apportion membership of its legislature. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/14/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 586 -- Propose an amendment to article III, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, limiting the tenure of office of members of the Supreme Court to 15 years. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/21/65.
H J Res 587 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit states from imposing the death penalty. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 7/26/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 588 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require candidates for the office of U.S. Senator to be chosen by primary election. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 7/26/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 592 -- Similar to H J Res 493. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 7/29/65.
H J Res 594 -- Similar to H J Res 493. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/2/65.
H J Res 596 -- Similar to H J Res 493. FISHER (D Texas) -- 8/3/65.
H J Res 599 -- Amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state to apportion one house of its legislature on limited factors other than population. KING (R N.Y.) -- 8/3/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 600 -- Similar to H J Res 599. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 8/3/65.
H J Res 620 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older. WELTNER (D Ga.) -- 8/11/65.
H J Res 623 -- Similar to H J Res 620. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 8/12/65.
H J Res 624 -- Similar to H J Res 493. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 8/12/65.
H J Res 629 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting representation in the Congress to the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/17/65
H J Res 630 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the terms of Members of the House of Representatives shall be 3 years. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/65.
H J Res 638 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to establishing as paramount the right of society in general and individual persons in particular to be protected from crimes against person and property. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/24/65.
H J Res 643 -- Similar to H J Res 493. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 8/26/65.
H J Res 644 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval and reduction of items in general appropriation bills. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/30/65.
H J Res 645 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to establishing as paramount the right of society in general and individual persons in particular to be protected from crimes against person and property. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 8/31/65.
H J Res 647 -- Similar to H J Res 645. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 8/31/65.
H J Res 652 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years or older. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 9/2/65.
H J Res 654 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States re equal rights for men and women. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 9/3/65.
H J Res 655 -- Similar to H J Res 652. DENT (D Pa.) -- 9/7/65.
H J Res 656 -- Similar to H J Res 652. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/7/65.
H J Res 661 -- Similar to H J Res 654. NIX (D Pa.) -- 9/9/65.
H J Res 662 -- Similar to H J Res 654. BURTON (R Utah) -- 9/14/65.
H J Res 663 -- Similar to H J Res 652. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 9/14/65.
H J Res 664 -- Similar to H J Res 654. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 9/16/65.
H J Res 670 -- Similar to H J Res 652. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 9/22/65.
H J Res 672 -- Similar to H J Res 652. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 9/22/65.
H J Res 674 -- Similar to H J Res 652. ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) -- 9/27/65.
H J Res 675 -- Similar to H J Res 652. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 9/29/65.
H J Res 676 -- Similar to H J Res 654. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 9/29/65.
H J Res 677 -- Similar to H J Res 652. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 9/29/65.
H J Res 679 -- Similar to H J Res 654. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 10/6/65.
H J Res 680 -- Similar to H J Res 652. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 10/6/65.
H J Res 682 -- Similar to H J Res 654. RACE (D Wis.) -- 10/7/65.
H J Res 683 -- Similar to H J Res 654. BARING (D Nev.) -- 10/7/65.
H J Res 686 -- Similar to H J Res 652. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 10/8/65.
H J Res 687 -- Similar to H J Res 654. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 10/11/65.
H J Res 691 -- Similar to H J Res 654. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 10/12/65.
H J Res 692 -- Similar to H J Res 654. STEED (D Okla.) -- 10/12/65.
H J Res 693 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 10/12/65.
H J Res 694 -- Similar to H J Res 654. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 10/12/65.
H J Res 697 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to apportionate the Senate of the United States upon the basis of population. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 10/13/65.
H J Res 698 -- Similar to H J Res 652. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 10/13/65.
H J Res 702 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the District of Columbia shall be considered as a part of the state of Maryland for the purposes of representation in both Houses of the Congress and the appointment of electors of President and Vice President. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 10/14/65.
H J Res 774 -- Similar to H J Res 654. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 10/19/65.
H J Res 776 -- Similar to H J Res 654. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 10/19/65.
H J Res 777 -- Similar to H J Res 654. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 10/20/65.
H J Res 781 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution to empower the Congress to regulate the distribution of pornographic literature. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 10/21/65.
H J Res 782 -- Similar to H J Res 652. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 10/21/65.
H J Res 783 -- Similar to H J Res 654. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 784 -- Similar to H J Res 654. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 10/22/65.
H Con Res 13 -- Re the Supreme Court decision on the reading of the Bible and offering of prayers in the public schools. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.
H Con Res 447 -- Reaffirm amendment 10 of the U.S. Constitution as it reserves to the states those powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 7/8/65.
H Res 159 -- Provide for consideration of H J Res 42, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any state to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.
H Res 506 -- Provide for consideration of the bill (HR 10065) to more effectively prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 8/9/65 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

(To Government Operations unless noted)

S 2 -- Amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Bayh (D Ind.), Bible (D Nev.), Boggs (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Burdick (D N.D.), Carlson (R Kan.), Cooper (R Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Inouye (D Hawaii), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Lausche (D Ohio), McGee (D Wyo.), Miller (R Iowa), Monroney (D Okla.), Montoya (D N.M.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Muskie (D Maine), Pearson (R Kan.), Pell (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Stennis (D Miss.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65.
S 285 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies re productive capital investments of the Government. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.
S 309 -- Create a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and obscene Matters and Materials. MUNDT (R S.D.), Scott (R Pa.), Prouty (R Vt.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Bible (D Nev.), Young (R N.D.), Bennett (R Utah), Cooper (R Ky.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Smathers (D Fla.), Allott (R Colo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Holland (D Fla.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Tower (R Texas) -- 1/7/65.
S 432 -- Establish the office of Deputy President, to provide for the continuous discharge of the powers and duties of the office of President. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/12/65 -- Rules and Administration.
S 466 -- Amend the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the disclosure of certain communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress re adjudicatory matters. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65 -- Judiciary.

S 497 -- Establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Community Development. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/15/65.

S 561 -- Achieve the fullest cooperation and coordination of activities between the levels of government in order to improve the operation of our federal system in an increasingly complex society, improve the administration of grants-in-aid to the states, provide for periodic congressional review of federal grants-in-aid, permit provision of reimbursable technical services to state and local governments, establish coordinated intergovernmental policy and administration of grants and loans for urban development, provide for the acquisition, use and disposition of land within urban areas by federal agencies in conformity with local government programs. MUSKIE (D Maine) -- 1/15/65.

S 689 -- Provide for periodic congressional review of federal grants-in-aid to states and to local units of government. MUNDT (R S.D.), Muskie (D Maine), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Curtis (R Neb.), Fong (R Hawaii), Miller (R Iowa), Pearson (R Kan.), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 1/26/65.

S 707 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re purposes for which surplus personal property may be donated. BURDICK (D N.D.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bible (D Nev.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Javits (R N.Y.), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D N.D.), Moss (D Utah), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/26/65.

S 735 -- Create a commission to be known as the Commission for Elimination of Pornographic Materials. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 1/26/65.

S 908 -- Authorize the Department of Commerce to adopt improved accounting procedures. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65 -- Commerce.

S 960 -- Amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain additional losses. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1004 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to make title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 2/4/65.

S 1005 -- Establish a procedure for the publication of patent applications. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 2/4/65.

S 1045 -- Establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1047 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/8/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1052 -- Establish an Office of Consumers in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the economic interests of consumers; act as a central clearinghouse in Government for consumer complaints; disseminate information to consumers. HART (D Mich.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Kennedy (D N.Y.), McGee (D Wyo.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mondale (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio) -- 2/9/65.

S 1066 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for the disposal of surplus material in the national stockpile pursuant to section 203(j) thereof. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/9/65.

S 1122 -- Establish a U.S. Department of Transportation. CASE (D N.J.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1134 -- Further amend section 5 of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1135 -- Further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1967. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1136 -- Establish a Commission on Science and Technology. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Mundt (R S.D.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Gruening (D Alaska), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 2/17/65.

S 1160 -- Amend section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 324, of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238), to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. LONG (D Mo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bayh (D Ind.), Boggs (R Del.), Case (R N.J.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hart (D Mich.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Smathers (D Fla.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/17/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1228 -- Fix certain fees payable to the Patent Office. TYDINGS (D Md.) (by request) -- 2/19/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1248 -- Provide for the approval of a payment in lieu of taxes to be made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, by the Hawaii Housing Authority to the city and county of Honolulu. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 2/23/65.

S 1263 -- Require the procurement of certain services by Government agencies from commercial suppliers whenever economy will result from such procurement. BENNETT (R Utah), Holland (D Fla.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Symington (D Mo.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Lausche (D Ohio), Mundt (R S.D.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Curtis (R Neb.), Allott (R Colo.), Hruska (R Neb.), Long (D Mo.), Tower (R Texas), Simpson (R Wyo.), Dominick (R Colo.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1264 -- Establish a federal policy concerning the termination, limitation, or establishment of business-type operations of the Government which may be conducted in competition with private enterprise. BENNETT (R Utah), McClellan (D Ark.), Mundt (R S.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Lausche (D Ohio), Williams (R Del.), Tower (R Texas), Miller (R Iowa), Fannin (R Ariz.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1336 -- Amend the Administrative Procedure Act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Long (D Mo.) -- 3/4/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1348 -- Provide that Commissioners of the Federal Maritime Commission shall hereafter be appointed for a term of 5 years. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/4/65.

S 1362 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus personal property to private nonprofit libraries for the blind. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1387 -- Authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and other revenues lost by such governments by reason of certain actions on the part of the United States in connection with recreation. SIMPSON (R Wyo.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Bennett (R Utah), Jordan (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.), Allott (R Colo.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Scott (R Pa.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1412 -- Re relief of military and civilian personnel whose personal property was damaged or lost by fire while stored pursuant to Government orders in a commercial warehouse. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/8/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1516 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in federally owned buildings for periods not to exceed 5 years. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/15/65.

S 1522 -- Remove arbitrary limitations upon attorneys' fees for services rendered in proceedings before administrative agencies of the United States. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1523 -- Amend the Administrative Procedure Act to permit parties to, and persons required to appear in, agency proceedings to be represented by attorneys at law or other duly qualified representatives. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/15/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1546 -- Authorize any executive department or independent establishment of the Government, or any bureau or office thereof, to make appropriate reimbursement between the respective appropriations available to such departments and establishments, or any bureau or office thereof. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/16/65.

S 1584 -- Authorize the Administrator of the General Services to coordinate and otherwise provide for economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by federal departments and agencies. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 3/22/65.

S 1586 -- Provide for the submission to the Congress by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of periodical reports concerning the administration of title II of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/22/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1599 -- Establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1609 -- Amend the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/25/65.

S 1635 -- Require annual approval by the Congress of aggregate amounts of expenditure authorizations contained in general appropriation acts. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Byrd (D Va.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dominick (R Colo.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hruska (R Neb.), Jordan (R Idaho), Miller (R Iowa), Morton (R Ky.), Prouty (R Vt.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Williams (R Del.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1640 -- Provide for the granting of patents re certain desertland entries. CANNON (D Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 3/29/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1676 -- Provide for certain reorganizations in the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. GRUENING (D Ala.), Tydings (D Md.), Bass (D Tenn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Moss (D Utah), Bartlett (D Alaska), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 4/1/65.

S 1778 -- Establish the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as separate services in the Department of the Interior and to abolish the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/13/65 -- Commerce.

S 1809 -- Establish a uniform national policy concerning property rights in inventions made through the expenditure of public funds. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 4/23/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1835 -- Provide for the transfer of the Division of Predator and Rodent Control from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture. TOWER (R Texas) -- 4/28/65 -- Commerce.

S 1879 -- Recodify, with certain amendments thereto, chapter 19 of title 5 of the United States Code, entitled "Administrative Procedure." ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 5/3/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1891 -- Provide for the establishment of a permanent Federal Public Assistance Advisory Council. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 5/4/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1899 -- Prescribe a national policy re the acquisition, disposition, and use of proprietary rights in inventions made, and in scientific and technical information obtained, through the expenditure of public funds. LONG (D La.) -- 5/4/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1900 -- Authorize the President to appoint Gen. William F. McKee (USAF, retired) to the office of Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/4/65.

S 1913 -- Amend the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/7/65 -- Rules and Administration.

S 1937 -- Provide the Congress with more complete information concerning the use of funds appropriated to the Department of Defense. SMITH (R Maine) -- 5/12/65 -- Armed Services.

S 1947 -- Amend section 203(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to facilitate procurement of certain surplus personal property by state agencies. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 5/12/65.

S 1971 -- Make the question of obviousness of an invention under section 103 of title 35, USC, a matter solely for judicial determination after the grant of a patent, and not a matter for determination by the Commissioner of Patents before the grant of a patent. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) (by request) -- 5/13/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2015 -- Authorize the Administrator of General Services to donate certain surplus property to the Summer Institute of Linguistics. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 5/24/65.

S 2124 -- Curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, to establish within the Department of Justice the Office of the National Boxing Commission. HART (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Muskie (D Maine) -- 6/10/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2137 -- Amend the rules pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States by requiring the display thereof whenever the flag of a state, or a political subdivision thereof, or the flag or pennant of a society is displayed. CASE (R N.J.) -- 6/14/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2150 -- Discontinue or modify certain requirements of law re: Government Reports. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/16/65.

S 2207 -- Amend title 35 of the USC, "Patents," and the Trademark Act of July 5, 1946, as amended, re appeals in patent and trademark cases. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/28/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2251 -- Coordinate and consolidate the major civilian marine and atmospheric functions of the Federal Government through the establishment of a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs, to enunciate national policies pertinent to the marine and atmospheric interests of the United States, to further the expanded exploration of marine environs and the use of marine resources to encourage research and development in the marine and atmospheric sciences and technologies. MUSKIE (D Maine), Bartlett (D Alaska), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Ervin (D N.C.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Pastore (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 7/7/65.

S 2326 -- Establish a uniform national policy concerning proprietary rights in inventions made through the expenditure of public funds. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 7/23/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2378 -- Amend section 202(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 8/10/65.

S 2390 -- Provide an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Bass (D Tenn.), Young (D Ohio) -- 8/11/65.

S 2411 -- Establish a commission to study and appraise the organization and operation of the executive branch of the Government. PEARSON (R Kan.) -- 8/16/65.

S 2435 -- Redesignate the Department of the Interior as the Department of Natural Resources and transfer certain agencies to and from such department. MOSS (D Utah), Clark (D Pa.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 8/19/65.

S 2444 -- Authorize the disposal of the Government-owned long-lines communication facilities in the state of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 8/24/65 -- Armed Services.

S 2516 -- Amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for reimbursement of certain moving expenses of employees, and authorize payment of expenses for storage of household goods and personal effects of employees assigned to isolated duty stations within the continental United States. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 9/13/65.

S 2610 -- Amend section 201(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit further federal use and donation of exchange sale property. GRUENING (D Alaska) (by request) -- 10/7/65.

S 2667 -- Amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create the Federal Maritime Administration. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 10/19/65.

S 2703 -- Provide that the flag of the United States of America may be displayed for 24 hours of each day on Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 10/22/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2712 -- Amend section 206(a) (1) of title II of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 10/22/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 78 -- Amend the Administrative Procedure Act re compensation of hearing examiners. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 137 -- Amend section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 153 -- Provide for the establishment under the National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 330 -- Establish the Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 456 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make certain nonprofit organizations eligible for donations of surplus property. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 507 -- Provide that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 508 -- Amend the act of October 9, 1940, to provide that the 10-year statute of limitations applicable to claims against the United States shall not bar the payment of such claims where they are filed with an appropriate agency of the United States during such 10-year period. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 514 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 649 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 672 -- Amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain additional losses. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 682 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to municipalities and to volunteer firefighting organizations. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 765 -- Amend title III of the act of March 3, 1933, commonly referred to as the "Buy American Act," to require the construction, alteration and repair of U.S. naval vessels in shipyards in the United States. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 783 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by and for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 787 -- Similar to HR 330. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 792 -- Amend section 7 of the act of May 21, 1920, to require the procurement of certain services from commercial suppliers when economy will result from such procurement. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 809 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus personal property to state agencies for use by volunteer firefighting organizations. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 830 -- Similar to HR 649. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 836 -- Provide a method for determining Presidential inability. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 852 -- Amend the Administrative Procedure Act to require every agency of the Federal Government to furnish to certain additional persons copies of certainnotices or communications. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 857 -- Prescribe a national policy re acquisition and disposition of proprietary rights in scientific and technical information obtained and inventions made through the expenditure of public funds; establish in the executive branch of the Government a Federal Inventions Administration to administer in the public interest the proprietary rights of the United States re such information and inventions; encourage the contribution to the United States of inventions of significant value for national defense, public health, or any national scientific program. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 867 -- Amend the act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526), as amended relating to the establishment of a register of names in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle drivers. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 871 -- Establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the Government. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 877 -- Similar to HR 330. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 891 -- Similar to HR 330. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 922 -- Establish a commission to study and appraise the organization and operation of the executive branch of the Government. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 926 -- Similar to HR 330. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 927 -- Create a Department of Transportation and Communications, and prescribe its functions. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 932 -- Provide for the assessment and collection of fees to cover the cost of operation of certain regulatory agencies. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 933 -- Require the procurement of certain services by Government agencies from commercial suppliers whenever economy will result from such procurement. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1000 -- Establish the Department of Education. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1067 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations and volunteer rescue squads. MARSH (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1499 -- Provide for establishment of a commission on problems of small towns and rural counties. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1806 -- Prohibit misuse or exportation of the flag of the United States in certain instances. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 1966 -- Provide for a middecade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/6/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 2056 -- Provide for payments in lieu of taxes on lands in national forests. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 2088 -- Similar to HR 1000. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2187 -- Similar to HR 1966. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2189 -- Amend section 203(k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the transfer of surplus property for certain uses by educational institutions. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2219 -- Amend section 1913 of title 18, USC, to make clear that the prohibition against lobbying with appropriated funds applies to the heads of executive departments and agencies. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 2253 -- Similar to HR 809. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2421 -- Amend section 203(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to facilitate the procurement of certain surplus personal property by state agencies. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2471 -- Amend the Administrative Procedure Act to provide for the disclosure of certain communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress re adjudicatory matters. REID (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 3146 -- Similar to HR 672. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3714 -- Similar to HR 2471. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3792 -- Provide for the case of inability of the President or Vice President or interim successor. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/28/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 3947 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make certain medical institutions and hospitals engaged primarily in furnishing domiciliary care eligible for donations of surplus property. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3995 -- Transfer certain functions to the Secretary of the Treasury. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- Judicary.

HR 4019 -- Amend section 204 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to permit adjudication of the claims of additional persons for certain World War II loses. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4185 -- Fix the fees payable to the Patent Office. WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 4247 -- Establish the Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4251 -- Provide that any civilian agency which contemplates moving or closing any of its installations shall notify the Members of Congress concerned and shall afford an opportunity for public hearings re such contemplated action. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4385 -- Amend section 304(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide that certain expenses shall not be allowable costs under certain contracts. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4489 -- Provide for the establishment of a commission to conduct a national referendum on the question of federal lotteries. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4623 -- Further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4780 -- Authorize the Department of Commerce to adopt improved accounting procedures. HARRIS (D Ari.) -- 2/10/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4816 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies re productive capital investments of the Government. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4845 -- Provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by federal departments and agencies. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 2/11/65.

HR 5012 -- Amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes re the authority of federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5013 -- Similar to HR 5012. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5014 -- Similar to HR 5012. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5015 -- Similar to HR 5012. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5016 -- Similar to HR 5012. REID (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5017 -- Similar to HR 5012. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5018 -- Similar to HR 5012. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5019 -- Similar to HR 5012. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5020 -- Similar to HR 5012. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5021 -- Similar to HR 5012. REID (R Ill.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5173 -- Establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Urban Affairs. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5237 -- Similar to HR 5012. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 2/22/65.

HR 5406 -- Similar to HR 5012. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5493 -- Provide that the flag of the United States of America may be flown for 24 hours of each day in Lexington, Mass. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/25/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 5494 -- Provide for continuity and support of study, research, and development of programs for peaceful uses in science, commerce, and other activities related to Antarctica, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, gathering, evaluating, correlating, and dispersing of information and knowledge obtained from exploration, research, and other mediums relating to weather, communications, travel and other areas of information; also to coordinate Antarctic activities among those agencies of the U.S. Government and private institutions interested in or concerned directly with the promotion, advancement, increase, and diffusion of knowledge of the Antarctic; and direct and administer U.S. Antarctic programs in the national interest. MORTON (R Md.) -- 2/25/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5520 -- Similar to HR 5012. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5583 -- Amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes re the authority of federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5609 -- Establish a Commission on Science and Technology. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/65 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 5988 -- Provide that Commissioners of the Federal Maritime Commission shall hereafter be appointed for a term of 5 years. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/9/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 6012 -- Amend the Administrative Procedure Act, to prohibit federal agencies from issuing prejudging public statements on pending cases. KING (D Utah) -- 3/9/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 6082 -- Establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Community Development. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6098 -- Similar to HR 6082. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6118 -- Strengthen intergovernmental relations by improving cooperation and coordination of federally aided activities between the Federal, State and local levels of government. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6119 -- Similar to HR 6118. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6144 -- Similar to HR 6082. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6151 -- Similar to HR 6082. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6172 -- Similar to HR 5583. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6203 -- Similar to HR 6082. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6204 -- Similar to HR 6082. BELL (R Calif.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6205 -- Similar to HR 6082. BURTON (R Utah) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6206 -- Similar to HR 6082. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6207 -- Similar to HR 6082. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6208 -- Similar to HR 6082. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6209 -- Similar to HR 6082. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6210 -- Similar to HR 6082. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6211 -- Similar to HR 6082. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6212 -- Similar to HR 6082. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6213 -- Similar to HR 6082. McCLORY (D Ill.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6214 -- Similar to HR 6082. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6215 -- Similar to HR 6082. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6216 -- Similar to HR 6082. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6217 -- Similar to HR 6082. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6218 -- Similar to HR 6082. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6219 -- Similar to HR 6082. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6220 -- Similar to HR 6082. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6221 -- Similar to HR 6082. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6261 -- Similar to HR 6082. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6292 -- Similar to HR 6118. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6424 -- Similar to HR 6118. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6438 -- Authorize any executive department or independent establishment of the Government, or any bureau or office thereof, to make appropriate reimbursement between the respective appropriations available to such departments and establishments, or any bureau or office thereof. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6458 -- Establish a federal policy concerning the termination, limitation, or establishment of business-type operations of the Government which may be conducted in competition with private enterprise. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6518 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies re productive capital investments of the Government. ULLAN (D Ore.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6542 -- Establish in the Department of the Interior a Gold Procurement and Sales Agency. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/22/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 6550 -- Similar to HR 6118. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6570 -- Amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain additional losses. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6641 -- Similar to HR 6118. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6654 -- Establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6732 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 3/25/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 6739 -- Similar to HR 5583. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6884 -- Similar to HR 6732. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6923 -- Similar to HR 6732. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6927 -- Similar to HR 6654. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6967 -- Require the procurement of certain services by Government agencies from commercial suppliers whenever economy will result from such procurement. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 6968 -- Establish a federal policy concerning the termination, limitation, or establishment of business-type operations of the Government which may be conducted in competition with private enterprise. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7010 -- Similar to HR 5583. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7037 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 4/1/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7052 -- Establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7072 -- Provide for certain reorganizations in the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. TODD (D Mich.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7073 -- Similar to HR 772. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7074 -- Provide for the distribution on request and without charge of certain publications of the Federal Government to state and local officials and institutions of higher education. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/65 -- House Administration.

HR 7108 -- Similar to HR 7052. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7113 -- Provide for the utilization of professional services of qualified consulting engineers in private industry in connection with public works and other projects undertaken by the Federal Government. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 4/5/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7123 -- Similar to HR 7037. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7161 -- Amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes re the authority of federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7176 -- Similar to HR 7052. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 4/6/5.

HR 7179 -- Establish a Department of Consumers in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the economic interests of consumers; coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Labor and other agencies. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7247 -- Similar to HR 7037. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7305 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to require the Council of Economic Advisers to advise the President regarding the effect of the importation of petroleum and petroleum products on employment in the United States. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7332 -- Similar to HR 7037. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7386 -- Strengthen intergovernmental relations by improving cooperation and the coordination of federally aided activities between the federal, state and local levels of government. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7392 -- Provide for the flying of the American flag over the remains of the U.S.S. Utah in honor of the heroic men who were entombed in her hull on December 7, 1941. KING (D Utah) -- 4/13/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 7400 -- Similar to HR 7037. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7410 -- Similar to HR 7386. MACKAY (D Ga.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7473 -- Require the establishment of certain regional offices for the Bureau of Customs. LONG (D Md.) -- 4/14/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7592 -- Similar to HR 7037. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7625 -- Similar to HR 7386. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7635 -- Similar to HR 7037. POOL (D Texas) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7640 -- Similar to HR 7473. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7652 -- Similar to HR 7473. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7745 -- Similar to HR 7386. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7912 -- Amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain additional losses. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 5/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7914 -- Similar to HR 7037. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7922 -- Similar to HR 7037. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7926 -- Provide for the transfer of the Division of Predator and Rodent Control from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture. FISHER (D Texas) -- 5/5/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7966 -- Similar to HR 7386. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 8004 -- Similar to HR 7386. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8016 -- Similar to HR 7386. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8036 -- Make available to civilian officers and employees of the United States who are transferred as the result of the closure of a Department of Defense activity the same travel and transportation allowances provided for members of the uniformed services. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8052 -- Similar to HR 7072. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8101 -- Similar to HR 7052. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8130 -- Provide necessary services and facilities to facilitate the administration and conclusion of matters arising out of the respective incumbencies in office of living and deceased former Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/12/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8159 -- Encourage the awarding of procurement contracts thereunder to contractors in all parts of the United States. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 5/13/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 8170 -- Similar to HR 7380. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8288 -- Achieve the fullest cooperation and coordination of activities between the levels of Government in order to improve the operation of our federal system in an increasingly complex society, improve the administration of grants-in-aid to the states, provide for periodic congressional review of federal grants-in-aid, permit provision of reimbursable technical services to state and local governments, establish coordinated intergovernmental policy and administration of grants and loans for urban development, provide for the acquisition, use, and disposition of land within urban local government programs. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8403 -- Similar to HR 7072. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8423 -- Provide for extension of terms of patents. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 5/25/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8430 -- Similar to HR 7072. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8435 -- Similar to HR 7072. MACKAY (D Ga.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8465 -- Similar to HR 7072. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8637 -- Provide that certain surplus property of the United States may be donated for park or recreational purposes. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8771 -- Establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 6/3/65.

HR 8814 -- Amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for reimbursement of certain moving expenses of employees, and authorize payment of expenses for storage of household goods and personal effects of employees assigned to isolated duty stations within the continental United States. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8817 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 6/7/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8822 -- Establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Urban Affairs and Community Development. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 6/7/65.

HR 9020 -- Amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, provide for the payment of travel cost for applicants invited by a department to visit it for purposes connected with employment. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9055 -- Similar to HR 8822. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9065 -- Provide for certain reorganizations in the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9146 -- Permit the publication of patent applications. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9163 -- Amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that certain surplus property which is not used in the donable property program shall be offered for sale to levee districts. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9199 -- Amend title 35 of the United States Code, "Patents", and the Trademark Act of July 5, 1946, as amended, re appeals in patent and trademark cases. WILLIS (D La.) -- 6/17/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9554 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administration Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize reimbursement to a state or political subdivision thereof for sidewalk repair and replacement or to make other arrangements therefor. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9605 -- Amend section 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 relating to analysis of executive agencies expenditures by the Comptroller General in order to make this section effective and operable. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 7/1/65.

HR 9626 -- Provide for the administration of title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 by the Comptroller General of the United States. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 7/6/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9669 -- Amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation of material determined to be surplus to the needs of the national stockpile. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9708 -- Curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, establish within the Department of Justice the Office of the National Boxing Commissioner. BATES (R Mass.) -- 7/8/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9726 -- Amend section 204 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to permit adjudication of the claims of additional persons for certain World War II losses. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9730 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, authorize reimbursement to a state or political subdivision thereof for sidewalk repair and replacement or to make other arrangements therefor. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9800 -- Similar to HR 8814. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9830 -- Similar to HR 9730. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9878 -- Amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to prohibit, except in certain instances, the expenditure of any funds by any executive department or agency of the United States for the acquisition or use of a polygraph (lie detector) machine. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9926 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit violators of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 10012 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations and volunteer rescue squads. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10022 -- Authorize the negotiation of purchases and contracts for property and services in situations where it is likely that a valid claim against the United States for patent infringement will otherwise be made. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10104 -- Enact title 5, USC, "Government Organization and Employees," codifying the general and permanent laws relating to the organization of the Government of the United States and to its civilian officers and employees. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/27/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 10106 -- Coordinate and consolidate the major civilian marine and atmospheric functions of the Federal Government through the establishment of a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs, to enunciate national policies pertinent to the marine and atmospheric interests of the United States, to further the expanded exploration of marine environs and the use of marine resources, to encourage research and development in the marine and atmospheric sciences and technologies. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10136 -- Similar to HR 10106. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 7/28/65.

HR 10138 -- Similar to HR 10106. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 7/28/65.

HR 10184 -- Strengthen intergovernmental relations by improving cooperation and the coordination of federally aided activities between the federal, state and local levels of Government, to provide for uniform, and equitable relocation procedures under federal and federal grant-in-aid programs. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10192 -- Amend the authorization to appropriate money for the maintenance and operation of three experimental stations of the Department of the Interior. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 8/2/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10212 -- Similar to HR 10184. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10231 -- Similar to HR 10106. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 8/3/65.

HR 10240 -- Provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by federal departments and agencies. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/3/65.

HR 10325 -- Similar to HR 8814. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10425 -- Similar to HR 9730. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10452 -- Similar to HR 8814. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10527 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 8/18/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 10607 -- Similar to HR 8814. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 8/23/65.

HR 10679 -- Establish a Commission on Science and Technology. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 8/25/65 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 10707 -- Similar to HR 9065. LONG (D Md.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10755 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus personal property to state agencies for use by volunteer firefighting organizations. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10815 -- Establish a Bureau of Older Workers in the Department of Labor. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/1/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10820 -- Amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain additional losses. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 9/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10824 -- Establish a National Commission on Older Workers. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 9/1/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10827 -- Provide for identification by the Comptroller General of individuals who fail to comply with certain prescribed procedures, to require approval of certain accounting systems by the Comptroller General, to require reporting by the Bureau of the Budget of action on recommendations made by the Comptroller General. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10853 -- Amend the rules pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States by requiring the display thereof whenever the flag of a state, or of a political subdivision thereof, or the flag or pennant of a society is displayed. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 9/2/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 11060 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations and volunteer rescue squads. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11321 -- Amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes re the authority of federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11343 -- Promote the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by modernizing practices of the Federal Government relating to the inspection of persons, merchandise, and conveyances moving into, through, and out of the United States. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 9/29/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11355 -- Amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create the Federal Maritime Administration. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 9/30/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11356 -- Similar to HR 11355. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11364 -- Similar to HR 11355. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11366 -- Re the establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11367 -- Similar to HR 11366. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11368 -- Similar to HR 11366. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11369 -- Similar to HR 11366. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11370 -- Similar to HR 11366. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11371 -- Similar to HR 11366. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11372 -- Similar to HR 11366. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 10/30/65.

HR 11373 -- Similar to HR 11366. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11374 -- Similar to HR 11366. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11375 -- Similar to HR 11366. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11376 -- Similar to HR 11366. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11377 -- Similar to HR 11366. MORTON (R Md.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11378 -- Similar to HR 11366. REID (R N.Y.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11379 -- Similar to HR 11366. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11380 -- Similar to HR 11366. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11381 -- Similar to HR 11366. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11382 -- Similar to HR 11366. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11383 -- Similar to HR 11366. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11384 -- Similar to HR 11366. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11385 -- Similar to HR 11366. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11386 -- Similar to HR 11366. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11387 -- Similar to HR 11366. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11388 -- Similar to HR 11366. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11389 -- Similar to HR 11366. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11398 -- Similar to HR 11366. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11416 -- Similar to HR 11355. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 10/1/65.

HR 11419 -- Similar to HR 11355. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 10/1/65.

HR 11430 -- Similar to HR 11366. FORD (R Mich.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11515 -- Similar to HR 11366. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 10/8/65.

HR 11520 -- Similar to HR 11366. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 10/11/65.

HR 11549 -- Similar to HR 11355. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 10/12/65.

HR 11626 -- Amend section 1498(a) of title 28, USC, relating to actions for compensation for the use or manufacture by or for the United States of a patented invention during the term of the patent. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 10/18/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 11651 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish a Commission on National Economic Goals. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 10/19/65.

HR 11663 -- Mobilize and utilize the scientific and engineering manpower of the Nation to employ systems analysis and systems engineering to help to fully employ the Nation's manpower resources to solve national problems. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 10/19/65.

HR 11696 -- Similar to HR 11355. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 10/20/65.

HR 11704 -- Similar to HR 11355. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 10/20/65.

HR 11749 -- Prohibit desecration of the flag. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 10/21/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 11771 -- Similar to HR 11366. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11773 -- Amend section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to coordinate the hiring of experts and consultants by the executive departments. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11779 -- Amend title 13, USC, to provide for the collection and publication of Federal Government statistics by the Secretary of Commerce, to redesignate the Bureau of the Census as the Bureau of the Census and Government Statistics. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 10/22/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11819 -- Transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Secretary of State. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 10/22/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11820 -- Similar to HR 11355. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11826 -- Similar to HR 11355. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 10/22/65.

H J Res 5 -- Adopt a specific version of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem of the United States of America. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 12 -- Permit the flying of the flag of the United States for 24 hours of each day at the grave of Capt. William Driver in Nashville, Tenn. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 36 -- Establish a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government to interpret the application of the Code of Ethics for Government Service, to recommend modifications and improvements therein, as well as in criminal or other statutes relating to ethics, to investigate complaints of unethical conduct in Government service. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

H J Res 198 -- Provide for the transmission by the B000t to the legislative and appropriations committees of the Congress of certain material relating to General Accounting Office reports. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/14/65.

H J Res 293 -- Establish a permanent Commission on Presidential disability. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 311 -- Amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 421 -- Provide for appropriate ceremonies in connection with the raising and lowering of the flags of the United States surrounding the Washington Monument. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/5/65 -- Armed Services.

H J Res 451 -- Provide for the display of the flag of the United States of American on Father's Day, the third Sunday in June. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 5/10/65 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 530 -- Authorize a Government-industry conference on the geographical distribution of federal research and development funds. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 6/16/65.

H J Res 666 -- Provide for the establishment of an agency in the Executive Office of the President to be known as the President's Advisory Staff on Scientific Information Management. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 9/21/65.

H J Res 700 -- Amend section 201(a) of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. BOW (R Ohio) -- 10/14/65.

H Con Res 56 -- Re population growth and request the creation of a Presidential Commission on Population. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Con Res 446 -- Request the President to issue an Executive order prescribing a uniform rule for the daily display of the flag of the United States of America on buildings under the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Federal Government. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 6/30/65 -- Judiciary.

H Res 347 -- Express the disapproval of the House of Representatives of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 4/26/65.
H Res 352 -- Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 4/28/65.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

(To Post Office & Civil Service unless noted)

S 40 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit retirement of employees with 30 years of service on full annuities without regard to age. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.
S 47 -- Amend the annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to extend to employees of state agricultural stabilization and conservation service committees credit for annual and sick leave purposes for service performed as employees of country agricultural stabilization and conservation service committees. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/6/65.
S 48 -- Provide for allowance of credit under the Civil Service Retirement Act for service as a member of a county committee established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/6/65.
S 89 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to equalize additional annuities in return for contributions of annuitants during service in excess of the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity under such act at the time of their retirement. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.
S 91 -- Provide premium compensation for work performed on Saturday or Sunday by employees in the postal field service. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.
S 166 -- Provide a method of regulating and fixing wage rates for ungraded employees in the state of Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
S 185 -- Extend rural mail delivery service. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/6/65.
S 232 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for recomputation of annuities where persons otherwise eligible to receive survivor annuities predecease the annuitants. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.
S 233 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the provisions requiring termination of annuities of surviving widows or widowers upon remarriage. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.
S 234 -- Amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act re the contribution made by the Government toward health benefits protection for retired federal employees and members of their families. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.
S 236 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.
S 252 -- Provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 1/6/65.
S 257 -- Modify the reduction in group life insurance of retired employees who have attained age 65. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.
S 271 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, re the contribution made by the Government toward health benefit protection for employees and annuitants and members of their families. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/6/65.
S 272 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/6/65.
S 273 -- Improve the financing of the civil service retirement system, and amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for retirement on full annuity at age 55 after 30 years of service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/6/65.
S 313 -- Re the appointment of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 1/7/65 -- Judiciary.
S 326 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/7/65.
S 390 -- Extend to volunteer fire companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations. BOGGS (R Del.), Williams (R Del.), Scott (R Pa.), Johnston (D S.C.), Brewster (D Md.) -- 1/12/65.
S 421 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/12/65.
S 422 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/12/65.
S 530 -- Amend sections 9 and 40 of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended. BURDICK (D N.D.), Metcalf (D Wyo.) -- 1/15/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
S 548 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/15/65.
S 628 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to increase the maximum amount for which an employee may be insured under such act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/22/65.
S 699 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for inclusion of certain periods of reemployment of annuitants for the purpose of computing annuities of their surviving spouses. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 1/26/65.
S 705 -- Extend the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 1/26/65.
S 715 -- Prevent the use of stopwatches, work measurement programs, or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in the postal service. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/26/65.
S 728 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for retirement on full annuity upon voluntary separation after 30 years of service or upon involuntary separation after 20 years of service. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/26/65.
S 732 -- Require the registration with the Postmaster General of the names of mailing list suppliers and buyers, and of transactions involving the sale or other exchange of mailing lists. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 1/26/65.
S 744 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of chiropractors. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Montoya (D N.M.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/26/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
S 898 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain period of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 2/1/65.
S 912 -- Extend second-class mailing privileges to certain publications of offices of state secretaries of state. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/1/65.
S 983 -- Provide for the discontinuance of the Postal Savings System established by the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814), as amended. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 2/2/65.
S 1037 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/8/65.
S 1100 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/10/65.
S 1107 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion of certain additional types of compensation within the meaning of the term "basic salary" for the purposes of such act. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 2/10/65.
S 1140 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), Hart (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Muskie (D Maine), McIntyre (D N.H.), Tower (R Texas) -- 2/17/65.
S 1303 -- Grant credit in the filing of certain positions in the postal field service to persons who have served in such positions under temporary appointments. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/1/65.
S 1352 -- Encourage the use by volume mailers of ZIP code through postage rate concessions. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 3/4/65.
S 1364 -- Amend section 4005 of title 39, USC, relating to fraudulent, false or misleading and lottery mail matter. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 3/4/65.
S 1493 -- Limit the use of temporary employees in the postal field service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/11/65.
S 1494 -- Make the provisions of section 1310(a) of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, as amended, inapplicable to the Postal Field Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/11/65.
S 1495 -- Permit variation of the 40-hour workweek of federal employees for educational purposes. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/11/65.
S 1496 -- Repeal the provisions of law codified in 5 USC 39 re: duty in District of Columbia. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/11/65.
S 1569 -- Establish the rate of compensation payable to certain employees of the United States for performing inspection or quarantine services on a Sunday or holiday. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 3/18/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 1594 -- Establish the position of U.S. customs inspector (nonsupervisory) in the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury, to place such position in grade 10 of the Classification Act of 1949. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/22/65.
S 1595 -- Provide for the transportation of mail by motor vehicles. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 3/22/65.
S 1667 -- Repeal the provisions of law relating to the fixing by the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of rates of postage on fourth-class mail. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/1/65.
S 1668 -- Provide for a 5-day workweek for postmasters. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/1/65.
S 1682 -- Provide severance pay for postal field service employees. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 4/1/65.
S 1683 -- Bring the Government Printing Office within the purview of the act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay and other matters. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1685 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1686 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1688 -- Validate certain payments made to employees of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/1/65.

S 1745 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 4/8/65.

S 1756 -- Provide for the appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 4/9/65.

S 1769 -- Repeal section 165 of the Revised Statutes relating to the appointment of women to clerkships in the executive department. CASE (R N.J.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1885 -- Amend the postal laws so as to require payment of minimum wages to certain employees of contractors for the transportation of the mails on star routes, highway post office and other mail routes; require bonds without sureties; establish standards for the read-adjustment of compensation of such contractors. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 5/4/65.

S 1940 -- Amend the act of July 8, 1940, relating to the transportation of the remains, families, and effects of federal employees dying abroad, so as to restore the benefits of such act to employees dying in Alaska and Hawaii. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/65.

S 1994 -- Amend the Dual Compensation Act. MONRONEY (D Okla.) (by request) -- 5/19/65.

S 1995 -- Provide for the discontinuance of the Postal Savings System. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 5/19/65.

S 1996 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the payment of an annuity to a secretary of a justice or judge of the United States on the same basis as an annuity to a congressional employee or former congressional employee. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 5/19/65.

S 1997 -- Adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 5/19/65.

S 1998 -- Establish the Federal Salary Review Commission. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 5/19/65.

S 2001 -- Provide for the extension of second-class mailing privileges to publications of state educational television agencies. RUSSELL (D S.C.) -- 5/20/65.

S 2082 -- Provide time off duty for Government employees to comply with religious obligations prescribed by religious denominations of which such employees are bona fide members. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/65.

S 2085 -- Provide for premium pay under specified conditions to certain employees in the Postal Field Service. MONRONEY (D Okla.) (by request) -- 6/3/65.

S 2086 -- Provide severance pay to certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 6/3/65.

S 2088 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 6/4/65.

S 2153 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use appropriated funds for the payment of medical care of temporary and seasonal employees and employees located in isolated areas who become disabled because of injury or illness not attributable to official work. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/17/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2175 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/22/65.

S 2199 -- Provide certain services for Government employees in order to assist them in preparing for retirement. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 6/24/65.

S 2206 -- Extend certain benefits of the Annual and Sick Leave Act, the Veterans' Preference Act, and the Classification Act to employees of county committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 6/25/65.

S 2216 -- Provide an increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/29/65.

S 2228 -- Correct inequities re the basic compensation of teachers and teaching positions under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/30/65.

S 2269 -- Extend preferential postage rates to qualifying museums for the mailing of educational materials, loan exhibits and other materials. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 7/9/65.

S 2271 -- Authorize the payment of an allowance of not to exceed $10 per day to employees assigned to duty at the Nevada Test Site of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 7/9/65 -- Government Operations.

S 2314 -- Amend chapter 57 of title 39, USC, to authorize the free use of the mails in making reports required by law of certain payments to others. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/21/65.

S 2345 -- Amend the Government Employees' Training Act to extend certain benefits thereunder to officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 7/29/65.

S 2360 -- Provide benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act for the surviving child of Henry C. Furstenwalde. SMITH (R Maine) -- 8/4/65.

S 2374 -- Amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for reimbursement of certain moving expenses of employees, and authorize payment of expenses for storage of household goods and personal effects of employees assigned to isolated duty stations within the continental United States. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 8/6/65 -- Government Operations.

S 2388 -- Exempt from prohibitions against the use of the mails for lottery purposes matter deposited by or addressed to a state agency conducting a tax-exempt sweepstakes. McINTYRE (D N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 8/10/65.

S 2393 -- Authorize additional GS-16, 17 and 18 positions for use in agencies or functions created or substantially expanded after June 30, 1965. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Brewster (D Md.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 8/11/65.

S 2414 -- Provide retirement benefits for firefighters employed by the Federal Government. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 8/16/65.

S 2496 -- Require mailing list brokers to register with the Postmaster General, and suppliers and buyers of mailing lists to furnish information to the Postmaster General re their identity and transactions involving the sale or exchange of mailing lists. BAYH (D Ind.) -- 9/7/65.

S 2517 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to improve its benefits. McNAMARA (D Mich.) (by request) -- 9/13/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2521 -- Permit the mailing by state motor vehicle authorities of certain matter as third-class mail. PEARSON (R Kan.) for Scott (R Pa.) -- 9/13/65.

S 2548 -- Prohibit the transmission of certain matter which defames or reflects injuriously upon racial or religious groups. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 9/21/65.

S 2572 -- Amend section 18 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 9/28/65.

S 2573 -- Validate the action of the Acting Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, in extending the 1955 leave year for certain federal employees. MONRONEY (D Okla.) (by request) -- 9/28/65.

S 2631 -- Provide for improved employee-management cooperation in the federal service. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) (by request) -- 10/12/65.

S 2649 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit payment of survivor annuities to the widows and widowers of certain annuitants who remarry subsequent to retirement. MOSS (D Utah) -- 10/15/65.

S 2701 -- Amend section 4554 of title 39, USC, to extend the postage rate provided therein for books to certain matter mailed with such books. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 10/22/65.

S 2730 -- Amend section 6409(b) (1) of title 39, USC, which relates to transportation compensation paid by the Postmaster General. BARTLETT (D Alaska) (by request) -- 10/22/65.

S J Res 77 -- Establish a National Commission To Study Railway Post Office Service and its relationship to the national transportation system. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 5/7/65.

S J Res 120 -- Require a cost-of-living survey to be made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics before the cost-of-living allowance for federal employees in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands may be reduced. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 10/20/65.

HR 9 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 55 -- Provide that dependent parents may be covered by a health benefit plan under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 58 -- Provide for appeal from certain actions taken in connection with the granting of incentive awards and step increases for Government employees. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 62 -- Grant officers and employees subject to the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, opportunity to examine and reply to certain evaluations of their promotion qualifications. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 64 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide additional choice of health benefits plans. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 81 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 82 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the Civil Service retirement and disability fund. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 97 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act re annuities of Panama Canal ship pilots. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 98 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for an additional unit of life insurance. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 99 -- Modify the decrease in group life insurance at age 65 or after retirement. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 100 -- Amend provisions relative to overtime in the Postal Field Service Compensation Act. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 101 -- Similar to HR 100. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 141 -- Amend chapter 57 of title 39, USC, to authorize the free use of the mails in making reports required by law of certain payments to others. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 147 -- Prohibit nepotism in Government employment. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 158 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit the recovery by the Government of amounts due the Government in the settlement of claims under such act. POOL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 161 -- Promote greater equity in the administration of the pay systems of employees in the Veterans' Administration under prevailing rate schedules by providing for certain adjustments in the compensation of such employees. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 242 -- Extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to temporary summer employment. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 244 -- Amend section 8 of title 18, USC, to except certain persons from the requirement of paying fees for certain census data. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 246 -- Establish certain requirements re notice and examinations in connection with appointments to positions in the competitive civil service. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 253 -- Provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration of employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 402 -- Provide for the determination of the compensation of firefighting personnel in accordance with prevailing rates. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 404 -- Authorize overtime compensation and compensatory time for substitute employees in the postal field service. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 410 -- Provide that the rates of compensation of officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall hereafter be fixed and adjusted by wage boards on the basis of prevailing rates and practices. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 428 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, re the contribution made by Government toward health benefit protection for employees and annuitants and members of their families. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 429 -- Amend provisions relative to compensatory time and overtime for certain postal field service employees. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 430 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 431 -- Amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of hazardous duty pay in certain cases. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 432 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Civil Service Retirement Act with regard to filing designation of beneficiary. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 433 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 434 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to retirement fund. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 436 -- Provide for recognition of federal employee unions and provide procedures for the adjustment of grievances. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 437 -- Amend provisions relative to overtime in the Postal Field Service Compensation Act to provide time and one-half for substitutes for overtime work. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 438 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 439 -- Exempt regular and classified substitute employees in post offices of the first, second, and third classes from residence requirements governing appointment and service of postmasters at post offices to which such employees are assigned. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 440 -- Correct certain inequities re the operation of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 441 -- Provide for the crediting for civil service retirement purposes of certain service rendered by civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of the Armed Forces. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 442 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for mandatory retirement of employees upon attainment of 70 years of age and completion of 5 years of service. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 459 -- Provide for more uniform application of section 4369 of title 39, USC, which pertains to filing of information relating to second-class mail publications. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 460 -- Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Department. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 487 -- Prohibit the construction of facilities in post office buildings designed to permit the secret surveillance of employees of the Post Office Department and prohibit the use of such facilities in post office buildings now in use. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 488 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit premium compensation of firefighting employees to be considered as basic salary for the purposes of such act. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 550 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, improve the financing of the Civil Service retirement system. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 596 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 957 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase from 2 to 2 percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 961 -- Reduce the time in standby status of firefighting personnel of Federal Government. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 962 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 963 -- Establish the position of U.S. customs inspector (nonsupervisory) in the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury, to place such position in grade 10 of the Classification Act of 1949. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 964 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 969 -- Authorize redetermination under the Civil Service Retirement Act of annuities of certain reemployed annuitants. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 994 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit employees with at least 30 years of service to retire at 55 years of age with full annuities. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1004 -- Establish the position of U.S. customs inspector (nonsupervisory) in the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury, to place such position in grade 10 of the Classification Act of 1949. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1019 -- Provide an allowance for work clothing for certain postal field service employees. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1020 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1021 -- Prevent the use of work measuring devices in the postal service. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1023 -- Provide a new system of overtime compensation for postal field service employees, to eliminate compensatory time in the postal field service. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1053 -- Provide for the reentitlement of certain surviving widows to annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act upon termination of their subsequent remarriages by reason of death of husband. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1054 -- Prohibit the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1058 -- Similar to HR 1054. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1094 -- Provide for the establishment of a National Academy for Public Service. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1095 -- Similar to HR 1054. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1096 -- Provide for the separation from the service of certain Government employees who have unpaid judgments against them. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1097 -- Correct certain inequities re the granting of survivor annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act to certain students. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1098 -- Extend the benefits of the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act in certain cases. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1099 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1100 -- Amend the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize longevity step increases for officers and employees in grades above grade 15 of the general schedule. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1101 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1102 -- Provide that certain Government officers and employees shall be excused from duty for a sufficient period of time to vote in elections. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1103 -- Authorize the retirement under the Civil Service Retirement Act, without reduction in annuity and regardless of age, of employees who have completed 30 years of service. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1104 -- Similar to HR 1020. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1105 -- Provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by members of the Armed Forces of the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1106 -- Authorize the transmission in the mails of lottery tickets and other matter relating to a lottery operated by a state or political subdivision thereof. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1129 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1138 -- Prevent the use of stopwatches, work-measurement programs, or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in the postal service. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1140 -- Grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1163 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to reduce from 12 years to 6 years the Government service requirement for continuation of coverage under such acts after retirement. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1188 -- Provide career status as rural carriers without examination to certain qualified substitute rural carriers of record in certain cases. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1199 -- Provide for the adjustment of the basic salaries of postal field service employees on a regional basis in accordance with prevailing wages rates. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1498 -- Prohibit nepotism in Government employment. BANDSTRA (D Iowa) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1503 -- Provide for post cards of a distinctive color for nonbusiness messages with a postage rate of 1 cent. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1510 -- Establish a 35-hour workweek for postal field service employees. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 1535 -- Amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of hazardous duty pay in certain cases. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1536 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to correct an inequity in the application of such act re the U.S. Botanic Gardens. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1552 -- Similar to HR 1054. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1647 -- Provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration of employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1648 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1649 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1652 -- Amend chapter 57 of title 39, USC, to authorize the free use of the mails in making reports required by law of certain payments to others. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1703 -- Extend rural mail delivery service. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1722 -- Provide career status by appointment of certain qualified substitute rural carriers of record to fill vacancies on rural routes on the basis of noncompetitive examinations. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1732 -- Extend the act of Setember 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay, to cover the Government Printing Office. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1746 -- Define the term "child" for lump-sum payment purposes under the Civil Service Retirement Act. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1750 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1770 -- Similar to HR 1054. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1771 -- Establish a 5-day week for postmasters. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1777 -- Help maintain the financial solvency of the Federal Government by reducing nonessential expenditures through reduction in personnel in various agencies of the Federal Government by attrition. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1782 -- Amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act re Government contributions for expenses incurred in the administration of such act. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1783 -- Grant for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act for service performed by federal employees under a cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and the state of North Carolina re the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in such state. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2028 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to extend to employees retired on account of disability prior to October 1, 1956, the minimum annuity base established for those retired after that date. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2029 -- Extend to nonprofit retirement organizations certain third-class mailing privileges. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2032 -- Provide for the covering of unclaimed postal savings deposits into the Treasury of the United States. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2033 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2034 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to equalize additional annuities in return for contributions of annuitants during service in excess of the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity under such act at the time of their retirement. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2035 -- Provide for cost-of-living adjustments in star route contract prices. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2051 -- Permit coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority retired or retiring under the Civil Service Retirement Act. JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2052 -- Extend the benefits of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to certain retired employees reemployed under conditions not terminating title to annuity. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2082 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2188 -- Provide certain adjustments in amounts of group life and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 in accordance with the current salary structure for Government officers and employees. CORBETT (R Pa.) - 1/11/65.

HR 2195 -- Extend the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2203 -- Similar to HR 1058. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2235 -- Permit certain Government employees to elect to receive compensation in accordance with section 401 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 in lieu of certain compensation at a saved rate. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2377 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2410 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to retirement fund. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2411 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2412 -- Amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954 (title IV, Public Law 763, 83rd Cong.), as amended. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2419 -- Provide that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/12/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 2429 -- Similar to HR 1020. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2430 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to retirement fund. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2431 -- Similar to HR 1021. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2452 -- Extend the benefits of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and the Classification Act of 1949 re employees of county committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. MORRISON (D (La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2454 -- Amend the Classification Act of 1949 to restore the granting of step increases on the basis of performance ratings of satisfactory in lieu of the standard of acceptable level of competence. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2455 -- Set a definite limit on the number of employees supervised by a foreman of mails. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2456 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2457 -- Increase to 15 percent the night differential of postal field service employees. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2458 -- Amend section 3574 of title 39 relating to nightwork compensation. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2459 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to change the computation of annuity. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2460 -- Create a presumption that certain impairment of health caused by hypertension or heart disease of a Federal or District of Columbia employee is incurred in line of duty for purposes of certain retirement and disability compensation laws or systems. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2461 -- Amend provisions relative to overtime in the Postal Field Service Compensation Act. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2462 -- Similar to HR 100. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2463 -- Extend the benefits of the retired federal employees entitled to deferred annuity. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2486 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouse of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2487 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for adjustment of inequities. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2473 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2594 -- Clarity the application of certain annuity increase legislation. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2612 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to liberalize the formula for computing annuities for certain employees. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2624 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of optometrists. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2625 -- Prevent the use of stopwatches, work measurement programs, or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in the postal service. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2639 -- Modify the decrease in group life insurance at 65 or after retirement. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2640 -- Relate to rates of postage on third-class matter mailed by certain nonprofit organizations. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2641 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2642 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2643 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the resumption of surviving widows annuities upon termination of subsequent remarriages. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2644 -- Correct inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act and in other laws governing civil service retirement benefits. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2645 -- Amend the Civil Service Reirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2791 -- Authorize the retirement on full annuity after 30 years of service of employees subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2798 -- Provide a new system of overtime compensation for postal field service employees, eliminate compensatory time in the postal field service. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2837 -- Extend certain special fourth-class postage rates to certain training cards designed for use in, or in conjunction with, classroom instruction. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2838 -- Extend certain special fourth-class postage rates to certain training cards designed for uses in, or in conjunction with, classroom instruction. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2857 -- Provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2991 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2999 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3000 -- Extend the benefits of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and the Classification Act of 1949 re employees of county committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3001 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to exempt from coverage of the act officers and members of crews and vessels. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3002 -- Amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, as amended, to exempt from coverage of the act officers and members of crews of vessels. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3003 -- Equalize compensation for overtime. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3010 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3026 -- Provide annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund in additional cases for certain widows and widowers by eliminating the required period of marriage. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3027 -- Require the registration with the Postmaster General of the names of mailing list suppliers and buyers, and of transactions involving the sale of other exchange of mailing lists. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3049 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, re retirement of certain personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3055 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for retirement on full annuity when age added to years of service totals 85. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3145 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase from 2 to 2‡ percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3150 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to modify the decrease in group life insurance at age 65 or after retirement. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3151 -- Extend benefits under the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act to the survivors of retiree annuitants who died before April 1, 1948, and employees who retired from the Tennessee Valley Authority and Farm Credit Administration, prior to July 1, 1961. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3214 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of sick leave. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3296 -- Provide an increase in the retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/20/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3321 -- Establish a Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3363 -- Provide uniforms for mail handlers in the postal field service. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3365 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3378 -- Extend to volunteer fire companies and their auxiliaries the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3403 -- Amend the Act of May 29, 1944, providing annuities for persons who participated in the construction of the Panama Canal, by extending the class to whom annuities may be paid. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/25/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3414 -- Provide that hereafter the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among career officers or employees of such Bureau. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/25/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 3595 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for adjustment of inequities. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3603 -- Increase to 15 percent the night duty differential of postal field service employees. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3621 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3704 -- Provide a new system of overtime compensation for postal field service employees, eliminate compensatory time in the postal field service. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3705 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide that the entire cost of health benefits under such act shall be paid by the Government. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3706 -- Similar to HR 1054. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3707 -- Improve the annuity computation formula for certain employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3726 -- Authorize the retirement on full annuity after 30 years of service of employees subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3826 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of podiatrists. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/28/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 3937 -- Provide annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund in additional cases for certain widows and widowers by eliminating the required period of marriage. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3959 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4009 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that a survivor annuitant spouse under such act shall not lose the survivor annuity by reason of remarriage after attainment of age 62. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4161 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the provisions requiring termination of annuities of surviving widows or widowers upon remarriage. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4162 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4163 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to extend to employees retired on account of disability prior to October 1, 1956, the minimum annuity base established for those retired after that date. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4164 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4165 -- Modify the decrease in group life insurance at age 65 or after retirement. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4166 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4167 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the full amount of any annuity received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be excluded from gross income. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4171 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4225 -- Correct inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act and in other laws governing civil service retirement benefits. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4281 -- Provide for recognition of federal employee unions and to provide procedures for the adjustment of grievances. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4377 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit premium compensation of firefighting employees to be considered as basic salary for the purposes of such act. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4398 -- Bring certain holders of star route and other contracts for the carrying of mail within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4423 -- Provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4478 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to remove certain inequities in the rates of payments to survivors. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4479 -- Amend the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 re the position descriptions and salary levels of mail handlers. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4481 -- Provide for the garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/8/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 4507 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4508 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4514 -- Similar to HR 4508. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4521 -- Amend section 1114 of title 18, USC, so as to extend its protection to postmasters, officers, and employees of the field service of the Post Office Department. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/8/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 4529 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4533 -- Provide for the discontinuance of the Postal Savings System. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4625 -- Authorize the payment of night differential to postal field service employees on annual or sick leave who are on regular tours of duty for which night differential is paid. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4626 -- Re advancement by step increases of certain postal field service employees. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4628 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4629 -- Similar to HR 4508. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4635 -- Prohibit the use of measuring devices to measure the work of an individual employee in the postal service. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4640 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4713 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4756 -- Re advancement by step increases of certain postal field service employees. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4791 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act re annuities of Panama Canal ship pilots. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4849 -- Amend chapter 57 of title 39, USC, to authorize the free use of the mails in making reports required by law of certain payments to others. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/11/65.

HR 4874 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4864 -- Correct certain inequities re promotions of certain postal field service employees. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4935 -- Provide that dependent parents may be covered by a health benefits plan under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4968 -- Amend the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to provide for an additional unit of life insurance. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 5033 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase from 2 to 2½ percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5035 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5132 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for retirement with full annuity upon completion of 30 years of service without regard to age and with reduced annuity upon attainment of age 55 years and completion of 25 years of service. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5143 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide relief for those employees involuntarily separated. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5161 -- Include as creditable service for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act military service in the Armed Forces of a government or government in exile allied or associated with the United States in World War II. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5177 -- Establish the position of U.S. customs inspector (nonsupervisory) in the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury, to place such position in grade 10 of the Classification Act of 1949. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5180 -- Encourage the use by volume mailers of ZIP code through postage rate concessions. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5257 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit premium compensation of firefighting employees to be considered as basic salary for the purposes of such act. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/22/65.

HR 5273 -- Provide coverage under the Civil Service Retirement Act for employment in an excluded category which follows employment subject to the act without a break in service of 30 days or less. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5286 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed therefor. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5288 -- Alleviate certain hardships to employees in the administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/23/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 5295 -- Similar to HR 4508. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5313 -- Provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5322 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5381 -- Similar to HR 4165. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5382 -- Correct inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, and in other laws governing civil service retirement benefits. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5383 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5433 -- Similar to HR 4165. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5562 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to correct an inequity in the application of such act re the U.S. Botanic Garden. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5564 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5662 -- Provide a new system of overtime compensation for postal field service employees, eliminate compensatory time in the postal field service. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5694 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5695 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5697 -- Prohibit the Postmaster General from intentionally issuing defective stamps. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5790 -- Provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by members of the Armed Forces of the United States. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5847 -- Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Department. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/4/65.

HR 5931 -- Similar to HR 5694. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5932 -- Similar to HR 5695. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5938 -- Repeal the provisions of law relating to the fixing by the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of rates of postage on fourth-class mail. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5939 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5941 -- Limit the use of temporary employees in the postal field service. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5945 -- Grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5946 -- Amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re the recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5947 -- Amend the Annual Sick Leave Act of 1951 to prevent loss of annual leave by employees in certain cases. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5948 -- Prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5949 -- Provide additional compensation for employees in the postal field service required to qualify on scheme examinations. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5957 -- Extend rural mail delivery service. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 6083 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6094 -- Encourage the use by volume mailers of ZIP code through postage rate concessions. POOL (D Texas) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6102 -- Amend section 4005 of title 39, USC, relating to fraudulent, false, or misleading and lottery mail matter. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6142 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6146 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase from 2 to 2¼ percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties. PERKINS (D Ky.)-- 3/11/65.

HR 6156 -- Similar to HR 5695. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6160 -- Provide certain adjustments in amounts of group life and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 in accordance with the current salary structure for Government officers and employees. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6165 -- Repeal section 165 of the Revised Statutes relating to the appointment of women to clerkships in the executive departments. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6244 -- Re retirement to be based on a new formula. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6248 -- Similar to HR 5941. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6249 -- Make the provisions of Public Law 82-253, as amended, inapplicable to the Post Office Department. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6255 -- Similar to HR 6094. REID (R N.Y.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6278 -- Provide for the garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/15/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 6283 -- Provide for the issuance of a series of special postage stamps in honor of the American Indian. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6286 -- Correct inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, and in other laws governing civil service retirement benefits. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6287 -- Similar to HR 5695. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6288 -- Similar to HR 5694. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6289 -- Eliminate the requirement for medical examination of unmarried employees electing survivor-annuity benefits. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6299 -- Make the provisions of Public Law 82-253, as amended, inapplicable to the Post Office Department. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6352 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6353 -- Extend the benefits of the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefit Act to certain retired employees entitled to deferred annuity. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6354 -- Similar to HR 5695. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6355 -- Similar to HR 5694. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6406 -- Provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6434 -- Strengthen the financial condition of the employees' life insurance fund created by the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6461 -- Similar to HR 5694. BURTON (R Utah) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6462 -- Correct inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act and in other laws governing civil service retirement benefits. BURTON (R Utah) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6463 -- Similar to HR 5695. BURTON (R Utah) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6472 -- Provide for the transportation of mail by motor vehicles. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6480 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6544 -- Similar to HR 5694. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6552 -- Establish certain requirements re the employment of barbers and beauticians in or under the executive branch of the Federal Government. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6554 -- Amend section 33 of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide for establishment of a federal employee accident prevention program. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/22/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6560 -- Re advancement by step increases of certain postal field service employees. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6563 -- Similar to HR 5695. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6566 -- Similar to HR 5695. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6567 -- Similar to HR 5694. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6579 -- Amend section 4554 of title 39, USC, to extend the fourth-class educational and library materials rate to playscripts. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6615 -- Similar to HR 5694. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6616 -- Similar to HR 5695. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6622 -- Exempt the postal field service from section 1310 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6630 -- Similar to HR 5694. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6631 -- Similar to HR 5695. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6333 -- Similar to HR 5694. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6634 -- Similar to HR 5695. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6644 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide relief for those employees involuntarily separated from service. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6680 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6686 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to correct an inequity in the application of such act re the U.S. Botanic Garden. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6693 -- Permit transmission in the mails of lottery tickets and other matter mailed in a state where lotteries are legal. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6694 -- Provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by members of the Armed Forces of the United States. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6696 -- Amend the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1964 to correct inequities in the operation of such act re transfers during the retroactive period of such act from prevailing rate positions to positions under the Classification Act of 1949. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6737 -- Correct inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act and in other laws governing civil service retirement benefits. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6772 -- Similar to HR 5694. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6773 -- Similar to HR 5695. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6795 -- Provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. MacGREGR (R Minn.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6840 -- Similar to HR 5694. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6841 -- Similar to HR 5695. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6845 -- Correct inequities re the basic compensation of teachers and teaching positions under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6859 -- Repeal section 165 of the Revised Statutes relating to the appointment of women to clerkships in the executive departments. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6871 -- Permit cancellations of waivers of insurance under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 without regard to age. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6873 -- Provide time off duty for Government employees to comply with religious obligations prescribed by religious denominations of which such employees are bona fide members. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6883 -- Provide for improved employee-management cooperation in the federal service. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6926 -- Strengthen the financial condition of the employees' life insurance fund created by the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, to provide certain adjustments in amounts of group life and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance under such act. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6939 -- Correct inequities re the basic compensation of teachers and teaching positions under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6941 -- Extend to volunteer fire companies and volunteer ambulance and rescue companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6943 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to correct an inequity in the application of such act re the U.S. Botanic Garden. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6970 -- Grant persons in the classified (competitive) civil service the right to a hearing before removal or suspension and the right to a judicial review of a removal or suspension. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 6974 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide that the entire cost of health benefits under such act shall be paid by the Government. HALPERN (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 6978 -- Extend the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government. LONG (D Md.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7032 -- Repeal the provisions of law relating to the fixing by the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of rates of postage on fourth-class mail. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7040 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7068 -- Correct inequities re the basic compensation of teachers and teaching positions under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7114 -- Repeal the provisions of law relating to the fixing by the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of rates of postage on fourth-class mail. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7154 -- Permit variation of 40-hour workweek of federal employees for educational purposes. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7159 -- Provide for the crediting for civil service retirement purposes certain service rendered by civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of the Armed Forces. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7249 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide social security protection for federal employees and their survivors who do not have protection under the civil service retirement system. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7250 -- Similar to HR 7249. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7322 -- Repeal section 165 of the Revised Statutes relating to the appointment of women to clerkships in the executive departments. MAY (R Wash.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7414 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited services of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7415 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7416 -- Permit unmarried annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent remarriage. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7423 -- Permit certain transfers of Post Office Department appropriations. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7470 -- Extend to volunteer fire companies and volunteer ambulance and rescue companies the rates of postage on second- and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7523 -- Prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7525 -- Provide certain free mailing privileges re books, periodicals and other reading matter mailed between libraries and other nonprofit organizations and persons confined by illness or disability to their places of abode. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7566 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7586 -- Similar to HR 7414. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7633 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide relief for those employees involuntarily separated from service. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7710 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the payment of an annuity to a secretary of a justice or judge of the United States on the same basis as an annuity to a congressional employee or former congressional employee. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7716 -- Provide time off duty for Government employees to comply with religious obligations prescribed by religious denominations of which such employees are bona fide members. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7722 -- Promote the public interest, improve aviation safety, and develop greater efficiency in federal civilian air traffic control activities by providing certain employment benefits for federal civilian employees engaged in such activities who are found no longer qualified to perform the duties thereof. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7746 -- Establish the rate of compensation payable to certain employees of the United States for performing inspection or quarantine services on a Sunday or holiday. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/29/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 7753 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7807 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act as amended to provide for the recomputation of annuities of retired employees who are receiving reduced annuities because they had not attained the age of 60 years prior to retirement. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7817 -- Prohibit nepotism in Government employment. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7842 -- Provide a new system of overtime compensation for postal field service employees, eliminate compensatory time in the postal field service. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7862 -- Amend the Dual Compensation Act re the compensation for public school teachers of the District of Columbia for employment in civilian offices during the summer vacation period. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7921 -- Similar to HR 7068. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7929 -- Similar to HR 7154. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7932 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for retirement on full annuity upon voluntary separation after 30 years of service or upon involuntary separation after 20 years of service. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 8002 -- Similar to HR 7633. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8009 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of periods of service performed as a Work Projects Administration employee in an administrative or supervisory capacity, classified as noncertified and nonrelief. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8030 -- Provide for the discontinuance of the Postal Savings System. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8057 -- Provide severance pay for postal field service employees. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8073 -- Provide for notification of new addresses re matter mailed under any franking privilege authorized by law. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8102 -- Similar to HR 7716. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8107 -- Similar to HR 7068. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8182 -- Similar to HR 7710. POOL (D Texas) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8207 -- Adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, establish the Federal Salary Review Commission. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8290 -- Extend to volunteer fire companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8292 -- Similar to HR 8009. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8326 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to grant retirement credit for certain service in the U.S. merchant marine in World War II. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8378 -- Provide certain increase in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, improve the financing of the civil service retirement system. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8390 -- Terminate cost-of-living allowances for statutory-salaried federal civilian employees in nonforeign areas. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8424 -- Provide severance pay to certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8425 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase from 2 to 2 percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8431 -- Cover into the competitive civil service of the United States the positions of employees of county committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8469 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8625 -- Grant full retirement benefits to U.S. Government civil service employees after 35 years' service. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8634 -- Provide premium pay under specified conditions to certain employees in the postal field service. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8663 -- Adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, establish the Federal Salary Review Commission. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8666 -- Place the key position of foreman, mails, salary level 7, in salary level 8 of the postal field service schedule. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8667 -- Increase the rate of extra compensation of postal field service employees for each hour of night work from 10 to 15 percent of their hourly basic compensation. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8668 -- Provide intervals of 1 year between steps for purposes of automatic advancement by step increases for postal field service employees. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8669 -- Correct certain inequities re promotions of postal field service employees. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8691 -- Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Department. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8693 -- Provide premium pay under specified conditions to certain employees in the postal field service. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8707 -- Provide a new system of overtime compensation for postal field service employees, eliminate compensatory time in the postal field service. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8709 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8747 -- Correct certain inequities re the granting of survivor annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act to certain students. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8750 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use appropriated funds for the payment of medical care of temporary and seasonal employees and employees located in isolated areas who become disabled because of injury or illness not attributable to official work. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 6/3/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8752 -- Similar to HR 8663. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8759 -- Similar to HR 8663. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8761 -- Provide an increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/3/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 8762 -- Similar to HR 8663. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8770 -- Similar to HR 8761. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8804 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for inclusion of certain periods of reemployment of annuitants for the purpose of computing annuities of their surviving spouses. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8813 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to liberalize certain provisions thereof pertaining to qualifications for retirement and computation of annuities. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8919 -- Provide time off duty for Government employees to comply with religious obligations prescribed by religious denominations of which such employees are bona fide members. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/65.
HR 8955 -- Similar to HR 8663. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8960 -- Similar to HR 8919. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8961 -- Similar to HR 8663. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8995 -- Similar to HR 8663. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 9025 -- Similar to HR 8707. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/14/65.
HR 9030 -- Adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 6/14/65.
HR 9044 -- Similar to HR 8707. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9058 -- Amend chapter 57 of title 39, USC, to authorize the free use of mails in making reports required by law of certain payments to others. POOL (D Texas) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9073 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to permit an employee subject to such act to be insured on the basis of the highest rate of compensation received by him in the course of his employment. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9127 -- Extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act to former administrative and supervisory employees of the Works Projects Administration, classified a noncertified and nonrelief, to allow credit under such act for service in such capacity. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9150 -- Amend the act of August 28, 1950, enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/16/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 9157 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 re health benefits of certain former Members of Congress and their dependents. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9164 -- Similar to HR 8663. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9241 -- Provide certain benefits for federal civilian employees re premium pay. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9243 -- Authorize certain printed material and religious reference charts to be transmitted through the mails at the postage rates provided for books. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9260 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 re health benefits of certain former Members of Congress and their dependents. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9261 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to reduce the length of certain periods governing eligibility for enrollment as an annuitant under health benefits plans under such act. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9270 -- Similar to HR 8663. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9314 -- Provide certain benefits for federal civilian employees re premium pay. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9319 -- Similar to HR 8707. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9320 -- Similar to HR 8663. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9322 -- Provide severance pay to certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9355 -- Amend the act of December 11, 1963, to extend the period during which Secret Service protection may be furnished Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy and her minor children. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9361 -- Similar to HR 8707. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9362 -- Similar to HR 8663. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9363 -- Similar to HR 8663. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9367 -- Provide for increases in the uniform allowances of Government employees. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9416 -- Provide authority for payment of certain amounts to offset certain expenses of federal employees assigned to duty at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Nevada Test Site. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9423 -- Similar to HR 8707. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9456 -- Repeal the House Employees Position Classification Act. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 6/24/65 -- House Administration.
HR 9461 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase from 2 to 2½ percent the retirement multiplication factor used in computing annuities of certain employees engaged in hazardous duties. WHITE (D Texas) -- 6/24/65.
HR 9462 -- Extend the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 6/24/65.
HR 9463 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 6/24/65.
HR 9464 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 6/24/65.
HR 9538 -- Provide for increases in the uniform allowances of Government employees. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9548 -- Adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9551 -- Re the establishment and use of a digit coding system for mail. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9604 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 7/1/65.
HR 9628 -- Similar to HR 8707. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/6/65.
HR 9648 -- Provide additional benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for certain disabled former employees of the Civilian Conservation Corps. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 7/7/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 9653 -- Provide certain benefits for federal civilian employees re premium pay. NIX (D Pa.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9673 -- Correct inequities in the premium pay system of employees of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare performing border inspection services. WHITE (D Texas) -- 7/7/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 9702 -- Similar to HR 8707. MORRISON (D La.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 10083 -- Improve federal employee travel, transportation and subsistence allowances. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 7/26/65 -- Government Operations.
HR 10147 -- Similar to HR 8663. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 7/28/65.
HR 10148 -- Similar to HR 8663. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 7/28/65.
HR 10165 -- Include the holders of star route and certain other contracts for the carrying of mail under the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/29/65.
HR 10201 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to reduce the length of certain periods governing eligibility for enrollment as an annuitant under health benefits plans under such act. SISK (D Calif.) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10202 -- Amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 re health benefits of certain former Members of Congress and their dependents. SISK (D Calif.) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10225 -- Provide for the payment of interest on valid claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. FARNSLEY (D Ky.) -- 8/3/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10226 -- Provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10262 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the payment of annuities to secretaries of justices and judges of the United States on the same basis as annuities to congressional employees. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10263 -- Similar to HR 10262. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10281 -- Similar to HR 8663. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10282 -- Similar to HR 8663. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10294 -- Reduce the time in standby status of firefighting personnel of the Federal Government. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10298 -- Provide that time spent in actual official travel shall be considered hours of work. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10299 -- Similar to HR 10298. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10300 -- Similar to HR 10262. POOL (D Texas) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10311 -- Validate the action of the Acting Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, in extending the 1955 leave year for certain federal employees. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10324 -- Extend the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10331 -- Require mailing list brokers to register with the Postmaster General, and suppliers and buyers of mailing lists to furnish information to the Postmaster General re their identity and transactions involving the sale or exchange of mailing lists. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10363 -- Extend to volunteer fire companies and volunteer ambulance and rescue companies the rates of postage on second- and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10365 -- Permit certain letters to be carried out of the mail by common or contract carriers subject to regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Public Utilities Commission of any state when carriage is wholly within the state between certain plants, divisions, branches, departments and offices of business organizations. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10368 -- Re the furnishing of personal services to the Federal Government by contract in lieu of utilization of career civil service employment. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10388 -- Extend certain third-class postage rates to civic organizations and associations. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10420 -- Similar to HR 10368. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10421 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for recomputation of annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10438 -- Provide benefits for certain survivors of annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10442 -- Provide for the acquisition of postal field service employee dwellings in the general vicinity of postal installations ordered to be closed. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10447 -- Similar to HR 10442. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10480 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10498 -- Authorize additional GS-16, GS-17 and GS-18 positions for use in agencies or functions created or substantially expanded after June 30, 1965. LONG (D Md.) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10553 -- Preserve the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 for congressional employees receiving certain congressional staff fellowships. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10560 -- Similar to HR 10553. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10563 -- Provide for improved employee-management cooperation in the federal service. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10567 -- Authorize the Postmaster General to furnish vehicles and other necessary equipment to rural carriers for the delivery of mail in certain cases. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10571 -- Provide for the publication of the Official Register of the United States Civil Service. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10572 -- Prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10603 -- Provide retirement benefits for firefighters employed by the Federal Government. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 8/23/65.

HR 10675 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for inclusion of certain periods of reemployment of annuitants for the purpose of computing annuities of their surviving spouses. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10708 -- Provide certain free mailing privileges re books, periodicals, and other reading matter mailed between libraries and other nonprofit organizations and persons confined by illness or disability to their places of abode. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10709 -- Similar to HR 10708. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10721 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to improve its benefits. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 8/26/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10722 -- Authorize the payment of an allowance of not to exceed $10 per day to employees assigned to duty at the Nevada Test Site of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 8/26/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 10739 -- Eliminate inequities re the determination and adjustment of rates of compensation of certain employees in the Veterans' Administration subject to prevailing rate schedules. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10740 -- Correct certain inequities re pay and leave of absence of federal civilian employees in connection with federal holidays. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10781 -- Adjust the rates of basic compensation of postmasters in post offices less than level 6; eliminate classes of post offices. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10783 -- Provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10802 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide equality of treatment re widows and widowers of certain employees who die in service. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10817 -- Provide for the expeditious delivery in the mails by the Post Office Department of monthly benefit payments under the Social Security Act. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10854 -- Provide certain position placement and seniority rights for postal field service employees engaged in mail operations which are reduced or discontinued. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10865 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 9/2/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10905 -- Permit private carriage of letters by independent contractors between offices of business organizations. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 10927 -- Reduce the time in standby status of firefighting personnel of the Federal Government. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10980 -- Provide for the appointment of postmasters by the Postmaster General. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10999 -- Provide for appointment by the Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11084 -- Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide that the chief medical officer of the Federal Bureau of Prisons shall have the title of Assistant Surgeon General. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/15/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11092 -- Similar to HR 10999. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 9/15/65.

HR 11111 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of optometrists. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 9/16/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11171 -- Require mailing list brokers to register with the Postmaster General, and suppliers and buyers of mailing lists to furnish information to the Postmaster General re their identity and transactions involving the sale or exchange of mailing lists. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11190 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to permit a person insured under such act to provide for the payment of insurance in a lump sum or in monthly installments. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 9/21/65.

HR 11303 -- Amend section 18 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11434 -- Require the appropriate authorities of federal executive branch agencies to excuse from duty, without loss of pay or reduction in annual or sick leave, employees under their respective jurisdictions in areas covered by official hurricane warnings or warnings of other severe weather conditions. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11504 -- Similar to HR 11111. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 10/8/65.

HR 11576 -- Permit third-class mailings of sample ballots and other election materials by registrars of voters within a state to be handled in the mails as first-class mail. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 10/13/65.

HR 11599 -- Amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to permit injured employees entitled to receive medical services under such act to utilize the services of optometrists. DENT (D Pa.) -- 10/14/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11698 -- Establish a basic workweek of 35 hours for Government employees. OLSEN (D Minn.) -- 10/20/65.

H J Res 568 -- Require a cost-of-living survey to be made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics before the cost-of-living allowance for federal employees in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands may be reduced. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 7/7/65.

H J Res 569 -- Similar to H J Res 568. POLANCO-ABREU (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 7/7/65.

H J Res 573 -- Similar to H J Res 568. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/65.

H Res 245 -- Authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct investigations and studies re certain matters within its jurisdiction. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/25/65 -- Rules.

H Res 529 -- Direct the Postmaster General to provide the names of temporary employees employed by the Post Office Department during the summer of 1965. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 8/18/65.

H Res 536 -- Provide for consideration of HR 10281, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, establish the Federal Salary Review Commission. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/19/65 -- Rules.

H Res 574 -- Direct the Postmaster General to provide the names of temporary employees employed by the Post Office Department during the summer of 1965. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 9/8/65.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(To District of Columbia unless noted)

S 19 -- Amend the District of Columbia minimum wage law to provide broader coverage, improved standards of minimum wage and overtime compensation protection, and improved means of enforcement. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.

S 33 -- Prohibit the fixing of traffic tickets in the District of Columbia. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.

S 176 -- Amend the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1962 to provide for the furnishing of medical assistance for the aged to eligible residents of the District of Columbia. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 1/6/65.

S 268 -- Provide an elected mayor, city council, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.

S 292 -- Regulate private employment agencies in the District of Columbia. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.

S 293 -- Authorize the establishment of a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District of Columbia. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.

S 391 -- Provide for the acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia, as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 1/12/65 -- Public Works.

S 546 -- Provide increased punishment for a person convicted in the District of Columbia of a fourth or subsequent felony. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S 1081 -- Protect the health and safety of the people of the District of Columbia and the welfare of their issue by requiring a laboratory test for syphilis before the issuance of a marriage license. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1117 -- Authorize the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region, and to further the objectives of the act of July 14, 1960. BIBLE (D Nev.), Tydings (D Md.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1118 -- Provide an elected mayor, city council and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.), Morse (D Ore.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Tydings (D Md.), Brewster (D Md.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1311 -- Provide that the Commissioners may accept or permit the acceptance of the performance by volunteers of services for and on behalf of the municipal government of the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/1/65.

S 1312 -- Amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1313 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire, construct, operate, and regulate a public off-street parking facility. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1314 -- Amend the Street Readjustment Act of the District of Columbia to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close all or part of a street, road, highway, or alley in accordance with the requirements of an approved recevelopment or urban renewal plan, without regard to the notice provisions of such act. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1315 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in the District of Columbia," approved May 1, 1906, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1316 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into joint contracts for supplies and services on behalf of the District of Columbia and for other political divisions and subdivisions in the National Capital region. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1317 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe penalties for the handling and collection of dishonored checks or money orders. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1318 -- Provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia of certain physical abuse of children. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1319 -- Authorize a work release program for persons sentenced by the courts of the District of Columbia; define the powers and duties in relation thereto. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1320 -- Amend certain criminal laws applicable to the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1321 -- Amend section 501(e) of title 16 of the District of Columbia Code relating to bond requirements in connection with attachment before judgment. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1365 -- Create an independent school board in the District of Columbia. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1526 -- Re crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1529 -- Prescribe administrative procedures for the District of Columbia government. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 3/16/65.

S 1610 -- Establish a register of blind persons in the District of Columbia; provide for mandatory reporting of information concerning such persons. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1611 -- Transfer certain functions from the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions and to certain other agencies of the municipal government of the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1612 -- Establish a Board of Higher Education to plan, establish, organize, and operate a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1613 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia and supplement the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia in order to provide for the indemnification of persons sustaining injuries or damages as a result of the operation of motor vehicles by financially irresponsible persons. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1632 -- Require the registration of pistols in the District of Columbia. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1713 -- Strengthen the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 4/6/65.

S 1714 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia to provide for the financial protection of certain persons suffering injury as a result of the operation of a motor vehicle by uninsured motorists. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1715 -- Extend the penalty for assault on a police officer in the District of Columbia to assaults on employees of penal and correctional institutions and places of confinement of juveniles of the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1716 -- Amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1717 -- Provide for the registration of names assumed for the purposes of trade or business in the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1718 -- Provide for the compensation of overtime work performed by officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, and the White House Police force. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1719 -- Authorize compensation for overtime work performed by officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, and the White House Police force. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1817 -- Amend the District of Columbia public assistance law to clarify the categories of federally aided assistance recipients. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 4/26/65.

S 1852 -- Increase the annuities of certain schoolteachers in the District of Columbia who retired prior to October 1, 1956. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 4/29/65.

S 1853 -- Provide for regulation of the professional practice of certified public accountants in the District of Columbia, including the examination, licensure, registration of certified public accountants. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 4/29/65.

S 1872 -- Amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved August 7, 1946. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 5/3/65.

S 1929 -- Amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as heretofore amended, provide that taxable income for District income tax purposes and not income for District franchise tax purposes shall conform as closely as possible to taxable income for federal income tax purposes under the present and future income tax laws of the United States, except as otherwise specifically provided herein. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/10/65.

S 1930 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to utilize volunteers for active police duty. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/10/65.

S 1931 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/10/65.

S 1932 -- Amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the annual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia," approved February 18, 1938, as amended." BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/10/65.

S 1933 -- Amend the act of July 11, 1947, to include members of the District of Columbia Fire Department, in the Metropolitan Police Department band. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/10/65.

S 1958 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia (District of Columbia Code 35-1301 to 35-1350) by adding at the end thereof a chapter No. III containing sections Nos. 1 through 11, defining insurance premium finance companies; provide for the licensing and regulation of such companies by the Superintendent of Insurance, the establishment of charges which may be made by such companies; and provide a penalty for violations thereof. TYDINGS (D Md.) (by request) -- 5/12/65.

S 2058 -- Amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/1/65.

S 2059 -- Amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/1/65.

S 2060 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to provide for compulsory school attendance, for the taking of a school census in the District of Columbia, approved February 4, 1925. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/1/65.

S 2061 -- Authorize the establishment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of a Youth Council as an agency of the Government of the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/1/65.

S 2062 -- Amend the District of Columbia Practical Nurses' Licensing Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/1/65.

S 2212 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish and administer a plan to provide for the care and protection of children through public day care services and provide public assistance in the form of foster home care to certain dependent children. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/28/65.

S 2214 -- Make certain amendments to the District of Columbia Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill Act. ERVIN (D N.C.) (by request) -- 6/28/65.

S 2255 -- Re the composition of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 7/8/65.

S 2260 -- Amend the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act and the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 7/8/65.

S 2261 -- Amend the Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928, as amended, and the act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto, approved June 6, 1892, as amended, to exempt from licensing thereunder physicians and dentists employed by the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 7/8/65.

S 2263 -- Establish a traffic branch of the District of Columbia court of general sessions. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 7/8/65.

S 2286 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of the Washington Gallery of Modern Art, which was read twice by its title. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 7/14/65.

S 2331 -- Provide for repair by the District of Columbia, at the expense of the owner, of buildings violating the District of Columbia housing regulations, and make tenants evicted from unsafe and insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia eligible for relocation payments. CASE (R N.J.) -- 7/26/65.

S 2338 -- Authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 7/28/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2391 -- Effectuate the intent of the Congress as expressed in section 1, paragraph (k) of Public Law 846, 77th Congress, approved December 24, 1942, by adding to the list of institutions named in said paragraph the name of the James F. Mitchell Foundation for Medical Education and Research, an institution similar to the institutions so named. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 8/11/65.

S 2415 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to provide a new schedule of salaries. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/26/65.

S 2465 -- Amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1847, as amended, and the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act, as amended, re certain foreign corporations. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 8/26/65.

S 2480 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit the sales of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 8/31/65.

S 2574 -- Amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 9/28/65.

S 2622 -- Authorize project grants for construction and modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities in the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 10/11/65.

S 2623 -- Amend chapter 33, subtitle II -- "Other Commercial Transactions" -- of title 28, District of Columbia Code, re charging or deducting in advance interest on loans to be repaid in installments. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 10/11/65.

S 2624 -- Authorize grants for planning and carrying out a project of construction for the expansion and improvement of the facilities of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital in the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 10/11/65.

S 2721 -- Establish a fact-reporting bail agency in courts of the District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 10/22/65.

S J Res 88 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on behalf of the United States to transfer from the United States to the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency title to certain real property in said District. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/1/65.

S J Res 118 -- Provide for the construction of a velodrome in the District of Columbia. HARTKE (D Ind.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 10/19/65.

HR 66 -- Authorize the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 67 -- Amend the District of Columbia Charitable Solicitation Act to require certain findings before the issuance of a solicitation permit thereunder. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 556 -- Re the practice of law in the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 557 -- Amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 re the deduction of medical expenses. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 558 -- Provide for a dual banking system in the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 559 -- Amend section 801 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 560 -- Provide for increased Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City and authorize federal loans to the District of Columbia for capital improvement programs. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 617 -- Provide certain incentives for the repair, improvement, renovation, and restoration of residential and commercial property under the tax laws of the District of Columbia, provide that existing housing in urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia shall be rehabilitated, restored and preserved in all possible cases. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 628 -- Provide for the District of Columbia an appointed Governor and secretary, and an elected legislative assembly and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 629 -- Provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 630 -- Similar to HR 628. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 632 -- Amend the act of July 8, 1932 (relating to dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia), to create a presumption in connection with possession of certain dangerous weapons. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 633 -- Amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 to provide an exemption for students. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 634 -- Require proof of financial security re each person who registers a motor vehicle in the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 635 -- License and regulate private employment agencies in the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 636 -- Permit certain proceedings supplementary to judgment in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and in the municipal court for the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 637 -- Amend the act of July 8, 1932, relating to the control or possession in the District of Columbia of dangerous weapons. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 638 -- Amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 639 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit certain advertising re price, and prohibit false advertising in the District of Columbia relating to alcoholic beverages. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 640 -- Provide an elected mayor, city council, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 644 -- Promote safe driving and eliminate the reckless and irresponsible driver from the streets and highways of the District of Columbia by providing that any person operating a motor vehicle within the District while apparently under the influence of intoxicating liquor shall be deemed to have given his consent to a chemical test of certain of his body substances to determine the alcoholic content of his blood. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 645 -- Provide for the establishment of a municipal arts council representative of local nonprofit organizations and institutions, including educational organizations and institutions, in the District of Columbia with active programs in the arts, to set aside for such local cultural activities 1 mill out of each $1 of tax revenue of the government of the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 646 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit false advertising in the District of Columbia relating to alcoholic beverages. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 647 -- Amend the act of March 3, 1901, to permit the appointment of new trustees in deeds of trust in the District of Columbia by agreement of the parties. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 648 -- Amend the District of Columbia minimum wage law to provide broader coverage, improved standards of minimum wage and overtime compensation protection, and improved means of enforcement. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 733 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of a public airport in or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 734 -- Amend the joint resolution of September 15, 1960 re the use of certain park roads, highways and vehicular facilities by those carriers of passengers by motor vehicles which are certificated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 946 -- Re crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 947 -- Amend section 10 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, to require reports of collisions in which motor vehicles are involved. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 948 -- Amend part II of the District of Columbia Code relating to divorce, legal separation, and annulment of marriage in the District of Columbia. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 949 -- Amend section 207, title 31, of the District of Columbia Code of 1961, as amended. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 950 -- Amend section 103, title 31, of the District of Columbia Code of 1961, as amended. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 958 -- Increase the annuities of certain school teachers in the District of Columbia who retired prior to October 1, 1956. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 959 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act regulating the business of fire, marine, and casualty insurance in the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 960 -- Amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 to remove certain limitations. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1007 -- Amend the act of March 3, 1901, re exemptions from attachment and certain other process in the case of persons not residing in the District of Columbia. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1063 -- Provide for acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia, as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 1064 -- Authorize the acquisition, training, and maintenance of dogs to be used in law enforcement in the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1065 -- Amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to provide an exemption from the tax imposed by such act for certain operations of the majority and minority rooms of the House of Representatives. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1066 -- Amend section 11-1701 of the District of Columbia Code to increase the retirement salaries of certain retired judges. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1699 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of podiatry in the District of Columbia," approved May 23, 1918, as amended. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1700 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to provide for commitments to, maintenance in, and discharge from, the District Training School, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, as amended. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1778 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1787 -- Provide for the acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia, as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/6/65 -- Public Works.

HR 2101 -- Amend the act of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit the sales of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2622 -- Establish, in the House of Representatives, the office of Delegate from the District of Columbia; provide for the election of the Delegate. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2637 -- Revise the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2814 -- Similar to HR 638. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/14/65.

HR 3314 -- Require premarital examinations in the District of Columbia. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3316 -- Similar to HR 2637. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3317 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act for the purpose of prohibiting certain sales below cost. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3394 -- Provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia of certain physical abuse of children. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3411 -- Similar to HR 3394. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3718 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire, contract, operate and regulate a public offstreet parking facility. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3814 -- Similar to HR 3394. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3827 -- Amend the act concerning gifts to minors in the District of Columbia. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3938 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act for the purpose of prohibiting certain sales below cost. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4284 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia to provide for the financial protection of certain persons suffering injury as a result of the operation of a motor vehicle by uninsured motorists. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4285 -- Strengthen the Motor Vehicle Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4428 -- Amend the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937 to grant to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals jurisdiction to review decisions of the District of Columbia Tax Court. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4465 -- Enact part III of the District of Columbia Code, entitled "Decedents' Estate and Fiduciary Relations," codifying the general and permanent laws relating to decedents' estates and fiduciary relations in the District of Columbia. WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4644 -- Provide an elected mayor, city council and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4651 -- Amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4663 -- Provide for the preservation of buildings in the Nation's Capital which are of historic and cultural importance, to provide that the Commission of Fine Arts shall report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia regarding such buildings. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4761 -- Authorize the establishment of a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District of Columbia. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4762 -- Regulate the business of debt adjusting in the District of Columbia other than as an incident to the practice of law. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4763 -- Authorize the establishment of a Junior College Division within the District of Columbia Teachers College. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4764 -- Repeal sections 132 (a) (b) and 409(a) of the District of Columbia Code. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4765 -- Establish, in the House of Representatives, the office of Delegate from the District of Columbia; provide for the election of the Delegate. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4766 -- Provide for increased Federal Government participation in meeting the costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City and authorize federal loans to the District of Columbia for capital improvement programs. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4803 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into joint contracts for supplies and services on behalf of the District of Columbia and for other political divisions and subdivisions in the National Capital region. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4822 -- Authorize the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region, and to further the objectives of the act of July 14, 1960. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4882 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia and supplement the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia in order to provide for the indemnification of persons sustaining injuries or damages as a result of the operation of motor vehicles by financially irresponsible persons. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/15/65.

HR 5049 -- Similar to HR 4651. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5418 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit the sales of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5420 -- Amend section 2 of title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5426 -- Provide that common-law marriages may not be contracted in the District of Columbia. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5516 -- Amend section 2 of title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937 to require the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to imprint on automobile license plates issued to foreign diplomats the name of the country which the diplomat represents. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5597 -- Relieve physicians of liability for negligent medical treatment at the scene of an accident in the District of Columbia. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5641 -- Prohibit the use in the District of Columbia of firearms in the commission of certain crimes. CASEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5719 -- Create an independent school board in the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5720 -- Similar to HR 5719. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5776 -- Amend section 2 of title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937 to require the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to imprint on automobile license plates issued to foreign embassies the name of the country which all embassy personnel represent. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5800 -- Provide for the District of Columbia an appointed Governor and Secretary, and an elected 25-member legislative assembly incorporating fixed minority party representation, and a nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5801 -- Similar to HR 5800. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5802 -- Similar to HR 5800. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5803 -- Similar to HR 5800. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5804 -- Similar to HR 5800. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5805 -- Similar to HR 5800. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5806 -- Similar to HR 5800. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5807 -- Similar to HR 5800. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5808 -- Similar to HR 5800. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5809 -- Similar to HR 5800. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5810 -- Similar to HR 5800. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5811 -- Similar to HR 5800. REID (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5812 -- Similar to HR 5800. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5813 -- Similar to HR 5800. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 3/3/65.

HR 6008 -- Similar to HR 5719. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6143 -- Amend the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6167 -- Strengthen the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6188 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia to provide for the financial protection of certain persons suffering injury as a result of the operation of a motor vehicle by uninsured motorists. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6251 -- Exempt physicians from liability for emergency care given at the scene of an emergency in the District of Columbia. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6453 -- Make appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6494 -- Amend the District of Columbia minimum wage law. MULTER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6702 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit the sales of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6745 -- Require the registration of pistols in the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6858 -- Amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, as amended, in order to allow a priority of opportunity to displaced property owners to redevelop the land from which they were displaced in harmony with the project area plan when such land becomes available for purchase or lease for residential use from the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6889 -- Provide for increased Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City and authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to borrow funds for capital improvement programs. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/29/65.
HR 7007 -- Similar to HR 6702. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7044 -- Amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7066 -- Provide revenue for the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7067 -- Prescribe administrative procedures for the District of Columbia government. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7153 -- Eliminate certain restrictions on the assignment of Government field personnel to duty in the District of Columbia. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 4/6/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7173 -- Amend the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act and the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7174 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia and supplement the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia in order to provide for the indemnification of persons sustaining injuries or damages as a result of the operation of motor vehicles by financially irresponsible persons. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7395 -- Establish a Board of Higher Education to plan, establish, organize, and operate a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7488 -- Authorize the use of certain real property in the District of Columbia for chancery purposes. SMITH (D Va.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7558 -- Amend the Act for the Retirement of Public School Teachers in the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (D Va.) -- 4/22/65.
HR 7559 -- Similar to HR 7558. BROYHILL (D Va.) -- 4/22/65.
HR 7624 -- Provide for regulation of the professional practice of certified public accountants in the District of Columbia, including the examination, licensure, registration of certified public accountants. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7724 -- Amend section 4 of the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Act of 1947. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/28/65.
HR 7742 -- Amend section 3 of the act for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/29/65.
HR 7869 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7870 -- Similar to HR 7869. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7871 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act for the purpose of prohibiting certain sales below cost. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7872 -- Similar to HR 7871. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7928 -- Similar to HR 7153. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 8058 -- Similar to HR 7724. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8090 -- Provide an elected mayor, city council, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. BELL (R Calif.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8115 -- Transfer certain functions from the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to the District of Columbia court of general sessions and to certain other agencies of the municipal government of the District of Columbia. WHITENER (D N.C.) (by request) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8126 -- Amend the District of Columbia minimum wage law to provide broader coverage, improved standards of minimum wage and overtime compensation protection, and improved means of enforcement. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8205 -- Amend the Act of July 11, 1947 to include members of the District of Columbia Fire Department, in the Metropolitan Police Department band. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8251 -- Similar to HR 7066. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8337 -- Amend the District of Columbia Practical Nurses' Licensing Act. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8466 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act to provide for the licensing and regulation of insurance premium finance companies in the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 9000 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia to provide for the financial protection of certain persons suffering injury as a result of the operation of a motor vehicle by uninsured motorists. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 6/10/65.
HR 9001 -- Strengthen the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 6/10/65.
HR 9413 -- Authorize payment of necessary medical expenses for the care and treatment of certain retired officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the U.S. Secret Service Division. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9815 -- Provide for regulation of the professional practice of certified public accountants in the District of Columbia, including the examination, licensure, registration of certified public accountants. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 7/13/65.
HR 9823 -- Confer additional jurisdiction upon the Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia to regulate domestic stock insurance companies and to exempt such companies from section 12(g) (1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9824 -- Amend the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia approved June 19, 1934, as amended. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9825 -- Amend section 10 of chapter V of the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9866 -- Authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to request the assignment of U.S. Marines to assist in law enforcement in the District of Columbia. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 7/15/65 -- Armed Services.
HR 9876 -- Amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to provide a new schedule of salaries. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 7/15/65.
HR 9918 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act and the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 7/19/65.
HR 9985 -- Provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and hospitals or similar institutions in the District of Columbia of injuries caused by firearms or other dangerous weapons. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 7/21/65.
HR 10008 -- Increase the punishment for robbery, and armed robbery, on buses, taxis and other carriers in the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10071 -- Provide for the registration in the District of Columbia of names, marks and devices placed on certain linens. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10079 -- Provide for repair by the District of Columbia, at the expense of the owner, of buildings violating the District of Columbia housing regulations, and make tenants evicted from unsafe and insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia eligible for relocation payments. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10115 -- Authorize the residents of the District of Columbia to make known their preference on the question of home rule and, if they wish, to elect a board for the purpose of preparing a municipal charter for submission to the voters and to Congress. SISK (D Calif.) -- 7/27/65.
HR 10264 -- Retrocede a portion of the District of Columbia to the state of Maryland. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10274 -- Amend the act of October 13, 1964, regulate the location of chanceries and other business offices of foreign governments in the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10304 -- Provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia of certain physical abuse of children. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10497 -- Provide criminal penalties for making certain telephone calls in the District of Columbia. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10559 -- Provide for an automatic proportionate increase in the annuity of a retired District of Columbia teacher after each increase in salary granted by law to a District of Columbia teacher in active service. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10566 -- Amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, and the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act, as amended, re certain foreign corporations. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10588 -- Similar to HR 10497. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10608 -- Provide for the District of Columbia an elected mayor, city council, board of education and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 8/23/65.
HR 10614 -- Similar to HR 10608. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10616 -- Similar to HR 10608. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10621 -- Provide an elected mayor, city council and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. LONG (D Md.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10642 -- Create a commission to prepare a plan for the cession of certain parts of the District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10697 -- Authorize compensation for overtime work performed by officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, and the White House Police Force. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10744 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10772 -- Enable the people of a portion of the District of Columbia to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. CHELF (D Ky.) (by request) -- 8/31/65.
HR 10823 -- Re credit life insurance and credit health insurance re student loans. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 9/1/65.
HR 10926 -- Amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 9/9/65.
HR 11087 -- Amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, and the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act, as amended, re certain foreign corporations. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 9/15/65.
HR 11156 -- Provide for repair by the District of Columbia, at the expense of the owner, of buildings violating the District of Columbia housing regulations, and make tenants evicted from unsafe and insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia eligible for relocation payments. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 9/20/65.
HR 11172 -- Similar to HR 11156. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11218 -- Provide for the District of Columbia an elected mayor, city council, board of education, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 9/22/65.
HR 11219 -- Similar to HR 11218. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 9/22/65.
HR 11220 -- Similar to HR 11218. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 9/22/65.
HR 11221 -- Similar to HR 11218. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 9/22/65.
HR 11286 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit the sales of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 9/27/65.
HR 11362 -- Amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries, to adjust pay alinement. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 9/30/65.
HR 11428 -- Amend the act of September 8, 1960, relating to the Washington Channel waterfront. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 10/5/65.
HR 11439 -- Provide for an increase in the annuities payable from the District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund, to revise the method of determining the cost-of-living increases in such annuities. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 10/5/65.
HR 11485 -- Confer additional jurisdiction upon the Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia to regulate domestic stock insurance companies and to exempt such companies from section 12(g) (1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11487 -- Provide revenue for the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11664 -- Confer additional jurisdiction upon the Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia to regulate domestic stock insurance companies and to exempt such companies from section 12(g) (1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11767 -- Amend the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 to require direct service to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11774 -- Require the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to use certain property for public market purposes. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11785 -- Amend the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 to provide direct service to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in order to make the performing arts easily accessible to all of the people. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11792 -- Similar to HR 11774. MARSH (D Va.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11809 -- Amend the District of Columbia Taxicab Insurance Act of 1958 to provide that persons qualifying as self-insurers shall not be subject to the insurance requirements of that act. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11810 -- Similar to HR 11774. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11813 -- Similar to HR 11774. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11822 -- Amend and extend the District of Columbia Election Act. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11824 -- Similar to HR 11774. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 117 -- Provide for three civilian Commissioners for the District of Columbia. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.
H J Res 166 -- Provide for an urban renewal code enforcement project in the Adams-Morgan area, and encourage and assist rehabilitation of homes and businesses in such area. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.
H J Res 195 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to promulgate special regulations for the period of the American Legion National Convention of 1966, to be held in Washington, D.C.; authorize the granting of certain permits to the American Legion 1966 Convention Corp of the District of Columbia on the occasion of such convention. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/14/65.
H J Res 249 -- Similar to H J Res 166. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/28/65.
H J Res 285 -- Enable the District of Columbia government to aid the arts in ways similar to those in which the arts are aided financially by other cities of the United States by providing funds for special concerts for children and others, by aiding in the establishment of a permanent children's theater, and by providing for competitions to discover and encourage young Americans in the pursuit of excellence, and acquaint them with the best of our national cultural heritage. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
H J Res 292 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to promulgate special regulations for the period of the American Legion National Convention of 1966, to be held in Washington, D.C.; authorize the granting of certain permits to the American Legion 1966 Convention Corp. of the District of Columbia on the occasion of such convention. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 2/8/65.
H J Res 397 -- Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on behalf of the United States to transfer from the United States to the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency title to certain real property in said District. DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/24/65.
H J Res 678 -- Provide for the administration and development of Pennsylvania Avenue as a national historic site. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 10/1/65.
H J Res 764 -- Provide for the construction of a velodrome in the District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 10/18/65.
H Res 515 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (HR 4644) to provide an elected mayor, city council and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 8/11/65 -- Rules.

INDIANS, TERRITORIES

(To Interior & Insular Affairs unless noted)

S 56 -- Authorize federal assistance for the construction by public school districts of classroom facilities needed for the education of Indian children who reside outside the boundaries of the district. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/6/65.
S 96 -- Amend the Indian Long-Term Leasing Act. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/6/65.
S 113 -- Authorize an investigation relating to the restoration and preservation of certain cultural and historical artifacts of the Ryukyuan people. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65 -- Armed Services.
S 119 -- Provide that the unincorporated territory of Guam shall be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.
S 253 -- Authorize assumption by the various states of civil or criminal jurisdiction over cases arising on Indian reservations with the consent of the tribe involved; permit gradual transfer of such jurisdiction to the states. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 1/6/65.
S 525 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes by making available to them surplus personal property. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/15/65 -- Government Operations.
S 527 -- Amend title 18 of the USC re crimes in Indian country. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/15/65 -- Judiciary.
S 664 -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Bank of Snake Indians. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/22/65.
S 702 -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Quinault Tribe of Indians. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 1/26/65.
S 795 -- Provide for assessing the Indian trust and restricted lands within the Lummi Indian diking project on the Lummi Indian Reservation in the state of Washington, through a drainage and diking district formed under the laws of the state. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/27/65.
S 806 -- Promote the utilization of Indian-owned resources by Indians of the three affiliated tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/28/65.
S 933 -- Determine the rights and interests of the Navajo Tribe and the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation in and to certain lands in the state of New Mexico. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Dominick (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 2/1/65.
S 956 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws," to extend construction authority for facilities at Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States (76 Stat. 87; 19 U.S.C. 68). YOUNG (D Ohio) (by request) -- 2/2/65 -- Public Works.
S 961 -- Protect the constitutional rights of American Indians from being infringed upon by Indian tribes exercising powers of self-government. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 2/2/65.
S 962 -- Protect the constitutional rights and authorize the appeal of a criminal action from an Indian court to a U.S. district court for trial. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.
S 963 -- Authorize the Attorney General to receive, investigate and act on complaints filed by Indians alleging that they have been deprived of their constitutional rights. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.
S 964 -- Protect the constitutional rights of certain citizens and direct the Secretary of the Interior to recommend to the Congress a model code governing the administration of justice by courts of Indian offenses on Indian reservations. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.
S 965 -- Provide that the United States shall have jurisdiction concurrent with that of the states over certain offenses committed by non-Indians in Indian country. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.
S 967 -- Re offenses committed within Indian country. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.
S 968 -- Re the employment by certain Indians of legal counsel. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65 -- Judiciary.
S 1014 -- Grant minerals, including oil and gas, on certain lands in the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/8/65.
S 1157 -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/17/65.
S 1158 -- Provide additional federal financial participation in state public assistance programs approved under titles I, IV, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act re expenditures under such programs which are attributable to providing benefits to Indians residing on reservations or on allotted or trust lands. MUNDT (R S.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 2/17/65 -- Finance.

S 1269 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1282 -- Restore to the heirs of the Indian grantor certain tribal land of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma. METCALF (D Mont.) (by request) -- 2/25/65.

S 1339 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. MUNDT (R S.D.), McGovern (D S.D.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1340 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. MUNDT (R S.D.), McGovern (D S.D.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1341 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South Dakota. YOUNG (R N.D.), Mundt (R S.D.), Burdick (D N.D.), McGovern (D S.D.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1346 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Assiniboine Tribe and the Sioux Tribe of the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana. METCALF (D Mont.), Mansfield (DMont.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1356 -- Amend the Judicial Code to permit Indian tribes to maintain civil actions in federal district courts without regard to the $10,000 limitation. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/4/65 -- Judicary.

S 1413 -- Provide for the termination of federal supervision over the property of the Confederated Tribes of Colville Indians located in the state of Washington and the individual members thereof. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/8/65.

S 1461 -- Provide for the disposition of the funds arising from judgments in favor of the Miami Indians of Indiana and Oklahoma. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/9/65.

S 1462 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain pueblo Indian lands. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/9/65.

S 1570 -- Increase the amounts authorized for Indian adult vocational education. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/18/65.

S 1589 -- Assist the states in providing public assistance to Indians living on reservations or allotted or trust lands located therein by providing for additional federal financial participation in state public assistance programs approved under titles I, IX, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act re expenditures thereunder which are attributable to such Indians. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/22/65 -- Finance.

S 1765 -- Reimburse the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to construct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian Irrigation project, Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 4/9/65.

S 1904 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to give to the Indians of the Pueblos of Acoma, Sandia, Santa Ana, and Zia the beneficial interest in certain federally owned lands heretofore set aside for school or administrative purposes. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Montoya (D N.M.) -- 5/5/65.

S 1928 -- Provide that the United States shall hold certain Chilocco Indian School lands at Chilocco, Okla., in trust for the Cherokee Nation upon payment by the Cherokee Nation of $3.75 per acre to the Federal Government. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 5/10/65.

S 1938 -- Amend the Indian Long-Term Leasing Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/11/65.

S 1956 -- Donate to the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten Reservation, some submarginal lands of the United States, and make such lands part of the reservation involved. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 5/12/65.

S 2043 -- Terminate the Indian Claims Commission. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 5/26/65.

S 2044 -- Amend section 13(b) of the act of October 3, 1962 (76 Stat. 698, 704), re: Indian lands. MUNDT (R S.D.), McGovern (D S.D.) -- 5/26/65.

S 2050 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Miami Indians of Oklahoma. HARRIS (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 5/27/65.

S 2051 -- Clarify the tax status of American Indians. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 5/27/65 -- Finance.

S 2065 -- Amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the payment of legislative salaries and expenses by the government of the Virgin Islands. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/1/65.

S 2066 -- Amend the Organic Act of Guam to provide for the payment of legislative salaries and expenses by the government of Guam. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/1/65.

S 2154 -- Amend the act establishing the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/17/65.

S 2196 -- Amend the law establishing the Indian revolving loan fund. METCALF (D Mont.), McGovern (D S.D.) -- 6/24/65.

S 2197 -- Provide for guaranty and insurance of loans to Indians and Indian organizations. METCALF (D Mont.), McGovern (D S.D.) -- 6/24/65.

S 2349 -- Provide a supplemental payment for Arapaho Indians. McGEE (D Wyo.), Simpson (R Wyo.) (by request) -- 8/2/65.

S 2408 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Otoe and Missouria Tribe of Indians. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Harris (D Okla.) (by request) -- 8/13/65.

S 2410 -- Retrocede to the state of Kansas concurrent jurisdiction over Haskell Institute. PEARSON (R Kan.) -- 8/16/65.

S 2436 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Snake or Paiute Indians of the Oregon area (area III of the Northern Paiute Nation). BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/19/65.

S 2504 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Duwamish Tribe of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 109. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 9/8/65.

S 2505 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Quileute Tribe of Indians, including the Hoh Tribe. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 9/8/65.

S 2506 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Nooksack Tribe of Indians. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 9/8/65.

S 2535 -- Amend the act of March 1, 1933 (47 Stat. 1418), entitled "An act to permanently set aside certain lands in Utah as an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation. MOSS (D Utah) -- 9/15/65.

S 2595 -- Place in trust status certain lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. McGEE (D Wyo.), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 10/1/65.

S 2692 -- Place certain lands in trust for the Pawnee Indian Tribe, Oklahoma. HARRIS (D Okla.) -- 10/21/65.

S J Res 9 -- Cancel any unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, chargeable against certain non-Indian lands. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 33 -- Similar to S J Res 9. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/27/65.

S J Res 40 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Interior to prepare and revise certain materials related to Indians in order that their constitutional rights might be fully protected. ERVIN (D N.C.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii), Johnston (D S.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65.-- Judiciary.

S Con Res 50 -- Express the sense of the Congress on including Trust Territory in the Pacific in the state of Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 8/18/65.

HR 269 -- Authorize that the Virgin Islands be incorporated in the state of Florida, provided the incorporation is approved by free elections in the Virgin Islands and in Florida. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 720 -- Expand the authority of the Canal Zone Government to settle claims not cognizable under the Tort Claims Act. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 724 -- Authorize the transfer of certain Canal Zone prisoners to the custody of the Attorney General. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 788 -- Provide for extension of state jurisdiction over the Quinault Indian Reservation, Wash., only with consent of the Quinault Tribe, and authorize the tribe to terminate any state jurisdiction heretofore extended under Public Law 280, 83rd Congress. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 869 -- Amend the act of April 19, 1950, relating to the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians, to authorize certain additional highway projects. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 872 -- Amend the provisions of title 18, of the USC, relating to offenses committed in Indian country. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 874 -- Amend act of June 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 388), as amended, relating to the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/4/65.

HR 907 -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modos Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 2173 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make loans to Indians for purchase of certain real property. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2584 -- Authorize that the Virgin Islands be incorporated within any state of the United States of America, provided the incorporation is approved by free elections in the Virgin Islands and in the incorporating state. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2848 -- Amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, re construction of school facilities for children in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam or the Virgin Islands, for whom local educational agencies are unable to provide education. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 2959 -- Similar to HR 2848. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2983 -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Quinault Tribe of Indians. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3353 -- Correct and improve the Canal Zone Code. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/25/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3433 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall convey certain real property to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. POLANCO-ABREU (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3596 -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Skokomish Tribe of Indians. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3715 -- Provide for the assessing of Indian trust and restricted lands within the Lummi Indian diking project on the Lummi Indian Reservation in the state of Washington, through a drainage and diking district formed under the laws of the state. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 4243 -- Amend the act entitled "An Act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws," to extend construction authority for facilities at Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States (76 Stat. 87; 19 USC 68). FALLON (D Md.) (by request) -- 2/2/65 -- Public Works.

HR 4528 -- Regulate archeological exploration in the Canal Zone. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/8/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 4751 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) (by request) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4771 -- Increase the amounts authorized for Indian adult vocational education. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4778 -- Similar to HR 4771. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4852 -- Provide that the unincorporated territory of Guam shall be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/11/65.

HR 4895 -- Amend section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make urban planning grants thereunder for the provision of planning assistance to Indian reservations. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 4898 -- Amend the act of August 9, 1955, to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Hualapai Reservation in Arizona. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4899 -- Amend the act of August 9, 1955, to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4900 -- Provide for the construction and improvement of certain roads on the Navajo and Hope Indian Reservations. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4902 -- Amend the act of August 9, 1955, to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Yavapai Reservation in Arizona. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4964 -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 5366 -- Provide (1) that the United States shall pay the actual cost of certain services contracted for Indians in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Idaho and Wisconsin; and (2) for a more equitable apportionment between such states and the Federal Government of the cost of providing aid and assistance under the Social Security Act to Indians. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5379 -- Terminate the Indian Claims Commission. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5380 -- Provide that the United States shall hold certain Chilocco Indian School lands at Chilocco, Okla., in trust for the Cherokee Nation upon payment by the Cherokee Nation of $3.75 per acre to the Federal Government. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5392 -- Terminate the Indian Claims Commission. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5503 -- Similar to HR 4771. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5513 -- Authorize payment of indemnities to the descendants of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians who lost relatives or property in the Sand Creek Massacre and were entitled to indemnities under the treaty of October 14, 1865. JARMAN (D Okla.) (by request) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5518 -- Similar to HR 4771. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5600 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) (by request) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5601 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5602 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5860 -- Amend the law relating to the final disposition of the property of the Choctaw Tribe. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5925 -- Provide for the termination of federal supervision over the property of the Confederated Tribes of Colville Indians located in the state of Washington and the individual members thereof. FOLEY (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5990 -- Grant increased benefits to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937 and to extend cash relief benefits to widows of recipients. BONNER (D N.C.) (by request) -- 3/9/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 6130 -- Provide for the disposition of the unclaimed and unpaid share of the Loyal Creek Judgement Fund, and provide for disposition of estates of intestate members of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma or estates of members of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma dying without heirs. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6331 -- Provide members of the Colville Confederated Tribes with full citizenship and provide for vesting each tribal member with his equal cash share representing his equity in all reservation assets of the Colville Confederated Tribes in the state of Washington. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6429 -- Amend section 3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that excess property located in Guam shall not be treated as foreign excess property. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6541 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes by making available to them surplus personal property. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/22/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 7028 -- Provide compensation to the Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, for certain lands embraced within the present boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation, for the validation of titles. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7103 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7115 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes by making available to them surplus personal property. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 4/5/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 7134 -- Authorize federal assistance for the construction by public school districts of classroom facilities needed for the education of Indian children who reside outside the boundaries of the district. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7135 -- Authorize assumption by the various states of civil or criminal jurisdiction over cases arising on Indian reservations with the consent of the tribe involved; permit gradual transfer of such jurisdiction to the states. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7466 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Miami Indians of Indiana and Oklahoma. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7648 -- Authorize long-term leases on the Papago Indian Reservation. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7651 -- Donate to the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten Reservation, some submarginal lands of the United States, and make such lands parts of the reservation involved. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 8021 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of certain Indians of California. SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8034 -- Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make certain grants to the Menominee Indian people of Menominee County, Wis. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8250 -- Provide for the popular election of the Governor of Guam. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8322 -- Similar to HR 8250. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8335 -- Terminate the Indian Claims Commission. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8720 -- Amend the Organic Act of Guam to provide for the payment of legislative salaries and expenses by the government of Guam. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8721 -- Amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the payment of legislative salaries and expenses by the Government of the Virgin Islands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8917 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 6/9/65.

HR 9070 -- Amend the Indian Long-Term Leasing Act. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9137 -- Amend the act establishing the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9144 -- Amend sections 13(b) of the acts of October 3, 1962 (76 Stat. 698, 704) re: Indian Land. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9528 -- Authorize long-term leases on the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservation. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9308 -- Amend the law establishing the Indian revolving loan fund. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9309 -- Provide for guarantee and insurance of loans to Indians and Indian organizations. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9323 -- Similar to HR 9308. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9324 -- Provide for guaranty Indian organizations. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9332 -- Provide for guarantee and insurance of loans to Indians and Indian organizations. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9333 -- Similar to HR 9308. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9368 -- Provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Omaha Tribe of Indians. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9498 -- Clarify the tax status of American Indians. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 6/28/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10007 -- Amend the Judicial Code to permit Indian tribes to maintain civil actions in federal district courts without regard to the $10,000 limitation. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/22/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 10020 -- Amend the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 968), providing for the preparation of a membership roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservation. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10021 -- Re the individual rights of members of tribal organizations. MAY (R Wash.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10077 -- Amend the Judicial Code to permit Indian tribes to maintain civil actions in federal district courts without regard to the $10,000 limitation. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 7/26/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 10348 -- Similar to HR 10077. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10431 -- Declare that certain federally owned land is held by the United States in trust for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10476 -- Retrocede to the state of Kansas concurrent jurisdiction over Haskell Institute. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10624 -- Similar to HR 10476. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10633 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Quileute Tribe of Indians, including the Hoh Tribe. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10674 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Otoe and Missouria Tribe of Indians. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 8/25/65.
HR 10747 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Duwamish Tribe of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 109. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10872 -- Provide for the distribution of judgment funds among members of the Confederated Bands of the Ute Indian Tribes. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 9/3/65.
HR 11056 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Upper and Lower Chehalis Tribes of Indians in Claims Commission docket No. 237. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 9/14/65.
HR 11113 -- Reduce the number of fractional interests in trust and restricted allotments of Indian lands. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11339 -- Provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Chemehuevi Tribe of Indians. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 9/29/65.
HR 11459 -- Place in trust status certain lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 10/6/65.
HR 11629 -- Amend section 66 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 10/18/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11630 -- Provide certain rights for employees of the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 10/18/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11648 -- Grant the franking privilege to the Washington representative of the territory of Guam. CRALEY (D Pa.) -- 10/19/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11744 -- Clarify the tax status of American Indians. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 10/21/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11775 -- Provide for the popular election of the Governor of Guam. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11776 -- Authorize the conveyance of certain real property to the government of Guam, to repeal section 26(c) of the Organic Act of Guam. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11777 -- Provide for the popular election of the Governor of the Virgin Islands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 251 -- Authorize a contribution to certain inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for death and injury to persons, and for use of and damage to private property, arising from acts and omissions of the U.S. Armed Forces, or members thereof, after August 15, 1945, and before April 28, 1952. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/28/65 -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 343 -- Cancel any unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, chargeable against certain non-Indian lands. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/23/65.
H Con Res 10 -- Declare the sense of Congress on the closing of Indian hospitals. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

JUDICIARY

(To Judiciary unless noted)

S 12 -- Provide for the appointment of additional district judges for the northern and southern districts of Ohio. YOUNG (D Ohio), Lausche (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65.
S 35 -- Provide for the inclusion of years of service as judge of the District Court for the Territory of Alaska in the computation of federal judicial service of the Honorable Walter H. Hodge. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/6/65.
S 87 -- Determine the claims of certain prisoners of war permanently disabled, and confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims in the event of disagreement as to such claims. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.
S 102 -- Provide an additional place for holding court in the district of North Dakota. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/6/65.
S 122 -- Provide cost-of-living allowances to judicial employees stationed outside the continental United States or in Alaska and Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.
S 163 -- Adjust the retirement benefits of certain retired district judges for the district of Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.
S 204 -- Confer jurisdiction on U.S. district courts to hear and render judgment on certain claims. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.
S 276 -- Provide a residence for congressional and Supreme Court pages. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/6/65 -- Public Works.
S 290 -- Protect the integrity of the court and jury functions in criminal cases. MORSE (D Ore.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 1/6/65.
S 291 -- Effectuate the provision of the sixth amendment of the U.S. Constitution requiring that defendants in criminal cases be given the right to a speedy trial. MORSE (D Ore.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 1/6/65.
S 299 -- Establish qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/7/65.
S 314 -- Provide for the settlement of claims resulting from an explosion at U.S. ordinance plant in Bowie County, Texas on July 8, 1963. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/7/65.
S 346 -- Incorporate the Merchant Marine War Veterans Association. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 1/8/65.
S 423 -- Provide a residence for congressional and Supreme Court pages. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/12/65 -- Public Works.
S 534 -- Withdraw from courts of the United States jurisdiction re state legislative apportionment proceedings. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.
S 535 -- Provide for a jury trial in all cases of criminal contempt in the U.S. courts. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.
S 536 -- Amend the provisions of the United States Code re the jurisdiction of courts of appeals of the United States to review orders of administrative officers and agencies. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.
S 565 -- Incorporate the McCarran Memorial Institution. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/19/65.
S 578 -- Amend section 47 of title 28, USC, to provide means for the disqualification of circuit judges for bias or prejudice. COTTON (R N.H.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 1/19/65.
S 579 -- Re the relief of the state of New Hampshire. COTTON (R N.H.), McIntyre (D N.H.) -- 1/19/65.
S 610 -- Increase the rates of compensation of the Chief Justice of the United States and of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. GRUENING (D Alaska) -- 1/19/65.
S 611 -- Re the relief of certain employees of the Mount Edgecumbe Boarding School, Alaska. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 1/19/65.
S 620 -- Provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 1/19/65.
S 631 -- Amend section 371 of title 28, USC, to permit United States judges who resign after attaining age 65 and after serving for at least 15 years to continue to receive the salary which they were receiving at the time of resignation. AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 1/22/65.
S 646 -- Implement further the constitutional right to bail by authorizing in appropriate cases the release on a personal recognizance of persons otherwise eligible for bail. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Williams (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bayh (D Ind.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Mondale (D Minn.), Long (D Mo.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Hruska (R Neb.), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/22/65.
S 647 -- Assure that convicted persons will receive credit toward service of their sentences for time spent in custody for lack of bail. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Williams (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bayh (D Ind.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Mondale (D Minn.), Long (D Mo.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Hruska (R Neb.), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/22/65.
S 648 -- Further implement the constitutional right to bail by permitting persons admitted to bail to make a cash deposit with the court in lieu of providing securities or other collateral security. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Williams (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bayh (D Ind.), Douglas (D Ill.), Mondale (D Minn.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Hruska (R Neb.), Long (R Hawaii) -- 1/22/65.
S 671 -- Authorize the U.S. Secret Service to protect the persons of the nominees of the major political parties for President and Vice President of the United States. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dominick (R Colo.) -- 1/22/65.
S 723 -- Provide for the inclusion of years of service as judge of the Circuit Court for the Territory of Hawaii in the computation of federal judicial service of the Honorable Martin Pence. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/26/65.
S 798 -- Establish qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 1/28/65.
S 816 -- Re relief of certain individuals employed by a contractor of the Forest Service who were not paid for their services. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/28/65.
S 899 -- Incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Brewster (DMd.), Case (R N.J.), Church (D Idaho), Curtis (R Neb.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Javits (R N.Y.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Prouty (R Vt.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 2/1/65.
S 900 -- Incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Brewster (D Md.), Boggs R Del.), Case (R N.J.), Curtis (R Neb.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Javits (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 2/1/65.
S 979 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of John J. Bailey of Orlando, Fla. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/2/65.
S 980 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/2/65.
S 1006 -- Re general revision of the copyright law, title 17 of the USC. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 2/4/65.
S 1154 -- Incorporate the American Academy of Actuaries. DODD (D Conn.), Curtis (R Neb.), Aiken (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Bayh (D Ind.), Byrd (D Va.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dominick (R Colo.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Hruska (R Neb.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Mo.), Miller (R Iowa), Monroney (D Okla.), Nelson (D Wis.), Prouty (R Vt.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Tower (R Texas) -- 2/17/65.
S 1193 -- Incorporate the U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Dominick (R Colo.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1194 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon the claim of Douglas B. Bagnell, of Fairhope, Ala. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1237 -- Encourage the creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting the authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying. TALMADGE (D Ga.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 2/23/65.

S 1290 -- Re relief of certain displaced nationals of the Netherlands. HART (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Fong (R Hawaii), Pell (D R.I.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 2/25/65.

S 1293 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of John T. Knight. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 2/25/65.

S 1335 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Colvern D. Henry. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/1/65.

S 1345 -- Provide for certain jury trials in condemnation proceedings in district courts of the United States. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1357 -- Revise existing bail practices in courts of the United States. ERVIN (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Fong (R Hawaii), Douglas (D Ill.), Stennis (D Miss.), Mondale (D Minn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Bayh (D Ind.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.), Hart (D Mich.), Scott (R Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Hruska (R Neb.), Long (D Mo.), Burdick (D N.D.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1375 -- Confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to make findings re the amount of compensation to which certain individuals are entitled as reimbursement for damages sustained by them as a result of the cancellation of their grazing permits by the U.S. Air Force, and provide for payments of amounts so determined to such individuals. MOSS (D Utah) -- 3/4/65.

S 1409 -- Provide federal assistance to state and local police forces through projects to develop and demonstrate more effective techniques and practices of law enforcement. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Case (R N.J.), Scott (R Pa.), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 3/8/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1411 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, as amended. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1452 -- Incorporate the Senior Reserve Commanders Association, U.S. Army Reserve. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1473 -- Amend section 2410, title 28, USC, to prescribe the relative priority of liens of the United States and claims for certain costs, expenses and attorneys' fees in mortgage foreclosure actions. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1511 -- Provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of Virginia. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1513 -- Amend the Tucker Act, section 1346(a) (2) of title 28, USC, to increase from $10,000 to $30,000, the limitation on the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts in suits against the United States for breach of contract or for compensation. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1560 -- Protect the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and Members of the Congress. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 3/17/65.

S 1587 -- Amend the Tucker Act to increase from $10,000 to $50,000 the limitation on the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts in suits against the United States for breach of contract or for compensation. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.

S 1597 -- Prohibit the use of likenesses of the seal of the United States falsely to indicate federal agency. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/22/65.

S 1600 -- Re relief of certain members of the American Hull Insurance Syndicate. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1604 -- Incorporate the Youth Councils on Civic Affairs. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1606 -- Make it a federal crime to assault or kill any employee of the Department of Agriculture or the Public Health Service when such employee is engaged in certain inspection duties at ports of entry or border stations of the United States. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 3/25/65.

S 1616 -- Provide for the punishment of persons transporting stolen sheep or goats in interstate or foreign commerce and for persons sellig or receiving stolen sheep or goats transported in interstate or foreign commerce. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/25/65.

S 1620 -- Consolidate the two judicial districts of the state of South Carolina into a single judicial district and make suitable transitional provisions re thereto. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1654 -- Amend sections 241 and 242 of title 18, USC, to specify the punishment, if personal injury or death results from a violation of such sections. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1660 -- Incorporate the Italian-American War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Case (R N.J.), Clark (D Pa.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Pastore (D R.I.), Pell (D R.I.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio) -- 4/1/65.

S 1666 -- Provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/1/65.

S 1704 -- Re relief of certain members of the American Hull Insurance Syndicate. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 4/5/65.

S 1758 -- Provide for the right of persons to be represented by attorneys in matters before federal agencies. LONG (D Mo.), Bayh (D Ind.), Burdick (D N.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hart (D Mich.), McClellan (D Ark.), Scott (R Pa.), Tydings (D Md.) -- 4/9/65.

S 1768 -- Re relief of certain individuals employed by a contractor of the Forest Service who were not paid for their services. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/13/65.

S 1774 -- Incorporate the National Society Daughters of the Union, 1861-1865. BAYH (D Ind.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1776 -- Make section 1952 of title 18, USC, applicable to travel in aid of arson. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1792 -- Provide assistance in training state and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in state and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime. MOSS (D Utah) -- 4/21/65.

S 1804 -- Provide for the appointment of two additional judges for the U.S. Court of Claims. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/22/65.

S 1808 -- Amend section 4082 of title 18, USC, to facilitate the rehabilitation of persons convicted of offenses against the United States. LONG (D Mo.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 4/23/65.

S 1810 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to define the word "owner." McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 4/23/65.

S 1824 -- Provide for the appointment of three additional judges for the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 4/26/65.

S 1825 -- Provide assistance in training state and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques and practices in state and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime. HART (D Mich.) -- 4/26/65.

S 1870 -- Amend title 17 of the United States Code, "Copyrights," to bar actions for infringement of copyright in certain instances. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/3/65.

S 1876 -- Re the relief of the town of Bremen, Ind. BAYH (D Ind.) -- 5/3/65.

S 1880 -- Re the relief of Mule Creek Oil Co., inc., a Delaware corporation. McGEE (D Wyo.), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 5/3/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1906 -- Give the Court of Claims jurisdiction over the claim of Rifkin Textiles Corp. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 5/6/65.

S 1907 -- Amend chapter 161 of title 28, USC, by adding a new section re certain restraining writs or orders issued by U.S. district courts that affect property situated outside the United States. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 5/6/65.

S 1911 -- Authorize the appointment of crier-law clerks by district judges. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 5/7/65.

S 1968 -- Provide penalties for the assassination of the President or the Vice President. EASTLAND (D Miss.), McClellan (D Ark.), Ervin D N.C.), Dodd (D Conn.), Hart (D Mich.), Long (D Mo.), Bayh (D Ind.), Burdick (D N.D.), Tydings (D Md.), Smathers (D Fla.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.), Fong (R Hawaii), Scott (R Pa.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 5/13/65.

S 2049 -- Amend subsections (b) and (c) of section 116 of title 28, USC, to realine the counties comprising the territory of the U.S. district courts for the eastern and western districts of Oklahoma. HARRIS (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 5/27/65.

S 2068 -- Provide injunctive relief from activities which dilute the distinctive quality of a trademark or trade name or which otherwise constitute unfair commercial activities. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/65.

S 2070 -- Provide for holding terms of the U.S. District Court for the District of South Dakota at Rapid City. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 6/2/65.

S 2155 -- Provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 6/17/65.

S 2160 -- Amend section 305 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 re the disposition of proprietary rights in inventions made thereunder. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/17/65 -- Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

S 2186 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Bernard J. Campbell. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 6/23/65.

S 2187 -- Outlaw the Mafia and other organized crime syndicates. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Lausche (D Ohio) -- 6/24/65.

S 2188 -- Amend chapter 73, title 18, USC, to prohibit the obstruction of criminal investigations of the United States. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Lausche (D Ohio) -- 6/24/65.

S 2189 -- Prohibit wiretapping by persons other than duly authorized law enforcement officers engaged in the investigation or prevention of specified categories of criminal offenses. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Lausche (D Ohio) -- 6/24/65.

S 2190 -- Permit the compelling of testimony re certain crimes, and the granting of immunity in connection therewith. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Lausche (D Ohio) -- 6/24/65.

S 2258 -- (Relating to the judiciary and judicial procedure), Establish a court to review certain administrative decisions relating to veterans and prescribe its jurisdiction and functions. LONG (D Mo.) -- 7/8/65.

S 2273 -- Render immune from seizure under judicial process certain objects of cultural significance imported into the United States for temporary display or exhibition. BYRD (D Va.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 7/9/65.

S 2291 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles Bernstein, of Washington, D.C. HART (D Mich.) -- 7/15/65.
S 2299 -- Provide for the mandatory retirement of district judges of the United States for permanent physical or mental disability. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 7/19/65.
S 2313 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, as amended. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 7/21/65 -- Judiciary.
S 2351 -- Protect the morale and efficiency of members of the Armed Forces by prohibiting the making of certain threatening and abusive communications to members of such forces or their families. DODD (D Conn.) 8/3/65.
S 2375 -- Waive certain limitations upon claims under Public Law 88-519 (78 Stat. 699). HART (D Mich.) -- 8/6/65.
S 2420 -- Provide continuing authority for the protection of former Presidents and their wives or widows. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 8/16/65.
S 2432 -- Re the relief of the town of Weare, N.H. McINTYRE (D N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 8/18/65.
S 2472 -- Amend title 17, USC, with relation to the fees to be charged. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 8/30/65.
S 2478 -- Give the consent of Congress to the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont to enter into a compact providing for bus taxation proration and reciprocity. HART (D Mich.) -- 8/30/65.
S 2518 -- Incorporate Junior Achievement, Inc. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 9/13/65.
S 2578 -- Re the admissibility in evidence of confessions. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 9/30/65.
S 2707 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Sue Crawford Robinson. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 10/22/65.
S 2715 -- Establish a uniform national policy concerning property rights in inventions made through the expenditure of public funds. HART (D Mich.), Burdick (D N.D.) -- 10/22/65.
S 2718 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska to hear, determine, and render judgment in the case of the city of Fairbanks, Alaska, against Daniel Agbaba, et al. BARTLETT (D Alaska) (by request) -- 10/22/65.
S J Res 82 -- Extend the duration of copyright protection in certain cases. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 5/14/65.
S J Res 102 -- Authorize funds for the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the District of Columbia Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 8/5/65.
S Res 115 -- Declare the Eastern Orthodox Church to be a major faith in the United States. CASE (R N.J.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 18 -- Amend the Copyright Act by repealing the jukebox exemption. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 63 -- Terminate the national emegency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 68 -- Amend section 3 of chapter 324 of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238), to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 72 -- Provide that the penalties for homicide prescribed in such title shall apply to any person who kills the President of the United States, or the head of any executive department. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 80 -- Similar to HR 72. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 94 -- Amend title 17 of the USC, "Copyrights," to bar actions for infringement of copyright in certain instances. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 134 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 135 -- Provide for the loss of U.S. citizenship by persons convicted for evading military service. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 138 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on state laws. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 140 -- Provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 142 -- Provide for the right of persons to be represented by attorneys in matters before federal agencies. REID (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 159 -- Repeal subsection (d) of section 2388 of title 18 of the USC. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 225 -- Amend chapter 1 of title 38, USC, and incorporate therein specific statutory authority for the Presidential memorial certificate program. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/4/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.
HR 289 -- Amend the act of May 11, 1954 (ch. 199, sec. 1, 68 Stat. 81; 41 USC 321), to provide for full adjudication of rights of Government contractors in courts of law. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 307 -- Similar to HR 140. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 407 -- Amend section 2732 of title 10, and section 490 of title 14, USC. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 421 -- Prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, of counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, stolen, wrongfully appropriated, unauthorized, revoked, or canceled credit cards. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.
HR 423 -- Re relief of certain displaced nationals of the Netherlands. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 449 -- Authorize the waiver of collection of certain erroneous payments made by the Federal Government to certain civilian and military personnel. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 450 -- Encourage the creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting the authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 451 -- Similar to HR 423. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 536 -- Require that all decisions of the Supreme Court shall be participated in by the full Court, and that any vacancies or absences in the membership of the Court shall be temporarily filed by circuit judges. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
HR 563 -- Amend chapter 119 of title 28, USC, to provide that clergymen shall not be competent to testify re certain communications. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 641 -- Amend section 1346 of title 28, USC, to permit suits against the United States arising out of contracts entered into by nonappropriated fund activities of or under departments and agencies of the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 642 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to permit patent holders to bring civil actions against Government contractors who infringe their patents while carrying out Government contracts. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 660 -- Amend title 18, USC, to provide that the bombing of certain buildings will create a rebuttable presumption that a federal criminal offense has been committed for purposes of investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 711 -- Similar to HR 138. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 712 -- Define the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court and all federal courts inferior thereto, in certain instances. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 713 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court and provide that persons who have held certain federal and state offices shall be ineligible for appointment to any federal judgeship within 5 years after leaving such offices. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 735 -- Amend section 602 of title 18, USC, to make it a crime for certain persons, for political purposes, to divulge information relating to lists or names of persons employed by the Federal Government. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 736 -- Similar to HR 140. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 738 -- Make certain acts against the person of the President and Vice President of the United States and certain other federal officers designated to act as President in the event of a vacancy in that office a federal crime. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 742 -- Similar to HR 140. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 752 -- Provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.
HR 757 -- Similar to HR 140. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 772 -- Make federal crimes certain offenses against the person of the President or Vice President of the United States. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
HR 773 -- Make it a federal crime to kill a letter carrier employed by the Post Office Department while in the performance of his duties. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
HR 774 -- Similar to HR 140. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 782 -- Similar to HR 134. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 786 -- Similar to HR 140. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 795 -- Similar to HR 140. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 796 -- Similar to HR 140. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 812 -- Similar to HR 140. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 820 -- Incorporate California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation, Inc. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 821 -- Re relief of the town of Kure Beach, N.C. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 822 -- Similar to HR 140. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 833 -- Similar to HR 140. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 838 -- Prohibit the use of U.S. savings stamps for trade promotion. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 847 -- Provide that state law shall, in certain cases, determine the number of jurors which constitute a jury and the number of jurors who must agree in order that there be a valid verdict. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 848 -- Abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States except the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment in lieu thereof. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 853 -- Make it unlawful to furnish transportation to certain unemployed persons and members of their family in order to cause any such person to move to another state. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 854 -- Amend section 1963 of title 28, USC, to provide for the registration of that portion of divorce decrees providing for the payment of money or the transfer of property which have been entered in certain district courts of the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 855 -- Re eligibility of members of the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 860 -- Provide an additional remedy for persons having a claim against the United States aising out of contracts relating to certain vessels. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 862 -- Prohibit the use of "Federal," "National," or "United States." MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 864 -- Incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 873 -- Establish penalties for the operation of a motor vehicle between states by a person while his motor vehicle operator's license is suspended or revoked. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 887 -- Similar to HR 536. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
HR 900 -- Create four judicial districts for the state of California, to provide for the appointment of four additional district judges for the state of California. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 906 -- Similar to HR 140. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 912 -- Similar to HR 138. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 913 -- Amend section 3231, title 18, USC, to reaffirm the jurisdiction of state courts to enforce state statutes prohibiting subversive activities. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 918 -- Provide that each member of the bar of the highest court of a state or of a federal court shall be eligible to practice before all administrative agencies. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 919 -- Re eligibility of members of the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of the United States. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 977 -- Similar to HR 138. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1055 -- Similar to HR 140. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1180 -- Similar to HR 140. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1502 -- Provide that when a family's home is being acquired by the United States, in determining the price to be paid for such home the agency acquiring such home may take into account the same considerations as would be taken into account by such family in determining whether or not to sell their home voluntarily. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.
HR 1531 -- Similar to HR 140. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/5/65.
HR 1551 -- Make it a federal crime to kill the President or Vice President of the United States. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.
HR 1569 -- Similar to HR 140. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 1/5/65.
HR 1584 -- Similar to HR 712. TUCK (D Va.) -- 1/5/65.
HR 1586 -- Similar to HR 712. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 1/5/65.
HR 1665 -- Amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the USC to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in special jurisdictional cases. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1676 -- Similar to HR 140. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1720 -- Make certain acts against the person of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of the United States and certain other federal officers a federal crime. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1763 -- Amend section 1825 of title 28, USC to authorize the payment of witness' fees in habeas corpus cases and in proceedings to vacate sentence under section 2255 of title 28 for persons who are authorized to proceed in forma pauperis. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1765 -- Make the robbery of a cooperative bank which is a member of the federal home loan bank a crime. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1766 -- Similar to HR 140. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1780 -- Similar to HR 140. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1781 -- Amend section 113(a) of title 28, USC, to provide that Federal District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina shall be held at Clinton. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1794 -- Similar to HR 712. MARTIN (R Ala.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1796 -- Amend section 1346 of title 28, USC, to permit suits against the United States arising out of contracts entered into by nonappropriated fund activities of or under departments and agencies of the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1801 -- Similar to HR 900. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1804 -- Similar to HR 140. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/46/65.
HR 2019 -- Similar to HR 752. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2031 -- Amend title 18, USC, Crimes and Criminal Procedure Act of June 25, 1948 (ch. 645, 62 Stat. 286). DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2057 -- Require that a judge of a U.S. district court shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed at least 3 years immediately prior to the time of his appointment. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2058 -- Similar to HR 134. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2063 -- Punish the killing, attempted killing, or assaulting of the President of the United States and other high officials. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2093 -- Similar to HR 140. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2106 -- Similar to HR 140. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2180 -- Similar to HR 140. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2183 -- Similar to HR 142. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2234 -- Similar to HR 140. NELSON (R Minn.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2262 -- Similar to HR 142. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2266 -- Provide for the settlement of claims resulting from an explosion at a U.S. ordnance plant in Bowie County, Texas on July 8, 1963. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2372 -- Incorporate the American Academy of Actuaries. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2373 -- Amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2374 -- Similar to HR 140. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2401 -- Establish rules of interpretation of the effect of acts of Congress on state laws; limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases; and provide that confessions and other evidence shall be admissible in U.S. courts. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2418 -- Similar to HR 2106. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2423 -- Curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, establish within the Department of Justice the Office of the National Boxing Commissioner. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2613 -- Incorporate the 6th U.S. Infantry Association. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2627 -- Re relief of certain classes of civilian employees of naval installations erroneously in receipt of certain wages due to misinterpretation of certain personnel instructions. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2653 -- Provide that the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut shall also be held at New London, Conn. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2660 -- Similar to HR 134. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2664 -- Similar to HR 2373. HEBERT (D La.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2665 -- Similar to HR 2373. LONG (D La.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2666 -- Similar to HR 2373. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2667 -- Similar to HR 2373. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2668 -- Similar to HR 2373. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2669 -- Similar to HR 2373. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2670 -- Similar to HR 2373. WILLIS (D La.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2786 -- Similar to HR 140. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2787 -- Re the salaries of the Chief Justice of the United States and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2793 -- Similar to HR 18. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2807 -- Provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2808 -- Similar to HR 140. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2853 -- Amend title 17, USC, with relation to the fees to be charged. STEED (D Okla.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 3029 -- Define a period of limitations for collection by the United States of indebtedness due to erroneous payments of money to civilian employees or to members of the uniformed services or dependents of any member of the uniformed services. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3030 -- Amend sections 4837, 6161, and 9837 of title 10, USC. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3031 -- Amend the Military and Civilian Employees Claims Act of 1964. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3033 -- Permit wiretapping by an authorized federal officer engaged in the investigation of illegal importation of narcotic drugs into the United States. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3162 -- Similar to HR 140. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3139 -- Similar to HR 140. BELL (R Calif.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3222 -- Provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3226 -- Similar to HR 3222. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3301 -- Provide certain persons whose testimony has been compelled in state proceedings an immunity from federal prosecution. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3366 -- Encourage the creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting the authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3387 -- Provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the district of Minnesota. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3576 -- Implement further the constitutional right to bail by authorizing in appropriate cases the release on a personal recognizance of persons otherwise eligible for bail. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3577 -- Assure that convicted persons will receive credit toward service of their sentences for time spent in custody for lack of bail. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3578 -- Further implement the constitutional right to bail by permitting persons admitted to bail to make a cash deposit with the court in lieu of providing securities or other collateral security. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3581 -- Similar to HR 140. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3619 -- Similar to HR 140. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3784 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States re proceedings against certain witnesses. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3786 -- Similar to HR 142. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3799 -- Re the relief of the city of Bakersfield, Calif. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3913 -- Re relief of Licking Valley Local School District, Licking County, Ohio. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3944 -- Limit jurisdiction of federal courts in reapportionment cases. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3986 -- Provide for the settlement of claims resulting from overpressures generated by U.S. aircraft. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3989 -- Extend to 30 days the time for filing petitions for removal of civil actions from state to federal courts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3990 -- Amend section 1871 of title 28, USC, to increase the per diem and subsistence, and limit mileage allowances of grand and petit jurors. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3991 -- Re the retirement of judges of the territorial district courts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3992 -- Amend section 753(f) of title 28, USC, relating to transcripts furnished by court reporters for the district courts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3993 -- Authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3994 -- Remove the present $5,000 limitation which prevents the Secretary of the Air Force from settling and paying certain claims arising out of the crash of a U.S. aircraft at Wichita, Kan. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3996 -- Amend provisions of law relating to the settlement of admiralty claims. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3997 -- Amend section 753(b) of title 28, USC, to provide for the recording of proceedings in the U.S. district courts by means of electronic sound recording as well as by shorthand or mechanical means. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3998 -- Increase the fees of jury commissioners in the U.S. district courts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3999 -- Provide the same life tenure and retirement rights for judges hereafter appointed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico as the judges of all other U.S. discrict courts now have. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4181 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to proceedings against certain witnesses. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4232 -- Authorize the President to recognize the Union Army of the Centennial, Inc. as a nonprofit organization consisting of reactivated military units that were active during the American Civil War 1861-65 and loyal to the Union. This organization being established to commemorate the American Civil War and designed to observe this period and afterwards with appropriate ceremonies and activities. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4258 -- Provide for the greater protection of the President and Vice President of the United States, members of the President's Cabinet, and Members of Congress. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4263 -- Make unlawful certain practices in connection with the placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4267 -- Make the robbery of a cooperative bank which is a member of the federal home loan bank, a crime. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4277 -- Punish the killing, attempted killing, or assaulting of the President of the United States and other high officials. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4347 -- Re general revision of the copyright law, title 17 of the USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4348 -- Debar evidence obtained through electronic eavesdropping. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4376 -- Create four judicial districts for the state of California, to provide for the appointment of four additional district judges for the state of California. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4381 -- Make it a federal crime to transport stolen sheep or goats in interstate or foreign commerce. FISHER (D Texas) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4386 -- Amend section 2401 of title 28 of the USC to toll the running of the statute of limitations against tort claims of persons under legal disability or beyond the seas at the time their claims accrue. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4400 -- Provide for the treater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4470 -- Incorporate the American Academy of Actuaries. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4497 -- Amend the act of August 24, 1935, to require certain contractors with the United States to give an affidavit re payment of subcontractors. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4510 -- Incorporate the Young Engineers and Scientists of America for the purposes indicated by Public Law 85-875. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4515 -- Provide for the designation of qualified interpreters to assist defendants who are unable because of deafness to understand proceedings in federal criminal actions. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4534 -- Similar to HR 4376. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4541 -- Incorporate the Italian-American War Veterans of the United States, Inc. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4542 -- Similar to HR 4381. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4546 -- Similar to HR 3994. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4624 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed as judges or justices of the United States. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4648 -- Similar to HR 4381. POOL (D Texas) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4767 -- Promote the cause or criminal justice by providing for the representation of defendants who are financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in criminal cases in the courts of the United States. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4777 -- Similar to HR 4376. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4817 -- Similar to HR 4376. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4890 -- Provide cost-of-living allowances for judicial employees stationed outside the continental United States or in Alaska or Hawaii. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4903 -- Similar to HR 4510. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4937 -- Provide federal assistance for programs of research and experimentation in crime prevention and detection, and for the training of law enforcement personnel. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/16/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4938 -- Establish a National Advisory Commission on Interstate Crime. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4977 -- Re applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court. SMITH (D Va.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 5050 -- Prohibit the use of the likenesses of the seal of the United States falsely to indicate federal agency. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5073 -- Require the establishment of congressional districts within any one state containing approximately the same number of inhabitants. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5078 -- Amend the act of August 3, 1956, relating to the payment of annuities to widows of judges. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5184 -- Re relief of the Port of Portland, Ore. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5188 -- Provide for the appointment of two temporary additional district judges for the state of Ohio. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5234 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to proceedings against certain witnesses. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/22/65.

HR 5268 -- Waive certain limitations upon claims under Public Law 88-519 (78 Stat 669). ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5279 -- Provide for the appointment of four additional circuit judges for the fifth circuit on a temporary basis. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5283 -- Provide for the inclusion of years of service as judge of the District Court for the Territory of Alaska in the computation of years of federal judicial service for judges of the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5290 -- Re relief of the state of Georgia. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5299 -- Incorporate the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5358 -- Establish an office within the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assist the states in locating individuals for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued for abandonment, desertion, or nonsupport of children. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5374 -- Re the salaries of the Chief Justice of the United States and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5394 -- Promote fair competition among subcontractors and prevent bid peddling on public works contracts by requiring persons submitting bids on those contracts to specify certain subcontractors who will assist in carrying them out. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5422 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to proceedings against certain witnesses. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5436 -- Similar to HR 5268. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5476 -- Amend sections 3731 and 1404 of title 18, USC, re appeals by the United States from decisions sustaining motions to suppress evidence. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5505 -- Require the establishment, on the basis of the 18th and subsequent decennial censuses, of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5506 -- Amend section 376 of title 28, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5576 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to proceedings against certain witnesses. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5578 -- Make it a crime to steal certain trade secrets or to transport stolen trade secrets in interstate or foreign commerce. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5605 -- Define the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court and all federal courts inferior thereto, in certain instances. LONG (D La.) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5640 -- Provide for a jury commission for each U.S. district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 3/2/65.

HR 5765 -- Establish a requirement of prior judicial service for persons appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5789 -- Abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, except the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment in lieu thereof. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5886 -- Incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5887 -- Incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/5/65.
HR 5823 -- Implement further the constitutional right to bail by authorizing in appropriate cases the release on a personal recognizance of persons otherwise eligible for bail. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 5951 -- Amend the act authorizing association of producers of agricultural products, approved February 18, 1922. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 5958 -- Re applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court. SMITH (D Va.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 5987 -- Incorporate the American Academy of Actuaries. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6011 -- Protect the integrity of the court and jury functions in criminal cases. KING (D Utah) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6067 -- Similar to HR 5576. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6071 -- Establish an Academy of Criminal Justice and provide for the establishment of such other Academies of Criminal Justice as the Congress may hereafter authorize. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 3/10/65 -- Un-American Activities.
HR 6097 -- Provide penalties for the assassination of the President or the Vice President. ROGERS D Colo.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6103 -- Re relief of the city of Umatilla, Ore. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6136 -- Similar to HR 5887. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6137 -- Similar to HR 5886. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6147 -- Make section 1952 of title 18, USC, applicable to travel in aid of arson. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6247 -- Provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the eastern district of Virginia. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6271 -- Authorize release on a personal recognizance of persons otherwise eligible for bail, credit time spent in custody for lack of bail toward service of sentence, and further implement the constitutional right to bail. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6294 -- Authorize Secret Service agents to make arrests without warrant for offenses committed in their presence. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6348 -- Similar to HR 6097. WILLIS (D La.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6358 -- Similar to HR 5887. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6359 -- Similar to HR 5886. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6417 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on state laws. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6507 -- Similar to HR 6147. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6508 -- Provide assistance in training state and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in state and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6621 -- Define the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court and all federal courts inferior thereto, in certain instances. DORN (D S.C.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6638 -- Similar to HR 5887. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6639 -- Similar to HR 5886. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6642 -- Permit the United States to pay its share of the costs and expenses of suits wherein it asserts third party liability for hospital and medical care. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6648 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to proceedings against certain witnesses. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6688 -- Similar to HR 6097. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6701 -- Amend section 212 and 213 of title 18, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6703 -- Amend section 144 of title 28, USC. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6768 -- Re relief of the Kensal School District, North Dakota. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6779 -- Similar to HR 6648. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6786 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6821 -- Similar to HR 5886. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6822 -- Similar to HR 5887. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6831 -- Re the general revision of the copyright law, title 17, USC. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6835 -- Similar to HR 6831. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6848 -- Amend section 35 of title 18, USC, relating to the imparting or conveying of false information. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6849 -- Amend chapter 161 of title 28, USC, by adding a new section re certain restraining writs or orders issued by U.S. district courts that affect property situated outside the United States. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6850 -- Make it a federal crime to kill or assault the President or Vice President of the United States and any officer or employee of the United States. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6869 -- Consolidate the two judicial districts of the state of South Carolina into a single judicial district and make suitable transitional provisions re thereto. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/29/65.
HR 6894 -- Similar to HR 5887. MINISH (D N.J.)-- 3/29/65.
HR 6922 -- Re relief of the town of Bremen, Ind. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6934 -- Authorize release on a personal recognizance of persons otherwise eligible for bail, credit time spent in custody for lack of bail toward service of sentence, and further implement the constitutional right to bail. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6964 -- Amend section 4082 of title 18, USC, to facilitate the rehabilitation of persons convicted of offenses against the United States. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7054 -- Amend the criminal laws of the United States to prohibit any person from crossing state lines for the purpose of violating the laws of any state. TUCK (D Va.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7130 -- Amend the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940, as amended, re priority of assignments. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7184 -- Amend section 2401 of title 28, USC, to extend the time for filing tort actions by persons under the age of 21, or insane or mentally ill, or imprisoned on a criminal charge. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7261 -- Modify the application of section 207 of title 18, USC, relating to the disqualification of former officers and employees in matters connected with former duties or official responsibilities. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7296 -- Provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7297 -- Make it a crime to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid compliance with certain support orders. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7338 -- Provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7382 -- Amend section 1391 of title 28, USC, relating to venue. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7462 -- Provide for the appointment of two additional judges for the U.S. Court of Claims. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7538 -- Amend sections 2072 and 2112 of title 28, USC, re the scope of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and to repeal inconsistent legislation. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7590 -- Incorporate the Sixth United States Infantry Association. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/26/65.
HR 7618 -- Amend 28 USC section 2241 re the jurisdiction and venue of applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody under judgments and sentences of state courts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7641 -- Provide that chief judges of circuits and chief judges of district courts shall cease to serve as such upon reaching the age of 66. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7646 -- Amend the act of May 11, 1954 (ch. 199, sec. 1, 68 Stat. 81; 41 USC 321), to provide for full adjudication of rights of Government contractors in courts of law. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7707 -- Authorize the appointment of crier-law clerks by district judges. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/28/65.
HR 7725 -- Provide assistance in training state and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in state and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 4/28/65.
HR 7755 -- Amend section 633 of title 28, USC, prescribing fees of U.S. commissioners. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/29/65.
HR 7802 -- Adjust the retirement benefits of certain retired district judges for the district of Hawaii. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 5/3/65.
HR 7810 -- Similar to HR 7641. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 5/3/65.
HR 7906 -- Prohibit the use of mail covers. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 8027 -- Provide assistance in training state and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques and practices in state and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8038 -- Amend sections 41, 43 and 44 of title 18, USC, to include amphibians and reptiles within those sections, re: Crimes. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8110 -- Provide for a program of assistance in training state and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques and practices in state and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime; provide for an additional Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice to administer such program. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8252 -- Amend the act of May 11, 1954 (ch. 199, sec. 1, 68 Stat. 81; 41 USC 321), to provide for full adjudication of rights of Government contractors in courts of law. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8276 -- Provide for the temporary transfer to a single district for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings of civil actions pending in different districts which involve one or more common questions of fact. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8317 -- Amend section 116 of title 28, USC, relating to the U.S. district court for the eastern and western districts of Oklahoma. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8341 -- Similar to HR 7725. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8373 -- Provide amnesty for first offenders under federal criminal law. FARBSTEIN (DN.Y.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8385 -- Provide for the appointment of two additional district judges for the district of Maryland. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8389 -- Create four judicial districts for the state of California, to provide for the appointment of four additional district judges for the state of California. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8402 -- Amend the act of May 11, 1954 (ch. 199, sec. 1, 68 Stat. 81; 41 USC 321), to provide for full adjudication of rights of Government contractors in courts of law. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8420 -- Amend title 18, USC, to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8427 -- Provide penalties for the assassination of the President or the Vice President. BOGGS (D La.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8433 -- Provide for the rights of persons to be represented by attorneys in matters before federal agencies. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8447 -- Amend section 2678 of title 28, USC, relating to attorney fees under the Tort Claims Act. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8624 -- Amend section 116 of title 28, USC, relating to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern and Western Districts of Oklahoma. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8628 -- Prohibit the mutilation of currency. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8670 -- Incorporate the 6th U.S. Infantry Association Auxiliary. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8677 -- Provide assistance in training state and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in state and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8704 -- Provide for jury trials upon demand by defendants in condemnation proceedings in U.S. district courts. BANDSTRA (D Iowa) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8712 -- Provide that chief judges of circuits and chief judges of district courts shall cease to serve as such upon reaching the age of 65. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8993 -- Incorporate the U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II. EVANS (D Colo.) -- 6/10/65.

HR 9051 -- Amend title 18 of the United States Code re criminal procedures and sentencing. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9141 -- Provide assistance in training state and local law-enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in state and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9168 -- Provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9189 -- Amend section 1064 of the Lanham Act regulating trademarks. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 6/17/65.

HR 9192 -- Amend section 3402 of title 38, USC, to provide for the recognition by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the Paralyzed Veterans of America Inc., for the prosecution of veterans' claims. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 6/17/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9212 -- Provide penalties for dealing with lottery tickets. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/17/65.

HR 9240 -- Amend title 1 of the United States Code to provide for the admissibility as evidence of the slip laws and the Treaties and Other International Acts Series. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9512 -- Incorporate the Babe Ruth League, Inc. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9545 -- Provide for the acquisition and preservation by the United States of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9663 -- Incorporate the Hadley School for the Blind, Inc. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9751 -- Amend the act of January 30, 1913, to remove certain restrictions on the American Hospital of Paris. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9784 -- Similar to HR 8677. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9842 -- Provide that district courts of the United States shall not have jurisdiction to enjoin or modify the operation of state laws respecting legislative districts where comparable relief is available in state courts. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9867 -- Provide penalties for the use of the interstate route marker for commercial purposes. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9871 -- Amend the act of May 11, 1954 (ch. 199, sec. 1, 68 Stat. 81; 41 USC 321), to provide for full adjudication of rights of Government contractors in courts of law. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9886 -- Re criminal prcoedures and sentencing. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9889 -- Establish an Academy of Criminal Justice and provide for the establishment of such other Academies of Criminal Justice as the Congress may hereafter authorize. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9894 -- Incorporate Jesus Christ Salvation Revival Center, Inc. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 7/15/65.

HR 10005 -- Re the relief of the Kensal School District, North Dakota. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10059 -- Abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment in lieu thereof. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10113 -- Re dealings in good faith between parties to franchise agreements. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10117 -- Amend the provisions of title 23, USC, relating to retirement of judges for disability. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10195 -- Revise existing bail practices in courts of the United States. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10297 -- Protect the members of the Armed Forces and their families from threatening and harassing communications. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 8/5/65.

HR 10308 -- Amend the tort claims procedure of title 28, USC, to permit actions for damages against the United States by or on behalf of officers and crews of American commercial fishing vessels who are injured or killed at sea by an instrumentality of war. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 8/5/65.

HR 10354 -- Prohibit the transportation or use in interstate or foreign commerce, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, of counterfeit, fictitious, altered, lost, stolen, wrongfully appropriated, unauthorized, revoked, or canceled credit cards. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10359 -- Similar to HR 10297. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10369 -- Give consent of Congress to the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont to enter into a compact providing for bus taxation proration and reciprocity. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10386 -- Provide continuing authority for the protection of former Presidents and their wives or widows. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10387 -- Similar to HR 10297. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10393 -- Re relief of the town of Blackville, S.C. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10509 -- Amend the act of September 21, 1950, incorporating the U.S. Olympic Committee to authorize that organization to mediate certain disputes. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10531 -- Similar to HR 10509. RACE (D Wis.) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10683 -- Amend title 17, USC, "Copyrights", to bar actions for infringements of copyright in certain instances. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10710 -- Re the relief of the village of River Forest, Ill. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10711 -- Similar to HR 10710. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10776 -- Re the relief of the Box Elder County School District, Box Elder County, Utah. BURTON (R Utah) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10818 -- Protect the morale and efficiency of members of the Armed Forces by prohibiting the making of certain threatening and abusive communications to members of such forces or their families. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10861 -- Protect the members of the Armed Forces and their families from threatening and harassing communications. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10867 -- Establish the Midland-Odessa Division of the Western District of Texas. WHITE (D Texas) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10896 -- Provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 10897 -- Control the use of the design of the great seal of the United States and the seal of the President of the United States. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 11057 -- Amend chapter 93 of title 18, USC, to prohibit unauthorized disclosure of information acquired in connection with certain security clearance investigations. KING (D Utah) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11168 -- Provide for the right of persons to be represented in matters before federal agencies. POFF (R Va.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11169 -- Similar to HR 11168. WILLIS (D La.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11211 -- Similar to HR 10896. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11217 -- Amend title 28 of the USC, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," and incorporate therein provisions relating to the U.S. Labor Court. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11291 -- Similar to HR 10896. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 9/27/65.

HR 11342 -- Make it a federal crime to assault or kill any employee of the Department of Agriculture or the Public Health Service when such employee is engaged in certain inspection duties at ports of entry or border stations of the United States. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11396 -- Authorize the award of a congressional citizenship patch to Boy Scouts who have earned the four Citizenship Merit Badges. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11413 -- Incorporate the National Society Daughters of the Union, 1861-65. HAMILTON (D Ind.) -- 10/1/65.

HR 11453 -- Provide that the fee increases prescribed by Public Law 89-83 shall not be effective in any case wherein the application was filed prior to the effective date of that act. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 10/6/65.

HR 11458 -- Similar to HR 11453. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 10/6/65.

HR 11477 -- Similar to HR 11453. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 10/7/65.

HR 11479 -- Re the relief of Box Elder County School District, Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 10/7/65.

HR 11552 -- Similar to HR 10896. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 10/12/65.

HR 11583 -- Similar to HR 10896. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 10/13/65.

HR 11598 -- Similar to HR 11453. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 10/14/65.

HR 11692 -- Similar to HR 11453. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 10/20/65.

HR 11814 -- Prescribe penalties for shiplifters. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 10/22/65 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11818 -- Similar to HR 10896. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11825 -- Provide for the holding of a term of court for the western district of Kentucky at Hopkinsville, STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 10/22/65.

H J Res 40 -- Authorize the Attorney General to establish an institute of Corrections for the training and instruction of corrections personnel selected by states and their municipal subdivisions in the field of correctional methods and techniques. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 298 -- Provide that the United States shall not participate in any civil action except as a party to such civil action. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/8/65.

H J Res 431 -- Extend the duration of copyright protection in certain cases. WILLIS (D La.) -- 4/27/65.

H Con Res 525 -- Condemn some tactics currently employed in certain demonstrations against official U.S. policy in Viet Nam. LONG (D Md.) -- 10/20/65.

H Res 37 -- Declare the Eastern Orthodox Church to be a major faith in the United States. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

H Res 424 -- Declare the Eastern Orthodox Church to be a major faith in the United States. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/16/65.

COMMEMORATIVE

(To Judiciary unless noted)

S 108 -- Make Columbus Day a legal holiday. BOGGS (R Del.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Williams (R Del.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Young (R N.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), McGee (D Wyo.), Williams (D N.J.), Montoya (D N.M.), Prouty (R Vt.), Tower (R Texas), Javits (R N.Y.), Cooper (R Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Smathers (D Fla.), Nelson (D Wis.), Pell (D R.I.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Pastore (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Scott (R Pa.), Brewster (D Md.), Allott (R Colo.), Dominick (R Colo.), Dodd (D Conn.), Clark (D Pa.), Muskie (D Maine), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Tydings (D Md.), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 211 -- Designate one of the locks in the Cross Florida Barge Canal as the Bert Dosh Lock. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65 -- Public Works.

S 212 -- Designate a navigation lock and flood control structure of the central and southern Florida flood control project in the state of Florida as the W.P. Franklin lock and control structure. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65 -- Public Works.

S 224 -- Provide for the commemoration of certain historical events in the state of Kansas. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.

S 235 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.

S 301 -- Promote public knowledge of progress and achievement in astronautics and related sciences through the designation of a special day in honor of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard, the father of modern rockets, missiles, and astronautics. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 1/7/65.

S 461 -- Provide that the 12th day of October in each year, known as Columbus Day, shall be a national holiday. DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/12/65.

S 511 -- Increase the authorization of appropriations for the support of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/15/65.

S 516 -- Amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish the St. Augustine Quadricentennial Commission, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 386), to provide that eight members of such Commission shall be appointed by the President, to provide that such Commission shall not terminate prior to December 31, 1966, and to authorize appropriations for carrying out the provisions of such joint resolution. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Holland (D Fla.) -- 1/15/65.

S 601 -- Provide for the flying of the American flag over the remains of the U.S.S. Utah in honor of the heroic men who were entombed in her hull on December 7, 1941. MOSS (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Church (D Idaho), Curtis (R Neb.), Burdick (D N.D.), Byrd (D Va.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Lausche (D Ohio), Hart (D Mich.), Gruening (D Alaska), Tower (R Texas), Douglas (D Ill.), Bennett (R Utah), Cooper (R Ky.), Allott (R Colo.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Morse (D Ore.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Smith (R Maine), Smathers (D Fla.), Bible (D Nev.), Long (D Mo.), McClellan (D Ark.), Pell (D R.I.), McGovern (D S.D.), McGee (D Wyo.), Hill (D Ala.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Yarborough (D Texas), Dominick (R Colo.) -- 1/19/65 -- Armed Services.

S 788 -- Designate the Veterans Administration hospital being constructed in the District of Columbia as the Melvin J. Maas Memorial Hospital. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/27/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1094 -- Make the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Morton (R Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.), Hartke (D Ind.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1144 -- Repeal the Medals of Honor Act applicable to outstanding acts of heroism involving railroads and motor carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1261 -- Designate the birthday of Winston Spencer Churchill as a legal holiday. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1268 -- Designate the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day. KUCHEL (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1295 -- Authorize the erection of a statue memorializing Spencer F. Baird, the second Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Anderson (D N.M.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 2/25/65 -- Rules and Administration.

S 1338 -- Designate the comprehensive Missouri River Basin development program as the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. MUNDT (R S.D.), Allott (R Colo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dominick (R Colo.), Hruska (R Neb.), Long (D Mo.), Miller (R Iowa), Simpson (R Wyo.), Symington (D Mo.), Young (R N.D.) -- 3/4/65 -- Public Works.

S 1453 -- Change the name of Cannelton Locks and Dam in the state of Indiana to the Winfield K. Denton Locks and Dam. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/8/65 -- Public Works.

S 1561 -- Provide that the 12th day of October in each year shall be designated as Columbus Day. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 3/17/65.

S 1629 -- Designate the birthday of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as a legal holiday. MUSKIE (D Maine) (by request) -- 3/25/65.

S 1639 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of Wyoming's statehood. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 3/29/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 1642 -- Officially designate as Garrison Dam the dam on the Missouri River in North Dakota commonly referred to by that name, and change the name of the reservoir above such dam to Lake Sakakawea. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/29/65 -- Public Works.

S 1673 -- Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in honor of the memory of Ernie Pyle. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 4/1/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 1677 -- Designate the lake formed by the Walter F. George lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia, as Lake Eufaula. HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 4/1/65 -- Public Works.

S 1705 -- Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Smith (R Maine), Curtis (R Neb.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 4/6/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 1827 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the Doctors Menninger for their pioneering work in the field of Mental Health. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 4/27/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2048 -- Designate the Joanna Dam and Reservoir proposed for construction on the Salt River near Joanna, Mo., as the "Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir." SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Long (D Mo.) -- 5/26/65 -- Public Works.

S 2283 -- Provide that Columbus Day shall be a national holiday. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/13/65.

S 2337 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of State Science Academies and the promotion of the study of science. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 7/27/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2389 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the memory of the late General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur. CARLSON (R Kan.), Tower (R Texas), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 8/11/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2558 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Boys Town, Neb. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 9/22/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2614 -- Provide for U.S. participation in the statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 10/7/65 -- Commerce.

S 2646 -- Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the millennium of the Polish nation in the calendar year 1966. BOGGS (R Del.) -- 10/15/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2686 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 10/20/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2709 -- Name the Veterans' Administration hospital located in Clarksburg, W.Va., the "Louis A. Johnson Memorial Veterans' Hospital." RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 10/22/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2719 -- Provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 10/22/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S J Res 5 -- Designate the bridge crossing the Washington Channel of the Potomac River on Interstate Route 95, near the intersection of the extension of 13th and G Streets S.W., as the "Francis Case Memorial Bridge." McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- District of Columbia.

S J Res 8 -- Authorize the distribution in the United States of the film prepared by the U.S. Information Agency entitled "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," depicting events in the administration of the late President John F. Kennedy. PELL (D R.I.) -- 1/6/65 -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 17 -- Provide that the 17th day of September in each year shall be known as Constitution Day. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/8/65.

S J Res 18 -- Provide for the designation of the fourth week in April of each year as "Youth Temperance Education Week." DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/8/65.

S J Res 19 -- Designate the American marigold (Tagetes erecta) as the national floral emblem of the United States. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/8/65.

S J Res 27 -- Provide for establishment of annual National Farmers Weeks. BURDICK (D N.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S J Res 31 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the week of November 18-24, 1965, as National Youth for Christ Week. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) -- 1/22/65.

S J Res 39 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April of each year as National Arbor Day. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/65.

S J Res 41 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the month of May in each year as Senior Citizens Month. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.

S J Res 42 -- Proclaim the corn tassel as the national floral emblem of the United States. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.

S J Res 47 -- Authorize the President to designate the week of May 2 through May 8, 1965, as "Professional Photography Week." DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/10/65.

S J Res 48 -- Provide for Bennett Place commemoration. ERVIN (D N.C.), Jordan (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65.

S J Res 49 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the month of April in each year as National Record Keeping Month. PELL (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 2/11/65.

S J Res 52 -- Establish the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Bennett (R Utah), Burdick (D N.D.), Case (R N.J.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Douglas (D Ill.), Famin (R Ariz.), Fong (R Hawaii), Harris (D Okla.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hruska (R Neb.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Jackson (D Wah.), Jordan (R Idaho), Lausche (D Ohio), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Nelson (D Ore.), Pell (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Scott (R Pa.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (R N.D.) -- 2/24/65.

S J Res 53 -- Establish a Tercentenary Commission to commemorate the advent and history of Father Jacquest Marquette in North America. HART (D Mich.) -- 2/24/65.

S J Res 54 -- Designate the fourth Saturday in August of each year as Children's Day in Sports. MUSKIE (D Maine) -- 2/24/65.

S J Res 55 -- Request the President to proclaim the week of November 16 to 22 as National Student Council Week. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/24/65.

S J Res 56 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of the birth of James Smithson. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Anderson (D N.M.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 2/25/65.

S J Res 57 -- Designate the 8-day period beginning the 12th of October of each year as "Patriotic Education Week." CASE (R N.J.) -- 3/4/65.

S J Res 66 -- Provide for the designation of the period from August 31, through September 6, in 1965 as National American Legion Baseball Week. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 3/25/65.

S J Res 67 -- Establish a national flower of the United States. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.

S J Res 68 -- Request the President to proclaim the last week in October of every year as National Student Council Week. CASE (R N.J.), Allott (R Colo.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 4/1/65.

S J Res 70 -- Provide for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of American rocketry. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 4/26/65 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 83 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the 175th anniversary, on August 4, 1965, of the founding of the U.S. Coast Guard at Newburyport, Mass. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/21/65 -- Commerce.

S J Res 84 -- Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps to honor the Nation's law enforcement officers. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 5/24/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S J Res 86 -- Authorize the President to proclaim a "Day of Recognition" for firefighters. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 5/25/65.

S J Res 95 -- Designate the period beginning July 11, 1965, and ending July 17, 1965, as National Family Campers' Week. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 7/9/65.

S J Res 97 -- Designate July 25 of each year as "Puerto Rican Day in the United States of America." JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/65.

S J Res 98 -- Authorize and request the President to extend through 1966 his proclamation for a period to "see the United States." MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 7/15/65.

S J Res 99 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning October 25 in each year as National Parkinson Week. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Holland (D Fla.) -- 7/19/65.

S J Res 100 -- Provide for the designation of the period from August 31 through September 6 in 1965, as "National American Legion Baseball Week." MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 7/23/65.

S J Res 101 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the calendar year 1966 as "The Year of the Bible." PELL (D R.I.) -- 8/4/65.

S J Res 104 -- Designate the calendar week beginning May 7, 1967, and ending May 13, 1967, as "Woman's International Bowling Congress Week." MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 8/17/65.

S J Res 110 -- Authorize the President to issue annually proclamations designating the Sunday of each year which occurs immediately preceding February 22 as Freedom Sunday and the calendar week of each year during which February 22 occurs as Freedom Week. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 9/10/65.

S J Res 111 -- Memorialize Dr. Mahlon Loomis. BYRD (D Va.) -- 9/20/65.

S J Res 112 -- Authorize Father Flanagan's Boys' Home to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 9/22/65 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 113 -- Establish a commission to formulate plans for memorials to the past Presidents of the United States. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 9/24/65 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 114 -- Honor Joan Merriam Smith. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine) -- 9/30/65.

S J Res 117 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation for the commemoration and observance of the millennium of the Polish Nation in the calendar year 1966. BOGGS (R Del.) -- 10/15/65.

S J Res 119 -- Authorize the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 10/19/65 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 121 -- Authorize the President to proclaim April 9, 1967, as Bataan-Corregidor Day. DODD (D Conn.) -- 10/21/65.

S J Res 122 -- Designate the period beginning September 24, 1966, and ending September 30, 1966, as "National Square Dance Week." MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 10/22/65.

S Con Res 4 -- Re that it is the sense of the Congress that -- The people of the United States shuld not be denied an opportunity to view the film prepared by the United States Information Agency entitled "John F. Kennedy -- Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." McGOVERN (D S.D.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bayh (D Ind.), Brewster (D Md.), Burdick (D N.D.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Cannon (D Nev.), Chruch (D Idaho), Cooper (R Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Gruening (D Alaska), Harris (D Okla.), Holland (D Fla.), Long (D Mo.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mondale (D Minn.), Montoya (D N.M.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Muskie (D Maine), Nelson (D Wis.), Pastore (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smathers (D Fla.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

S Con Res 7 -- Re that the two House review with great favor and encouragement the activities of the Chicago citizens of the "Committee of '76" in their efforts to plan a world's fair in Chicago in the year 1976 to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States of America. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 1/15/65.

S Con Res 8 -- Re that the Congress of the United States hereby recognize the part played by Sakakawea in the expansion of the United States westward, and encourages all efforts to build a fitting memorial to the memory of Sakakawea. BURDICK (D N.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S Con Res 18 -- Resolved that the President of the United States be requested to appoint a commission of five persons, to be known as the Roanoke Island Memorial Commission, whose duty it shall be to formulate a proposal which will enable this country to commemorate in a fitting manner the episode of its spiritual birth. ERVIN (D N.C.), Jordan (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65.

S Con Res 30 -- Re that Doctor Jonas Salk and the National Foundation - March of Dimes be congratulated on this tenth anniversary of the announcement of the world's first effective vaccine against polio, and our confidence be expressed that the work of the National Foundation - March of Dimes -- specifically its fight against birth defects -- and of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies will bring about the blessings of better health for our society and all its citizens. HILL (D Ala.) -- 3/25/65.

S Con Res 33 -- Recognize Whitehall, N.Y., as the birthplace of the U.S. Navy. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 4/26/65 -- Armed Services.

S Con Res 34 -- Designate the 7-day period beginning May 15, 1965, and ending May 21, 1965, as National Halibut Week. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/7/65.

S Con Res 61 -- Allow the viewing of USIA film "Adlai Stevenson the Ambassador" at the Auditorium Theater, Chicago, Ill. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 10/13/65.

S Res 81 -- Provide for memorial addresses on the life, character, and public service of Hon. Clair Engle, late a Senator from the state of California, to be held at 2 o'clock p.m., on Monday, March 1, 1965. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 2/23/65.

S Res 148 -- Re the death of Hon. Elmer Thomas, formerly a Senator from Oklahoma. HARRIS (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 9/20/65.

S Res 153 -- Extend the greetings of the people of the United States to His Holiness, Pope Paul VI. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 10/4/65.

S Res 159 -- Express the sense of the Senate that the President should issue a proclamation for the commemoration of the efforts of Americans abroad who are carrying forward the struggle for peace and freedom. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 56 -- Designate the authorized Cross-Florida Barge Canal as the John F. Kennedy Canal. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 61 -- Amend the joint resolution of June 15, 1934, to enlarge the functions of the U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission to provide for the encouragement of public appreciation of the inspiring heritage given to our country by the explorers and developers of the American West. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Administration.

HR 73 -- Provide for the distribution and viewing within the United States of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/4/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 79 -- Change Memorial Day to the last Monday of May. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 139 -- Provide for the striking of medals to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of Poland. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 216 -- Transfer control of Pershing Hall to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in order that such building may be preserved as a memorial to General of the Armies of the United States John J. Pershing while being utilized in the best interests of the United States. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 496 -- Designate lock and dam 3 on the Cape Fear River, N.C., as the William O. Huske lock and dam. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 504 -- Establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65 -- House Administration.

HR 561 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Col. David (Mickey) Marcus. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 576 -- Authorize an exhibit at the New York World's Fair in honor of the late President of the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 679 -- Declare October 12 to be a legal holiday. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 681 -- Provide for the commemoration of certain historical events in the state of Kansas. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 684 -- Similar to HR 679. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 686 -- Provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 689 -- Designate the Joanna Dam and Reservoir now under construction on the Salt River near Joanna, Mo., as the "Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir." SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 758 -- Authorize the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 763 -- Similar to HR 679. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 776 -- Designate the tomb in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., of the three unknown servicemen of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict as the "Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers." GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 790 -- Rename a lock of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal the "R.N. Bert Dosh lock." HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 813 -- Similar to HR 679. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 831 -- Similar to HR 679. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 992 -- Similar to HR 679. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1029 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the city of Santa Clara, in recognition of its historical significance in the Western United States. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 1073 -- Provide for issuance of a special memorative postage stamp in memory of Dr. Jose Rizal, Philippine champion of liberty and ex-President Emilio Aguinaldo, freedom fighters. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 1529 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the admission of the state of Indiana to the United States to be celebrated in 1966. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/5/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 1560 -- Provide for the issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/5/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 1588 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the death of Ernie Pyle. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/5/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 1675 -- Provide that Flag Day shall be a legal public holiday. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1709 -- Authorize the distribution of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" by the U.S. Information Agency. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 1/6/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 1723 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the death of Ernie Pyle. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1754 -- Similar to HR 679. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1789 -- Designate the authorized Justice Reservoir on the Guyandot River, W.Va., as the R.D. Bailey Reservoir. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65 -- Public Works.

HR 2030 -- Similar to HR 679. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2075 -- Similar to HR 73. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2077 -- Provide for the issuance of a series of special postage stamps to be known as the "Signers for Freedom Stamps," honoring the signers of the Declaration of Independence. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 2112 -- Promote public knowledge of progress and achievement in astronautics and related sciences through the designation of a special day in honor of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard, the father of modern rockets, missiles and astronautics. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2181 -- Similar to HR 679. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2238 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring the coal miners and coal industry of America. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/11/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 2478 -- Similar to HR 73. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2582 -- Designate a Veterans' Administration hospital in Bedford, Mass., as the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans' Hospital. BATES (R Mass.) -- 1/13/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 2603 -- Similar to HR 679. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2629 -- Designate the Veterans' Administration hospital at Martinez, Calif., as the Charles C. McGonegal Memorial Hospital. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 2777 -- Provide for the inscription in the courtroom in the U.S. Supreme Court Building of the phrase "In God We Trust." ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/14/65 -- Public Works.

HR 2817 -- Similar to HR 139. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2950 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp, the central figure of which will be the likeness of the now extinct Michigan grayling fish, after which the town of Grayling, Mich., was named. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 2997 -- Amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish the St. Augustine Quadricentennial Commission, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 386), to provide that eight members of such commission shall be appointed by the President, to provide that such commission shall not terminate prior to December 31, 1966, and to authorize appropriations for carrying out the provisions of such joint resolution. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3143 -- Provide for the erection of a monument on Alcatraz Island to commemorate the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco, Calif., in 1945, and to serve as a symbol of peace. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/19/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 3298 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the Nebraska Centennial. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/21/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 3306 -- Similar to HR 686. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3439 -- Similar to HR 758. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3440 -- Similar to HR 758. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3441 -- Similar to HR 758. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3442 -- Similar to HR 758. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3443 -- Similar to HR 758. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3444 -- Similar to HR 758. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3445 -- Similar to HR 758. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3446 -- Similar to HR 758. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3447 -- Similar to HR 758. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3448 -- Similar to HR 758. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3449 -- Similar to HR 758. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3450 -- Similar to HR 758. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3451 -- Similar to HR 758. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3452 -- Similar to HR 758. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3453 -- Similar to HR 758. FARNSLEY (D Ky.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3454 -- Similar to HR 758. FARNUM (D Mich.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3455 -- Similar to HR 758. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3456 -- Similar to HR 758. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3457 -- Similar to HR 758. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3458 -- Similar to HR 758. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3459 -- Similar to HR 758. HAMILTON (D Ind.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3460 -- Similar to HR 758. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3461 -- Similar to HR 758. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3462 -- Similar to HR 758. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3463 -- Similar to HR 758. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3464 -- Similar to HR 758. HUNGATE (D Mo.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3465 -- Similar to HR 758. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3466 -- Similar to HR 758. JACOBS (D Ind.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3467 -- Similar to HR 758. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3468 -- Similar to HR 758. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3469 -- Similar to HR 758. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3470 -- Similar to HR 758. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3471 -- Similar to HR 758. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3472 -- Similar to HR 758. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3473 -- Similar to HR 758. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3474 -- Similar to HR 758. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3475 -- Similar to HR 758. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3476 -- Similar to HR 758. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3477 -- Similar to HR 758. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3478 -- Similar to HR 758. RACE (D Wis.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3479 -- Similar to HR 758. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3480 -- Similar to HR 758. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3481 -- Similar to HR 758. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3482 -- Similar to HR 758. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3483 -- Similar to HR 758. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3484 -- Similar to HR 758. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3485 -- Similar to HR 758. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3486 -- Similar to HR 758. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3487 -- Similar to HR 758. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3488 -- Similar to HR 758. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3489 -- Similar to HR 758. TODD (D Mich.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3490 -- Similar to HR 758. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3491 -- Similar to HR 758. VIGORITO (D Pa.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3492 -- Similar to HR 758. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3493 -- Similar to HR 758. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3494 -- Similar to HR 758. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3495 -- Similar to HR 758. POLANCO-ABREU (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3615 -- Designate the Veterans Administration hospital being constructed in the District of Columbia as the Melvin J. Maas Memorial Hospital. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/26/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.
HR 3700 -- Similar to HR 679. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3724 -- Similar to HR 758. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3781 -- Establish a national flower of the United States. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 1/28/65 -- House Administration.
HR 3812 -- Similar to HR 758. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3940 -- Authorize the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3979 -- Provide for the distribution and viewing within the United States of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" prepared by the U.S. Information Agency on the late President Kennedy. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 4017 -- Designate the Veterans' Administration center at Bonham, Texas, as the Sam Rayburn Memorial Veterans Center. ROBERTS (D Texas) -- 2/1/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.
HR 4178 -- Similar to HR 3940. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4274 -- Authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the life of the Honorable Sam Rayburn and to assist in the support of the Sam Rayburn Library. ROBERTS (D Texas) -- 2/2/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 4294 -- Similar to HR 3940. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4295 -- Similar to HR 3940. CRALEY (D Pa.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4296 -- Similar to HR 3940. EVANS (D Colo.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4297 -- Similar to HR 3940. FORD (D Mich.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4298 -- Similar to HR 3940. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4299 -- Similar to HR 3940. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4300 -- Similar to HR 3940. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4301 -- Similar to HR 3940. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4302 -- Similar to HR 3940. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4303 -- Similar to HR 3940. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4304 -- Similar to HR 3940. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4371 -- Declare October 12 to be a legal holiday. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4404 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Kiwanis International. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 4467 -- Designate the lake formed by the Walter F. George lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia, as Lake Eufaula. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 2/8/65 -- Public Works.
HR 4488 -- Make the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4516 -- Similar to HR 4371. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4611 -- Similar to HR 3940. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4633 -- Similar to HR 3940. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4646 -- Designate as "Lake Winston Churchill" the reservoir formed by the Walter F. George lock and dam on the Chattahoochee River. O'NEAL (D Ga.) -- 2/9/65 -- Public Works.
HR 4754 -- Similar to HR 4646. CALLAWAY (R Ga.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4784 -- Similar to HR 3979. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4858 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 2/11/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 4954 -- Designate the Allegheny River Dam and Reservoir on the Allegheny River in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as the Kinzua Dam and Reservoir. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 2/16/65 -- Public Works.
HR 5027 -- Name the Peanut Quality Research Laboratory at Dawson, Ga., as the E.L. Forrester Laboratory. CALLAWAY (R Ga.) -- 2/17/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 5057 -- Similar to HR 4371. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) - 2/17/65.
HR 5070 -- Similar to HR 3979. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5077 -- Designate the fourth Saturday in September of each year as Children's Day in Sports. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5183 -- Designate the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5326 -- Similar to HR 5183. BELL (R Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5327 -- Similar to HR 5183. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5328 -- Similar to HR 5183. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5329 -- Similar to HR 5183. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5330 -- Similar to HR 5183. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5331 -- Similar to HR 5183. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5369 -- Similar to HR 5183. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5388 -- Authorize the erection of a statute of Queen Isabella of Spain in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/24/65 -- House Administration.
HR 5432 -- Similar to HR 3940. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5439 -- Similar to HR 3940. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5487 -- Similar to HR 4371. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5498 -- Provide for the redesigning of the 5-cent George Washington regular postage stamp so as to incorporate George Washington's immortal words "To Bigotry No Sanction." ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 2/25/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 5595 -- Designate the fourth Friday in September of each year as National Indian Day. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5700 -- Authorize the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5861 -- Similar to HR 5700. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 3/5/65.
HR 5922 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Kansas. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 3/8/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 6079 -- Declare October 12 to be a legal holiday, to be known as "Columbus Day." FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6401 -- Declare October 12 to be a legal holiday. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6473 -- Establish a national flower of the United States. FARNSLEY (D Ky.) (by request) -- 3/18/65 -- House Administration.
HR 6828 -- Designate the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 7181 -- Provide for the commemoration of certain historical events in the state of Kansas. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 4/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7422 -- Provide for the observance of certain legal holidays on days other than those now fixed by law. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7475 -- Name the authorized lock and dam No. 6 on the Arkansas River in Arkansas and the lake created thereby for David D. Terry. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/14/65 -- Public Works.
HR 7479 -- Provide for approval by the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service of the Senate and House of Representatives of commemorative stamps proposed for issuance by the Postmaster General. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 4/14/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7489 -- Designate the Luther Burbank Shasta daisy as the national flower of the United States. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 4/14/65 -- House Administration.
HR 7526 -- Provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 4/15/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7721 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Katyn Forest massacre. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/28/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7758 -- Designate a proposed park on the shores of the J. Percy Priest Reservoir as the "Estes Kefauver Memorial Park. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 4/29/65 -- Public Works.
HR 7764 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Susanna Madora Salter, first woman mayor in the United States. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 4/29/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7804 -- Designate Columbus Day as a national legal holiday. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/65.
HR 7905 -- Provide that commemorative stamps shall bear an inscription showing the year of issue. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 5/5/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 8065 -- Designate the authorized Port Hueneme Small Craft Harbor, Calif., as the Channel Islands Harbor. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 5/11/65 -- Public Works.
HR 8099 -- Designate the Joanna Dam and Reservoir proposed for construction on the Salt River near Joanna, Mo.,,as the "Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir." HUNGATE (D Mo.) -- 5/12/65 -- Public Works.
HR 8279 -- Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 5/19/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 8473 -- Make the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8684 -- Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 6/1/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 8756 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the memory of the late President of the United States Herbert Clark Hoover. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/3/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 8757 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the memory of the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/3/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 9135 -- Authorize the naming of the reservoir to be created by the Little Goose lock and dam, Snake River, Wash., in honor of the late Dr. Enoch A. Bryan. MAY (R Wash.) -- 6/16/65 -- Public Works.
HR 9242 -- Establish the birthplace of Susan B. Anthony in Adams, Mass., as a national historic site. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 6/21/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 9265 -- Amend the act of August 3, 1950, Public Law 638, 81st Congress. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9495 -- Increase the appropriation authorization for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/65 -- House Administration.

HR 9963 -- Promote the economic development of the state of Alaska by providing for U.S. participation in the statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 7/20/65 -- Public Works.

HR 10107 -- Authorize the erection of a memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing. HULL (D Mo.) -- 7/27/65 -- House Administration.

HR 10284 -- Provide that the federal office building under construction in Fort Worth, Texas shall be named the Fritz Garland Lanham Federal Office Building in memory of the late Fritz Garland Lanham, a Representative from the state of Texas from 1919 to 1947. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 8/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 10357 -- Provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Secret Service. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 8/10/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10617 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the writing of the pledge of allegiance. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 8/24/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10771 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Washington Country National Parkway. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 8/31/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10800 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Boys Town, Neb. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 9/1/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10933 -- Establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to Adlai E. Stevenson. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 9/9/65 -- House Administration.

HR 10983 -- Amend section 204(a) of the Coinage Act of 1965 in order to authorize minting of all new quarter-dollar pieces with a likeness of the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur on one side. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 9/9/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11154 -- Make Columbus Day a legal holiday. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11334 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the memory of the late general of the Army, Douglas MacArthur. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 9/29/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11460 -- Declare October 12 to be a legal holiday. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 10/6/65.

HR 11534 -- Similar to HR 11154. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 10/12/65.

HR 11550 -- Similar to HR 11154. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 10/12/65.

HR 11558 -- Similar to HR 11460. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 10/12/65.

HR 11607 -- Similar to HR 11460. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.

HR 11654 -- Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of millennium of the Polish nation in the calendar year 1966. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 10/19/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11659 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 10/19/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11787 -- Similar to HR 11654. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11812 -- Similar to HR 11654. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11821 -- Authorize the sale of certain commemorative coins by the Historical Society of Washington County, Md. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 10/22/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11830 -- Designate the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Clarksburg, W.Va., as the Louis A. Johnson Veterans' Administration Hospital. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 10/22/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

H J Res 4 -- Designate the 6-day period beginning September 13, 1965, as "National Literacy Week." BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 9 -- Designate the fourth Sunday in September of each year as "Interfaith Day." FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 10 -- Designate the 14th day of March of each year as "Albert Einstein Memorial Day." FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 15 -- Establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. MARSH (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 20 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the fourth Sunday in November in each year as "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Day." SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 37 -- Designate the bridge constructed over the Washington Channel of the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, as the "Francis Case Memorial Bridge." BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/4/65 -- District of Columbia.

H J Res 53 -- Provide for the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the House of Representatives each year in celebration of the Fourth of July. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 55 -- Declare the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year to be a legal public holiday. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 71 -- Establish a Stamp Act Congress Bicentennial Commission. MARSH (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 75 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April of each year as National Arbor Day. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 76 -- Designate the 6th day of January of each year as Haym Salomon Day. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 85 -- Designate the second Sunday in October of each year as National Grandmothers' Day. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 90 -- Provide for the erection in the city of Page, Ariz., of an appropriate market to commemorate the achievements of former Commissioner of Reclamation John C. Page. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 95 -- Designate the lake to be formed by the waters impounded by Sanford Dam, Canadian River project, Texas, as Lake Meredith. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 97 -- Provide for the establishment of a National Letter Carriers Week. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 99 -- Authorize the establishment of a National Railroad Museum in the city of Oneonta, N.Y. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H J Res 100 -- Authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week." STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H J Res 110 -- Designate the Luther Burbank Shasta daisy as the national flower of the United States. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- House Administration.

H J Res 112 -- Designate the rose as the national flower of the United States. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65 -- House Administration.

H J Res 113 -- Establish the World War I Commemorative Commission. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/5/65.

H J Res 122 -- Authorize the awarding of a gold medal to Danny Kaye. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/65 -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 125 -- Make the 17th day of September in each year a legal holiday to be known as Constitution Day. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

H J Res 128 -- Designate the American marigold (Tagetes erecta) as the national floral emblem of the United States. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65 -- House Administration.

H J Res 142 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the 13th day of September as Commodore John Barry Day. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

H J Res 159 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the 7th day of August of each year as Purple Heart Day. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65.

H J Res 165 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the second Sunday in September of each year as Bataan Day. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/11/65.

H J Res 180 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the second week of March in every year as Volunteers of America Week. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

H J Res 181 -- Similar to H J Res 100. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/12/65.

H J Res 188 -- Provide for the erection of a memorial statute to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of American rocketry. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65 -- Science and Astronautics.

H J Res 212 -- Honor Art Linkletter for unique services rendered to his country and to the world. BELL (R Calif.) -- 1/18/65.

H J Res 215 -- Provide for the designation of the fourth week in April of each year as "Youth Temperance Education Week." RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 1/19/65.

H J Res 217 -- Designate March 30 of each yeas as "Shut-in's Day." HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/21/65.

H J Res 223 -- Provide that an environmental health center that may hereafter be established in the Public Health Service shall be known as "Rachel Carson Memorial Research Center for Environmental Health." DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H J Res 225 -- Establish a section to be known as the Shevchenko Freedom Library in the Library of Congress. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65 -- House Administration.

H J Res 226 -- Provide for the creation of a captive nations freedom series of postage stamps in honor of national heroes of freedom, commencing with a Taras Shevchenko freedom stamp. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

H J Res 228 -- Designate Columbus Day, the 12th day of October in each year, a legal holiday. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 1/25/65.

H J Res 229 -- Request the President to proclaim the week of November 16 to 22 as National Student Council Week. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/25/65.

H J Res 230 -- Similar to H J Res 37. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 1/25/65.

H J Res 231 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the centennial anniversary, on April 9, 1965, of the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox, Va. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/25/65.

H J Res 243 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the third Sunday in October of each year as Free Enterprise Day. DENT (D Pa.) (by request) -- 1/26/65.

H J Res 277 -- Authorize the First Cavalry Division Association to erect a monument in the District of Columbia. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/2/65 -- House Administration.

H J Res 284 -- Authorize the President to declare a day of prayer and dedication in memory of American missionaries slain in the Congo. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.

H J Res 289 -- Designate the 7-day period beginning on the Sunday starting the last full week in October, each year, as Cleaner Air Week. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 2/8/65.

H J Res 303 -- Provide for appropriate federal recognition of the Browne House Flushing, N.Y. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 306 -- Similar to H J Res 303. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

H J Res 308 -- Declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday. YATES (D Ill.) -- 2/9/65.

H J Res 314 -- Re to Bennett Place commemoration. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 2/11/65.
H J Res 318 -- Establish the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.
H J Res 325 -- Designate Monday, October 4, 1965, as Free Enterprise Day. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/16/65.
H J Res 332 -- Establish a Stamp Act Congress Bicentennial Commission. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 2/17/65.
H J Res 333 -- Establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 2/17/65.
H J Res 336 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the liberation by the U.S. Armed Forces of oppressed and subjugated persons from concentration camps in Germany in World War II. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
H J Res 346 -- Similar to H J Res 325. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
H J Res 348 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April of each year as National Arbor Day. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/25/65.
H J Res 350 -- Authorize the President to proclaim National Volunteer Fireman's Week. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 2/25/65.
H J Res 358 -- Designate the 8-day period beginning on the 12th day of October of each year as Patriotic Education Week. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/2/65.
H J Res 363 -- Authorize the President to proclaim National Volunteer Fireman's Week. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 3/3/65.
H J Res 367 -- Authorize the President to designate the week of May 2 through May 8, 1965, as "Professional Photography Week." O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/3/65.
H J Res 369 -- Designate March 30 of each year as "Shut-In's Day." MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 3/9/65.
H J Res 390 -- Designate Columbus Day, the 12th day of October in each year, a legal holiday. KING (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.
H J Res 391 -- Similar to H J Res 390. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 3/22/65.
H J Res 398 -- Establish a national flower of the United States. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 399 -- Similar to H J Res 398. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
H J Res 400 -- Similar to H J Res 398. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
H J Res 401 -- Request the President to designate November 23, 1965, as Repudiation Day. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 3/25/65.
H J Res 402 -- Similar to H J Res 398. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
H J Res 404 -- Provide for the erection of a memorial statute to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of American rocketry. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 3/25/65 -- Science and Astronautics.
H J Res 406 -- Designate the last Sunday in April of each year as National Indoor Sports Day. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 3/26/65.
H J Res 407 -- Similar to H J Res 398. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/26/65.
H J Res 413 -- Authorize the President to designate the 7-day period beginning April 9 of each year as National Family Health Week. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 3/30/65.
H J Res 416 -- Authorize the President to designate the 7-day period beginning April 9 of each year as "Natinal Family Health Week." CARTER (R Ky.) -- 4/1/65.
H J Res 422 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the fourth week of September of each year as National Square Dance Week. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/5/65.
H J Res 424 -- Declare the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year to be a legal public holiday. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/65.
H J Res 425 -- Authorize and request the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the third week in May as Folk Music Week. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 4/7/65.
H J Res 426 -- Provide for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of American rocketry. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 4/13/65 -- Science and Astronautics.
H J Res 433 -- Establish a tercentenary commission to commemorate the advent and history of Father Jacques Marquette in North America. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/28/65.
H J Res 435 -- Similar to H J Res 433. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 4/28/65.
H J Res 437 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning February 10 in each year as National Parkinson Week. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 4/29/65.
H J Res 442 -- Similar to H J Res 348. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/65.
H J Res 452 -- Provide for a National Break No Law Today Day. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 5/11/65.
H J Res 461 -- Re honor of Joan Merriam Smith. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 462 -- Similar to H J Res 461. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 463 -- Similar to H J Res 461. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 464 -- Similar to H J Res 461. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 465 -- Similar to H J Res 461. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 474 -- Authorize the President to proclaim a Day of Recognition for firefighters. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 5/18/65.
H J Res 496 -- Extend for 1 year the existing authority for the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 6/3/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 500 -- Adopt a specific version of the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem of the United States of America. BANDSTRA (D Iowa) -- 6/7/65.
H J Res 506 -- Similar to H J Res 500. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 6/10/65.
H J Res 507 -- Request the President to proclaim the last week in October of every year as national Student Council Week. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 6/10/65.
H J Res 526 -- Provide for the development of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/16/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 534 -- Make Father's Day a national holiday. NIX (D Pa.) -- 6/17/65.
H J Res 550 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the 175th anniversary, on August 4, 1965, of the founding of the U.S. Coast Guard at Newburyport, Mass. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 6/24/65.
H J Res 551 -- Similar to H J Res 550. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/24/65.
H J Res 557 -- Similar to H J Res 550. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 6/28/65.
H J Res 558 -- Similar to H J Res 550. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 6/30/65.
H J Res 560 -- Similar to H J Res 550. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 6/30/65.
H J Res 570 -- Similar to H J Res 550. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 7/7/65.
H J Res 571 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning October 25 in each year as National Parkinson Week. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 7/8/65.
H J Res 575 -- Similar to H J Res 550. BATES (R Mass.) -- 7/13/65.
H J Res 576 -- Establish square dancing as the national dance of the United States. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 7/13/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 580 -- Authorize and request the President to extend through 1966 his proclamation of a period to "See the United States." ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 7/15/65.
H J Res 581 -- Similar to H J Res 580. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 7/19/65.
H J Res 582 -- Provide for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of American rocketry. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/19/65 -- Science and Astronautics.
H J Res 583 -- Establish the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 7/19/65.
H J Res 584 -- Similar to H J Res 507. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/20/65.
H J Res 585 -- Authorize the President to proclaim April 9, 1967, as Bataan-Corregidor Day. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 7/21/65.
H J Res 589 -- Provide for the designation of the period from August 31 through September 6 in 1965 as "National American Legion Baseball Week." REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 7/26/65.
H J Res 593 -- Designate the month of May in the year 1966 as "National Latin American Month. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 7/29/65.
H J Res 595 -- Similar to H J Res 571. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/2/65.
H J Res 597 -- Provide for the erection of a memorial to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of rocketry. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 8/3/65 -- Science and Astronautics.
H J Res 598 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Stamp Act Congress, held at New York, in the Colony of New York, October 7-25, 1765. MARSH (D Va.) -- 8/3/65.
H J Res 601 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the calendar year 1966 as "The Year of the Bible." FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 8/4/65.
H J Res 602 -- Declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/5/65.
H J Res 617 -- Similar to H J Res 601. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/9/65.
H J Res 619 -- Similar to H J Res 598. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/11/65.
H J Res 621 -- Similar to H J Res 598. LONG (D Md.) -- 8/12/65.
H J Res 622 -- Similar to H J Res 598. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.
H J Res 625 -- Similar to H J Res 585. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 8/12/65.
H J Res 627 -- Similar to H J Res 585. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/16/65.
H J Res 631 -- Similar to H J Res 598. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 8/18/65.
H J Res 633 -- Authorize the President to proclaim November 13 of each year as National Dental Assistants Day. CRALEY (D Pa.) -- 8/19/65.
H J Res 635 -- Authorize appropriate memorial to the late Robert H. Goddard on grounds of proposed National Air Museum. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 8/19/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 636 -- Provide for a bust of the late Senator Francis Case to be appropriately placed in the vicinity of the Francis Case Memorial Bridge. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 8/23/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 640 -- Similar to H J Res 571. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 8/25/65.
H J Res 641 -- Authorize Father Flanagan's Boys' Home to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 8/26/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 650 -- Authorize Father Flanagan's Boys' Home to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 9/1/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 651 -- Designate April 3 of each year as Pony Express Day. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 9/1/65.
H J Res 657 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the last week in October of each year as National Water Awareness Week. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 9/8/65.
H J Res 658 -- Authorize the President to proclaim April 9, 1967, as Bataan-Corregidor Day. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 9/8/65.
H J Res 660 -- Authorize the President to designate Philadelphia, Pa., as the site of a world's fair commemorating the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 9/9/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 667 -- Authorize the President to proclaim November 13 of each year as "National Dental Assistants Day." FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 9/21/65.

H J Res 668 -- Authorize the President to issue annually proclamations designating the Sunday of each year which occurs immediately preceding February 22 as Freedom Sunday and the calendar week of each year during which February 22 occurs as Freedom Week. BURTON (Utah) -- 9/21/65.

H J Res 669 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning October 25 in each year as National Parkinson Week. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 9/21/65.

H J Res 671 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the month of November as Water Conservation Month. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 9/22/65.

H J Res 681 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the calendar year 1966 as "The Year of the Bible." ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 10/7/65.

H J Res 684 -- Authorize the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 10/7/65 -- House Administration.

H J Res 685 -- Memorialize Dr. Mahlon Loomis. SMITH (D Va.) -- 10/7/65.

H J Res 689 -- Designate Columbus Day, the 12th day of October in each year, a legal holiday. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 10/12/65.

H J Res 690 -- Similar to H J Res 689. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 10/12/65.

H J Res 701 -- Similar to H J Res 667. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 10/14/65.

H J Res 763 -- Authorize the President to proclaim the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 10/18/65.

H J Res 767 -- Authorize the President to proclaim National Ski Week. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 10/18/65.

H J Res 775 -- Authorize the President to issue a proclamation for the commemoration and observance of the millennium of the Polish nation in the calendar year 1966. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 10/19/65.

H J Res 780 -- Similar to H J Res 689. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 10/21/65.

H J Res 785 -- Designate a navigation lock and water control structure of the central and southern Florida flood control project as the "W.P. Franklin lock and control structure." ROGERS (DFla.) -- 10/22/65 -- Public Works.

H J Res 787 -- Similar to H J Res 775. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 10/22/65.

H Con Res 6 -- Express the sense of Congress re the distribution and viewing of the film prepared by the U.S. Information Agency entitled "Years of Lightning -- Day of Drums." O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/4/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 12 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 19 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 27 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 33 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 36 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 42 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 45 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 47 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 48 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 57 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

H Con Res 70 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 71 -- Relative to captive nations days. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 79 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 81 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/6/65.

H Con Res 90 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/11/65.

H Con Res 92 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

H Con Res 93 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/12/65.

H Con Res 94 -- Propose recognition of the village of Whitehall, Washington County, N.Y., as the birthplace of the U.S. Navy. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

H Con Res 95 -- Express sense of Congress that the motto "In God We Trust" should continue to be inscribed upon the coins of the United States, and that the words "under God" should continue to be a part of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/13/65 -- Banking and Currency.

H Con Res 116 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 1/18/65.

H Con Res 120 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/65.

H Con Res 124 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/21/65.

H Con Res 133 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/26/65.

H Con Res 145 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

H Con Res 156 -- Provide for the U.S. Information Agency film of the late President John F. Kennedy to be shown in the United States. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 172 -- Similar to H Con Res 156. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 173 -- Authorize the President to proclaim October 6 of each year as German-American Day. POOL (D Texas) -- 2/4/65.

H Con Res 273 -- Similar to H Con Res 156. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 2/8/65.

H Con Res 281 -- Similar to H Con Res 156. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/9/65.

H Con Res 282 -- Similar to H Con Res 156. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/9/65.

H Con Res 283 -- Similar to H Con Res 156. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

H Con Res 285 -- Similar to H Con Res 156. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/10/65.

H Con Res 305 -- Express the sense of the Congress re the designation of a grove of redwood trees as a memorial to the late Dag Hammarskjold. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/18/65 -- House Administration.

H Con Res 308 -- Similar to H Con Res 156. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 2/18/65.

H Con Res 311 -- Similar to H Con Res 156. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 2/18/65.

H Con Res 348 -- Allow the showing in the United States of the U.S. Information Agency film "John F. Kennedy -- Years of Lightning, Day of Drums." GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/9/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 381 -- Express the sense of the Congress re the efforts of APDANS toward the building of a national living memorial to the unknown creators of the American Negro spiritual. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 4/1/65.

H Con Res 426 -- Express the sense of Congress re the viewing of the U.S. Information Agency film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," athe 25th class reunion of the Harvard class of 1940 in Cambridge, Mass. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 427 -- Designate the month of June as Community and Natural Beauty Month. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 5/26/65.

H Con Res 448 -- Authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating September 3, 1965, as "Crusade for Safety Day." FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/9/65.

H Con Res 462 -- Cite the bravery, resourcefulness and success in conquering the Atlantic Ocean of Robert Manry and resolving that his sailboat Tinkerbelle be retired for permanent display in the Smithsonian Institution. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 8/12/65.

H Con Res 464 -- Authorize the President to annually proclaim the week in February in which Lincoln's Birthday falls as Negro History Week. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/65.

H Con Res 465 -- Favor the holding of a national celebration in Philadelphia in 1976 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the independence of the United States. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 8/26/65.

H Con Res 508 -- Authorize the President to designate the 8-day period beginning Oct. 10, 1965, as Canberra Week. BATES (R Mass.) -- 9/13/65.

H Con Res 514 -- Favor the holding of a national celebration in Philadelphia in 1976 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the independence of the United States. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/23/65.

H Con Res 517 -- Re Captive Nations Days. BURTON (R Utah) -- 9/27/65.

H Con Res 520 -- Provide for showing the film "Adlai Stevenson: The Ambassador." ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 10/13/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 521 -- Similar to H Con Res 520. YATES (D Ill.) -- 10/13/65.

H Res 187 -- Establish the fourth Friday in September of every year as American Indian Day. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.

H Res 226 -- Similar to H Res 187. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

H Res 242 -- Resolved, that the House of Representatives hereby designates Wednesday, April 14, 1965, for the celebration of Pan American Day. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/24/65.

H Res 328 -- Re the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 4/13/65 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 329 -- Similar to H Res 328. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/13/65.

H Res 373 -- Extend greetings and felicitations of the House of Representatives to the trustees, faculty, students and friends of Cushing Academy of Ashburnham, Mass., on the occassion of the 100th anniversary of the granting of its charter. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/6/65.

H Res 423 -- Regard Rev. Peter Powers as a Revolutionary War patriot. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 6/15/65.

H Res 439 -- Re the 250th anniversary of the establishment of Hopkinton, Mass. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 6/24/65.

H Res 559 -- Recognize the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Junior Chamber International. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 9/1/65.

H Res 601 -- Re that the House of Representatives extends the greetings of the people of the United States to His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, on the occasion of his historic visit to our country. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 10/1/65.

H Res 626 -- Resolved, that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should issue a proclamation (1) officially designating Saturday, November 27, 1965, as a national honor day for the commemoration of the efforts by American men and women abroad in Viet Nam who are carrying forward the struggle to maintain and secure peace and freedom; and (2) inviting the governments of states and communities and the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to the end that our people may reaffirm their support of the role of this Nation in the cause of peace and freedom. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 10/22/65.

Bills Introduced -- National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

(To Armed Services unless noted)

S 28 -- Insure the availability of certain critical materials during a war or national emergency by providing for a reserve of such materials. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

S 37 -- Provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of the Army, Navy and Air Force in Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 173 -- Provide that in determining the amount of retired pay, retirement pay, or retainer pay payable to any enlisted man, all service shall be counted which would have been counted for the same purposes if he were a commissioned officer. INOUYE (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 296 -- Authorize the temporary release of 100,000 short tons of copper from the national stockpile. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/7/65.

S 424 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land in the state of Utah to the Cerebral Palsy Center for Multiple Handicapped, Salt Lake County, Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/12/65.

S 426 -- Provide for restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf (known as the Eastern Test Range) for defense purposes. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 427 -- Provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes (Gulf Test Range, Gulf of Mexico). JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 1/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 428 -- Provide for restriction of a certain area in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes (Matagorda water range). JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 1/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 437 -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of zinc from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile. DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/12/65.

S 528 -- Amend section 2104 of title 38, USC, to extend the time for filing certain claims for mustering-out payments. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/15/65.

S 537 -- Amend title I of the Internal Security Act of 1950. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65 -- Judiciary.

S 539 -- Equalize the treatment of Reserves and Regulars in the payment of per diem. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S 540 -- Change the method of computing retired pay of certain enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S 563 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands to the state of Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/15/65.

S 637 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands in the state of North Dakota to the Mountrail County Park Commission, Mountrail County, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/22/65.

S 645 -- Provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, known as the Corpus Christi offshore warning area, for defense purposes. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/22/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 745 -- Further insure to military personnel certain due process protection by providing for military judges to be detailed to all general courts-martial. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/26/65.

S 746 -- Further insure due process in the administration of military justice in the Department of the Navy by establishing a Judge Advocate General Corps in such Department. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/26/65.

S 747 -- Protect the constitutional rights of military personnel by providing an independent forum to review and correct the military records of members and former members of the Armed Forces. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/26/65.

S 748 -- Provide additional constitutional protection for members of the Armed Forces by establishing Courts of Military Review. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/26/65.

S 749 -- Insure to military personnel certain basic constitutional rights by prohibiting command influence in courts-martial cases and in certain nonjudicial proceedings. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/26/65.

S 750 -- Protect the constitutional rights of military personnel by insuring their right to be represented by qualified counsel in certain cases. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/26/65.

S 751 -- Protect the constitutional rights of military personnel by increasing the period within which such personnel may petition for a new trial by court-martial. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/26/65.

S 752 -- Amend chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title 10, USC, to provide additional constitutional protection in trials by courts-martial. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/26/65.

S 800 -- Authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval vessels, and research, development, test, and evaluation, for the Armed Forces. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/28/65.

S 1041 -- Authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of lead proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1053 -- Authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/9/65 -- Commerce.

S 1095 -- Increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1323 -- Amend section 2634 of title 10, USC, so as to authorize the military departments, in certain cases, to ship automobiles to and from the state of Alaska by commercial motor carrier via the Alaska ferry system and other surface transportation. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 3/1/65.

S 1391 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands at the Old Hickory lock and dam, Cumberland River, Tenn., to the Tennessee Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1488 -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the 6-month waiting period of approximately 50,000 tons of refractory grade bauxite from the national stockpile. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1567 -- Amend section 1331(c) of title 10, USC, relating to requirements for entitlement to retired pay for nonregular service. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 3/18/65.

S 1619 -- Permit members and former members of the Armed Forces retired on or after October 1, 1963, for physical disabilities incurred as a direct result of armed conflict to have their retirement pay recomputed whenever the rates of basic pay applicable to the grade in which they retired are increased. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1757 -- Amend section 709(f) of title 32, USC, relating to contributions to retirement systems in the case of caretakers and clerks employed by the National Guard. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/9/65.

S 1771 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. STENNIS (D Miss.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1800 -- Authorize the payment of pay and allowances to members of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve when such members are hospitalized beyond the end of their prescribed duty or training as the result of illness or disease. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/22/65.

S 1856 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell uniform clothing to the Naval Sea Cadet Corps. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 4/29/65.

S 1901 -- Authorize appropriations for procurement of small patrol cutters for the Coast Guard. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/4/65 -- Commerce.

S 1951 -- Provide for the retirement of enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/12/65 -- Commerce.

S 1990 -- Provide that in determining the amount of retired pay, retirement pay or retainer pay payable to any enlisted man, all service shall be counted which would have been counted for the same purposes if he were a commissioned officer. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/18/65.

S 2007 -- Extend the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 28, 1928, to certain former officers of the Army. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 5/21/65.

S 2208 -- Permit members and former members of the Armed Forces retired on or after October 1, 1963, for physical disabilities incurred as a direct result of armed conflict to have their retirement pay recomputed whenever the rates of basic pay applicable to the grade in which they retired are increased. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 6/28/65.

S 2230 -- Amend title 37, USC, to increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/30/65.

S 2315 -- Amend title 10 of the USC, to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces serving in Viet Nam and other combat zones designated by the President. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 7/21/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2340 -- Amend titles 10 and 14, USC, and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964, re the settlement of claims against the United States by members of the uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the United States for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 7/28/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2381 -- Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 8/10/65.

S 2471 -- Improve and clarify certain laws of the Coast Guard. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/30/65 -- Commerce.

S 2482 -- Prohibit obstruction of the performance of duty by the Armed Forces by obstruction of the transportation of personnel or property thereof. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 8/31/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2495 -- Provide career incentives for certain professionally trained officers of the Armed Forces. McINTYRE (D N.H.) -- 9/2/65.

S 2557 -- Amend chapter 147 of title 10, USC, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, to dispose of telephone facilities by negotiated sale. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 9/22/65.

S 2642 -- Authorize the release of platinum from the national stockpile. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 10/13/65.

S 2656 -- Permit members of the Armed Forces to accumulate more than 60 days of leave under certain circumstances. COOPER (D Ky.) -- 10/15/65.

S Con Res 41 -- Express sense of Congress on awarding the Combat Infantryman Badge to member of armed services assigned to duty in Dominican Republic. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/28/65.

S Res 25 -- Express the sense of the Senate as to the arming of American servicemen fighting in Viet Nam. TOWER (R Texas) -- 1/12/65.

HR 71 -- Amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to provide for the return to the stockpile of materials withdrawn but not used for defense purposes. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 102 -- Provide for the procurement of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 103 -- Encourage competition in procurement by the armed services. MULTER (DN.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 104 -- Provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the U.S. Navy shall be named the Brooklyn. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 106 -- Amend section 2310 of title 10, USC, relating to determinations and decisions as to procurement. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 247 -- Amend title 37, USC, to provide hazardous duty pay for members of the uniformed services on duty in intimate contact with persons afflicted with epidemic hemorrhagic fever. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 266 -- Amend sections 404 and 406 of title 37, USC, relating to travel and transportation allowances of certain members of the uniformed services who are retired, discharged, or released from active duty. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 272 -- Provide for the establishment of a U.S. Armed Forces Medical School. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 273 -- Amend chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title 10, USC, by creating single-officer general and special courts-martial, providing for law officers on special courts-martial, affording accused persons an opportunity to be represented in certain special court-martial proceedings by counsel having the qualifications of defense counsel detailed for general courts-martial, providing for certain pretrial proceedings and other procedural changes. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 277 -- Amend chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title 10, USC, to authorize the Judge Advocate General to grant relief in certain court-martial cases, extend the time within which an accused may petition for a new trial. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 279 -- Amend section 1074 of title 10, USC, to provide more adequate facilities for medical care for retired members of the uniformed services and their dependents. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 280 -- Establish active duty medical and dental officer strengths in the Air Force. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 281 -- Further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to provide for shelter in federal structures, to authorize payment toward the construction or modification of approved public shelter space. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 282 -- Re the nomination and selection of candidates for appointment to the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 314 -- Permit retired personnel of the uniformed services to receive benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act without relinquishing their retirement pay. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 331 -- Provide for a comprehensive study and investigation of the adequacy of the present system of compulsory military training under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 394 -- Similar to HR 71. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 401 -- Define the status of retired officers of the Armed Forces. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 406 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Army pay a fair share of the cost of certain highway improvements. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 420 -- Authorize the commissioning of male persons in the Regular Army in the Army Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialist Corps, and the Regular Air Force with a view to designation as Air Force nurses and medical specialists. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 534 -- Require loyalty declarations from employees of Government suppliers and from labor organizations representing the employees of such suppliers. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 535 -- Provide that certain information relating to the national security shall be made available to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 546 -- Retrocede to the state of Wisconsin concurrent jurisdiction over the rights-of-way for U.S. Highway 16 and Wisconsin State Highway No. 21 within Camp McCoy, Wis. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 577 -- Amend chapter 67 of title 10, USC, to provide retired pay for reservists who have 10 or more years of satisfactory federal service and who performed active duty for 5 or more years in the aggregate during World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 578 -- Prohibit the discharge of members of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 579 -- Amend section 15 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to permit certain enlistments in the Armed Forces. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 580 -- Establish a board (outside of the Department of Defense) to review and correct discharges and dismissals of former members of the Armed Forces. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 626 -- Provide for fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 727 -- Provide for the administration of the Coast Guard Band. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 899 -- Authorize waiver of indebtedness growing out of erroneous payments by the Armed Forces to military personnel or their dependents, to bar recovery of these payments if recovery action is not initiated within 6 years of payment. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 924 -- Provide that certain surplus property of the United States may be donated for park or recreational purposes. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 938 -- Amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that certain surplus property of the United States shall be offered for sale to the states. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 955 -- Provide benefits for members and survivors of members of the Philippine Scouts on the same basis as such benefits are provided for other members of the Armed Forces and their survivors. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1018 -- Amend chapter 79 of title 10, USC, to provide that certain boards established thereunder shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; authorize the award of an exemplary rehabilitation certificate. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1026 -- Increase the subsistence allowance for members of the uniformed services to $75 per month. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1030 -- Provide that the President shall designate one agency of the Federal Government to conduct all security investigations of civil officers and employees of the United States, and of persons who apply for employment as such officers and employees. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 1043 -- Amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. HARDY (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1044 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Norfolk, state of Virginia, certain lands in the city of Norfolk, state of Virginia, in exchange for certain other lands. HARDY (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1072 -- Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for the stockpiling storage, and distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof for emergency purposes. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 1077 -- Provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be retired in the highest grade satisfactorily held in any armed force. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1146 -- Enable the mothers and widows of deceased members of the Armed Forces now interred in cemeteries outside the continental limits of the United States to make a pilgrimage to such cemeteries. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1181 -- Similar to HR 955. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1198 -- Advance certain officers on the retired list without affecting retirement pay. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1496 -- Authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of zinc proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1525 -- Promote high morale in the uniformed services by providing a program of medical care for certain former members of the uniformed services and their dependents. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1526 -- Require an annual report to Congress comparing the salary rates of the uniformed services and those of private industry. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1540 -- Prohibit the discharge of members of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1541 -- Amend chapter 79 of title 10, USC, to provide that certain boards established thereunder shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; authorize the award of an exemplary rehabilitation certificate. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1567 -- Require that Congress be given notification prior to the closing of any defense installation. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1658 -- Authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of lead proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1686 -- Amend the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 to permit civil actions against members of the Armed Forces for support of their spouses and children. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/6/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 1691 -- Amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide the maximum retired pay for certain retired enlisted men for the period from June 1, 1942, through June 30, 1946. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1697 -- Promote high morale in the uniformed services by providing a program of medical care for certain former members of the uniformed services and their dependents. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1734 -- Provide for establishment of a program of cash awards for suggestions or inventions made by members of the Armed Forces which contribute to the efficiency, economy, or other improvement of Government operations. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1805 -- Amend section 5899 of title 10, USC, to provide permanent authority under which Naval Reserve officers in the grade of captain shall be eligible for consideration for promotion when their running mates are eligible for consideration for promotion. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2022 -- Amend section 511 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to equalize the retired pay of certain officers of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, under the same law and with same service. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2111 -- Provide for the reimbursement of the town of Lancaster, Mass., for the loss of taxes on certain property in such town acquired by the United States for use for military purposes. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 2236 -- Authorize the temporary release of 100,000 short tons of copper from the national stockpile. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2237 -- Amend titles 10 and 37, USC, to provide authorization of 4 years' constructive service credit to veterinary officers now on active duty with the uniformed services, and that those veterinarians hereinafter appointed as veterinary officers, be so credited. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2261 -- Provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf (known as the Eastern Test Range) for defense purposes. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 1/11/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 2365 -- Facilitate the procurement of physicians and dentists for the Armed Forces by establishing scholarships. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2368 -- Authorize hospitalization in civil hospitals for retired members of the armed services under group insurance sick and accident policies, based on specified payment of premiums from retired pay. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2433 -- Similar to HR 2236. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2450 -- Provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be retired in the highest grade satisfactorily held in any armed force. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2616 -- Similar to HR 1496. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2638 -- Similar to HR 2236. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2652 -- Similar to HR 2236. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2659 -- Provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes, and for other purposes (Gulf Test Range, Gulf of Mexico). SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/13/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 2816 -- Provide for a comprehensive study and investigation of the adequacy of the present system of compulsory military training under the University Military Training and Service Act. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2833 -- Similar to HR 1496. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2992 -- Similar to HR 2236. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3013 -- Provide gold star lapel buttons for the next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who lost or lose their lives in war or as a result of cold war incidents. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3037 -- Amend section 1485 of title 10, USC, relating to the transportation of remains of deceased dependents of members of the Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3038 -- Provide for participation by members of the Armed Forces in international sports activities. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3039 -- Amend section 1006 of title 37, USC, to authorize the Secretary concerned, under certain conditions, to make payment of pay and allowances to members of an armed force under his jurisdiction before the end of the pay period for which such payment is due. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3040 -- Prescribe the basic pay and allowances of an officer who is serving as supreme Allied commander, Europe. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3041 -- Exempt certain contracts with foreign contractors from the requirement for an examination-of-records clause. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3042 -- Permit members of the Armed Forces to be assigned or detailed to the Weather Bureau or the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, Department of Commerce. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3043 -- Authorize the payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services to offset expenses incident to their evacuation. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3044 -- Authorize payment of incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3045 -- Authorize certain members of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decoration of certain foreign nations. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3046 -- Amend chapter 147 of title 10, USC, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, to dispose of telephone facilities by negotiated sale. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3047 -- Permit members of the Armed Forces to accept fellowships, scholarships, or grants offered by a foreign government. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3164 -- Similar to HR 2236. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3313 -- Provide career incentives for certain professionally trained officers of the Armed Forces. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3349 -- Re relief of certain retired officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3354 -- Similar to HR 955. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3593 -- Require expenditure of 35 percent of the funds expended for the conversion, alteration and repair of naval vessels to be expended with private ship repair yards. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3598 -- Similar to HR 1496. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3599 -- Similar to HR 2236. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3780 -- Amend chapter 49 of title 10, USC, to prohibit fees in excess of $10 for attorneys and agents in connection with certain claims filed with the military departments by members of the Armed Forces. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3787 -- Similar to HR 1496. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3822 -- Provide authorization of up to 2 years' constructive service credit to those Medical Service Corps officers now on active duty with the uniformed services who are required to have advanced training beyond the 4-year college level as a precondition to their appointment, and that those Medical Service Corps officers hereinafter appointed be so credited. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 4016 -- Authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, and research, development, test and evaluation, for the Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4145 -- Authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of lead proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4293 -- Amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion. WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/2/65 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 4375 -- Provide for the sale by the Secretary of the Army of certain lands in the Fort Gibson Reservoir, in Oklahoma, subject to flowage easements and other reservations. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 4379 -- Provide free insurance protection for members of the Armed Forces serving outside the United States. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 4477 -- Insure the availability of certain critical materials during a war or national emergency by providing for a reserve of such materials. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4527 -- Authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/8/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 4715 -- Provide that no preference shall be given by the Department of Defense in the procurement of certain foods. BALDWIN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4850 -- Provide life tenure for the judges of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/11/65.

HR 4885 -- Establish a 2-year period during which certain decorations may be awarded for acts or service performed during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4966 -- Authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of zinc proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 2/16/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 4967 -- Similar to HR 4145. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5024 -- Amend titles 10 and 14, USC, and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964, re the settlement of claims against the United States by members of the uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the United States for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 2/17/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 5034 -- Amend section 2575(a) of title 10, USC, to authorize the disposition of lost, abandoned, or unclaimed personal property under certain conditions. FISHER (D Texas) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5040 -- Amend titles 10 and 37, USC, to provide authorization of up to 2 years constructive service credit to those Medical Service Corps officers now on active duty with the uniformed services who are required to have advanced training beyond the 4-year college level as a precondition to their appointment, and that those Medical Service Corps officers hereinafter appointed be so credited. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5044 -- Permit certain lands in Prince Georges County, Md., granted to the state of Maryland for National Guard purposes to also be used for civil defense purposes. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 2/17/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5076 -- Provide for the reimbursement of the state of Maine for the expense of constructing a road required by the expansion of the U.S. Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5125 -- Similar to HR 4293. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5252 -- Provide for the relief of certain enlisted members of the Air Force. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 5256 -- Change the method of computing retired pay of certain enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/22/65.

HR 5270 -- Provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, known as the Corpus Christi Offshore Warning Area, for defense purposes. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5271 -- Provide for the restriction of a certain area in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes, (Matagorda Water Range). ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5277 -- Provide for the conveyance to the state of Michigan of certain land in Grayling Township, Crawford County, Mich., to be used for National Guard purposes. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5293 -- Amend chapter 7 of title 37, USC, relative to allowances for quarters. HARDY (D Va.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5297 -- Limit the revocation of retired pay of members of the Armed Forces. HEBERT (D Pa.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5372 -- Authorize the release of up to 100,000 short tons of copper from the national stockpile. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5519 -- Authorize language training to be given to a dependent of a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps under certain circumstances. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5571 -- Authorize payment of incentive pay for submarine duty to personnel qualified in submarines attached to staffs of submarine operation commanders. FISHER (D Texas) -- 3/1/65.

HR 5580 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay certain expenses of moving property. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 3/1/65 -- Public Works.

HR 5701 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay the market value of certain leasehold interests, buildings, and improvements and to pay severance damages to certain persons having interests in lands acquired for the Marion Dam and Reservoir project in the state of Kansas. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 3/2/65 -- Public Works.

HR 5725 -- Increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5726 -- Similar to HR 5725. BATES (R Mass.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5727 -- Similar to HR 5725. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5728 -- Similar to HR 5725. ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5729 -- Similar to HR 5725. HEBERT (D La.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5730 -- Similar to HR 5725. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5731 -- Similar to HR 5725. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5732 -- Similar to HR 5725. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5733 -- Similar to HR 5725. FISHER (D Texas) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5734 -- Similar to HR 5725. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5735 -- Similar to HR 5725. HARDY (D Va.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5736 -- Similar to HR 5725. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5737 -- Similar to HR 5725. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5738 -- Similar to HR 5725. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5739 -- Similar to HR 5725. BYRNES (D Pa.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5740 -- Similar to HR 5725. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5741 -- Similar to HR 5725. HALL (R Mo.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5742 -- Similar to HR 5725. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5743 -- Similar to HR 5725. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5744 -- Similar to HR 5725. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5745 -- Similar to HR 5725. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5746 -- Similar to HR 5725. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5747 -- Similar to HR 5725. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5748 -- Similar to HR 5725. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5749 -- Similar to HR 5725. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5750 -- Similar to HR 5725. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5751 -- Similar to HR 5725. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5752 -- Similar to HR 5725. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5753 -- Similar to HR 5725. EVANS (D Colo.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5754 -- Similar to HR 5725. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5755 -- Similar to HR 5725. HICKS (D Wash.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5756 -- Similar to HR 5725. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5757 -- Similar to HR 5725. LONG (D La.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5758 -- Similar to HR 5725. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5759 -- Similar to HR 5725. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5760 -- Similar to HR 5725. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5761 -- Similar to HR 5725. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5796 -- Similar to HR 5725. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5797 -- Similar to HR 5725. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5885 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5889 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell uniform clothing to the Naval Sea Cadet Corps. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5928 -- Provide medical care for certain members of the Armed Forces who are entitled to retired or retainer pay, or equivalent pay, and who served on active duty for at least 90 days during time of war or conflict, and their dependents. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5929 -- Amend title 10 of the USC, re military retired or retainer pay and to deductions therefrom for the provision of survivor annuities. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5940 -- Re the membership of Members of Congress in the Reserve components of the Armed Forces. NEDZI (D Mich.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5959 -- Provide a program of death indemnification for persons serving in combat zones. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/8/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5960 -- Eliminate the differential between the wartime and peacetime rates of disability and death compensation. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/8/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 5961 -- Provide a program of insurance for members of the Armed Forces who are unable to obtain commercial insurance at standard rates because of being assigned to duty in a combat zone or performing extra hazardous duty. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/8/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6005 -- Amend the Internal Security Act of 1950 by the addition of certain provisions for injunctions against Communist organizations; grand jury investigation of enforcement; priority of trials; more severe punishment in cases of violations by employees on the staffs of the White House, Congress and Supreme Court; power to deny bail; appropriate supervision of convicts during confinement. HALL (D Mo.) -- 3/9/65 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 6007 -- Authorize the promotion of qualified reserve officers of the Air Force to the reserve grades of brigadier general and major general. HEBERT (D La.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6123 -- Authorize, under certain circumstances, entitlement to pay and allowances in lieu of military retired pay. BATES (R Mass.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6152 -- Similar to HR 6123. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6273 -- Similar to HR 5961. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6274 -- Provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces serving in Viet Nam and other combat zones designated by the President. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/15/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 6295 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during induction period. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/15/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6351 -- Similar to HR 5961. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6396 -- Control sales of intoxicating liquors in the bottle at military establishments. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6553 -- Similar to HR 5725. RACE (D Wis.) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6650 -- Authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, and research, development, test, and evaluation, for the Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6679 -- Similar to HR 5725. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 3/24/65.

HR 6838 -- Provide additional dental care for dependents of members of the uniformed services. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6852 -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 47 million pounds of abaca from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6913 -- Provide for the payment to survivors of certain deceased members of the uniformed services of a lump sum on account of such member's unused accrued leave. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6933 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands to the state of Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6935 -- Amend chapter 67 of title 10, USC, to entitle certain individuals to retired pay for non-regular service even though they do not perform 20 years of service. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6972 -- Provide an exemption from the draft for persons serving in the Peace Corps or Volunteers in Service to America. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7069 -- Further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to provide for shelter in federal structures, authorize payment toward the construction or modification of approved public shelter space. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7107 -- Increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7170 -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the 6-month waiting period, of approximately 50,000 tons of refractory grade bauxite from the national stockpile. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7310 -- Amend titles 10 and 37, USC, to provide authorization of 4 years' constructive service credit to veterinary officers now on active duty with the uniformed services, and that those veterinarians hereinafter appointed as veterinary officers, be so credited. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7326 -- Amend section 1552(c) of title 10, USC, to provide for the deduction of interim earnings from the payments of active duty pay and allowances found due members or former members of the uniformed services as a result of the correction of their military records. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7327 -- Repeal section 7043 of title 10, USC. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7484 -- Provide for the rank of lieutenant general or vice admiral of officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force while serving as Surgeons General. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7595 -- Authorize transportation at Government expense for dependents, accompanying members of the uniformed services at their posts of duty outside the United States, who require medical care not locally available. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7596 -- Remove inequities in the active duty promotion opportunity of certain Air Force officers. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7657 -- Authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval vessels and research, development, test and evaluation for the Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7747 -- Assist career members of the Armed Forces to provide their children with a college education. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7748 -- Amend chapter 147 of title 10, USC, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, to dispose of telephone facilities by negotiated sale. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7762 -- Amend title 10, USC, re the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. HEBERT (D La.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7779 -- Provide for the retirement of enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/3/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7781 -- Similar to HR 7170. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7809 -- Extend the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928, to certain former officers of the Army. PICKLE (D Texas) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7843 -- Authorize the survivors of a member of the Armed Forces who dies while on active duty to be paid for his unused accrued leave. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7855 -- Authorize appropriations for procurement of small patrol cutters for the Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7856 -- Similar to HR 7855. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7865 -- Amend Public Law 89-13 by increasing authorization for construction of patrol vessels and helicopters. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 5/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7961 -- Authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of muscovite mica splittings proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7965 -- Provide for the administration of the Coast Guard Band. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 5/6/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7973 -- Amend section 4339 of title 10, USC, re: Quarters at U.S. Military Academy. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7975 -- Provide for the issuance of a campaign medal to each member of the Armed Forces who serves in Viet Nam. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 8059 -- Amend chapter 79 of title 10, USC, to provide that certain Boards established thereunder shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; authorize the award of an exemplary rehabilitation certificate. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 5/11/65.

HR 8076 -- Re relief of certain retired officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 5/11/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8095 -- Authorize travel and transportation allowances under certain circumstances for members of the uniformed services when ordered to make changes of permanent station while away from their permanent stations under orders. FISHER (D Texas) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8123 -- Provide for the payment of certain taxes in foreign countries on behalf of members of the Armed Forces. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8133 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to lend obsolete or condemned rifles to local units of certain national veterans' organizations for use for ceremonial purposes. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8158 -- Authorize the commissioning of male persons in the Regular Army in the Army Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialist Corps, and the Regular Air Force with a view to designation as Air Force nurses and medical specialists. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/13/65.

HR 8211 -- Provide that a family separation allowance shall be paid to any member of a uniformed service assigned to Government quarters providing he is otherwise entitled to such separation allowance. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8240 -- Amend chapter 67 of title 10, USC, to provide that time served afloat between December 7, 1941, and August 16,,1945, in the U.S. merchant marine, by persons then members of the Naval Reserve on inactive duty, shall count as nonregular service in the Naval Reserve for purposes of retirement for persons who would otherwise be qualified to retire thereunder. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8243 -- Provide certain authorities relating to the administration of the Reserve components of the Army and Air Force. HEBERT (D La.) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8273 -- Similar to HR 8133. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8285 -- Make personnel officials of the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force financially responsible for overpayments resulting from their actions of pay and allowances for members of the Armed Forces. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8333 -- Provide for establishment of a program of cash awards for suggestions, inventions, or scientific achievements by members of the Armed Forces which contribute to the efficiency, economy, or other improvement of Government operations. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8392 -- Provide for retroactive awards of the Army's Combat Infantryman and Medical Badges and for awards of the Bronze Star Medal. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8439 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8484 -- Amend section 2634 of title 10, USC, relating to the transportation of privately owned motor vehicles of members of the Armed Forces on a change of permanent station. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8713 -- Provide for payment of special pay for duty subject to hostile fire to members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in Viet Nam and the waters adjacent thereto. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8714 -- Increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. RIVERS (D S.C.) (by request) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8718 -- Amend title 10, USC, re military retired or retainer pay and to deductions therefrom for the provision of survivor annuities. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8758 -- Similar to HR 8714. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/3/65.

HR 8779 -- Similar to HR 8714. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 6/3/65.

HR 8803 -- Similar to HR 8714. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8818 -- Similar to HR 8713. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8927 -- Amend section 2634 of title 10, USC, to authorize the military departments, in certain cases, to ship automobiles to and from the state of Alaska by various modes of transportation. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 6/9/65.

HR 9028 -- Provide for retroactive awards of the Army's Combat Infantryman and Medical Badges and for awards of the Bronze Star Medal. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9029 -- Establish a 2-year period during which certain decorations may be awarded for acts of service performed during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 6/14/65.

HR 9046 -- Specify the insignia of grade for certain enlisted members of the Army. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9047 -- Authorize the release of certain quantities of zinc from either the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile, or both. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9075 -- Similar to HR 8714. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9076 -- Similar to HR 8714. BATES (R Mass.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9077 -- Similar to HR 8714. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9078 -- Similar to HR 8714. ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9079 -- Similar to HR 8714. HEBERT (D La.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9080 -- Similar to HR 8714. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9081 -- Similar to HR 8714. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9082 -- Similar to HR 8714. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9083 -- Similar to HR 8714. FISHER (D Texas) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9084 -- Similar to HR 8714. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9085 -- Similar to HR 8714. HARDY (D Va.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9086 -- Similar to HR 8714. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9087 -- Similar to HR 8714. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9088 -- Similar to HR 8714. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9089 -- Similar to HR 8714. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9090 -- Similar to HR 8714. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9091 -- Similar to HR 8714. HALL (R Mo.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9092 -- Similar to HR 8714. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9093 -- Similar to HR 8714. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9094 -- Similar to HR 8714. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9095 -- Similar to HR 8714. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9096 -- Similar to HR 8714. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9097 -- Similar to HR 8714. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9098 -- Similar to HR 8714. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9099 -- Similar to HR 8714. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9100 -- Similar to HR 8714. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9101 -- Similar to HR 8714. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9102 -- Similar to HR 8714. EVANS (D Colo.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9103 -- Similar to HR 8714. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9104 -- Similar to HR 8714. HICKS (D Wash.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9105 -- Similar to HR 8714. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9106 -- Similar to HR 8714. LONG (D La.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9107 -- Similar to HR 8714. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9143 -- Allow the state of Texas to use certain funds for the improvement of National Guard armories. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9165 -- Similar to HR 8714. WHITE (D Texas) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9166 -- Similar to HR 8714. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9193 -- Provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by members of the Armed Forces of the United States. CULVER (D Iowa) -- 6/17/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9210 -- Provide that each member of the uniformed services shall be paid at least $1.25 per hour for up to 40 hours of assigned duty in each 7-day period he is on active duty. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 6/17/65.

HR 9211 -- Amend section 709(f) of title 32, USC, relating to contributions to retirement systems in the case of caretakers and clerks employed by the National Guard. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 6/17/65.

HR 9271 -- Provide resident care for mentally retarded children of members of the armed forces under certain conditions. HEBERT (D La.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9321 -- Authorize the Secretary of Defense to convey certain lands known as Fort Lawton situated in the state of Washington to the city of Seattle and King County, Wash. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9449 -- Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide a draft exemption for persons who have completed 2 years of service in the Peace Corps or VISTA volunteers. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 6/24/65.

HR 9503 -- Authorize the release of certain quantities of zinc from either the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile or both. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9506 -- Prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for the U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9544 -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 620,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9650 -- Establish an Armed Forces Medical, Dental and Allied Sciences Academy. HEBERT (D La.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9691 -- Authorize the disposal of the Government-owned long-lines communication facilities in the state of Alaska. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 7/8/65.

HR 9714 -- Provide certain free mailing privileges for members of the U.S. Armed Forces in Viet Nam. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 7/8/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9731 -- Provide career incentives for certain professionally trained officers of the Armed Forces. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9744 -- Provide free mailing privileges for first-class letter mail sent by members of the Armed Forces of the United States in Viet Nam. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/9/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9746 -- Similar to HR 9506. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9778 -- Amend titles 10 and 37, USC, to codify recent military law, and improve the code. WILLIS (D La.) -- 7/12/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9797 -- Provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces serving in Viet Nam and other combat zones designated by the President. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/13/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9865 -- Similar to HR 9797. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9874 -- Require the Secretary of the Army to pay certain severance damages relating to Dworshak project, Idaho. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 7/15/65 -- Public Works.

HR 9880 -- Provide career incentives for certain professionally trained officers of the Armed Forces. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9882 -- Provide for reduced postage rates for the air shipment of small parcels to members of the Armed Forces in Viet Nam. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 7/15/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9891 -- Provide career incentives for certain professionally trained officers of the Armed Forces. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9916 -- Re the nomination and selection of candidates for appointment to the Military, Naval and Air Force Academies. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9949 -- Provide for the establishment of an independent civilian board to review and correct military discharges and dismissals. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9953 -- Similar to HR 9891. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9960 -- Similar to HR 9506. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9975 -- Authorize the shipment, at Government expense, to, from, and within the United States and between oversea areas of privately owned vehicles of deceased or missing personnel. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 9986 -- Similar to HR 9744. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 10011 -- Provide free mailing privileges for members of the Armed Forces in Viet Nam, and reduced postage rates for the air shipment of small parcels to members of the Armed Forces in Viet Nam. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 7/22/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10038 -- Similar to HR 9744. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10060 -- Similar to HR 9506. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10066 -- Amend chapter 55 of title 10, USC (relating to medical and dental care of members of the uniformed services and their dependents), to provide for obstetrical care for wives of certain former members of the uniformed services. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10074 -- Similar to HR 9506. MORRISON (D La.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10111 -- Similar to HR 9506. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10141 -- Provide free mailing privileges for members of the Armed Forces in certain combat zones and reduced postage rates for the air shipment of small parcels to members of the Armed Forces in those combat zones. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/28/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10142 -- Authorize the survivors of a member of the Armed Forces who dies while on active duty to be paid for his unused accrued leave. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 7/28/65.

HR 10205 -- Modernize, revitalize and strengthen the reserve components of the Armed Forces. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10234 -- Amend section 1085 of title 10, USC, to eliminate the reimbursement procedure required among the medical facilities of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the military departments. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/3/65.

HR 10243 -- Require the U.S. military establishments and installations to purchase wines and distilled spirits in compliance with and conformity to systems, procedures and requirements established in the several states and to limit the quantities of such beverages to be sold, distributed or acquired within federal enclaves. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 8/3/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10267 -- Extend for a period of 10 years the time during which certain military, naval and air service records may be corrected. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 8/4/65.

HR 10268 -- Amend section 265 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended (50 USC 1016), to remove the provision barring concurrent payment of readjustment pay and disability compensation. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 8/4/65.

HR 10272 -- Provide a program of insurance for members of the Armed Forces who are unable to obtain commercial insurance at standard rates because of being assigned to duty in a combat zone or performing extra hazardous duty. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 8/4/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10305 -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period of approximately 124,200,000 pounds of nickel from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/5/65.

HR 10306 -- Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/5/65.

HR 10336 -- Similar to HR 10306. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10361 -- Authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of molybdenum from the national stockpile. DENT (D Pa.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10394 -- Provide free mailing privileges for members of the Armed Forces in certain combat zones, and reduced postage rates for the air shipment of small parcels to members of the Armed Forces in those combat zones. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 8/11/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10423 -- Similar to HR 9506. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10441 -- Provide certain mailing privileges re members of the U.S. Armed Forces. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/12/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10454 -- Provide special pay for enlisted members of the Regular components who are involuntarily extended on active duty. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10457 -- Permit retention of certain Reserve officers in an active status notwithstanding certain attritive provisions of chapters 363 and 863 thereof; amend sections 323 and 709 of title 32, USC, relating to federal recognition and to the employment of persons to care for supplies of the National Guard; establish a retirement system for certain National Guard employees; extend the benefits of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959 to persons compensated under section 709 of title 32, USC. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10458 -- Provide pecuniary liability by the states of members of the National Guard if loss or damage to federal property resulted from gross negligence or willful misconduct. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10459 -- Provide certain benefits for Reserves of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps and members of the National Guard, who are injured in connection with inactive duty training. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10460 -- Re the system of courts-martial for the National Guard not in federal service. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10461 -- Provide travel and transportation expenses for members of the Reserve Forces authorized medical or surgical care, hospitalization or rehospitalization at federal expense. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10462 -- Provide an incentive plan for participation in the Ready Reserve. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10463 -- Provide that National Guard officers appointed, designated or detailed as U.S. property and fiscal officers shall not be counted against the authorized active duty strength of the Army or Air Force. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10464 -- Provide medicare for dependents of reservists who die in a training status. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10465 -- Provide federal support for defense forces established under section 109(d) of title 32. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10466 -- Provide for the investigation by a military department of certain aircraft accidents and for the use of reports resulting from those investigations in actions for damages. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10467 -- Provide for leave of absence for members of the National Guard who are officers or employees of the United States when called or ordered to federal or state military service in aid of civil authority. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10468 -- Equalize the treatment of Reserves and Regulars in the payment of per diem. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10469 -- Authorize the promotion of qualified Reserve officers of the Army and the Air Force to existing unit vacancies. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10470 -- Provide for the furnishing of a uniform and the presentation of a flag of the United States for deceased members of the National Guard. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10471 -- Amend titles 10, 14 and 32, USC, re the remission or cancellation of indebtedness of enlisted members of the Armed Forces and the National Guard to the United States. HEBERT (D La.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10499 -- Amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation of material determined to be surplus to the needs of the national stockpile. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 8/17/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 10512 -- Provide certain mailing privileges re members of the U.S. Armed Forces. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 8/17/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10516 -- Authorize the disposal of vegetable tannin extracts from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10534 -- Similar to HR 9880. ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 8/18/65.
HR 10570 -- Amend the hospital construction provisions of the Public Health Service Act to provide relocation payments for persons displaced by construction thereunder. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10673 -- Authorize the release of certain quantities of platinum from either the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile, or both. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 8/25/65.
HR 10698 -- Similar to HR 9506. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10714 -- Authorize the disposal of colemanite from the supplemental stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10715 -- Authorize the disposal of chemical grade chromite from the supplemental stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10748 -- Authorize the transfer of copper from the national stockpile to the Bureau of the Mint. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10775 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/31/65.
HR 10784 -- Authorize extension of active duty of members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force if necessary when Congress is not in session. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/31/65.
HR 10810 -- Prohibit contracting for the construction of vessels for the U.S. Navy at places outside of the United States. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 9/1/65.
HR 10822 -- Improve and clarify certain laws of the Coast Guard. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 9/1/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11095 -- Provide certain mailing privileges re members of the U.S. Armed Forces. MORRISON (D La.) -- 9/15/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11096 -- Authorize the disposal of graphite, quartz crystals, and lump steatite talc from the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile, or both. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 9/15/65.
HR 11141 -- Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to give highest priority for induction into the Armed Forces to persons who would otherwise have avoided induction by being married on August 26, 1965, the date of the President's Executive order amending the Selective Service Regulations. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 9/17/65.
HR 11153 -- Authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a special educational training program for enlistees and draftees in the Armed Forces who would otherwise fail to meet minimum requirements of the Armed Forces because of educational deficiencies. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 9/20/65.
HR 11279 -- Similar to HR 11095. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 9/27/65.
HR 11300 -- Similar to HR 11095. MORRISON (D La.) -- 9/28/65.
HR 11390 -- Similar to HR 11095. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 9/30/65.
HR 11391 -- Similar to HR 11095. POOL (D Texas) -- 9/30/65.
HR 11392 -- Similar to HR 11095. NIX (D Pa.) -- 9/30/65.
HR 11393 -- Similar to HR 11095. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 9/30/65.
HR 11420 -- Similar to HR 11095. MORRISON (D La.) -- 10/1/65.
HR 11488 -- Authorize the grade of brigadier general in the Medical Service Corps of the Regular Army. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11509 -- Amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Services Act. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 10/8/65.
HR 11602 -- Create a National Military Corps. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 10/14/65.
HR 11687 -- Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the induction into the Armed Forces of persons who would otherwise be deferred from such service because of being morally deficient or defective. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11727 -- Similar to HR 11488. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11750 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer the bathyscaph Trieste II to the city of San Diego, Calif. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11781 -- Similar to HR 10822. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 330 -- Authorize the disposal of chromium metal, acid grade fluorspar, and silicon carbide from the supplemental stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/18/65.
H Con Res 100 -- Express approval of Congress for the disposal of raw silk and silk noils from the national stockpile. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 1/13/65.
H Con Res 279 -- Express sense of Congress that all of our U.S. naval shipyards and facilities be maintained on a fully manned operational basis performing essential Navy and other Department of Defense work in the interest of our national defense, and that the President of the United States be urged to instruct the Secretary of Defense to take all necessary steps to insure this end, including the immediate cancellation and withdrawal of any and all instructions or orders issued or contemplated by the Department of the Navy incompatible with this purpose. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/18/65.
H Con Res 312 -- Authorize the disposal of chromium metal, acid grade fluorspar, and silicon carbide from the supplemental stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/18/65.
H Con Res 361 -- Express approval of Congress for the disposal of raw silk and silk noils from the national stockpile. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 3/22/65.
H Con Res 406 -- Authorize the disposal of approximately 620,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/3/65.
H Con Res 449 -- Express the sense of Congress re the order in which certain Reserve members of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard should be ordered to active duty. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 7/20/65.
H Con Res 450 -- Authorize the disposal of nickel from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/21/65.
H Con Res 453 -- Express the approval of Congress for the disposal of magnesium from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/27/65.
H Con Res 454 -- Express the approval of Congress for the disposal of diamond dies from the national stockpile and nonstockpile bismuth alloys. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/27/65.
H Con Res 455 -- Express the approval of Congress for the disposal of hyoscine from the national stockpile. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/27/65.
H Res 350 -- Stop the transfer of the Naval Training Devices Center at Sands Point, N.Y., pending an investigation. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/65.
H Res 359 -- Similar to H Res 350. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 4/29/65.
H Res 361 -- Similar to H Res 350. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/65.
H Res 362 -- Similar to H Res 350. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/65.
H Res 363 -- Similar to H Res 350. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 5/4/65.
H Res 367 -- Similar to H Res 350. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 5/5/65.
H Res 368 -- Similar to H Res 350. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 5/5/65.
H Res 369 -- Similar to H Res 350. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 5/6/65.
H Res 370 -- Similar to H Res 350. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/65.
H Res 376 -- Similar to H Res 350. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/10/65.
H Res 379 -- Similar to H Res 350. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 5/11/65.
H Res 387 -- Similar to H Res 350. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 5/13/65.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

(To Aeronautical & Space Sciences unless noted)

S 18 -- Amend the act of August 31, 1916, to provide a standard for a dry 1½-quart contained. SMITH (R Maine), Muskie (D Maine) -- 1/6/65.
S 700 -- Authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) -- 1/26/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
S 927 -- Authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Smith (R Maine) (by request) -- 2/1/65.
S 1957 -- Authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 5/12/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
S 2035 -- Amend section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PASTORE (D R.I.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- 5/25/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
S 2042 -- Amend section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 5/26/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

(To Science & Astronautics unless noted)

HR 15 -- Establish a Commission on Science and Technology. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
HR 38 -- Provide that the National Bureau of Standards conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 448 -- Establish the power of the individual states and the local subdivision thereof to prevent construction of nuclear devices within their territorial limits. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
HR 1154 -- Provide that the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study to determine the practicability and desirability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1183 -- Provide for an academy under the jurisdiction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the training of all U.S. astronauts. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1683 -- Amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 re property rights in inventions. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 2626 -- Similar to HR 38. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2632 -- Amend the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended to incorporate in the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards the authority to make certain improvements of fiscal and administrative practices for more effective conduct of its research and development activities. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 3434 -- Provide for research into and development of practical means for the utilization of solar energy. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 1/13/65.
HR 3597 -- Authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) (by request) -- 1/26/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
HR 3730 -- Authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities and administrative operations. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 5068 -- Repeal certain acts relating to containers for fruits and vegetables. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5069 -- Amend the act of August 31, 1916, so as to provide a standard for a dry 1⅛-quart container. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5080 -- Repeal certain acts relating to containers for fruits and vegetables. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 2/17/65.

HR 7717 -- Authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities and administrative operations. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 8122 -- Authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 5/12/65 -- Joint Atomic ENERGY.

HR 8443 -- Amend section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 5/25/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 8444 -- Similar to HR 8443. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8496 -- Amend section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 8957 -- Provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 6/10/65.

HR 9762 -- Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to promote the public health and safety. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/12/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 10329 -- Provide that the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10831 -- Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to provide that hearings on applications for construction permits for certain facilities must be held at or near the places where such facilities are to be located. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/1/65 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

H Con Res 458 -- Express sense of Congress re adoption in U.S. of the metric system of weights and measures. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/2/65.

Bills Introduced -- Public Works and Resources

LANDS

(To Interior & Insular Affairs unless noted)

S 84 -- Provide for reimbursement to the state of Wyoming for improvements made on certain lands in Sweetwater County, Wyo., if and when such lands revert to the United States. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 1/6/65.

S 112 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make real estate mortgage loans on leased lands in Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 213 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the state of Florida. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65 -- Armed Services.

S 225 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the state of Kansas to the state of Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.

S 265 -- Confirm in the state of Utah title to lands lying below the meander line of the Great Salt Lake in such state. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/6/65.

S 274 -- Provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for the Hartwell Dam project, South Carolina and Georgia, by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners thereof. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/6/65.

S 275 -- Provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for the Clarks Hill Dam and Reservoir project, South Carolina, by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners thereof. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/6/65.

S 433 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain land in Lander, Wyo. SIMPSON (R Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 1/12/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 468 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain lands situated in the state of Oregon to the city of Roseburg, Ore. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/12/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 554 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/15/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 625 -- Authorize the sale of isolated or disconnected tracts of land. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/19/65.

S 667 -- Prohibit private contests against certain public land entires. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska), Moss (D Utah) -- 1/22/65.

S 722 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property situated in the state of Hawaii to the state of Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/26/65.

S 822 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public land in Wyoming to Clara Dozier Wire. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/28/65.

S 999 -- Amend the act of February 28, 1958, relating to the withdrawal, reservation, or restriction of public lands. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/4/65.

S 1000 -- Amend the act of July 29, 1954, as amended, to permit transfer of title to movable property to agencies which assume operation and maintenance responsibility for project works serving municipal and industrial functions. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/4/65.

S 1007 -- Provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several states used for federal purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Muskie (D Maine), Bennett (R Utah) -- 2/4/65 -- Government Operations.

S 1190 -- Provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to the state of Alaska for the use and benefit of the University of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 2/18/65.

S 1201 -- Provide for equitable acquisition practices, fair compensation, and effective relocation assistance in real property acquisitions for federal and federally assisted programs. HART (D Mich.) -- 2/18/65 -- Government Operations.

S 1215 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to certain land situated in the state of Mississippi to Cyrus Hugh Covington and Mrs. Mildred Covington. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1216 -- Direct Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property in the state of Mississippi to the heirs of H.A. McNemar. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1218 -- Provide for the conveyance of all interests of the United States in certain land in Jefferson County, Miss., to the holders of record of the fee interest in such land. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1221 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue a supplemental patent to certain land in the state of Mississippi to Mrs. Christine H. Windham. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1222 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property in the state of Mississippi to J.P. Carter. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1223 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands situated on Horn Island in the Gulf of Mexico to the state of Mississippi. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1231 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Boulder County, Colo., to W.F. Stover. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1299 -- Provide that the Administrator of General Services shall convey certain property of the United States to Laramie County, Wyo. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/25/65 -- Government Operations.

S 1456 -- Confirm in the state of Utah title to lands lying below the January 3, 1896, high-water line of the Great Salt Lake in such state. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 3/9/65.

S 1535 -- Confirm in the state of Utah title to lands lying below the meander line of the Great Salt Lake in such state. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 3/16/65.

S 1565 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property situated in the state of Hawaii to the state of Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 3/18/65 -- Government Operations.

S 1631 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Clark County, Nev., to Francis W. Thorne. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1684 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to adjudicate a claim to certain land in Marengo County, Ala. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1690 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain land within the National Capital parks system in Washington, District of Columbia for construction of a building by the Bureau of Water Resources of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1735 -- Re the use by the Secretary of the Interior of land at La Jolla, Calif., donated by the University of California for a marine biological research laboratory. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/7/65 -- Commerce.

S 1819 -- Authorize the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 4/26/65 -- Armed Services.

S 1883 -- Amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, re certain lands granted to the states. MOSS (D Utah) -- 5/4/65.

S 1988 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the state of Maryland. TYDINGS (D Md.), Brewster (D Md.) -- 5/18/65.

S 2297 -- Amend the act of September 2, 1964, re: Land Compensation. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 7/19/65.

S 2323 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to adjudicate a claim to certain lands in Washington County, Ala. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 7/23/65.

S 2346 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the Federal Government to the Board of Public Instruction, Okaloosa County, Fla. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 7/30/65 -- Armed Services.

S 2363 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain lands situated in the state of Minnesota to the city of St. Cloud, Minn. MONDALE (D Minn.) -- 8/4/65 -- Finance.

S 2366 -- Reform the method by which the University of Alaska may acquire land for its support. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 8/5/65.

S 2405 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Anchorage, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 8/12/65.

S 2412 -- Terminate use restrictions on certain real property previously conveyed to the city of Kodiak, Alaska, by the United States. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 8/16/65.

S 2421 -- Make retrocession to the state of Washington of jurisdiction over lands comprising the Fort Canby-Cape Disappointment Area near the mouth of the Columbia. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 8/16/65 -- Armed Services.

S 2422 -- Amend the act of April 22, 1960, as amended, relative to the transfer of certain public lands to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 8/17/65.

S 2448 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue to the estate of C. Bland Jamison a new and correct patent to certain lands in the state of Colorado. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/24/65.

S 2502 -- Authorize the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of Georgetown, S.C. RUSSELL (D S.C.) -- 9/8/65 -- Armed Services.

S 2577 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to the city of Jackson, Miss., certain lands situated in such city which have been declared surplus to the needs of the Veterans' Administration. STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 9/30/65 -- Government Operations.

S 2602 -- Remove a cloud on the title to certain real property in the state of Oregon owned by Mr. John Johnson. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 10/5/65.

S 2717 -- Amend the act admitting the state of Alaska into the Union re the lands which may be selected from the public lands by such state. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 10/22/65.

HR 16 -- Amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, re the selection of mineral lands by states in certain instances in lieu of lands granted to them but lost before title could pass. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 28 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the state of Florida. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 29 -- Similar to HR 28. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 70 -- Provide for the conveyance of approximately 80 acres of land to the heirs of Adam Jones, Creek Indian not enrolled. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 270 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept for administration under the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, donations of encumbered lands. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 278 -- Permit the heads of federal agencies to retrocede to the states certain jurisdiction of the United States over land within the states. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 396 -- Provide that until June 30, 1968, Congress shall be notified of certain proposed public land actions. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 710 -- Permit states or other duly constituted taxing authorities to subject persons to liability for payment of property taxes on property located in federal areas within such state. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 731 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain real property of the United States. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 875 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Anchorage, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/4/65.

HR 965 -- Provide for the conveyance of the Accotink Dam and Reservoir area to Fairfax County, Va., as a public park and recreation area. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 1582 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property to the state of California. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 1/5/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 1585 -- Permit states and other duly constituted taxing authorities to levy and collect property taxes on certain property located within federal areas. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1712 -- Provide for the payment of debt service construction charges, and increased operation and maintenance charges when irrigable lands are taken for nonagricultural uses under federal programs. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1791 -- Confirm in the state of Utah title to lands lying below the meander line of the Great Salt Lake in such state. KING (D Utah) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2176 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property to the county of Dare, state of North Carolina. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2414 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain lands situated in the state of Oregon to the city of Roseburg, Ore. DUNCAN (D Ore.) -- 1/12/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 2417 -- Similar to HR 28. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2583 -- Similar to HR 28. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2858 -- Provide for the payment of debt service construction charges and increased operation and maintenance charges when irrigable lands are taken for nonagricultural uses under federal programs. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 3019 -- Similar to HR 28. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3032 -- Similar to HR 28. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3302 -- Similar to HR 28. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3350 -- Amend the act of July 29, 1954, as amended, to permit transfer of title to movable property to agencies which assume operation and maintenance responsibility for project works serving municipal and industrial functions. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3374 -- Similar to HR 28. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 4421 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/2/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 4429 -- Provide for reimbursement to the state of Wyoming for improvements made on certain lands in Sweetwater County, Wyo., if and when such lands revert to the United States. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 4815 -- Authorize the classification, segregation, lease and sale of certain lands for agricultural use and provide fair compensation for the present lessees thereof in the event of any deprivation of the improvements placed thereon by them. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4891 -- Provide that the Administrator of General Services shall convey certain property of the United States to Laramie County, Wyo. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/15/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 4892 -- Provide that the Administrator of General Services shall convey certain property of the United States to the city of Casper, Wyo. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/15/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 4905 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the Federal Government to the Board of Public Instruction, Okaloosa County, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/15/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 5309 -- Authorize the conveyance of certain lands in the city of Barrow, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5783 -- Restore certain public lands in Idaho to location, entry, and purchase under the mining laws. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5788 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the state of Maryland. FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5984 -- Amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, re certain lands granted to the states. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 3/9/65.

HR 5985 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in Washoe County, Nev., to Mrs. Ralph Haukland. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 5996 -- Similar to HR 5788. FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6013 -- Similar to HR 5788. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6259 -- Similar to HR 5788. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6262 -- Provide for the conveyance to Pima and Maricopa Counties, Ariz., and to the city of Albuquerque, N.M., of certain lands for recreational purposes under the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6267 -- Confirm in the state of Utah title to lands lying below the meander line of the Great Salt Lake in such state. BURTON (R Utah) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6412 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain land for addition to Greenbelt Park, in the state of Maryland. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6487 -- Provide for the disposition of community areas established for reclamation purposes on withdrawn or acquired lands of the United States. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6571 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property situated in the state of Hawaii to the state of Hawaii. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 3/22/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 6733 -- Authorize the acquisition of lands for addition to the Adams National Historic Site. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6834 -- Similar to HR 6571. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6875 -- Direct the Administrator of General Services to convey to Kenton County, Ky., all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain real property. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/29/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 6880 -- Add certain lands to the Kings Canyon National Park in the state of California. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/29/65.

HR 7124 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange land with the county of Del Norte, Calif. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 4/5/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 7329 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the city of San Diego, Calif. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/8/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 7519 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain land within the National Capital park system in Washington, D.C., for construction of a building by the Bureau of Water Resources of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7540 -- Similar to HR 7519. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7565 -- Donate to the Stockbridge-Munsee community some submarginal lands of the United States, and make such lands part of the reservation involved. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7632 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the city of Athens, Ohio. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 4/27/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 7660 -- Authorize the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Texas. WHITE (D Texas) -- 4/27/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 7778 -- Re the use by the Secretary of the Interior of land at La Jolla, Calif., donated by the University of California for a marine biological research laboratory. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/3/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7803 -- Declare a policy as to the existence of public domain in Wisconsin in lands erroneously meandered and lying between the original meander line and the lakeshore, and protect the rights of landowners whose title to waterfronting property has been brought into question by reason of errors in the original survey. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 8206 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in the state of Arizona. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8743 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the state of Florida. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/3/65.

HR 9334 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the state of Maryland. MORTON (R Md.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9515 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire through exchange the Great Falls property in the state of Virginia for administration in connection with the George Washington Memorial Parkway. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9543 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreational facilities at Lake Seminole created by the Jim Woodruff Dam. O'NEAL (D Ga.) -- 6/29/65 -- Public Works.

HR 9703 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain lands situated in the state of Minnesota to the city of St. Cloud, Minn. OLSON (D Mont.) -- 7/8/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9774 -- Provide for the dedication of certain streets on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation and convey title to certain platted streets, alleys and strips of land. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9881 -- Provide for a 3-month extension of certain rights reserved by the former owners of the subsurface estate of certain real property acquired by the United States for the Carlyle Reservoir, Ill. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 7/15/65 -- Public Works.

HR 10017 -- Increase the amount authorized by the joint resolution of October 4, 1961, to be appropriated for the preservation and protection of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Md. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10346 -- Amend the act of April 22, 1960, as amended, relative to the transfer of certain public lands to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10429 -- Make retrocession to the state of Washington of jurisdiction over lands comprising the Fort Canby-Cape Disappointment area near the mouth of the Columbia River. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 8/12/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 10451 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain lands in the state of Colorado to the Department of Agriculture for recreation development. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10502 -- Terminate use restrictions on certain real property previously conveyed to the city of Kodiak, Alaska, by the United States. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10613 -- Provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over land in the several states used for federal purposes. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/24/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 11538 -- Authorize the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Texas. WHITE (D Texas) -- 10/12/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 11556 -- Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to the city of Jackson, Miss., certain lands situated in such city which have been declared surplus to the needs of the Veterans' Administration. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 10/12/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

PUBLIC WORKS

(To Public Works unless noted)

S 3 -- Provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Burdick (D N.C.), Cooper (R Ky.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bass (D Tenn.), Bayh (D Ind.), Brewster (D Md.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Clark (D Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Johnston (D S.C.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGovern (D S.D.), McNamara (D Mich.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Morton (R Ky.), Moss (D Utah), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pell (D R.I.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Scott (R Pa.), Tydings (D Md.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

S 6 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Allegheny Parkway in the states of West Virginia and Kentucky and Maryland. BYRD (D W.Va.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Cooper (R Ky.), Brewster (D Md.), Morton (R Ky.), Tydings (D Md.) -- 1/6/65.

S 21 -- Provide that the cost of certain investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be nonreimbursable. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 24 -- Expand, extend and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by the Secretary of the Interior. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 29 -- Authorize modification of the Greers Ferry Dam and Reservoir, White River Basin, Ark., in the interest of recreational development. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 1/6/65.

S 32 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southern Nevada water project, Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 34 -- Make certain provisions in connection with the construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project, by the Secretary of the Interior. BURDICK (D N.D.), Young (R N.D.), McGovern (D S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 1/6/65.

S 50 -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, to permit federal cost sharing for certain uses of water stored in reservoir structures constructed or modified under such act. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 54 -- Provide for the establishment of a mint of the United States at Bismarck, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.), Burdick (D N.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 70 -- Provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in the state of Wyoming. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 75 -- Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Lower Colorado River Basin project. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Fannin (R Ariz.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 99 -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as not to exclude from the benefits provided by such Act areas which includes structure of twelve thousand five hundred or less acre-feet of floodwater detention capacity. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 101 -- Provide for a connecting road between three units of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N.D. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 104 -- Provide for the rehabilitation of the Eklutna project, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 105 -- Authorize certain improvement in the state of Hawaii for navigation purposes. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 106 -- Authorize certain improvements in the state of Hawaii for navigation purposes. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 110 -- Increase the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provision of the Public Works Acceleration Act. GRUENING (D Alaska), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65.

S 120 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a loan and grant to the state of Hawaii for the construction of the Kokee water project, Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 168 -- Authorize the project for harbor improvements at Honolulu Harbor and Barber's Point Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 169 -- Require bidders for public works construction contracts to disclose the identity of proposed joint contractors and subcontractors. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 175 -- Provide for the establishment of a mint of the United States in the state of Illinois. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 1/6/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 199 -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 1/6/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 201 -- Provide for an investigation and study of means of making the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence Seaway available for navigation during the entire year. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Bayh (D Ind.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 1/6/65.

S 214 -- Amend section 5 of the Area Redevelopment Act to provide that certain areas within the United States having a large number of Cuban refugees shall be designated as redevelopment areas. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 217 -- Provide that the highway running from Tampa, Fla., through Bradenton, Fla., Punta Gorda, Fla., Fort Myers, Fla., Naples, Fla., and Miami, Fla., to Homestead, Fla., shall be a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

S 237 -- Provide an additional 150 miles of highway in the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. CARLSON (R Kan.), Pearson (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.

S 254 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Tualatin Federal reclamation project, Oregon. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 261 -- Provide additional time to certain homestead entrymen in the state of Arizona to establish actual permanent residence. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 282 -- Authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction, reconstruction and improvement of the Alaska Highway. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 1/6/65.

S 297 -- Amend the act of July 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 1215), providing for the furnishing of Government headstones and markers. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/7/65 -- Armed Services.

S 302 -- Reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the North Loup division, Nebraska, of the Missouri River Basin project. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/7/65.

S 303 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Nebraska midstate division, Missouri River Basin project. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/7/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 327 -- Provide assistance to the states of Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/7/65.

S 347 -- Authorize certain modifications of the project for Calumet Harbor and River, Ill. and Ind. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/8/65.

S 354 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Palmetto Bend reclamation project, Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/8/65.

S 355 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Columbus Bend Federal reclamation project, Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/8/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 362 -- Amend title 23 of the USC (relating to highways) in order to authorize appropriations to assist the states in the purchase of lands and easements for scenic purposes along federal-aid highways. NELSON (D Wis.), Bible (D Nev.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 1/8/65.

S 363 -- Provide for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $200,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed Golden Circle national scenic parkway complex connecting the national parks, monuments, and recreation areas in the southern part of Utah with the national parks, monuments and recreation areas situated in northern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, and southwestern Colorado. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/8/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 396 -- Provide needed facilities and services not otherwise available for the accommodation of visitors in the areas administered by the National Park Service, by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to guarantee loans which are part of concessioner investments in such facilities and services. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

S 400 -- Authorize assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act for certain additional areas which have sustained, or are about to sustain, sudden and severe economic hardship. McINTYRE (D N.H.) -- 1/12/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 407 -- Provide for the expansion of the Beverly National Cemetery, Beverly, N.J. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 408 -- Authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bible (D Nev.), Montoya (DN.M.), Cooper (R Ky.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Randolph (D W.Va.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 1/12/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 425 -- Authorize construction of a dam and reservoir on Mill Creek in Grand County, Utah, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/12/65.

S 460 -- Authorize construction of a deep-draft harbor by the state of Indiana on the shore of Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Burns Waterway, and assumption by the Federal Government of an appropriate part of the cost of construction thereof. BAYH (D Ind.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 1/12/65.

S 467 -- Authorize construction of a navigation project at Port Orford, Ore. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/12/65.

S 475 -- Permit a state to increase the mileage of its federal aid primary system when provision is made for the completion and maintenance of 75 percent thereof. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 1/15/65.

S 490 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Manson unit, Chelan division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Washington. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/15/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 492 -- Revitalize the mint at San Francisco. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 1/15/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 493 -- Assist in the development of adequate rural water systems. AIKEN (R Vt.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/15/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 501 -- Increase the total mileage of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/15/65.

S 515 -- Authorize the international Passamaquoddy tidal power project, including hydroelectric power development of the upper St. John River. MUSKIE (D Maine), Smith (R Maine), Aiken (R Vt.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Pell (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 1/15/65.

S 553 -- Consent to the upper Niobrara River compact between the states of Wyoming and Nebraska. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/15/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 567 -- Modify the flood control project for the Kaskaskia River, Ill., with respect to certain requirements for local cooperation. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/19/65.

S 568 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to participate in the construction of a highway bridge across Carlyle Reservoir, Kaskaskia River, Ill. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/19/65.

S 599 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to constuct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under federal reclamation laws. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 1/19/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 602 -- Amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/19/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 662 -- Encourage and accelerate the economic development of the upper Great Plains region. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Burdick (D N.D.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 1/22/65.

S 665 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Merlin division, Rogue River basin project, Oregon. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/22/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 706 -- Provide for a highway bridge across the Missouri River between Bismarck, N.D., and Mobridge, S.D. BURDICK (D N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/26/65.

S 734 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a loan and grant to the state of Hawaii for the construction of the Kokee water project, Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/26/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 790 -- Amend certain provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/27/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 794 -- Amend the act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 382), in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Kennewick division extension, Yakima project, Washington. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/27/65.

S 809 -- Revive and reenact as amended the act entitled "An act creating the City of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorize said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill.," approved December 21, 1944. MILLER (R Iowa), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- 1/28/65.

S 812 -- Provide for the use of public works and other economic programs in a coordinated effort to aid economically disadvantaged areas of the Nation. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Young (D Ohio), Muskie (D Maine), Moss (D Utah), Metcalf (D Mont.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Bayh (D Ind.), Montoya (D N.M.), Harris (D Okla.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), McIntyre (D N.H.) -- 1/28/65.

S 817 -- Authorize a Little Dell project in the state of Utah for flood control, water supply, and recreational purposes. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/28/65.

S 959 -- Authorize construction of a dam and reservoir on Mill Creek in Grand County, Utah, in the interest of flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife, and the development of municipal and irrigation water supplies. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 2/2/65.

S 997 -- Authorize improvement of Perdido Pass Channel, Ala., in the interest of navigation and allied purposes. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 2/4/65.

S 1019 -- Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the lower Colorado River Basin project. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1030 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to make a survey of Great and Little Bays and their tributaries, New Hampshire, and adjoining tributaries of the Piscataqua River in New Hampshire and Maine, in the interest of navigation and allied purposes. McINTYRE (D N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 2/8/65 -- Commerce.

S 1033 -- Provide public works planning, coordination, and implementation of economic development programs needed to assist in the development of the Intermountain Region. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/8/65.

S 1056 -- Permit states having toll and free roads, bridges, and tunnels designated as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways to designate other routes for inclusion in the Interstate System and to increase the mileage in the Interstate System. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

S 1072 -- Reauthorize the Riverton extension unit, Missouri River Basin project, to include all the Riverton reclamation project. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 2/9/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1088 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Touchet division, Walla Walla project, Oregon-Washington. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 2/10/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1155 -- Authorize certain beach erosion control at Haleiwa Beach, Oahu, Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 2/17/65.

S 1156 -- Authorize certain beach erosion control at Waikiki Beach, Oahu, Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 2/17/65.

S 1167 -- Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Buttes Dam and Reservoir, Middle Gila River project. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 2/17/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1195 -- Authorize the modification of the existing project for Bayou La Batre, Ala., in order to provide certain improvements for navigation purposes. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1265 -- Authorize the construction of a dam on the Susquehanna River, Pa. CLARK (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1272 -- Increase to 60,000 miles the total mileage of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HARTKE (D Ind.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1296 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to grant rights of storage and transportation on flood control projects. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 2/25/65.

S 1298 -- Provide for an additional payment of $40,000 to the village of Highland Falls, N.Y., toward the cost of the water filtration plant constructed by such village. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1360 -- Authorize the Burt County Bridge Commission, a public body politic and corporate in the county of Burt and state of Nebraska, to refund the outstanding revenue bonds of said Burt County Bridge Commission heretofore issued to finance the cost of the construction of a bridge, together with the necessary approaches and appurtenances therefor, from a point located in the city of Decatur, Burt County, Neb., across the Missouri River to a point located in Monona County, Iowa. HRUSKA (R Neb.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1374 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Illinois Valley division, Rogue River Basin project, Ore. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1381 -- Relating to the construction, modification, alteration, repair, painting, or decoration of buildings leased for public purposes. CASE (R N.J.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1382 -- Amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 re wages paid for certain types of work pursuant to such act. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/4/65.

S 1383 -- Amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 re certain political activities thereunder. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/4/65.

S 1506 -- Amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to authorize grants under the act for community action programs in the field of consumer credit education and consumer debt counseling. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 3/15/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1515 -- Include the construction of an additional span as part of the authorized reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of the bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island, Ill. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/15/65.

S 1562 -- Amend the act of July 26, 1956, to authorize the Muscatine Bridge Commission to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Ill. MILLER (R Iowa), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- 3/17/65.

S 1575 -- Establish a self-supporting federal reinsurance program to protect employees in the enjoyment of certain rights under private pension plans. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/18/65 -- Finance.

S 1582 -- Amend the act authorizing the Mann Creek Federal reclamation project, Idaho, in order to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for such project (act of August 16, 1962, 76 Stat. 388). CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 3/22/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1601 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 3/25/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1605 -- Authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation. HARRIS (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 3/25/65.

S 1633 -- Authorize a program to improve safety on the federal-aid primary, secondary, and urban systems of highways. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1636 -- Clarify the relationship of interests of the United States and of the states in the use of the waters of certain streams. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Allott (R Colo.), Bible (D Nev.), Jordan (R Idaho), Moss (D Utah), Simpson (R Wyo.), Dominick (R Colo.), Young (R N.D.) -- 3/29/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1638 -- Increase the limitation on emergency relief for the repair or reconstruction of highways under section 125 of title 23, USC. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/65.

S 1648 -- Provide grants for public works and development facilities, other financial assistance, and the planning and coordination needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), McNamara (D Mich.), Gruening (D Alaska), Morse (D Ore.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1649 -- Authorize additional appropriations for the completion of the improvement of the Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway authorized by the act of August 30, 1935. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1657 -- Provide flood control in the Big South Fork, Cumberland River Basin. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1721 -- Amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to require separate contracts to be entered into for the performance of mechanical specialty work required in certain construction and alteration of public buildings. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1746 -- Reauthorize the Riverton extension unit, Missouri River Basin project, to include therein the entire Riverton Federal reclamation project. McGEE (D Wyo.), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 4/8/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1759 -- Expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 4/9/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1761 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain a third powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Washington. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 4/9/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1818 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Great Prairie Parkway in the state of Kansas. PEARSON (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 4/26/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1834 -- Authorize a survey of the Kaneohe-Kailua Area, Oahu, Hawaii, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/28/65.

S 1840 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Ohio River National Parkway in the state of Indiana. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 4/28/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1841 -- Authorize costs of installing certain display boards providing historical and other information as part of the costs of construction under the federal-aid highway program. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 4/28/65.

S 1847 -- Provide for the modification of the excess land provision of federal reclamation law as it applies to irrigable lands in the drainage area above Canyon Ferry Dam, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 4/29/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1849 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay the market value of certain leasehold interests, buildings, and improvements and to pay severance damages to certain persons having interests in land acquired for the Marion Dam and Reservoir project in the state of Kansas. PEARSON (R Kan.) -- 4/29/65.

S 1921 -- Authorize certain modifications of the project for Calumet Harbor and River, Ill. and Ind. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/10/65.

S 1967 -- Provide penalties for certain offenses committed in connection with highway construction. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/13/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1970 -- Provide for the administration and care and maintenance of the national cemetery system. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 5/13/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1974 -- Re highways for the purpose of protecting fish and wildlife and recreation resources. METCALF (D Mont.), Gruening (D Alaska), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 5/14/65.

S 1976 -- Repeal the provisions of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 requiring certain adjustments of apportionments depending upon the amount of funds available in the highway trust fund. HARTKE (D Ind.), Burdick (D N.D.), Nelson (D Wis.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 5/14/65 -- Finance.

S 2053 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Canton federal reclamation project, Oklahoma. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Harris (D Okla.) -- 5/27/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2074 -- Amend title 23, USC, relating to highways in order to require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to surveys, plans, specifications and estimates for projects on the federal-aid highway systems for the purpose of protecting fish and wildlife and recreation resources. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 6/2/65.

S 2084 -- Provide for scenic development and road beautification of the federal-aid highway systems. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 6/3/65.

S 2089 -- Provide assistance to the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Murphy (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 6/7/65.

S 2096 -- Authorize the construction of certain additional roads in connection with the program of basic improvements authorized under the act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44). BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/7/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2143 -- Provide assistance to certain states bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Mondale (D Minn.) -- 6/14/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2171 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to cooperate in planning for the development, utilization and conservation of drainage basins in New York State. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/22/65.

S 2185 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to establish eligibility for burial in national cemeteries, and for other purposes," approved May 14, 1948, to permit the parents of certain persons to be buried in national cemeteries. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 6/23/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2204 -- Modify the general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin in order to provide for certain payments to the cities of Mandan and Bismarck, N.D. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 6/25/65.

S 2244 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to conduct a complete investigation and study of water utilization and control of the Chesapeake Bay Basin. BREWSTER (D Md.), Tydings (D Md.) -- 7/6/65.

S 2300 -- Authorize the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 7/19/65.

S 2342 -- Authorize appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury in order to accelerate construction of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways and to provide additional funds for other federal-aid highways. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 7/29/65.

S 2394 -- Provide for the acquisition of an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 8/11/65.

S 2401 -- Authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Mountain Park reclamation project, Oklahoma. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Harris (D Okla.) -- 8/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2407 -- Provide that after June 30, 1966, amounts in the highway trust fund shall be used only for the purposes of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HARTKE (D Ind.), Cannon (D Nev.), Inouye (D Hawaii) -- 8/12/65 -- Finance.

S 2423 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for rehabilitation of the distribution system, Red Bluff project, Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Tower (R Texas) -- 8/17/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2455 -- Provide for the location of the U.S. Patent Office in the state of Illinois. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 8/25/65.

S 2469 -- Amend sections 2 and 4 of the act approved September 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 990), providing for an investigation and study to determine a site for the construction of a new sea level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/30/65 -- Commerce.

S 2483 -- Amend the General Bridge Act of 1946 for the purpose of maintaining existing bridge clearances on navigable rivers and waterways connecting with the sea. SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Long (D Mo.) -- 9/1/65.

S 2539 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 9/16/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2547 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enlarge and improve the research facility near Bruceton, Pa. CLARK (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 9/20/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2591 -- Amend the act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 USC 1855-1855g), which relates to federal assistance in major disasters, to provide assistance for property damaged as a result of Hurricane Betsy. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 10/1/65.

S 2630 -- Provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande River in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 10/12/65 -- Foreign Relations.

S 2639 -- Provide assistance to the states of Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent hurricane. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.), Eastland (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.), Holland (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 10/12/65.

S 2670 -- Approve a contract negotiated with the El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, Texas, to authorize its execution. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 10/19/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2679 -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 10/20/65.

S 2684 -- Amend section 320 of the 23 of the USC, relating to highway bridges on federal dams, in order to increase the amount authorized in such section. BASS (D Tenn.), Gore (D Tenn.) -- 10/20/65.

S 2685 -- Provide for an extension of Interstate Highway No. 29 into Nebraska, including a bridge. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 10/20/65.

S 2723 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to improve visitor facilities in the park system of the Nation's Capital by providing a bridge to East Potomac Park. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 10/22/65.

S J Res 69 -- Authrize the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress Building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, to be named the James Madison Memorial Building and to contain a Madison Memorial Hall. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Robertson (D Va.), Carlson (R Kan.), Bennett (R Utah), Jordan (D N.C.) -- 4/8/65.

S J Res 76 -- Provide for the formulation, adoption, administration, and periodic updating of a long-range land use plan for the U.S. Capitol grounds and contiguous related and influencing areas. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 5/4/65.

S J Res 81 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to apportion the sum authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, for the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 5/13/65.

S J Res 94 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to furnish memorial headstone or markers to commemorate those civilians who lost their lives aboard the submarine U.S.S. Thresher. McINTYRE (D N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Muskie (D Maine), Smith (R Maine) -- 6/29/65 -- Armed Services.

S Res 155 -- Resolved, that the Committee on Public Works shall request the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, review the appropriate reports on the Missouri River Basin Project relating to the Republican River Watershed above the Harlan County Reservoir, Neb., for the purpose of determining the advisability at this time of modifying such project in such watershed in order to permit an increase in the elevation of the Harlan County Reservoir conservation pool and to improve facilities for flood control, irrigation, and related purposes in such watershed; and report its findings and recommendations to the Committee on Public Works as soon as such review shall havve been completed. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 4 -- Provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 39 -- Establish a third U.S. mint to be located in Lake or Cook County, Ill. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 50 -- Authorize construction of a deep-draft harbor by the state of Indiana on the shore of Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Burns Waterway, and assumption by the Federal Government of an appropriate part of the cost of construction thereof. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 59 -- Modify the St. Johns River, Fla., project to provide for certain channel improvements. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 69 -- Provide for a National Highway Academy. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 132 -- Similar to HR 4. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 143 -- Govern further development of the national cemetery system. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 146 -- Similar to HR 4. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 162 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Columbus Bend project, Texas. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 163 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Palmetto Bend reclamation project, Texas, a division of the Texas basins project. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 237 -- Make certain provisions in connection with construction of Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project, by the Secretary of the Interior. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 255 -- Provide for federal assistance, on a dollar-matching basis, to state and local governments and agencies thereof for planning, constructing, operating, and maintaining water conservation and water storage projects. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 262 -- Provide for federal assistance, on a dollar-matching basis, to state and local governments and agencies thereof and to certain individuals for planning, construction, operating, and maintaining water conservation and water storage project. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 319 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Allegheny-Cumberland Parkway in the states of Virginia, Kentucky, and West Virginia. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 328 -- Authorize acceptance of donations of land and construction, administration, and maintenance of an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina and Georgia by the Secretary of the Interior. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 427 -- Authorize appropriations for the purpose of equitably reimbursing the states for certain free and toll roads on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 457 -- Provide for the designation of a highway from Tampa, Fla., to Miami, Fla., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 466 -- Amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to increase the authorization for appropriations under that act. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 485 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under federal reclamation laws. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 489 -- Promote fair competition among subcontractors and prevent bid peddling on public works contracts by requiring persons submitting bids on those contracts to specify certain subcontractors who will assist in carrying them out. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 495 -- Amend the act of July 4, 1955, as amended, relating to the construction of irrigation distribution systems. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 499 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Nebraska midstate division, Missouri River Basin project. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 501 -- Reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the North Loup division, Nebraska, of the Missouri River Basin project. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 506 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a loan and grant to the state of Hawaii for the construction of the Kokee water project, Hawaii. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 694 -- Provide assistance to certain states bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 707 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Tualatin federal reclamation project, Oregon. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 715 -- Amend the act of August 13, 1946, relating to federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of publicly owned property. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 716 -- Amend section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 to increase the general authorization for small navigation projects. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 717 -- Authorize the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to expend certain appropriated funds to maintain harbors and waterways at depths required for defense purposes. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 718 -- Provide for the advancement of federal funds to non-federal entities designing to undertake projects for flood control and related purposes. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 737 -- Similar to HR 466. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 739 -- Provide for the establishment of a national cemetery at Westfield, Mass. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 762 -- Authorize the construction of a causeway from Jersey City, N.J., to Liberty Island. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 777 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 778 -- Similar to HR 777. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 794 -- Clarify the relationship of interests of the United States and of the states in the use of the waters of certain streams. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 798 -- Provide assistance to the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 810 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive study of certain future highway needs. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 814 -- Clarify the relationship of interests of the United States and of the states in the use of the waters of certain streams. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 815 -- Amend the act of September 26, 1950, to enlarge the service area of the Sacramento canals unit of the Central Valley project to include Yolo and Solano Counties, Calif. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 816 -- Reauthorize the Central Valley reclamation project to include New Hogan and Black Butte projects. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 817 -- Authorize a monetary contribution for the flood control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose developments to be constructed on the Yuba River by the Yuba County Water Agency of Marysville, Calif. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 818 -- Authorize the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to expend certain appropriated funds to maintain harbors and waterways at depths required for defense purposes. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 819 -- Authorize construction of Lakeport Dam and Reservoir and channel improvements on Scotts Creek, Cache Creek Basin, Calif., in interest of flood control and allied purposes. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 823 -- Similar to HR 798. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 827 -- Amend the act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 382), in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Kennewick division extension, Yakima project, Washington. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 828 -- Extend the period of time within which assurances of local cooperation may be furnished the Department of the Army in connection with a flood control project on the Yakima River at Ellensburg, Wash. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 865 -- Provide for the establishment of a mint of the United States in the state of Illinois. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 866 -- Provide for a more conservative capitalization of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 868 -- Provide for national cemeteries in the state of Arizona. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 893 -- Provide for the extension of the reclamation acts, as amended, to all of the United States. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 897 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 901 -- Provide for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $75,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed "Sierra Way" in the state of California. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 902 -- Similar to HR 485. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 905 -- Amend the act of June 22, 1936, relative to flood control. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 987 -- Amend title 23, USC, to prohibit participation of federal-aid funds in certain state or local taxes. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 988 -- Similar to HR 10. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1131 -- Amend section 5 of the Area Redevelopment Act to require the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe standards based on the extent of migration out of certain areas for the purpose of designating such areas as redevelopment areas. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 1186 -- Authorize the Chief of Engineers to make certain repairs to roads in the Whitney Dam and Reservoir project. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.
HR 1537 -- Provide for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valle. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1650 -- Provide for the construction of recreation facilities in the Belle Fourche Reservoir area, South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1659 -- Permit the burial in national cemeteries of mothers and fathers of deceased servicemen or veterans who died leaving no spouse or minor child entitled to be buried in a national cemetery. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1660 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Army shall acquire additional land for the Beverly National Cemetery, N.J. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1667 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operte, and maintain the Nebraska midstate division, Missouri River Basin project. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1669 -- Provide for the establishment of national cemeteries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1687 -- Similar to HR 328. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1708 -- Similar to HR 4. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1711 -- Similar to HR 4. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1718 -- Make certain provisions in connection with the construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project, by the Secretary of the Interior. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1724 -- Authorize the construction of the Big Pine Reservoir in the state of Indiana for flood control, recreation, and related purposes. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1733 -- Similar to HR 4. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1737 -- Authorize the acceptance of donations of land and the construction, administration, and maintenance of an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the states of North Carolina and Georgia by the Secretary of the Interior. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1747 -- Similar to HR 4. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1774 -- Provide for the designation of a highway from Tampa, Fla., to Miami, Fla., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1776 -- Provide for national cemeteries in the county of De Soto, state of Florida. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1786 -- Authorize construction of a bridge across the Missouri River in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1790 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Allegheny Parkway in the states of West Virginia and Kentucky and Maryland. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1795 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Touchet division, Walla Walla project, Oregon-Washington. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 1798 -- Waive the repayment of advances made to finance the planning of public works if construction of the project is initiated as a result of a grant-in-aid made from an allocation made by the President under the Public Works Acceleration Act. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 2020 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southern Nevada water project, Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/7/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 2041 -- Similar to HR 4. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2046 -- Amend the Area Redevelopment Act to clarify the areas which may be designated as redevelopment areas. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/7/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 2049 -- Similar to HR 798. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2073 -- Similar to HR 485. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2095 -- Require the Secretary of Commerce either to give the state of Pennsylvania alternative mileage on the Interstate System or to pay the federal share of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2100 -- Amend the act of March 3, 1899, to authorize the United States to recover by civil actions the cost of removing certain obstructions from the navigable waters of the United States. JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2107 -- Amend the act of June 16, 1948, to authorize the construction of an additional bridge across the Chesapeake Bay in the state of Maryland. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2108 -- Remove drift from Baltimore Harbor. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2113 -- Provide for a connecting road between three units of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N.D. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 1/7/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 2170 -- Establish a new program of grants for public works projects undertaken by local governments in the United States. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2115 -- Similar to HR 798. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2172 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make extraordinary grants for acquisition of rights-of-way. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2184 -- Establish a U.S. mint in Lake or Cook County, Ill. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2208 -- Modify the flood control project on the Scioto River, Ohio. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2209 -- Similar to HR 4. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2226 -- Amend section 6(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act to permit the 10 percent of the financing of industrial projects required to be met by a local public or semipublic body to be repaid over the same period as the federal share of such financing. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 2232 -- Similar to HR 4. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2239 -- Similar to HR 694. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2245 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct Gilbert Dam and Reservoir on the Buffalo River in Searcy County, Ark. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2246 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct Pine Mountain Dam on Lee Creek, Ark. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2255 -- Similar to HR 1669. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2259 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to conduct a survey of all streams which drain directly to the Pacific Ocean from San Mateo County, Calif. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2375 -- Direct the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in the southern portion of Louisiana. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 2376 -- Provide increases in annuities granted under the Panama Canal Construction Service Annuity Act of May 29, 1944. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 2378 -- Amend the River and Harbor Act of 1945. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2398 -- Similar to HR 4. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2413 -- Authorize construction of a navigation project at Port Orford, Ore. DUNCAN (D Ore.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2425 -- Similar to HR 2170. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2468 -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/12/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 2472 -- Authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction, reconstruction and improvement of the Alaska Highway. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/12/65.
HR 2610 -- Provide for the designation of a highway from a point on Interstate Highway No. 4 in Tampa, Fla., to MacDill Air Force Base. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2617 -- Similar to HR 2170. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2621 -- Revitalize the mint at San Francisco. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/13/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 2800 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Lincoln Trail Memorial Parkway in the state of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 2829 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Manson unit, Chelan division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Washington. FOLEY (D Wash.) -- 1/14/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 2831 -- Similar to HR 810. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2840 -- Similar to HR 485. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2842 -- Amend the act of March 3, 1899, to authorize the United States to recover by civil actions the cost of removing certain obstructions from the navigable waters of the United States. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2949 -- Authorize modification of the Saginaw River, Mich., navigation project. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2951 -- Amend section III of title 23, USC, relating to agreements concerning the use of an access to rights-of-way on the Interstate System. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2957 -- Provide that the highway running from Tampa and St. Petersburg, Fla., through Bradenton, Sarasota, Venice, Punta Gorda, Fort Myers, Naples and Miami, Fla., to Fort Lauderdale and Homestead, Fla., shall be part of the National System of Interstate and Defense. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2958 -- Amend section 129(b) of title 23, USC, relating to toll roads, bridges, and tunnels on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 2996 -- Similar to HR 4. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3152 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Merlin division, Rouge River Basin project, Oregon. DUNCAN (D Ore.) -- 1/19/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 3158 -- Authorize assistance under the Area Development Act for certain additional areas which have sustained, or are about to sustain, sudden and severe economic hardship. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 1/19/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 3168 -- Similar to HR 694. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3169 -- Similar to HR 2170. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3173 -- Similar to HR 4. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3174 -- Similar to HR 2170. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3179 -- Similar to HR 2170. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3215 -- Amend section 124 of title 23, USC, to provide for the financing of advance acquisition of rights-of-way for the federal-aid highway system. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3216 -- Provide the planning and coordination needed to assist the economic development of the upper Great Lakes region. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3300 -- Authorize the improvement for navigation of Burns Waterway Harbor, Ind. HALLECK (R Ind.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3307 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to pay fair value for improvements located on the railroad rights-of-way owned by bona fide lessees or permittees. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 1/21/65.
HR 3379 -- Provide assistance to the states of Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3380 -- Amend the Flood Control Act of 1958 to authorize reimbursement to Frankenmuth, Mich., for certain work on the flood control project on the Saginaw River, Mich. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3384 -- Similar to HR 2170. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3393 -- Similar to HR 485. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3418 -- Authorize appropriations to assist the states in the purchase of lands and easements for scenic purposes along federal-aid highways. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3421 -- Provide for equitable acquisition practices, fair compensation, and effective relocation assistance in real property acquisitions for federal and federally assisted programs. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3587 -- Similar to HR 477. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3612 -- Provide for the rehabilitation of the Eklutna project, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/26/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 3711 -- Increase the total mileage of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HOWARD (D N.J.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3719 -- Establish a U.S. mint in Cook County, Ill. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3731 -- Similar to HR 2170. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/27/65.
HR 3788 -- Revive and reenact as amended the act entitled "An act creating the city of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill.," approved December 21, 1944. CULVER (D Iowa) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3808 -- Authorize the improvement for navigation of Burns Waterway Harbor, Ind. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3809 -- Re relief of Caruthersville, Mo. JONES (D Mo.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3820 -- Require that a portion of Government parking facilities at national monuments and memorials and Government buildings be reserved for use by visitors confined to wheelchairs. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3948 -- Provide for a national cemetery in every state. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 3976 -- Amend the act of July 26, 1956, to authorize the Muscatine Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Ill. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4023 -- Authorize and direct the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, and provide that such building shall be designated "The President James Madison Memorial Library." WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4174 -- Provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4224 -- Authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction, reconstruction and improvement of the Alaska Highway. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4237 -- Provide for national cemeteries in the central west coast area of the state of Florida. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/2/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 4262 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under federal reclamation laws. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 4366 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive study of certain future highway needs. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4378 -- Establish a third U.S. mint to be located in Will or Du Page County, Ill. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4388 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 4397 -- Amend the Area Redevelopment Act to clarify the areas which may be designated as redevelopment areas. HAWKINS (DN.J.) -- 2/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 4402 -- Authorize construction of flood control projects on the Housatonic Still, and Naugatuck Rivers at Danbury and Derby, Conn. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4414 -- Provide that the highway running from Tampa, Fla., through Bradenton, Fla., Punta Gorda, Fla., Fort Myers, Fla., Naples, Fla., and Miami, Fla., to Homestead, Fla., shall be a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4416 -- Provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in the state of Wyoming. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 4466 -- Provide public works and economic development programs needed to assist in the development of areas of the United States which have not realized their full economic potential. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4476 -- Similar to HR 4466. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4505 -- Authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of the Alaska Highway. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4524 -- Increase the total mileage of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4531 -- Similar to HR 4466. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4606 -- Modify the flood control project for Four Rivers Basins, Fla. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4621 -- Provide for the establishment of a national cemetery within Los Angeles County, Calif. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 4631 -- Amend section 111 of title 23 of the United States Code to permit states to allow certain service facilities to be constructed or located on the rights-of-way of the Interstate System. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4641 -- Authorize modification of the Greers Ferry Dam and Reservoir, White River Basin, Ark., in the interest of recreational development. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4650 -- Re highways, in order to permit states having toll and free roads, bridges, and tunnels designated as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways to designate other routes for inclusion in the Interstate System and to increase the mileage in the Interstate System. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4671 -- Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Lower Colorado River Basin project. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/9/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 4672 -- Similar to HR 4671. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4673 -- Similar to HR 4671. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4674 -- Similar to HR 4671. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4675 -- Similar to HR 4671. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4676 -- Similar to HR 4671. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4677 -- Similar to HR 4671. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4678 -- Similar to HR 4671. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4679 -- Similar to HR 4671. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4680 -- Similar to HR 4671. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4681 -- Similar to HR 4671. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4682 -- Similar to HR 4671. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4683 -- Similar to HR 4671. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4684 -- Similar to HR 4671. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4685 -- Similar to HR 4671. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4686 -- Similar to HR 4671. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4687 -- Similar to HR 4671. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4688 -- Similar to HR 4671. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4689 -- Similar to HR 4671. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4690 -- Similar to HR 4671. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4691 -- Similar to HR 4671. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4692 -- Similar to HR 4671. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4693 -- Similar to HR 4671. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4694 -- Similar to HR 4671. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4695 -- Similar to HR 4671. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4696 -- Similar to HR 4671. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4697 -- Similar to HR 4671. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4698 -- Similar to HR 4671. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4699 -- Similar to HR 4671. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4700 -- Similar to HR 4671. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4701 -- Similar to HR 4671. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4702 -- Similar to HR 4671. BELL (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4703 -- Similar to HR 4671. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4704 -- Similar to HR 4671. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4705 -- Similar to HR 4671. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4706 -- Similar to HR 4671. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4712 -- Reauthorize the Riverton extension unit, Missouri River Basin project, to include all the Riverton reclamation project. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/9/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 4753 -- Similar to HR 4621. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4775 -- Authorize a monetary contribution toward the construction cost of a water resource project to be constructed on Calispel Creek, Wash. FOLEY (D Wash.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4812 -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as not to exlude from the benefits provided by such act areas which include a structure of 12,500 or less acre-feet of floodwater detention capacity. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 2/10/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 4851 -- Amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/11/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 4873 -- Similar to HR 4650. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4880 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to make a survey of Great and Little Bays and their tributaries, New Hampshire, and adjoining tributaries of the Piscataqua River in New Hampshire and Maine, in the interest of navigation and allied purposes. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4904 -- Relating to access to and exit from certain portions of the Interstate System. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 5026 -- Authorize the Burt County Bridge Commission, a public body politic and corporate in the county of Burt and state of Nebraska, to refund the outstanding revenue bonds of said Burt County Bridge Commission heretofore issued to finance the cost of the construction of a bridge, together with the necessary approaches and appurtenances therefor, from a point located in the city of Decatur, Burt County, Neb., across the Missouri River to a point located in Monona County, Iowa. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5030 -- Authorize improvement of Bayou La Batre Channel, Ala., in the interest of navigation and allies purposes. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5043 -- Similar to HR 4466. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5172 -- Provide flood control on the Big South Fork, Cumberland River Basin. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5194 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to participate in the construction of a highway bridge across Carlyle Reservoir, Kaskaskia River, Ill. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5195 -- Modify the flood control project for the Kaskaskia River, Ill., re certain requirements for local cooperation. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5282 -- Authorize improvement of Perdido Pass Channel, Ala., in the interest of navigation and allied purposes. DICKINSON (R Ala.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5285 -- Authorize improvement of Perdido Pass Channel, Ala., in the interest of navigation and allied purposes. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5298 -- Authorize a survey of Irondequoit Creek, N.Y., and tributaries, including Allens Creek, N.Y., in the interest of flood control and allied purposes. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5302 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to conduct a complete investigation and study of water utilization and control of the Chesapeake Bay Basin. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5312 -- Amend section 128 of title 23, USC, to require at least 30 days' notice before any public hearing is held under that section. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5368 -- Provide flood control on the Big South Fork, Cumberland River Basin. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5376 -- Similar to HR 5302. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5390 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a multipurpose dam and reservoir on Big Kinkaid Creek, Jackson County, Ill. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/24/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 5407 -- Provide assistance to the states of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5423 -- Authorize the construction of a dam on the Susquehanna River, Pa. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5430 -- Similar to HR 5423. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5437 -- Authorize Secretary of the Army to grant rights of storage and transportation on flood control projects. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5478 -- Similar to HR 5407. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5480 -- Provide for the use of public works and other economic programs in a coordinated effort to aid economically disadvantaged areas of the nation. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5483 -- Similar to HR 4388. FORD (D Mich.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5486 -- Similar to HR 5480. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5492 -- Similar to HR 5480. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5495 -- Similar to HR 5302. MORTON (R Md.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5499 -- Similar to HR 5480. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5555 -- Provide for an investigation and study of means of making the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway available for navigation during the entire year. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5591 -- Provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5594 -- Amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 3/1/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 5696 -- Provide for the control and progressive eradication of certain aquatic plants in the states of Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and Tennessee. LONG (D Md.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5763 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetary in Ohio. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 3/3/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 5799 -- Provide for the designation of that portion of U.S. Highway No. 30 between Portland and Astoria, Ore., as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5919 -- Similar to HR 5594. BURTON (R Utah) -- 3/8/65.
HR 5942 -- Provide parking space for the automobiles of patrons and postal employees at postal installations. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/8/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 5991 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive study of certain future highway needs. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6031 -- Establish a new program of grants for accelerated public works projects undertaken by state and local governments. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6032 -- Amend the act authorizing the Mann Creek Federal reclamation project, Idaho, in order to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for such project (act of Aug. 16, 1962, 76 Stat. 388). WHITE (D Idaho) -- 3/9/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6048 -- Provide for the designation of a highway from Memphis, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6049 -- Provide for the designation of a highway from Mobile, Ala. to Fulton, Ky., as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6095 -- Authorize appropriations to carry out the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 6100 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich. TODD (D Mich.) -- 3/10/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6124 -- Amend section 302 of title 23, USC, relating to state highway departments. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6140 -- Approve the estimate of cost of completing, and revise the authorization of appropriation for, the Interstate system. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6141 -- Similar to HR 6140. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6162 -- Re the federal share of the cost of certain federal-aid highway projects. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6177 -- Provide assistance to certain states bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6184 -- Amend the Public Buildings Act of 1950 to require separate contracts to be entered into for the performance of mechanical specialty work required in certain construction and alteration of public buildings. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6256 -- Provide for the designation of that portion of U.S. Highway No. 6 between Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R.I., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6329 -- Authorize additional appropriations for the completion of the improvement of the Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway authorized by the act of August 30, 1935. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6391 -- Similar to HR 6140. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6513 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to utilize columns removed from east central portico of the Capitol in an architecturally appropriate manner in the National Aboretum. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6548 -- Similar to HR 6140. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6559 -- Provide for equitable acquisition practices, fair compensation, and effective relocation assistance in real property acquisitions for federal and federally assisted programs. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6580 -- Similar to HR 6559. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6678 -- Establish a national cemetery in New England. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/24/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6695 -- Similar to HR 6100. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6749 -- Authorize an additional appropriation for the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in central and southern Florida. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6755 -- Authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation. JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6756 -- Similar to HR 6755. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6757 -- Similar to HR 6755. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6758 -- Similar to HR 6755. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6759 -- Similar to HR 6755. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6760 -- Similar to HR 6755. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6761 -- Similar to HR 6755. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6762 -- Similar to HR 6755. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6763 -- Similar to HR 6755. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6764 -- Similar to HR 6755. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6765 -- Similar to HR 6755. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6766 -- Similar to HR 6755. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6770 -- Similar to HR 6755. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6771 -- Remove the limitations re relocation payments made for moving expenses of persons and businesses displaced by highway construction. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6784 -- Similar to HR 6095. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6788 -- Authorize certain modifications of the project for Calumet Harbor and River, Ill. and Ind. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6789 -- Similar to HR 6788. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6790 -- Increase the limitation on emergency relief for the repair or reconstruction of highways under section 125 of title 23, USC. FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6791 -- Similar to HR 6749. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6793 -- Similar to HR 6755. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6805 -- Similar to HR 6755. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6874 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under federal reclamation laws. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 3/29/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6879 -- Similar to HR 6874. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/29/65.
HR 6932 -- Increase the limitation on emergency relief for the repair or reconstruction of highways under section 125 of title 23, USC. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6969 -- Authorize the modification of the Trinidad Dam on Purgatoire River, Colo., in the interest of flood control and allied purposes. EVANS (D Colo.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6991 -- Provide grants for public works and development facilities, other financial assistance, and planning and coordination needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions. FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6992 -- Similar to HR 6991. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6993 -- Similar to HR 6991. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6994 -- Similar to HR 6991. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6995 -- Similar to HR 6991. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6996 -- Similar to HR 6991. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6997 -- Similar to HR 6991. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6998 -- Similar to HR 6100. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7005 -- Similar to HR 6329. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7011 -- Amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 re per diem allowances of officers and employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7029 -- Permit a state to increase the mileage of its federal-aid primary system when provision is made for the completion and maintenance of 75 percent thereof. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7039 -- Authorize construction of a dam and reservoir on Mill Creek in Grand County, Utah, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes. KING (D Utah) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7048 -- Expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/65 -- Education and Labor.
HR 7062 -- Increase the limitation on emergency relief for the repair or reconstruction of highways under section 125 of title 23, USC. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7075 -- Establish a New England Regional Development Commission to formulate plans for the development of that region. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7076 -- Similar to HR 7075. BATES (R Mass.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7077 -- Similar to HR 7075. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7078 -- Similar to HR 7075. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7079 -- Similar to HR 7075. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7080 -- Similar to HR 7075. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7081 -- Similar to HR 7075. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7093 -- Provide grants for public works and development facilities, other financial assistance, and the planning and coordination needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7096 -- Similar to HR 7093. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7099 -- Similar to HR 7093. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7109 -- Similar to HR 7093. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7121 -- Similar to HR 7093. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7162 -- Authorize the modification of the John Martin Reservoir project, Colorado, in order to provide a permanent reservoir pool for recreational and fish and wildlife purposes. EVANS (D Colo.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7180 -- Authorize a survey for improving the channel at Pensacola Harbor, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7188 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 4/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7295 -- Provide penalties for certain offenses committed in connection with highway construction. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/8/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 7302 -- Similar to HR 7093. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7303 -- Provide assistance to the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7304 -- Similar to HR 7303. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7308 -- Authorize certain modifications of the project for Calumet Harbor and River, Ill. and Ind. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7314 -- Similar to HR 7093. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7330 -- Similar to HR 7303. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7336 -- Similar to HR 7303. MAY (R Wash.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7370 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 4/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7383 -- Similar to HR 7370. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7398 -- Reauthorize the Riverton extension unit, Missouri River Basin project, to include therein the entire Riverton federal reclamation project. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 4/13/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7405 -- Authorize the navigation project for the Weymouth-Fore and Town Rivers, Boston Harbor, Mass. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7406 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain a third powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Washington. FOLEY (D Wash.) -- 4/13/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7419 -- Amend section 107 of title 23, USC, to prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from condemning certain lands for highways. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7467 -- Similar to HR 7188. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7492 -- Provide an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $75,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed Sierra Way in the state of California. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/14/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7495 -- Similar to HR 7492. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7522 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to review the report on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in Louisiana and Texas to determine whether certain modifications should be made in that project. BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7530 -- Provide federal assistance to restore and repair certain disaster areas in the state of Minnesota. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7533 -- Similar to HR 7530. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7536 -- Similar to HR 7530. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7541 -- Similar to HR 7530. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7561 -- Re highways in order to require approval of the Secretary of the Interior to surveys, plans, specifications and estimates for projects on the federal-aid highway systems for the purpose of protecting fish and wildlife and recreation resources. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/22/65.
HR 7564 -- Amend the Federal Disaster Act to provide assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas damaged by floods and high waters. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 4/22/65.
HR 7659 -- Provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in the vicinity of Sedona, Ariz. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 4/27/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7664 -- Modify the Lorain Harbor, Ohio, project to authorize the construction of a steel bulkhead at Cut No. 1. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7740 -- Provide federal assistance to restore and repair certain disaster areas in the state of Illinois. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 4/29/65.
HR 7785 -- Amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 5/3/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7786 -- Amend the act of July 4, 1955, as amended, relating to the construction of irrigation distribution systems. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 5/3/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7818 -- Authorize a survey for improving the channel at Panama City Harbor, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/3/65.
HR 7821 -- Provide for uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by federal and federally assisted programs. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 5/3/65.
HR 7840 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to conduct a complete investigation and study of water utilization and control of the Chesapeake Bay Basin. FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7848 -- Similar to HR 7188. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7861 -- Similar to HR 7048. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7864 -- Re the construction, modification, alteration, repair, painting, or decoration of buildings leased for public purposes. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7898 -- Provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7902 -- Similar to HR 7898. CULVER (D Iowa) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7908 -- Provide for the designation of a highway between Montgomery, Ala., and Panama City, Fla., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7918 -- Provide for a highway bridge across the Missouri River between Bismarck, N.D. and Mobridge, S.D. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7934 -- Similar to HR 7908. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7964 -- Similar to HR 7898. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7970 -- Provide for uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by federal and federally assisted programs. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7980 -- Provide assistance to certain states bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 5/6/65.
HR 8010 -- Authorize the Secretaries of the Army, Agriculture and the Interior to make federal contributions to certain state water resource projects. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8032 -- Modify the Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, project to authorize the dredging of a portion of the Old River to a depth of 27 feet. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8051 -- Similar to HR 7308. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8063 -- Establish a new program of grants for public works projects undertaken by local governments in the United States. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8064 -- Authorize the modification of the project on the Des Moines River for flood protection of Des Moines, Iowa. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8069 -- Similar to HR 7898. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8071 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Ohio River National Parkway in the state of Indiana. HAMILTON (D Ind.) -- 5/11/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8098 -- Amend section 302 of title 23 of the USC, re state highway departments. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8174 -- Similar to HR 7048. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8179 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Great Prairie Parkway in the state of Kansas. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 5/17/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8181 -- Similar to HR 7308. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8187 -- Declare a portion of Bayou Lafourche, La., nonnavigable waterway of the United States. WILLIS (D La.) -- 5/17/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8197 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain a third powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Washington. MAY (R Wash.) -- 5/17/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8198 -- Similar to HR 7308. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8200 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Allegheny Parkway in the states of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 5/17/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8202 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to cooperate in planning for the development, utilization and conservation of drainage basins in New York State. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8204 -- Similar to HR 8179. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8241 -- Establish a program of grants-in-aid for the construction of county courthouses in the United States. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8277 -- Similar to HR 8010. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8283 -- Similar to HR 7048. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8298 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to grant rights of storage and transportation on the Dworshak Dam and Reservoir, Idaho. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8309 -- Similar to HR 7370. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8324 -- Authorize participation by the Corps of Engineers in cooperative planning in the state of New York. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8327 -- Modify the flood control project on the Sun River at Great Falls, Mont. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8329 -- Similar to HR 7898. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8334 -- Similar to HR 8179. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8336 -- Amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to provide that the issue of just compensation may be tried by a jury in any case involving the condemnation of real property by the Tennessee Valley Authority. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8404 -- Provide for a highway crossing at Pat Mayse Reservoir, Texas. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8433 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct Crooked Creek Dam and Reservoir on the Crooked Creek in Boone County, Ark. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8487 -- Broaden the purposes for which federal-aid secondary highway funds may be used. FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8488 -- Similar to HR 8487. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8489 -- Provide for the control of outdoor advertising along certain federal-aid highways. FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8490 -- Similar to HR 8489. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8491 -- Provide for the control of junkyards along certain federal-aid highways. FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8492 -- Similar to HR 8491. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8493 -- Provide for landscaping and scenic enhancement of federal-aid highways. FALLON (D Md.) - 5/26/65.
HR 8494 -- Similar to HR 8493. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8497 -- Provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in the area of Philadelphia, Pa. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8502 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Canton federal reclamation project, Oklahoma. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 5/26/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8627 -- Similar to HR 7188. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 5/27/65.
HR 8685 -- Amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to provide for relocation payments to persons displaced by public building projects. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8686 -- Similar to HR 8685. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8701 -- Provide for landscaping and scenic enhancement of federal-aid highways. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8702 -- Provide for the control of junkyards along certain federal-aid highways. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8703 -- Provide for the control of outdoor advertising along certain federal-aid highways. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8748 -- Amend Public Law 409, 74th Congress, to authorize the appropriations necessary to carry out authorized improvements in the project for the Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8765 -- Similar to HR 8702. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8769 -- Establish a federal policy of uniform procedures for the acquisition of real property in the course of development programs carried out or assisted by the United States, and provide relocation payments for persons displaced by activities under any of such programs. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8798 -- Provide assistance to the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8806 -- Similar to HR 8798. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8809 -- Provide for the designation of a highway running generally east-west through the state of Maine as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8820 -- Similar to HR 8798. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8821 -- Similar to HR 8798. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8823 -- Broaden the purposes for which federal-aid secondary highway funds may be used. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8824 -- Similar to HR 8701. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8825 -- Similar to HR 8703. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8826 -- Similar to HR 8702. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8925 -- Establish a new program of grants for public works projects undertaken by local governments in the United States. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 6/9/65.
HR 9067 -- Provide grants for public works and development facilities, other financial assistance and the planning and coordination needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9134 -- Similar to HR 8925. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9149 -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/16/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 9183 -- Provide for the designation of a highway between Lanett, Ala., and Dothan, Ala., as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9184 -- Provide for the designation of a highway between Montgomery, Ala., and Panama City, Fla., as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9185 -- Provide for the designation of a highway between Montgomery, Ala., and Tifton, Ga., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9246 -- Establish a program within the Department of Commerce to make grants to the states to assist them in carrying out programs to alleviate the blight along our Nation's highways caused by abandoned motor vehicles. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9248 -- Authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of the Lower Colorado River Basin project. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 9328 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 6/22/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 9329 -- Provide for an investigation and study of means of making the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway available for navigation during the entire year. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9330 -- Authorize a survey of streams in, and in the vicinity of, Marquette County, Mich. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9365 -- Authorize appropriations to study the feasibility and desirability of reconstructing dam No. 6 on the Potomac River. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/23/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 9458 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Lawton, Wash. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 6/24/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 9481 -- Authorize a survey of the Lanceohe-Kailua area, Oahu, Hawaii, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9499 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to make a study of works to improve the American Falls in the Niagara River. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9516 -- Modify the general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin in order to provide for certain payments to the cities of Mandan and Bismarck, N.D. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9529 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Ohio River National Parkway in the state of Indiana. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 6/29/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9585 -- Provide for establishment and administration of the Allegheny Parkway in the states of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 6/30/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9629 -- Establish a National Highway Traffic Safety Center to promote research and development activities for highway traffic safety, to provide financial assistance to the states to accelerate highway traffic safety programs. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/6/65.

HR 9661 -- Similar to HR 8703. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9672 -- Provide for control of outdoor advertising. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9765 -- Authorize a flood control project on the upper St. John River. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9775 -- Similar to HR 9765. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9777 -- Provide for the expansion of the existing training facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Quantico, Va. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9781 -- Amend section 3 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act to provide for relocation payments to certain displaced persons, business concerns, and nonprofit organizations. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9794 -- Increase to 60,000 miles the total mileage of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9821 -- Prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications and estimates for a highway along a certain route in the state of New York, and prohibit any obligation or expenditure of federal funds in connection therewith. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9837 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 7/14/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9838 -- Similar to HR 9824. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9885 -- Provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9888 -- Similar to HR 9885. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9890 -- Similar to HR 9885. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9910 -- Similar to HR 9794. HALL (R Mo.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9917 -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 7/19/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 9919 -- Provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. EVANS (D Colo.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9959 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease under certain conditions property acquired for flood control projects to the children of the former owners of such property. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9976 -- Amend the act of September 2, 1964, re: Compensation for land used in reclamation projects. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 9977 -- Modify the flood control project on the Minnesota River at Mankato and North Mankato, Minn. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 9983 -- Amend the St. Lawrence Seaway Act to provide that the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation shall not engage in publicity or promotional activities such as free or paid advertising; solicitation of cargoes; publication of ocean, rail, port or motor carrier rate or service comparisons; or other activities that are actually or potentially disruptive to the flow of waterborne trade among ports in the United States. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 10009 -- Provide assistance to certain states bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road. CULVER (D Iowa) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10018 -- Require the Secretary of the Army to remove certain abandoned ships from the Potomac River. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10019 -- Provide for the designation of a highway between Lanett, Ala., and Ardmore, Tenn., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. MARTIN (R Ala.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10125 -- Authorize the project for flood control on the San Diego River, Calif. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10126 -- Permit a state to elect to use funds from the highway trust fund for purposes of urban mass transportation. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10146 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Army shall acquire additional land for the Beverly National Cemetery, N.J. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 7/28/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10169 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Bayard, N.M. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 7/29/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10170 -- Similar to HR 10126. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10171 -- Similar to HR 10126. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10172 -- Similar to HR 10126. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10210 -- Amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to require representation from the poor on community action boards. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 8/2/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10230 -- Amend the River and Harbor Act of 1958 to authorize the appropriation of $8 million for the repair and modification of certain structures along the Illinois and Mississippi Canal in the state of Illinois. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 8/3/65.

HR 10241 -- Similar to HR 9917. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 8/3/65.

HR 10280 -- Authorize the project for navigation at Oceanside Harbor, Calif. UTT (R Calif.) -- 8/4/65.

HR 10332 -- Provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10430 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Mountain Park reclamation project, Oklahoma. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 8/12/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10443 -- Provide for the acquisition of an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10495 -- Authorize a survey of the Des Plaines River, Ill., and unnamed tributaries, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10504 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for rehabilitation of the distribution system, Red Bluff project, Texas. WHITE (D Texas) -- 8/17/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10530 -- Similar to HR 10009. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10564 -- Similar to HR 10443. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10575 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to conduct an investigation and study re changes, improvements and additions in and to Arlington National Cemetery. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 8/19/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10672 -- Authorize a preliminary examination and survey to determine the justification for a channel at Indian Pass in Apalachicola Bay, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10725 -- Provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall establish, operate and maintain a Veterans' Administration cemetery in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 8/26/65 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10733 -- Permit a state to increase the mileage of its federal-aid primary system when provision is made for the completion and maintenance of 75 percent thereof. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10736 -- Provide for the repair and replacement of sidewalks around Government-owned building sites and installations. FALLON (D Md.) (by request) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10750 -- Assure adequate grave sites in Arlington National Cemetery by amending chapter 75, title 10, USC. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/30/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10765 -- Similar to HR 10125. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10770 -- Authorize participation by the Corps of Engineers in cooperative planning in the state of New York. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10773 -- Authorize and direct the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, and provide that such building shall be designated "The President James Madison Memorial Library. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10780 -- Similar to HR 10672. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10803 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to conduct a complete investigation and study of water utilization and control of the Great South Bay. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10811 -- Create the Dubuque Bridge Commission and authorize said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Dubuque, Iowa, Grant County, Wis., and Jo Daviess County, Ill. CULVER (D Iowa) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10830 -- Provide for planning, coordination and construction of facilities to assure an adequate supply of pure fresh water for the Northeastern United States. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 9/1/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10855 -- Amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 as it relates to those areas to be designated as redevelopment areas. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10882 -- Prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a highway along a certain route in the state of New York, and from any further obligation or expenditure of federal funds in connection therewith, and make the funds otherwise provided for such highway available for mass transportation facilities in New York City. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/7/65.

HR 11027 -- Provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. BOGGS (D La.) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11050 -- Provide for scenic development and road beautification of the federal-aid highway systems. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11082 -- Similar to HR 10855. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 9/15/65.

HR 11088 -- Similar to HR 10855. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 9/15/65.

HR 11117 -- Authorize the construction of an inland waterway in Pennsylvania for barge and other navigation. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11118 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of the Allegheny River and French Creek and their tributaries. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11140 -- Similar to HR 10855. NIX (D Pa.) -- 9/17/65.

HR 11155 -- Provide that electric power substations shall not be established along the Interstate System and the primary highway system, and provide for the screening of existing electric power substations. DORN (D S.C.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11161 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enlarge and improve the research facility near Bruceton, Pa. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 9/20/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11162 -- Similar to HR 11161. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11163 -- Similar to HR 11161. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11164 -- Similar to HR 11161. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11188 -- Similar to HR 10855. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 9/21/65.

HR 11192 -- Similar to HR 10855. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 9/21/65.

HR 11208 -- Similar to HR 11161. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11212 -- Provide for the acquisition of an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11248 -- Authorize a survey on Cibolo Creek, in or near the community of Presidio, Texas, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes. WHITE (D Texas) -- 9/23/65.
HR 11418 -- Similar to HR 10855. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 10/1/65.
HR 11491 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to improve visitor facilities in the park system of the Nation's Capital by providing a bridge to East Potomac Park. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11523 -- Foster high standards of architectural excellence in the design and decoration of federal public buildings outside the District of Columbia, and provide a program for the acquisition and preservation of works of art for such buildings, and for other purposes, to be known as the Federal Fine Arts and Architectural Act. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 10/11/65.
HR 11537 -- Require the Secretary of the Army to remove certain abandoned ships from the Potomac River. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11539 -- Provide assistance to the states of Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent hurricane. FALLON (D Md.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11540 -- Similar to HR 11539. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11541 -- Similar to HR 11539. BOGGS (D La.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11542 -- Similar to HR 11539. HEBERT (D La.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11543 -- Similar to HR 11539. LONG (D La.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11544 -- Similar to HR 11539. MORRISON (D La.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11545 -- Similar to HR 11539. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11546 -- Similar to HR 11539. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11547 -- Similar to HR 11539. WILLIS (D La.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11548 -- Similar to HR 11539. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11555 -- Provide a border highway along the U.S. bank of the Rio Grande in connection with the settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico. WHITE (D Texas) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11574 -- Similar to HR 11539. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11580 -- Similar to HR 11539. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11581 -- Provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11671 -- Approve a contract negotiated with the El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, Texas, to authorize the execution. WHITE (D Texas) -- 10/19/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11685 -- Amend section 129(b) of title 23, USC, relating to toll roads, bridges, and tunnels on the National Systems of Interstate and Defense Highways. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11700 -- Amend the River and Harbor Act of 1958 to authorize the appropriation of $8 million for the repair and modification of certain structures along the Illinois and Mississippi Canal in the state of Illinois. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 10/20/65.
H J Res 203 -- Provide for a study of needed federal-aid highway programs for 10 years following the termination of the present interstate and defense highway program by requiring the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive investigation and study of highway traffic and needs based upon 20-year projections, and the changes determined necessary in the federal-aid highway systems as a result thereof, and to report the results of such study and his recommendations for a 10-year highway program commencing June 30, 1972, to Congress. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/18/65.
H J Res 428 -- Authorize the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, to be named the James Madison Memorial Building and to contain a Madison Memorial Hall. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 4/14/65.
H J Res 441 -- Similar to H J Res 428. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 5/3/65.
H J Res 446 -- Similar to H J Res 428. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 5/4/65.
H J Res 449 -- Similar to H J Res 428. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 5/5/65.
H J Res 497 -- Provide for a study of needed federal-aid highway programs for 10 years following the termination of the present interstate and defense highway program by requiring the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive investigation and study of highway traffic and needs forecast for the year 1992, and the changes determined necessary in the federal-aid highway systems as a result thereof, and report to Congress the results of such study and his recommendations for a 10-year highway program commencing July 1, 1971. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/65.
H J Res 541 -- Extend the Area Redevelopment Act for a period of 2 months. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/22/65 -- Banking and Currency.
H J Res 561 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to furnish memorial headstones or markers to commemorate those civilians who lost their lives aboard the submarine U.S.S. Thresher. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 6/30/65 -- Armed Services.
H J Res 642 -- Authorize the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress Building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, to be named the James Madison Memorial Building and to contain a Madison Memorial Hall. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 8/26/65.
H J Res 648 -- Establish a National Cemeteries Site Selection Advisory Board to govern further development of the national cemetery system. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 779 -- Provide for federal participation in the construction of an addition to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library as a memorial to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 10/20/65.
H Res 427 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (HR 8283) to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 6/17/65 -- Rules.

RESOURCES & CONSERVATION

(To Interior & Insular Affairs unless noted)

S 7 -- Provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the state of West Virginia. BYRD (D W.Va.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 20 -- Provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the states of Maryland and Virginia. BREWSTER (D Md.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Montoya (D N.M.), Moss (D Utah), Scott (R Pa.), Tydings (D Md.) -- 1/6/65.
S 22 -- Provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a water resources council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the states in order to increase state participation in such planning. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Hart (D Mich.), Eastland (D Miss.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah) -- 1/6/65.
S 23 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program in five areas of the United States to increase usable precipitation. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Kuchel (R Calif.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.) -- 1/6/65.
S 25 -- Provide for the establishment of the Great Salt Lake National Monument, in the state of Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/6/65.
S 26 -- Authorize the establishment of the Golden Spike National Monument in the state of Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/6/65.
S 27 -- Provide an adequate basis for the administration of Lake Powell and adjacent lands in Arizona and Utah as the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/6/65.
S 36 -- Authorize establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. CLARK (D Pa.), Case (R N.J.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Scott (R Pa.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 1/6/65.
S 55 -- Increase the authorization for the appropriation of funds to complete the International Peace Garden, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/6/65.
S 60 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate Nez Perce National Historical Park in the state of Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho), Jordan (R Idaho) -- 1/6/65.
S 83 -- Authorize the establishment of the Fossil Butte National Monument. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Fannin (R Ariz.) -- 1//6/65.
S 85 -- Amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 re the disposition of the proceeds of sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals under such act. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.
S 90 -- Amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 re the disposition of the proceeds of sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals under such act. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.
S 92 -- Establish the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in the states Utah and Wyoming. McGEE (D Wyo.), Moss (D Utah) -- 1/6/65.
S 98 -- Promote the preservation, for the public use and benefit, of certain portions of the shoreline areas of the United States. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Gruening (D Alaska), Randolph (D W.Va.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Bible (D Nev.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 1/6/65.
S 103 -- Authorize establishment of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, N.D. BURDICK (D N.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 1/6/65.
S 203 -- Provide for the conveyance under certain conditions of the phosphate rights in certain lands in the state of Florida. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.
S 226 -- Establish Huron Cemetery, Kansas City, Kan., as a national monument. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.
S 250 -- Establish the Oregon Dunes National Seashore in the state of Oregon. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.
S 251 -- Provide for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in the state of North Carolina. JORDAN (D N.C.) , Ervin (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65.
S 259 -- Re the proof of value necessary in the case of certain mining claims located prior to July 23, 1955. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 1/6/65.
S 260 -- Amend the act relating to the multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands in order to provide that certain varieties of sand and gravel shall be considered as valuable mineral deposits under the mining laws of the United States. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 1/6/65.
S 267 -- Promote a more adequate national program of water research. ANDERSON (D N.M.), McGovern (D S.D.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Hart (D Mich.), Gruening (D Alaska), Burdick (D N.D.), McGee (D Wyo.), Morse (D Ore.), Carlson (R Kan.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Yarborough (D Texas), Long (D Mo.), Bayh (D Ind.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Moss (D Utah) -- 1/6/65.
S 294 -- Authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest. KUCHEL (R Calif.) - 1/6/65.

S 295 -- Establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas. BAYH (D Ind.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bible (D Nev.), Boggs (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Burdick (D N.D.), Byrd (D Va.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dodd (D Conn.), Dominick (R Colo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Inouye (D Hawaii), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Johnston (D S.C.), Jordan (D N.C.), Jordan (R Idaho), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McClellan (D Ark.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Morton (R Ky.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Murphy (R Calif.), Muskie (D Maine), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Pell (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Tydings (D Md.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (R N.D.), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

S 330 -- Provide for the establishment of the Golden Spike National Monument in the state of Utah. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/8/65.

S 339 -- Provide for the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the state of Nebraska. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Allott (R Colo.), Dominick (R Colo.), McGee (D Wyo.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 1/8/65.

S 360 -- Provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. JACKSON (D Wash.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hartke (D Ind.), Bayh (D Ind.), Anderson (D N.M.), Burdick (D N.D.), Moss (D Utah) -- 1/8/65.

S 368 -- Provide for a study by the Secretary of the Interior of strip and surface mining operations in the United States and for a report to Congress of the results of such study. LAUSCHE (D Ohio), Scott (R Pa.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 1/12/65.

S 397 -- Re the establishment of concession policies in the areas administered by National Park Service. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/12/65.

S 401 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant relief concerning an oil and gas lease. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/12/65.

S 489 -- Authorize the establishment of the Pig War National Historical Park in the state of Washington. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/15/65.

S 491 -- Provide for the establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. METCALF (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 1/15/65.

S 499 -- Establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 1/15/65.

S 526 -- Amend the authorization to appropriate money for the maintenance and operation of three experimental stations of the Department of the Interior. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/15/65.

S 622 -- Facilitate the management, use and public benefits from the Appalachian Trail, a scenic trail designed primarily for foot travel through natural or primitive areas, and extending generally from Maine to Georgia; facilitate and promote federal, state, local and private cooperation and assistance for the promotion of the trail. NELSON (D Wis.), Clark (D Pa.), Williams (D N.J.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Gore (D Tenn.), Cotton (R N.H.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Muskie (D Maine), Tydings (D Md.) -- 1/19/65.

S 626 -- Provide for the erection of a monument on Alcatraz island to commemorate the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco, Calif. in 1945 and serve as a symbol of peace. LONG (D Mo.) -- 1/19/65.

S 650 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct, in cooperation with the states and interested federal agencies, a development survey of the recreational resources of the Golden Circle of National Parks and Monuments and associated science, recreation, and Indian areas in the states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/22/65.

S 721 -- Authorize the establishment of the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Tower (R Texas) -- 1/26/65.

S 791 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to continue to promote a program for the conservation, restoration and management of the rare Hawaiian Nene goose. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/27/65 -- Commerce.

S 810 -- Authorize the establishment of the Herbert Hoover National Monument in the state of Iowa. MILLER (R Iowa), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- 1/28/65.

S 909 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several states. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65 -- Commerce.

S 913 -- Provide for the establishment of a Sawtooth Wilderness National Park in the state of Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 2/1/65.

S 917 -- Fix the boundary of Shenandoah National Park in the Commonwealth of Virginia. BYRD (D Va.) -- 2/1/65.

S 918 -- Permit certain land in Clatsop County, Ore., to be used for public park and recreational purposes. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 2/1/65.

S 936 -- Establish in the state of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. HART (D Mich.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 2/1/65.

S 938 -- Declare a national policy on conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Bible (D Nev.), Burdick (D N.D.), Cannon (D Nev.), Church (D Idaho), Gruening (D Alask), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Long (D Mo.), McGee (D Wyo.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Young (R N.D.) -- 2/1/65.

S 944 -- Provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes to establish a National Oceanographic Council. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Brewster (D Md.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Pell (D R.I.), Williams (D N.J.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Smathers (D Fla.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 2/2/65 -- Commerce.

S 1009 -- Amend section 37 of the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, relating to disposition only as provided in such act of deposits of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, and gas in lands valuable for such minerals, except as to valid claims pursuant to laws under which initiated and existing at the date of the passage of such act, which claims may be perfected under such laws. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Dominick (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 2/4/65.

S 1055 -- Provide for acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, N.Y., as a national historic site. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

S 1065 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire through exchange the Great Falls property in the state of Virginia for administration in connection with the George Washington Memorial Parkway. BYRD (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 2/9/65.

S 1091 -- Provide a program of marine exploration and development of the resources of the Continental Shelf. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Pastore (D R.I.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Brewster (D Md.) -- 2/10/65 -- Commerce.

S 1101 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain mineral interests of the United States in 79,184 acres located near Orangeburg, S.C., to Allen E. Dominick, the owner of such property. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1116 -- Provide for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $100,000 with which to make a survey of a Lake Tahoe Parkway in the states of Nevada and California. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1121 -- Provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1219 -- Authorize the leasing for recreational or park development purposes certain lands in the state of Mississippi heretofore conveyed by the United States. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1220 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to D.C. Smith, of Fayette, Miss. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1226 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Lincoln Trail Memorial Parkway in the states of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. HARTKE (D Ind.), Bayh (D Ind.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1229 -- Provide uniform policies re recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of federal multiple-purpose water resource projects, and provide the Secretary of the Interior with authority for recreation development of projects under his control. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/19/65.

S 1285 -- Provide for the conveyance to Pima and Maricopa Counties, Ariz., and to the city of Albuquerque, N.M., of certain lands for recreational purposes under the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Anderson (D N.M.), Montoya (D N.M.) -- 2/25/65.

S 1322 -- Establish the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park in the state of Maryland. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1337 -- Authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the state of Arizona. FANNIN (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1378 -- Amend the Lead-Zinc Small Producers Stabilization Act of October 3, 1961. MOSS (D Utah), Harris (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Church (D Idaho), Metcalf (D Mont.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1386 -- Provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the state of New York. KENNEDY (D N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1392 -- Provide for the addition of certain property in Philadelphia, Pa., to Independence National Historical Park, for a park reception center. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1446 -- Reserve certain public lands for a National Wild Rivers System, to provide a procedure for adding additional public lands and other lands to the system. CHURCH (D Idaho), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1464 -- Provide adjustments in order to make uniform the estate acquired for the Vega Dam and Reservoir, Collbran project, Colorado, by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reconvey mineral interests in certain lands. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 3/9/65.

S 1478 -- Consent to the Lower Niobrara River and Ponca Creek Compact between the states of Nebraska and South Dakota. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Mundt (R S.D.), McGovern (D S.C.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1576 -- Amend the act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), as amended, providing for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Hruska (R Neb.), Long (D Mo.), Morse (D Ore.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 3/18/65.

S 1607 -- Establish the Point Reyes National Seashore in the state of California. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 3/2565.

S 1646 -- Establish Arches National Monument as Arches National Park. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/1/65.

S 1674 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1734 -- Conserve and protect Pacific salmon of North American origin. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/6/65 -- Commerce.

S 1779 -- Amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 in order to provide for public records of oil and gas leases issued under such act and other instruments affecting title to such leases. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1799 -- Provide for the establishment of Fort Massachusetts as a national historic site. EASTLAND (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 4/22/65.

S 1805 -- Establish Capitol Reef National Monument as Capitol Reef National Park. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/22/65.

S 1816 -- Amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act re the disposal of land and interests in land acquired pursuant to such act. METCALF (D Mont.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 4/26/65 -- Commerce.

S 1845 -- Amend section 8 of Public Law 87-657, 87th Congress re: point Reyes National Seashore. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 4/28/65.

S 1855 -- Provide for the establishment of the Roger Williams National Memorial in the city of Providence, R.I. PELL (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 4/29/65.

S 1862 -- Authorize an appropriation of $175,000 for use in the restoration as a historic site of the building in Wheeling, W.Va., known as West Virginia Independence Hall. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 4/30/65.

S 1927 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to preserve as an area of historic interest certain structures and lands comprising the Washington Navy Yard. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/10/65 -- Armed Services.

S 1952 -- Establish a national policy and program re wild predatory mammals. LONG (D Mo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 5/12/65 -- Commerce.

S 1969 -- Amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 re entrance, admission and other recreation user fees and charges authorized thereunder. HARRIS (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 5/13/65.

S 2057 -- Establish in the state of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. HART (D Mich.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 6/1/65.

S 2144 -- Establish Cedar Breaks National Monument as Cedar Breaks National Park. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/14/65.

S 2148 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of property in the County of Suffolk, state of New York, known as the William Floyd Estate, for addition to the Fire Island National Seashore. KENNEDY (D N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.

S 2156 -- Provide for the sale of certain mineral rights to William Sima and Thelma L. Sima in Minnesota. MONDALE (D Minn.) - 6/17/65.

S 2168 -- Establish the Amistad National Recreation Area in the state of Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 6/21/65.

S 2174 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to obtain the services of competent private engineers to assist him in carrying out his duties under the reclamation laws. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 6/22/65.

S 2178 -- Establish the Robert Frost National Historic Site in the state of Vermont. AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 6/23/65.

S 2182 -- Revise the boundary of Jewel Cave National Monument in the state of South Dakota. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 6/23/65.

S 2183 -- Revise the boundary of Jewel Cave National Monument in the state of South Dakota. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 6/23/65.

S 2192 -- Amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act to provide that no land contained in the national wildlife refuge system shall be sold, transferred for any other use, or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the Migratory Bird Commission. METCALF (D Mont.), Hruska (D Neb.) -- 6/24/65 -- Commerce.

S 2217 -- Provide for the conservation, protection and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction; consolidate the authorities relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of the National Wildlife Refuge System. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/29/65 -- Commerce.

S 2248 -- Provide for the recordation of mining claims. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/7/65.

S 2281 -- Amend section 3 of the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367, 368), and authorize mining locations for certain mineral deposits. CANNON (D Nev.), Bible (D Nev.), Moss (D Utah), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 7/13/65.

S 2282 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research, study, and surveys, documentation and description of the natural environmental systems of the United States for the purpose of understanding and evaluating the condition of these systems and to provide information to those concerned with natural resources management. CANNON (D Nev.), Bible (D Nev.), Moss (D Utah), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 7/13/65.

S 2287 -- Authorize a 5-year hydrologic study and investigation of the Delmarva Peninsula. BOGGS (R Del.), Williams (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Tydings (D Md.) -- 7/15/65.

S 2310 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to determine that certain costs of operating and maintaining Banks Lake on the Columbia Basin project for recreational purposes are nonreimbursable. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 7/20/65.

S 2321 -- Amend the act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 751), relating to the satisfaction of scrip and similar rights. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/23/65.

S 2327 -- Amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act pertaining to the leasing of public lands to states and their political subdivisions. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/26/65.

S 2332 -- Provide for the establishment and administration of the Wabash River National Parkway in the state of Indiana. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/26/65.

S 2358 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in certain lands located in the state of Florida to the record owners of such lands. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 8/4/65.

S 2460 -- Authorize the establishment of the Connecticut River National Parkway and Recreation Area, in the state of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. RIBICOFF (D Conn.), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 8/26/65.

S 2493 -- Provide for the establishment of the Hudson National Scenic Riverway in the states of New York and New Jersey. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 9/2/65.

S 2498 -- Provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the state of Wisconsin. NELSON (D Wis.), Douglas (D Ill.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 9/7/65.

S 2565 -- Provide for the establishment of the Savannah Revolutionary Battle Site National Monument. RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 9/24/65.

S 2580 -- Establish a revolving fund for the Southeastern Power Administration. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 9/30/65.

S 2581 -- Establish a revolving fund for the Southwestern Power Administration. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 9/30/65.

S 2582 -- Establish a revolving fund for the Bonneville Power Administration. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 9/30/65.

S 2590 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a national hiking trail system in the United States. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 10/1/65.

S 2644 -- Provide for the establishment of cooperative outdoor recreation research and training centers. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 10/15/65.

S 2653 -- Provide for the establishment of the Sabine Pass Battlefield Area National Monument in the state of Texas. TOWER (R Texas) -- 10/15/65.

S 2688 -- Provide for the regulation of present and future surface and strip mining, for the conservation and reclamation of surface and strip mined areas. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 10/21/65.

S 2720 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 10/22/65 -- Commerce.

S J Res 10 -- Determine the susceptibility of minerals to electrometallurgical processes. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65.

S J Res 45 -- Provide for appropriate federal recognition of the Browne House, Flushing, N.Y. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

S J Res 79 -- Provide for the development of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 5/11/65.

S J Res 91 -- Establish a national shrine commission to select and procure a site and formulate plans for the construction of a permanent memorial building in memory of the veterans of the War Between the states or the Civil War. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/11/65 -- Public Works.

S J Res 92 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a memorial museum at Las Vegas, N.M., in honor of the Roosevelt Rough Riders. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Montoya (D N.M.) -- 6/23/65.

S J Res 116 -- Provide for the administration and development of Pennsylvania Avenue as a national historic site. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 10/7/65.

S Con Res 39 -- Request the President to create the Roanoke Island Memorial Commission. ERVIN (D N.C.), Jordan (D N.C.) -- 6/22/65.

S Res 91 -- Call for a study of recreation in the Lake Texoma area. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/25/65 -- Public Works.

HR 5 -- Provide for the establishment of the Coal River National Recreation Demonstration Area in the state of West Virginia. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 23 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several states. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 24 -- Similar to HR 23. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 51 -- Provide for establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 52 -- Provide uniform policies re recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of federal multiple-purpose water resource projects, and provide the Secretary of the Interior with authority for recreation development of projects under his control. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 89 -- Authorize establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 160 -- Authorize establishment of the Wolf House National Historic Site, in the state of Arkansas. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 309 -- Authorize investigations and reports on the water resources and requirements of the Colorado River Basin, and protect existing economies in the course of development of such resources. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 313 -- Authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 397 -- Authorize the appropriation of the receipts of the Colorado River development fund for the purpose of making allowances to the Hoover Dam powerplant for deficiencies in firm energy generation. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 399 -- Provide adjustments in order to make uniform the estate acquired for the Vega Dam and Reservoir, Collbran project, Colorado, by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reconvey mineral interests in certain lands. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 500 -- Provide for the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in the state of Nebraska. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 505 -- Increase the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to carry out the program for the conservation and restoration of the Hawaiian nene goose, and extend such program for an additional 5 years. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 517 -- Provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the state of Texas. POOL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 542 -- Similar to HR 89. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 555 -- Provide for continuity and support of study, research and development of programs for peaceful uses in science, commerce, and other activities related to Antarctica. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 698 -- Similar to HR 517. WHITE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 740 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to the northeastern water and related land resources compact. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 797 -- Establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the state of California. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 800 -- Similar to HR 23. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 881 -- Authorize the establishment of the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 888 -- Similar to HR 89. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 894 -- Modernize the mining laws of the United States. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 895 -- Provide for a study by the Secretary of the Interior of strip-mining operations in the United States and for a report to Congress of the results of such study. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 903 -- Add certain lands to the Kings Canyon National Park in the state of California. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 908 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the state of Idaho. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 1/4/65.

HR 914 -- Establish a program for the Government purchase and resale of domestically produced, newly mined processed mica and mica ore. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 921 -- Establish the National Oceanographic Agency. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 1111 -- Provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a water resources council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the states in order to increase state participation in such planning. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1157 -- Convey certain oil and gas rights to the city of Los Angeles. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 1184 -- Provide for a study and report to the Congress concerning the establishment of a National Space Museum. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 1500 -- Provide that the former owners of land acquired by the United States shall, in certain cases, have the right to acquire the mineral rights in such land when it is sold by the United States. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1528 -- Amend the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 in order to eliminate a provision making certain assistance under such act conditional upon approval thereof by committees of the Congress. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1670 -- Amend the act of August 21, 1935, to provide for a determination of whether certain sites, buildings, or other objects are of national historical significance, and prohibit the use of federal funds for highway purposes which damage or destroy national historical sites, buildings, or other objects. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1730 -- Provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the states of Maryland and Virginia. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1739 -- Similar to HR 309. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1740 -- Similar to HR 313. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1749 -- Amend the act of December 22, 1928, relating to the issuance of patents for lands held under color of title, to liberalize the requirements for the conveyance of the mineral estate. WILLIS (D La.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1784 -- Provide for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in the state of North Carolina. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2071 -- Similar to HR 1730. MORTON (R Md.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2090 -- Provide needed facilities and services not otherwise available for the accommodation of visitors in the areas administered by the National Park Service, by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to guarantee loans which are part of concessioner investments in such facilities and services. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2091 -- Re the establishment of concession policies in the areas administered by National Park Service. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2102 -- Similar to HR 1730. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2171 -- Amend the Act relating to the multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands in order to provide that certain varieties of sand and gravel shall be considered as valuable mineral deposits under the mining laws of the United States. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 221 -- Similar to HR 555. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2212 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2218 -- Similar to HR 921. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2254 -- Provide for the establishment of the Adm. Henry Forry Picking National Monument. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2260 -- Amend the act of February 28, 1958, relating to the withdrawal, reservation, or restriction of public lands, insofar as it applies to procedures for restriction on mineral leasing in the Outer Continental Shelf. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2264 -- Similar to HR 313. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2397 -- Similar to HR 309. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2399 -- Similar to HR 23. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2600 -- Provide for the acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, N.Y., as a national historic site. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2607 -- Similar to HR 1730. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2618 -- Similar to HR 313. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2623 -- Authorize the establishment of the Pig War National Historical Park in the state of Washington. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2634 -- Similar to HR 23. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2661 -- Similar to HR 313. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2663 -- Similar to HR 313. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2778 -- Provide for the establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2956 -- Similar to HR 309. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3012 -- Provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the state of New York. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3048 -- Permit certain land in Clatsop County, Ore., to be used for public park and recreational purposes. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 1/18/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3165 -- Authorize the establishment of the Pecos National Monument in the state of New Mexico. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3176 -- Similar to HR 313. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3182 -- Similar to HR 3165. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3305 -- Change the name of the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, to provide for the acquisition of certain lands. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3308 -- Re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for the purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 1/21/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 3310 -- Similar to HR 921. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3352 -- Similar to HR 921. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3320 -- Authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the state of Arizona. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3356 -- Provide for the erection of a monument on Alcatraz Island to commemorate the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco, Calif., in 1945 and serve as a symbol of peace. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3370 -- Amend the act of July 15, 1955, relating to the conservation of anthracite coal resources, remove certain restrictions. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3582 -- Provide for the addition of certain property in Philadelphia, Pa., to Independence National Historical Park. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3606 -- Promote a more adequate national program of water research. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3798 -- Similar to HR 23. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3833 -- Similar to HR 51. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3835 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain mineral interests heretofore acquired by the United States. WATSON (D S.C.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3918 -- Provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the state of New York. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3927 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate with the several states a cooperative program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the nation's anadromous fish. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3949 -- Provide that retired federal officers and employees shall not be required to pay any fee for admission to national parks, forests, and monuments. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3957 -- Authorize establishment of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, N.D. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3958 -- Amend the act of August 9, 1955. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4005 -- Fix the boundary of Shenandoah National Park in the Commonwealth of Virginia. MARSH (D Va.) (by request) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4153 -- Amend the act of October 4, 1961 (Public Law 87-383), so as to permit the use within Canada of certain funds appropriated pursuant to such act for the conservation of migratory waterfowl. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4157 -- Amend the act of August 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4158 -- Provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with state wildlife agencies before the beginning of any federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4159 -- Establish a national policy and program re wild predatory mammals. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4227 -- Extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fisheries loans under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/2/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4229 -- Provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery below but as near the Wolf Creek Dam, on the Cumberland River, near Jamestown, Ky., as is feasible and practicable. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 2/2/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4252 -- Authorize the establishment of the Herbert Hoover National Monument in the state of Iowa. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4292 -- Provide for the protection, preservation, and maintenance of the historic buildings and area of the Washington Navy Yard in the Nation's Capital and the development of the area for the exhibition of historic ships and weapons, for the benefit of the people of the United States. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/2/65 -- Armed Services.
HR 4349 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several states. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4412 -- Provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4417 -- Authorize the establishment of the Fossil Butte National Monument. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4418 -- Amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 re the disposition of the proceeds of sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals under such act. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4419 -- Establish the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in the states of Utah and Wyoming. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4420 -- Provide for the establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4426 -- Provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4430 -- Declare a national policy on conservation, development and utilization of natural resources. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4612 -- Increase the authorization for the appropriation of funds to complete the International Peace Garden, N.D. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4658 -- Provide for continuity and support of study, research, and development of programs for peaceful uses in science, commerce, and other activities related to Antarctica, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, gathering, evaluating, correlating, and dispersing of information and knowledge obtained from exploration, research, and other mediums relating to weather, communications, travel, and other areas of information; also coordinate Antarctic activities among those agencies of the U.S. Government and private institutions interested in or concerned directly with the promotion, advancement, increase, and diffusion of knowledge of the Antarctic; and direct and administer U.S. Antarctic programs in the national interest. SAYLOR (D Pa.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4660 -- Similar to HR 3918. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4708 -- Provide for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $200,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed Golden Circle national scenic parkway complex connecting the national parks, monuments, and recreation areas in the southern part of Utah with the national parks, monuments, and recreation areas situated in northern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, and southwestern Colorado. BURTON (R Utah) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4773 -- Provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the state of Kentucky. FARNSLEY (D Ky.) -- 2/10/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 4789 -- Similar to HR 4412. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4805 -- Provide for the acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, N.Y., as a national historic site. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4811 -- Similar to HR 4773. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4813 -- Similar to HR 3918. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4821 -- Provide for the establishment of a Sawtooth Wilderness National Park in the state of Idaho. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4886 -- Similar to HR 4773. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4897 -- Provide that the lack of any economically or commercially feasible method of extracting, mining, or producing of any otherwise valuable deposit, claimed and located as provided in these statutes, shall not be a ground for the denial of a patent. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4901 -- Authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the state of Arizona. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/65.
HR 4956 -- Similar to HR 3918. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 5169 -- Authorize establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation area in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5175 -- Provide for a study of the legal problems of management, use, and control of the natural resources of the oceans and ocean beds. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 2/18/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 5269 -- Provide uniform policies re recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of federal multiple-purpose water resource projects, and provide Secretary of the Interior with authority for recreation development of projects under his control. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5362 -- Similar to HR 3957. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5395 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the state of Idaho. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5435 -- Establish the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park in the state of Maryland. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5500 -- Similar to HR 5169. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5579 -- Further economic development by rehabilitating areas presently damaged by deleterious mining practices. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5588 -- Provide for the conveyance to Pima and Maricopa Counties, Ariz., and to the city of Albuquerque, N.M., of certain lands for recreational purposes under the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5607 -- Provide federal cooperation in a program to preserve certain historic properties in the city of Boston, Mass., and vicinity, associated with the colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history; authorize the establishment of the Boston National Historic Sites. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5654 -- Provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/2/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 5767 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program in five areas of the United States to increase usable precipitation. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5842 -- Amend the Lead-Zinc Small Producers Stabilization Act of October 3, 1961. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/4/65.
HR 5843 -- Similar to HR 5842. KING (D Utah) -- 3/4/65.
HR 5844 -- Similar to HR 5842. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/4/65.
HR 5845 -- Similar to HR 5842. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 3/4/65.
HR 5846 -- Similar to HR 5842. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 3/4/65.
HR 5884 -- Provide a program of marine exploration and development of the resources of the Continental Shelf. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/5/65.
HR 5930 -- Promote a more adequate national program of water research. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 5953 -- Provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the state of New York. REID (R N.Y.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 6009 -- Similar to HR 5884. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 3/9/65.
HR 6090 -- Extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fisheries loans under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1965. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 3/10/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 6101 -- Similar to HR 6090. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6122 -- Establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/65.
HR 6268 -- Provide for the establishment of the Golden Spike National Monument in the state of Utah. BURTON (R Utah) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6280 -- Similar to HR 6268. KING (D Utah) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6282 -- Similar to HR 6930. PICKLE (D Texas) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6291 -- Authorize a comprehensive program for the maintenance of a healthy mining industry in the United States and its possessions. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6293 -- Provide for a survey by the Secretary of the Interior to establish the route of the Chisholm Trail and for the establishment of markers to identify such route. POOL (D Texas) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6320 -- Provide for the establishment of Fort Massachusetts as a national historic site. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6321 -- Provide for the establishment of the Ellis Island National Historic Site. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6362 -- Similar to HR 6090. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6457 -- Provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/18/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 6489 -- Establish the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in the states of Utah and Wyoming. KING (D Utah) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6490 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct, in cooperation with the states and interested federal agencies, a development survey of the recreational resources of the Golden Circle of National Parks and Monuments and associated science, recreation, and Indian areas in the states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6491 -- Provide an adequate basis for the administration of Lake Powell and adjacent lands in Arizona and Utah as the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. KING (D Utah) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6495 -- Provide for the acquisition and preservation of the real property known as the Ansley Wilcox House in Buffalo, N.Y., as a national historic site. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6512 -- Similar to HR 5654. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6515 -- Supplement the act of October 6, 1964, establishing the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6519 -- Amend the act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), as amended, providing for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 3/18/65 -- House Administration.

HR 6520 -- Similar to HR 6519. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6521 -- Similar to HR 6519. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6522 -- Similar to HR 6519. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6523 -- Similar to HR 6519. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6646 -- Amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act pertaining to the leasing of public lands to states and their political subdivisions. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6830 -- Provide for2the2optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a water resources council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the states in order to increase state participation in such planning. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/26/65.

HR 6911 -- Provide for the establishment of the Hudson National Scenic Riverway in the states of New York and New Jersey. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6915 -- Similar to HR 6321. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6920 -- Similar to HR 6911. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6921 -- Similar to HR 6090. BATES (R Mass.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6929 -- Similar to HR 6911. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6985 -- Provide for establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 6986 -- Provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the states of Maryland and Virginia. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7003 -- Similar to HR 6911. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7053 -- Amend the Helium Act Amendments of 1960. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7061 -- Establish the Point Reyes National Seashore in California. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7092 -- Expand, extend and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by the Secretary of the Interior. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7104 -- Require the payment of interest for delinquent mineral leasing obligations. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7187 -- Conserve and protect Pacific salmon of North American origin. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 4/6/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7269 -- Similar to HR 7187. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7301 -- Provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 4/8/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7334 -- Authorize the Secretary of Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7402 -- Provide for the establishment of the Chamizal Treaty National Memorial in the city of El Paso, Texas. WHITE (D Texas) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7433 -- Establish a national policy and program re wild predatory mammals. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/13/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7460 -- Restore to the Custis-Lee Mansion located in the Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., its original historical name, followed by the explanatory memorial phrase, so that it shall be known as Arlington House -- The Robert E. Lee National Memorial. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/14/65 -- House Administration.

HR 7464 -- Similar to HR 7433. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7483 -- Similar to HR 7187. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7490 -- Provide for family winter recreational use of a portion of the San Gorgonio Wilderness Area, San Bernardino National Forest, Calif., without reducing the area set aside for wilderness preservation within such forest. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7524 -- Establish the Oregon Dunes National Seashore in the state of Oregon. DUNCAN (D Ore.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7650 -- Amend the Historic Sites Act of 1935 to provide for the protection, preservation and maintenance of the historic buildings and area of the Washington Navy Yard in the Nation's Capital, and the development of the area for the exhibition of historic vessels and weapons, for the benefit of the people of the United States. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7654 -- Similar to HR 7490. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7661 -- Similar to HR 7187. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7744 -- Similar to HR 7433. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7761 -- Authorize the appropriation of additional funds necessary for acquisition of land at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7798 -- Similar to HR 7301. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7799 -- Clarity the relationship of interests of the United States and of the states in the use of the waters of certain streams. KING (D Utah) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7819 -- Establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in the state of Maryland. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7849 -- Provide for the development of ocean resources, provide for economic development of the Continental Shelf, provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, establish a National Oceanographic Council. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7919 -- Provide for the establishment of the Roger Williams National Memorial in the city of Providence, R.I. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 8031 -- Provide for the establishment of the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument in the state of Colorado. EVANS (D Colo.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8033 -- Similar to HR 7490. HAWKINS (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8035 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of property in the county of Suffolk, state of New York, known as the William Floyd Estate, for addition to the Fire Island National Seashore. PIKE (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8106 -- Amend the act of May 16, 1910, re the fees to be charged for certain tests and investigations conducted by the Bureau of Mines. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8111 -- Establish the Herbert Hoover Birthplace National Historic Site in the state of Iowa. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8176 -- Similar to HR 7490. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8178 -- Provide for the preservation of the historic buildings and area of the Washington Navy Yard in the Nation's Capital, and the development of the area for the exhibition of ships and weapons consistent with a comprehensive plan prepared and carried out in consultation with the Secretary of Defense. McDOWELL (R Del.) -- 5/17/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 8295 -- Amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 re entrance, admission and other recreation user fees and charges authorized thereunder. STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8320 -- Expand, extend and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by the Secretary of the Interior. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8325 -- Provide for the establishment of the St. Croix National Scenic Waterway in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8391 -- Provide federal cooperation in a program to preserve certain historic properties in the city of Boston, Mass., and vicinity, associated with the colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history; authorize the establishment of the Boston National Historical Sites. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8432 -- Amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act re the disposal of land and interests in land acquired pursuant to such act. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/25/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 8630 -- Reserve certain public lands for a national wild rivers sytem, to provide a procedure for adding additional public lands and other lands to the system. RACE (D Wis.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8678 -- Establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8807 -- Amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act to provide that no land contained in the national wildlife refuge system shall be sold, transferred for any other use, or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the Migratory Bird Commission. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/7/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 8819 -- Similar to HR 8678. TODD (D Mich.) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8916 -- Promote a more adequate national program of water research. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/9/65.

HR 9064 -- Establish a National Commission of Oceanography. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 6/15/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9269 -- Establish the Amistad National Recreation Area in the state of Texas. FISHER (D Texas) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9325 -- Establish the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site in the state of Iowa. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9326 -- Similar to HR 9325. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9364 -- Amend the act of April 22, 1960, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire 600 additional acres at the Antietam Battlefield in the state of Maryland. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9366 -- Establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, in the state of Maryland. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9417 -- Revise the boundary of Jewel Cave National Monument in the state of South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9419 -- Provide for a survey by the Secretary of the Interior to establish the route of the Chisholm Trail and for the establishment of markers to identify such route. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9424 -- Provide for the conservation, protection and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction; consolidate the authorities relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of the national wildlife refuge system. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/23/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9483 -- Similar to HR 9064. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9489 -- Provide for family winter recreational use of a portion of the San Gorgonio Wilderness Area, San Bernardino National Forest, Calif., without reducing the area set aside for wilderness preservation within such forest. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9492 -- Amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide adequate notice and opportunity for the Secretary of the Interior and state fish and wildlife agencies to conduct studies on the effects of projects licensed by federal agencies on fish and wildlife resources. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/28/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9493 -- Similar to HR 9424. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9584 -- Provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, in the state of West Virginia. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 6/30/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 9578 -- Provide for the establishment of the Hudson National Scenic Riverway in the states of New York and New Jersey. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9599 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept the donation of the state of Indiana of the George Rogers Clark Memorial for maintenance by the United States as a national historic site. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 7/1/65.

HR 9602 -- Protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals, and administer the Pribilof Islands for the conservation of fur seals and other wildlife. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 7/1/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9667 -- Similar to HR 9064. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9668 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain deposits of minerals in the bed of the Red River in Oklahoma. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9746 -- Establish the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site in the state of Massachusetts. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9832 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a memorial museum at Las Vegas, N.M., in honor of the Roosevelt Rough Riders. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9834 -- Similar to HR 9832. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9868 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the action that should be taken to preserve, develop and make accessible for public use a portion of the Hudson River and related lands in the states of New Jersey and New York. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9895 -- Establish a National Study Commission on Water Conservation and Utilization. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9913 -- Provide for the establishment of the St. Croix National Scenic Waterway in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin. RACE (D Wis.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9914 -- Similar to HR 9913. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9922 -- Authorize a 5-year hydrologic study and investigation of the Delmarva Peninsula. MORTON (R Md.) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9955 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research, study and surveys, documentation and description of the natural environmental systems of the United States for the purpose of understanding and evaluating the condition of these systems and provide information to those concerned with natural resources management. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9958 -- Similar to HR 9955. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9970 -- Similar to HR 9868. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 9982 -- Amend section 3 of the act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367, 368), and authorize mining locations for certain mineral deposits. BARING (D Nev.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 10016 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept, in his discretion, donations of easements. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10024 -- Similar to HR 9868. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10084 -- Establish the Great Basin National Recreation Area in the state of Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 7/26/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 10121 -- Similar to HR 9913. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10173 -- Require a special report to the Congress by the President of the current status of research and application techniques in the field of weather modification. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 7/29/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10178 -- Amend the Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10180 -- Similar to HR 9955. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10193 -- Amend the act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 751), relating to the satisfaction of scrip and similar rights. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10194 -- Provide for the recordation of mining claims. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10204 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. BARING (D Nev.) -- 8/2/65.

HR 10244 -- Establish a Federal Water Commission to provide for the development, utilization and control of the water resources of the United States for beneficial uses and for their protection in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/3/65 -- Public Works.

HR 10245 -- Similar to HR 10244. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 8/3/65.

HR 10330 -- Similar to HR 9584. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 8/9/65.

HR 10335 -- Require a special report to the Congress by the President on the current status of research and application techniques in the field of weather modification. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 8/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10366 -- Establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 8/10/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 10432 -- Provide for expanded research and development in the marine environment of the United States, to establish a National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 8/12/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10456 -- Similar to HR 9895. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10477 -- Similar to HR 9913. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 8/16/65.

HR 10541 -- Similar to HR 9578. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10606 -- Similar to HR 9578. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 8/23/65.

HR 10627 -- Similar to HR 8807. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10637 -- Similar to HR 9578. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10645 -- Similar to HR 9578. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10669 -- Similar to HR 9578. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10670 -- Similar to HR 9578. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10677 -- Similar to HR 9578. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10678 -- Similar to HR 9578. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10703 -- Similar to HR 9578. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10706 -- Similar to HR 9578. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10712 -- Similar to HR 9578. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10738 -- Similar to HR 9578. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10766 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research, study and surveys, documentation, and description of the natural environmental systems of the United States for the purpose of understanding and evaluating the condition of these systems and provide information to those concerned with natural resources management. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10767 -- Similar to HR 8807. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10809 -- Provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the state of New York. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10825 -- Similar to HR 10809. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10826 -- Provide that the battleship Missouri shall be maintained as a naval museum at Annapolis, Md., or near Washington, D.C. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/1/65 -- Armed Services.

HR 10856 -- Similar to HR 10809. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10898 -- Similar to HR 10809. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 10900 -- Provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the state of Wisconsin. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 10902 -- Similar to HR 10900. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 10904 -- Similar to HR 10809. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 10979 -- Provide for expanded research and development in the marine environment of the United States, to establish a National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 9/9/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10981 -- Similar to HR 10809. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 11032 -- Similar to HR 10809. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11000 -- Similar to HR 10809. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11059 -- Similar to HR 10809. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11061 -- Similar to HR 10809. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11089 -- Amend the act approved March 18, 1950, providing for the construction of airports in or in close proximity to national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 9/15/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11091 -- Authorize the establishment of the Connecticut River National Parkway and Recreation Area, in the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 9/15/65.

HR 11116 -- Similar to HR 10809. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/18/65.

HR 11120 -- Similar to HR 10809. TODD (D Mich.) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11136 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Washington Country National Parkway. POFF (R Va.) -- 9/17/65.

HR 11159 -- Provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 9/20/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11194 -- Provide for the establishment of the King Range National Conservation Area in the state of California. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 9/21/65.

HR 11215 -- Similar to HR 10809. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11236 -- Provide for the protection, conservation, and development of the natural coastal wet lands of Hempstead-South Oyster Bay, Long Island, for fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation purposes. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 9/23/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11245 -- Similar to HR 11236. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11278 -- Similar to HR 11091. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 9/27/65.

HR 11305 -- Similar to HR 11236. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11307 -- Similar to HR 11236. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11309 -- Similar to HR 11236. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11319 -- Similar to HR 10809. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11329 -- Provide for the designation of the ship Constellation as a national historic shrine and as the first ship of the Navy; and provide further that the flag of the United States of America may be flown for 24 hours of each day over the Constellation. LONG (D Md.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11359 -- Prohibit the erection of fences which will impede the movement of wildlife on public lands used for grazing. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11395 -- Reserve certain public lands for a national wild rivers system, to provide a procedure for adding additional public lands and other lands to the system. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 9/30/65.
HR 11417 -- Similar to HR 11236. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 10/1/65.
HR 11480 -- Provide for a survey of a segment of the Wolf River, Wis., to determine its suitability for designation as a national wild river. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11490 -- Provide for the establishment of the Savannah Revolutionary Battle Site National Monument. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11554 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to study and formulate a comprehensive plan containing recommendations regarding the action that should be taken to preserve, develop and make accessible for public use and benefit the Long Island Sound and related shoreline areas in the states of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11557 -- Similar to HR 11554. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11579 -- Similar to HR 11159. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11584 -- Provide for the establishment in Zanesville, Ohio, of a Zane Grey Memorial Museum. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 10/13/65 -- House Administration.
HR 11649 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of the Frederick Douglass home as a part of the park system in the National Capital, and for other purposes," approved September 5, 1962. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11650 -- Amend Public Law 87-752 (76 Stat 749) to eliminate the requirement of a reservation of certain mineral rights to the United States. DYAL (D Calif.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11656 -- Similar to HR 11554. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11693 -- Provide for the establishment of a national historic site in or near South Pass, Wyo. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11695 -- Provide for the establishment of the Sonoran Desert National Park in the state of Arizona. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11705 -- Establish a Redwood National Park in the state of California. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11722 -- Similar to HR 11705. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11723 -- Similar to HR 11705. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11726 -- Similar to HR 11705. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11732 -- Similar to HR 11136. SMITH (D Va.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11737 -- Similar to HR 11554. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 10/21/65.

H J Res 54 -- Provide for the honorary designation of St. Ann's Churchyard in the city of New York as a national historic site. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 131 -- Determine the desirability of establishing a historic site near Brownsville, Texas, in commemoration of the Mexican War. de la GARZA (D Texas) -- 1/6/65.
H J Res 205 -- Create a regional agency by intergovernmental compact for the planning, conservation, utilization, development, management, and control of the water and related natural resources of the Susquehanna River Basin, for the improvement of navigation, reduction of flood damage, reduction and control of surface subsidence, regulation of water quality, control of pollution, development of water supply, hydroelectric energy, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational facilities and other purposes, and defining the functions, powers, and duties of such agency. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 374 -- Authorize the Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc., to erect a national shrine in the District of Columbia or its environs. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/10/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 427 -- Establish a National Shrine Commission to select and procure a site and formulate plans for the construction of a permanent memorial building in memory of the veterans of the Civil War. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 4/13/65 -- House Administration.
H J Res 434 -- Provide for the honorary designation of St. Ann's churchyard in the city of New York as a national historic site. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 4/28/65.
H J Res 454 -- Provide for the development of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 5/11/65.
H J Res 455 -- Similar to H J Res 454. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 5/11/65.
H J Res 466 -- Similar to H J Res 454. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.
H J Res 489 -- Similar to H J Res 454. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/27/65.
H Con Res 54 -- Grant national recognition to the Circus World Museum at Baraboo, Wis. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.
H Con Res 358 -- Express sense of Congress re efforts of ADPANS toward the building of a national living memorial to the unknown creators of the American Negro spiritual. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 3/18/65 -- Judiciary.H Co
H Con Res 457 -- Express sense of Congress re the conservation of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/28/65 -- Public Works.

Bills Introduced -- Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

(To Banking & Currency unless noted)

S 30 -- Establish a National Economic Conversion and diversification Commission. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Bayh (D Ind.), Brewster (D Md.), Clark (D Pa.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), Long (D Mo.), Montoya (D N.M.), Morse (D Ore.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Nelson (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio), Tydings (D Md.), Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65 -- Government Operations.

S 38 -- Repeal the interest equalization tax. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 167 -- Amend section 131 of title 23, USC, relating to industrial and commercial plans. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 308 -- Permit the establishment and operation of certain branch offices by the Michigan National Bank, Lansing, Mich. HART (D Mich.) -- 1/7/65.

S 524 -- Extend the period for filing proof of support by certain dependents of insured workers. BURDICK (D N.C.) -- 1/15/65 -- Finance.

S 613 -- Require filing under chapter XIII of the Bankruptcy Act in certain bankruptcy proceedings. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 1/19/65 -- Judiciary.

S 718 -- Prohibit profiteering in coins of the United States. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 1/26/65.

S 743 -- Eliminate the requirement that the Federal Reserve banks maintain certain reserves in gold certificates against deposit and note liabilities. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 1/26/65.

S 797 -- Eliminate the requirement that Federal Reserve banks maintain certain reserves in gold certificates against deposit liabilities. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 1/28/65.

S 801 -- Improve the balance-of-payments position of the United States by permitting the use of reserved foreign currencies in lieu of dollars for current expenditures. BOGGS (R Del.), Dominick (R Colo.) -- 1/28/65.

S 813 -- Direct the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a reserve of at least 500 million ounces of silver for national defense purposes. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 1/28/65.

S 814 -- Require Federal Reserve Banks to maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 10 percent against its deposits and not less than 15 percent against its notes in circulation. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.

S 950 -- Make the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act applicable to the organized professional team sports of baseball, football, basketball and hockey and limit the applicability of such laws so as to exempt certain aspects of the organized professional team sports of baseball, football, basketball and hockey. HART (D Mich.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dodd (D Conn.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 2/2/65.

S 976 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act re limiting the priority and non-dischargeability of taxes in bankruptcy. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/2/65.

S 995 -- Amend the Clayton Act by making section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act, with amendments, a part of the Clayton Act, in order to provide for governmental and private civil proceedings for violations of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hart (D Mich.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bible (D Nev.), Hill (D Ala.), Long (D La.), Mondale (D Minn.), Montoya (D N.M.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Nelson (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Prouty (R Vt.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 2/4/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1013 -- Clarify the components of, and assist in the management of, the national debt and the tax structure. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 2/8/65 -- Finance.

S 1202 -- Enable federal home loan banks to implement their services to their member institutions by establishing a secondary marketing facility for participations in conventional home mortgage loans. HART (D Mich.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1227 -- Continue the authority of domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign government at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 2/19'65.

S 1240 -- Provide for exemption from the antitrust laws to assist in safeguarding the balance-of-payments position of the United States. HART (D Mich.) -- 2/23/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1305 -- Establish a Commission on Revision of the Antitrust Laws of the United States. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Cooper (R Ky.), Brewster (D Md.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 3/1/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1308 -- Authorize revised procedures for the destruction of unfit Federal Reserve notes. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 3/1/65.

S 1309 -- Authorize checks to be drawn in favor of banking organizations for the credit of a person's account, under certain conditions. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1353 -- Amend the antitrust laws to provide that the refusal of nonprofit blood banks and of hospitals and physicians to obtain blood and blood plasma from other blood banks shall not be deemed to be acts in restraint of trade. LONG (D Mo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Holland (D Fla.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Nelson (D Wis.), Pearson (R Kan.), Scott (R Pa.), Symington (D Mo.), Tower (R Texas) -- 3/4/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1377 -- Revitalize the American gold mining industry. GRUENING (D Alaska), Moss (D Utah) -- 3/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 1404 -- Establish uniform dates throughout the United States for the commencing and ending of daylight saving time in those states and local jurisdictions where it is observed. COTTON (R N.H.), McGee (D Wyo.), -- 3/8/65 -- Commerce.

S 1556 -- Authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to delegate certain of its functions. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 3/17/65.

S 1557 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act to enable Federal Reserve Banks to invest in certain obligations of foreign governments. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1558 -- Amend section 22(g) of the Federal Reserve Act relating to loans to executive officers by member banks of the Federal Reserve System. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1559 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act in order to enable the Federal Reserve banks to extend credit to member banks and others in accordance with current economic conditions. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1659 -- Provide an equitable basis for the sale to collectors of standard silver dollars now held in the Treasury. MOSS (D Utah) -- 4/1/65.

S 1698 -- Amend the Bank Merger Act to provide that bank mergers, whether accomplished by the acquisition of stock or assets or in any other way, are subject exclusively to the provisions of the Bank Merger Act. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 4/5/65.

S 1707 -- Amend section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1791 -- Extend the provisions of the Dealer Reserve Income Adjustment Act of 1960 to certain financial institutions. MOSS (D Utah) -- 4/21/65 -- Finance.

S 1842 -- Amend the Clayton Act to prohibit vertically integrated companies from engaging in discriminatory practices against independent producers and distributors. LONG (D La.) -- 4/28/65.

S 1844 -- Amend the Clayton Act to prohibit vertically integrated companies from engaging in anticompetitive pricing practices. LONG (D La.) -- 4/28/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1888 -- Create a Small Business Capital Bank. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 5/4/65.

S 1912 -- Amend sections 1, 17a, 57j, 64a(5), 67(b), 67c and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act. ERVIN (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 5/7/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1923 -- Amend chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act to give the court supervisory power over all fees paid from whatever source. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 5/10/65.

S 1924 -- Amend section 39b of the Bankruptcy Act to prohibit a parttime referee from acting as trustee or receiver in any proceeding under the Bankruptcy Act. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 5/10/65.

S 1925 -- Amend paragraphs b and c of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 5/10/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1985 -- Authorize hearings and judicial review in connection with applications for certificates to commence business by associations organized under the national banking laws. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 5/18/65.

S 2000 -- Provide that standard silver dollars hereafter minted shall bear the figure "1922" in lieu of the year of coinage, and shall bear no mark signifying the mint of coinage. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 5/19/65.

S 2012 -- Prohibit certain practices creating artificial shortages in the supply of coins of the United States. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/21/65.

S 2036 -- Prohibit certain practices creating artificial shortages in the supply of coins of the United States. BIBLE (D Utah), Mansfield (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Cannon (D Nev.), Moss (D Utah) -- 5/25/65.

S 2080 -- Provide for the coinage of the United States. ROBERTSON (D Va.), Bennett (R Utah) (by request) -- 6/3/65.

S 2275 -- Assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 7/12/65.

S 2330 -- Amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify the loan provisions relating to directors, members of the supervisory committee, and members of the credit committee of federal credit unions; increase the unsecured loan limit that a member can borrow from a federal credit union; and require each federal credit union to establish an education committee. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 7/26/65.

S 2353 -- Amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 8/3/65.

S 2354 -- Amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Reserve Act re the payment of deposits and interest thereon, to limit the payment of compensation for obtaining deposits. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 8/3/65.

S 2418 -- Amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. MORSE (D Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Long (D Mo.), Williams (D N.J.), Mondale (D Minn.), McIntyre (D N.H.) -- 8/16/65.

S 2426 -- Permit nonprofit educational institutions and museums to acquire and hold specimens of gold coins and medals minted after April 4, 1933. TOWER (R Texas) -- 8/17/65.

S 2445 -- Amend the Water Resources Planning Act to accelerate and increase financial assistance to the states for such planning. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 8/24/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2479 -- Amend section 4 of the Clayton Act. HART (D Mich.), Burdick (D N.D.) -- 8/30/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2512 -- Amend section 5(a) of the Clayton Act re the evidentiary effect of judgments and decrees entered in proceedings instituted by the United States under the antitrust laws. HART (D Mich.) -- 9/9/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2549 -- Amend the Sherman Antitrust Act (15 USC 1 et seq) to provide that exclusive territorial franchises, under limited circumstances, shall not be deemed a restraint of trade or commerce or a monopoly or attempt to monopolize. McGEE (D Wyo.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 9/21/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2561 -- Provide for an increase in the maximum amount of insurance coverage for bank deposits and savings and loan accounts, to protect further the safety and liquidity of insured institutions, to strengthen safeguards against conflicts of interest. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 9/23/65.

S 2562 -- Preserve the domestic gold mining industry and increase the domestic production of gold. McGOVERN (D S.D.), Bible (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Dominick (R Colo.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Montoya (D N.M.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 9/24/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2568 -- Strengthen the antitrust laws by prohibiting the payment to or receipt by persons licensed to engage in the practice of medicine, of profit, rebates, refunds, commissions, discounts, rentals or other valuable considerations in connection with the supplying to patients of drugs, devices, or other products prescribed by such licensees. HART (D Mich.) -- 9/28/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2575 -- Strengthen certain laws relating to banking. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Ervin (D N.C.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Harris (D Okla.), Lausche (D Ohio), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 9/29/65.

S 2598 -- Authorize the establishment of federal mutual savings banks. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 10/4/65.

S 2601 -- Provide for the coinage of proof sets of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins bearing the date 1965. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 10/5/65.

S 2632 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish a Commission on National Economic Goals. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 10/12/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2672 -- Provide full and fair disclosure of the nature of interests in real estate subdivisions sold through the mails and instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, and to prevent frauds in the sale thereof. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Mondale (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 10/19/65.

S 2704 -- Amend the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, to provide for the regulation of collective investment funds maintained by banks. McINTYRE (D N.H.) -- 10/22/65.

S 2708 -- Re the reduction of the public debt. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 10/22/65 -- Finance.

S 2731 -- Provide for fuller disclosure of corporate equity ownership of securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 10/22/65.

S Con Res 15 -- Express the sense of Congress that to develop more effective means to restrain the outflow of private capital the President should establish an Advisory Committee on Capital Export Policy. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 6 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 11 -- Make the Federal Reserve System responsive to the best interests of the people of the United States and to improve the coordination of monetary, fiscal, and economic policy. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 14 -- Authorize the establishment of federal mutual savings banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 20 -- Amend paragraph c (5) of section 14, paragraph (a) (3) of section 656 and section 661 of the Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 40 -- Require that each bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation be audited triennially. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 41 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide for Federal Reserve support of Government bonds when market yields equal or exceed 4-1/4 percent. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 42 -- Require the payment of interest on certain funds of the United States held on deposit in commercial banks, to provide for reimbursement of commercial banks for services performed for the United States. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 44 -- Amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 46 -- Amend the Clayton Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies by providing that violations of the Robinson-Patman Act shall constitute violations of the antitrust laws. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 47 -- Re certain discriminatory pricing practices affecting commerce. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 48 -- Amend the Clayton Act, as amended, to strengthen our competitive enterprise system by providing for competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 49 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease and desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 76 -- Establish daylight saving time uniformly throughout the U.S. time zones each year, to make such time the only legal time during the period it is in effect, and provide additional time zones for Alaska and Hawaii. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 107 -- Establish a Federal Banking Commission to administer all federal laws relating to the examination and supervision of banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 108 -- Provide for an increase in the maximum amount of insurance coverage for bank deposits and savings and loan accounts, to protect further the safety and liquidity of insured institutions, to strengthen safeguards against conflicts of interest. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 109 -- Amend the National Bank Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 110 -- Require that 90 percent of the net earnings of Federal Reserve banks be paid into the Treasury, and that the financial transactions of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve banks be audited by the General Accounting Office. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 111 -- Assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 112 -- Prohibit banks from performing certain nonbanking services. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 117 -- Prohibit banks from engaging in the business of personal property leasing. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 118 -- Amend the Bank Holding Company Act to prohibit the approval by the Federal Reserve Board of bank holding company operations unauthorized by state law or disapproved by state authorities. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 119 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide that the terms of office of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall expire upon the expiration of the term of office of the President. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 120 -- Provide that no member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall hold any other public office or position. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 121 -- Amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title IV of the National Housing Act to prohibit banks and savings and loan associations from employing inducements other than the payment of interest or dividends to obtain deposits and similar funds from the public. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 122 -- Authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to establish reasonable maximum service charges which may be levied on dormant accounts by national banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 123 -- Require an annual audit of each bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 124 -- Amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to branches of national banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 125 -- Amend section 6 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide for the holding of public hearings in connection withe the issuance of certain certificates and the making of certain findings and determinations. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 126 -- Protect the integrity and independence of national banks by strengthening the laws relating to ownership of stock in such banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 127 -- Amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 128 -- Establish the Federal Deposit and Savings Insurance Board to manage the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 130 -- Amend section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, section 18(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, and section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 136 -- Amend sections 1, 17a, 57j, 64a(5), 67(b), 67c, and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 144 -- Provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress, and provide for systematic reduction of the public debt. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 148 -- Extend and improve the laws regulating companies which own savings and loan institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 155 -- Similar to HR 111. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 167 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act in order to enable the Federal Reserve banks to extend credit to member banks and others in accordance with current economic conditions. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 291 -- Amend sections 64a, 238, 378 and 483 of the Bankruptcy Act and repeal sections 354 and 459 of the act. CELLER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 292 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act re use of chapter XIII. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 293 -- Amend sections 337 and 338 of the Bankruptcy Act and add new section 339. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 294 -- Amend section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 303 -- Amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 405 -- Provide that federal svings and loan associations shall give notice in writing to shareholders of their annual meetings, and facilitate the solicitation of proxies by shareholders of such associations. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 524 -- amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 562 -- Prohibit banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from accepting deposits in excess of certain percentages of their outstanding real estate loans. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 582 -- Amend the Small Business Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 583 -- Similar to HR 582. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 584 -- Amend the Small Business Act to authorize the Small Business Administration to insure business loans made to small business concerns by private lending institutions. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 586 -- Amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require officers and directors of any issuer of registered securities to periodically report the extent to which, and the purposes for which, their holdings of such securities are pledged, hypothecated, or loaned. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 594 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act to require U.S. obligations to be sold at not less than par value. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 595 -- Amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to prohibit federal savings and loan associations from having more than three branches. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 599 -- Amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide that registration with state authorities shall not be required in the case of securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 601 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise by providing for fair competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 602 -- Amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to require disclosure by investment advisers of transactions for their own account in any investments of the type re which they render advisory services. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 605 -- Amend section 3 of the Securities Act of 1933 to remove the exemption of securities offered for sale and sold in only one state. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 607 -- Aid in controlling initiation. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 611 -- Amend section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include within the definition of "state banks" branches of foreign banks authorized under state law to accept deposits. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 612 -- Require banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to convert inactive demand accounts into savings accounts in certain circumstances. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 613 -- Amend section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 614 -- Amend section 6 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide for the holding of public hearings in connection with the issuance of certain certificates and the making of certain findings and determinations. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 615 -- Authorize the regulation of the solicitation of proxies in respect of securities issued by certain banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 618 -- Amend section 5210 of the Revised Statutes to provide that lists of the shareholders of national banks shall be available for inspection by committees of Congress. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 620 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act to provide for the retirement of Federal Reserve bank stock and the substitution of interest-bearing deposits in lieu thereof. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 623 -- Similar to HR 127. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 625 -- Eliminate the requirement that Federal Reserve banks maintain certain reserves in gold certificates against deposit and note liabilities, and permit domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 643 -- Amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 770 -- Similar to HR 643. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 799 -- Revitalize the American gold mining industry. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 826 -- Establish a National Economic Conversion Commission. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 843 -- Amend section 4B of the Clayton Act. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 849 -- Amend the Clayton Act to declare private antitrust suits to be impressed with a substantial public interest. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 850 -- Fortify the antitrust policy of the United States against concentration of economic power and the use or abuse of that power to the detriment of the national economy by preventing manufacturers from financing the sales of their products. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 856 -- Provide for the publication before entry of decrees, judgments, and orders entered by consent upon the merits of civil antitrust proceedings. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 858 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks and certain salesmen. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 859 -- Similar to HR 858. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 863 -- Supplement the Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act by prohibiting automobile manufacturers from engaging in the businesses of financing and insuring automobiles purchased by consumers. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 870 -- Provide that the President shall include in the budget submitted to Congress under section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, an item for not less than $2 billion to be applied toward reduction of the national debt. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 876 -- Similar to HR 826. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 882 -- Reaffirm the national public policy and the purposes of Congress in enacting the Robinson-Patman Antiprice Discrimination Act entitled "An act to amend section 2 of the act entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914, as amended (USC, title 15, sec. 13), and for other purposes," and to clarify the intent and meaning of the aforesaid law by providing for the mandatory nature of functional discounts under certain circumstances. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 898 -- Amend the Capper-Volstead Act, re control of unfair practices affecting associations of producers of agricultural products and members thereof. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 943 -- Reaffirm the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discriminations; aid in intelligent, fair and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and strengthen the Clayton Act as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to conserve the opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 991 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act to increase the amount of wages entitled to priority to $2,000; provide that pension, welfare, and other fringe benefits shall be treated as wages; and increase the priority period from 3 months to 12 months re certain wage components. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 993 -- Similar to HR 643. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1037 -- Permit one-half of the budget surplus for any fiscal year to be applied against the public debt and provide that one-half of such surplus shall be applied as tax credits against individual income taxes. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 1079 -- Similar to HR 524. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1086 -- Amend the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide that savings-type investors shall have priority in the allotment of certain bonds. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 1093 -- Provide for the payment of premiums on savings bonds and savings certificates. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 1185 -- Amend section 138 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for the reduction of the public debt by at least 10 percent of the estimated over-all federal receipts for each fiscal year. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

HR 1574 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease and desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1575 -- Establish a Commission on revision of the Antitrust Laws of the United States. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/5/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 1576 -- Similar to HR 643. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1577 -- Amend the Clayton Act by making section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act a part of the Clayton Act, in order to provide for governmental and private civil proceedings for violations of section of the Robinson-Patman Act. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/5/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 1581 -- Establish a uniform system of time standards and measurement for the United States and require the observance of such time standards for all purposes. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 1/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1656 -- Establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1664 -- Similar to HR 643. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1692 -- Similar to HR 1656. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1705 -- Provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues, except in time of war, national disaster, emergency, or economic depression, and provide for the retirement of the public debt. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 1710 -- Similar to HR 1656. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1721 -- Similar to HR 1656. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1728 -- Similar to HR 1656. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1731 -- Similar to HR 1656. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/6/65.
HR 1775 -- Amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide for the retirement of the public debt by setting aside the first 5 percent of the budget receipts of the United States for each fiscal year for the sole purpose of retirement of obligations counted as part of the public debt. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65 -- Government Operations.
HR 1785 -- Limit the applicability of the antitrust laws to exempt certain aspects of designated professional team sports. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 2023 -- Repeal the interest rate limitations on obligations of the United States issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/7/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 2025 -- Similar to HR 1656. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2040 -- Similar to HR 1656. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2048 -- Similar to HR 1656. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2084 -- Eliminate the requirement that the Federal Reserve banks maintain certain reserves in gold certificates against deposit and note liabilities. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2103 -- Similar to HR 1656. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.
HR 2186 -- Similar to HR 1656. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2231 -- Similar to HR 1656. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/11/65.
HR 2258 -- Protect funds invested in series E U.S. savings bonds from inflation and encourage persons to provide for their own security. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/11/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 2628 -- Similar to HR 1656. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2416 -- Provide for federal lotteries to raise funds to provide for a reduction in the national debt and a reduction in the federal individual income taxes. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 2424 -- Amend the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, in order to establish two new time zones and so as to provide that the standard time established thereunder shall be the measure of time for all purposes. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/12/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 2586 -- Revitalize the mint at San Francisco. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/13/65.
HR 2801 -- Establish a national sinking fund to be used to reduce the national debt. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65 -- Appropriations.
HR 2818 -- Provide for an increase in the maximum amount of insurance coverage for bank deposits and savings and loan accounts, protect further the safety and liquidity of insured institutions, to strengthen safeguards against conflicts of interest. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2839 -- Eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations unless provided for in the articles of association. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 1/14/65.
HR 2969 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to purchase industrial and commercial evidences of indebtedness to promote certain industrial and commercial loans in redevelopment areas by lending institutions in order to help such areas plan and finance their economic redevelopment. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.
HR 3294 -- Authorize the issuance of fractional currency in order to relieve the shortage of coins. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/20/65.
HR 3385 -- Provide a uniform period for daylight saving time. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 1/25/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 3412 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 1/25/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 3420 -- Promote economic growth by supporting state and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/25/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 3422 -- Provide that until the national debt is retired, not less than 10 percent of the net budget receipts of the United States for each fiscal year shall be utilized solely for reduction of the national debt. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65 -- Government Operations.
HR 3438 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act re limiting the priority and nondischargeability of taxes in bankruptcy. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/28/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 3818 -- Eliminate requirement that Federal Reserve banks maintain certain reserves in gold certificates against deposit liabilities. PATMAN (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3819 -- Similar to HR 1656. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3980 -- Provide for the retirement of the public debt. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 2/1/65 -- Government Operations.
HR 4184 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the silver content of certain coins of the United States. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4269 -- Similar to HR 4184. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4289 -- Permit federal savings and loan associations to make loans for the acquisition of major household durable goods and furnishings. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4390 -- Establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 4653 -- Authorize checks to be drawn in favor of banking organizations for the credit of a person's account, under certain conditions. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 2/9/65 -- Government Operations.
HR 4664 -- Curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, to establish within the Department of Justice the Office of the National Boxing Commissioner. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 2/9/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 4799 -- Similar to HR 4390. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4862 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to define and limit the term unfair methods of competition in commerce and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce and provide that exclusive territorial franchises, under limited circumstances shall not be deemed such method, act or practice, nor a restraint of trade. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/15/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 5055 -- Amend the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, to establish two new time zones and to provide that the standard time established thereunder shall be the measure of time for all purposes. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/17/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 5141 -- Similar to HR 4390. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5174 -- Similar to HR 4184. FOLEY (D Wash.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5272 -- Revitalize the American gold mining industry. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/23/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 5280 -- Provide for exemptions from the antitrust laws to assist in safeguarding the balance-of-payments position of the United States. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 5303 -- Establish a Conference on the Antitrust Laws. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/23/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 5305 -- Authorize revised procedures for the destruction of unfit Federal Reserve notes. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5306 -- Continue the authority of domestic banks to pay interest on time deposits of foreign governments at rates differing from those applicable to domestic depositors. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5361 -- Similar to HR 4184. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5393 -- Authorize an additional method for federal savings and loan associations to raise capital. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5489 -- Similar to HR 4390. KING (D Utah) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5496 -- Authorize an additional method for federal savings and loan associations to raise capital. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5497 -- Amend paragraphs b and c of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/25/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 5514 -- Provide injunctive relief from activities which dilute the distinctive quality of a trademark or trade name or which otherwise constitute unfair commercial activities. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 5584 -- Establish a Commission on Revision of the Antitrust Laws of the United States. REID (R N.Y.) -- 3/1/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 5643 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act to authorize courts of bankruptcy to determine the dischargeability or nondischargeability of provable debts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 5644 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act to permit a husband and wife to file a joint petition in ordinary bankruptcy and chapter XIII (wage earner) proceedings. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 5645 -- Amend chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act to give the court supervisory power over all fees paid from whatever source. CELLER (D N.Y. -- 3/2/65.
HR 5646 -- Amend sections 334, 335, 367 and 369 of the Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 5877 -- Similar to HR 5584. MORSE (D Mass.) -- 3/5/65.
HR 6134 -- Provide a uniform period for daylight saving time. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 3/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 6139 -- Provide that until the national debt is retired, not less than 5 percent of the net budget receipts of the United States for each fiscal year shall be utilized solely for reduction of the national debt. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/11/65 -- Government Operations.
HR 6345 -- Provide competitive equality between state and national banks re branching powers. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6389 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act and the Civil Service Retirement Act re the tenure and retirement benefits of referees in bankruptcy. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 6393 -- Amend the Clayton Act by making section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act a part of the Clayton Act, in order to provide for governmental and private civil proceedings for violations of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/17/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 6479 -- Curb the monopolistic control of professional boxing, establish within the Department of Justice, the Office of the National Boxing Commissioner. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 6481 -- Establish uniform dates throughout the United States for the commencing and ending of daylight saving time in those states and local jurisdictions where it is observed. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 6504 -- Permit the free marketing of gold. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6505 -- Revitalize the American gold mining industry. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/18/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6735 -- Similar to HR 6345. CABELL (D Texas) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6785 -- Similar to HR 6481. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6885 -- Vest in the Secretary of the Treasury all functions relating to the examination and supervision of federally insured banks. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/29/65.

HR 6965 -- Amend section 39b of the Bankruptcy Act to prohibit a parttime referee from acting as trustee or receiver in any proceeding under the Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7133 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) (by request) -- 4/5/65.

HR 7167 -- Establish a uniform system of time standards and measurements for the United States and require the observance of such time standards for all purposes. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7169 -- Amend the Securities Act of 1933 re certain registration fees. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7189 -- Amend the Clayton Act by making section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act, with amendments, a part of the Clayton Act, in order to provide for governmental and private civil proceedings for violations of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/6/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7251 -- Amend section 8 of the Federal Credit Union Act relating to loans to directors, members of the supervisory committee, and members of the credit committee of federal credit unions. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7371 -- Amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7372 -- Similar to HR 7371. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7468 -- Amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the establishment and operation of branches of national banks. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7496 -- Similar to HR 7468. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7539 -- Assist cities and states by amending section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, re the authority of national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7563 -- Amend the Bank Merger Act to provide that bank mergers, whether accomplished by the acquisition of stock or assets or in any other way, are subject exclusively to the provisions of the Bank Merger Act. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7601 -- Provide for the retirement of $30 billion of interest-bearing obligations of the United States held by the 12 Federal Reserve banks. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7591 -- Similar to HR 7563. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7705 -- Amend the Clayton Act to prohibit vertically integrated companies from engaging in discriminatory practices against independent producers and distributors. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 4/28/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7706 -- Amend the Clayton Act to prohibit vertically integrated companies from engaging in anticompetitive pricing practices. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 4/28/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7718 -- Similar to HR 7563. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7780 -- Amend the Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7867 -- Establish uniform dates throughout the United States for the commencing and ending of daylight saving time in those states and local jurisdictions where it is observed. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7952 -- Similar to HR 7563. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 8026 -- Amend the Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8096 -- Similar to HR 7563. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/12/65.

HR 8108 -- Amend the Sherman Antitrust Act (15 USC 1 et seq) to provide that exclusive territorial franchises, under limited circumstances, shall not be deemed a restraint of trade or commerce or a monopoly or attempt to monopolize. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/12/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8121 -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 5/12/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8199 -- Permit federal savings and loan associations and federal credit unions to afford checking account services to their patrons by accepting demand deposits on a 100-percent reserve basis. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8201 -- Similar to HR 8108. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8208 -- Similar to HR 7563. WOLFF (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8235 -- Authorize the chartering of organizations to insure conventional mortgage loans, authorize the creation of secondary market organizations for conventional and other mortgage loans, authorize the issuance of debentures upon the security of insured or guaranteed mortgages and create a joint supervisory board to charter and examine such organizations. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8278 -- Prohibit the further coinage of silver dollars. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 5/19/65.

HR 8314 -- Similar to HR 8108. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8332 -- Assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8348 -- Similar to HR 8108. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 5/20/65.

HR 8388 -- Amend the Bank Merger Act to provide that the approval of a bank merger by the appropriate supervisory agency shall be conclusive unless promptly contested in court by the Attorney General. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/24/65.

HR 8394 -- Provide a uniform period for daylight saving time. QUIE (R Minn.) - 5/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8448 -- Similar to HR 7563. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 5/25/65.

HR 8464 -- Provide, for the period beginning on July 1, 1965, and ending on June 30, 1966, a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/26/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8507 -- Curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, establish within the Department of Justice the Office of the National Boxing Commissioner. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 5/26/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8631 -- Similar to HR 8507. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8632 -- Similar to HR 8507. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8635 -- Establish and prescribe the duties of a Federal Boxing Commissioner for the purpose of insuring that the channels of interstate commerce are free from false or fraudulent descriptions or depictions or professional boxing contests. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/27/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8708 -- Assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8746 -- Provide for the coinage of the United States. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/3/65.

HR 8922 -- Provide credit facilities for the use of fishermen's cooperative associations through establishment of a bank for Fishermen's Cooperative Associations. KING (D Calif.) -- 6/9/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 8926 -- Similar to HR 8746. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/9/65.

HR 9142 -- Amend the Sherman Antitrust Act (15 USC 1 et seq.) to provide that exclusive territorial franchises, under limited circumstances, shall not be deemed a restraint of trade or commerce or a monopoly or attempt to monopolize. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 6/16/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9188 -- Amend chapter 1 of title 15 of the antitrust laws. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 6/17/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9251 -- Require annual appropriations to pay the interest on the public debt. MAHON (D Texas) -- 6/21/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9457 -- Establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 6/24/65.

HR 9488 -- Similar to HR 9457. WELTNER (D Ga.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9547 -- Similar to HR 9457. BELL (R Calif.) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9630 -- Similar to HR 9142. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 7/6/65.

HR 9656 -- Similar to HR 9142. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9776 -- Prohibit certain practices creating artificial shortages in the supply of coins of the United States. VIGORITO (D Pa.) -- 7/12/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 9782 -- Similar to HR 9457. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9812 -- Similar to HR 8708. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9814 -- Similar to HR 9457. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9829 -- Similar to HR 9142. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9835 -- Amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9845 -- Similar to HR 8922. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9950 -- Place in the Comptroller of the Currency authority over foreign branches of national banks. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9981 -- Make the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act applicable to the organized professional team sports of baseball, football and hocket and limit the applicability of such laws to exempt certain aspects of the organized professional team sports of baseball, football, basketball and hockey. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 7/21/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 10006 -- Amend the Coinage Act of 1965 to provide that the quarter dollars therein authorized to be minted shall bear the likeness of President Lyndon Baines Johnson. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10069 -- Similar to HR 9457. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10081 -- Amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify the loan provisions relating to directors, members of the supervisory committee, and members of the credit committee of federal credit unions; increase the unsecured loan limit that a member can borrow from a federal credit union; and require each federal credit union to establish an education committee. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10112 -- Amend the Clayton Act by making section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act, with amendments, a part of the Clayton Act, in order to provide for governmental and private civil proceedings for violations of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 7/27/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 10137 -- Provide uniform reserve requirements for all banks. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 7/28/65.

HR 10161 -- Similar to HR 8708. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10398 -- Permit federal employees to purchase shares of federal -- or state -- chartered credit unions through voluntary payroll allotment. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 8/11/65.

HR 10445 -- Assist cities and states by amending section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, re the authority of national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 8/12/65.
HR 10474 -- Amend section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended, 31 USC 822a, to provide the General Accounting Office with authority to audit exchange stabilization fund. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 8/16/65.
HR 10506 -- Similar to HR 9142. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10507 -- Restore the constitutional authority of Congress over expenditures by agencies of the United States having jurisdiction over bank mergers. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10508 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act re the term of office of the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10510 -- Establish the national water resources trust fund. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10529 -- Prohibit banks from performing professional accounting services. MULTER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 8/18/65.
HR 10532 -- Provide for the coinage of proof sets of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins bearing the date 1965. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 8/18/65.
HR 10538 -- Similar to HR 10510. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/65.
HR 10539 -- Similar to HR 10510. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 8/18/65.
HR 10540 -- Similar to HR 10510. FORD (R Mich.) -- 8/18/65.
HR 10561 -- Similar to HR 10510. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10573 -- Amend the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, to establish two new time zones and to provide that the standard time established thereunder shall be the measure of time for all purposes. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 8/19/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10579 -- Similar to HR 10510. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10580 -- Similar to HR 10510. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10581 -- Similar to HR 10510. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10582 -- Similar to HR 10510. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10583 -- Similar to HR 10510. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10584 -- Similar to HR 10510. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10585 -- Similar to HR 10510. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10587 -- Similar to HR 10510. BELL (R Calif.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10591 -- Similar to HR 10510. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10592 -- Similar to HR 10510. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10605 -- Similar to HR 10510. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 8/23/65.
HR 10615 -- Similar to HR 10510. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10646 -- Similar to HR 10510. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10668 -- Similar to HR 10510. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 8/25/65.
HR 10681 -- Revitalize the American gold mining industry. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 8/25/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 10713 -- Similar to HR 9142. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10718 -- Similar to HR 10510. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10735 -- Similar to HR 8708. CONYERS (DMich.) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10753 -- Regulate the making of loans to executive officers of national banks. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10754 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act to enable the Federal Reserve banks to extend credit to member banks and others in accordance with current economic conditions. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10756 -- Similar to HR 9142. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10801 -- Establish the national water resources trust fund. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 9/1/65.
HR 10806 -- Re the establishment of a Commission on Revision of the Anti-trust Laws of the United States. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 9/1/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 11001 -- Similar to HR 10801. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11004 -- Create a Small Business Capital Bank. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11011 -- Amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers. ASHLEY (D Ohio) - 9/13/65.
HR 11012 -- Similar to HR 11011. WIDNALL (R N.U.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11013 -- Similar to HR 11011. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11014 -- Similar to HR 11011. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11015 -- Similar to HR 11011. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11016 -- Similar to HR 11011. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11017 -- Similar to HR 11011. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11018 -- Similar to HR 11011. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11019 -- Similar to HR 11011. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11020 -- Similar to HR 11011. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11021 -- Similar to HR 11011. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11022 -- Similar to HR 11011. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11023 -- Similar to HR 11011. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11024 -- Similar to HR 11011. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11025 -- Similar to HR 11011. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11026 -- Similar to HR 11011. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11033 -- Amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. TODD (D Mich.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11049 -- Similar to HR 11011. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/14/65.
HR 11053 -- Prohibit banks from engaging in the business of personal property leasing. HALPERN (D N.Y.) -- 9/14/65.
HR 11065 -- Similar to HR 11011. CABELL (D Texas) -- 9/14/65.
HR 11069 -- Similar to HR 11011. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 9/14/65.
HR 11081 -- Preserve the domestic gold mining industry and increase the domestic production of gold. DENT (D Pa.) -- 9/15/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11093 -- Establish a highway beautification trust fund. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 9/15/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11110 -- Provide for the coinage of proof sets of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins bearing the date 1965. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11137 -- Provide that federal savings and loan associations shall be governed by the same branching restrictions as are applicable to competing state-chartered institutions. DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 9/17/65.
HR 11138 -- Similar to HR 11011. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/17/65.
HR 11139 -- Amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the establishment and operation of branches of national banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 9/17/65.
HR 11206 -- Provide for the establishment of an International Home Loan Bank. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 9/22/65.
HR 11237 -- Amend section 204(a) of the Coinage Act of 1965 in order to authorize minting of all new quarter dollar pieces with a likeness of the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur on one side. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/23/65.
HR 11243 -- Assist in the promotion of economic stabilizaton by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 9/23/65.
HR 11264 -- Similar to HR 11243. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 9/24/65.
HR 11433 -- Authorize the establishment of federal mutual savings banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 10/5/65.
HR 11489 -- Amend section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to clarify the law governing bank mergers. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11508 -- Similar to HR 11433. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 10/8/65.
HR 11572 -- Amend section 8 of the Clayton Act to prohibit certain corporate management interlocking relationships. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 10/13/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 11667 -- Similar to HR 11081. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11669 -- Regulate bank mergers. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11697 -- Establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11743 -- Establish uniform dates throughout the United States for the commencing and ending of daylight saving time in those states and local jurisdictions where it is observed. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 10/21/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11769 -- Amend sections 1(19), 5, 32a, 64a (1) and 67d (4) of the Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 10/22/65 -- Judiciary.
H Con Res 53 -- Express sense of Congress re a program for paying the national debt. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.
H Con Res 310 -- Re American shippers' responsibility in reducing unfavorable payments balance. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 2/18/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
H Con Res 343 -- Express the sense of the Congress re a program for paying the national debt. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 3/3/65 -- Ways and Means.
H Con Res 362 -- Establish an International Economic Conference to consider balance of payments. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 3/22/65.
H Res 499 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (HR 7371) to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/4/65 -- Rules.
H Res 531 -- Provide for the consideration of the bill (HR 7372) to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/18/65 -- Rules.

COMMERCE & COMMUNICATIONS

(To Commerce unless noted)

S 14 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act. DODD (D Conn.), Bayh (D Ind.), Fong (R Hawaii), Lausche (D Ohio), McGovern (D S.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Thurmond (R S.C.) -- 1/6/65.
S 17 -- Repeal certain acts relating to containers for fruits and vegetables. SMITH (R Maine), Muskie (D Maine) -- 1/6/65.
S 49 -- Conserve the offshore fishery resources of the United States and its territories. GRUENING (D Alaska), Muskie (D Maine), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 1/6/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 88 -- Amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, to require labeling of certain imported meats, poultry and fish. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/6/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
S 218 -- Amend the Federal Power Act as amended, in respect of the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65 -- Public Works.
S 457 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect of the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over nonprofit cooperatives. BURDICK (D N.C.), Young (R N.D.), Nelson (D Wis.), McGovern (D S.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 1/12/65.
S 547 -- Confer upon the Federal Trade Commission the power and duty to regulate the advertising and labeling of cigarettes. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/15/65.
S 559 -- Regulate the labeling of cigarettes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Moss (D Utah), Clark (D Pa.) -- 1/15/65.

S 566 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit the use of the term "mahogany" in connection with woods and other products which are not in fact mahogany. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/19/65.

S 673 -- Amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 to eliminate the statutory requirement of affording equal time for use of broadcasting stations by candidates for public office. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 1/22/65.

S 713 -- Amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 in order to exempt headwear from the provisions of such Act. SCOTT (R Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 1/26/65.

S 729 -- Fix certain fees payable to the Commissioner of Patents. DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/26/65 -- Judiciary.

S 730 -- Fix the fees payable to the Patent Office. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 1/26/65 -- Judiciary.

S 774 -- Provide that the Department of Commerce shall conduct a program of investigation, research and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures. PELL (D R.I.) -- 1/27/65.

S 789 -- Prescribe a national policy re the determination and disposition of property rights to inventions made in the course of experimental, developmental, and research work conducted under contracts or arrangements with the U.S. Government; promote the public interest through widespread use and benefit from such inventions; provide incentives to invention by rewarding inventors. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 1/28/65 -- Judiciary.

S 836 -- Amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to exclude from the provisions of that act wool products with respect to which the disclosure of wool fiber content is not necessary for the protection of the consumer. SCOTT (R Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 1/28/65.

S 903 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re painting, illumination, and dismantlement of radio towers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/1/65.

S 915 -- Amend the Small Business Act to provide for increased eligibility for and greater utilization of the displaced business disaster loan program established under section 7(b) (3) of the act. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/1/65.

S 935 -- Authorize the appropriation of the receipts of the Colorado River Development Fund for the purpose of making allowances to the Hoover Dam powerplant for deficiencies in firm energy generation. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Dominick (R Colo.), Moss (D Utah), Simpson (R Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Montoya (D N.M.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 2/1/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 977 -- Provide for the adoption of a perpetual calendar. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 2/2/65.

S 985 -- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce. HART (D Mich.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Douglas (D Ill.), Long (D Mo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mondale (D Minn.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/2/65.

S 998 -- Extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fisheries loans under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/4/65.

S 1015 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to give the Federal Communications Commission authority to prescribe regulations for the manufacture, import, sale, shipment, or use of devices which caused harmful interference to radio reception. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/8/65.

S 1021 -- Amend title 18, chapter 39, USC, entitled "Explosives and Combustibles"; re transportation. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1054 -- Make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 2/9/65.

S 1058 -- Require fresh potatoes purchased or sold in interstate commerce to be labeled according to the state in which such potatoes were grown. CHURCH (D Idaho), Jordan (R Idaho) -- 2/9/65.

S 1129 -- Amend the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act to permit the listing on labels of certain fibers constituting less than 5 percent of a textile fiber product. JORDAN (D N.C.) -- 2/11/65.

S 1180 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act. DODD (D Conn.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1214 -- Amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/19/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1259 -- Provide for the distribution of motor-vehicle tires. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1284 -- Amend section 203(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 re the filing of schedules of charges by connecting carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/25/65.

S 1287 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 re provision of broadcasting facilities to candidates for public office. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/25/65.

S 1302 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to utilize funds received from state and local governments for special meterological services. MAGNUSON (DWash.) (by request) -- 3/1/65.

S 1344 -- Provide for the distribution of motor vehicle tires. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1459 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect of the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over nonprofit cooperatives. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Harris (D Okla.) -- 3/9/65.

S 1472 -- Amend the Federal Power Act to require Federal Power Commission authority for the construction, extension or operation of certain facilities for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1484 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names or trademarks. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Mondale (D Minn.), Morton (R Ky.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Hartke (D Ind.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1550 -- Amend section 14 of the Natural Gas Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/17/65.

S 1551 -- Amend section 12 of the Natural Gas re the issuance of securities for the construction, acquisition, or operation of pipeline facilities. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1552 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act re the importation and exportation of natural gas. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1553 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to authorize the Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural gas companies. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1554 -- Amend subsection (b) of section 214 and subsection (c) (1) of section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, in order to substitute the Secretary of Defense (rather than the Secretaries of the Army and Navy) as the person entitled to receive official notice of the filing of certain applications in the common carrier service. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/17/65.

S 1555 -- Extend for 1 year the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make a final report to the President and to the Congress and provide necessary authorization of appropriations for such Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), McGee (D Wyo.), Hart (D Mich.), Morton (R Ky.) (by request) -- 3/17/65.

S 1591 -- Amend the National Firearms Act to impose special (occupational) taxes re engaging in the business of importing, manufacturing, and dealing in destructive weapons such as bombs, grenades, rockets, missiles, bazookas and antitank guns, to impose taxes re the making and the transfer of such weapons, and increase the rates of special (occupational) tax, transfer tax, and making tax imposed by the act. DODD (D Conn.) -- 3/22/65 -- Finance.

S 1592 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act. DODD (D Conn.) -- 3/22/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1621 -- Amend section 202(b) of the Federal Power Act re the interconnection of electric facilities. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/25/65.

S 1622 -- Amend the Federal Power Act to prohibit abandonment of facilities and service without the consent of the Federal Power Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1624 -- Amend the Small Business Act to provide that the program under which Government contracts are set aside for small business concerns shall not apply in the case of contracts for maintenance, repair, or construction. METCALF (D Mont.) - 3/25/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1643 -- Provide that tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use on motor vehicles shall comply with certain safety and labeling regulations. NELSON (D Wis.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1773 -- Repeal certain acts relating to containers for fruits and vegetables. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1793 -- Amend the Federal Disaster Act to provide assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas damaged by floods and high waters. MONDALE (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 4/21/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1796 -- Amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hartke (D Ind.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Mondale (D Minn.), Long (D Mo.), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 4/22/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1812 -- Amend subsections (a) and (b) and repeal subsection (f) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to establish the Rural Electrification Administration Loan Account. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/26/65.

S 1822 -- Provide for a temporary suspension in the payment of principal and interest charges on certain disaster loans made by the Small Business Administration. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/26/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1839 -- Amend section 402(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. HARTKE (D Ind.), Scott (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.), Boggs (R Del.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Fannin (R Ariz.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Murphy (R Calif.), Williams (D N.J.), Mondale (D Minn.), Holland (D Fla.), Prouty (R Vt.), Williams (R Del.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 4/28/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1843 -- Require certain companies engaged in dual distribution to disclose separate annual operating data on each of their establishments which compete with independent customers of such companies in the seal and industrial use of their products. LONG (D La.) -- 4/28/65.

S 1861 -- Provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster, by unanimous consent. BAYH (D Ind.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Burdick (D N.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Kennedy (D Mass.), Lausche (D Ohio), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Miller (R Iowa), Mondale (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Nelson (D Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Smathers (D Fla.), Symington (D Mo.), Tydings (D Md.), Young (D Ohio) -- 4/30/65 -- Public Works.

S 1882 -- Amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 5/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1890 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to vest jurisdiction in the Federal Power Commission over certain interstate sales of natural gas for industrial use. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/4/65.

S 1948 -- Amend tthe Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re commissioners, employees and executive reservists of the Federal Communications Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/12/65.

S 1949 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to conform to the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London (1960). MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/12/65.

S 1954 -- Protect coastal fishery and other resources by implementing the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/12/65.

S 1965 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) -- 5/13/65.

S 1975 -- Amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in order to provide certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/14/65.

S 2013 -- Amend section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make loans for the financing and refinancing of new and used fishing vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/21/65.

S 2139 -- Amend section 202 of the Federal Power Act, as amended, to encourage and facilitate the construction of extra-high voltage electric transmission lines in the public interest. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/14/65.

S 2140 -- Amend the Federal Power Act to require Federal Power Commission authority for the construction, extension, or operation of certain facilities for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/14/65.

S 2141 -- Amend section 204 of the Communications Act of 1934 to place the burden of proof upon the carrier to justify revised tariff schedules in the manner now provided for new tariff schedules, and extend from three to nine months the period during which the Commission may suspend such new or revised schedules. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/14/65.

S 2218 -- Establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Magnuson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 6/29/65.

S 2225 -- Establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/29/65.

S 2227 -- Make bedding subject to the provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act. MONDALE (D Minn.) -- 6/29/65.

S 2259 -- Provide for the control of outdoor advertising. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 7/8/65 -- Public Works.

S 2279 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to require a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the acquisition of a controlling interest, through the ownership of securities or in any other manner, of any person engaged in the transportation of natural gas. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/13/65.

S 2305 -- Amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to promote travel in the United States. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 7/20/65.

S 2306 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, to authorize the Federal Power Commission to issue licenses for facilities for the obstruction, diversion and reentry of water in navigable waters of the United States for cooling, condensing or other purposes connected with the operation of any existing or proposed installation or plant generating electricity by means other than hydroelectric generation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/20/65.

S 2309 -- Promote the economic development of the state of Alaska by providing for U.S. participation in the statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 7/20/65 -- Public Works.

S 2425 -- Promote commerce and encourage worldwide interest in U.S. developments and accomplishments in aviation and related equipment and products by authorizing Government sponsorship of an International Aerospace and Science Exposition at Dulles International Airport. TOWER (R Texas) -- 8/17/65.

S 2433 -- Provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 8/18/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 2499 -- Amend the Small Business Act to authorize issuance and sale of participation interests based on certain pools of loans held by the Small Business Administration. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 9/7/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2507 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research regarding overhead electric transmission lines and the effect of such lines upon the health and welfare of citizens, community planning and zoning, real estate values and tax revenues, and the natural beauty of our country. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 9/8/65.

S 2508 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research and development to encourage the use of underground transmission of electrical power and to undertake projects to evaluate and demonstrate the economical and technical feasibility of such transmissions. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 9/8/65.

S 2542 -- Amend the Small Business Act. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 9/16/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2569 -- Repeal the provisions of the Federal Power Act which exempt from Federal Power Commission regulation the issuance of securities by public utilities subject to certain state regulation. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 9/28/65.

S 2589 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern-ramp trawlers to be used for experimental, commercial fishing research. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Kennedy (D Mass.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 10/1/65.

S 2658 -- Provide for the establishment of a Commission to study and investigate problems relating to the export of beef from the United States and to consider ways and means of increasing the export of beef from the United States. MORSE (D Ore.), Montoya (D N.M.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 10/15/65.

S 2693 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to make unlawful the transmission over a telephone system of any recorded message which does not identify the subscriber through whose telephone such message was transmitted. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 10/21/65.

S 2713 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to establish certain requirements re the use of recording equipment for conveying messages by telephone. JAVITS (D N.Y.) -- 10/22/65.

S 2729 -- Amend section 4(c) of the Small Business Act. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), McIntyre (D N.H.) -- 10/22/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S J Res 29 -- Authorize and direct the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to conduct a survey of the marine and fresh-water commercial fishery resources of the United States, its territories, and possessions. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/19/65.

S Res 88 -- Express the sense of the Senate on certain changes in operating frequency in standard broadcast band. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 3/15/65.

(To Interstate & Foreign Commerce unless noted)

HR 12 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act, re sales and transportation in interstate commerce. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 150 -- Amend section 1498 of title 28, USC, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 408 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the broadcasting of predictions of certain elections until all polling places at which votes may be cast in such election are closed. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 422 -- Similar to HR 150. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 426 -- Protect consumers by requiring that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part with imported meat bear a label showing the country of origin of such imported meat. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 458 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to include the Virgin Islands as an eligible recipient of matching grants for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 510 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 585 -- Amend the Small Business Act to abolish the Loan Policy Board of the Small Business Administration. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 590 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act re certain contracts and agreements between manufacturers of motor vehicles and their franchised dealers, to permit the establishment of exclusive representation by dealers and restrict franchised dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 591 -- Amend the Small Business Act to provide that a small-business concern may not be denied assistance thereunder solely because of the type of business in which it is engaged, if such business is lawful in the community where such concern is located. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 592 -- Provide for disaster loans to small business concerns which suffer economic injury due to federally aided highway construction programs. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 593 -- Strengthen the competitive enterprise system by assisting qualified small-business concerns to obtain leases of commercial and industrial property, where stringent credit requirements tend to exclude such concerns, by authorizing the Small Business Administration to guarantee, directly or in cooperation with others, the payment of rentals under such leases. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 600 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to prohibit the broadcasting by means of radio or television of amateur or professional boxing matches. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 609 -- Amend part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 to make it unlawful for broadcasters to make unauthorized deletions from certain matter submitted for broadcasting. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 703 -- Provide that the provisions of the Natural Gas Act shall not apply to the sale of natural gas, as an incident of its production and gathering, by an independent producer not engaged in the interstate transmission of natural gas. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 806 -- Amend the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act to permit the listing on labels of certain fibers constituting less than 5 percent of a textile fiber product. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 841 -- Amend the act of August 11, 1939, relating to domestically produced fishery products to establish a fund for the advancement of commercial fisheries. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 883 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from assessing fees or charges for services, publications, or instruments, unless specifically permitted by law. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 884 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from making certain rules relating to the length or frequency of broadcast advertisements. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 885 -- Regulate the labeling and advertising of cigarettes. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 886 -- Similar to HR 426. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 909 -- Require fresh potatoes purchased or sold in interstate commerce to be labeled according to the state in which such potatoes were grown. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 1/4/65.

HR 925 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a statutory policy governing the broadcasting of views on controversial issues. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 928 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1110 -- Similar to HR 50. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1114 -- Amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 to assist small business. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 1530 -- Amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to exclude from the provision of that act wool products re which the disclosure of wool fiber content is not necessary for the protection of the consumer. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1539 -- Similar to HR 510. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1573 -- Strengthen the competitive enterprise system by assisting qualified small business concerns to obtain leases of commercial and industrial property, where stringent credit requirements tend to exclude such concerns, by authorizing the Small Business Administration to guarantee directly or in cooperation with others, the payment of rentals under such leases. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/5/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 1578 -- Require certain companies engaged in dual distribution to disclose separate annual operating data on each of their establishments which compete with independent customers of such companies in the sale and industrial use of their products. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/5/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 1587 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934, re hours of operation of certain broadcasting stations. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1671 -- Prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of any shipping container manufactured in the United States from imported steel unless the container is marked so as to indicate the country. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2021 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act in order to provide more effective control over firearms shipped in interstate or foreign commerce. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 1/7/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 2072 -- Amend the Federal Power Act to require Federal Power Commission authority for the construction, extension, or operation of certain facilities for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2396 -- Protect consumers and others against misbranding, false invoicing, and false advertising of decorative wood and simulated wood products. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2860 -- Amend the Small Business Act to authorize additional funds to be available exclusively for disaster loans. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 2861 -- Similar to HR 2860. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2982 -- Require fresh potatoes purchased or sold in interstate commerce to be labeled according to the state in which such potatoes were grown HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3004 -- Assist small business and persons engaged in small business by allowing a deduction, for federal income tax purposes, for additional investment in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 3014 -- Similar to HR 885. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3322 -- Similar to HR 510. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3362 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3395 -- Similar to HR 510. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3431 -- Similar to HR 510. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3594 -- Fix certain fees payable to the Commissioner of Patents. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 1/26/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 3604 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act in order to exclude from the definition of interstate commerce for the purposes of such act commerce directly between any point in a state and any point on the Outer Continental Shelf and commerce between points in the same state through such Continental Shelf. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3608 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect of the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over nonprofit cooperatives. PICKLE (D Texas) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3613 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3955 -- Make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the exvessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/1/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 4000 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve applicants from certain provisions of the act if he determines that the granting of relief would not be contrary to the public interest, and that the applicant would not be likely to conduct his operations in an unlawful manner. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4018 -- Amend the Small Business Act, as amended. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 4244 -- Provide that cigarettes sold in interstate and foreign commerce shall be packaged and marked so as to bear a warning that they may be dangerous to health and to show the nicotine and tar content of the cigarettes in each package. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4472 -- Prohibit the charging of a fee to view telecasts in the home. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4486 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4652 -- Establish an Office of Consumers in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the economic interests of consumers; to act as a central clearinghouse in Government for consumer complaints; to disseminate information to consumers. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4785 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4978 -- Amend the Small Business Act to authorize additional funds to be available exclusively for disaster loans. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/16/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 5160 -- Amend the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act to permit the listing on labels of certain fibers constituting less than 5 percent of a textile fiber product. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5410 -- Amend the definition of a small business corporation for purposes of subchapter S of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5415 -- Amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that persons defamed during broadcasts by political candidates shall be afforded an opportunity to answer. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5507 -- Similar to HR 4978. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/25/65.

HR 5642 -- Prohibit use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce. CASEY (D Texas) -- 3/2/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 5792 -- Amend section 5 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act to provide a definition of the term "age" as used re the labeling and advertising of whisky. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/3/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 5864 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to give the Federal Communications Commission authority to prescribe regulations for the manufacture, import, sale, shipment, or use of devices which cause harmful interference to radio reception. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5865 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to utilize funds received from state and local governments for special meteorological services. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5867 -- Amend section 203(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re the filing of schedules of changes by connecting carriers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5870 -- Amend section 12 of the Natural Gas Act re the issuance of securities for the construction, acquisition, or operation of pipeline facilities. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5871 -- Amend section 14 of the Natural Gas Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5872 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to authorize the Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural gas companies. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5955 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect of the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5956 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5997 -- Amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to require that in the labeling and advertising of certain drugs sold by prescription the "established name" of such drugs must appear each time the proprietary name is used. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6010 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to require that motion pictures photographed outside the United States, and any advertisements thereof, shall set forth the country of origin. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6070 -- Amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 3/10/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 6093 -- Provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/10/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 6182 -- Prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of any shipping container manufactured in the United States from imported steel unless the container is marked so as to indicate the country of origin of the steel. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6183 -- Provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 6346 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 3/16/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6478 -- Similar to HR 5956. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6482 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to designate the Secretary of Defense as the person entitled to receive official notice of the filing of certain applications in the common carrier service. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6483 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to require a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the acquisition of a controlling interest, through the ownership of securities or in any other manner, of any person engaged in the transportation of natural gas. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6484 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act re the importation and exportation of natural gas. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6485 -- Amend section 202(b) of the Federal Power Act to authorize the Federal Power Commission upon its own motion to direct the interconnection of electric facilities. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6486 -- Amend the Federal Power Act to prohibit abandonment of facilities and service without the consent of the Federal Power Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6561 -- Similar to HR 6346. FULTON (D Tenn) -- 3/22/65.

HR 6628 -- Similar to HR 6346. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6629 -- Amend the National Firearms Act to impose special (occupational) taxes re engaging in the business of importing, manufacturing, and dealing in destructive weapons such as bombs, grenades, rockets, missiles, bazookas and antitank guns, to impose taxes re the making and the transfer of such weapons, and increase the rates of special (occupational) tax, transfer tax and making tax imposed by the act. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6647 -- Similar to HR 6182. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6746 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over state canals, river regulating reservoirs and facilities or power projects incidental thereto. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6747 -- Amend the Federal Power Act re the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over streams and other bodies of water the navigable portions of which lie within a single state. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6751 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934, re the hours of operation of certain broadcasting stations. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6775 -- Similar to HR 6182. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6782 -- Similar to HR 6629. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6783 -- Similar to HR 6346. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/25/65.

HR 6825 -- Amend the Small Business Act to authorize the Small Business Administration to assist small business concerns in obtaining leases of property in downtown business districts by providing insurance for such leases. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/26/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7042 -- Amend section 402(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7043 -- Amend the Textile Fiber Products Indentification Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 in order to require that imported woven labels must have woven into them the name of the country where woven. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7051 -- Regulate the labeling and advertising of cigarettes. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7056 -- Authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future natural disasters. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 4/1/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7160 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from assessing fees or charges for services, publications or instruments, unless specifically permitted by law. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7393 -- Confer upon the Federal Trade Commission the power and duty to regulate the advertising and labeling of cigarettes. KING (D Utah) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7424 -- Provide for the establishment of a drug stamp program. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7428 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from accepting for filing any application involving the construction of an antenna structure extending over 2,000 feet above the ground. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7430 -- Amend the Federal Power Act to clarify the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over certain persons engaged in the zransmission or sale at wholesale of electric energy. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7472 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act. KING (D Calif.) -- 4/14/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7493 -- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7494 -- Provide that tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use on motor vehicles shall comply with certain safety and labeling regulations. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7534 -- Similar to HR 7493. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7560 -- Confer upon the Federal Trade Commission the power and duty to regulate the advertising and labeling of cigarettes. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7600 -- Similar to HR 7493. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7602 -- Amend section 1263 of title 18, USC, to require that interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors be accompanied by bill of lading, or other document, showing certain information in lieu of requiring such to be marked on the package. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 4/26/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 7619 -- Similar to HR 7493. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7626 -- Similar to HR 7472. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7713 -- Require that packages of cigarettes shipped in commerce bear a warning that they may be dangerous to health GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7715 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a national television policy and to provide a method by which rules of the Federal Communications Commission with regard to community antenna television systems may be reviewed by the Congress before they become effective. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7719 -- Provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 4/28/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 7741 -- Amend the Small Business Act to provide for increased eligibility for and greater utilization of the displaced business disaster loan program established under section 7(b) (3) of that act. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/29/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7749 -- Nullify certain rules of the Federal Communications Commission relating to the Citizens Radio Service. MOORE (R W.Va.) (by request) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7752 -- Similar to HR 7472. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7776 -- Amend the Natural Gas Act to vest jurisdiction in the Federal Power Commission over certain interstate sales of natural gas for industrial use. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7788 -- Amend section 202 of the Federal Power Act to encourage and facilitate the construction of extra-high-voltage electric transmission lines in the public interest. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7790 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re Commissioners, employees and executive reservists of the Federal Communications Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7791 -- Amend the Federal Power Act to require Federal Power Commission authority for the constructiom, extension, or operation of certain facilities for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7814 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, re the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over state canals, river-regulating reservoirs and facilities or power projects incidental thereto. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7820 -- Similar to HR 7042. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7836 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7841 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, promote quality and price stabilization, define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and confirm, define and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names or trademarks. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7847 -- Amend the Small Business Act. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7925 -- Similar to HR 7042. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7933 -- Similar to HR 7741. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7954 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to conform to the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London (1960). HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 8060 -- Amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/11/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8089 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect of the Federal Power Commission over nonprofit cooperatives. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8150 -- Similar to HR 8060. CULVER (D Iowa) -- 5/13/65.
HR 8151 -- Amend the Small Business Act to authorize additional funds to be available exclusively for disaster loans. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/13/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8177 -- Similar to HR 8089. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8195 -- Prohibit use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 5/17/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 8209 -- Similar to HR 8195. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8255 -- Similar to HR 8089. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8287 -- Similar to HR 8150. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8308 -- Similar to HR 8089. BANDSTRA (D Iowa) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8323 -- Similar to HR 7042. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8340 -- Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/20/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 8380 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce or the importation into the United States of certain weapons of war. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/24/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8381 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act to make it a federal crime to transport or receive, with intent of committing a felony, a firearm or other lethal weapon in interstate or foreign commerce. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/24/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8383 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the importation into the United States of unsafe firearms. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/24/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8429 -- Similar to HR 7749. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8441 -- Similar to HR 8089. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8471 -- Similar to HR 8089. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8475 -- Similar to HR 7493. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8482 -- Similar to HR 8195. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8486 -- Similar to HR 8089. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8503 -- Similar to HR 8195. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8509 -- Similar to HR 8195. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8675 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, in respect of the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over nonprofit cooperatives. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8676 -- Establish and prescribe the duties of a Federal Boxing Commission for the purpose of insuring that the channels of interstate commerce are free from false or fraudulent descriptions or depictions of professional boxing contests. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8687 -- Similar to HR 8675. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8763 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8764 -- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8777 -- Amend section 204 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8802 -- Provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/7/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 9023 -- Provide a uniform period for daylight saving time. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/14/65.
HR 9066 -- Similar to HR 9023. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9140 -- Similar to HR 8676. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9152 -- Similar to HR 9023. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9196 -- Similar to HR 8676. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9239 -- Similar to HR 8675. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9262 -- Similar to HR 8675. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9426 -- Similar to HR 8676. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9530 -- Protect coastal fishery and other resources by implementing the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 6/29/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 9531 -- Establish a contiguous fisheries zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 6/29/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 9540 -- Similar to HRN9531. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9570 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve applicants from certain provisions of the act if he determines that the granting of relief would not be contrary to the public interest, and that the applicant would not be likely to conduct his operations in an unlawful manner. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 6/30/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 9574 -- Prohibit use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 6/30/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 9575 -- Similar to HR 7472. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9633 -- Similar to HR 8676. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 7/6/65.
HR 9802 -- Similar to HR 8676. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 7/13/65.
HR 9864 -- Nullify certain rules of the Federal Communications Commission relating to the Citizens Radio Service. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 7/15/65.
HR 10177 -- Establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 7/29/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10183 -- Similar to HR 10177. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 7/29/65.
HR 10215 -- Assist the domestic commercial fishing industry through the construction of three advanced design factory fishing vessels. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 8/2/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10392 -- Establish a Federal Boxing Commission to exercise surveillance over professional boxing matches broadcast or disseminated by wire in interstate commerce. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 8/11/65.
HR 10453 -- Similar to HR 10392. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 8/16/65.
HR 10513 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research regarding overhead electric transmission lines and the effect of such lines upon the health and welfare of citizens, community planning and zoning, real estate values and tax revenues, and the natural beauty of our country. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10514 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research and development to encourage the use of underground transmission of electrical power and undertake projects to evaluate and demonstrate the economical and technical feasibility of such transmission. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10574 -- Require a special report to the Congress by the President on the current status of research and application techniques in the field of weather modification. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10576 -- Similar to HR 10513. LONG (D Md.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10577 -- Similar to HR 10514. LONG (D Md.) -- 8/19/65.
HR 10663 -- Similar to HR 10514. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 8/25/65.
HR 10664 -- Similar to HR 10513. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 8/25/65.
HR 10701 -- Amend the Federal Power Act, as amended, to authorize the Federal Power Commission to issue licenses for facilities for the obstruction, diversion, and reentry of water in navigable waters of the United States for cooling, condensing, or other purposes connected with the operation of any existing or proposed installation or plant generating electricity by means other than hydroelectric generation. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10724 -- Establish a uniform federal policy for repayment of costs of federal electric power projects and provide the Secretary of Interior with authority to carry out this policy. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 8/26/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 10899 -- Amend the Small Business Act, as amended. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 9/8/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11003 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re painting, illumination and dismantlement of radio towers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11185 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern-ramp trawlers to be used for experimental, commercial fishing, research. BATES (R Mass.) -- 9/21/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11187 -- Similar to HR 10899. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 9/21/65.
HR 11265 -- Amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 9/24/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 11306 -- Similar to HR 10899. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 9/28/65.
HR 11427 -- Amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit the use in the commission of certain crimes of firearms transported in interstate commerce. CASEY (D Texas) -- 10/5/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11575 -- Require certain containers of salt of foreign origin to be marked with the name of the country of origin. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11605 -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to make unlawful the transmission over a telephone system of any recorded message which does not identify the subscriber through whose telephone such message was transmitted. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 10/14/65.
HR 11725 -- Similar to HR 11185. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 10/21/65.
H J Res 261 -- Limit the height of certain radio and television antenna towers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/1/65.
H Con Res 122 -- Express sense of Congress re establishment of a commission to study the feasibility of federal legislation requiring uniform threads on couplings of firehoses. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/19/65.
H Con Res 419 -- Re population growth and request the creation of a Presidential Commission on Population. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 5/25/65.
H Res 320 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives on certain changes in operating frequency in standard broadcast band. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 4/5/65.
H Res 534 -- Provide for consideration of HR 6183, as amended, to amend title 13, USC, to provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every ten years thereafter. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/19/65.

LABOR

(To Labor & Public Welfare unless noted)

S 10 -- Amend the antitrust laws to prohibit certain activities of labor organizations in restraint of trade. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Byrd (D Va.), Bennett (R Utah), Eastland (D Miss.), Robertson (D Va.), Curtis (R Neb.), Stennis (D Miss.), Tower (R Texas) -- 1/6/65 -- Judiciary.

S 11 -- Prohibit strikes by employees employed in certain strategic defense facilities. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Holland (D Fla.), Ervin (D N.C.), Mundt (R S.D.), Eastland (D Miss.), Robertson (D Va.), Stennis (D Miss.), Curtis (R Neb.), Thurmond (R S.C.) -- 1/6/65.

S 116 -- Amend title 3 of the Sugar Act of 1948 to provide for the establishment of fair and reasonable minimum wage rates for workers employed on sugar farms. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 209 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that nothing therein shall invalidate the provisions of state laws prohibiting strikes in public utilities. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

S 210 -- Amend the Railway Labor Act re settlement of labor disputes involving common carriers by air. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

S 256 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, McNAMARA (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/6/65.

S 731 -- Amend the bonding provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/26/65.

S 763 -- Extend the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to employees performing work in or related to agriculture. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 1/27/65.

S 974 -- Amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended. CLARK (D Pa.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 2/2/65.

S 989 -- Protect trade and commerce against unreasonable restraints by labor organizations. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 2/4/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1003 -- Provide for the inclusion in the charter or bylaws of labor organizations of provisions requiring officers of such organizations to respond to certain questions concerning their qualifications asked in proceedings before tribunals empowered to elicit testimony. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/4/65.

S 1384 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide for trial of unfair labor practice cases in the U.S. district courts. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/4/65.

S 1385 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/4/65.

S 1416 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to prohibit discrimination in employment because of age. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1482 -- Amend the antitrust laws to prohibit certain activities of labor organizations in restraint of trade and commerce. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/10/65 -- Judiciary.

S 1630 -- Provide for specific employment policies in order to promote maximum employment, reduce unemployment to its minimum acceptable levels, promote an adequate rate of economic growth and preserve reasonable price stability. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1655 -- Amend section 8(b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re strike at the sites of construction projects. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 4/1/65.

S 1741 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for double time for overtime. McNAMARA (D Mic.) -- 4/7/65.

S 1752 -- Prohibit unjust discrimination in employment because of age. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Murphy (R Calif.) -- 4/8/65.

S 1770 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for an increase in the minimum wage. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1781 -- Prohibit and make unlawful the hiring of professional strikebreakers in interstate labor disputes. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1797 -- Amend the Davis-Bacon Act to extend its application to contracts for the maintenance of federal installations. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 4/22/65 -- Public Works.

S 1864 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Young (D Ohio), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/30/65.

S 1865 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Douglas (D Ill.), Young (D Ohio), Long (D Mo.), Nelson (D Wis.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/30/65.

S 1866 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, so as to make its provisions applicable to agriculture. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Douglas (D Ill.), Young (D Ohio), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/30/65.

S 1867 -- Amend the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to develop and maintain improved voluntary methods of recruiting, training, transporting, and distributing agricultural workers. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Douglas (D Ill.), Young (D Ohio), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/30/65.

S 1868 -- Provide for the establishment of a Council to be known as the "National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor." WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Nelson (D Wis.), Javits (R N.Y.), Clark (D Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Douglas (D Ill.), Young (D Ohio), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/30/65.

S 1977 -- Amend the Bacon-Davis Act to provide minimum wage rates for persons employed under contracts for furnishing protection to Government property. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- /17/65.

S 1986 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to additional employees, improve its maximum hours standards. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 5/18/65.

S 2090 -- Provide for the establishment of a program under which foreign agricultural workers can be recruited for temporary employment in the continental United States. TOWER (R Texas) -- 6/7/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2132 -- Amend section 301 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to make the Norris-La Guardia Act inapplicable to certain injunctive proceedings. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/14/65.

S 2133 -- Amend section 9(c) of the National Labor Relations Act to provide for the holding of representation elections upon petition of employers where labor organizations seek recognition on the basis of employees' authorizations or similar evidence. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/14/65.

S 2135 -- Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 and the Railway Labor Act re emergency labor disputes. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/14/65.

S 2210 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase to 50 percent of the minimum under section 6 the minimum wage applicable to handicapped workers employed in sheltered workshops and to provide for periodic increases beginning January 1, 1966. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/28/65.

S 2226 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to require a Board-conducted election in representation cases unless the employer has engaged in a course of conduct in violation of section 8 of such act. FANNIN (R Ariz.) -- 6/29/65.

S 2292 -- Amend the Hours of Service Act in order to require certain minimum off duty periods. HART (D Mich.) -- 7/15/65.

S 2352 -- Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, to provide for the regulation of certain employees benefit funds. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 8/3/65.

S 2359 -- Provide labor standards for certain persons employed by federal contractors to furnish services to federal agencies. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 8/4/65.

S 2361 -- Reimburse certain persons recruited in the state of Wyoming in connection with the Athletes in Temporary Employment as Agricultural Manpower program for certain travel and other expenses incurred by them while participating in such program. SIMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 8/4/65.

S 2395 -- Amend sections 8 and 9(c) of the National Labor Relations Act to provide for the holding of expedited representation elections upon petition of employers where labor organizations seek recognition on the basis of employees' authorizations or similar evidence. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 8/11/65.

S 2609 -- Amend section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to broaden the permissible uses of trust funds to which employers contribute. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 10/6/65.

S 2627 -- Amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act for the purpose of providing additional protection for the interests of participants in and beneficiaries of employee welfare and pension benefit plans. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Ervin (D N.C.), Muskie (D Maine), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Harris (D Okla.), Mundt (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 10/12/65.

S 2662 -- Mobilize and utilize the scientific and engineering manpower of the Nation to employ systems analysis and systems engineering to help to fully employ the Nation's manpower resources to solve national problems. NELSON (D Wis.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 10/18/65.

S 2671 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in order to exempt employees employed in the shelling of shellfish from the minimum wage provisions of such act. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 10/19/65.

S 2687 -- Amend section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to broaden the permissible uses of trust funds to which employers contribute. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 10/20/65.

(To Education & Labor unless noted)

HR 77 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and amend the first proviso of section 8(a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 267 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a minimum wage rate applicable to migrant agricultural workers. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 333 -- Prevent the application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in employing or representing labor, amend the Labor-Management Relations Act. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 400 -- Amend the Davis-Bacon Act to extend its application to contracts for the maintenance of federal installations. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 551 -- Provide for, phase out, and to extend the use of Mexican agricultural workers under title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Agriculture.

HR 598 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 665 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 666 -- Amend section 8 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 667 -- Amend section 9(b) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act to eliminate the provision thereof prohibiting the certification, as bargaining representative of persons employed as guards, of a labor organization which admits to membership, or is affiliated with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 825 -- Repeal the "cooly trade" laws. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 966 -- Amend section 8(b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re strikes at the sites of construction projects. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 967 -- Amend section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union shop agreements. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 972 -- Amend the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to develop and maintain improved, voluntary methods of recruiting, training, transporting, and distributing agricultural workers. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 973 -- Provide for the establishment of a council to be known as the National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 974 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 975 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 976 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to make its provisions applicable to agriculture. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1022 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage to $2 an hour. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1134 -- Amend section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1149 -- Amend the maximum hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for a 35-hour workweek. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1150 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for an increase in the minimum wage. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1151 -- Amend section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce to enter into union shop agreements. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1153 -- Amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products in certain instances or a joint committee or joint board empowered to interpret provisions of collective bargaining agreements. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1155 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to additional employees. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1171 -- Similar to HR 975. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1542 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1543 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1545 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to additional employees. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1546 -- Reduce the maximum workweek under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to 32 hours. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1548 -- Amend section 9(b) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act to eliminate the provision thereof prohibiting the certification, as bargaining representative of persons employed as guards, of a labor organization which admits to membership, or is affiliated with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1701 -- Amend section 8(b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2027 -- Similar to HR 1543. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2038 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under the provisions of such act. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2193 -- Strengthen democratic processes respecting the calling of strikes, protect employees against unjustifiable pay losses from strikes, protect employers from needless production interruptions arising out of strikes contrary to the wishes of employees, and minimize industrial strife interfering with the flow of commerce and the national security by amending the National Labor Relations Act to require economic strikes to be authorized by a secret ballot. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2194 -- Limit and prevent certain concerted activities by labor organizations which interfere with or obstruct or impede the free production of goods for commerce or the free flow thereof in commerce. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2409 -- Amend the bonding provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2422 -- Similar to HR 975. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2435 -- Similar to HR 976. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2436 -- Amend the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to develop and maintain improved, voluntary methods of recruiting, training, transporting, and distributing agricultural workers. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2437 -- Similar to HR 973. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2438 -- Similar to HR 974. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2439 -- Similar to HR 975. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2440 -- Similar to HR 77. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2453 -- Provide labor standards for certain persons employed by federal contractors to furnish services to federal agencies. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2475 -- Amend the bonding provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. ROOSZVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2483 -- Similar to HR 966. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2611 -- Similar to HR 77. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2803 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit the discrimination in employment against individuals on account of their age. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 3355 -- Provide that nonprofit hospitals shall be subject to the National Labor Relations Act. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3386 -- Similar to HR 77. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3586 -- Similar to HR 77. EDWARDS (D Calif.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3607 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to employees of certain hospitals and nursing homes. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3924 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and amend the first proviso of section 8(a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3973 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union shop agreements. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4257 -- Amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/2/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4265 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1934, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises (now exempt) engaged in laundering, cleaning, or repairing of clothing or fabrics which compete substantially in the same metropolitan area with similar enterprises not exempt and to lessen unfair competition. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4270 -- Amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to remove therefrom the requirements for state matching funds. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4271 -- Amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4278 -- Amend section 2(2) of the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the definition of "employer" therein shall include certain corporations or associations operating a hospital. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4350 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; and amend such act to strengthen and protect fundamental legal and civil rights of individual workers required to join a union as a condition of employment; prohibit discrimination on account of race, color, or creed where employment is conditioned upon union membership or payment of moneys to a union; prevent the use for political purposes of union dues and moneys paid by workers subject to compulsory union membership agreements. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4411 -- Amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products in certain instances or a joint committee or joint board empowered to interpret provisions of collective bargaining agreements. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4491 -- Similar to HR 3924. FORD (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4795 -- Similar to HR 3924. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 5056 -- Similar to HR 3924. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5275 -- Similar to HR 4271. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5724 -- Repeal section 14 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705 (b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and amend the first proviso of section 8 (a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5778 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5883 -- Amend the bonding provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/5/65.
HR 5918 -- Amend the Labor, Management Relations Act, 1947, to make it unlawful for any employer to require any employee to agree to assign patents to him as a condition of employment. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 6080 -- Amend section 301 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, as amended. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.
HR 6363 -- Amend section 8 (b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re strike at the sites of construction projects. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6411 -- Similar to HR 6363. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6574 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for double time for overtime. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6640 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to prohibit discrimination in employment because of age. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6699 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture. TUNNEY (D Calif.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6944 -- Establish a self-supporting federal reinsurance program to protect employees in the enjoyment of certain rights under private pension plans. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/30/65 -- Ways and Means.
HR 6990 -- Similar to HR 6363. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7098 -- Amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit the participation of retired employees of employers, employees of certain labor organizations and employees of certain trust funds as well as certain self-employed persons to participate as beneficiaries of welfare and pension trust funds. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7106 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and amend the first provision of section 8(a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7248 -- Similar to HR 7106. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 4/7/65.
HR 7485 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7486 -- Provide for the establishment of a Council to be known as the National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7630 -- Prohibit and make unlawful the hiring of professional strikebreakers in interstate labor disputes. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7720 -- Amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit the participation of retired employees of employers, employees of certain labor organizations and employees of certain trust funds, as well as certain self-employed persons to participate as beneficiaries of welfare and pension trust funds. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/28/65.
HR 7726 -- Amend section 8(b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re strike at the sites of construction projects. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 4/28/65.
HR 7727 -- Similar to HR 7106. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 4/28/65.
HR 7960 -- Similar to HR 7106. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 5/6/65.
HR 8001 -- Similar to HR 7098. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8025 -- Similar to HR 7098. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8067 -- Amend the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions to labor organizations to assist their educational or recreational activities. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8093 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase to 50 percent of the minimum under section 6 the minimum wage applicable to handicapped workers employed in sheltered workshops and provide for periodic increases beginning January 1, 1966. DENT (D Pa.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8109 -- Amend certain provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the National Labor Relations Act relating to agricultural labor, and establish a voluntary farm employment service and a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8119 -- Provide for the establishment of a program under which foreign agricultural workers can be recruited for temporary employment in the continental United States. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 5/12/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 8156 -- Provide that certain aliens shall be paroled into the United States by the Attorney General for the purpose of performing agricultural labor. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/13/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 8237 -- Similar to HR 7106. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8259 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to additional employees, improve its maximum hours standards. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8260 -- Similar to HR 8259. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8261 -- Similar to HR 8259. DENT (D Pa.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8274 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase to 50 percent of the minimum under section 6 of the minimum wage applicable to handicapped workers employed in sheltered workshops and provide for periodic increases beginning January 1, 1966. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8280 -- Similar to HR 7106. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8313 -- Prohibit the importation of persons to perform agricultural labor. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 5/20/65 -- Judiciary.
HR 8315 -- Amend section 8(b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re strike at the sites of construction projects. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8384 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to facilitate the employment of children by their parents and in employment recommended by physicians. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8387 -- Similar to HR 8259. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8393 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its benefits to persons providing domestic service. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8450 -- Provide for the establishment of a program under which supplemental agricultural workers can be recruited for temporary employment in the continental United States. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 5/25/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 8476 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8477 -- Similar to HR 8476. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8810 -- Provide for the establishment of a program under which foreign agricultural workers can be recruited for temporary employment in the continental United States. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65 -- Agriculture.
HR 8929 -- Amend the Davis-Bacon Act to provide for establishing prevailing wages on the basis of wage rates arrived at through collective bargaining. DENT (D Pa.) -- 6/9/65.
HR 8949 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to delete those provisions which permit employers to discriminate in regard to hire or tenure of employment to encourage union membership. ANDREWS (R Ala.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8962 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that individuals with religious convictions against joining or participating in a labor organization under a union security collective bargaining agreement shall not be required to join or contribute to the support of that labor organization. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8994 -- Amend section 8(b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re strike at the sites of construction projects. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 9045 -- Similar to HR 8810. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9048 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to additional employees, to improve its maximum hours standards. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9052 -- Similar to HR 8810. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9059 -- Amend section 301 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to make the Norris-La Guardia Act inapplicable to certain injunctive proceedings. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9060 -- Amend section 9(c) of the National Labor Relations Act to provide for the holding of representation elections upon petition of employers where labor organizations seek recognition on the basis of employees' authorizations or similar evidence. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9062 -- Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Railway Labor Act re emergency labor disputes. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9063 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for an increase in the minimum wage. REID (R N.Y.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9187 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to require a secret ballot for the selection of collective bargaining representatives. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9282 -- Amend the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to develop and maintain improved, voluntary methods of recruiting, training, transporting and distributing agricultural workers. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9283 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend the child labor provisions thereof to certain children employed in agriculture. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9284 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9285 -- Provide for the establishment of a Council to be known as the "National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor." CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9286 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to make its provisions applicable to agriculture. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9422 -- Prohibit and make unlawful the hiring of professional strikebreakers in interstate labor disputes. SWEENEY (D Ohio) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9724 -- Similar to HR 8994. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9754 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 10027 -- Similar to HR 8994. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10032 -- Similar to HR 9285. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10039 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; and amend such act to strengthen and protect fundamental legal and civil rights of individual workers required to join a union as a condition of employment; prohibit discrimination on account of race, color, or creed where employment is conditionedupon union membership or payment of moneys to a union; prevent the use for political purposes of union dues and moneys pid by workers subject to compulsory union membership agreements. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10056 -- Amend the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions to labor organizations to assist their educational or recreational activities. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10057 -- Repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclsure Act of 1959 and amend the first proviso of section 8(a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. DENT (D Pa.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10227 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to assure majority representation by secret ballot. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10228 -- Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, to provide for the regulation of certain employees benefit funds. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10233 -- Similar to HR 10228. REID (R N.Y.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10238 -- Provide labor standards for certain persons employed by the federal contractors to furnish services to federal agencies. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10239 -- Similar to HR 10238. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10265 -- Similar to HR 10238. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10275 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10334 -- Similar to HR 10238. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 8/9/65.
HR 10444 -- Amend sections 8 and 9(c) of the National Labor Relations Act to provide for the holding of expedited representation elections upon petition of employers where labor organizations seek recognition on the basis of employees' authorizations or similar evidence. REID (R N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.
HR 10518 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 8/17/65.
HR 10536 -- Similar to HR 9422. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 8/18/65.
HR 10623 -- Similar to HR 9422. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10746 -- Similar to HR 9422. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10774 -- Amend section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to broaden the permissible uses of trust funds to which employers contribute. DENT (D Pa.) -- 8/31/65.
HR 10812 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit discrimination in employment against individuals on account of their age. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/1/65.
HR 10813 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/1/65.
HR 10814 -- Facilitate the obtaining of employment by older workers. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/1/65.
HR 11085 -- Amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to require adequate reporting of the turnover of participants in pension plans. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 9/15/65.
HR 11310 -- Amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 9/28/65.
HR 11341 -- Similar to HR 11310. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 9/29/65.
HR 11397 -- Similar to HR 11310. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 9/30/65.
HR 11577 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide covered employees with entitlement to paid vacations. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11610 -- Provide for the establishment of an adequate labor supply of agricultural workers for producers of perishable agricultural commodities. SISK (D Calif.) -- 10/14/65.
HR 11611 -- Similar to HR 11610. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 10/14/65.
HR 11666 -- Amend the National Labor Relations Act to exempt persons with religious convictions against union membership from any obligation to do so. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11699 -- Provide for specific employment policies in order to promote maximum employment, reduce unemployment to its minimum acceptable levels, to promote an adequate rate of economic growth, and preserve reasonable price stability. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 10/20/65 -- Government Operations.
HR 11703 -- Similar to HR 11699. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11778 -- Amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to eliminate or modify certain requirements thereof re the making of affidavits and the filing of copies of certain information. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11815 -- Establish an experimental program for employment of workers unemployable in existing labor markets. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11817 -- Similar to HR 11699. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11828 -- Similar to HR 11699. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 590 -- Create a joint congressional committee to study and report on problems relating to industrywide collective bargaining and industrywide strikes and lockouts. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 7/27/65 -- Rules.
H Res 437 -- Provide for consideration of the bill (HR 77) to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and amend the first proviso of section 8(a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/23/65 -- Rules.
H Res 444 -- Provide for consideration of the bill (HR 11530) to amend section 302(c) of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products in certain instances or a joint committee or joint board empowered to interpret provisions of collective bargaining agreements. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 7/6/65 -- Rules.
H Res 546 -- Provide for consideration of HR 10518, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 8/25/65 -- Rules.
H Res 567 -- Provide for consideration of the bill HR 10238 to provide labor standards for certain persons employed by federal contractors to furnish services to federal agencies. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65 -- Rules.

TRANSPORTATION

(To Commerce unless noted)

S 179 -- Amend section 1(14)(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/6/65.
S 307 -- Grant the consent of Congress to a compact relating to taxation of motor fuels consumed by interstate buses and to an agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity. HART (D Mich.) -- 1/7/65 -- Judiciary.
S 325 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist common carriers of passengers by railroad in preserving and improving essential passenger train services and facilities. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 1/7/65.
S 348 -- Encourage the preservation and development of a modern and efficient passenger rail transportation service in the northeastern seaboard area by granting the consent and approval of Congress to the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York to negotiate and enter into a compact to create their own Northeast Rail Authority, and by guaranteeing certain loans and other credit to such Authority. PELL (D R.I.), Dodd (D Conn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy (D N.Y.), Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- 1/8/65 -- Judiciary.
S 476 -- Amend the act approved March 18, 1950, providing for the construction of airports in or in close proximity to national parks, national monuments and national recreation areas. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 1/15/65.
S 545 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
S 627 -- Exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/19/65.
S 904 -- Amend section 407(e) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to clarify the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board to examine the books and records of persons controlled by, or under common control with, an air carrier, or of service organizations controlled by groups of air carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65.
S 906 -- Provide for the measurement of the gross and net tonnages for certain vessels having two or more decks. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65.
S 907 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the regulation of rates and practices of air carriers and foreign air carriers in foreign air transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65.
S 937 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Civil Aeronautics Board to enforce the duty imposed on each carrier to provide adequate services in connection with the transportation authorized by its certificate of public convenience and necessity. BREWSTER (D Md.), Burdick (D N.D.), Hartke (D Ind.), Tydings (D Md.) -- 2/1/65.
S 945 -- Create a joint commission of the United States and the state of Alaska to make administrative determinations of navigability of inland nontidal waters in the state of Alaska for state selections. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 2/2/65.
S 1010 -- Repeal section 13a of the Interstate Commerce Act. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 2/4/65.
S 1022 -- Declare the Grand (Neosho) River above the town of Fort Gibson, Muskogee County, Okla., to be not navigable water of the United States. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1046 -- Amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize exemptions from the provision of such part, of services, and transportation of such nature, character, or quantity as not substantially to affect or impair uniform motor carrier regulation. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1098 -- Amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Allott (R Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Burdick (D N.D.), Carlson (R Kan.), Church (D Idaho), Curtis (R Neb.), Douglas (D Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hruska (R Neb.), Jackson (D Wash.), Long (D Mo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McClellan (D Ark.), McGee (D Wyo.), McGovern (D S.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mondale (D Minn.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pearson (R Kan.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Smathers (D Fla.), Symington (D Mo.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 2/10/65.

S 1141 -- Conform the penalties of the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933, with the Shipping Act, 1916. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Cotton (R N.H.) (by request) -- 2/17/65.

S 1142 -- Amend sections 20a and 214 of the Interstate Commerce Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/17/65.

S 1143 -- Amend part III of the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke, amend, or suspend water carrier certificates or permits under certain conditions. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1145 -- Amend section 1(22) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as expressly to include within the exemption provided therein, the construction, acquisition, operation, abandonment, and joint ownership or joint use of spur, industrial, team, switching or side tracks, and terminals incidental thereto. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1146 -- Amend section 5(1) of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate the requirement for approval of pooling arrangements between motor common carriers of household goods. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1147 -- Amend paragraph (10) of section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act to change the basis for determining whether a proposed unification or acquisition of control comes within the exemption provided for by such paragraph. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1148 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to utilize its employees more effectively and to improve administrative efficiency. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1149 -- Amend section 19a of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate certain valuation requirements. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1150 -- Amend section 20a(12) of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate the necessity for prior approval of the Commission for a person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier when such carriers are in a single integrated system of carriers lawfully operated under common control. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1151 -- Amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize exemption from the provisions of such part, of services and transportation of such nature, character, or quantity as not substantially to affect or impair uniform motor carrier regulation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1152 -- Re the use of Interstate Commerce Commission records and testimony of Commission personnel in regard to accidents involving motor carriers and railroads. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1153 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act and certain supplementary and related acts re the requirement of an oath for certain reports, applications, and complaints filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1234 -- Encourage the preservation and development of a modern and efficient passenger rail transportation service in the northeastern seaboard area by granting the consent and approval of Congress to the states of New York and Connecticut to negotiate and enter into a compact to create their own New York-Connecticut Rail Authority, and by guaranteeing certain bonds of, and furnishing certain assistance to such authority. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/65.

S 1275 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the vessel Elva L., owned by Harold Bunker of Matinicus, Maine, to be documented as a vessel of the United States with coastwise privileges. MUSKIE (D Maine), Smith (R Maine) -- 2/24/65.

S 1289 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist common carriers of passengers by railroad in preserving and improving essential passenger train services and facilities. DODD (D Conn.) -- 2/25/65.

S 1297 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the silver content of certain coins of the United States. CHURCH (D Idaho), Jordan (R Idaho) -- 2/25/65 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1349 -- Amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1350 -- Amend the act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526), as amended, relating to the establishment of a register of names in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle drivers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bennett (R Utah), Fannin (R Ariz.) (by request) -- 3/4/65.

S 1351 -- Amend the coastwise laws, protect the balance of payments, and further protect the traveling public. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Cotton (R N.H.) (by request) -- 3/4/65.

S 1379 -- Amend the Act approved July 14, 1960, as amended, relating to the establishment of a register of names in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle drivers. CASE (R N.J.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1394 -- Amend section 13a of the Interstate Commerce Act re the discontinuance or change of certain operations or services of trains and ferries. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1476 -- Amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to give the Interstate Commerce Commission additional authority re railroad safety. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1541 -- Amend section 219 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re loss, damage and overcharge claims. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/16/65.

S 1588 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Pell (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) (by request) -- 3/22/65.

S 1590 -- Provide more adequate and realistic penalties for violations of certain safety statutes administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 3/22/65.

S 1596 -- Promote the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by modernizing practices of the Federal Government relating to the inspection of persons, merchandise, and conveyances moving into, through and out of the United States. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 3/22/65.

S 1602 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 for the purpose of enabling the Federal Aviation Agency to provide air traffic control services which will be adequate to meet the needs of civil aviation and the national defense, and to safeguard air traffic against the hazard of mid-air collision. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1634 -- Prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of any shipping container manufactured in the United States from imported steel unless the container is marked so as to indicate the country of origin of the steel. HARTKE (D Ind.), Scott (R Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Moss (D Utah), Lausche (D Ohio), Dominick (R Colo.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1641 -- Amend section 1403 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to perfect certain provisions of the International Aviation Facilities Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/29/65.

S 1726 -- Amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1727 -- Provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Cotton (R N.H.), Monroney (D Okla.), Hartke (D Ind.), Scott (R Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/6/65.

S 1728 -- Amend section 222(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act re the service of process in enforcement proceedings. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/65.

S 1729 -- Amend section 203(b) (5) of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption upon application and proof of eligibility. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1730 -- Amend section 402(c) of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption upon application and proof of eligibility. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1731 -- Amend section 212(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1732 -- Amend sections 204a and 406a of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide civil liability for violations of such act by common carriers by motor vehicle and freight forwarders. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1733 -- Make the civil forfeiture provisions of section 222(h) of the Interstate Commerce Act applicable to unlawful operations and safety violations by motor carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1772 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide for the continuation of authority to develop American flag carriers and promote the foreign commerce of the United States through the use of mobile trade fairs. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/13/65.

S 1784 -- Amend section 204(a) (3) of the Interstate Commerce Act respecting motor carrier safety regulations applicable to private carriers of property. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/13/65.

S 1785 -- Authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission, after investigation and hearing, require the establishment of through routes and joint rates between motor common carriers of property, and between such carriers and common carriers by rail, express and water. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1786 -- Amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/13/65.

S 1858 -- Promote the replacement and expansion of the U.S. nonsubsidized merchant and fishing fleets. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/30/65.

S 1875 -- Repeal and amend certain statutes fixing or prohibiting the collection of fees for certain services under the navigation laws. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/3/65.

S 1889 -- Require the inspection of certain towing vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/4/65.

S 1917 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to protect and promote the health of seamen on vessels of the United States. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/7/65.

S 1918 -- Amend section 607(D) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/7/65.

S 1941 -- Provide for the alteration, maintenance and repair of Government buildings and property under lease or concession contracts entered into pursuant to the operation and maintenance of Government-owned airports under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/11/65.

S 1950 -- Amend section 1003 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize common carriers under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Maritime Commission, and Interstate Commerce Commission to enter into joint rates, provide for their regulation by a joint board. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/12/65.

S 1978 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits. DOMINICK (R Colo.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 5/17/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1989 -- Provide for the designation, under the provisions of section 1109(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, of the Berlin Municipal Airport, Berlin, N.H., as a port of entry for civil aircraft. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 5/18/65.

S 2032 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to require air carriers to procure aviation accident insurance for the benefit of passengers on certain journeys subject to the Warsaw Convention. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/25/65.

S 2033 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 5/25/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2069 -- Broaden the vessel exchange provisions of section 510(i) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to extend such provisions for an additional 5 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 6/2/65.

S 2118 -- Clarify sections 9 and 37 of the Shipping Act, 1916 and subsection O(d) of the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 6/10/65.

S 2142 -- Simplify the admeasurement of small vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/14/65.

S 2159 -- Direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine and make necessary changes in certain freight rates and charges for the transportation of certain agricultural commodities affecting the western district of the United States. YOUNG (R N.D.), Burdick (D N.D.) -- 6/17/65.

S 2180 -- Improve the safety of railroad transportation under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. McGEE (D Wyo.), Moss (D Utah) -- 6/23/65.

S 2236 -- Clarify the responsibility for marking of obstructions in navigable waters. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/1/65.

S 2267 -- Extend the provisions of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to war risk insurance. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/9/65.

S 2268 -- Amend Title XIII; War Risk Insurance, of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 7/9/65.

S 2274 -- Amend section 510(a) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/12/65.

S 2288 -- Permit the vessel Little Nancy to be documented for use in the coastwise trade. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W. Va.) -- 7/15/65.

S 2335 -- Amend section 216 of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide that shippers may designate the routing of property transported by motor carriers in cases where two or more through routes have been established. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 7/27/65.

S 2339 -- Permit a state to elect to use funds from the Highway Trust Fund for purposes of urban mass transportation. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 7/28/65 -- Public Works.

S 2417 -- Require operators of ocean cruises by water between the United States, its possessions and territories, and foreign countries to file evidence of financial security and other information. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/16/65.

S 2424 -- Amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide that certain provisions of insurance contracts covering loss of life or personal injury of passenger being transported in air transportation shall be null and void. TOWER (R Texas) -- 8/17/65.

S 2434 -- Clarify authorization for the approval by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency of the lease of a portion of certain real property conveyed to the city of Clarinda, Iowa, for airport purposes. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 8/18/65.

S 2443 -- Amend section 321 of the Transportation Act of 1940 in relation to the providing of federal traffic management services. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/23/65.

S 2454 -- Authorize liens of value of secured equipment used solely for navigation or fishing on a vessel of the United States and to permit the recording of such liens. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 8/25/65.

S 2459 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for the settlement of labor disputes in the maritime industry. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 8/26/65.

S 2485 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels. BAYH (D Ind.) -- 9/1/65.

S 2524 -- Prohibit the transportation or shipment in interstate commerce of master keys to persons prohibited by state law from receiving or possessing them. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 9/13/65 -- Judiciary.

S 2534 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to regulate the depreciation accounting of air carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 9/15/65.

S 2538 -- Amend section 607(d) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. BARTLETT (D Alaska) (by request) -- 9/15/65.

S 2556 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to clarify the powers of the Civil Aeronautics Board in respect of consolidation of certain proceedings. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 9/22/65.

S 2579 -- Amend section 5(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide benefits for children of deceased railroad employees who are over the age of 18 and below the age of 22 and are attending an educational institution as full-time students. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 9/30/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2599 -- Amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide for additional technological research. TYDINGS (D Md.) -- 10/5/65.

S 2600 -- Prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States. BARTLETT (D Alaska) (by request) -- 10/5/65.

S 2620 -- Aid in the development of a coordinated system of passenger transportation for the Northeastern Corridor; create a Northeastern Corridor Transportation Commission; authorize negotiation to create an interstate agency. PELL (D R.I.) -- 10/11/65.

S 2635 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 7-percent increase in all annuities and pensions payable thereunder. MOSS (D Utah) -- 10/12/65 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2643 -- Direct the Interstate Commerce Commission not to approve any railroad merger or consolidation unless it conforms to a Commission approved plan for consolidation of railroads in any major region of the United States. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 10/13/65.

S 2668 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to authorize the chartering for certain passenger cruise service of vessels operating under subsidy. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 10/19/65.

S 2700 -- Insure the fairness and reasonableness of charges by U.S. flag vessels for transportation of military property. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 10/21/65.

S 2714 -- Amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act to restrict certain authorization for free or reduced rate transportation of property or passengers. HART (D Mich.) -- 10/22/65.

S J Res 16 -- Grant the consent of Congress to the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to construct and operate a passenger rail transportation system within the area of such states and the District of Columbia. PELL (D R.I.) -- 1/6/65 -- Judiciary.

S Res 69 -- Authorize the Committee on Commerce to study needs of airline service and recommend legislation for a progressive national policy. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Aiken (R Vt.), Boggs (R Del.), Cooper (R Ky.), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Long (D Mo.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGovern (D S.D.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Mondale (D Minn.), Morton (R Ky.), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 2/1/65.

(To Merchant Marine & Fisheries unless noted)

HR 156 -- Require the inspection of certain towing vessels. SULLIVAN (D Mo.), Pool (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 413 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which a spouse's annuity becomes payable in cases where the employee is retired for disability, and increase widows' annuities by 10 percent. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 425 -- Amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 465 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the regulation of rates and practices of air carriers and foreign air carriers in foreign aid transportation. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 532 -- Similar to HR 425. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 554 -- Amend the act of June 29, 1940, relating to the administration of the Washington National Airport, to transfer to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency certain additional real property of the United States to facilitate the expansion of such airport for general aviation purposes. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 566 -- Provide for the distribution of motor-vehicle tires. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 568 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that an individual with 40 years' service may retire regardless of age. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 569 -- Prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of plastic bags unless such bags are labeled or manufactured in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 587 -- Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, re the practice of "overlooking" passenger space reservations. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 588 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to provide for research to determine criteria and means for abating objectionable aircraft noise. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 603 -- Provide for a nationally uniform system of automobile registration. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 650 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that men who have attained the age of 62 may retire on a full annuity thereunder upon completion of 30 years of service. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 651 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 652 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 653 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit an annuitant to receive his annuity even though he renders compensated service for the outside employer by whom he was last employed before his annuity began to accrue. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 657 -- Amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to establish liability on the part of the United States for the taking of easements in the navigable airspace of the United States. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 658 -- Amend section 610 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to establish minimum standards for operation of civil supersonic aircraft through the navigable airspace of the United States. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 662 -- Amend section 501(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require evidence of financial responsibility in connection with the registration of certain aircraft. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 668 -- Amend section 307(c) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to prescribe air traffic rules governing the use of landing areas by certain aircraft. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 669 -- Provide for the establishment of a permanent commission on aircraft noise abatement problems. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 670 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to provide for research to determine criteria and means for abating objectionable aircraft noise. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 671 -- Amend section 601 of the Federal Aviation Act to require identification markings on the underside of the wings of certain aircraft. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 699 -- Amend the act of June 29, 1940, relating to the administration of the Washington National Airport, to transfer to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency certain additional real property of the United States to facilitate the expansion of such airport for general aviation purposes. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 701 -- Amend the Railway Labor Act in order to provide for establishment of special adjustment boards to resolve disputes otherwise referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 702 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 704 -- Amend the Railway Labor Act in order to make all awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board final. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 705 -- Amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide that certain provisions of insurance contracts covering loss of life or personal injury of passengers being transported shall be null and void. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 706 -- Amend the Railway Labor Act in order to provide for establishment of special adjustment boards upon the request either of representatives of employees or of carriers to resolve disputes otherwise referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 721 -- Simplify the admeasurement of small vessels. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 722 -- Amend certain provisions of existing law concerning the relationship of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Army and Navy so they will apply with similar effect to the Air Force. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 723 -- Similar to HR 156. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 725 -- Clarify the responsibility for marking of obstructions in navigable waters. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 726 -- Repeal and amend certain statutes fixing or prohibiting the collection of fees for certain services under the navigation laws. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 728 -- Broaden the vessel exchange provisions of section 510(i) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to extend such provisions for an additional 5 years. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 729 -- Amend section 510(a) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 730 -- Improve the aids to navigation services of the Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 756 -- Direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations that certain railroad vehicles be equipped with reflectors or luminous material so that they can be readily seen at night. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 766 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by inserting a new title X to authorize aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 767 -- Amend the act of August 6, 1947, to extend the functions of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 771 -- Amend the act of September 14, 1959, re sales and use taxes imposed by states on sales and other business activities in interstate commerce, and authorize studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 780 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 789 -- Make permanent the provisions of the law authorizing certain suspension of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, re transportation of lumber. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 808 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that the spouse of an individual receiving a disability annuity may if otherwise qualified become entitled to a spouse's annuity regardless of whether such individual has attained age 65. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 811 -- Amend the Railway Labor Act to specify certain procedures for use by system, group, or regional boards of adjustment, including provision for the payment by the Mediation Board of compensation to referees sitting with such boards of adjustment. KUNKEL (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 824 -- Grant the consent of Congress to a compact relating to taxation of motor fuels consumed by interstate buses and to an agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 1/4/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 842 -- Protect the position of the Government under Government-insured ship mortgages and prevent unfair competition in the carriage of cargo preference shipments by certain vessels having Government-insured ship mortgages. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 889 -- Prohibit creation of interstate authorities having power to divert motor vehicle toll revenues to nonhighway purposes. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 929 -- Amend section 403(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to permit the granting of free transportation to guides or dog guides accompanying totally blind persons. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 930 -- Prohibit the introduction of merchandise into interstate commerce if a guarantee is made re such merchandise unless the merchandise bears a complete return address. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 931 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, so as to add thereto provisions re through bills of lading and liability for loss, damage, or injury to property. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 956 -- Amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 989 -- Amend the St. Lawrence Seaway Act to provide that the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation shall not engage in publicity or promotional activities such as free or paid advertising; solicitation of cargoes; publication of ocean, rail, port, or motor carrier rate or service comparisons; or other activities that are actually or potentially disruptive to the flow of waterborne trade among ports in the United States. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/4/65 -- Public Works.

HR 1497 -- Amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act to assure that rates, fares, and charges established under that section for the U.S. Government are free from undue prejudice and preference. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1501 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Social Security Act to eliminate those provisions which restrict the right of a spouse or survivor to receive full benefits simultaneously under both acts. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1550 -- Provide that railroad employees may retire on a full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; provide that such annuity for any month shall be not less than one-half of the individual's average monthly compensation for the 5 years of highest earnings. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1645 -- Similar to HR 651. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1646 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that the entitlement of a widow, widower, or parent to a survivor annuity may in certain cases be retained or regained after his or her remarriage. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1682 -- Re the power of the states to impose use tax assessments re sales in interstate commerce. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 1755 -- Amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re payment of sickness benefits in cases involving sickness which extends continuously from one benefit year into the next. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 1807 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development of precision equipment and systems for utilizing radio signals from space satellites to improve navigation of nonmilitary vessels at sea. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2079 -- Amend section 401(d) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the issuance of certain certificates of public convenience and necessity. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2086 -- Amend section 302 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the establishment of an Aircraft Noise and Pollution Control Service within the Federal Aviation Agency. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2104 -- Transfer certain administrative responsibility for the operation of Washington National Airport and Dulles International Airport from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to a Washington Airports Board. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2174 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2175 -- Amend title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide that certain provisions of insurance contracts covering loss of life or personal injury of passengers being transported in air transportation shall be null and void. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2199 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase the amount of outside income which a survivor annuitant may earn without deduction from his or her annuity thereunder. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2205 -- Amend section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide for the carriage by U.S.-flag commercial vessels of certain cargo in excess of the 50 percent gross tonnage limitation contained in such section. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2230 -- Amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 1/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2233 -- Amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2249 -- Amend the act of June 29, 1940, relating to the administration of the Washington National Airport, to transfer to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency certain additional real property of the United States to facilitate the expansion of such airport for general aviation purposes. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2593 -- Amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to authorize exemption from the provisions of such part, of services and transportation of such nature, character, or quantity as not substantially to affect or impair uniform motor carrier regulation. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/13/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2608 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for a method of certification and regulation re certain transportation performed with hovercraft. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/13/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2836 -- Amend the coastwise laws, protect the balance of payments, and further protect the traveling public. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2966 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to exempt certain wages and salary of employees from withholding for tax purposes under the laws of states or subdivisions thereof other than the state or subdivision of the employees' residence. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 1/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 2971 -- Create the Interoceanic Canals Commission. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3035 -- Provide for the granting of limited preference in employment as officers or seamen aboard vessels of the United States to certain persons who served as officers and seamen aboard merchant vessels of the United States during World War II and the Korean conflict. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/18/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 3157 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/19/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3297 -- Provide for the licensing of operators of certain vessels on the navigable waters of the United States. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3351 -- Provide for the measurement of the gross and net tonnages for certain vessels having two or more decks. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3397 -- Similar to HR 425. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3415 -- Equalize certain penalties in the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3419 -- Exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3432 -- Equalize certain penalties in the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3611 -- Amend the act of June 29, 1906, to apply to the transportation of animals in interstate commerce by motor vehicle. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3950 -- Amend section 18 of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide free transportation on any railroad carrier subject to that act for individuals receiving pensions or annuities under that act, and for their dependents. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4002 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Civil Aeronautics Board to enforce the duty imposed on each carrier to provide adequate services in connection with the transportation authorized by its certificate of public convenience and necessity. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4008 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that a survivor annuitant shall not lose his or her annuity by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after attainment of age 62. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 2/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4172 -- Amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4179 -- Create a joint commission of the United States and the state of Alaska to make administrative determinations of navigability of inland nontidal waters in the state of Alaska for state selections. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4346 -- Amend section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to construction differential subsidies. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4373 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that men who have attained the age of 62 may retire on a full annuity thereunder upon completion of 30 years of service. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4407 -- Similar to HR 4172. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4500 -- Similar to HR 4346. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4511 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 2/8/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 4525 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide for the continuation of authority to develop American flag carriers and promote the foreign commerce of the United States through the use of mobile trade fairs. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4526 -- Extend the provisions of title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war risk insurance, for an additional 5 years, ending September 7, 1970. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4530 -- Amend the act of June 29, 1940, relating to the administration of the Washington National Airport, to transfer to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency certain additional real property of the United States to facilitate the expansion of such airport for general aviation purposes. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/8/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4539 -- Amend section 607(D) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) (by request) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4543 -- Similar to HR 4172. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4638 -- Amend the St. Lawrence Seaway Act to provide that the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation shall not engage in publicity or promotional activities such as free or paid advertising; solicitation of cargoes; publication of ocean, rail, port, or motor carrier rate or service comparisons; or other activities that are actually or potentially disruptive to the flow of waterborne trade among ports in the United States. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 2/9/65 -- Public Works.

HR 4871 -- Create the Interoceanic Canals Commission. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4893 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to separate the operating authority provisions of foreign direct and foreign indirect air cargoes. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/15/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4894 -- Similar to HR 4893. ROYBAL (D Calif.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4934 -- Similar to HR 4638. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4962 -- Amend section 302 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the establishment of an Aircraft Noise and Pollution Control Service within the Federal Aviation Agency. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/16/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4972 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in order to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 2/16/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5041 -- Modify the definition of the term "carrier" for the purpose of any federal law directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to formulate certain regulations. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 2/17/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5074 -- Similar to HR 4972. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5079 -- Provide an increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 2/17/65.

HR 5128 -- Make it a felony to carry or attempt to carry firearms or explosives on board commercial aircraft and amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to require additional precautionary measures aboard certain aircraft in the interest of the safety of the traveling public. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5129 -- Amend title XI of the Federal Act of 1958 to provide that certain provisions of insurance contracts covering loss of life or personal injury of passengers being transported in air transportation shall be null and void. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5130 -- Similar to HR 780. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 2/18/65.

HR 5135 -- Encourage the preservation and development of a modern and efficient passenger rail transportation service in the northeastern seaboard area by granting the consent and approval of Congress to the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York to negotiate and enter into a compact to create their own Northeast Rail Authority, and by guaranteeing certain loans and other credit to such authority. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/18/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 5196 -- Amend the act of March 4, 1907, to provide that the 16-hour limitation upon continuous duty for certain railroad employees shall apply to employees installing, repairing, and maintaining signal systems. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5197 -- Amend section 601 of the Federal Aviation Act to require identification markings on the underside of the wings of certain aircraft. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5235 -- Similar to HR 4638. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 2/22/65.

HR 5240 -- Amend section 5(1) of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate the requirement for approval of pooling arrangements between motor common carriers of household goods. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5241 -- Amend section 20a(12) of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate the necessity for prior approvalof the Commission for a person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier when such carriers are in a single integrated system of carriers lawfully operated under common control. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5242 -- Amend paragraph (10) of section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to change the basis for determining whether a proposed unification of acquisition of control comes within the exemption provided for by such paragraph. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5243 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to utilize its employees more effectively and to improve administrative efficiency. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5244 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act and certain supplementary and related acts re the requirement of an oath for certain reports, applications, and complaints filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5245 -- Amend section 1(22) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as expressly to include within the exemption provided therein, the construction, acquisition, operation, abandonment, and joint ownership or joint use of spur, industrial, team, switching or side tracks, and terminals incidental thereto. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5246 -- Amend sections 20a and 214 of the Interstate Commerce Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5247 -- Amend section 19a of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate certain valuation requirements. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5248 -- Amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to authorize exemption from the provisions of such part, of services and transportation of such nature, character, or quantity as not substantially to affect or impair uniform motor carrier regulation. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5249 -- Re the use of Interstate Commerce Commission records and testimony of Commission personnel in regard to accidents involving motor carriers and railroads. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5250 -- Amend part III of the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke, amend, or suspend water carrier certificates or permits under certain conditions. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5251 -- Repeal the Medals of Honor Act applicable to outstanding acts of heroism involving railroads and motor carriers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5308 -- Encourage the preservation and development of a modern and efficient passenger rail transportation service in the northeastern seaboard area by granting the consent and approval of Congress to the states of New York and Connecticut to negotiate and enter into a compact to create their own New York-Connecticut Rail Authority, and by guaranteeing certain bonds of, and furnishing certain assistance to, such authority. REID (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 5310 -- Similar to HR 4972. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/23/65.

HR 5375 -- Similar to HR 4972. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5396 -- Make the civil forfeiture provisions of section 222(h) of the Interstate Commerce Act applicable to unlawful operations and safety violations by motor carriers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5397 -- Amend section 402(c) of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption upon application and proof of eligibility. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5398 -- Amend section 222(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act re the service of process in enforcement proceedings. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5399 -- Amend section 212(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5400 -- Amend section 203(b) (5) of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption upon application and proof of eligibility. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5401 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5425 -- Similar to HR 4972. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/24/65.

HR 5569 -- Amend section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1948, relating to the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation. FALLON (D Md.) (by request) -- 3/1/65 -- Public Works.

HR 5656 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in order to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5658 -- Amend section 302 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the establishment of an Aircraft Noise Abatement Service within the Federal Aviation Agency. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5659 -- Amend section 601 (a) and section 901 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for theiissuance of rules and regulations pertaining to the elimination or minimization of aircraft noise nuisance and hazards to persons or property on the ground, and provide for penalties for the violation thereof. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5660 -- Require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to issue rules and regulations to minimize or eliminate aircraft noise nuisance and hazards to persons or property on the ground. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5661 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to provide for research to determine criteria and means for abating objectionable aircraft noise. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5722 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist common carriers of passengers by railroad in preserving and improving essential passenger train services and facilities. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 3/3/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5863 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5866 -- Permit the Department of Commerce to furnish improved service by means of its register of names of certain motor vehicle drivers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5868 -- Amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5869 -- Amend sections 204a and 406a of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide civil liability for violations of such act by common carriers by motor vehicle and freight forwarders. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5875 -- Amend section 1 (14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 3/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5944 -- Similar to HR 5863. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5989 -- Amend section 27, Merchant Marine Act of 1920, as amended (46 USC 883). BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6014 -- Amend the act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526), as amended, relating to the establishment of a register of names in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle drivers. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6088 -- Similar to HR 5863. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6126 -- Create the Interoceanic Canals Commission. BOW (R Ohio) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6154 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6173 -- Amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority re railroad safety similar to that which it has re motor carriers. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6272 -- Amend the coastwise laws, to protect the traveling public. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6296 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits. BROYHILL (R N.C.) -- 3/15/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6301 -- Similar to HR 6154. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6428 -- Similar to HR 6154. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6432 -- Similar to HR 5875. ULLMAN (D Ore) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6433 -- Provide for a flat fee for services performed in connection with the arrival in, or departure from, the United States of a private aircraft or private vessel. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/17/65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6471 -- Amend section 13a of the Interstate Commerce Act re the discontinuance or change of certain operations or services of trains and ferries. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6551 -- Correct certain inequities and provide certain benefits re officers and members of the crews of vessels under the Federal Government in accordance with prevailing rates and related personnel practices in the maritime industry. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/22/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 6626 -- Similar to HR 6154. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 3/23/65.

HR 6741 -- Encourage the preservation and development of a modern and efficient passenger rail transportation service in the northeastern seaboard area by granting the consent and approval of Congress to the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York to negotiate and enter into a compact to create their own Northeast Rail Authority, and by guaranteeing certain loans and other credit to such authority. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/25/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 6753 -- Declare the old channel of the River Raisin in Monroe County, Mich., between the Monroe Harbor Range Front Light and Raisin Point, its entrance into Lake Erie, a nonnavigable stream. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 3/25/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6792 -- Amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide for the improvement of urban mass transportation in the northeastern United States. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/25/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6917 -- Similar to HR 6433. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/30/65.

HR 6963 -- Similar to HR 6126. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 3/31/65.

HR 7047 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States abroad certain foreign vessels. POOL (D Texas) -- 4/1/65.

HR 7102 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to impose certain additional conditions on the discontinuance of passenger train operations. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 4/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7156 -- Similar to HR 7047. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7165 -- Amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7166 -- Authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission, after investigation and hearing, to require the establishment of through routes and joint rates between motor common carriers of property and between such carriers and common carriers by rail, express and water. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7168 -- Amend section 204(a) (3) of the Interstate Commerce Act respecting motor carrier safety regulations applicable to private carriers of property. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7183 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in order to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 4/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7268 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to protect and promote the health of seamen on vessels of the United States. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7298 -- Amend section 5(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide benefits for children of deceased railroad employees who are over the age of 18 and below the age of 22 and who are attending an educational institution as full-time students. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/8/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7313 -- Similar to HR 7183. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7320 -- Exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7384 -- Provide that railroad employees may retire on a full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; provide that such annuity for any month shall be not less than one-half of the individual's average monthly compensation for the 5 years of highest earnings. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/13/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7413 -- Repeal the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees, and the survivors of deceased employees, by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under the Social Security Act. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/13/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7487 -- Prohibit vessels operating on certain interstate waters within New York City and the state of New Jersey from carrying certain outdoor advertising. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/14/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7491 -- Provide for the licensing and certificating of officers on certain vessels. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7589 -- Similar to HR 7183. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7644 -- Similar to HR 7165. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7645 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 4/27/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7777 -- Authorize the President to appoint Gen. William F. McKee (U.S. Air Force, retired) to the office of Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7789 -- Amend the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1039), in order to increase the periods for which agreements for the operation of certain concessions may be granted at the Washington National Airport. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7792 -- Permit the improvement, alteration, maintenance, and repair of Government buildings and property under any lease or concession contract entered into in connection with the operation and maintenance of Government-owned airports under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7793 -- Amend section 1003 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize common carriers under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Maritime Commission, and Interstate Commerce Commission to enter into joint rates, provide for their regulation by a joint board. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/3/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7816 -- Similar to HR 7047. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7868 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act re recovery of a reasonable attorney's fee in case of successful maintenance of an action for recovery of damages sustained in transportation of property. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7917 -- Similar to HR 7183. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7956 -- Promote orderly replacement and expansion of the nonsubsidized merchant fleet and the commercial fishing fleet of the United States. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7978 -- Similar to HR 7047. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/6/65.

HR 7981 -- Amend section 203(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to provide for a program of research and development by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to reduce or eliminate aircraft noise. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/65 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 7982 -- Amend section 302 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the elimination of aircraft noise. TENZER (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 7983 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to provide for research to determine criteria and means for abating objectionable aircraft noise. WILSON (D Calif.) -- 5/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8000 -- Amend the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, relating to fees for certification of certain documents. BOGGS (D La.) -- 5/10/65.

HR 8005 -- Amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to permit projects demonstrating new methods of financing existing service. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 5/10/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8114 -- Provide for the designation under the provisions of section 1109(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, of the Port Erie Airport, Erie, Pa., as a port of entry for civil aircraft. VIGORITO (D Pa.) -- 5/12/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8120 -- Create the National Capital Airports Corporation, to provide for the operation of the federally owned civil airports in the District of Columbia or its vicinity by the Corporation. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/12/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8155 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 5/13/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8160 -- Similar to HR 7268. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/13/65.

HR 8171 -- Amend part 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act, re the right of carriers to discontinue operations or services of trains or ferries. CALLAN (D Neb.) -- 5/17/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8185 -- Similar to HR 7047. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 5/17/65.

HR 8238 -- Similar to HR 7183. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 5/18/65.

HR 8294 -- Make a federal offense commission of murder by or upon any person traveling in interstate commerce. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 5/19/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 8316 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 5/20/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8386 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to require air carriers to procure aviation accident insurance for the benefit of passengers on certain journeys subject to the Warsaw Convention. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8470 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 7-percent increase in all annuities and pensions payable thereunder. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 5/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8495 -- Promote the orderly replacement and expansion of the nonsubsidized merchant fleet and the commercial fishing fleet of the United States. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8636 -- Similar to HR 7165. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 5/27/65.
HR 8680 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 6/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8745 -- Amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 6/3/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8754 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to provide that benefits and payments thereunder shall be computed on the basis of annual rather than monthly compensation. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 6/3/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8772 -- Promote the replacement and expansion of the U.S. nonsubsidized merchant and fishing fleets. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8827 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to protect and promote the health of seamen on vessels of the United States. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 6/7/65.
HR 8918 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8950 -- Similar to HR 8745. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8951 -- Similar to HR 8918. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8952 -- Similar to HR 8745. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8953 -- Similar to HR 8918. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 8954 -- Amend the Safety Appliance Acts to require railroad cars to be equipped with certain luminous markings. GREIGG (D Iowa) -- 6/10/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8956 -- Similar to HR 8918. MACKIE (D Mich.) -- 6/10/65.
HR 9019 -- Similar to HR 8918. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 6/14/65.
HR 9050 -- Similar to HR 8918. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9133 -- Similar to HR 8918. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9155 -- Similar to HR 8918. LONG (D Md.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9156 -- Similar to HR 8918. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9186 -- Direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine and make necessary changes in certain freight rates and charges for the transportation of certain agricultural commodities affecting the Western District of the United States. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 6/17/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 9197 -- Similar to HR 9186. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9200 -- Amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide additional technological research. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/17/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9201 -- Similar to HR 9200. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9202 -- Similar to HR 9200. CABELL (D Texas) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9203 -- Similar to HR 9200. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9204 -- Similar to HR 9200. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9205 -- Similar to HR 9200. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9206 -- Similar to HR 9200. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9207 -- Similar to HR 9200. WELTNER (D Ga.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9208 -- Similar to HR 9200. YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9244 -- Similar to HR 8918. DENT (D Pa.) --6/21/65.
HR 9245 -- Similar to HR 8918. FORD (D Mich.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9250 -- Similar to HR 8918. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9254 -- Similar to HR 8918. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9272 -- Similar to HR 8745. HICKS (D Wash.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9313 -- Similar to HR 8918. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9415 -- Similar to HR 8918. NIX (D Pa.) -- 6/23/65.
HR 9450 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against an undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property. FARNSLEY (D Ky.) -- 6/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 9451 -- Similar to HR 8918. FARNSLEY (D Ky.) -- 6/24/65.
HR 9484 -- Similar to HR 8918. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9486 -- Similar to HR 8918. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9494 -- Amend the Shipping Act, 1916, and the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, relating to certain mortgages. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9501 -- Similar to HR 8918. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9504 -- Similar to HR 8918. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9510 -- Similar to HR 8918. MEEDS (D Wash.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9535 -- Similar to HR 8918. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 6/29/65.
HR 9563 -- Similar to HR 8918. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9566 -- Similar to HR 8918. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9580 -- Similar to HR 8745. FOLEY (D Wash.) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9581 -- Similar to HR 9494. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9583 -- Similar to HR 8918. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 6/30/65.
HR 9603 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide that at least 75 percent of cargoes procured, furnished or financed by the United States shall be transported in U.S.-flag vessels. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 7/1/65.
HR 9649 -- Similar to HR 8918. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9665 -- Similar to HR 8918. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9671 -- Similar to HR 8918. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9684 -- Similar to HR 8918. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9686 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 7-percent increase in all annuities and pensions payable thereunder. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 7/8/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 9688 -- Similar to HR 9686. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9700 -- Similar to HR 8918. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9711 -- Similar to HR 8918. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9739 -- Similar to HR 8918. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/65.
HR 9763 -- Similar to HR 9205. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9764 -- Similar to HR 8918. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 7/12/65.
HR 9779 -- Extend the provisions of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to war risk insurance. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/12/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 9806 -- Promote the development of improved local service aircraft by providing for temporary federal assistance for such development. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 7/13/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 9826 -- Similar to HR 9205. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9831 -- Similar to HR 8918. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9946 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 7/20/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 9995 -- Amend the Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide for additional technological research. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 7/22/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9996 -- Similar to HR 9995. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 9997 -- Similar to HR 9995. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 9998 -- Similar to HR 9995. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 9999 -- Similar to HR 9995. LONG (D Md.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10000 -- Similar to HR 9995. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10001 -- Similar to HR 9995. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10002 -- Similar to HR 9995. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10003 -- Similar to HR 9995. RONAN (D Ill.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10004 -- Similar to HR 9995. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10013 -- Similar to HR 8918. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10028 -- Grant the masters of certain U.S. vessels a lien on those vessels for their wages and for certain disbursements. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 7/22/65.
HR 10062 -- Amend section 407(e) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to clarify the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board to examine the books and records of persons controlled by, or under common control with, an air carrier, or of service organizations controlled by groups of air-carriers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Affairs.
HR 10063 -- Amend section 308(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 as it relates to the grant of exclusive rights at airports. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10109 -- Amend the act of June 19, 1886, relating to coastwise passenger transportation and for the purposes of protecting the balance of payments and to further protect the traveling public. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10119 -- Similar to HR 8918. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 7/27/65.
HR 10143 -- Similar to HR 9205. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 7/28/65.
HR 10175 -- Similar to HR 8918. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 7/29/65.
HR 10198 -- Amend the requirements relating to lumber under the Shipping Act, 1916. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10203 -- Similar to HR 8918. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10208 -- Similar to HR 8918. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 8/2/65.
HR 10271 -- Prohibit the transportation or shipment in interstate commerce of master keys to persons prohibited by state law from receiving or possessing them. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 8/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10279 -- Similar to HR 9205. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10283 -- Similar to HR 10271. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10302 -- Similar to HR 8918. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10303 -- Amend section 412(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, re contracts relating to the selection or appointment, or the utilization of the services, of ticket agents. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 8/5/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10327 -- Require operators of ocean cruises by water between the United States, its possessions and territories and foreign countries to file evidence of financial scurity and other information. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 8/9/65.
HR 10389 -- Similar to HR 8918. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 8/11/65.
HR 10434 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 8/12/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10455 -- Similar to HR 8918. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 8/16/65.
HR 10511 -- Prohibit the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of master keys for motor vehicles. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 8/17/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10537 -- Amend section 5(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide benefits for children of deceased railroad employees who are over the age of 18 and below the age of 22 and are attending an educational institution as full-time students. POFF (R Va.) -- 8/18/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10554 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 8/19/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10700 -- Authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to release restrictions on the use of certain real property conveyed to the city of Clarinda, Iowa, for airport purposes. HANSEN (D Iowa) -- 8/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10702 -- Amend section 321 of the Transportation Act of 1940 in relation to the providing of federal traffic management services. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10720 -- Similar to HR 8918. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10723 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 8/26/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10764 -- Similar to HR 8745. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10782 -- Similar to HR 8918. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10799 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide that at least 75 percent of cargoes procured, furnished, or financed by the United States shall be transported in U.S.-flag vessels. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10819 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 7-percent increase in all annuities and pensions payable thereunder. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 9/1/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10829 -- Authorize liens of value of secured equipment used solely for navigation or fishing on a vessel of the United States and to permit the recording of such liens. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10857 -- Amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to provide for additional technological research. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 9/2/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10858 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 9/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10863 -- Similar to HR 10858. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10874 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce spouses' annuities by the amount of certain monthly benefits, to increase the base on which railroad retirement benefits and taxes are computed, and to change the rates of tax under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/3/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10879 -- Similar to HR 10858. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 9/7/65.

HR 10883 -- Amend sections 9 and 37 of the Shipping Act, 1916, and subsection O of the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 9/7/65.

HR 10901 -- Amend section 5(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide benefits for children of deceased railroad employees who are over the age of 18 and below the age of 22 and are attending an educational institution as full-time students. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 9/8/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10906 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 10928 -- Amend section 407 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to regulate the depreciation accounting of air carriers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10929 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to clarify the powers of the Civil Aeronautics Board re consolidation of certain proceedings. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/9/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10984 -- Provide for the establishment of a Commission on American Shipbuilding. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 11051 -- Clarify and amend the act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to extend the life of certain vessels under the provisions of such act from 20 to 25 years, approved June 12, 1960 (Public Law 86-518, 74 Stat. 216). GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11067 -- Similar to HR 10858. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11121 -- Similar to HR 10858. KING (D Utah) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11170 -- Prohibit the transportation or shipment in interstate commerce of master keys to persons prohibited by state law from receiving or possessing them. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 9/20/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11186 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for the payment of annuities thereunder to children over 18 and under 22 who are full-time students. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 9/21/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11222 -- Similar to HR 10858. FOLEY (D Wash.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11223 -- Grant the masters of certain U.S. vessels a lien on those vessels for their wages and for certain disbursements. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11238 -- Similar to HR 10857. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11263 -- Similar to HR 10858. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11287 -- Similar to HR 10858. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 9/27/65.

HR 11298 -- Similar to HR 10858. CRALEY (D Pa.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11301 -- Grant the masters of certain U.S. vessels a lien on those vessels for their wages and for certain disbursements. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11304 -- Similar to HR 10858. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11324 -- Similar to HR 10858. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11330 -- Similar to HR 11170. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11340 -- Amend section 203(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to provide for a program of research and development by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to reduce or eliminate aircraft noise. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 9/29/65 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 11414 -- Similar to HR 10858. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 10/1/65.

HR 11415 -- Similar to HR 10858. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 10/1/65.

HR 11473 -- Amend section 203(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to provide for a program of research and development by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to reduce or eliminate aircraft noise. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 10/7/65 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 11476 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to permit payment in accordance with commercial practices for certain transportation services furnished for the account of the United States upon presentation of bills therefor. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 10/7/65 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11481 -- Amend section 302 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the elimination of aircraft noise. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 10/7/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11482 -- Similar to HR 11473. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 10/7/65.

HR 11514 -- Authorize and direct the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a survey and investigation of the feasibility of constructing and operating a passenger monorail train system between Suffern, N.Y., and Hoboken, N.J., over the rights-of-way of the main line of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 10/8/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11524 -- Aid in the development of a coordinated system of passenger transportation for the Northeastern Corridor; create a Northeastern Corridor Transportation Commission; authorize negotiation to create an interstate agency. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 10/11/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11533 -- Deduct from net tonnage spaces used for slop oil on board vessels. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 10/12/65.

HR 11578 -- Similar to HR 10819. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 10/13/65.

HR 11606 -- Aid in the development of a coordinated system of passenger transportation for the northeastern corridor; create a Northeastern Corridor Transportation Commission; authorize negotiation to create an interstate agency. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 10/14/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11613 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit the performance of certain charter operations unless authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 10/14/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11625 -- Prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 10/18/65.

HR 11655 -- Similar to HR 11514. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 10/19/65.

HR 11683 -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 7-percent increase in all annuities and pensions payable thereunder. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 10/20/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11688 -- Similar to HR 11524. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 10/20/65.

HR 11731 -- Authorize the negotiated sale of two inactive Liberty ships to the Santa Rosa Board of County Commissioners, Florida. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 10/21/65.

HR 11739 -- Similar to HR 10858. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 10/21/65.

HR 11798 -- Regulate and foster commerce among the states by providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce. WILLIS (D La.) -- 10/22/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 11799 -- Similar to HR 11798. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11800 -- Similar to HR 11798. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11801 -- Similar to HR 11798. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11802 -- Similar to HR 11798. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11803 -- Similar to HR 11798. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11804 -- Similar to HR 11798. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11805 -- Similar to HR 11798. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11806 -- Similar to HR 11798. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 10/22/65.

HR 11807 -- Similar to HR 11798. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 10/22/65.

H J Res 134 -- Grant consent of Congress to the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multi-state authority to construct and operate a passenger rail transportation system within the area of such states and the District of Columbia. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 144 -- Similar to H J Res 134. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 1/6/65.

H J Res 145 -- Similar to H J Res 134. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65.

H J Res 147 -- Similar to H J Res 134. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/6/65.

H J Res 160 -- Similar to H J Res 134. SICKLES (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.

H J Res 194 -- Similar to H J Res 134. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/14/65.

H J Res 340 -- Grant the consent of Congress to the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to construct and operate a passenger rail transportation system within the area of such states and the District of Columbia. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/18/65 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 430 -- Set national policies for local airline service. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 4/27/65 -- Rules.

H J Res 626 -- Establish a National Commission to Study Railway Post Office Service and its Relationship to the National Transportation System. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 8/16/65 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

H Con Res 29 -- Express sense of Congress re establishment of uniform traffic laws throughout the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Res 55 -- Set national policies for local airline service. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 1/4/65 -- Rules.

H Res 150 -- Prohibit the Civil Aeronautics Board from discontinuing service by local service airlines until after a thorough review by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 154 -- Set national policies for local airline service. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 2/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 155 -- Similar to H Res 154. FRASER (D Minn.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 158 -- Similar to H Res 154. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 160 -- Similar to H Res 154. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 162 -- Similar to H Res 154. JOHNSON (D Okla.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 163 -- Similar to H Res 154. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 164 -- Similar to H Res 154. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 165 -- Similar to H Res 154. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 166 -- Similar to H Res 154. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 168 -- Similar to H Res 154. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/1/65.

H Res 170 -- Authorize a review of the needs for airline service. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 2/2/65 -- Rules.

H Res 174 -- Authorize a review of national policy for local airline service. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 2/2/65 -- Rules.

H Res 176 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re discontinuance of air service. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/2/65 -- Rules.

H Res 189 -- Provide for a review of the needs for local airline service by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/4/65 -- Rules.

H Res 190 -- Express the sense of the House of Representatives re discontinuance of air service. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/4/65 -- Rules.

H Res 198 -- Authorize a review of the national needs for local airline service. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 2/8/65 -- Rules.

H Res 236 -- Similar to H Res 154. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 2/16/65.

H Res 250 -- Prohibit the Civil Aeronautics Board from discontinuing service by local service airlines until after a thorough review by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/1/65 -- Rules.

H Res 255 -- Set national policies for local airline services. MORSE (D Mass.) -- 3/5/65 -- Rules.

H Res 578 -- Resolved that the amendment in the nature of a substitute added by the Senate to the House bill (HR 3157) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 in the opinion of this House contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States and is an infringement of the privileges of this House, and that the said bill, with the amendments, be respectfully returned to the Senate with a message communicating this resolution. HARRIS (D Okla.) -- 9/14/65.

TAXES

(To Finance unless noted)

S 12 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education. RIBICOFF (D Conn.), Dominick (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Boggs (R Del.), Brewster (D Md.), Cannon (D Nev.), Case (R N.J.), Dodd (D Conn.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fannin (R Ariz.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Harris (D Okla.), Hart (D Mich.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Jackson (D Wash.), Jordan (R Idaho), Long (D Mo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McGovern (D S.D.), Miller (R Iowa), Montoya (D N.M.), Morton (R Ky.), Mundt (R S.D.), Pastore (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Scott (R Pa.), Simpson (R Wyo.), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Tower (R Texas) -- 1/6/65.

S 117 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow gas tax refunds due for gasoline used by aerial applicators serving farmers to be refunded to the aerial applicators providing such service to farmers. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 170 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the standard deduction in the case of certain departing aliens. INOUYE (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 171 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business. INOUYE (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 172 -- Re the income tax treatment of cost-of-living allowances received by certain caretakers and clerks employed by the National Guard outside the continental United States and Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.

S 177 -- Amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under state law. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 1/6/65.

S 215 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a form of averaging for recovery of amounts received as damages for injury to crops through pollution of air, water, or soil. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

S 220 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide coach bodies shall not be subject to the manufacturers' excise tax on motor vehicles. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.

S 222 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption of $1,000 for a taxpayer, spouse, or dependent who is a student at an institution of higher learning. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.

S 223 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the taxable year for repair, maintenance, alterations and additions to his residence. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/6/65.

S 255 -- Provide for the reduction over a 3-year period of the excise tax on passenger automobiles. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 1/6/65.

S 258 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an additional exemption of $600 to a taxpayer for each dependent son or daughter under the age of 23 who is a full-time student above the secondary level at an educational institution. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 1/6/65.

S 269 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an additional personal exemption for a taxpayer or a spouse who is disabled. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/6/65.

S 300 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain amounts paid by a taxpayer for tuition and fees in providing a higher education for himself, his spouse, and his dependents. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.

S 311 -- Repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/7/65.

S 338 -- Amend section 615 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re tax treatment of exploration expenditures in the case of mining. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bennett (R Utah), Church (D Idaho), Jordan (R Idaho), Long (D Mo.), McGovern (D S.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Montoya (D N.M.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 1/8/65.

S 459 -- Designate Viet Nam as a combat zone for federal tax purposes. TOWER (R Texas) -- 1/12/65.

S 477 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit employers to withhold for 1964 and 1965 income tax not withheld currently from the wages of their employees, and treat the amounts so withheld as having been paid by such employees on the dates on which returns are filed for such years. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/15/65.

S 502 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax musical instruments sold to students for school use. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/15/65.

S 538 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 20-percent credit against the individual income tax for certain educational expenses incurred at an institution of higher education. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S 541 -- Permit a taxpayer carrying on a trade or business in the conduct of which 10 or less persons are engaged to elect to take a standard deduction, in lieu of itemized deductions, for expenses attributable to such trade or business. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S 542 -- Repeal the federal excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S 543 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the limitations on the deductibility of medical expenses for the care of dependents who have attained the age of 65. THURMOND (R S.C.) -- 1/15/65.

S 575 -- Amend section 162 and section 832 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the deductibility of premiums paid for flood insurance or indemnity. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/19/65.

S 695 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from the gross estate for the value of property passing to children. CURTIS (R Neb.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 1/26/65.

S 708 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that only those clubs whose annual dues exceed $25 a year will be subject to the tax on club dues. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/26/65.

S 725 -- Repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags; and repeal the manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 1/26/65.

S 733 -- Allow an additional time for payment of 1964 income tax to the extent of underwithholding on wages paid to individuals. TOWER (R Texas) -- 1/26/65.

S 815 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for refreshment, service, and merchandise at roofgardens, cabarets, and similar places. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/28/65.

S 901 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for refreshment, service, and merchandise at roof gardens, cabarets, and similar places. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 2/1/65.

S 930 -- Repeal the retailers excise tax on luggage, handbags, and similar items. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/1/65.

S 931 -- Repeal or limit certain retailers excise taxes. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/1/65.

S 932 -- Amend section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Dominick (R Colo.) -- 2/1/65.

S 934 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a farmer a deduction from gross income for water assessments levied by irrigation ditch companies. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dominick (R Colo.), Jordan (R Idaho), Simpson (R Wyo.) -- 2/1/65.

S 987 -- Reduce the excise tax on club dues and fees from 20 to 10 percent. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/65.

S 1002 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the furnishing of additional information by tax-exempt labor organizations and to require the disclosure of such information to the members of such organizations and to the public. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/4/65.

S 1035 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/8/65.

S 1063 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow a deduction for certain amounts paid by a taxpayer for tuition and fees in providing a higher education for himself, his spouse, and his dependents. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/9/65.

S 1089 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the method of paying the tax on playing cards. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/10/65.

S 1130 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees. PROUTY (R Vt.), Jordan (R Idaho) -- 2/17/65.

S 1159 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the classification of cigars for purposes of determining the applicable tax. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/17/65.

S 1181 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the additional estate tax the estates of members of the Armed Forces killed in Viet Nam and to forgive unpaid income taxes owed by such members. TOWER (R Texas) -- 2/18/65.

S 1203 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction. HARTKE (D Ind.), Long (D Mo.), Burdick (D N.D.) -- 2/18/65.

S 1233 -- Re the statutes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of the Local 738, I.B.T.-National Tea Co. Employees' Retirement Fund. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/19/65.

S 1239 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an exemption for a dependent who has attained age 65 without regard to the amount of income of such dependent. HART (D Mich.) -- 2/23/65.

S 1242 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat income from property created by the taxpayer as earned income for certain purposes. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/23/65.

S 1252 -- Give farmers an additional month in which to meet the requirement of filing a declaration of estimated tax by filing an income tax return for the taxable year for which the declaration is required. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 2/23/65.

S 1278 -- Repeal the tax on general telephone service. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 2/24/65.

S 1291 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for treatment of the recovery of losses arising from expropriation, intervention, or confiscation of properties by governments of foreign countries. LONG (D La.) -- 2/25/65.

S 1307 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to a handicapped individual for expenses of transportation to and from work; allow an additional exemption for a taxpayer, a spouse, or dependent who is physically or mentally incapacitated and unable to work. SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 3/1/65.

S 1342 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise tax on lacrosse balls and sticks, tennis balls and equipment, and table tennis balls and equipment. BOGGS (R Del.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1343 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an individual to claim an exemption for a dependent who is attending college even though such dependent has $600 or more gross income. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1361 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit individuals who are not covered under employee retirement plans to deduct up to $600 a year of the amounts paid by them for special U.S. bonds which mature when they attain age 65. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 3/4/65.

S 1415 -- Establish and prescribe the functions of the Federal Tax Commission. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1447 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 3/8/65.

S 1457 -- Repeal the tax on transportation of persons by air. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 3/9/65.

S 1485 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to compensate dealers for the amount of federal excise tax paid on gasoline lost by leakage or spillage. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1486 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to a taxpayer who is a student at a college for certain expenses incurred in obtaining a higher education. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Prouty (R Vt.), Boggs (R Del.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (R Pa.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 3/10/65.

S 1491 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on communications services. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 3/11/65.

S 1536 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to defer recognition of gain in certain liquidations. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/16/65.

S 1583 -- Create a commission to be known as the Presidential Commission on Simplification of the Income Tax Laws. MILLER (R Iowa), Williams (R Del.) -- 3/22/65.

S 1614 -- Designate Viet Nam as a combat zone for federal tax purposes, effective retroactively to January 1, 1961. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/25/65.

S 1615 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax incentives for the support of educational institutions. TOWER (R Texas) -- 3/25/65.

S 1625 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit certain tax-exempt organizations to engage in certain activities for the purpose of influencing legislation directly relevant to the purposes which qualify such organizations for tax exemption, without losing certain benefits under that Code. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/25/65.

S 1675 -- Creat a commission to be known as the Presidential Commission on Simplification of the Income Tax Laws. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 4/1/65.

S 1708 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the highway use tax in the case of certain motor vehicles used primarily to haul carnival, circus, and allied outdoor show business equipment, materials and personnel. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/6/65.

S 1743 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the limitations on the amounts deductible for the care of certain dependents and provide that the amounts deductible shall be allowed as a deduction in determining adjusted gross income. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 4/7/65.

S 1750 -- Provide that contributions toward the reward being offered for the apprehension of those responsible for the recent bombing activities in Birmingham, Ala., shall be deductible for federal income tax purposes, and that such reward when paid shall be exempt from federal income tax. HILL (D Ala.) -- 4/8/65.

S 1751 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the exemption from the tax on club dues and fees. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 4/8/65.

S 1806 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to have the benefits of net operating loss carrybacks to taxable years re which a closing agreement or compromise has been entered into. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 4/22/65.

S 1854 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the income tax treatment of small business investment companies. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 4/29/65.

S 1869 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of housing facilities for agricultural workers by permitting the amortization over a 60-month period of the cost, or a portion of the cost, of constructing such housing facilities. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Nelson (D Wis.), Javits (R N.Y.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Inouye (D Hawaii), Young (D Ohio), Yarborough (D Texas), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/30/65.

S 1874 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make the interest equalization tax inapplicable to acquisitions before September 3, 1964 and exclude from the application of such tax acquisitions of foreign stock acquired with funds held outside the United States on July 18, 1963. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/3/65.

S 1892 -- Provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on communications services over a 4-year period. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 5/4/65.

S 1936 -- Provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on communication services over a 3-year period. TOWER (R Texas) -- 5/10/65.

S 1939 -- Amend the definition of earned income for income tax purposes in the case of contributions by self-employed individuals to pension and profit-sharing plans. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 5/11/65.

S 1946 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to any live dramatic (including musical) performance. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.

S 1953 -- Provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on passenger automobiles and the tax on automobile parts and accessories. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 5/12/65.

S 1964 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain expenses of higher education. DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/13/65.

S 1966 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the purpose of repealing the manufacturers excise tax on automobile trailers. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 5/13/65.

S 1973 -- Repeal or reduce certain retailers excise taxes. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/14/65.

S 1981 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise tax on radio and television sets, phonographs and records. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 5/17/65.

S 1982 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise taxes on household refrigeration equipment and electric, gas, and oil appliances. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 5/17/65.

S 1983 -- Insert a new section in Internal Revenue Code 4243(c). ERVIN (D N.C.), Jordan (D N.C.) -- 5/17/65.

S 2002 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct from gross income the expenses, not exceeding $300 a year, paid for transportation to and from his place of abode and his place of business or employment. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/20/65.

S 2006 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction or credit against tax for contributions to National and state political committees. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/21/65.

S 2011 -- Permit certain small business corporations which attempted to make elections under subchapter S of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to take further action to make such elections effective. DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/21/65.

S 2019 -- Establish an Auto Burial and Beautification Fund in the Treasury of the United States consisting of certain tax revenues derived under section 4061(a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to tax on passenger automobiles and trailers) to finance a program for the alleviation of blight along the Nation's highways and in open spaces caused by aged or wrecked motor vehicles which have been abandoned or relegated to scrap or salvage. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 5/24/65.

S 2023 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 5/24/65.

S 2034 -- Designate the Dominican Republic as a combat zone for federal tax purposes. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/25/65.

S 2047 -- Require the publication of all tax rulings which affect the revenue in an amount of $100,000 or more. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 5/26/65.

S 2094 -- Amend section 117(q) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 6/7/65.

S 2272 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit pension and profit-sharing plans to provide contributions or benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis for certain self-employed individuals without special limitations on the amount of contributions. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 7/9/65.

S 2311 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for deduction of certain education expenses of teachers. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 7/20/65.

S 2334 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the occupational tax on coin-operated gaming devices for similar taxes imposed by a state where the operation of such devices is legal. CANNON (D Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 7/27/65.

S 2343 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include the expenses incurred by employers in providing training and retraining programs for their employees and prospective employees as expenses which qualify for the investment credit under section 38. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 7/29/65.

S 2431 -- Amend section 6334 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from levy property necessary to satisfy the taxpayer's liabilities to his employees for wages and fringe benefits. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 8/18/65.

S 2468 -- Exempt from the interest equalization tax certain acquisitions made before the enactment of the Interest Equalization Tax Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 8/30/65.

S 2509 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 9/9/65.

S 2552 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the deductibility of contributions by self-employed individuals under qualified pension and profit-sharing plans. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 9/22/65.

S 2596 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the percentage depletion allowance for gold and silver produced in the United States. BIBLE (D Nev.), Anderson (D N.M.), Montoya (D N.M.) -- 10/1/65.

S 2619 -- Establish a system for the sharing of certain federal tax receipts with the states. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 10/11/65.

S 2637 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the deduction of certain indirect contributions to political parties. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 10/12/65.

S 2638 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow the deduction of certain indirect contributions to political parties. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 10/12/65.

S 2654 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide more favorable income tax treatment for gain derived by individuals from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for more than 2 years. TOWER (R Texas) -- 10/15/65.

(To Ways & Means unless noted)

HR 7 -- Repeal the retailers' excise taxes on toilet preparations, jewelry and related items, ladies' handbags, luggage and the like, and furs and fur-trimmed coats. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 10 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit pension and profit-sharing plans to provide contributions or benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis for certain self-employed individuals without special limitations on the amount of contributions. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 133 -- Provide a tax incentive for the employment of older workers. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 154 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 252 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 264 -- Amend sections 162 and 274 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the deductibility of certain business entertainment, etc., expenses. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 265 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that interest on series E U.S. savings bonds shall be excluded from gross income. ECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 271 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deductions for persons engaged in trade or business who provide new jobs for the skilled and for all persons who provide new jobs for domestics and the unskilled. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 284 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which a taxpayer is entitled to an additional personal exemption because of his age or that of his spouse. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 285 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the taxpayer a deduction from gross income for medical, legal and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 305 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income gain realized from the condemnation of certain property by the United States or a state, or from the sale of such property to the United States or a state under threat or imminence of condemnation. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 306 -- Repeal the federal excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and handbags, general telephone service, general admissions, transportation of persons by air, and safe deposit boxes, effective for periods after Mach 31, 1965. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 308 -- Re withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of federal employees. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 315 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 318 -- Amend section 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 320 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the refund to states of certain taxes on distilled spirits and wine destroyed by fire, casualty, or act of God. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 321 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in the case of decedents dying after December 31, 1947. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 322 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit railroad corporations to take full advantage of tax relief measures enacted or granted by the states and their political subdivisions. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 323 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an increase in the amount for which a credit may be allowed against the federal estate tax for estate taxes paid to states. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 324 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny deduction for rent, taxes, or interest incurred for use or occupancy of an industrial plant financed by tax-exempt obligations. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 325 -- Repeal paragraph (6) of section 4231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and amend section 4232 of such code relating to definitions. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 326 -- Adjust the tax rates on light sparkling wines in relation to those imposed on other wines. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 327 -- Amend section 501(c) (14) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation certain nonprofit corporations and associations operated to provide reserve funds for domestic building and loan associations. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 329 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other educational expenses paid by him, whether for his own education or for the education of his spouse or a dependent or any other individual. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 395 -- Amend section 613(c) (4) (E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 418 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on communications. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 419 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for the education of himself or any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 424 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 444 -- Repeal the cabaret tax. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 454 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid for the education of the taxpayer, his spouse, or his dependents. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 462 -- Reduce the depletion allowance for oil and gas. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/4/65.

HR 469 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax musical instruments sold to students for school use. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 472 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit to an individual taxpayer for tuition and fees paid to an institution of higher education, and allow a tax credit to all taxpayers for charitable contributions to institutions of higher education. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 473 -- Amend section 1371 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain testamentary trusts to qualify as shareholders in electing small business corporations. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 474 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the deferment of income from service contracts. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 475 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that charitable contributions to museums by individuals shall be deductible for income tax purposes under the 30-percent limitation of adjusted gross income. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 476 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the filing and publication of additional information by certain tax-exempt nonprofit organizations which conduct public fund drives, in order to protect the public against improper utilization of the proceeds of such drives. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 477 -- Repeal the retailers excise tax on toilet preparations. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 478 -- Amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and certain provisions of title 28, USC, relating to taxation. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 479 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 481 -- Similar to HR 252. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 482 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for nonrecognition of gain or loss on certain reacquisitions of real property. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 483 -- Amend section 2056 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the effect of disclaimers on the allowance of the marital deduction for estate tax purposes. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 484 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to apply to gross income from sales of items of income in respect of decedents the ordinary rules for determining the proper taxable year of inclusion in gross income. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 494 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to expand the exemption from the tax on the transportation of persons which is accorded members of the Armed Forces. LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 512 -- Provide a credit against federal income tax for additional state and local taxes imposed for school purposes. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 515 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to a taxpayer who is a student at a college for certain expenses incurred in obtaining a higher education. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 520 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer increased personal exemptions for his children while they are attending school. POOL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 521 -- Establish and prescribe the functions of the Federal Tax Commission. POOL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 522 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for amounts expended by firemen for meals which they are required to eat at their post of duty. POOL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 523 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 525 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain other educational expenses paid by him for the education of a dependent at a private nonprofit elementary or secondary school. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 529 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 530 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 533 -- Increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from $600 to $1,000 and increase the exemption for a dependent from $600 to $1,000. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 537 -- Re the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes and for certain federal excise taxes. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 549 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the manufacturers excise tax on business machines in the case of articles purchased for the exclusive use of a church or a convention or association of churches. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 553 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the tax on club dues for nonprofit hunting and fishing clubs. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 654 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 678 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 687 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that employers having pension plans under which payments are correlated with Social Security benefits shall be subject to an additional tax in cases where increases in such benefits result in a reduction in their own contributions under such plans and are not passed on to their retired employees. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 697 -- Amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under state law. WELTNER (D Ga.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 750 -- Amend section 501(c) (14) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income taxation certain nonprofit corporations and associations organized to provide reserve funds for domestic building and loan associations. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 761 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain amounts paid as expenses of higher education. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 775 -- Similar to HR 252. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 784 -- Amend section 613(c) (4) (E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain treatment processes considered as mining in the determination of percentage depletion. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 791 -- Repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 801 -- Repeal the retailers excise tax on handbags. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 802 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 803 -- Similar to HR 154. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 829 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to curb the tax-exempt financing of industrial or commercial facilities used for private profit-making purposes. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 878 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the full amount of any annuity received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be excluded from gross income. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 879 -- Amend subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a small business corporation may in certain cases retain its tax status thereunder even though one of its shareholders becomes a trust. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 892 -- Similar to HR 418. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 915 -- Repeal the excise tax on communications. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 939 -- Repeal the special tax imposed on amounts paid for admission, refreshment, service, and merchandise at roof-gardens, cabarets, and other similar places. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 940 -- Increase from $600 to $800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 951 -- Increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 971 -- Increase from $600 to $900 the income tax exemption allowed each taxpayer, each dependent, and $1,200 for a dependent child (until said dependent reaches 24 years of age) while attending any accredited business school, college, or university. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 978 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual a deduction from gross income for expenses incurred by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 981 -- Similar to HR 915. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 984 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit or repeal certain retailers excise taxes and repeal the manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1001 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1002 -- Increase the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer, including the exemptions for a spouse and dependents and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness from $600 to $1,000. FRIEDEL (D M.d) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1003 -- Repeal the Federal retailers excise taxes. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1008 -- Provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving picture theater. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1009 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the documentary stamp tax shall not apply re any acquisition of realty through condemnation by a state or political subdivision thereof. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1013 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax retirement annuities and pensions paid by the United States to its employees. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1014 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1015 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is permanently handicapped. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1025 -- Increase from $600 to $900 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness.) GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1036 -- Similar to HR 553. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1039 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be bound by decisions of certain federal courts. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1040 -- Increase from $600 to $1,200 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemptions for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1041 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1042 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a depreciation deduction for the wear and tear of real property used as the taxpayer's principal residence. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1056 -- Amend section 4233 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the admissions tax admissions to non-motion-picture exhibitions, carnivals, rodeos, and circuses promoted by municipally owned facilities. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1071 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid for tuition, fees, or services to certain public and private institutions of higher education or for occupational training or retraining. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1074 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax for a portion of amounts paid for certain educational expenses incurred at an institution of higher learning or vocational training. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1078 -- Turn back to each state a portion of federal income tax collected therein for use for educational purposes. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1083 -- Similar to HR 252. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1084 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage aged individuals to obtain medical and hospital care under voluntary health insurance programs by allowing the cost of such programs as a tax credit. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1085 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him in connection with his education, or the education of any of his dependents, at an institution of higher learning. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1087 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a graduated tax on the taxable income of corporations. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1089 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1090 -- Repeal part I of subchapter G of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1092 -- Provide that communications relating to income tax which are mailed to a taxpayer shall not bear on the outer covering any markings which disclose information concerning such taxpayer's income or tax liability. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1108 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that, in the case of stock or stock options issued or granted in whole or in part for services rendered, the gain thereform shall be treated as ordinary income. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1116 -- Designate judicial precedents which shall be binding in the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1117 -- Provide income-tax exemptions for members of the Armed Forces serving outside the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1118 -- Amend section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the interest on certain obligations shall not be tax exempt. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1119 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse of any of his dependents. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1120 -- Equalize income-tax revenues. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1121 -- Provide for the waiver of income taxes on series E U.S. savings bonds. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1124 -- Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1125 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1126 -- Exempt from income tax, annuities and pensions paid by the United States to its employees. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1132 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent or dependents who have intellectual limitations to the extent that ability to learn and to adapt to the demands of society is impaired. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1135 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the Federal Government shall contribute one-third of the cost of financing the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, with corresponding reductions in the contributions otherwise required of employees, employers, and self-employed individuals. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1142 -- Increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from $600 to $1,000, and increase the exemption for a dependent from $600 to $1,000. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1144 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the highway use tax motor vehicles used by certain nonprofit organizations for disaster relief work. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1145 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the treatment of a dependent's income derived under state community property laws for purposes of determining the taxpayer's entitlement to a personal exemption for such dependent. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1160 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer increased personal exemptions for his children while they are attending school. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1173 -- Amend section 4253 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the communications tax certain amounts paid to mutual or cooperative telephone companies for the repair or replacement of poles, wires and other equipment. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1174 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the deduction of irrigation and other water district assessments. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1176 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1178 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1182 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories for educational purposes only. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1187 -- Similar to HR 1182. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1190 -- Amend subsection (b) of section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by making it clear that the income, including subscription and advertising income, derived by an organization in carrying on any publication, such as a trade or professional journal, shall not be deemed to be unrelated business taxable income if the publication is substantially related to the purpose or function constituting the organization's basis for its tax exemption. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1191 -- Amend subsection (c) of section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code by making it clear that the tax exemption of a civic league or organization exclusively for the promotion of social welfare shall not be affected because of income, including subscription and advertising income, derived from carrying on any publication, such as a journal, which is substantially related to the purpose or function constituting the organization's basis for its tax exemption. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1194 -- Re life insurance taken out to cover estimated liability for the federal estate tax. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1196 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that no documentary stamp tax shall be imposed re any conveyance to which a state or political subdivision is a party. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1200 -- Provide that tips received by an employee in the course of his employment shall be included as part of his wages for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes and for purposes of income tax withholding. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1515 -- Similar to HR 951. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1518 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents at a college or university. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1523 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of the deduction allowed a woman or widower for the expenses of providing for the care of certain dependents. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1533 -- Re the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes and for certain federal excise taxes. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1555 -- Similar to HR 1518. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1556 -- Increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness). HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1557 -- Similar to HR 1518. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1561 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education and high schools. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1562 -- Provide financial assistance to the states by returning to the states a portion of the federal income taxes collected therein. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1579 -- Amend section 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1580 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents at an institution of higher education. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1590 -- Similar to HR 1001. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1591 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other educational expenses paid by him, whether for his own education or for the education of his spouse or a dependent or any other individual. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1593 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain farm vehicles from the highway use tax. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1654 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain other expenses at institutions of higher learning. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1657 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the manufacture, use and disposition of beer concentrate. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1662 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1672 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for each dependent who is a full-time undergraduate student at a college or university. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1678 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the costs of education or training shall be deductible as trade or business expenses when incurred in order to obtain a new or better job, as well as when incurred in order to maintain existing skills, status, salary, or employment. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1679 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct (as trade or business expenses) the expenses of travel, meals, and lodging while employed away from his regular place of abode. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/6/55.

HR 1680 -- Allow a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1681 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain tuition and fees paid by individuals to institutions of higher education and to allow a tax credit for certain contributions made by individuals or corporations to institutions of higher education. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1682 -- Re the power of the states to impose use tax assessments re sales in interstate commerce. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/6/65 -- Judiciary.

HR 1688 -- Amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under state law. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1702 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the tax on admissions. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1704 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow income tax deductions for certain payments to assist in providing higher education. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1706 -- Amend section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the deductibility of premiums paid for flood insurance or indemnity. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1719 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on household-type hot water heaters. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1727 -- Similar to HR 1672. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1741 -- Similar to HR 1001. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1756 -- Repeal the federal excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and handbags, general telephone service, general admissions, transportation of persons by air, and safe deposit boxes, effective for periods after March 31, 1965. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1757 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for certain expenses of attending colleges and universities. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1759 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1767 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the percentage depletion rate for oil and gas wells from 27½ to 12½ percent in three stages. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1768 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $700 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1773 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a form of averaging for recovery of amounts received as damages for injury to crops through pollution of air, water, or soil. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1792 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on transportation of persons by air shall not apply to uninterrupted international combined air and sea transportation. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1797 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the manufacture, use, and disposition of beer concentrate. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1802 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for certain nonreimbursable expenses incurred by volunteer firemen. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1851 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain income derived from manufacturing plans established on Indian reservations shall not be subject to tax. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2018 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of club dues or membership fees exempt from the tax, on such dues and fees, from $10 per year to $25 per year. ANDREWS (R N.D.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2047 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax musical instruments sold to students for school use. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2054 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain transportation expenses paid by him in connection with the education of himself, his spouse, or any of his dependents at an institution of higher education. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2055 -- Similar to HR 553. KING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2060 -- Similar to HR 791. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2070 -- Amend section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the term "dependent," for purposes of the personal exemption, shall include residents of the Republic of the Philippines. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 1/8/65.

HR 2080 -- Similar to HR 252. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2083 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the tax on club dues in the case of private shooting and fishing preserves. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2085 -- Similar to HR 530. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2098 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax for a taxpayer with one or more children in college. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2109 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on lacrosse balls and sticks. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2110 -- Similar to HR 1555. LONG (D Md.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2114 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit for amounts paid for tuition or fees to institutions of higher education or for occupational training or retraining, to allow a credit for taxes paid for public education, and exempt from income tax certain scholarships fellowships, and student assistantships. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2190 -- Repeal the excise tax on business machines. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2191 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to permit the division of a corporation into two corporations on a fully non pro rata basis. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2196 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the value of a decedent's real property (or interest in real property) which was used as a ranch or farm or in some other trade or business may at the election of the executor be determined, for estate tax purposes, solely by reference to its value for such use. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2200 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on sporting goods. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2207 -- Allow a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2214 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt schoolbuses from the manufacturers' excise tax. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2222 -- Provide for the establishment of a Commission on Federal Taxation. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2223 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer, spouse or dependent who is a student at an institution of higher learning. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2224 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for medical, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2225 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who has had a laryngectomy. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2227 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for expenses of higher education. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2228 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemptions for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). McDADE (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2380 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit hospitals from certain excise taxes. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2381 -- Remove the excise tax on musical instruments. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2382 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to set forth the treatment processes considered as mining for percentage depletion purposes in the case of sodium chloride. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2383 -- Amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize for all taxpayers the amount which may be taken into account in computing the retirement income credit thereunder. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2385 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, by provision of a deduction for expenditures for reconversion of structures in a slum clearance program or rehabilitation project. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2386 -- Similar to HR 1178. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2388 -- Amend section 302(b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2389 -- Amend section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit retired employees to elect use of either subsection (b) or subsection (d) to report income from employees' annuities. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2390 -- Grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2391 -- Provide that amounts paid for music program service shall be exempt from the federal excise tax on communications. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2392 -- Exempt from the manufacturers' excise tax on automotive parts and accessories certain modifications involving lengthening of truck trailers. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2393 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction or credit against tax for contributions to National and state political committees. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2394 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a gift to an educational institution to be deducted as charitable contribution even though it is made to provide a scholarship for a specified individual, so long as such individual is not a relative of the donor. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2395 -- Amend, clarify and make certain the applicability of section 4233 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to exemptions from tax imposed under section 4231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2407 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the income tax treatment of dividends paid by certain corporations which hold obligations of state and local governments. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2442 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition paid by him for the education of a dependent child at an institution of higher education. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2444 -- Similar to HR 418. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2446 -- Allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2448 -- Reduce the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags from 10 percent to 5 percent on July 1, 1965, and repeal such taxes on July 1, 1966. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2470 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain farm vehicles from the highway use tax. PURCELL (D Texas) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2485 -- Amend section 615 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re tax treatment of exploration expenditures in the case of mining. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2488 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain amounts paid as educational expenses. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2589 -- Similar to HR 791. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2590 -- Repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2591 -- Similar to HR 1001. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2592 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on luggage, handbags, etc. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2598 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain insurance agents shall be treated as outside salesmen for purposes of computing adjusted gross income. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2604 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an increase in the amount for which a credit may be allowed against the federal estate tax for estate taxes paid to states. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2605 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of expenses incurred by an individual for transportation to and from work. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2614 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional deductions and exemptions for the expenses of medical care of persons 65 years of age and over. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2647 -- Amend section 4242 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for the use of facilities. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2648 -- Amend section 4241 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the club dues excise taxes from 20 to 10 percent. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/13/65.

HR 2780 -- Similar to HR 2590. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2781 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the income tax for contributions made to institutions of higher learning by individuals who pay tuition and fees to such institutions. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2796 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the proceeds of life insurance contracts transferred for a valuable consideration to certain persons shall not be subject to income taxation. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2799 -- Amend section 165 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the taxable year for deducting losses sustained by reason of the seizure of property by a foreign government. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2813 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise taxes on automobiles and on parts and accessories, and reduce the manufacturers excise tax on trucks and buses to 5 percent. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2825 -- Similar to HR 154. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2942 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on household-type hot water heaters. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2947 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on household-type incinerator and garbage disposal units. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2952 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct, for income tax purposes, the expenses incurred by him for transportation to and from work. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2953 -- Provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2954 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer with adjusted gross income of $7,500 or less a deduction for the expenses of tuition and certain other fees and charges paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2955 -- Provide a tax incentive for employment of physically handicapped workers. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2965 -- Amend section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the deductibility of premiums paid for flood insurance or indemnity. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2967 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for the education of his children. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2976 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Social Security Amendments of 1960 to extend the retroactive period for which certain tax-exempt organizations may elect Social Security coverage for their employees, and validate certain Social Security wage reports submitted for employees of such organizations. GIBBONS (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2990 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the limitation on the amount of allowable charitable contributions which may be made by individuals to certain organizations for the benefit of churches, educational organizations, hospitals, and certain medical research or-organizations operating in conjunction with hospitals, and certain other organizations which are organized and operated for the benefit of certain colleges of universities. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3005 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3015 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the highway use tax in the case of certain motor vehicles used primarily to haul carnival, circus, and allied outdoor show business equipment, materials and personnel. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3016 -- Similar to HR 252. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3021 -- Similar to HR 2214. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3159 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exclusion from gross income of interest on savings deposits. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3161 -- Similar to HR 2214. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3167 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufactures excise taxes on automobiles and all parts and accessories, and reduce the manufacturers excise tax on trucks and buses to 5 percent. NEDZI (R Mich.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3175 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal certain retailers and manufacturers excise taxes and excise tax on the use of safe deposit boxes. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3180 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for evacuation expenses incurred during natural disasters. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3303 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re exemption from the highway use tax of buses meeting the 60 percent passenger fare revenue test. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 1/21/65.

HR 3368 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional $2,400 exemption from income tax for certain amounts received as retirement annuities or pensions. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3381 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3382 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on photographic equipment. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3398 -- Similar to HR 418. NELSON (R Minn.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3399 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit or repeal certain retailers excise taxes and repeal the manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments. NELSON (R Minn.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3400 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the tax treatment of payments under retirement plans of certain exempt organizations. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3405 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturer's excise tax on household-type electric, gas and oil appliances. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3406 -- Similar to HR 1001. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3410 -- Similar to HR 791. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3417 -- Similar to HR 3381. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3423 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit charitable contributions, bequests, transfers and gifts to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to be deductible for income tax, estate tax, and gift tax purposes. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3424 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3429 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to any live dramatic (including musical) performance. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3430 -- Re the tax treatment of transfers of rights to copyrights and literary, musical, and artistic compositions. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/65.

HR 3579 -- Similar to HR 1662. BATES (R Mass.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3580 -- Similar to HR 2381. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3591 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which the additional exemption on account of age becomes allowable. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/65.

HR 3702 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax for a taxpayer with one or more children in college. CABELL (D Texas) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3712 -- Re the application of the manufacturers excise tax on electric light bulbs in the case of sets or strings of such bulbs. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3725 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from the gross estate for the value of property passing to children. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/27/65.

HR 3782 -- Similar to HR 3381. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3789 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct expenses incurred for the medical care of his parents if they would be eligible for medical assistance for the aged under title I or XVI of the Social Security Act, even though they are not actually dependent upon him. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3790 -- Amend section 212 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the deduction of certain expenses paid or incurred in a search for a business or investment. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3791 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage basic research in science by allowance of a tax credit for contributions and other expenditures for basic research in science. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3810 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the income and documentary stamp tax treatment of certain real property condemnations. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3817 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that family dislocation allowances received by members of the Armed Forces shall not be included in their gross income for income tax purposes. NEDZI (D Mich.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3823 -- Similar to HR 3424. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/28/65.

HR 3915 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3916 -- Repeal the cabaret tax. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3921 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide an addition to the reserve for bad debts. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) (by request) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3930 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional $3,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as retirement annuities or pensions. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3936 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit to an individual taxpayer for tuition and fees paid to an institution of higher education, and allow a tax credit to all taxpayers for charitable contributions to institutions of higher education. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3939 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3941 -- Repeal the federal taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and handbags, general telephone service, general admissions, transportation of persons by air, and safe deposit boxes, effective for period after March 31, 1965. KING (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3943 -- Allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3975 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the owner of an apartment building or other multifamily structure to establish and utilize a repair, replacement, and maintenance reserve as a condition of the allowance of a depreciation deduction re such structure. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3982 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer who is permanently and totally disabled. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3983 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income dislocation allowances received by members of the uniformed services. WATSON (R S.,) -- 2/1/65.

HR 3985 -- Similar to HR 3915. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4141 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing. CASEY (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4142 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning. CASEY (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4143 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount allowed as a child-care deduction, and eliminate the income ceiling on eligibility for such deduction. CASEY (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4147 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to claim a personal exemption for his spouse, where such spouse is a student being supported by the taxpayer, regardless of such spouse's gross income. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4148 -- Repeal the excise tax on communications. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4149 -- Terminate the retailers excise tax on cosmetics and other toilet preparations. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4150 -- Allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4151 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for certain expenses incurred by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents at a college or university, to the extent that such expenses exceed the personal exemption or exemptions to which he is entitled for the individual or individuals involved. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4175 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on household type hot water heaters. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4176 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax for a taxpayer with one or more children in college. PICKLE (D Texas) -- 2/1/65.

HR 4226 -- Repeal retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4234 -- Repeal the federal excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and handbags, general telephone service, general admissions, transportation of persons by air, and safe deposit boxes, effective for periods after March 31, 1965. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4240 -- Amend section 107 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a portion of the compensation of chaplains employed by the Veterans' Administration shall be considered as a rental allowance. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4255 -- Amend the Unemployment Tax Act so as to exempt from coverage thereunder service performed in the employ of certain tax-exempt agricultural or horticultural organizations. HALL (R Mo.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4256 -- Amend section 883 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re exemption from taxation of earnings of ships under foreign flag. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4259 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the taxable year of a partnership re a deceased partner shall close as of the date of his death unless the successor in the interest of such deceased partner elects not to have such year close. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4260 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit corporations to qualify as real estate investment trusts. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4266 -- Similar to HR 4148. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 2/2/65.

HR 4345 -- Amend the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 to extend the period during which section 1306 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (as enacted by such act), was effective. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4368 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that contributions and gifts to foreign charities shall be deductible from gross income. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4369 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the withholding of tax on nonresident aliens re income derived from investments in mutual savings and loan associations. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4370 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, by equalizing taxation with a special exemption for farm marketing and purchasing agencies. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4387 -- Similar to HR 4175. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4394 -- Amend section 4481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the truck use tax where the taxpayer, during the taxable period, disposes of a truck and acquires another truck. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4413 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 2/4/65.

HR 4468 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that section 265 of such code shall not apply re certain interest paid by certain dealers in connection with the purchase of tax-exempt obligations. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4471 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the manufacturers excise tax on entertainment equipment to alleviate the economic burden on consumers. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4502 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption of $1,000 for a taxpayer, spouse, or dependent who is a student at an institution of higher learning. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4503 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on storage batteries. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4504 -- Repeal the cabaret tax, to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving picture theater, and to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to any live dramatic (including musical) performances. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4512 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on communications services. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4518 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit employers to withhold for 1964 and 1965 income tax not withheld currently from the wages of their employees, and to treat the amounts so withheld as having been paid by such employees on the dates on which returns are filed for such years. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 2/8/65.

HR 4607 -- Permit any wage earner to defer payment of a portion of the difference between the income tax imposed for a taxable year beginning in 1964 and the amount deduction and withheld upon his wages during 1964. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4608 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an increase in the amount for which a credit may be allowed against the federal estate tax for estate taxes paid to states. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4609 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny deduction for rent, taxes, or interest incurred for the use or occupancy of an industrial plant financed by tax-exempt obligations. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4614 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags, and repeal the tax on communications. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4616 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a special amortization deduction for certain obsolete beet handling equipment. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4620 -- Similar to HR 4471. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4632 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4642 -- Reduce the excise tax on club dues and fees from 20 percent to 10 percent. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4645 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the manufacturers excise tax shall not apply in the case of school buses. NELSEN (D Minn.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4647 -- Amend section 6334 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from levy property necessary to satisfy the taxpayer's liabilities to his employees for wages and fringe benefits. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4649 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4655 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4656 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove all limitations upon the amount of the deduction allowed a taxpayer for medical, dental, and related expenses. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4657 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply in the case of plays, operas, concerts, ballets, or other live dramatic or musical performances. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4659 -- Similar to HR 4607. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4661 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents at an institution of higher education. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4665 -- Amend section 615 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the tax treatment of exploration expenditures in the case of mining. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4668 -- Similar to HR 4607. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4710 -- Similar to HR 4607. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.

HR 4750 -- Provide a 2-year extension of the interest equalization tax. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4752 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on household-type electric, gas, and oil appliances. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4786 -- Similar to HR 4175. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4787 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4790 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an amount equal to the manufacturers excise tax on passenger automobiles shall be paid to persons who purchase such automobiles during periods of high unemployment. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4808 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the method of paying the tax on playing cards. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4814 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from the gross estate for the value of property passing to children. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4818 -- Adjust the tax rates on light sparkling wines in relation to those imposed on other wines. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4819 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise tax on passenger automobiles, passenger automobile trailers and semitrailers, and parts and accessories. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4820 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain other expenses at institutions of higher learning. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 2/10/65.

HR 4855 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers' excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags, to reduce and eventually repeal the manufacturers' excise taxes on passenger automobiles and automotive parts and accessories (with the proceeds going in the meanwhile to the highway trust fund), and repeal the tax on communications. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 2/11/65.

HR 4865 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain expenses of higher education. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4867 -- Amend section 4242 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4870 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of commutation fares paid by an individual in traveling to and from work. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4881 -- Provide a percentage deduction for certain expenses paid for the higher education of the taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4884 -- Similar to HR 4607. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4889 -- Amend section 5051(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in the brewing industry. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4906 -- Amend section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that expenses paid in connection with the adoption of a child shall be treated as medical expenses. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4907 -- Similar to HR 4865. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 2/15/65.

HR 4936 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes, based on expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the higher education of his children. ANNUNZIO (D Ill.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4939 -- Provide that amounts paid for music program service shall be exempt from the federal excise tax on communications. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4944 -- Re the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes and for certain federal excise taxes. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4947 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for the education of his children through the 12th grade. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4948 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer with adjusted gross income of $7,500 or less a deduction for the expenses of tuition and certain other fees and charges paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4950 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise tax on passenger automobiles. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4955 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the accounts of nonresident aliens not engaged in business in the United States to provide parity of treatment for deposits with persons carrying on the banking business and savings accounts with domestic building and loan associations. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 2/16/65.

HR 4957 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the tax on admissions. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4965 -- Similar to HR 4607. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4969 -- Amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under state law. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4976 -- Increase from $600 to $750 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age and blindness). SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4979 -- Similar to HR 4607. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 4980 -- Similar to HR 4957. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 5025 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the admissions tax in the case of events for the benefit of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children. BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5048 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on club dues, initiation fees, and lifetime membership. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5058 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt schoolbuses from the manufacturers' excise tax. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5065 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on pens and mechanical pencils. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5072 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5126 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself, and an additional exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind or physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5133 -- Increase from $600 to $700 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5138 -- Similar to HR 4607. KING (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5176 -- Similar to HR 4607. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5179 -- Similar to HR 4950. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5193 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the depletion allowance to the present maximum (27½ percent) for all minerals produced in the United States. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5198 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5233 -- Similar to HR 4607. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 2/22/65.
HR 5274 -- Exempt from the manufacturers excise tax on automotive parts and accessories modifications involving trucks. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5254 -- Designate Viet Nam as a combat zone for federal tax purposes. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/65.
HR 5287 -- Similar to HR 4950. FARNUM (D Mich.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5291 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax-exempt status for nonprofit nurses' professional registries operated by nurses' professional associations. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5292 -- Repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations and luggage and handbags. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5296 -- Similar to HR 4950. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5311 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on communications services. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5317 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the prevention of water pollution by allowing the cost of water pollution control facilities to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5321 -- Similar to HR 3939. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5359 -- Similar to HR 4607. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5363 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain expenses of higher education. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5367 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the admissions tax shall not apply where the proceeds inure to hospitals which are exempt from income tax. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5378 -- Similar to HR 4649. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5386 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household. FINO (R Ill.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5389 -- Re status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes and for certain federal excise taxes. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5391 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny deductions for certain payments for the use of, or interest payments on mortgages on, industrial plants financed by tax-exempt obligations. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5403 -- Amend section 4241 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the club dues excise taxes from 20 to 10 percent. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5404 -- Amend section 4242 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5412 -- Similar to HR 4950. MACKIE (D Mich.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5484 -- Similar to HR 4950. FORD (D Mich.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5474 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of club dues or membership fees exempt from the tax, on such dues and fees, from $10 per year to $60 per year. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5475 -- Similar to HR 4950. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5479 -- Similar to HR 4950. CLEVENGER (D Mich.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5481 -- Similar to HR 4865. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5485 -- Allow an additional time for payment of 1964 income tax to the extent of underwithholding on wages paid to individuals. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5504 -- Permit amounts paid for accident or health insurance to be deducted for income tax purposes as a medical expense without regard to the 3 percent limitation. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5521 -- Similar to HR 4607. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5522 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that taxpayers having gross income of $3,000 or less shall not have to pay the federal individual income tax. WATKINS (R Pa.) -- 2/25/65.
HR 5567 -- Provide for the transfer of income taxes to the states for use for educational and other purposes without federal direction, control, or interference. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5570 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt state-conducted lotteries from the taxes on wagering. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5577 -- Provide that certain corporations shall continue to be treated as corporations for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5585 -- Permit any wage earner to defer payment of a portion of the difference between the income tax imposed for a taxable year beginning in 1964 and the amount deducted and withheld upon his wages during 1964. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5586 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to curb the tax-exempt financing of industrial or commercial facilities used for private profitmaking purposes. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5587 -- Amend section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the tax exemption for interest on state or local obligations issued to finance industrial or commercial facilities to be sold or leased to private profitmaking enterprises. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5598 -- Similar to HR 5586. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5599 -- Amend section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the tax exemption for interest on state or local obligations issued to finance industrial or commercial facilities to be sold or leased to private profitmaking enterprises. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5608 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the deduction for charitable contribution will not be allowable re contributions to certain charitable organizations which fail to make full disclosure to the public. POFF (R Va.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5648 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that interest on series E U.S. saving bonds which are held to maturity or beyond shall be excluded from gross income. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5650 -- Amend subsection (c) of section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code by making it clear that the tax exemption of a civic league or organization exclusively for the promotion of social welfare shall not be affected because of income, including subscription and advertising income, derived from carrying on any publication, such as a journal, which is substantially related to the purpose or function constituting the organization's basis for its tax exemption. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5651 -- Amend subsection (b) of section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by making it clear that income, including subscription and advertising income, derived by an organization in carrying on any publication, such as a trade or professional journal, shall not be deemed to be unrelated business taxable income if the publication is substantially related to the purpose or function constituting the organization's basis for its tax exemption. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5652 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a farmer a deduction from gross income for water assessments levied by irrigation ditch companies. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5663 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on communications. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5699 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt schoolbuses from the manufacturers' excise tax. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5723 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat income from property created by the taxpayer as earned income for certain purposes. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5766 -- Permit any wage earner to defer payment of a portion of the difference between the income tax imposed for a taxable year beginning in 1964 and the amount deducted and withheld upon his wages during 1964. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5771 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the cost of maintaining a retarded child in a professionally qualified custodial institution shall be deductible as a medical expense. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5774 -- Amend section 4241 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the club dues excise taxes from 20 percent to 10 percent. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5775 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow employers to deduct an additional amount as compensation for the duties required of them in connection with the withholding of taxes and the performance of other administrative and clerical duties under such code. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5782 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5785 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit for tuition expenses of the taxpayer or his spouse or a dependent at an institution of higher education, and an additional credit for gifts or contributions made to any institution of higher education. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 3/3/65.

HR 5848 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain tuition payments be treated as charitable contributions. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 3/4/65.

HR 5853 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of advanced education (including certain limited travel) undertaken by them and provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 3/4/65.

HR 5862 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid for the education of the taxpayer, his spouse, or his dependents. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5873 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to designate judicial precedents which shall be binding in the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5881 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5891 -- Repeal the excise tax on communications. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 3/5/65.

HR 5916 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove tax barriers to foreign investment in the United States, to make certain technical amendments. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5921 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that for estate and gift tax purposes the value of stock in an open-end investment company shall be its redemption price. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5933 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the tax on club dues for nonprofit hunting and fishing clubs. HANLEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5935 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide increased tax incentives for individuals and corporations that manufacture or produce goods for export. KING (R N.Y.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5943 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the refund to states of certain taxes on distilled spirits and wine destroyed by fire, casualty, or act of God. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/8/65.

HR 5992 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags, to reduce and eventually repeal the manufacturers excise taxes on passenger automobiles and automotive parts and accessories (with the proceeds going in the meanwhile to the highway trust fund). DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 5993 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise tax on passenger automobiles. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 5994 -- Similar to HR 5891. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 5998 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who has attained age 65 or is blind. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6004 -- Similar to HR 5782. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6018 -- Similar to HR 5881. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6020 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on church bonds. POOL (D Texas) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6021 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on hospital bonds. POOL (D Texas) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6024 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6025 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 20-percent credit against the individual income tax for certain educational expenses incurred at an institution of higher education. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6028 -- Similar to HR 5853. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/9/65.

HR 6068 -- Similar to HR 5993. CONYERS (D Mich.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6073 -- Similar to HR 5782. DUNCAN (D Tenn.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6076 -- Similar to HR 5663. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6089 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an additional income exemption of $1,200 for an individual who is a student at an institution of higher education. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/10/65.

HR 6128 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise taxes, certain manufacturers excise taxes, the taxes on admissions, dues, communications, and transportation of persons, and certain other excise taxes. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6135 -- Similar to HR 5782. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6138 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional $3,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6158 -- Repeal certain manufacturers' excise tax. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6159 -- Repeal the federal excise tax on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and handbags, general telephone service, general admissions, transportation of persons by air, and safe deposit boxes, effective for periods after May 31, 1965. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6163 -- Similar to HR 5782. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6169 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the date for filing returns for income tax purposes by certain farmers and fishermen. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6170 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on communications services. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 3/11/65.

HR 6253 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for refreshment, service, and merchandise at roof gardens, cabarets, and similar places. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6257 -- Similar to HR 5853. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6260 -- Repeal the retailers excise taxes on toilet preparations, jewelry and related items, ladies' handbags, luggage and the like, and furs and fur-trimmed coats. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6269 -- Similar to HR 6260. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6275 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for deduction of certain education expenses of teachers. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6276 -- Similar to HR 5782. HALL (R Mo.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6279 -- Similar to HR 5993. HUTCHINSON (R Mich.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6290 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit individuals to deduct flood losses over a 3-year period. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 3/15/65.

HR 6319 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for treatment of the recovery of losses arising from expropriation, intervention or confiscation of properties by governments of foreign countries. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6325 -- Amend section 5042 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from tax for certain wine produced for personal use. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6327 -- Similar to HR 5782. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6328 -- Amend section 402(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6333 -- Give financial assistance to the states for educational purposes by authorizing annual appropriations to each state equal to 1 percent of the federal individual income taxes collected therein. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 3/16/65 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6336 -- Repeal the excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations and luggage and handbags. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6337 -- Similar to HR 5782. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6338 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on household type hot water heaters. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6342 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an organization described in section 501 (c) (3) of such code which engages in certain discriminatory practices shall be denied an exemption. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6347 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6349 -- Strengthen and improve the educational opportunities of educationally deprived children, and provide additional revenue sources for states, school districts, and educational institutions by means of tax credits and payments to individuals who must meet the costs of education. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6350 -- Similar to HR 5891. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6356 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall not be subject to the income tax. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6357 -- Similar to HR 6349. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6360 -- Similar to HR 6349. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6361 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the definition of commuter fare revenue. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6365 -- Similar to HR 5782. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/16/65.

HR 6395 -- Similar to HR 6336. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6413 -- Provide for the withdrawal of wine from bonded wine cellars without payment of tax, when rendered unfit for beverage use. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6414 -- Adjust the tax rates on light sparkling wines in relation to those imposed on other wines. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6416 -- Similar to HR 5782. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6418 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove all limitations upon the amount of the deduction allowed a taxpayer for medical, dental and related expenses. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6422 -- Similar to HR 6349. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6427 -- Similar to HR 5891. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 3/17/65.

HR 6454 -- Similar to HR 5782. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6456 -- Similar to HR 6349. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 3/18/65.

HR 6459 -- Similar to HR 5782. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6469 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional income tax exemptions for taxpayers, spouses and dependents who are students at the high school or college level. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6470 -- Provide financial assistance to state governments for public education. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6477 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual who pays certain expenses in connection with his higher education or the higher education of any other person shall be entitled to an income tax credit determined on the basis of a specified percentage of such expenses. GREIGG (D Iowa) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6496 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations and luggage and handbags and repeal the tax on communications. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6503 -- Amend section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make it clear that premiums paid on disability income insurance policies and accident insurance policies, as well as those paid on hospital and medical policies, are deductible as expenses for medical care thereunder. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6545 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the same depletion rate and cutoff point for certain clay as are allowed for calcium carbonates and limestone used in making cement. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6547 -- Similar to HR 6349. HALL (R Mo.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6558 -- Similar to HR 5782. ANDERSON (D Tenn.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6569 -- Similar to HR 5663. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6572 -- Similar to HR 5782. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6577 -- Similar to HR 6275. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6617 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him in connection with his education, or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents, at an institution of higher learning. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6618 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6627 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional personal exemption for a taxpayer who is a student. MINK (D Hawaii) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6635 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on toll telephone service. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6637 -- Similar to HR 5663. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6651 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories for educational purposes only. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/23/65.
HR 6677 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6681 -- Similar to HR 5881. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6682 -- Similar to HR 5782. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6685 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain amounts paid as expenses of higher education. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6687 -- Assist small business and persons engaged in small business by allowing a deduction for federal income tax purposes, for additional investment in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6689 -- Similar to HR 5782. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6692 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on luggage, handbags, etc. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6698 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on pens and mechanical pencils. STALBAUM (D Wis.) -- 3/24/65.
HR 6734 -- Similar to HR 6170. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6742 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6743 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that small business corporations which elect to have their shareholders taxed in the manner provided in subchapter S may elect to have distributions made in the first 2½ months of a year treated as if made on the last day of the preceding year. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6748 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on household-type electric air heaters. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6780 -- Similar to HR 5891. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6781 -- Similar to HR 6024. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6787 -- Similar to HR 6275. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6796 -- Provide a percentage deduction for certain expenses paid for the higher education of the taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6804 -- Similar to HR 5782. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 3/25/65.
HR 6827 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the redevelopment by private persons of property in the downtown business districts of our cities by allowing the cost of such redevelopment to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6837 -- Similar to HR 5993. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6842 -- Similar to HR 6338. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6853 -- Similar to HR 5782. SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 3/26/62.
HR 6857 -- Similar to HR 5891. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6872 -- Provide assistance to individuals with low incomes by reducing the amount of income tax on individuals. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 3/29/65.
HR 6882 -- Similar to HR 5782. MACKAY (D Ga.) -- 3/29/65.
HR 6888 -- Similar to HR 6796. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/29/65.
HR 6893 -- Repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations and luggage and handbags, and provide for the gradual reductin and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/29/65.
HR 6907 -- Similar to HR 5782. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6912 -- Similar to HR 5782. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6914 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall be bound by decisions of certain federal courts. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6931 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage and handbags and provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6942 -- Re the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes and for certain federal excise taxes. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 3/30/65.
HR 6958 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to promote savings under the Internal Revenue Service's automatic data processing system. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6959 -- Similar to HR 6958. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6973 -- Similar to HR 5782. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6976 -- Similar to HR 5891. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6977 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise taxes, certain manufacturers excise taxes, the taxes on admissions, dues, communications and transportation of persons and certain other excise taxes. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6981 -- Similar to HR 5782. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6987 -- Similar to HR 6275. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 6988 -- Similar to HR 5782. TUTEN (D Ga.) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7030 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a farmer a deduction from gross income for water assessments levied by irrigation ditch companies. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7049 -- Allow an additional time for payment of 1964 income tax to the extent of underwithholding on wages paid to individuals. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7055 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow gas tax refunds due for gasoline used by aerial applicators serving farmers to be refunded to the aerial applicators providing such service to farmers. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7094 -- Similar to HR 5782. BURTON (R Utah) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7095 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on communications. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7101 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is mentally retarded. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7122 -- Amend section 5051(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in the brewing industry. BURKE (D Mass.)-- 4/5/65.
HR 7127 -- Similar to HR 7094. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 4/5/65.
HR 7155 -- Provide that contributions toward the reward being offered for the apprehension of those responsible for the recent bombing activities in Birmingham, Ala., shall be deductible for federal income tax purposes and that such reward when paid shall be exempt from federal income tax. BUCHANAN (R Ala.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7171 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny deductions for certain payments for the use of, or interest payments on mortgages on, industrial plants financed by tax-exempt obligations. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7172 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the tax treatment of wages of seamen in certain cases. KING (D Calif.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7182 -- Similar to HR 7095. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7186 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the cost of maintaining a retarded child in a professionally qualified custodial institution shall be deductible as a medical expense. MATSUNAGA (D Hawaii) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7190 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make the interest equalization tax inapplicable to acquisitions before September 3, 1964, and to exclude from the application of such tax acquisitions of foreign stock acquired with funds held outside the United States on July 18, 1963. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/6/65.
HR 7231 -- Amend, clarify and make certain the applicability of section 4233 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to exemptions from tax imposed under section 4231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7232 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to any live dramatic (including musical) performance. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 4/6/65.

HR 7246 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers' excise taxes, certain manufacturers' excise taxes, the taxes on admissions, dues, communications and transportation of persons, and certain other excise taxes. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7253 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on household-type refrigeration equipment and household-type electric, gas and oil appliances. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7254 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on communications services. BROWN (D Calif.) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7256 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal certain retailers excise taxes and repeal the taxes on facilities and services. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 4/7/65.

HR 7299 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the prompt issuance of determination letters relating to the status of a trust under sections 401(a) and 501(a) of such code. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7319 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the individual income tax for certain expenses of higher education. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7323 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7333 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7337 -- Designate Viet Nam as a combat zone for federal tax purposes. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 4/8/65.

HR 7364 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of the tax on general telephone service. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7367 -- Similar to HR 7094. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7374 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the estate and gift tax treatment of employees' survivors annuities under state and local retirement systems. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/12/65.

HR 7389 -- Assist states in collecting sales and use taxes on certain tobacco products. KING (D Calif.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7390 -- Similar to HR 7323. KING (R N.Y.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7401 -- Similar to HR 7094. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7408 -- Re the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes and for certain federal excise taxes. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7409 -- Permit any wage earner to defer payment of a portion of the difference between the income tax imposed for a taxable year beginning in 1964 and the amount deducted and withheld upon his wages during 1964. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7417 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that annuities awarded for disability under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall not be subject to the income tax. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7420 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual a deduction from gross income for the cost of employing full-time household help. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7425 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for optional tax tables where the adjusted gross income is less than $10,000. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7432 -- Provide that compensation for services performed as an officer or employee of the United States in a state in which such officer or employee is not domiciled shall be subject to an income tax imposed by such state only if the domiciliary state of such officer or employee imposes such a tax on compensation for such services performed in that state by an officer or employee of the United States not domiciled therein. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/13/65.

HR 7471 -- Re the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes and for certain federal excise taxes. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7478 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the federal stamp tax on the conveyance of realty for amounts paid under equivalent state sales, stamp or transfer tax laws. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7502 -- Re the income tax treatment of certain casualty losses attributable to major disasters. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 4/14/65.

HR 7532 -- Repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7537 -- Similar to HR 7532. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7542 -- Repeal the cabaret tax. VIGORITO (D Pa.) -- 4/15/65.

HR 7557 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain tuition and fees paid by individuals to institutions of higher education and to allow a tax credit for certain contributions made by individuals or corporations to institutions of higher education. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7562 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the filing and publication of additional information by certain tax-exempt nonprofit organizations which conduct public fund drives, in order to protect the public against improper utilization of the proceeds of such drives. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7574 -- Similar to HR 7532. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 4/22/65.

HR 7585 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, re the taxation of banks, savings and loan associations and other institutions. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7587 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain distributions of money by corporations which have been electing small business corporations. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7588 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations on the amount of deduction for comtributions to pension and profit-sharing plans made on the behalf of self-employed individuals. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7593 -- Similar to HR 7094. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7603 -- Re the reserve for bad debts for income tax purposes in the case of banks. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 4/26/65.

HR 7617 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the treatment of certain real property acquired by foreclosure and subdivided for sale. BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7620 -- Similar to HR 7408. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7628 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise tax on lubricating oil. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7629 -- Similar to HR 7095. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7634 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for certain taxpayers who have cerebral palsy. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7636 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on toilet preparations. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7637 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on furs. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7638 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on jewelry. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7639 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on luggage, handbags, etc. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7642 -- Similar to HR 7254. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7649 -- Similar to HR 7603. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7656 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7662 -- Similar to HR 7364. BELL (R Calif.) -- 4/27/65.

HR 7714 -- Similar to HR 7254. GRABOWSKI (D Conn.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7757 -- Similar to HR 7333. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/29/65.

HR 7782 -- Similar tomHR 7532. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7783 -- Similar to HR 7532. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7787 -- Amend subchapter R of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit partnerships and proprietorships which have elected thereunder to be taxed as domestic corporations to revoke such elections. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7795 -- Re the unlimited deduction for income tax purposes of charitable contributions. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7796 -- Similar to HR 7574. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/65.

HR 7844 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit opening of mail by Internal Revenue Service. HALL (R Mo.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7845 -- Similar to HR 7095. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7853 -- Similar to HR 7094. VAN DEERLIN (D Calif.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7854 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7858 -- Re withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of federal employees. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7860 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the income tax treatment of soil and water conservation expenditures. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7874 -- Similar to HR 7323. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 5/4/65.

HR 7899 -- Repeal the retailers excise taxes on toilet preparations, jewelry and related items, ladies' handbags, luggage and the like, and furs and fur-trimmed coats. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7900 -- Similar to HR 7095. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7904 -- Provide that amounts paid for music program service shall be exempt from the federal excise tax on communications. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7907 -- Similar to HR 7094. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7909 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7923 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the manufacturers excise tax on self-contained air-conditioning units. VIVIAN (D Mich.) -- 5/5/65.

HR 7924 -- Similar to HR 7574. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7927 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow income tax deductions for certain payments to assist in providing higher education. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7949 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the maximum limitations on the amount of the deduction allowed a taxpayer for medical, dental and related expenses. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7950 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the deduction of certain education expenses of teachers. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7951 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7958 -- Similar to HR 7094. MARTIN (R Ala.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7963 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt schoolbuses from the manufacturers' excise tax. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7972 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7974 -- Amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under state law. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7999 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the reduction and repeal of certain retailers and manufacturers excise taxes and the excise taxes on facilities and services. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8003 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain insurance agents shall be treated as outside salesmen for purposes of computing adjusted gross income. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8011 -- Similar to HR 7972. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8015 -- Similar to HR 7795. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8018 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an accelerated amortization deduction in certain cases for industrial or commercial plants and facilities constructed or established in economically depressed areas. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8019 -- Similar to HR 7094. SCHISLER (D Ill.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8022 -- Similar to HR 7795. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8023 -- Amend the definition of earned income for income tax purposes in the case of contributions by self-employed individuals to pension and profit-sharing plans. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8024 -- Provide a percentage deduction for certain expenses paid for the higher education of the taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents. BELL (R Calif.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8048 -- Similar to HR 7574. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8055 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that apprentices may deduct from gross income certain education expenses. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8056 -- Repeal the excise tax on business machines. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8061 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that small business corporations which elect to have their shareholders taxed in the manner provided in subchapter S may elect to have distributions made in the first 2½ months of a year treated as if made on the last day of the preceding year. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8075 -- Similar to HR 7574. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8092 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8094 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,200 the amount of a taxpayer's regular personal income tax exemptions for himself, his spouse and his dependents. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8103 -- Similar to HR 7574. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8113 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for certain funeral expenses. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8117 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal certain retailer and manufacturers excise taxes, the excise taxes on facilities and services, the documentary stamp tax, and certain other excise taxes. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8118 -- Provide that a portion of the excise tax on cigarettes be set aside in the Treasury as a special fund which shall be available for appropriation for certain programs relating to tobacco. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8124 -- Similar to HR 7094. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8127 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit certain tax-exempt organizations to engage in certain activities for the purpose of influencing legislation directly relevant to the purposes which qualify such organizations for tax exemption, without causing the loss of certain benefits under such code, and provide tax exemption for organizations engaged in promoting the conservation of our natural resources. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8148 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admission to a motion picture theatre. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 5/13/65.
HR 8152 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on automotive parts and accessories. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/13/65.
HR 8157 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on automobiles and reduce the manufacturers' excise tax on trucks and busses to 5 percent. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 5/13/65.
HR 8167 -- Repeal the retailers' excise taxes on toilet preparations, jewelry and related items, ladies' handbags, luggage and the like. BURTON (R Calif.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8188 -- Re the deduction for income tax purposes of contributions to certain organizations for judicial reform. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8190 -- Re tax treatment of transfers of rights to copyrights and literary, musical and artistic compositions. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8191 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on phonograph records. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 5/17/65.
HR 8242 -- Adjust the tax rates on light sparkling wines in relation to those imposed on other wines. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8244 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for rounding the amount of state and local taxes for purposes of computing tax on cigars. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8245 -- Insert a new section in Internal Revenue Code 4243(c) college and university faculty and staff clubs. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8246 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for each dependent who is a full-time student above the secondary level at an educational institution. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8247 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit pension and profit-sharing plans to provide contributions or benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis for certain self-employed individuals without special limitations on the amount of contributions. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8257 -- Similar to HR 7471. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8258 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for medical, legal and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 5/18/65.
HR 8296 -- Amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarity the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under state law. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8297 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the club dues tax for college and university faculty clubs. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8318 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide the same benefits for employees of public hospitals re certain pensions and profit-sharing plans as those presently provided for employees of private non-profit hospitals, other charitable organizations, and public and private schools. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8321 -- Similar to HR 7972. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8331 -- Create a commission to be known as the Presidential Commission on Simplification of the Income Tax Laws. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8347 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the club dues tax in the case of certain private shooting and fishing preserves. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8371 -- Reduce excise taxes. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8372 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on home air-conditioning units and television sets (including components therefor and certain combinations). BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8374 -- Amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under state law. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8382 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a minimum tax in the case of imported rifles, shotguns, pistols and revolvers. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8399 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct from gross income the expenses, not exceeding $300 a year, paid for transportation to and from his place of abode and his place of business or employment. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8419 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct from gross income the expenses, not exceeding $300 a year, paid for transportation to and from his place of abode and his place of business or employment. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8422 -- Similar to HR 8371. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8438 -- Similar to HR 7254. NIX (D Pa.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8445 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1959 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to change the method of computing the retired pay of judges of the Tax Court of the United States. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8446 -- Similar to HR 8445. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8467 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the income tax treatment of business development corporations. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8472 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the tax on long-term capital gains realized by individuals re property condemned by a governmental unit or sold as a result of the threat or imminence of such condemnation. HALL (R Mo.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8478 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise taxes, certain manufacturers excise taxes, taxes on admissions, dues, communications and transportation of persons and certain other excise taxes. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8479 -- Similar to HR 7094. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8480 -- Similar to HR 7254. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8498 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8499 -- Similar to HR 8371. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 5/26/65.

HR 8616 -- Similar to HR 7972. ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8617 -- Amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under state law. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8622 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for expenses paid by him for the education of any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 5/27/65.

HR 8683 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit to an individual taxpayer for tuition and fees paid to an institution of higher education, and allow a tax credit to all taxpayers for charitable contributions to institutions of higher education. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 6/1/65.

HR 8706 -- Repeal the tax on general telephone service. HANNA (D Calif.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8710 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education. MACHEN (D Md.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8719 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re salvage value. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 8766 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/3/65.

HR 8799 -- Re the application of section 1303 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to back pay received by certain commissioned officers under the act of September 2, 1957. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8812 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction to a taxpayer who is a student at a college for certain expenses incurred in obtaining a higher education. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 6/7/65.

HR 8815 -- Re the income tax treatment of disability annuities payable under the Central Intelligence Agency retirement and disability system. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/7/65.

HR 9049 -- Extend the provisions of the Dealer Reserve Income Adjustment Act of 1960 to certain financial institutions. BURTON (R Utah) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9071 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 20-percent credit against the individual income tax for certain amounts paid for education or training above the 12th grade level. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/15/65.

HR 9129 -- Similar to HR 8710. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9162 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit pension and profit-sharing plans to provide contributions or benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis for certain self-employed individuals without special limitations on the amount of contributions. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.

HR 9194 -- Similar to HR 8710. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/17/65.

HR 9253 -- Amend section 48(a) (2) (B) (i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an investment tax credit for certain leased aircraft. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9266 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of housing facilities for agricultural workers by permitting the amortization over a 60-month period of the cost, or a portion of the cost, of constructing such housing facilities. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9280 -- Re the excise tax on shells and cartridges. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 6/21/65.

HR 9305 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9310 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the rates of the estate tax and gift tax by approximately 20 percent, and increase the exemptions (and exclusions) allowed in determining the amount of an individual's taxable estate or taxable gifts. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9315 -- Similar to HR 9310. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 6/22/65.

HR 9369 -- Similar to HR 8710. FORD (R Mich.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9370 -- Similar to HR 8710. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9371 -- Similar to HR 8710. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9372 -- Similar to HR 8710. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9373 -- Similar to HR 8710. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9374 -- Similar to HR 8710. POFF (R Va.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9375 -- Similar to HR 8710. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9376 -- Similar to HR 8710. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9377 -- Similar to HR 8710. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9378 -- Similar to HR 8710. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9379 -- Similar to HR 8710. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9380 -- Similar to HR 8710. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9381 -- Similar to HR 8710. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9382 -- Similar to HR 8710. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9383 -- Similar to HR 8710. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9384 -- Similar to HR 8710. UTT (R Calif.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9385 -- Similar to HR 8710. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9386 -- Similar to HR 8710. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9387 -- Similar to HR 8710. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9388 -- Similar to HR 8710. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9389 -- Similar to HR 8710. JOHNSON (R Pa.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9390 -- Similar to HR 8710. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9391 -- Similar to HR 8710. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9392 -- Similar to HR 8710. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9393 -- Similar to HR 8710. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9394 -- Similar to HR 8710. CALLAWAY (R Ga.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9395 -- Similar to HR 8710. CARTER (R Ky.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9396 -- Similar to HR 8710. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9397 -- Similar to HR 8710. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9398 -- Similar to HR 8710. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9399 -- Similar to HR 8710. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9400 -- Similar to HR 8710. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9401 -- Similar to HR 8710. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9402 -- Similar to HR 8701. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 6/2/65.

HR 9403 -- Similar to HR 8701. BATES (R Mass.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9404 -- Similar to HR 8701. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9405 -- Similar to HR 8701. REID (R Ill.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9406 -- Similar to HR 8701. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9407 -- Similar to HR 8701. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9408 -- Similar to HR 8701. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9409 -- Similar to HR 8701. BROCK (R Tenn.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9410 -- Similar to HR 8701. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9411 -- Similar to HR 8701. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9412 -- Similar to HR 8701. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9421 -- Similar to HR 8710. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 6/23/65.

HR 9453 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit pension and profit-sharing plans to provide contributions or benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis for certain self-employed individuals without special limitations on the amount of contributions. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/24/65.

HR 9454 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the capitalization of all expenses incurred in connection with new plantings of citrus groves during the first 5 years of their growth. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/24/65.

HR 9476 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide the same benefits for employees of public hospitals re certain pensions and profit-sharing plans as those presently provided for employees of private nonprofit hospitals, other charitable organizations, and public and private schools. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9477 -- Similar to HR 8710. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9480 -- Similar to HR 8710. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9487 -- Similar to HR 8710. RONCALIO (D Wyo.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9490 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow percentage depletion on certain clays at the same rate as allowed on calcium carbonates and limestone used in the manufacture of cement. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9500 -- Similar to HR 9490. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9502 -- Similar to HR 8710. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9507 -- Similar to HR 8710. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9509 -- Similar to HR 8710. MAY (R Wash.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9517 -- Similar to HR 8710. WALKER (R Miss.) -- 6/28/65.

HR 9528 -- Similar to HR 9490. BOW (R Ohio) -- 6/29/65.

HR 9569 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9572 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize refunds of gasoline taxes directly to aerial applicators re gasoline used by them in providing services to farmers in farming operations. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9577 -- Similar to HR 8710. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 6/30/65.

HR 9598 -- Similar to HR 8710. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 7/1/65.

HR 9625 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for deduction of certain education expenses of teachers. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 7/6/65.

HR 9647 -- Similar to HR 9490. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9651 -- Provide for judicial review of administrative findings of the Secretary of Labor under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and chapter 23 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9655 -- Similar to HR 8710. BURTON (R Utah) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9666 -- Similar to HR 8710. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 7/7/65.

HR 9687 -- Amend section 673(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the class of organizations which may be designated as beneficiaries of short-term charitable trusts. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 7/8/65.

HR 9695 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of expenses incurred by an individual for transportation to and from work. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 7/8/65.

HR 9706 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for amounts expended by firemen for meals which they are required to eat at their post of duty. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 7/8/65.

HR 9755 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 7/9/65.

HR 9760 -- Similar to HR 8710. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9769 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education (with a refund in the form of a redeemable certificate in cases where the credit exceeds the tax liability). McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9771 -- Similar to HR 9490. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9780 -- Amend section 535 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the accumulated earnings credit. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 7/12/65.

HR 9795 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees. KING (R N.Y.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9807 -- Similar to HR 9490. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/65.

HR 9836 -- Similar to HR 9490. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9843 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for funeral expenses paid by the spouse or other relative of the decedent. WHITE (D Texas) -- 7/14/65.

HR 9883 -- Amend section 1373(c) and section 316(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 7/15/65.

HR 9927 -- Similar to HR 8710. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 7/19/65.

HR 9962 -- Amend subsection(b) of section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by making it clear that the income, including subscription and advertising income, derived by an organization in carrying on any publication, such as a trade or professional journal, shall not be deemed to be unrelated business taxable income if the publication is substantially related to the purpose or function constituting the organization's basis for its tax exemption. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 7/20/65.

HR 9989 -- Provide that proceeds of certain taxes shall be used to finance the federal-aid highway program. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 7/21/65.

HR 10010 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the treatment of certain redemptions of preferred stock. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10015 -- Similar to HR 9625. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10025 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on club dues, initiation fees, and lifetime memberships. RESNICK (D N.Y.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10030 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the percentage depletion allowance on coal to 15 percent of the gross income from mining. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10033 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit pension and profit-sharing plans to provide contributions or benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis for certain self-employed individuals without special limitations on the amount of contributions. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 7/22/65.

HR 10054 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax for a portion of amounts paid for certain educational expenses incurred at an institution of higher learning or vocational training. BROYHILL (R N.C.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10061 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for deduction of certain education expenses of teachers. GILLIGAN (D Ohio) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10067 -- Increase the personal income tax exemption (including the exemptions for dependents and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness) to $1,200 for 1966 and succeeding years. HELSTOSKI (D N.J.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10070 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations on the amount of deduction for contributions to pension and profit-sharing plans made on the behalf of self-employed individuals. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10082 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 7/26/65.

HR 10108 -- Increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from $600 to $1,000 and increase the exemption for a dependent from $600 to $1,000. KING (R N.Y.) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10116 -- Similar to HR 9490. STEPHENS (D Ga.) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10120 -- Similar to HR 8710. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 7/27/65.

HR 10185 -- Amend certain estate tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. UTT (R Calif.) -- 7/29/65.

HR 10229 -- Similar to HR 8710. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 8/3/65.

HR 10310 -- Similar to HR 8710. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 8/5/65.

HR 10349 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more. BURTON (D Calif.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10352 -- Similar to HR 8710. HALPERN (R N.Y.) - 8/10/65.

HR 10360 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who has had a laryngectomy. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10364 -- Re the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes and for certain federal excise taxes. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/10/65.

HR 10433 -- Relax certain limitations applicable to the investment credit for income tax purposes. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10440 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for contributions and gifts to civic organizations. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.

HR 10503 -- Similar to HR 10349. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10515 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an amortization deduction and an increased tax credit for certain underground electrical transmission lines. OTTINGER (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/65.

HR 10533 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for amounts expended by firemen for meals which they are required to eat at their post of duty. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10542 -- Re the carryover of net operating losses of certain railroad corporations. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10543 -- Similar to HR 10542. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10544 -- Similar to HR 10542. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 8/18/65.

HR 10565 -- Increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from $600 to $1,000 and increase the exemption for a dependent from $600 to $1,000. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10578 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an amortization deduction and an increased tax credit for certain underground electrical transmission lines. LONG (D Md.) -- 8/19/65.

HR 10625 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the tax treatment of certain amounts paid to servicemen and survivors. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10628 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include the expenses incurred by employers in providing training and retraining programs for their employees and prospective employees as expenses which qualify for the investment credit under section 38. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10631 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the application of the investment credit to property used in possessions of the United States. KING (D Calif.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10632 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct from gross income the expenses, not exceeding $300 a year, paid for transportation to and from his place of abode and his place of business or employment. KING (R N.Y.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10643 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations on the amount of deduction for contributions to pension and profit-sharing plans made on the behalf of self-employed individuals. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 8/24/65.

HR 10665 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an amortization deduction and an increased tax credit for certain underground electrical transmission lines. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10666 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit for tuition expenses of the taxpayer or his spouse or a dependent at an institution of higher education and an additional credit for gifts or contributions to any institution of higher education. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10676 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a full tax deduction for child care expenses. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 8/25/65.

HR 10699 -- Re the status of volunteer fire companies for purposes of liability for federal income taxes. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 8/26/65.

HR 10741 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the tax treatment of certain amounts paid to servicemen and survivors. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10749 -- Amend section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain tax-exempt organizations shall not carry on propaganda, or otherwise attempt, to influence legislation. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 8/30/65.

HR 10777 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations on the amount of deduction for contributions to pension and profit-sharing plans made on the behalf of self-employed individuals. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10785 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an investment tax credit for aircraft leased abroad under competitive disadvantages. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/31/65.

HR 10804 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include the expenses incurred by employers in providing training and retraining programs for their employees and prospective employees as expenses which qualify for the investment credit under section 38. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10816 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/1/65.

HR 10828 -- Authorize the payment to local governments out of tax revenues. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 9/1/65 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10864 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the issuance of a certificate of release of lien where the liability for estate tax is fully satisfied. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 9/2/65.

HR 10903 -- Re certain claims for credit or refund of federal income taxes. RACE (D Wis.) -- 9/8/65.

HR 10932 -- Turn back to each state a portion of federal income tax collected therein for use for the purpose of paying teachers' salaries. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10934 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10935 -- Similar to HR 10934. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10936 -- Similar to HR 10934. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10937 -- Similar to HR 10934. BELL (R Calif.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10938 -- Similar to HR 10934. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10939 -- Similar to HR 10934. BOW (R Ohio) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10940 -- Similar to HR 10934. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10941 -- Similar to HR 10934. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10942 -- Similar to HR 10934. CALLAWAY (R Ga.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10943 -- Similar to HR 10934. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10944 -- Similar to HR 10934. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10945 -- Similar to HR 10934. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10946 -- Similar to HR 10934. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10947 -- Similar to HR 10934. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10948 -- Similar to HR 10934. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10949 -- Similar to HR 10934. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10950 -- Similar to HR 10934. EDWARDS (R Ala.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10951 -- Similar to HR 10934. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10952 -- Similar to HR 10934. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10953 -- Similar to HR 10934. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10954 -- Similar to HR 10934. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10955 -- Similar to HR 10934. GROVER (R N.Y.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10956 -- Similar to HR 10934. GURNEY (R Fla.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10957 -- Similar to HR 10934. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10958 -- Similar to HR 10934. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10959 -- Similar to HR 10934. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10960 -- Similar to HR 10934. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10961 -- Similar to HR 10934. MAY (R Wash.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10962 -- Similar to HR 10934. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10963 -- Similar to HR 10934. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10964 -- Similar to HR 10934. MORTON (R Md.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10965 -- Similar to HR 10934. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10966 -- Similar to HR 10934. POFF (R Va.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10967 -- Similar to HR 10934. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10968 -- Similar to HR 10934. REINECKE (R Calif.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10969 -- Similar to HR 10934. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10970 -- Similar to HR 10934. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10971 -- Similar to HR 10934. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10972 -- Similar to HR 10934. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10973 -- Similar to HR 10934. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10974 -- Similar to HR 10934. STANTON (R Ohio) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10975 -- Similar to HR 10934. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10976 -- Similar to HR 10934. UTT (R Calif.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10977 -- Similar to HR 10934. WALKER (R Miss.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10978 -- Similar to HR 10934. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 10986 -- Similar to HR 10934. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 9/9/65.

HR 11008 -- Similar to HR 10934. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11030 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education. KING (R N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11031 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat sintering or burning as a mining process in the case of shale, clay and slate used or sold for use, as lightweight concrete aggregates. MORRISON (D La.) -- 9/13/65.

HR 11062 -- Similar to HR 10934. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11063 -- Similar to HR 11030. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11064 -- Similar to HR 10934. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11090 -- Similar to HR 10934. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 9/14/65.

HR 11104 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11105 -- Similar to HR 10934. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11107 -- Amend certain estate tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 9/16/65.

HR 11157 -- Similar to HR 10934. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11158 -- Establish a working capital fund for the Department of the Treasury. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11160 -- Similar to HR 10934. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11167 -- Similar to HR 10934. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11173 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to redefine "earned income" and limitations on the amount of deduction for contributions to pension and profit-sharing plans made on the behalf of self-employed individuals. POFF (R Va.) -- 9/20/65.

HR 11189 -- Similar to HR 10934. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 9/21/65.

HR 11204 -- Similar to HR 10934. ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11207 -- Similar to HR 10934. REID (R Ill.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11214 -- Similar to HR 10934. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 9/22/65.

HR 11231 -- Similar to HR 10934. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11235 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11239 -- Similar to HR 10934. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11242 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations on the amount of the deduction for contributions to pension and profit-sharing plans made on behalf of self-employed individuals and change the definition of earned income applicable with respect to such plans. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 9/23/65.

HR 11256 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the priority and effect of federal tax liens and levies. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11257 -- Re the income tax treatment of certain distributions pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11258 -- Similar to HR 10934. FORD (R Mich.) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11259 -- Similar to HR 10934. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11262 -- Similar to HR 10934. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11266 -- Similar to HR 10934. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11268 -- Similar to HR 10934. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/24/65.

HR 11280 -- Similar to HR 10934. MARTIN (R Ala.) -- 9/27/65.

HR 11281 -- Similar to HR 10934. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 9/27/65.

HR 11283 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat sintering or burning as a mining process in the cases of shale, clay, and slate used or sold for use as lightweight concrete aggregates. BOGGS (D La.) -- 9/27/65.

HR 11290 -- Similar to HR 11256. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 9/27/65.

HR 11297 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11299 -- Similar to HR 11242. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11308 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re payments under certain contracts for the sale of stock. FULTON (D Tenn.) -- 9/28/65.

HR 11320 -- Similar to HR 10934. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11326 -- Similar to HR 11242. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11331 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11332 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain expenses of higher education. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11333 -- Similar to HR 10934. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11337 -- Similar to HR 11242. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11338 -- Similar to HR 10934. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11344 -- Similar to HR 10934. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 9/29/65.

HR 11354 -- Similar to HR 10934. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11358 -- Similar to HR 10934. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11363 -- Similar to HR 10934. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11365 -- Similar to HR 10934. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 9/30/65.

HR 11431 -- Similar to HR 10934. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11435 -- Strengthen state and local governments, provide the states with additional financial resources to improve elementary and secondary education by returning a portion of the federal revenue to the states. WYDLER (R N.Y.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11436 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit amortization of railroad grading and certain other right-of-way improvements. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11437 -- Similar to HR 11436. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11438 -- Provide that the value of annuities and pensions payable under the Civil Service Retirement Act or any other federal law shall not be taken into account for state inheritance tax purposes. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11440 -- Similar to HR 10934. CONABLE (R N.Y.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11441 -- Similar to HR 11435. ERLENBORN (R Ill.) -- 10/5/65.

HR 11450 -- Amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and certain provisions of title 28, USC, relating to taxation. MILLS (D Ark.) (by request) -- 10/6/65.

HR 11451 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the amortization of reorganization expenditures of railroad corporations. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 10/6/65.

HR 11452 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 10/6/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11461 -- Similar to HR 10934. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 10/6/65.

HR 11472 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the percentage depletion allowance for gold and silver produced in the United States. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 10/7/65.

HR 11478 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 10/7/65.

HR 11483 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a manufacturer's excise tax on component parts of ammunition and make available half the additional revenues resulting therefrom, together with half the revenues from the excise tax on pistols and revolvers, to the states for target ranges and firearms safety training programs. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 10/7/65.

HR 11484 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a manufacturer's excise tax on component parts of ammunition. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11486 -- Similar to HR 10934. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 10/7/65.
HR 11503 -- Relating to the carryover of net operating losses of certain railroad corporations. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 10/8/65.
HR 11512 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the withholding of income tax from wages and salaries. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 10/8/65.
HR 11521 -- Amend title 37 of the USC, re dislocation allowances paid to members of the uniformed services under section 407 of that title. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 10/11/65.
HR 11535 -- Establish a system for the sharing of certain federal tax receipts with the states. REID (R N.Y.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11553 -- Similar to HR 11535. LINDSAY (D N.Y.) -- 10/12/65.
HR 11586 -- Similar to HR 11535. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11587 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for contributions and gifts to civic organizations. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11600 -- Similar to HR 11535. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 10/14/65.
HR 11603 -- Similar to HR 11535. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 10/14/65.
HR 11627 -- Similar to HR 10934. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 10/18/65.
HR 11633 -- Similar to HR 11535. TODD (D Mich.) -- 10/18/65.
HR 11652 -- Similar to HR 10934. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11660 -- Re interest on income tax refunds made within 45 days after the filing of the tax return. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11661 -- Similar to HR 11660. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11665 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re payments under certain contracts for the sale of stock. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11689 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the amortization of reorganization expenditures of railroad corporations. KING (D Calif.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11690 -- Similar to HR 11535. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11694 -- Similar to HR 11242. STEED (D Okla.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11701 -- Re the income tax treatment of exploration expenditures in the case of mining. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11702 -- Similar to HR 10934. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 10/20/65.
HR 11724 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for the costs of removing diseased trees where the removal is required by a local governing body. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11735 -- Similar to HR 11535. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11765 -- Amend section 1234 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11766 -- Similar to HR 11765. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11770 -- Similar to HR 11535. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11782 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for additions to a reserve for certain guaranteed debt obligations. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11786 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to redefine "earned income" and to remove certain limitations on the amount of deduction for contributions to pension and profit-sharing plans made on the behalf of self-employed individuals. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11796 -- Re the income tax treatment of statutory subsistence allowances received by law enforcement officers and firemen. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11811 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a liberalized child care deduction as a trade or business expense. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11823 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who has had a laryngectomy. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 83 -- Authorize transfer of a percentage of tax collections from individual and corporate income taxes to the states and territories for use for educational purposes only. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/4/65.
H J Res 271 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the retailers excise tax on cosmetics and purses and handbags. CAMERON (D Calif.) -- 2/2/65.
H J Res 335 -- Repeal certain federal taxes with a view to restoring to the states and localities certain functions and revenue sources which they are best able to exercise and utilize, and terminate certain grant and loan programs administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 2/1/65.
H Res 47 -- Increase personal income tax exemptions. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

TARIFFS

(To Finance unless noted)

S 63 -- Provide for temporary free entry of certain electrodes imported for use in producing aluminum. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 1/6/65.
S 115 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit the duty-free entry of certain articles grown, manufactured, or produced in the Ryukyu Islands. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/6/65.
S 186 -- Provide for the free entry of one digital polarimeter for the use of Smith College. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 1/6/65.
S 376 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty upon the importation of certain brea. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/12/65.
S 406 -- Suspend for a temporary period the import duty on polyethylene imine. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/12/65.
S 523 -- Provide for the entry free of duty of articles donated by Canadian residents to the International Peace Garden, Dunseith, N.D. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/15/65.
S 558 -- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to carry out certain programs to develop and expand foreign markets for U.S. products, and provide more effectively for assistance in the financing of certain foreign sales which are affected with the national interest. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 1/15/65.
S 564 -- Protect the domestic economy, promote the general welfare, and assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Jackson (D Wash.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Fannin (R Ariz.), Allott (R Colo.), Church (D Idaho), Carlson (R Kan.), Long (D Mo.), Bible (D Nev.), Montoya (D N.M.), Bennett (R Utah), Gruening (D Alaska), Hayden (D Ariz.), Dominick (R Colo.), Jordan (R Idaho), Metcalf (D Mont.), Cannon (D Nev.), Williams (D N.J.), Moss (D Utah), Magnuson (D Wash.), Harris (D Okla.), Symington (D Mo.), Nelson (D Wis.) -- 1/19/65.
S 948 -- Amend section 2 of the Export Control Act of 1949. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/65 -- Banking and Currency.
S 1038 -- Provide for the free entry of chipped colored glass windows for the use of St. Ann's Church, Las Vegas, Nev. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 2/8/65.
S 1051 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide, as a substitute for the existing requirement of production before 1830, that antiques may be imported free of duty if they exceed 100 years of age at the time of importation. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/9/65.
S 1083 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 re rate of duty on brooms made of broom corn. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/10/65.
S 1099 -- Correct certain errors in the Tariff Schedules of the United States re duties on woven cloth. TALMADGE (D Ga.), Bennett (R Utah), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 2/10/65.
S 1139 -- Provide for the free entry of one multigap magnetic spectograph for the use of Yale University. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 2/17/65.
S 1230 -- Provide for the free entry of certain stained glass for the Congregation Emanuel of Denver, Colo. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/17/65.
S 1280 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States re electrical indicating instruments. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 2/25/65.
S 1301 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States re the duties on ornamented fabrics and fabrics with tucks. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 3/1/65.
S 1332 -- Provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 3/1/65 -- Banking and Currency.
S 1333 -- Amend the adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 re determinations by the Tariff Commission of injury or threatened injury to firms or groups of workers. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/1/65.
S 1448 -- Amend the Antidumping Act, 1921, in order to provide that the foreign market value of imported firearms and ammunition which have been disposed of as surplus by a foreign government shall, for the purposes of such Act, be not less than the constructed value of the merchandise. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Dodd (D Conn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Ribicoff (D Conn.) -- 3/8/65.
S 1466 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to reimpose duties on the importation of wild rice. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 3/9/65.
S 1628 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and the Act of February 13, 1911, to eliminate those provisions which require payment to the United States for overtime services of customs officers and employees. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 3/25/65.
S 1656 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the importation free of duty of technical yellow oxide of mercury from Mexico. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 4/1/65.
S 1695 -- Repeal certain acts relating to exploration of tobacco plants and seed, naval stores and wool. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/5/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 1749 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to require the Council of Economic Advisers to advise the President regarding the effect of the importation of petroleum and petroleum products on employment in the United States. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 4/8/65 -- Banking and Currency.
S 1884 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt certain private aircraft entering or departing from the United States on flights between the United States and Canada at night or on Sunday or a holiday from provisions requiring payment to the United States for overtime services of customs officers and employees. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 5/4/65.
S 1896 -- Amend section 3 of the Export Control Act of 1949. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 5/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.
S 1962 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States to provide for the free importation of certain full-vulcanized camelback. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) -- 5/12/65.

S 2022 -- Provide for orderly marketing of articles imported into the United States, establish a flexible basis for adjustment by the U.S. economy to expanded trade, and afford foreign supplying nations a fair share of the growth or change in the U.S. market. MUSKIE (D Maine), Clark (D Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), Hartke (D Ind.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McIntyre (D N.H.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 5/24/65.

S 2045 -- Amend the Antidumping Act, 1921. HARTKE (D Ind.), Scott (R Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Carlson (R Kan.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Bennett (R Utah), Morton (R Ky.), Bayh (D Ind.), Bible (D Nev.), Clark (D Pa.), Dominick (R Colo.), Ervin (D N.C.), Hruska (R Neb.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Lausche (D Ohio), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Pearson (R Kan.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Yarborough (D Texas), Tower (R Texas) -- 5/26/65.

S 2078 -- Promote the general welfare, foreign policy and security of the United States by regulating petroleum imports. TOWER (R Texas) -- 6/3/65.

S 2173 -- Provide for the free entry of one shadomaster measuring projector for the use of the University of South Dakota. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 6/22/65.

S 2176 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 6/22/65.

S 2289 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the free importation of tire treads of vulcanized rubber. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) -- 7/15/65.

S 2319 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States re the tariff classification of braided rugs composed of tubular braids with a core. PELL (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 7/22/65.

S 2403 -- Authorize the President, in carrying out trade agreements with fully developed countries or areas, reduce duties below the limitation set forth in section 201(b) (1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 8/12/65.

S 2584 -- Provide for the free entry of one photomicroscope for the use of the Utah State Training School, American Fork, Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 9/30/65.

S 2615 -- Provide for the free entry of one Weissenberg rheogoniometer for the use of the Catholic University of America. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 10/7/65.

S 2616 -- Remove the word "green" from the description of billiard cloth in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. RIBICOFF (D Conn.) -- 10/7/65.

S 2659 -- Provide for the free entry of one double-focusing mass spectrometer for the use of Ohio State University. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 10/18/65.

S J Res 36 -- Develop programs for the expansion of trade by the establishment of a high-level advisory council. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/65 -- Commerce.

S J Res 115 -- Require that reports on imports into the United States include the landed value of articles imported. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 10/7/65.

S Res 111 -- Curtail beef imports when there is danger of foot-and-mouth disease infestation. TOWER (R Texas), Morse (D Ore.) -- 6/9/65 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S Res 133 -- Express the sense of the Senate that the President immediately take such action as may be necessary to convene a conference of the major trading nations, and other interested states, to conclude a multilateral agreement harmonizing the antidumping laws of the signatory nations. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Miller (R Iowa), Jordan (R Idaho) -- 7/28/65.

S Res 149 -- Request the President to cause a study of imports of steel mill products to be undertaken by the Department of Commerce. HARTKE (D Ind.), Allott (R Colo.), Bayh (D Ind.), Brewster (D Md.), Boggs (R Del.), Clark (D Pa.), Gruening (D Alaska), Long (D Mo.), Moss (D Utah), Scott (R Pa.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 9/28/65.

(To Ways & Means unless noted)

HR 249 -- Impose import limitations on certain meat and meat products. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 301 -- Amend the Antidumping Act, 1921. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 467 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 548 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose additional duties on cattle, beef, and veal imported each year in excess of annual quotas. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 627 -- Amend the Export Control Act of 1949. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 655 -- Provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and the working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 656 -- Amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to provide judicial review of certain determinations of the Tariff Commission. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 709 -- Re the rate of duty on fresh and frozen strawberries which are imported from Mexico. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 839 -- Amend the act entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1918, to provide that no export trade association shall restrict any foreign buyer from dealing, directly or through an agent of his own selection, with any producer, manufacturer, or seller. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 916 -- Amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 917 -- Similar to HR 249. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 979 -- Similar to HR 301. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1035 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that bagpipes and parts thereof shall be admitted free of duty. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1088 -- Establish reciprocal import quotas upon the importation of confectionery and chocolate into the United States from foreign countries which impose quotas upon imports of confectionery and chocolate from the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1091 -- Amend paragraph 1798 (c) (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate the present temporary reductions in the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents in cases where the articles involved were obtained with foreign currencies purchased from the United States. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1107 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the refund of duties paid on certain merchandise stolen while in the custody of the Post Office Department. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1112 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that any article of medical equipment or machinery imported by a state or its political subdivision for certain purposes shall be free of duty. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1143 -- Similar to HR 249. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1164 -- Impose quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1165 -- Similar to HR 301. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1166 -- Similar to HR 916. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 1/4/65.

HR 1532 -- Similar to HR 916. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/5/65.

HR 1655 -- Similar to HR 916. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1674 -- Similar to HR 301. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1714 -- Similar to HR 1164. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1715 -- Similar to HR 301. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 1758 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that polished sheets and plates of iron or steel shall be subject to the same duty as unpolished sheets and plates. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/65.

HR 2081 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide that button blanks, regardless of state of finish, shall be subject to the same duty as buttons. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2094 -- Similar to HR 301. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2096 -- Similar to HR 916. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/7/65.

HR 2182 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 re rate of duty on brooms made of broom corn. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2216 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to allow containers for certain petroleum products and derivatives to be temporarily imported without payment of duty. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2256 -- Similar to HR 1164. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 1/11/65.

HR 2384 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide, as a substitute for the existing requirement of production before 1830, that antiques may be imported free of duty if they exceed 100 years of age at the time of importation. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2403 -- Provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2404 -- Regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing quantitative restrictions on the importation of hardwood plywood. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2443 -- Similar to HR 1164. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/65.

HR 2843 -- Similar to HR 916. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/14/65.

HR 2974 -- Similar to HR 1164. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 2977 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. GONZALEZ (D Texas) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3028 -- Provide for an export expansion act of 1965. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 1/18/65.

HR 3183 -- Protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and assist on the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3184 -- Similar to HR 3183. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3185 -- Similar to HR 3183. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3186 -- Similar to HR 3183. BURTON (R Utah) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3187 -- Similar to HR 3183. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3188 -- Similar to HR 3183. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3189 -- Similar to HR 3183. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3190 -- Similar to HR 3183. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3191 -- Similar to HR 3183. FOLEY (D Wash.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3192 -- Similar to HR 3183. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3193 -- Similar to HR 3183. HALL (R Mo.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3194 -- Similar to HR 3183. ICHORD (D Mo.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3195 -- Similar to HR 3183. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3196 -- Similar to HR 3183. KING (D Utah) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3197 -- Similar to HR 3183. McVICKER (D Colo.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3198 -- Similar to HR 3183. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3199 -- Similar to HR 3183. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3200 -- Similar to HR 3183. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3201 -- Similar to HR 3183. REID (R Ill.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3202 -- Similar to HR 3183. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3203 -- Similar to HR 3183. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3204 -- Similar to HR 3183. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/19/65.

HR 3205 -- Similar to HR 3183. SENNER (D Ariz.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3206 -- Similar to HR 3183. SKUBITZ (R Kan.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3207 -- Similar to HR 3183. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3208 -- Similar to HR 3183. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3209 -- Similar to HR 3183. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3210 -- Similar to HR 3183. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3211 -- Similar to HR 3183. WHITE (D Idaho) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3212 -- Similar to HR 3183. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3213 -- Similar to HR 3183. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/19/65.
HR 3369 -- Similar to HR 2977. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/25/65.
HR 3618 -- Similar to HR 2977. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/26/65.
HR 3783 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain forms of nickel be admitted free of duty. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/28/65.
HR 3928 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide that button blanks, regardless of state of finish, shall be subject to the same duty as buttons. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3956 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide for the duty-free entry of certain kinds of limestone. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 3984 -- Prohibit the importation into the United States fo flags of the United States manufactured in foreign countries. WATSON (R S.C.) -- 2/1/65.
HR 4186 -- Correct certain errors in the tariff schedules of the United States. WYATT (R Ore.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4283 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain forms of nickel be admitted free of duty. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4287 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/2/65.
HR 4359 -- Amend the Export Control Act of 1949. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 4360 -- Similar to HR 4359. BINGHAM (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4361 -- Similar to HR 4359. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4362 -- Similar to HR 4359. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4363 -- Similar to HR 4359. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4364 -- Similar to HR 4359. KREBS (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4365 -- Similar to HR 4359. MINISH (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4405 -- Similar to HR 4359. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 2/4/65.
HR 4493 -- Continue until the close of June 30, 1966, the existing suspension of duties for metal scrap. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4520 -- Similar to HR 3183. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 2/8/65.
HR 4617 -- Correct certain errors in the tariff schedules of the United States, relating to the duties on woven cloth. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4630 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the duty-free entry of certain hollow reinforcing bars. FORD (R Mich.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4637 -- Extend the existing temporary suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk to the same classifications of yarn or silk containing manmade fibers, and continue the suspension for an additional temporary period. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4669 -- Limit to 1 quart the amount of alcoholic beverages which may be admitted free of duty in the case of residents returning to the United States and to provide that the exemption shall apply only to alcoholic beverages accompanying adults. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4670 -- Similar to HR 4669. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/9/65.
HR 4802 -- Similar to HR 4359. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4848 -- Similar to HR 3183. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 2/10/65.
HR 4853 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States re the treatment of certain sets. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/65.
HE 4970 -- Amend the Antidumping Act, 1921. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/16/65.
HR 5061 -- Impose quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5036 -- Re the rate of duty on fresh and frozen strawberries which are imported from Mexico. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 2/17/65.
HR 5171 -- Similar to HR 3928. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5185 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States re electrical indicating instruments. BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/18/65.
HR 5414 -- Provide for an Export Expansion Act of 1965. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/24/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 5416 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the duty-free importation of certain wools for use in the manufacture of sweaters. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5429 -- Prevent the importation of flat glass which is the product of any country or area dominated or controlled by communism. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/24/65.
HR 5304 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 re the rate of duty on brooms made of broomcorn. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5318 -- Amend the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930. TALCOTT (R Calif.) -- 2/23/65.
HR 5563 -- Amend the Antidumping Act, 1921, in order to provide that the foreign market value of imported firearms and ammunition which have been disposed of as surplus by a foreign government shall, for the purposes of such act, be not less than the constructed value of the merchandise. CONTE (Mass.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5565 -- Prevent the importation of flat glass which is the product of any country or area dominated or controlled by communism. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5566 -- Amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to provide that the authority to enter into trade agreements under such act will expire at the close of 1965. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5581 -- Promote the general welfare, foreign policy and security of the United States. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/1/65.
HR 5603 -- Amend the Export Control Act of 1949. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 5657 -- Similar to HR 5581. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/2/65.
HR 5768 -- Extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5779 -- Similar to HR 5768. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/3/65.
HR 5950 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide for the duty-free entry of limestone, when imported, to be used in the manufacture of cement. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 5963 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 re the rate of duty on buckles and buckle slides specifically designed for use with ski bindings. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 3/8/65.
HR 6266 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain forms of nickel be admitted free of duty. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/15/65.
HR 6334 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit returning citizens of the United States to import free of duty a limited amount of articles acquired with foreign currencies sold to them by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/16/65.
HR 6419 -- Similar to HR 6266. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6431 -- Similar to HR 6266. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 3/17/65.
HR 6464 -- Amend section 2 of the Export Control Act of 1949. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 6474 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit returning citizens of the United States to import free of duty a limited amount of articles acquired with foreign currencies sold to them by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 3/18/65.
HR 6568 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for alteration of the duties on importation of copra, palm nuts, and palm nut kernels and the oils crushed therefrom. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6576 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to reimpose duties on the importation of wild rice. OLSON (D Minn.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6581 -- Similar to HR 6464. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/65.
HR 6823 -- Similar to HR 5603. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6847 -- Similar to HR 5603. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 3/26/65.
HR 6975 -- Protect the domestic economy to promote the general welfare, and assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc in the United States from domestic and foreign sources. HANSEN (R Idaho) -- 3/31/65.
HR 7035 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the continuation of the long-established duty-free reciprocity with Canada in the case of parts for farm equipment. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7050 -- Provide for the entry free of duty of articles donated by Canadian residents to the International Peace Garden, Dunseith, N.D. REDLIN (D N.D.) -- 4/1/65.
HR 7105 -- Provide for a continuation of authority for regulation of exports. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/5/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7263 -- Amend the Export Control Act of 1949. REID (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7331 -- Similar to HR 7263. YATES (D Ill.) -- 4/8/65.
HR 7359 -- Similar to HR 7263. ADAMS (D Wash.) -- 4/12/65.
HR 7366 -- Correct an error in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 4/12/65.
HR 7368 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to reduce until January 1, 1968, the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents to $50 fair retail value, to limit the exemption to articles accompanying such residents. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/12/65.
HR 7407 -- Similar to HR 7236. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7426 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the importation, free of duty, of technical yellow oxide of mercury from Mexico. GRIDER (D Tenn.) -- 4/13/65.
HR 7463 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the continuation of the long-established duty-free reciprocity with Canada in the case of parts for farm equipment. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 4/14/65.
HR 7529 -- Protect the domestic economy, promote the general welfare, and assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources. McEWEN (R N.Y.) -- 4/15/65.
HR 7621 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 to limit button blanks to crude forms suitable for manufacture into buttons. DOW (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7623 -- Re the classification of certain articles as braids under paragraph 1529(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7653 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to limit button blanks to crude forms suitable for manufacture into buttons. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 4/27/65.
HR 7723 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States to suspend the duty on certain tropical hardwoods. KING (D Calif.) -- 4/28/65.

HR 7751 -- Amend the Export Control Act to prohibit actions by domestic concerns furthering restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries friendly to the United States. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 4/29/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7838 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain coprecipitates of major milk proteins shall be admitted free of duty. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7839 -- Amend section 2 of the Export Control Act of 1949. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 5/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7863 -- Similar to HR 7236. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7866 -- Extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for 2 additional years. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 5/4/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7873 -- Similar to HR 7236. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 5/4/65.
HR 7916 -- Suspend for a temporary period the import duty on polyethylene imine. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7920 -- Similar to HR 7653. SCHMIDHAUSER (D Iowa) -- 5/5/65.
HR 7955 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide a uniform rate of duty for tape recorders and dictation recording and transcribing machines. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7957 -- Similar to HR 7621. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 7969 -- Similar to HR 7366. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/-65.
HR 7971 -- Similar to HR 7621. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/6/65.
HR 8006 -- Similar to HR 7236. FORD (D Mich.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8014 -- Similar to HR 7653. HUNGATE (D Mo.) -- 5/10/65.
HR 8050 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 re the valuation of certain protective footwear for duty purposes. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8062 -- Similar to HR 7653. ST. ONGE (D Conn.) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8077 -- Promote the general welfare, foreign policy and security of the United States re: Crude Oil Imports. WHITE (D Texas) -- 5/11/65.
HR 8104 -- Similar to HR 7236. McGRATH (D N.J.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8128 -- Similar to HR 7839. ROSENTHAL (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/65.
HR 8147 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States to reduce until July 1, 1967, the exemption from duty for returning residents to $50 fair retail value. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/13/65.
HR 8275 -- Amend the Antidumping Act, 1921. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 5/19/65.
HR 8346 -- Similar to HR 7621. PATTEN (D N.J.) -- 5/20/65.
HR 8376 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 to make permanent the existing duty-free treatment for certain corkboard insulation. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 5/24/65.
HR 8426 -- Arrange for orderly marketing of certain imported articles. BATES (R Mass.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8428 -- Similar to HR 8426. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8436 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States re the dutiable status of watches, clocks and timing apparatus from insular possession of the United States. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8449 -- Similar to HR 8426. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8451 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate the prohibition against the importation of drugs, medicine and other articles for the prevention of conception. SCHEUER (D N.Y.) -- 5/25/65.
HR 8468 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 to make permanent the existing duty-free treatment for certain corkboard insulation. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8474 -- Re Orderly Marketing Act of 1965. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8501 -- Similar to HR 8426. HUOT (D N.H.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8505 -- Similar to HR 8426. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8506 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 to increase the duty on prepared and preserved mushrooms. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8510 -- Similar to HR 8275. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8511 -- Similar to HR 8275. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8512 -- Similar to HR 8275. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8513 -- Similar to HR 8275. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8514 -- Similar to HR 8275. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8515 -- Similar to HR 8275. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8516 -- Similar to HR 8275. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8517 -- Similar to HR 8275. UTT (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8518 -- Similar to HR 8275. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8519 -- Similar to HR 8275. ANDREWS (R Ala.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8520 -- Similar to HR 8275. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8521 -- Similar to HR 8275. BATES (R Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8522 -- Similar to HR 8275. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8523 -- Similar to HR 8275. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8524 -- Similar to HR 8275. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8525 -- Similar to HR 8275. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8526 -- Similar to HR 8275. BURTON (R Utah) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8527 -- Similar to HR 8275. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8528 -- Similar to HR 8275. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8529 -- Similar to HR 8275. CLAWSON (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8530 -- Similar to HR 8275. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8531 -- Similar to HR 8275. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8532 -- Similar to HR 8275. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8533 -- Similar to HR 8275. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8534 -- Similar to HR 8275. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8535 -- Similar to HR 8275. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8536 -- Similar to HR 8275. DENT (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8537 -- Similar to HR 8275. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8538 -- Similar to HR 8275. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8539 -- Similar to HR 8275. DORN (D S.C.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8540 -- Similar to HR 8275. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8541 -- Similar to HR 8275. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8542 -- Similar to HR 8275. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8543 -- Similar to HR 8275. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8544 -- Similar to HR 8275. FISHER (D Texas) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8545 -- Similar to HR 8275. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8546 -- Similar to HR 8275. FUQUA (D Fla.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8547 -- Similar to HR 8275. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8548 -- Similar to HR 8275. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8549 -- Similar to HR 8275. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8550 -- Similar to HR 8275. HARSHA (R Ohio) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8551 -- Similar to HR 8275. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8552 -- Similar to HR 8275. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8553 -- Similar to HR 8275. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8554 -- Similar to HR 8275. HULL (D Mo.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8555 -- Similar to HR 8275. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8556 -- Similar to HR 8275. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8557 -- Similar to HR 8275. KING (R N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8558 -- Similar to HR 8275. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8559 -- Similar to HR 8275. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8560 -- Similar to HR 8275. LOVE (D Ohio) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8561 -- Similar to HR 8275. McCARTHY (D N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8562 -- Similar to HR 8275. McCLORY (R Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8563 -- Similar to HR 8275. McDADE (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8564 -- Similar to HR 8275. MARTIN (R Ala.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8565 -- Similar to HR 8275. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8566 -- Similar to HR 8275. MIZE (R Kan.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8567 -- Similar to HR 8275. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8568 -- Similar to HR 8275. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8569 -- Similar to HR 8275. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8570 -- Similar to HR 8275. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8571 -- Similar to HR 8275. MOSHER (R Ohio) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8572 -- Similar to HR 8275. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8573 -- Similar to HR 8275. NIX (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8574 -- Similar to HR 8275. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8575 -- Similar to HR 8275. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8576 -- Similar to HR 8275. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8577 -- Similar to HR 8275. PEPPER (D Fla.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8578 -- Similar to HR 8275. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8579 -- Similar to HR 8275. QUILLEN (R Tenn.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8580 -- Similar to HR 8275. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8581 -- Similar to HR 8275. REID (R Ill.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8582 -- Similar to HR 8275. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8583 -- Similar to HR 8275. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8584 -- Similar to HR 8275. ROONEY (D Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8585 -- Similar to HR 8275. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8586 -- Similar to HR 8275. SECREST (D Ohio) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8587 -- Similar to HR 8275. SMITH (R N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8588 -- Similar to HR 8275. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8589 -- Similar to HR 8275. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8590 -- Similar to HR 8275. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8591 -- Similar to HR 8275. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8592 -- Similar to HR 8275. WAGGONNER (D La.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8593 -- Similar to HR 8275. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8594 -- Similar to HR 8275. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8595 -- Similar to HR 8275. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8596 -- Similar to HR 8275. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8597 -- Similar to HR 8275. BROYHILL (R N.C.) -- 5/26/65.
HR 8619 -- Similar to HR 8275. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/27/65.
HR 8623 -- Similar to HR 7621. HORTON (R N.Y.) -- 5/27/65.
HR 8664 -- Implement the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, opened for signature at Lake Success on November 22, 1950. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/1/65.
HR 8681 -- Amend section 3 of the Export Control Act of 1949. HAMILTON (D Ind.) -- 6/1/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8690 -- Amend section 2 of the Export Control Act of 1949. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/1/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8705 -- Amend the Antidumping Act, 1921. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8711 -- Similar to HR 8705. POOL (D Texas) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8717 -- Similar to HR 8705. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 6/2/65.
HR 8773 -- Arrange for orderly marketing of certain imported articles. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8776 -- Similar to HR 8705. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8778 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 re certain processed yarns of manmade fibers. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 6/3/65.
HR 8930 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 to limit button blanks to raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 6/9;65.
HR 9042 -- Provide for the implementation of the agreement concerning automotive products between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/15/65.
HR 9068 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to require the Council of Economic Advisers to advise the President regarding the effect of the importation of petroleum and petroleum products on employment in the United States. SLACK (R Calif.) -- 6/15/65 -- Government Operations.

HR 9131 -- Amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9138 -- Similar to HR 9068. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9158 -- Promote the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by modernizing practices of the Federal Government relating to the inspection of persons, merchandise and conveyances moving into, through, and out of the United States. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9160 -- Similar to HR 9068. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 6/16/65.
HR 9191 -- Similar to HR 9131. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9195 -- Similar to HR 8705. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/17/65.
HR 9257 -- Promote the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by modernizing practices of the Federal Government relating to the inspection of persons, merchandise and conveyances moving into, through, and out of the United States. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 6/21/65.
HR 9311 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 re the tariff treatment of certain imported dress gloves. KING (R N.Y.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9331 -- Similar to HR 8705. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9335 -- Similar to HR 9131. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/22/65.
HR 9485 -- Similar to HR 8705. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9496 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 re the valuation of certain footwear for duty purposes. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/65.
HR 9635 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States to exempt from duty certain educational material. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 7/6/65.
HR 9654 -- Similar to HR 9131. BARING (D Nev.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9662 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to suspend the duty on metallurgical grade fluorspar. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 7/7/65.
HR 9696 -- Similar to HR 9131. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 7/8/65.
HR 9805 -- Similar to HR 8705. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 7/13/65.
HR 9808 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for alteration of the duties on importation of copra, palm nuts and palm nut kernels and the oils crushed therefrom. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 7/13/65.
HR 9847 -- Similar to HR 9131. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 7/14/65.
HR 9920 -- Similar to HR 9131. FISHER (D Texas) -- 7/19/65.
HR 10058 -- Similar to HR 9131. DENT (D Pa.) -- 7/26/65.
HR 10135 -- Similar to HR 9131. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 7/28/65.
HR 10168 -- Similar to HR 9131. UTT (R Calif.) -- 7/29/65.
HR 10182 -- Similar to HR 9131. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 7/29/65.
HR 10236 -- Amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 re the rate of duty on parts of geared temperature and pressure gages. MURPHY (D N.Y.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10237 -- Similar to HR 9131. REID (R Ill.) -- 8/3/65.
HR 10285 -- Similar to HR 9131. HALL (R Mo.) -- 8/4/65.
HR 10293 -- Similar to HR 9131. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10295 -- Similar to HR 9131. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10307 -- Provide for the imposition of quotas on mink skins. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10309 -- Allow the same exemption from duty for residents returning from a contiguous country as are allowed for residents returning from insular possessions. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 8/5/65.
HR 10362 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain forms of molybdenum be admitted free of duty. DENT (D Pa.) -- 8/10/65.
HR 10367 -- Prevent the export of molybdenum under certain circumstances. DENT (D Pa.) -- 8/10/65 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10475 -- Similar to HR 9131. BRAY (D Ind.) -- 8/16/65.
HR 10618 -- Similar to HR 9311. DUNCAN (R Tenn.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10619 -- Similar to HR 8705. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10629 -- Similar to HR 10362. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 8/24/65.
HR 10667 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the free importation of certain specialized educational equipment. CLAUSEN (R Calif.) -- 8/25/65.
HR 10704 -- Provide for the orderly marketing of articles imported into the United States, establish a flexible basis for the adjustment by the U.S. economy to expanded trade, and afford foreign supplying nations a fair share of the growth or change in the U.S. market. HATHAWAY (D Maine) -- 8/26/65.
HR 10734 -- Similar to HR 8773. CLEVELAND (R N.H.) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10752 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary suspension of duty on certain steel cylindrical tanks. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 8/30/65.
HR 10860 -- Promote the general welfare, public policy, and security of the United States. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 9/2/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10998 -- Continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on heptanoic acid. BOGGS (D La.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11028 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States re tariff treatment of certain waterproof cloth. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11029 -- Re the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton). KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 9/13/65.
HR 11108 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States to restore former tariff treatment to certain water-repellant fabrics. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 9/16/65.
HR 11216 -- Re the tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad of products of the United States. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 9/22/65.
HR 11233 -- Re the tariff treatment of certain machines for sorting agricultural products. FORD (D Mich.) -- 9/23/65.
HR 11240 -- Amend the tariff schedules of the United States to provide that certain tapes wholly of textile fiber be classified as slide fastener parts. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 9/23/65.
HR 11241 -- Similar to HR 11240. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 9/23/65.
HR 11260 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that bagpipes and parts thereof shall be admitted free of duty. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 9/24/65.
HR 11325 -- Suspend for a temporary period the import duty on certain unwrought copper. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 9/29/65.
HR 11454 -- Provide for the orderly marketing of articles imported into the United States, to establish a flexible basis for the adjustment by the U.S. economy to expanded trade, and afford foreign supplying nations a fair share of the growth or change in the U.S. market. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 10/6/65.
HR 11506 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to restore the former tariff treatment of certain perfume bottles. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 10/8/65.
HR 11511 -- Provide that certain serge woven fabrics may be imported free of duty to be used in the manufacture of apparel for members of religious orders. RUMSFELD (R Ill.) -- 10/8/65.
HR 11573 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to reduce the rate of duty on spirometers. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 10/13/65.
HR 11653 -- Make permanent the existing suspension of duty on certain natural graphite. HARVEY (R Mich.) -- 10/19/65.
HR 11736 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the free importation of certain specialized educational equipment. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 10/21/65.
HR 11783 -- Provide for the establishment of a commission to study and investigate problems relating to the export of beef from the United States and consider ways and means of increasing the export of beef from the United States. WALKER (D N.M.) -- 10/22/65 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11784 -- Amend the tariff schedules to provide an increased exemption from duty for goods purchased in a contiguous country and within 5 miles of the U.S. border. WHITE (D Texas) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11808 -- Amend the Tariff Schedules re the tariff treatment of semi-processed picker sticks. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 10/22/65.
HR 11827 -- Provide for the suspension of dumping duties on portland cement from Sweden. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 10/22/65.
H J Res 696 -- Require that reports on imports into the United States include the landed value of articles imported. DENT (D Pa.) -- 10/13/65.
H Res 405 -- Express the sense of the House that the President should take such actions as may be necessary for the preparation of an international agreement to harmonize the operation and administration of the anti-dumping laws of all the countries. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/1/65.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

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President Johnson's Inaugural Address Expounds Personal Philosophy, Outlines 'Great Society'

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Jan. 20, 1965, Inaugural Address, delivered on the steps of the Capitol following his swearing-in as President:

My fellow countrymen: On this occasion, the oath I have taken before you and before God, is not mine alone, but ours together. We are one nation and one people. Our fate as a nation and our future as a people rest not upon one citizen but upon all citizens.

That is the majesty and the meaning of this moment.

For every generation, there is a destiny. For some, history decides. For this generation, the choice must be our own.

Even now, a rocket moves toward Mars. It reminds us that the world will not be the same for our children, or even for ourselves in a short span of years. The next man to stand here will look out on a scene that is different from our own, because ours is a time of change -- rapid and fantastic change -- baring the secrets of nature -- multiplying the nations -- placing in uncertain hands new weapons for mastery and destruction -- shaking old values and uprooting old ways.

Our destiny in the midst of change will rest on the unchanged character of our people and on their faith.

They came here -- the exile and the stranger, brave but frightened -- to find a place where a man could be his own man. They made a covenant with this land. Conceived in justice, written in liberty, bound in union, it was meant one day to inspire the hopes of all mankind, and it binds us still. If we keep its terms we shall flourish.

JUSTICE

First, justice was the promise that all who made the journey would share in the fruits of the land.

In a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty.

In a land rich in harvest, children just must not go hungry.

In a land of healing miracles, neighbors must not suffer and die untended.

In a great land of learning and scholars, young people must be taught to read and write.

For more than thirty years that I have served this nation, I have believed that this injustice to our people, this waste of our resources, was our real enemy. For thirty years or more, with the resources I have had, I have vigilantly fought against it. I have learned and I know that it will not surrender easily.

But change has given us new weapons. Before this generation of Americans is finished, this enemy will not only retreat -- it will be conquered.

Justice requires us to remember: when any citizen denies his fellow, saying: His color is not mine or his beliefs are strange and different, in that moment he betrays America, though his forebears created this nation.

LIBERTY

Liberty was the second article of our covenant. It was self-government, it was our Bill of Rights. But it was more. America would be a place where each man could be proud to be himself: stretching his talents, rejoicing in his work, important in the life of his neighbors and his nation.

This has become more difficult in a world where change and growth seem to tower beyond the control and even the judgment of men. We must work to provide the knowledge and the surroundings which can enlarge the possibilities of every citizen.

The American covenant called on us to help show the way for the liberation of man, and that is our goal. Thus, if as a nation there is much outside our control, as a people no stranger is outside our hope.

Change has brought new meaning to that old mission. We can never again stand aside prideful in isolation. Terrific dangers and troubles that we once called "foreign" now constantly live among us. If American lives must end, and American treasure be spilled, in countries that we barely know, then that is the price that change has demanded of conviction and of our enduring covenant.

Think of our world as it looks from that rocket that is heading toward Mars. It is like a child's globe, hanging in space, the continent stuck to its side like colored maps. We are all fellow passengers on a dot of earth. And each of us, in the span of time, has really only a moment among our companions.

How incredible it is that in this fragile existence we should hate and destroy one another. There are possibilities enough for all who will abandon mastery over others to pursue mastery over nature. There is world enough for all to seek their happiness in their own way.

Our nation's course is abundantly clear. We aspire to nothing that belongs to others. We seek no dominion over our fellow man, but man's dominion over tyranny and misery.

But more is required. Men want to be part of a common enterprise -- a cause greater than themselves. And each of us must find a way to advance the purpose of the nation, thus finding new purpose for ourselves. Without this, we will simply become a nation of strangers.

UNION

The third article is union. To those who were small and few against the wilderness, the success of liberty demanded the strength of the union. Two centuries of change have made this true again.

No longer need capitalist and worker, farmer and clerk, city and countryside, struggle to divide our bounty. By working shoulder to shoulder together we can increase the bounty of all.

We have discovered that every child who learns, and every man who finds work, and every sick body that is made whole -- like a candle added to an altar -- brightens the hope of all the faithful.

So let us reject any among us who seek to reopen old wounds and rekindle old hatreds. They stand in the way of a seeking nation.

Let us now join reason to faith and action to experience, to transform our unity of interest into a unity of purpose. For the hour and the day and the time are here to achieve progress without strife, to achieve change without hatred; not without difference of opinion but without the deep and abiding divisions which scar the union for generations.

Under this covenant of justice, liberty and union, we have become a nation; prosperous, great and mighty. And we have kept our freedom. But we have no promise from God that our greatness will endure.

We have been allowed by Him to seek greatness with the sweat of our hands and the strength of our spirit.

GREAT SOCIETY

I do not believe that the Great Society is the ordered, changeless, and sterile battalion of the ants.

It is the excitement of becoming -- always becoming, trying, probing, falling, resting, and trying again -- but always trying and always gaining.

In each generation -- with toil and tears -- we have had to earn our heritage again.

If we fail now, then we will have forgotten in abundance what we learned in hardship: that democracy rests on faith, that freedom asks more than it gives, and the judgment of God is harshest on those who are most favored.

If we succeed, it will not be because of what we have, but it will be because of what we are; not because of what we own, but rather because of what we believe.

For we are a nation of believers. Underneath the clamor of building and the rush of our day's pursuits, we are believers in justice and liberty and union. And in our own union we believe that every man must some day be free. And we believe in ourselves.

That is the mistake that our enemies have always made. In my lifetime -- in depression and in war -- they have awaited our defeat. Each time, from the secret places of the American heart, came forth the faith that they could not see or that they could not even imagine, and it brought us victory. And it will again.

For this is what America is all about. It is the uncrossed desert and the unclimbed ridge. It is the star that is not reached and the harvest that is sleeping in the unplowed ground.

Is our world gone? We say farewell. Is a new world coming? We welcome it -- and we will bend it to the hopes of man.

To these trusted public servants and to my family, and those close friends of mine who have followed me down a long winding road, and to all the people of this union and the world -- I will repeat today what I said on that sorrowful day in November last year: I will lead and I will do the best I can.

But you, you must look within your own hearts to the old promises and to the old dreams. They will lead you best of all.

For myself, I ask only in the words of an ancient leader: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this, thy people, that is so great?"

PRESIDENT FINDS STATE OF THE UNION 'FREE, RESTLESS, GROWING AND FULL OF HOPE'

Following is the complete transcript of President Johnson's State of the Union Message, delivered in person to a joint session of the House and Senate Jan. 4, 1965:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress, My Fellow Americans:

On this Hill which was my home, I am stirred by old friendships. Though total agreement between the Executive and the Congress is impossible, I am proud to be among my colleagues of the Congress whose legacy to their trust is their loyalty to their nation. I am not unaware of the inner emotions of the new members of this body tonight. Twenty-eight years ago I felt as you do now. You will soon learn that you are among men whose first love is their country. Men who try each day to do as best they can what they believe is right.

We are entering the third century of the pursuit of American union.

Two hundred years ago, in 1765, nine assembled colonies first joined together to demand freedom from arbitrary power. For the first century we struggled to hold together the first continental union of democracy in the history of man. One hundred years ago, in 1865, following a terrible test of blood and fire, the compact of union was finally sealed.

For a second century we labored to establish a unity of purpose and interest among the many groups which make up the American community. That struggle has often brought pain and violence. It is not yet over. But we have achieved a unity of interest among our people that is unmatched in the history of freedom.

And so tonight now, in 1965, we begin a new quest for union. We seek the unity of man with the world that he has built -- with the knowledge that can save or destroy him -- with the cities which can stimulate or stifle him -- with the wealth and machines which can enrich or menace his spirit. We seek to establish a harmony between man and society which will allow each of us to enlarge the meaning of his life and all of us to elevate the quality of our civilization. This is the search that we begin tonight.

But the unity we seek cannot realize its full promise in isolation. For today the state of the union depends, in large measure, upon the state of the world. Our concern and interest, compassion and vigilance, extend to every corner of a dwindling planet.

Yet, it is not merely our concern but the concern of all free men. We will not, and we should not, assume that it is the task of Americans alone to settle all the conflicts of a torn and troubled world. Let the foes of freedom take no comfort from this. For in concert with other nations, we shall help men defend their freedom.

Our first aim remains the safety and the well-being of our own country. We are prepared to live as good neighbors with all, but we cannot be indifferent to acts designed to injure our interests, or our citizens, or our establishments abroad. The community of nations requires mutual respect. We shall extend it -- and we shall expect it.

In our relations with the world we shall follow the example of Andrew Jackson who said: "I intend to ask for nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong." And he promised, that "the honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth or for the performance of duty." That was this nation's policy in the 1830s and that is this nation's policy in the 1960s.

Our own freedom and growth have never been the final goal of the American dream. We were never meant to be an oasis of liberty and abundance in a worldwide desert of disappointed dreams. Our nation was created to help strike away the chains of ignorance and misery and tyranny wherever they keep man less than God means him to be.

We are moving toward that destiny, never more rapidly than we have moved in the last four years.

In this period we have built a military power strong enough to meet any threat and destroy any adversary. And that superiority will continue to grow so long as this office is mine -- and you sit on Capitol Hill.

In this period no new nation has become Communist and the unity of the Communist empire has begun to crumble.

In this period we have resolved in friendship our disputes with our neighbors of the hemisphere, and joined in an Alliance for Progress toward economic growth and political democracy.

In this period we have taken more steps toward peace -- including the test ban treaty -- than at any time since the cold war began.

In this period we have relentlessly pursued our advances toward the conquest of space.

Most important of all, in this period, the United States has re-emerged into the fullness of its self-confidence and purpose. No longer are we called upon to get America moving. We are moving. No longer do we doubt our strength or resolution. We are strong and we have proven our resolve.

No longer can anyone wonder whether we are in the grip of historical decay. We know that history is ours to make. And if there is great danger, there is now also the excitement of great expectations.

Yet we still live in a troubled and perilous world. There is no longer a single threat. There are many. They differ in intensity and in danger. They require different attitudes and different answers.

RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

With the Soviet Union we seek peaceful understandings that can lessen the danger to freedom. Last fall I asked the American people to choose that course. I will carry forward their command. If we are to live together in peace, we must come to know each other better.

I am sure that the American people would welcome a chance to listen to the Soviet leaders on our television -- as I would like the Soviet people to hear our leaders on theirs.

I hope the new Soviet leaders can visit America so they can learn about our country at first hand.

In Eastern Europe restless nations are slowly beginning to assert their identity. Your government, assisted by leaders in labor and business, is now exploring ways to increase peaceful trade with these countries and with the Soviet Union. I will report our conclusions to the Congress.

VIET NAM

In Asia, Communism wears a more aggressive face. We see that in Viet Nam. Why are we there?

We are there, first, because a friendly nation has asked us for help against the Communist aggression. Ten years ago our President pledged our help. Three Presidents have supported that pledge. We will not break it now.

Second, our own security is tied to the peace of Asia. Twice in one generation we have had to fight against aggression in the Far East. To ignore aggression now would only increase the danger of a much larger war.

Our goal is peace in Southeast Asia. That will come only when aggressors leave their neighbors in peace. What is at stake is the cause of freedom, and in that cause America will never be found wanting.

But Communism is not the only source of trouble and unrest. There are older and deeper sources -- in the misery of nations and in man's irrepressible ambition for liberty and a better life.

LATIN AMERICA

With the free Republics of Latin America I have always felt -- and our country has always felt -- very special ties of interest and affection. It will be the purpose of my Administration to strengthen these ties. Together we share and shape the destiny of the new world. In the coming year I hope to pay a visit to Latin America. And I will steadily enlarge our commitment to the Alliance for Progress as the instrument of our war against poverty and injustice in the hemisphere.

EUROPE

In the Atlantic community we continue to pursue our goal of twenty years -- a Europe that is growing in strength, unity, and cooperation with America. A great unfinished task is the reunification of Germany through self-determination.

This European policy is not based on any abstract design. It is based on the realities of common interests and common values, common dangers and common expectations. These realities will continue to have their way -- especially in our expanding trade and especially in our common defense.

Free Americans have shaped the policies of the United States. And because we know these realities, those policies have been, and will be, in the interest of Europe. Free Europeans must shape the course of Europe. And, for the same reasons, that course has been, and will be, in our interest and in the interest of freedom.

I found this truth confirmed in my talks with European leaders in the last year. I hope to repay these visits to some of our friends in Europe this year.

AFRICA, ASIA

In Africa and Asia we are witnessing the turbulent unfolding of new nations and continents. We welcome them to the society of nations.

We are committed to help those seeking to strengthen their own independence, and to work most closely with those governments dedicated to the welfare of all their people. We seek not fidelity to an iron faith, but a diversity of belief as varied as man himself. We seek not to extend the power of America but the progress of humanity. We seek not to dominate others but to strengthen the freedom of all people.

I will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population and the growing scarcity in world resources.

UNITED NATIONS

Finally, we renew our commitment to the continued growth and effectiveness of the United Nations. The frustrations of the United Nations are a product of the world that we live in and not of the institution which gives them voice. It is far better to throw these differences open to the assembly of nations than to permit them to fester in silent danger.

These are some of the goals of the American nation in the world in which we live. For ourselves we seek neither praise nor blame, neither gratitude nor obedience. We seek peace. We seek freedom. We seek to enrich the life of man. For that is the world in which we will flourish and that is the world that we mean for all men to ultimately have.

World affairs will continue to call upon our energy and courage. But today we can turn increased attention to the character of American life.

We are in the midst of the greatest upward surge of economic well-being in the history of any nation.

Our flourishing progress has been marked by price stability that is unequalled in the world. Our balance of payments deficit has declined and the soundness of our dollar is unquestioned. I pledge to keep it that way and I urge business and labor to cooperate to that end.

GREAT SOCIETY

We worked for two centuries to climb this peak of prosperity. But we are only at the beginning of the road to the Great Society. Ahead now is a summit where freedom from the wants of the body can help fulfill the needs of the spirit.

We built this nation to serve its people. We want to grow and build and create, but we want progress to be the servant and not the master of man.

We do not intend to live in the midst of abundance, isolated from neighbors and nature, confined by blighted cities and bleak suburbs, stunted by a poverty of learning and an emptiness of leisure.

The Great Society asks not only how much, but how good; not only how to create wealth but how to use it; not only how fast we are going, but where we are headed. It proposes as the first test for a nation: the quality of its people.

This kind of society will not flower spontaneously from swelling riches and surging power. It will not be the gift of government or the creation of Presidents. It will require of every American, for many generations, both faith in the destination and the fortitude to make the journey, and like freedom itself, it will always be challenge and not fulfillment. Tonight we accept that challenge.

I propose that we begin a program in education to ensure every American child the fullest development of his mind and skills.

I propose we begin a massive attack on crippling and killing diseases.

I propose we launch a national effort to make the American city a better and more stimulating place to live.

I propose we increase the beauty of America and end the poisoning of our rivers and the air that we breathe.

I propose we carry out a new program to develop regions of our country that are now suffering from distress and depression.

I propose we make new efforts to control and prevent crime and delinquency.

I propose we eliminate every remaining obstacle to the right and the opportunity to vote.

I propose we honor and support the achievements of thought and the creations of art.

I propose that we make an all-out campaign against waste and inefficiency.

Our basic task is three-fold: First, to keep our economy growing; to open for all Americans the opportunity that is now enjoyed by most Americans; and to improve the quality of life for all.

In the next six weeks I will submit special messages with detailed proposals for national action in each of these areas. Tonight I would like briefly to explain some of my major recommendations in the three main areas of national need.

ECONOMIC POLICIES

First, we must keep our nation prosperous. We seek full employment opportunity for every American citizen.

I will present a budget designed to move the economy forward. More money will be left in the hands of the consumer by a substantial cut in excise taxes. We will continue along the path toward a balanced budget in a balanced economy.

I confidently predict -- what every economic sign tells us tonight -- the continued flourishing of the American economy.

But we must remember that fear of a recession can contribute to the fact of a recession. The knowledge that our government will, and can, move swiftly will strengthen the confidence of investors and business.

Congress can reinforce this confidence by ensuring that its procedures permit rapid action on temporary income tax cuts. And special funds for job-creating public programs should be made available for immediate use if recession threatens.

Our continued prosperity demands continued price stability. Business, labor and the consumer all have a high stake in keeping wages and prices within the framework of the guideposts that have already served the nation so well.

Finding new markets abroad for our goods depends on the initiative of American business. But we stand ready -- with credit and other help -- to assist the flow of trade which will benefit the entire nation.

FARM

Our economy owes much to the efficiency of our farmers. We must continue to assure them the opportunity to earn a fair reward. I have instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to lead a major effort to find new approaches to reduce the heavy cost of our farm programs and to direct more of our effort to the small farmer who needs help most.

LABOR

We can help ensure continued prosperity through a Regional Recovery Program to assist the development of stricken areas left behind by our national progress; further efforts to provide our workers with the skills demanded by modern technology, for the laboring man is an indispensable force in the American system; the extension of the minimum wage to more than two million unprotected workers; the improvement and modernization of the unemployment compensation system. And as pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms, I will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act including Section 14-B. I will do so hoping to reduce conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various states of our union.

TRANSPORTATION

In a country that spans a continent modern transportation is vital to continued growth. I will recommend heavier reliance on competition in transportation and a new policy for our merchant marine. I will ask for funds to study high-speed rail transportation between urban centers. We will begin with test projects between Boston and Washington. On high-speed trains, passengers could travel this distance in less than four hours.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Second, we must open opportunity to all our people. Most Americans tonight enjoy a good life. But far too many are still trapped in poverty, idleness and fear.

Let a just nation throw open to them the city of promise: to the elderly, by providing hospital care under Social Security and by raising benefit payments to those struggling to maintain the dignity of their later years; to the poor, through doubling the war against poverty this year; to Negro Americans, through enforcement of the civil rights law and elimination of barriers to the right to vote; to those in other lands that are seeking the promise of America, through an immigration law based on the work a man can do and not where he was born or how he spells his name.

EDUCATION

Our third goal is to improve the quality of American life. We begin with learning. Every child must have the best education that this nation can provide. Thomas Jefferson said no nation can be both ignorant and free. Today no nation can be both ignorant and great.

In addition to our existing programs, I will recommend a new program for schools and students with a first year authorization of one billion, 500 million dollars. It will help at every stage along the road to learning.

For the pre-school years we will help needy children become aware of the excitement of learning.

For the primary and secondary school years we will aid public schools serving low-income families and assist students in both public and private schools.

For the college years we will provide scholarships to high school students of the greatest promise and greatest need and guaranteed low-interest loans to students continuing their college studies.

New laboratories and centers will help our schools lift their standards of excellence and explore new methods of teaching. These centers will provide special training for those who need and those who deserve special treatment.

HEALTH

Greatness requires not only an educated people but a healthy people. Our goal is to match the achievements of our medicine to the afflictions of our people.

We already carry on a large program for research and health. In addition, regional medical centers can provide the most advanced diagnosis and treatment for heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases.

New support for medical and dental education will provide the trained men to apply our knowledge.

Community centers can help the mentally ill and improve health care for school-age children from poor families, including services for the mentally retarded.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

An educated and healthy people require surroundings in harmony with their hopes.

In our urban areas the central problem today is to protect and restore man's satisfaction in belonging to a community where he can find security and significance.

The first step is to break old patterns -- to begin to think and work and plan for the development of entire metropolitan areas. We will take this step with new programs of help for basic community facilities and for neighborhood centers of health and recreation. New and existing programs will be open to those cities which work together to develop unified long-range policies for metropolitan areas.

We must also make important changes in our housing programs if we are to pursue these same basic goals. So a Department of Housing and Urban Development will be needed to spearhead this effort in our cities.

CRIME

Every citizen has the right to feel secure in his home and on the streets of his community. To help control crime we will recommend programs to train local law enforcement officers; to put the best techniques of modern science at their disposal; to discover the causes of crime and better ways to prevent it.

I will soon assemble a panel of outstanding experts of this nation to search out answers to the national problem of crime and delinquency, and I welcome the recommendations and the constructive efforts of the Congress.

NATURAL BEAUTY

For over three centuries the beauty of America has sustained our spirit and enlarged our vision. We must act now to protect this heritage. In a fruitful new partnership with the states and cities the next decade should be a conservation milestone. We must make a massive effort to save the countryside and establish

-- as a green legacy for tomorrow -- more large and small parks, more seashores and open spaces than have been created during any period in our history.

A new and substantial effort must be made to landscape highways and provide places of relaxation and recreation wherever our roads run.

Within our cities imaginative programs are needed to landscape streets and transform open areas into places of beauty and recreation.

AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

We will seek legal power to prevent pollution of our air and water before it happens. We will step up our effort to control harmful wastes, giving first priority to the cleanup of our most contaminated rivers. We will increase research to learn more about control of pollution.

We hope to make the Potomac a model of beauty here in the Capital, and preserve unspoiled stretches of some of our waterways with a Wild Rivers bill.

More ideas for a beautiful America will emerge from a White House Conference on Natural Beauty which I will soon call.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

We must also recognize and encourage those who can be pathfinders for the nation's imagination and understanding.

To help promote and honor creative achievements, I will propose a National Foundation on the Arts.

To develop knowledge which will enrich our lives and ensure our progress, I will recommend programs to encourage basic science, particularly in the universities -- and to bring closer the day when the oceans will supply our growing need for fresh water.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION, EFFICIENCY

For government to serve these goals it must be modern in structure, efficient in action, and ready for any emergency. I am busy currently reviewing the structure of the Executive Branch of this government. I hope to reshape it and reorganize it to meet more effectively the tasks of the 20th Century.

Wherever waste is found, I will eliminate it. Last year we saved almost three billion, five-hundred million dollars by eliminating waste in the government. And I intend to do better this year. And very soon I will report to you on our progress and on new economies that your government plans to make.

Even the best of government is subject to the worst of hazards. I will propose laws to ensure the necessary continuity of leadership should the President become disabled or die.

In addition, I will propose reforms in the Electoral College -- leaving undisturbed the vote by states -- but making sure no elector can substitute his will for that of the people.

THE PRESIDENCY

Last year in a sad moment I came here and I spoke to you after 33 years of public service, practically all of them here on this Hill. This year I speak after one year as President of the United States.

Many of you in this chamber are among my oldest friends. We have shared many happy moments and many hours of work, and we have watched many Presidents together. Yet, only in the White House can you finally know the full weight of this office. The greatest burden is not running the huge operations of government -- or meeting daily troubles, large and small -- or even working with the Congress. A President's hardest task is not to do what is right, but to know what is right.

Yet the Presidency brings no special gift of prophecy or foresight. You take an oath, step into an office, and you must then help guide a great democracy. The answer was waiting for me in the land where I was born. It was once barren land. The angular hills were covered with scrub cedar and a few large live oaks. Little would grow in the harsh caliche soil of my country. And each spring the Pedernales River would flood our valley.

But men came and they worked and they endured and they built. And tonight that country is abundant; abundant with fruit and cattle and goats and sheep, and there are pleasant homes and lakes and the floods are gone.

Why did men come to that once forbidding land? They were restless, of course, and they had to be moving on. But there was more than that. There was a dream -- a dream of a place where a free man could build for himself, and raise his children to a better life — a dream of a continent to be conquered, a world to be won, a nation to be made.

Remembering this, I knew the anwer.

A President does not shape a new and personal vision of America. He collects it from the scattered hopes of the American past.

It existed when the first settlers saw the coast of a new world, and when the first pioneers moved westward.

It has guided us every step of the way.

It sustains every President. But it is also your inheritance and it belongs equally to all the people that we all serve.

It must be interpreted anew by each generation for its own needs; as I have tried, in part, to do tonight.

It shall lead us as we enter this third century of the search for "a more perfect union."

This, then, is the state of the union: Free, restless, growing and full of hope.

So it was in the beginning.

So it shall always be, while God is willing, and we are strong enough to keep the faith.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Following is the complete text of a March 10 statement by President Johnson on his proposal for a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities:

At the request of the Subcommittee Chairmen, I have today transmitted the Administration's recommendations for a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the House of Representatives, and the Special Subcommittee on Arts and Humanities of the Senate.

In the State of the Union address I said "We must also recognize and encourage those who can be pathfinders for the nation's imagination and understanding."

These recommendations are designed to secure such recognition and encouragement for those who extend the frontiers of understanding in the arts and in humanistic studies.

The humanities are an effort to explore the nature of man's culture and to deepen understanding of the sources and goals of human activity. Our recommendations recognize this effort as a central part of the American national purpose, and provide modest support to those whose work offers promise of extending the boundaries of understanding.

Pursuit of artistic achievement, and making the fruits of that achievement available to all its people, is also among the hallmarks of a Great Society.

We fully recognize that no government can call artistic excellence into existence. It must flow from the quality of the society and the good fortune of the nation. Nor should any government seek to restrict the freedom of the artist to pursue his calling in his own way. Freedom is an essential condition for the artist, and in proportion as freedom is diminished so is the prospect of artistic achievement.

But government can seek to create conditions under which the arts can flourish; through recognition of achievements, through helping those who seek to enlarge creative understanding, through increasing the access of our people to the works of our artists, and through recognizing the arts as part of the pursuit of American greatness.

That is the goal of this legislation.

In so doing we follow the example of many other nations where government sympathy and support have helped to shape great and influential artistic traditions.

This Congress will consider many programs which will leave an enduring mark on American life. But it may well be that passage of this legislation, modest as it is, will help secure for this Congress a sure and honored place in the story of the advance of our civilization.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S JAN. 25 BUDGET MESSAGE

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Jan. 25 message to Congress on the Budget:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am presenting to you today the budget of the United States for the fiscal year 1966.

A budget is a plan of action. It defines our goals, charts our courses, and outlines our expectations. It reflects hard decisions and difficult choices. This budget is no exception.

It is a budget of priorities. It provides for what we must do, but not for all we would like to do.

It is a budget of both opportunity and sacrifice. It begins to grasp the opportunities of the Great Society. It is restrained by the sacrifices we must continue to make in order to keep our defenses strong and flexible.

This budget provides reasonably for our needs. It is not extravagant. Neither is it miserly.

It stands on five basic principles:

- Government fiscal policies must promote national strength, economic progress, and individual opportunity.
- Our tax system must continue to be made less burdensome, more equitable, and more conducive to continued economic expansion.
- The Great Society must be a *bold* society. It must not fear to meet new challenges. It must not fail to seize new opportunities.
- The Great Society must be a *compassionate* society. It must always be responsive to human needs.
- The Great Society must be an *efficient* society. Less urgent programs must give way to make room for higher priority needs. And each program, old and new, must be conducted with maximum efficiency, economy, and productivity.

The major features of the 1966 budget translate these principles into action.

First, excise taxes are substantially reduced. Social security benefits, including hospital insurance, are increased. These are combined with other expenditure increases to yield an overall fiscal policy designed to maintain our steady economic expansion.

Second, the budget supports a massive defense establishment of steadily growing power, within reduced outlays.

Third, our international and space programs are being advanced at a satisfactory rate, but with smaller increases than in earlier years.

Fourth, expanded programs and higher expenditures are proposed to:

- Provide better and more education for our children.
- Extend the war against poverty.
- Promote advances in the Nation's health.
- Improve conditions in the urban areas where most of us live.
- Help the Appalachian region lift itself out of its present depressed condition.
- Strengthen our social security protection.
- Increase economic opportunities in rural communities.
- Encourage sound use of our natural resources.
- Conserve natural beauty in our land.

Fifth, a large part of the funds for needed program expansion has come from savings, reductions, and economies in other parts of the budget.

FISCAL POLICY

This budget recognizes that a growing economy is needed to promote national strength and progress. It is also needed to move us toward a balanced budget. When the economy slows down, Federal revenues fall and spending tends to increase. The result is larger, not smaller, budget deficits.

Nearly 4 years ago, this Nation began its fourth postwar economic expansion. With the help of last year's income tax reduction—the largest and most comprehensive ever enacted—this expansion has already outlasted each of the previous three postwar recoveries.

During the past 4 years, the Nation's real output of goods and services—the gross national product—has grown at an average rate of about 5% per year.

New highs have been achieved in employment, income, and profits. Unemployment has been reduced. Price stability has been maintained.

This is a creditable record of achievement. And we look forward to continued growth in the year ahead. The Nation's output in calendar year 1965 is expected to reach $660 billion, plus or minus $5 billion.

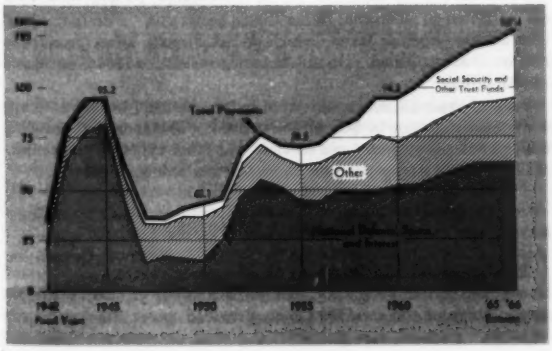
Nevertheless, we must keep in mind that our economy is still producing at a level well below its potential. Nearly 4 million people are out of work. The unemployment rate is still nearly 5%. Plants and machines are standing idle while human wants and needs go unmet. An estimated 35 million people continue to live in poverty.

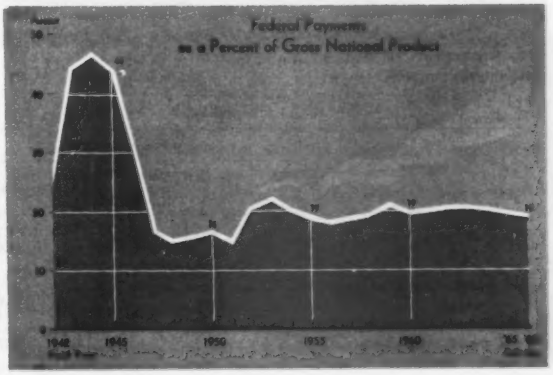
We cannot substitute last year's achievements for next year's goals; nor can we meet next year's challenge with last year's budget.

The revenue and expenditure proposals presented in the 1966 budget are carefully designed to promote continued economic expansion and improved economic opportunities.

This budget takes into account the need to reduce the Nation's balance of payments deficit. During the last calendar year, the deficit showed a significant decline. To help insure continued improvement, I will intensify efforts to carry out Federal activities with the least possible burden on our balance of payments.

Composition of Federal Payments





BUDGET SUMMARY

Administrative budget.—In preparing this budget, I have applied exacting tests of efficiency and necessity to all proposed expenditures. As a result, total administrative budget expenditures are being held to $99.7 billion in 1966. Although expenditures will rise by a relatively small amount, they will decline as a percent of the gross national product—to less than 15%, the lowest ratio achieved in 15 years.

Administrative budget receipts are expected to increase in 1966 to $94.4 billion. This is $3.2 billion over the estimated level for 1965. This increase reflects the economic growth anticipated in calendar year 1965. It also takes into account the revenue losses from proposed excise tax changes and from the second stage of income tax cuts enacted last year.

The resulting 1966 administrative budget deficit of $5.3 billion is $1 billion lower than the 1965 deficit, marking continued progress toward a balanced budget.

As our population increases, as science and technology change our methods of doing things, as our wants multiply with the growth in our incomes, and as urbanization creates new problems, there is growing need for more public and private services. It is evident that unless defense needs should decline substantially, Government expenditures will continue to rise over the long run.

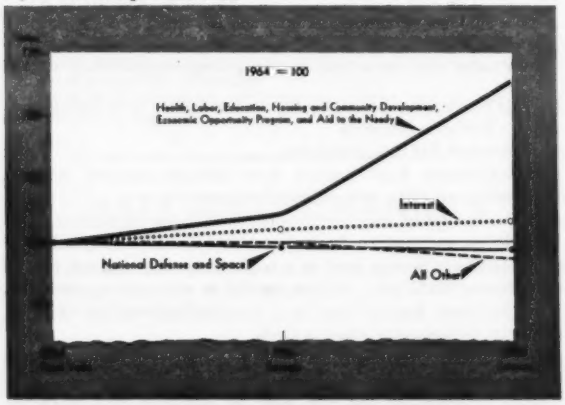
At the same time, we have good reason to expect that Government expenditures in the years ahead will grow more slowly than the gross national product, so that the ratio of Federal spending to our total output will continue to decline.

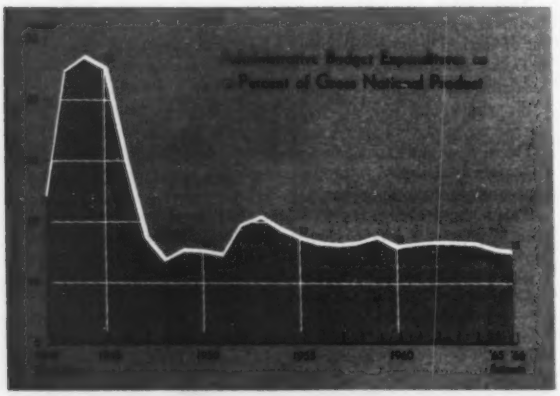
The expenditures proposed in this budget reflect a careful balancing of national goals against budgetary costs. The budget I now present will, in my judgment, carry out the responsibilities of the Federal Government efficiently and wisely. It was constructed on that basis alone.

My budgets for both 1965 and 1966 have provided for major increases in areas of high national priority—particularly education, health, aid to the needy, housing, and the war on poverty. Also, for these 2 consecutive years, careful pruning of less urgent programs and vigorous cost reduction efforts have, on balance, resulted in lower expenditures in other major sectors of the budget. The application of these strict policies of priority and frugality is evident in the modest growth in administrative budget expenditures.

Consolidated cash statement.—The administrative budget is based on a definition of Federal spending which excludes such important Federal activities as social security and highway construction that are financed through trust funds. A more comprehensive measure of the Government's finances is the consolidated cash budget which covers all of the Government's programs.

Expenditure Changes 1964-1966





THE CHANGING FEDERAL BUDGET

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	Administrative budget expenditures				
	1964 actual	Change, 1964 to 1965	1965 estimate	Change, 1965 to 1966	1966 estimate
National defense and space	$58.4	−$1.3	$57.1	−$0.4	$56.7
Interest	10.8	+.5	11.3	+.3	11.6
Health, labor, education, housing and community development, economic opportunity program, and aid to the needy	6.7	+.7	7.4	+3.6	11.0
All other	21.8	−.1	21.7	−1.3	20.4
Total, administrative budget	97.7	−.2	97.5	+2.2	99.7

On the consolidated cash basis, total payments to the public are estimated at $127.4 billion in 1966. Total receipts from the public are estimated at $123.5 billion, resulting in a net excess of payments of $3.9 billion. The estimated increase of $6.0 billion in cash payments in 1966 over 1965 is mostly in trust funds which are financed by special taxes.

About $9.5 billion of the nondefense payments recommended in this budget—almost 2½ times the size of the entire cash deficit—represent an investment in physical and financial assets which will provide benefits to the Nation for many years to come. These payments are made for Federal civil public works, equipment, and loans as well as for highways, hospitals, and other State, local, and private assets.

Federal sector, national income accounts.—Another measure of Federal finance which includes trust funds emphasizes the direct impact of Government fiscal activities on the economy. This measure is based on the national income accounts. Under this concept, Federal fiscal data are estimated on an accrual rather than a cash basis. Purely financial transactions—such as loans—which do not *directly* affect production or income are excluded. On this basis, the deficit for 1966 is estimated at $6.0 billion.

Federal expenditures as measured by the national income accounts are estimated to rise by $6.0 billion in 1966. This increase—covering both purchases of goods and services and other types of payments—will provide a strong stimulus for continued economic growth.

FEDERAL REVENUES

The Revenue Act of 1964 has played a major role in widening and strengthening our prosperity. At the beginning of this month, the second stage of the rate reductions provided under the Act became effective. In total, last year's tax law will decrease consumer and

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate
FEDERAL RECEIPTS			
Administrative budget receipts	$89.5	$91.2	$94.4
Trust fund receipts	30.3	30.5	33.6
Deduct: Intragovernmental transactions	4.3	4.3	4.5
Total cash receipts from the public	115.5	117.4	123.5
Add: Adjustment from cash to accrual basis	−.7	−.9	−1.8
Deduct: Receipts from loans, property sales, and other adjustments	.2	.5	.7
National income account receipts—Federal sector	114.7	116.0	121.0
FEDERAL PAYMENTS			
Administrative budget expenditures	97.7	97.5	99.7
Trust fund expenditures (including Government-sponsored enterprises)	28.9	29.0	32.9
Deduct: Intragovernmental transactions and other adjustments	6.2	5.1	5.2
Total cash payments to the public	120.3	121.4	127.4
Add: Adjustment from cash to accrual basis	1.8	1.7	1.1
Deduct: Disbursements for loans, land purchases, and other adjustments	3.6	2.1	1.5
National income account expenditures—Federal sector	118.5	121.0	127.0
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS (+) OR PAYMENTS (−)			
Administrative budget	−8.2	−6.3	−5.3
Receipts from and payments to the public	−4.8	−4.0	−3.9
National income accounts—Federal sector	−3.9	−5.0	−6.0

RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Source	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate
Administrative budget receipts:			
Individual income taxes	$48.7	$47.0	$48.2
Corporation income taxes	23.5	25.6	27.6
Excise taxes	10.2	10.7	9.8
Other	7.1	7.9	8.8
Total administrative budget receipts	89.5	91.2	94.4
Trust fund receipts:			
Employment taxes	16.8	16.7	18.7
Deposits by States, unemployment insurance	3.0	3.0	2.9
Excise taxes	3.5	3.6	4.0
Federal employee and agency payments for retirement	2.0	2.2	2.2
Interest on trust fund investments	1.6	1.7	1.9
Veterans life insurance premiums	.5	.5	.5
Other	2.8	2.8	3.5
Total trust fund receipts	30.3	30.5	33.6
Intragovernmental transactions (deduct)	4.3	4.3	4.5
Total receipts from the public	115.5	117.4	123.5

business tax liabilities by about $14 billion in the current calendar year.

With this substantial change in income taxes completed, it is now appropriate to revise and adjust *excise taxes* as well. Some of the present excises are costly and inefficient to administer. Some impose onerous recordkeeping burdens on small business. Some distort consumer choices as among different kinds of goods.

Within the revenue requirements for continued progress toward a balanced budget, I believe it is vital that we correct the most pressing of these deficiencies this year. I plan to transmit to the Congress recommendations to repeal some excise taxes and reduce others. In addition to improving the tax system, the recommended changes will increase purchasing power and stimulate further growth in the economy.

These changes should become effective July 1, 1965. They will reduce tax liabilities on a full-year basis by $1.75 billion. Revenues collected by the Treasury in 1966 will be reduced by $1.5 billion.

My *other major revenue proposals* this year involve important activities financed through trust funds.

I am recommending prompt enactment of a hospital insurance program for elderly persons, who are finding hospital and medical costs far greater than their ability to pay. This program should be self-financing, with a combined employer-employee payroll contribution of 0.6% on the first $5,600 of income to start in calendar year 1966.

I am also recommending an increase from $4,800 to $5,600 in the wage base on which social security taxes are paid. This would take effect on January 1, 1966, and would be coupled with a smaller increase in the payroll tax than is scheduled at that date under existing law. These changes will provide the funds for the needed increases being proposed in old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits.

While I am recommending reductions in certain excise taxes, I am also proposing increases in certain other excise taxes which are in the nature of *user charges*. The excise taxes for which I am recommending reduction or repeal are not associated with the provision of particular Government services. However, certain existing excises on transportation are in effect a charge for the use of facilities and services provided by the Government. In these cases, I am proposing changes in *user charges for transportation* so that different modes of transportation can compete on more equitable and efficient terms and users of special Government services will pay a greater share of the costs.

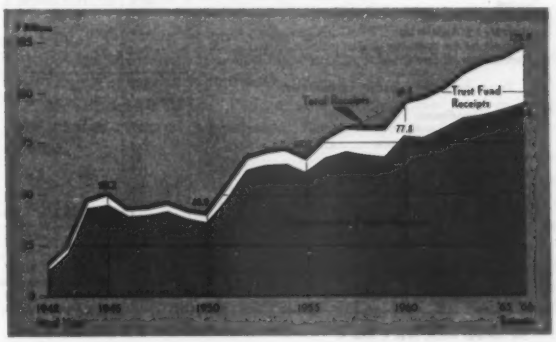
The estimated cost of completing the Interstate Highway System—which is financed by highway user taxes—has recently been increased by $5.8 billion. To avoid serious delay in completing the system, while remaining on a pay-as-you-go basis, I will include in my excise tax proposals specific recommendations for increasing certain highway user charges.

In contrast to the users of the highways, the users of the airways and inland waterways bear considerably less than the full cost of the Government investments and services provided them. Accordingly, I am recommending increased or new taxes on aviation gasoline and jet fuels and a new tax on air freight for commercial aviation. Receipts from the existing 2-cent tax on aviation gasoline should be kept in the general fund rather than transferred to the highway trust fund, and the 5% ticket tax on air passengers should be made permanent. A fuel tax for inland waterway users is also being proposed.

I will continue to press for *other user charges* in Government programs where benefits are provided to specific, identifiable individuals and businesses. Fairness to all taxpayers demands that those who enjoy special benefits should bear a greater share of the costs. Legislation is needed for some of the charges, such as patent and meat inspection fees. In other instances, equitable user charges will be instituted through administrative action.

I will also present recommendations to correct certain abuses in the tax-exempt privileges enjoyed by private foundations.

Federal Receipts



NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

This budget includes new obligational authority for 1966 of $106.4 billion in the administrative budget.

- $93.5 billion of this requires congressional action this year.
- $12.9 billion represents permanent authorizations that do not require further congressional action, mainly the appropriation for interest on the public debt.

Most of the $34.5 billion in new obligational authority recommended for 1966 for trust funds represents revenues from special taxes which are automatically appropriated.

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate
Total authorizations requiring current action by Congress:			
Administrative budget funds	$87.9	$94.5	$93.5
Trust funds	.4	1.4	.5
Total authorizations not requiring current action by Congress:			
Administrative budget funds	13.2	12.8	12.9
Trust funds	31.2	30.3	34.0
Total new obligational authority:			
Administrative budget funds	101.1	107.3	106.4
Trust funds	31.5	31.8	34.5

The 1965 estimate in the administrative budget includes $6.0 billion of recommended supplemental authorizations. These authorizations will provide funds for several programs for which I am requesting immediate consideration and enactment—for example, housing activities and aid to Appalachia. The new obligational authority and related expenditures under these supplemental proposals are reflected fully in the estimates presented in this budget.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES

The soundness of a budget can only be judged by the merits of the programs it proposes and the levels of expenditure it recommends. For both old and new programs, merit turns on a weighing of benefits against costs. In constructing this budget, I have tried to apply this approach to the entire range of Government operations.

PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Function	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate
Administrative budget expenditures:			
National defense	$54.2	$52.2	$51.6
International affairs and finance [1]	3.7	4.0	4.0
Of which Food for Peace	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.7)
Space research and technology	4.2	4.9	5.1
Agriculture and agricultural resources (not including Food for Peace) [1]	5.6	4.5	3.9
Natural resources	2.5	2.7	2.7
Commerce and transportation	3.0	3.4	2.8
Housing and community development	−.1	−.3	*
Health, labor, and welfare	5.5	6.2	8.3
Education	1.3	1.5	2.7
Veterans benefits and services	5.5	5.4	4.6
Interest	10.8	11.3	11.6
General government	2.3	2.4	2.5
Allowance for Appalachia		*	.1
Allowance for contingencies		.1	.4
Interfund transactions (deduct)	.7	.8	.6
Total administrative budget expenditures	97.7	97.5	99.7
Trust fund expenditures:			
Health, labor, and welfare	22.7	23.4	26.5
Commerce and transportation	3.5	3.9	3.7
National defense	.5	.8	1.0
Housing and community development	1.9	.2	.8
Veterans benefits and services	.7	.6	.5
All other	.1	.6	1.0
Interfund transactions (deduct)	.5	.6	.6
Total trust fund expenditures	28.9	29.0	32.9
Intragovernmental transactions and other adjustments (deduct)	6.2	5.1	5.2
Total payments to the public	120.3	121.4	127.4

*Less than $50 million.
[1] See General Notes, page 4, item 4.

As the year unfolds, developments may occur which call for prompt action by the Government. This is particularly true in international affairs, in the civil supersonic aircraft program, and in moving ahead with the recommendations resulting from various studies and analyses I am requesting, such as that related to military and civilian pay.

Specific legislation and appropriations to meet such contingencies will be proposed as needed, but the amounts which may be required cannot now be estimated with any confidence. The budget therefore includes an allowance for contingencies of $650 million in new obligational authority and $400 million in expenditures. These amounts are larger than is customary. Their inclusion makes it clear that the budget totals are intended to provide adequately for meeting new needs that may arise or seizing new opportunities that may be presented.

Here are the highlights of my expenditure recommendations:

National defense.—We cannot afford second-best defense forces. Neither can we afford to be wasteful.

Our defense forces have reached new levels of strength. With the rapid strides made in the past 4 years and the future gains already scheduled, our powerful modern forces will be adequate to their tasks for years to come. In cooperation with our allies, we have now provided for:

- Forces able to deter nuclear attack.
- Forces able to counter conventional aggression and prevent the piecemeal erosion of the free world.
- Forces, in short, able to promote peace.

We still have improvements to make. We must maintain a strong research and development program to insure that our forces are always the most modern in the world.

The 1966 budget fully provides for these needs.

However, we are able to reduce our defense expenditures in 1966 because:

- The buildup of our forces which started in 1961 is nearly complete.
- The vigorous cost reduction program of the Department of Defense is producing large savings.
- Less effective and less economical forces are being retired or reduced as promptly as possible.

International affairs and finance.—We cannot achieve lasting world peace with armaments alone. Nor can greater worldwide prosperity be bought with money alone. These goals will be achieved only through the hard work, patience, understanding, and strength of men of good will everywhere.

Yet it is essential that we continue to put our best energies and some of our vast economic resources to work in solving the problems the world faces today. Prudent and careful expenditures for our international programs can help to keep men free, to promote understanding, and to substitute cooperation and negotiation for force in world affairs.

The 1966 budget calls for only a very modest increase in foreign economic assistance expenditures. With these funds, we will continue to concentrate our aid efforts in those less developed countries that are demonstrating the will and determination required to achieve political stability and economic growth.

We shall maintain our firm commitment to the Alliance for Progress—the focus of our efforts to achieve unity and understanding in this hemisphere. As an important part of this commitment, I recommend prompt action to permit our participation in the expansion of the Inter-American Development Bank.

This budget also enables us to:

- Continue our participation in and support for the United Nations.
- Maintain an adequate and alert network of diplomatic posts around the world.
- Improve our overseas information activities, so that others may know us not just as a rich nation, but as a free and responsible nation as well.

• Expand the Peace Corps, by now a proven experiment in international cooperation.

In an important step to strengthen the free world's financial system, the members of the International Monetary Fund are considering an increase in quotas. Upon completion of these discussions, expected shortly, I shall recommend that the Congress authorize promptly the funds needed to provide the U.S. share of this increase.

Space research and technology.—This Nation has embarked on a bold program of space exploration and research which holds promise of rich rewards in many fields of American life. Our boldness is clearly indicated by the broad scope of our program and by our intent to send men to the moon within this decade.

The costs are high—as we knew they would be when we launched this effort. We have seen a rise in annual expenditures for the space program from less than one-half billion dollars in 1960 to over $4 billion in 1964.

Expenditures are continuing to increase. However, we have built up momentum and are concentrating on our highest priority goals. Therefore, we will no longer need to increase space outlays by huge sums each year in order to meet our present objectives.

This budget proposes that expenditures increase by $200 million in 1966 over 1965. This is the smallest annual increase since 1959. The new obligational authority requested is about the same as enacted for 1965.

Agriculture and agricultural resources.—The increased productive efficiency of our farms has contributed greatly to growth of the national economy. This efficiency, in turn, has contributed, along with our high per capita income, to making us the best-fed nation in the world, while men are leaving farms and entering other occupations.

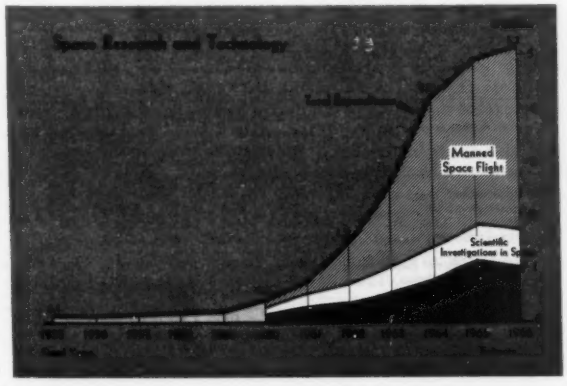
However, because of lack of adequate employment opportunities, the rapidly declining need for people to operate our farms has also meant low incomes for all too many of our rural families. We must therefore find ways to help provide a greater share of our national prosperity for those rural families that do not farm or who can no longer look to farming as a sole source of income.

Progress toward this goal will be made both through broader programs to fight poverty and through programs specially aimed at increasing economic opportunities and improving living conditions for rural people. The latter include a proposal for an insured loan program which will help provide more and better housing in rural areas.

I shall shortly transmit to the Congress my recommendations to continue and improve our farm commodity programs.

For the longer run, we need to explore new approaches to the problems with which the farm commodity programs are designed to deal.

I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make a comprehensive review of the kinds of programs needed for the changing farm economy. I strongly believe that programs can be designed that will continue the national benefit from our present highly efficient commercial agriculture, bolster farm income, put less burden on the Federal budget, and direct more of our effort to the problems of low-income farmers.



Natural resources.—During its last session, the Congress passed a number of far-reaching laws that will advance significantly the development, conservation, and use of our natural resources. They include the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the Wilderness Act, and the Water Resources Research Act. The 1966 budget will implement these measures.

The budget also recommends the start of 37 new projects by the Corps of Engineers, 9 new projects by the Bureau of Reclamation, and 5 new projects by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

About two-thirds of the total expenditures for natural resources will be used to continue construction and operation of projects to provide water, control floods, improve navigation, and generate power.

Increased attention has been focused in recent years on the importance of the wise use and conservation of our water resources. Federal investment in water and related resources development has grown sharply—and is expected to grow further in the period ahead.

Urban, industrial, and recreational requirements for water have increased greatly in recent years and will continue to increase as our economy grows. The relative priorities of many historic water uses, including cropland, are changing. The implications of the changing needs for water resources programs and the most effective means of achieving our objectives are under intensified review to meet changing priorities.

The budget provides for a major expansion in research to develop improved technology for desalting water, including the use of nuclear energy. This program holds important promise in a world where water is a key to economic development and well-being.

I am also again recommending legislation to authorize river basin planning commissions and grants to States for planning the best use of water resources.

Nuclear energy will become increasingly important in meeting the rapidly growing demand for electric power. Power reactors must be improved, however, to make better use of nuclear fuel resources than they do today, as well as to provide economical electricity. In 1966, the Atomic Energy Commission plans to join with non-Federal groups in the construction of two different advanced power reactors which incorporate substantial improvements over those now in use.

The Commission is also working toward the long-range objective of high-gain breeder reactors which produce significantly more fuel than they consume. These breeders would insure a tremendous energy source for centuries to come.

Commerce and transportation.—The vitality of the millions of privately owned businesses is essential to our continued economic development. The Federal Government will continue to provide extensive encouragement toward this end.

In the depressed areas of our Nation, we must create a constructive partnership between industry and government which will improve opportunities for new investment and new jobs.

I urge prompt congressional action to:

• Extend the program begun by the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, now scheduled to expire on June 30, 1965.

• Amend the act so that Federal aids can be concentrated in areas of greatest need and can emphasize the most effective types of assistance.

If the Nation is to have a truly efficient system of transportation, we must revise the traditional Government programs of regulation and operating subsidies to place greater reliance upon the forces of free competition. My proposals for charging users of Government transportation services a greater share of the costs incurred on their behalf are consistent with this objective. In addition, my proposals for transportation will provide for greater emphasis on the recreational and scenic aspects of our road system.

To encourage long-overdue improvements in surface transportation in our densely populated regions, I will propose legislation to authorize a comprehensive program of technical research and development on high-speed, intercity surface transport. As a first step, we will begin demonstrations of possible improvements in existing rail passenger services in the Northeast Corridor of the Nation.

By increasing efficiency and productivity, the Post Office Department has been able to avoid a general increase in postal rates since calendar year 1962. Despite these efforts, however, significant postal deficits are now estimated in the current and future years. At my request, a panel of distinguished citizens will consider whether certain postal rates should be increased to bring them into line with postal costs.

Housing and community development.—The Federal Government's role in the Nation's huge annual investment in housing and community development is largely indirect. The Government insures savings and loan accounts and mortgages, encouraging private investment and making large direct Federal investments unnecessary. Today these insurance programs are involved in about half of the homes purchased or being built.

Yet, some direct Federal aid is, and will remain, necessary. This type of aid gives incentives to forward-looking communities, lenders and builders, and private citizens, who share the national concern over the unsatisfactory state of American cities.

In a message on housing and urban development, I will present my proposals for further extension of the Federal-local-private partnership in meeting city problems. Revitalized Federal leadership through a new Department of Housing and Urban Development will be coupled with increased emphasis on comprehensive local planning.

Federal financial assistance will be offered to:

- Support the neighborhood facilities needed to serve the city's people.
- Increase the supply of low and moderate income housing.
- Continue the attack on urban blight.
- Encourage better standards of development and more adequate public facilities at the growing urban fringe.

No recent step in improving the prospects for future urban development has been more significant than the enactment of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. To extend similar opportunities to the local communities of the National Capital region, I urge authorization of the special Federal assistance required to provide the nucleus of an adequate system of high-speed urban transportation for this area.

Health, labor, and welfare.—The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 rededicated the Nation to a vigorous attack on the causes of the poverty which grips one-fifth of our population—including 15 million children. Our objective is to mobilize local, State, and Federal resources in a coordinated effort to assist the poor—especially children and youth—to achieve a better life.

The 1966 budget provides for almost doubling the new obligational authority and quadrupling the expenditures for this effort. These funds will:

- Support 300 urban and rural community action programs.
- Provide work opportunities, remedial education, and vocational training for 330,000 youths in the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- Provide work-study opportunities for 100,000 needy college students and work experience for 110,000 unemployed adults.
- Support the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); finance literacy training for adults; and assist migrant workers, farmers, and other low-income rural families.

To improve health care and facilities for the American people, the 1966 budget includes new proposals for:

- Hospital insurance for the aged under social security.
- Multipurpose regional medical centers to provide the most advanced diagnosis and treatment for heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases.
- Grants for operating expenses of medical and dental schools.
- Initial staffing of community mental health centers.
- Improved medical diagnostic and treatment services for preschool and school age children and youth.
- Grants for projects to reduce water pollution caused by combined storm and sanitary sewers.
- Increased aid to State and local air and water pollution control agencies for research and for more vigorous enforcement.

Our social security system provides needed day-in and day-out support to the millions who have contributed to it during their working years. This system needs strengthening.

In addition to hospital insurance for the aged, I am proposing legislation to provide an average 7% increase in social security benefits, retroactive to January 1, 1965. The increase in benefit payments will amount to about $2 billion in 1966.

I am proposing legislation to authorize long overdue improvements in the unemployment insurance system.

Improvements are also needed in our public assistance and manpower training programs.

Legislation will be recommended to increase the Federal share of public assistance payments, establish a program of medical care for children in families unable to afford such care, and authorize payments for needy aged persons in mental and tuberculosis hospitals.

Recommendations will also be made to broaden the Manpower Development and Training Act and increase the Federal share of project costs to 90% from the 66% which would go into effect under present law in 1966.

Education.—Among the unfinished tasks of our Nation, the improvement of education deserves first priority.

It is our primary weapon in the war on poverty and the principal tool for building a Great Society.

This budget recognizes the increasing Federal responsibility to expand educational opportunity for all people and at all levels. It provides an increase in 1966 of over 60% in new obligational authority and over 75% in outlays. The programs of the Office of Education alone are more than doubled in 1966.

The 88th Congress enacted more education legislation than any previous Congress. About 30% of the estimated increase in expenditures for education in 1966 is to carry out the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, and the National Defense Education Act Amendments of 1964.

But much remains to be done. Federal aid to meet critical needs in elementary and secondary education has not been enacted. Such aid is vital if we are to end the situation in which children are handicapped for life because they happen to live in communities which cannot support good schools.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE 1966 BUDGET

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency or program	New obligational authority			Expenditures		
	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate
Office of Education:						
Elementary/secondary	$407	$488	$1,765	$404	$408	$971
Higher	164	668	1,167	150	182	496
Vocational and other	130	345	449	106	186	326
Subtotal, Office of Education	702	1,500	3,381	660	776	1,792
National Science Foundation	353	420	530	310	325	405
Other education programs	475	599	192	369	408	466
Total, education	1,530	2,519	4,103	1,339	1,509	2,663
Present programs	(1,530)	(2,519)	(2,588)	(1,339)	(1,509)	(2,063)
Proposed legislation	.....	.....	(1,515)	.....	.....	(600)

The program I am proposing emphasizes assistance to improve elementary and secondary education, particularly for children who live in poverty. It will step up research in education and help schools and communities to provide wider educational opportunities for all. It will also strengthen higher education by expanding assistance to colleges and to college students. My proposals were presented more fully in a special message on education.

I also propose to expand present programs of support for academic research and science education. In 1966, expenditures by the National Science Foundation will increase by 25%, primarily to help provide an adequate rate of growth in Federal support for basic research in universities. Consistent with these objectives, I recommend that the Congress remove its restrictions on payments to universities for indirect costs of research grants.

Veterans benefits and services.—Veterans benefits and services under the basic, continuing compensation, pension, and medical care programs will be at record levels in 1966.

- Nearly 4½ million veterans or their survivors will receive compensation and pension payments.
- 690,000 veterans will be admitted to hospitals, domiciliary homes, or nursing homes.

Legislation enacted in 1964 by the 88th Congress to increase pension rates and to establish new nursing home programs will entail expenditures in 1966 of more than $100 million.

In line with the trend of recent years, an increasing part of the expenditures for veterans will be for non-service-connected benefits and services. As we continue to improve our social security and health protection programs, we should place greater reliance on these programs for meeting veterans needs not connected with their military service. Our major emphasis in veterans programs should be concentrated on meeting fully our obligation to those who were disabled in the defense of the country and to their dependents and survivors.

The Appalachian region.—The Appalachian region of the United States has not shared fully in the great growth and prosperity enjoyed by the Nation as a whole. The 16 million people of this 165,000-square-mile area deserve a better opportunity to improve their region.

Many of the education, health, housing, and economic opportunity programs already outlined in the budget will help to overcome the problems brought on by chronic poverty. We need to make the most effective use of these programs. But a special effort is required to help this region. This means that Federal, State, local, and private institutions must combine to:

- Improve access to the region.
- Develop its natural resources.
- Promote better employment opportunities for its people.

I urge the enactment of legislation to make this possible.

Employee pay.—In preparing this budget, I have given close attention to the matter of Government pay.

Federal pay raises in the past 3 years have moved us much nearer to realizing the principle that civilian pay rates should be comparable to those in private enterprise for the same levels of work and that changes in pay and allowances of members of the uniformed forces should keep pace with advances in the general economy. These policies have been firmly established after careful congressional review. Taken together, they assure that civilian and military pay are effectively interrelated and maintained at rates which are fair to taxpayers and to Federal employees.

I believe, however, that it is equally essential to assure that any proposals for further pay adjustments during this calendar year accurately reflect pay developments in the private economy and be compatible with our national wage and price objectives.

For these reasons, I am appointing a special panel to make a prompt review of the present situation. This panel will be composed equally of distinguished public members and officers of the executive branch. It will report to me on April 1, 1965, after which I will make a recommendation to the Congress. Provision has been made in the allowance for contingencies for a possible military and civilian pay increase.

PUBLIC DEBT

Changes in the amount of public debt from year to year reflect primarily the amount of the budget surplus or deficit. Based on the estimates presented in this budget, the debt on June 30, 1965, will be $316.9 billion and on June 30, 1966, $322.5 billion.

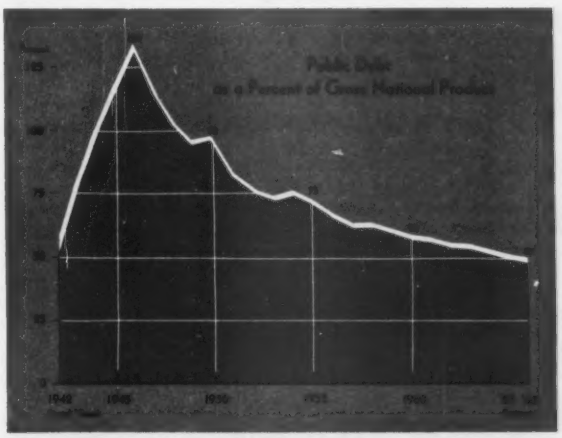
PUBLIC DEBT AT END OF YEAR

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1963 actual	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate
Owned by Federal agencies and trust funds	$57.9	$60.7	$62.5	$64.4
Owned privately and by Federal Reserve banks	248.6	251.8	254.4	258.1
Total	306.5	312.5	316.9	322.5

Note.—For further details see table 11 in part 2 of this document.

Under present law, the temporary debt limit of $324 billion will continue in effect through June 30, 1965. Then—if no action is taken—the permanent legislative ceiling of $285 billion will again become effective. It will be necessary, therefore, to raise the legal debt ceiling before that date.



The size of the debt limit needed is strongly affected by the seasonal pattern of Federal receipts and expenditures. Since receipts are always larger in the last half of the fiscal year, the public debt during 1966 will, from time to time, exceed the level presently estimated for June 30, 1966.

These seasonal fluctuations will require a higher debt limit than would be necessary if we had only to consider the amount of debt at the end of the fiscal year.

The need for flexibility in managing the debt must also be considered in fixing the debt limit. The Treasury generally borrows relatively large amounts of cash at periodic intervals during the year. These sizable financing operations are—and should be—carefully timed to take full advantage of favorable market conditions when they exist.

REDUCING GOVERNMENT COSTS

As we focus attention on improving the quality of American life, we must also see to the quality of American Government.

The tasks we face are formidable. They require new dedication, new vision, and new skills. We have neither the resources nor the right to saddle our people with unproductive and inefficient Government organization, services, or practices.

This must be a year of renewal—a year that will be long remembered for what we accomplish in bringing the public service to its highest state of readiness.

To realize this renewal, action will be necessary on a wide front. I pledge that this administration will strive to conduct the work of the Government by the same exacting standards that would apply in the most expertly managed private business.

Government organization.—We must reorganize and modernize the structure of the executive branch in order to focus responsibilities and increase efficiency. I will shortly propose certain reorganizations which will constitute the initial and most urgent steps that I deem necessary to consolidate functions and strengthen coordination of related activities.

I will ask that permanent reorganization authority be granted to the President to initiate improvements in Government organization, subject to the disapproval of the Congress.

Controlling employment.—In this budget, as in the budget for 1965, I have insisted upon stringent criteria to control the growth of Federal civilian employment. It is important that we have enough people to carry on the Government's business efficiently, but we must also see that we have no more employees than we need.

Realistic guidelines and goals have been established to aid administrators in the effective management of the Government's large and diverse work force. Controls on employment have been established for each agency. To remove the guesswork from determination of employment needs, agencies are installing improved work measurement systems, and the Bureau of the Budget is providing advice and assistance in introducing measures of productivity into agency management systems. The result of such efforts has been and will continue to be a reduction in the size of the Federal work force relative to the work being accomplished. The effectiveness of these controls may be seen in the fact that had Federal civilian employment kept its 1955 relationship to total population, Federal employees would have totaled 2,747,000 on June 30, 1964, more than 275,000 above the actual number as of that date.

Modest and highly selective increases in employment are proposed in the budget for 1966, mainly to carry out new and expanded programs recommended in this budget and to reduce excessive overtime in the Post Office Department. At the same time, we will take full advantage of every opportunity to keep the work force at minimum levels by eliminating functions, consolidating operations, closing unnecessary offices and installations, and abolishing vacancies. Total civilian employment proposed for 1966 is about 1% above the totals for the current year, and I am confident that we will be able to keep actual employment somewhat below these estimates.

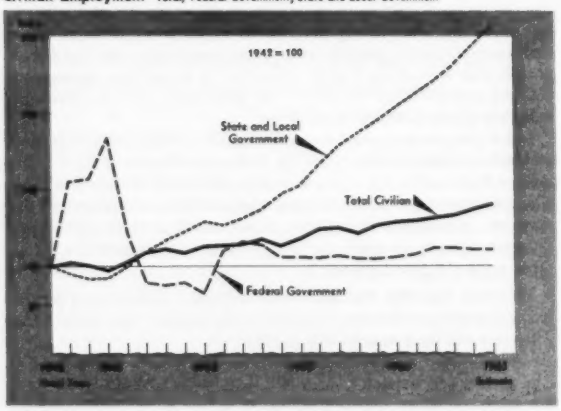
Management improvement and cost reduction.—The past year has been a successful one from the standpoint of improved management and cost reduction. Next year will be still better.

Led by the outstanding performance of the Department of Defense, Government agencies last year undertook cost reductions that saved almost $3.5 billion. These economies were not easy to come by. They have resulted from the concentrated work of Government officials and employees in all agencies, large and small. They reflect a wide variety of actions ranging from the abolition of reports and other publications to the introduction of computers, the application of modern business equipment, the adoption of new purchasing methods, and decisions to close major installations.

I am counting heavily on the continuation and acceleration of cost reduction and management improvement efforts. Every dollar saved in this way can be put to better use in carrying on more urgent business. And today every dollar is important. Among other things, we must:

- Continue our war on excessive paperwork.
- Increase our capacity to find and correct management weaknesses throughout the Government.
- Reexamine our career services, making certain that they are all they should be with respect to selection, training, placement, promotion, rotation, retirement, and removal.
- Seek legislation that will remove legal barriers to efficient operation.

Civilian Employment Total, Federal Government, State and Local Government



I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to give direction to a comprehensive, Government-wide cost reduction program to be put into effect in every department and agency. In general, this program will require the head of each agency to:

- Take personal charge of cost reduction efforts.
- Set specific goals for reductions in cost.
- Reassess priorities for all programs and operations.
- Identify and remove roadblocks to economy.
- Verify reported savings.

I believe the Congress and the American people approve my goals of economy and efficiency. I believe they are as opposed to waste as I am. We can and will eliminate it.

CONCLUSION

Since I sent you my first budget a year ago:

- 4 million Americans have been born.
- 3.2 million young people have reached college age.
- 1.7 million new families have been formed.
- 1.3 million persons have entered the labor force.
- 1.5 million persons have reached retirement age.

Thus, our Nation faces growing responsibilities. But we also possess growing resources to meet them.

One result of our expanding economy is a larger revenue potential. This means a potential for:

- Necessary increases in Federal expenditures.
- Reductions in taxes.
- Reductions in the public debt.

No one of these goals is paramount at all times. Each must be balanced against the others to assure our continued progress toward a Great Society.

This progress does not rest on economic growth alone. It is aimed at improving the quality of our way of life. And it is aimed at insuring that all Americans share in this way of life.

The Federal Government must do its part.

This does not mean simply spending more.

It does mean spending more on some new and vital activities. But it also means cutting back or eliminating activities which are less urgent or no longer necessary.

Where there is waste, to end it; where there are needs, to meet them; where there are just hopes, to move toward their fullfillment—that is the object of the budget which I now submit to your consideration.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

January 25, 1965.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S JAN. 28 ECONOMIC REPORT

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Economic Report, transmitted to Congress Jan. 28:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to report

—that the state of our economy is excellent;

—that the rising tide of our prosperity, drawing new strength from the 1964 tax cut, is about to enter its fifth consecutive year;

—that, with sound policy measures, we can look forward to uninterrupted and vigorous expansion in the year ahead.

PROGRESS TOWARD OUR ECONOMIC GOALS

Full Employment

In the year just ended, we have made notable progress toward the Employment Act's central goal of ". . . useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and . . . maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

Employment:

- *Additional jobs* for 1½ million persons have been created in the past year, bringing the total of new jobs since January 1961 to 4½ million.
- *Unemployment* dropped from 5.7 percent in 1963 to 5.2 percent in 1964 and was down to 5.0 percent at year's end.

Production:

- *Gross National Product* (GNP) advanced strongly from $584 billion in 1963 to $622 billion in 1964.
- *Industrial production* rose 8 percent in the past twelve months.

Purchasing power:

- *The average weekly wage* in manufacturing stands at a record $106.55, a gain of $3.89 from a year ago and of $17.50 from early 1961.
- *Average personal income after taxes* has reached $2,288 a year—up 17½ percent in four years.
- *Corporate profits after taxes* have now risen continuously for four straight years—from a rate of $19½ billion early in 1961 to nearly $32 billion at the end of 1964.

But high levels of employment, production, and purchasing power cannot rest on a sound base if we are plagued by slow growth, inflation, or a lack of confidence in the dollar. Since 1946, therefore, we have come to recognize that the mandate of the Employment Act implies a series of objectives closely related to the goal of full employment:

—rapid growth,

—price stability, and

—equilibrium in our balance of payments.

Rapid Growth

True prosperity means more than the full use of the productive powers available at any given time. It also means the rapid expansion of those powers. In the long run, it is only a growth of over-all productive capacity that can swell individual incomes and raise living standards. Thus, *rapid economic growth* is clearly an added goal of economic policy.

- Our gain of $132 billion in GNP since the first quarter of 1961 represents an average growth rate (in constant prices) of 5 percent a year.
- This contrasts with the average growth rate of 2½ percent a year between 1953 and 1960.

Part of our faster gain in the last four years has narrowed the "gap" that had opened up between our actual output and our potential in the preceding years of slow expansion. But the growth of our potential is also speeding up. Estimated at 3½ percent a year during most of the 1950's, it is estimated at 4 percent in the years ahead; and sound policies can and should raise it above that, even while moving our actual performance closer to our potential.

Price Stability

I regard the goal of *over-all price stability* as fully implied in the language of the Employment Act of 1946.

We can be proud of our recent record on prices:

- Wholesale prices are essentially unchanged from four years ago, and from a year ago.
- Consumer prices have inched upward at an average rate of 1.2 percent a year since early 1961, and 1.2 percent in the past 12 months. (Much of this increase probably reflects our inability fully to measure improvements in the quality of consumer goods and services.)

Balance of Payments Equilibrium

The Employment Act requires that employment policy be "consistent" with "other essential considerations of national policy." Persistent balance of payments deficits in the 1950's reached an annual average of nearly $4 billion in 1958–60. Deficits of this size threatened to undermine confidence in the dollar abroad and limited our ability to pursue, simultaneously, our domestic and overseas objectives. As a result, *restoring and maintaining equilibrium in the U.S. balance of payments* has for some years been recognized as a vital goal of economic policy.

During the past four years

- Our over-all balance of payments position has improved, and the outflow of our gold has been greatly reduced.
- Our commercial exports have risen more than 25 percent since 1960, bringing our trade surplus to a new postwar record.
- The annual dollar outflow arising from our aid and defense commitments has been cut $1 billion, without impairing programs.
- Our means of financing the deficit have been strengthened, reducing the gold outflow and helping to build confidence in the dollar.

Consistency of Our Goals

Thus, the record of our past four years has been one of *simultaneous advance toward full employment, rapid growth, price stability, and international balance.*

We have proved that with proper policies these goals are not mutually inconsistent. They can be mutually reinforcing.

THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC POLICY

The unparalleled economic achievements of these past four years have been founded on the imagination, prudence, and skill of our businessmen, workers, investors, farmers, and consumers. In our basically private economy, gains can come in no other way.

But since 1960 a new factor has emerged to invigorate private efforts. *The vital margin of difference has come from Government policies which have sustained a steady, but noninflationary, growth of markets.*

I believe that 1964 will go down in our economic and political history as the "year of the tax cut."

It was not the first time that taxes were cut, of course, nor will it be the last time. But it *was* the first time our Nation cut taxes for the declared purpose of speeding the advance of the private economy toward "maximum employment, production, and purchasing power." And it was done in a period already prosperous by the standard tests of rising production and incomes. In short, *the tax cut was an expression of faith in the American economy:*

- It expressed confidence that our economy would translate higher after-tax incomes and stronger incentives into increased expenditures in our markets.
- It recognized the presence of untapped productive capacity. We cut taxes confident that the economy would respond to increased buying by producing more goods at stable prices rather than the same output at higher prices.
- It insisted on getting full performance from the American economy.

The promise of the tax cut for 1964 was fulfilled. Production, employment, and incomes jumped ahead. Unemployment was whittled down steadily.

Since 1960, the balance between budget expenditures and taxes has been boldly adjusted to the needs of economic growth. We have recognized as self-defeating the effort to balance our budget too quickly in an economy operating well below its potential. And we have recognized as fallacious the idea that economic stimulation can come only from a rapid expansion of Federal spending.

Monetary policy has supported fiscal measures. The supply of credit has been wisely tailored to the legitimate credit needs of a noninflationary expansion, while care has been taken to avoid the leakage of short-term funds in response to higher interest rates abroad.

Fiscal and monetary policies to build our prosperity have been buttressed by measures

—to improve the education, skills, and mobility of our labor force;
—to stimulate investment in new and modern plants and machinery;
—to expand exports;
—to assist in rebuilding the economic base of communities and areas that have lagged behind;
—to strengthen our farm economy and support farm income;
—to conserve and develop our natural resources;
—to keep a sound flow of credit moving to home-buyers and small businesses;
—to redevelop decaying urban areas;
—to strengthen our transportation network; and
—to offer business and labor a guide for sound and noninflationary price and wage decisions.

Public policies to build a sound prosperity have found their response in equally constructive private efforts.

- Our businessmen have controlled their costs, increased their efficiency, and developed new markets at home and abroad.
- They have kept their inventories under tight control and have prudently geared their plant expansion to rising markets in an expanding economy.
- Consumers have used rising incomes and tax savings to lift their standards of living, while adding to their wealth to assure their future standards of living.
- Workers have realized that wage gains which justify employers' raising prices vanish when they take their pay envelopes into the stores—and cost them much when they draw on their savings.
- Workers and managers have cooperated to facilitate the adoption of new technology, while solving the human problems it sometimes creates.

As a result of public and private policies, we have come to our present state of prosperity without pressures or imbalances that would foretell an early end to our expansion. Instead, we look forward to another year of sustained and healthy economic growth.

THE UNFINISHED TASKS

Our prosperity is widespread, but it is not complete. Our growth has been steady, but its permanence is not assured. Our achievements are great, but our tasks are unfinished.

1. Four years of steadily expanding job opportunities have not brought us to full employment. Some 3.7 million of our citizens want work but are unable to find it. Up to 1 million more—"the hidden unemployed"—would enter the labor force if the unemployment rate could be brought down just one percentage point.

In the next year, 1.3 million more potential workers will be added to our labor force, including a net increase of ½ million below the age of 20.

The more of these 6 million potential workers who find jobs in 1965

—the faster our total output will grow;
—the greater will be the markets for the products of our factories and farms;
—the larger will be our Federal revenues;
—the greater will be the number of our citizens who know they are contributing to our society, not subsisting on the contributions of others;
—the smaller will be the number who know the pangs of insecurity, deprivation, even of hunger;
—the larger will be the number of teenagers who feel that society has a useful purpose for them.

The promise in the Employment Act of job opportunities for all those able and wanting to work has not yet been fulfilled. We cannot rest until it is.

2. Four years of vigorous efforts have not yet brought our external payments into balance. We need to complete that task—and we will.

The stability of the American dollar is central not only to progress at home but to all our objectives abroad. *There can be no question of our capacity and determination to maintain the gold value of the dollar at $35 an ounce. The full resources of this Nation are pledged to that end.*

Progress in key sectors of our international payments has been good, but not enough. Gains in trade and savings in Government overseas payments have been offset in large measure by larger capital outflows. As a result our deficit remains far too large. *We must and will reduce and eliminate it.*

In the process of restoring external balance we must continue—in concert with other nations of the free world—to build an international economic order

—based on maximum freedom of trade and payments,
—in which imbalances in payments, whether surpluses or deficits, are soundly financed while being effectively eliminated,
—in which no major currency can be undermined by speculative runs, and
—in which the poorer nations are helped—through investment, trade, and aid—to raise progressively their living standards toward those of the developed world.

3. Ceaseless change is the hallmark of a progressive and dynamic economy. No planned economy can have the flexibility and adaptability that flow from the voluntary response of workers, consumers, and managements to the shifting financial incentives provided by free markets.

In those activities entrusted to governments—as in those where private profit provides the spur—the search for efficiency and economy must never cease.

The American economy is the most efficient and flexible in the world. *But the task of improving its efficiency and flexibility is never done.*

4. American prosperity is widely shared. But too many are still precluded from its benefits by discrimination; by handicaps of illness, disability, old-age, or family circumstance; by unemployment or low productivity; by lack of mobility or bargaining power; by failure to receive the education and training from which they could benefit.

The war against poverty has begun; its prosecution is one of our most urgent tasks in the years ahead.

5. Our goals for individuals and our Nation extend far beyond mere affluence. The quality of American life remains a constant concern.

The task of economic policy is to create a prosperous America. *The unfinished task of prosperous Americans is to build a Great Society.*

Our accomplishments have been many; these tasks remain unfinished:

—to achieve full employment without inflation;
—to restore external equilibrium and defend the dollar;
—to enhance the efficiency and flexibility of our private and public economies;
—to widen the benefits of prosperity;
—to improve the quality of American life.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1965

Approval of the fiscal program I have recommended *means that GNP in 1965 should expand over 1964's record level and reach—as the midpoint of a $10 billion range—$660 billion for the year.*

Carried forward by the momentum of last year's gains and fueled by the continuing stimulus of profits enlarged through tax reduction, private business investment in plant and equipment should grow nearly as much in 1965 as it did in 1964.

Current rapid gains in sales, and slim stocks in 1964, should produce a higher rate of production for inventory in 1965.

Residential construction will remain high.

State and local governments will continue to enlarge their buying.

Consumers' confidence is strong. They will respond to rising earnings, higher social security benefits, and a cut in excise taxes by lifting their purchases, thereby providing a market for a full two-thirds of our expected over-all gain in production.

FEDERAL FISCAL POLICY

Private demand will be strong in 1965. It will be further sustained by Federal fiscal measures.

The 1966 Budget Message outlines my fiscal philosophy. We have four priorities:

—to strengthen our national defense;
—to meet our pressing human needs;
—to maximize the efficiency of Government operations;
—to sustain the advance of our Nation's economy.

In these priorities lies the key to our whole strategy of attack on waste:

—the waste of lives and property and progress which is the cost of war;
—the waste of human potential and self-respect which is the cost of poverty and lack of opportunity;
—the waste of excessive Government personnel, obsolete installations, and outmoded public services which is the cost of inefficient Government;
—the waste of men and facilities and resources which is the cost of economic stagnation.

Purposeful expenditures, stimulative tax reduction, and economy in Government operations are the three weapons which, if used effectively, can relieve our society of the costs and consequences of waste.

Carrying out these principles, I have submitted a budget which will once again contribute expansionary force rather than restrictive pressure on our economy.

As measured by their effects on incomes and production, Federal expenditures, grants, and transfer payments in calendar 1965 will exceed by $5 billion their amount in 1964. The largest single part of this increase will arise from the 7 percent increase in Social Security payments I have proposed.

The reduction or elimination of many excise taxes (when fully effective, $1.75 billion a year)—partially offset by appropriate new or increased user charges—will accomplish a net tax reduction of nearly $700 million within calendar year 1965. In addition, another $1 billion reduction in corporate income tax liabilities becomes effective this year. So does a further $3 billion reduction in personal tax liabilities (although not in withholding rates).

Should unfavorable developments in the private economy during 1965 unexpectedly make this budgetary stimulus inadequate to maintain a strong pace of expansion, I shall be prepared to consider additional fiscal action.

PROGRESS TOWARD FULL EMPLOYMENT

A GNP of around $660 billion, with expansion throughout the year, will give us our fifth straight year of substantial economic gains—a record without peacetime precedent.

The productive powers of our dynamic economy are now expanding so rapidly that a gain of $38 billion will do little more than keep up with the expansion of our capacity, and will make only modest inroads into the still too heavy unemployment of our human and physical resources. But *unemployment in 1965 should average less than the 5.2 percent of 1964.*

The road to maximum employment, production, and purchasing power will not be easily or quickly traveled. And it has no final destination. The challenge of maintaining full employment once reached will be as urgent and as difficult as reaching it.

COMBATING RECESSIONS

A time of prosperity with no recession in sight is the time to plan our defenses against future dips in business activity.

I do not believe recessions are inevitable. Up to now, every past expansion has ended in recession or depression—usually within three years from its start. But the vulnerability of an expansion cannot be determined by the calendar. Imbalance—not old age—is the threat to sustained advance.

In principle, public measures can head off recessions before they start. Unforeseen events and mistakes of public or private policy will nonetheless occur. Recessions may be upon us before we recognize their warning signs.

We can head them off, or greatly moderate their length and force—*if we are able to act promptly.*

The stimulating force of tax cuts is now generally recognized.

The Congress could reinforce confidence that jobs and markets will be sustained by insuring that its procedures will permit rapid action on temporary income tax cuts if recession threatens.

Recessions usually arise from a reduction in the intensity of private demand for goods and services. At such a time, it may be appropriate to employ idle or potentially idle resources in sound programs of public expenditure.

The programs which should be considered for expansion at such times would be those

—that meet important public needs;
—that are capable of quick acceleration—not just in the assignment of funds but in the hiring of workers and the production of goods;
—that in any event would have been increased in the next regular budget, or that are capable of quick and efficient termination when the need has passed.

MONETARY POLICY IN 1965

As in 1964, an expansionary monetary policy will be tempered by the urgency of our balance of payments problem. But barring domestic or international emergency, our monetary and debt-management policies can serve—as they have since 1960—to accommodate the credit needs of a noninflationary expansion.

Long-term interest rates, in particular, will continue to be held down by the vast flow of savings into private financial institutions. Long-term borrowers now reasonably plan on the essential stability of long-term interest rates in 1965.

Monetary policy must be free of arbitrary restriction. It must be prepared to move quickly

—if excessive demand should threaten inflation,
—if an outflow of liquid funds should unexpectedly worsen our balance of payments.

We expect neither of these in 1965. Rather, we expect a continuation of sound and healthy economic expansion.

The Federal Reserve system must be free to accommodate that expansion—in 1965 and in the years beyond 1965. Such an expansion needs to be supported by further orderly growth in money and credit. But this growth, as it is reflected in Federal Reserve note and deposit liabilities, could easily absorb—within two years or less, and without the outflow of a single ounce of gold—the present operating margin over the 25 percent "gold cover" required by existing law.

Clearly, we should place beyond any doubt the ability of the Federal Reserve to meet its responsibility for providing an adequate but not excessive volume of bank reserves.

Clearly, we should place beyond any doubt our ability to use our gold to make good our pledge to maintain the gold value of the dollar at $35 an ounce with every resource at our command.

I am requesting the Congress, therefore, to eliminate the arbitrary requirement that the Federal Reserve Banks maintain a gold certificate reserve against their deposit liabilities.

The desirability of prompt action does not arise from any sudden emergency. If required at any time in defense of the dollar, gold could and would be released from the present requirement under the provisions of existing law.

But we should not permit a provision of law framed for the different circumstances of an earlier day to raise any questions about our ability to carry out effective and responsible monetary and credit policies

—for domestic prosperity, with stable prices, and
—for defense of the dollar abroad.

MAINTAINING WAGE-PRICE STABILITY

The remarkable price stability of 1959–63 persisted throughout 1964. There is good reason to believe that it will continue in 1965.

Yet watchful caution must govern public and private policies in 1965.

Though the margin remains substantial, our economy is now closer to full utilization than at any time since 1957. Despite the general moderation of labor settlements and the general restraint by price-makers in industries that have price discretion, there have been disturbing exceptions. Moreover, temporary and accidental factors—such as those that affected some nonferrous metals in 1964—could spark price increases in another sector of our economy in the year ahead.

Individual prices will have to rise, where productivity gains are small or materials costs go up. But these should be balanced by price cuts elsewhere.

We can no more afford inflation in 1965 than we could in 1964. Our balance of payments problem is not solved. We have only recently begun to regain the competitive edge in international markets that was impaired by the inflation of the mid-1950's.

Federal budgetary and monetary policies must not permit a generalized excess of demand over supply to *pull* up prices. But, equally, private price and wage decisions must not *push* up costs and prices.

I count on the sense of public responsibility of our labor leaders and our industrial leaders to do their full part to protect and extend our price stability.

Reasonable price and wage guideposts are again spelled out in the accompanying Report of the Council of Economic Advisers. *I commend them to the attention of the American public and of leaders of labor and industry.*

With the help of the Council and of other agencies of Government, I intend

—to maintain a close watch on wage and price developments;

—to draw public attention to those private actions which threaten the public interest;

—to ask, as I have recently done in the case of steel prices, for special, detailed analysis of price or wage increases in key sectors of the economy; and

—to oppose legislative enactments that threaten to raise costs and prices and to support those that will stabilize or reduce costs and prices.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

Restoring Balance in Our External Payments

Continued cost and price stability is fundamental to correction of our balance of payments deficit—it is the foundation on which we must build our entire effort to achieve external equilibrium. In addition, we must continue and intensify more specific attacks on the problem.

- We are continuously reviewing our aid and defense programs to achieve the maximum savings in dollar expenditures abroad. Our aid programs must remain closely tied to exports of U.S. goods and services, until the balance of payments problem has been eliminated.
- We must continue and strengthen measures to promote U.S. exports.
- We will be alert to restrain any persistent outflow of short-term private funds in response to relatively high short-term interest rates in foreign countries.
- To increase our ability to attract foreign investment in U.S. securities, legislation will be proposed to improve the tax treatment of such investments.

More broadly, we need to reassess the adequacy of existing programs to deal with the balance of payments problem. The results of this reassessment will be set forth in a separate message to the Congress.

Building a Stronger World Order

Through expanded trade: In the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations now underway at Geneva, we are working intensively for a broad liberalization of world trade in both industrial and agricultural products.

A successful outcome can be of crucial benefit not only to the industrialized countries but also to the developing countries of the world.

Through improved international monetary arrangements: We take pride in our leadership in the building of the postwar system of international monetary cooperation. We find reassurance in the wholehearted resolve of the industrialized countries of the free world to avoid repeating the costly mistakes of the 1920's and 1930's. The strength of international monetary cooperation was demonstrated dramatically in 1964 in repelling speculative attacks on the Italian lira and the British pound.

We will continue to pursue orderly growth at home and abroad

—on the basis of stable convertible currencies and the fixed $35 price for gold;

—through a wide network of bilateral and multilateral credit arrangements; and

—through frequent consultation between countries.

But we still have more to learn about

—how best to share the burden of making necessary mutual adjustments when countries run persistent deficits or surpluses in their balances of payments, and

—how best to meet the need of ensuring orderly growth in world liquidity to finance expanding world trade.

We will continue to seek agreement on these problems with other countries; we are confident that effective solutions will be found. We look toward early agreement on an increase in the resources of the International Monetary Fund, which will further strengthen the international monetary system.

Through helping to raise incomes in less developed countries: U.S. foreign assistance programs further three basic American aims. By helping to advance the economic growth of the less developed nations, they

—create the kind of world in which peace and freedom are most likely to flourish;

—bring closer a world economic order in which all nations will be strong partners;

—simultaneously, give a major stimulus to U.S. exports both in the present through direct financing of U.S. goods and services and for the future by developing the recipient's ability to buy and his preference for American products.

MANPOWER POLICIES FOR A FLEXIBLE ECONOMY

Fiscal and monetary measures have the primary responsibility for furnishing "employment opportunities for those able, willing, and seeking to work."

But the creation of jobs is not enough. Job opportunities and men must be matched. Workers must have the requisite skills—and the opportunity to gain new skills if advancing technology finds less use for their old ones.

To a substantial degree, strong demand for labor will bring workers and jobs together. But sole reliance on strong demand would place price stability under an unnecessary threat. And the time needed for such adjustments would place unnecessary burdens upon displaced employees and new entrants to the labor market.

To reduce human costs, raise productivity, and make possible full employment without inflation, this Administration is developing an active manpower policy.

U.S. Employment Service

An efficient labor market brings together employers and potential employees—matching workers and jobs over time, space, and occupations. Most man-job matches occur unassisted, but a strong Federal-State employment service can make the difference between an effective and an inefficient labor market.

The efficiency of the U.S. Employment Service has improved in recent years, but further strengthening is required for truly efficient labor markets. My budget provides for that strengthening.

MANPOWER TRAINING

The Manpower Development and Training Act was passed in 1962 and broadened in 1963. Its purpose is to supply skills to those who, whether for lack of wisdom or lack of opportunity, failed to acquire them earlier. It aims to make possible retraining of those who would otherwise bear the burdens of society's technological progress.

We intend to improve and expand our training programs in 1965. We will give special attention to basic training and basic education for those at the bottom of the ladder of skills.

PRIVATE PENSION AND WELFARE FUNDS

Spectacular growth has occurred in postwar years in private pension and welfare plans. They provide a vital supplement to public programs to assist older workers, disabled workers, and workers who lose their jobs. But potential problems have become evident.

Failure to give the worker a right to his pension if he should change his employment hampers labor mobility. And in some instances, absence of full funding has imperiled the retirement incomes of the affected workers.

I have asked several groups to study these and other difficult problems. *I am now releasing—for consideration by unions, employers, the public, and the Congress—the Report of my Committee on Corporate Pension Funds and Other Private Retirement and Welfare Programs.*

MAINTAINING INCOMES OF THE DISADVANTAGED

Not every person can share fully in the fruits of our progress through his own daily productive effort. Large numbers of our retired and handicapped cannot work. Many workers still suffer unemployment. Even in prosperous times, some receive wages below our standards. And the poverty of one-fifth of our families traps too many of our children in lives without opportunity or aspiration.

I am proposing new programs and extensions of old ones to meet more effectively our obligation to the weak and disadvantaged.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Cash benefits must be increased to provide adequate support for the aged. *I urge a 7 percent rise in Social Security benefits this year,* retroactive to January 1, financed by an increase next January in the covered wage base and in the combined employer and employee contribution rates. *Increases in public assistance payments to the needy aged, blind and disabled, and to needy children, should be enacted.* We must continue to maintain the financial soundness of the social security system, at the same time taking care that its financing avoids the "fiscal drag" which could endanger our prosperity.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE FOR THE ELDERLY

We can and must assure improved health services for the aged whose health needs are greatest and whose financial resources most meager. A hospital insurance program for the elderly, financed by contributions through social security, will provide protection against the costs of hospital and post-hospital extended care, home health visits, and outpatient diagnostic services. *I urge the Congress to act promptly on this program.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Improved protection against the risks of unemployment is long overdue. A comprehensive program requires that

—coverage be extended to additional workers under our Federal-State unemployment insurance program;

—benefits be kept in step with wages;

—the duration of benefits be extended beyond the 26 weeks now authorized in most States for workers with a firm and substantial labor force attachment.

I shall recommend such a program.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

A large number of workers still lack the protection of Federal minimum standards.

I shall recommend coverage for an additional 2 million workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

POVERTY

America's efforts to eradicate poverty are quickly taking shape under the Office of Economic Opportunity. Programs of community action, education, training, and work experience will strike at the roots of poverty, especially among our youth. *I urge a doubling of appropriations to intensify these efforts.*

IMPROVING URBAN LIFE

Our cities are the homes of more than two-thirds of the American people.

- They must be communities where men can find security, significance, and fulfillment.
- They must be centers of economic strength and commercial vitality.
- They must be seats of learning, sources of culture, and centers of scientific achievement.
- They must challenge and release the full productive and creative capacities of the people.

Our first task is to recognize that the city and its suburbs—often, indeed, several cities and their suburbs—constitute a single metropolitan area.

The Federal Government has neither wish nor power to abolish the legal boundaries that divide an urban area. But the Federal Government helps cities because many aspects of urban life pose problems of national as well as local concern. We can increasingly require—as a condition for Federal help—that the separate units work and plan together to assure that Federal aid and federally financed facilities will be used effectively in improving urban life.

We must increasingly help our cities to

—develop unified metropolitan transportation systems;

—supply adequate water and sewage service;

—provide community facilities and neighborhood centers;

—build adequate housing for low- and middle-income families;

—promote more efficient land use;

—set aside open spaces and develop new suburbs;

—replace or rehabilitate slum areas; and

—improve housing codes and code enforcement.

We need a new Department of Housing and Urban Development to strengthen our ability to cope with these problems.

I shall shortly send to the Congress a message containing my recommendations.

OTHER ECONOMIC POLICIES FOR 1965 AND BEYOND

NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

America owes her greatness partly to the large public and private investments made to develop her abundant natural resources. Rapid growth and urbanization require intensified efforts to solve old problems and imaginative approaches to new challenges.

Especially requiring study and action are

- *The protection of our environment.* We need to strengthen our attack on air, water, and soil pollution.
- *Water resource programs.* We must improve the efficiency, coordination, and comprehensiveness of our major water resource development programs. More realistic charges and user fees will improve equity and strengthen private incentives for efficient use.
- *Research programs.* We must find new and more efficient ways of utilizing available resources. I have recommended increased research efforts in several areas, including the desalting of sea water.
- *Recreational resources.* Urbanization, higher incomes, and expanded leisure time pose new demands for outdoor recreation. New and improved facilities are needed, particularly near metropolitan areas.

STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMIC BASE OF COMMUNITIES

In 1961, the Congress recognized the special needs of distressed areas by passing the Area Redevelopment Act. Since then, hundreds of urban and rural communities have been strengthened by grants, loans, technical assistance, and training programs to help to build or restore their economic base. This program has helped distressed areas to benefit more fully from sustained prosperity.

Redirection of this program can benefit from the experience of the last four years. Future assistance should be sufficient to make a significant impact on the economic growth of the communities assisted. Integrated development plans must be devised for larger economic areas with high promise of future viability, and communities must be helped to mobilize public and private leadership in an attack on local blight and depression.

I shall propose measures to achieve these goals, through an extension and strengthening of the Area Redevelopment Act.

I also urge the Congress to enact the special program to assist in redeveloping the Appalachian region.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Informed consumer choice among increasingly varied and complex products requires frank, honest information concerning quantity, quality, and prices. Truth-in-packaging will help to protect consumers against product misrepresentation. Truth-in-lending will help consumers more easily to compare the costs of alternative credit sources.

TRANSPORTATION

The technological revolution in transportation, and large public and private investments in our highways, railroads, airways, and waterways, have greatly altered the nature of our transportation system. Our national transportation policy should be revised to reflect these changes, particularly by placing greater emphasis on competition and private initiative in interstate transportation. Fair and adequate user fees for our inland waterways, our Federal airways, and our Federal-aid highways will improve equity and efficiency in the use of these public resources.

As part of a well-rounded system of moving goods and people, there is urgent need and opportunity for high-speed, comfortable, and economical passenger transportation on densely traveled routes, such as in the Northeast corridor.

I am recommending an enlarged program of research and demonstration projects to determine the best and cheapest way to meet this need.

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Commerce

—has proposed a State Technical Services Program to enable States to join with universities and industry to create new jobs through wider application of advanced technology;

—is establishing a coordinated system for scientific and technical data, to reduce unnecessary duplication of research and lower the costs of obtaining scientific data.

My budget contains funds for these desirable programs.

AGRICULTURE

Americans owe much to the efficiency of our farmers. Their independent spirit and productive genius are the envy of the world. We must continue to assure them the opportunity to earn a fair reward for their efforts.

I will transmit to the Congress recommendations for improving the effectiveness of our expenditures on price and income supports.

Many small farmers cannot expect to earn good incomes from farming. But they—along with other rural Americans—will have an opportunity to share in the fruits of our society through faster economic growth, better education and training opportunities, and improved health and community facilities. We must extend the benefits of American prosperity to *all* our people, *including those in rural America.*

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

In my message on education I proposed a program to insure an opportunity to every American child to develop to the full his mind and his skills.

In my message on health I proposed a massive new attack on diseases which afflict mankind.

We value education and health for their direct benefits to human understanding and happiness. But they also yield major economic benefits.

Investments in human resources are among our most profitable investments. Such investments raise individual productivity and incomes, with benefits to our whole society. They raise our rate of economic growth, increase our economy's efficiency and flexibility, and form the cornerstone of our attack on poverty.

I believe that the Congress will find economic as well as human reasons to support my proposals on education and health.

CONCLUSION

In our economic affairs, as in every other aspect of our lives, ceaseless change is the one constant.

Revolutionary changes in technology, in forms of economic organization, in commercial relations with our neighbors, in the structure and education of our labor force converge in our markets. Free choices in free markets—as always—accommodate these tides of change.

But the adjustments are sometimes slow or imperfect. And our standards for the performance of our economy are continually on the rise. No longer will we tolerate widespread involuntary idleness, unnecessary human hardship and misery, the impoverishment of whole areas, the spoiling of our natural heritage, the human and physical ugliness of our cities, the ravages of the business cycle, or the arbitrary redistribution of purchasing power through inflation.

But as our standards for the performance of our economy have risen, so has our ability to cope with our economic problems.

Economic policy has begun to liberate itself from the preconceptions of an earlier day, and from the bitterness of class or partisan division that becloud rational discussion and hamper rational action.

Our tools of economic policy are much better tools than existed a generation ago. We are able to proceed with much greater confidence and flexibility in seeking effective answers to the changing problems of our changing economy.

The accomplishments of the past four years are a measure of the constructive response that can be expected from workers, consumers, investors, managers, farmers, and merchants to effective public policies that strive to define and achieve the national interest in

—full employment with stable prices;

—rapid economic growth;

—balance in our external relationships;

—maximum efficiency in our public and private economies.

These perennial challenges to economic policy are not fully mastered; but we are well on our way to their solution.

As increasingly we do master them, economic policy can more than ever become the servant of our quest to make American society not only prosperous but progressive, not only affluent but humane, offering not only higher incomes but wider opportunities, its people enjoying not only full employment but fuller lives.

January 28, 1965

President Asks Congressional Protection For 'The Most Basic Right' -- The Right to Vote

Following is a partial transcript of an address by President Johnson March 15 to a joint session of Congress:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress:

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy.

I urge every member of both parties, Americans of all religions and of all colors, from every section of this country, to join me in that cause.

At times history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man's unending search for freedom. So it was at Lexington and Concord. So it was a century ago at Appomattox. So it was last week in Selma, Alabama.

There, long-suffering men and women peacefully protested the denial of their rights as Americans. Many were brutally assaulted. One good man, a man of God, was killed.

There is no cause for pride in what has happened in Selma. There is no cause for self-satisfaction in the long denial of equal rights of millions of Americans.

But there is cause for hope and for faith in our democracy in what is happening here tonight.

For the cries of pain and the hymns and protests of oppressed people, have summoned into convocation all the majesty of this great government of the greatest nation on earth.

Our mission is at once the oldest and the most basic of this country: to right wrong, to do justice, to serve man.

In our time we have come to live with the moments of great crisis. Our lives have been marked with debate about great issues, issues of war and peace, issues of prosperity and depression. But rarely in any time does an issue lay bare the secret heart of America itself. Rarely are we met with a challenge, not to our growth or abundance, or our welfare or our security, but rather to the values and the purposes and the meaning of our beloved nation.

The issue of equal rights for American Negroes is such an issue. And should we defeat every enemy, and should we double our wealth and conquer the stars and still be unequal to this issue, then we will have failed as a people and as a nation.

For with a country as with a person, "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

There is no Negro problem. There is no Southern problem. There is no Northern problem. There is only an American problem. And we are met here tonight as Americans, not as Democrats or Republicans. We are met here as Americans to solve that problem.

This was the first nation in the history of the world to be founded with a purpose. The great phrases of that purpose still sound in every American heart, North and South: "All men are created equal" -- "government by consent of the governed" -- "give me liberty or give me death." Those are not just clever words. Those are not just empty theories. In their name Americans have fought and died for two centuries, and tonight around the world they stand there as guardians of our liberty, risking their lives.

Those words are a promise to every citizen that he shall share in the dignity of man. This dignity cannot be found in a man's possessions. It cannot be found in his power or in his position. It really rests on his right to be treated as a man equal in opportunity to all others. It says that he shall share in freedom, he shall choose his leaders, educate his children, provide for his family according to his ability and his merits as a human being.

To apply any other test -- to deny a man his hopes because of his color or race, or his religion, or the place of his birth -- is not only to do injustice, it is to deny America and to dishonor the dead who gave their lives for American freedom.

Our fathers believed that if this noble view of the rights of man was to flourish, it must be rooted in democracy. The most basic right of all was the right to choose our own leaders. The history of this country in large measure is the history of expansion of that right to all of our people.

Many of the issues of civil rights are very complex and most difficult. But about this there can and should be no argument. Every American citizen must have an equal right to vote. There is no reason which can excuse the denial of that right. There is no duty which weighs more heavily on us than the duty we have to ensure that right.

Yet the harsh fact is that in many places in this country men and women are kept from voting simply because they are Negroes.

VOTING RIGHTS DENIED

Every device of which human ingenuity is capable has been used to deny this right. The Negro citizen may go to register only to be told that the day is wrong, or the hour is late, or the official in charge is absent. And if he persists and if he manages to present himself to the registrar, he may be disqualified because he did not spell out his middle name or because he abbreviated a word on the application. And if he manages to fill out an application he is given a test. The registrar is the sole judge of whether he passes this test. He may be asked to recite the entire Constitution, or explain the most complex provisions of state laws. And even a college degree cannot be used to prove that he can read and write.

For the fact is that the only way to pass these barriers is to show a white skin.

Experience has clearly shown that the existing process of law cannot overcome systematic and ingenious discrimination. No law that we now have on the books -- and I have helped to put three of them there -- can ensure the right to vote when local officials are determined to deny it.

In such a case our duty must be clear to all of us. The Constitution says that no person shall be kept from voting because of his race or his color. We have all sworn an oath before God to support and to defend that Constitution. We must now act in obedience to that oath.

VOTING RIGHTS BILL

Wednesday I will send to Congress a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote.

The broad principle of that bill will be in the hands of the Democratic and Republican leaders tomorrow. After they have reviewed it, it will come here formally as a bill. I am grateful for this opportunity to come here tonight at the invitation of the leadership to reason with my friends, to give them my views and to visit with my former colleagues.

I have had prepared a more comprehensive analysis of the legislation which I had intended to transmit to the clerks tomorrow, but which I will submit to the clerks tonight; but I want to really discuss with you now briefly the main proposals of this legislation.

This bill will strike down restrictions to voting in all elections -- federal, state, and local -- which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote.

This bill will establish a simple, uniform standard which cannot be used however ingenious the effort to flout our Constitution.

It will provide for citizens to be registered by officials of the United States Government if the state officials refuse to register them.

It will eliminate tedious, unnecessary lawsuits which delay the right to vote.

Finally, this legislation will ensure that properly registered individuals are not prohibited from voting.

I will welcome the suggestions from all of the Members of Congress. I have no doubt that I will get some on ways and means to strengthen this law and to make it effective. But experience has plainly shown that this is the only path to carry out the command of the Constitution.

(Continued on next page)

OPEN THE POLLS TO ALL

To those who seek to avoid action by their national government in their own communities, who want to and who seek to maintain purely local control over elections, the answer is simple:

Open your polling places to all your people.

Allow men and women to register and vote whatever the color of their skin.

Extend the rights of citizenship to every citizen of this land.

There is no constitutional issue here. The command of the Constitution is plain.

There is no moral issue. It is wrong to deny any of your fellow Americans the right to vote in this country.

There is no issue of states' rights or national rights. There is only the struggle for human rights.

I have not the slightest doubt what will be your answer.

But the last time a President sent a civil rights bill to the Congress it contained a provision to protect voting rights in federal elections. That civil rights bill was passed after eight long months of debate. And when that bill came to my desk from the Congress for my signature, the heart of the voting provision had been eliminated.

NO DELAY, NO COMPROMISE

This time, on this issue, there must be no delay, or no hesitation or no compromise with our purpose.

We cannot, we must not refuse to protect the right of every American to vote in every election that he may desire to participate in. And we ought not, we must not wait another eight months before we get a bill. We have already waited a hundred years and more and the time for waiting is gone.

So I ask you to join me in working long hours, nights, and weekends if necessary, to pass this bill. And I don't make that request lightly. Far from the window where I sit with the problems of our country, I recognize that from outside this chamber is the outraged conscience of a nation, the grave concern of many nations and the harsh judgment of history on our acts.

But even if we pass this bill, the battle will not be over. What happened in Selma is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every section and state of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life.

"WE SHALL OVERCOME"

Their cause must be our cause too. Because it is not just Negroes, but really it is all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice. And we shall overcome.

As a man whose roots go deeply into Southern soil I know how agonizing racial feelings are. I know how difficult it is to reshape the attitudes and the structure of our society.

But a century has passed, more than a hundred years, since the Negro was freed. And he is not fully free tonight.

It was more than a hundred years ago that Abraham Lincoln, the great President of the Northern party, signed the Emancipation Proclamation, but emancipation is a proclamation and not a fact.

A century has passed, more than a hundred years since equality was promised. And yet the Negro is not equal.

A century has passed since the day of promise. And the promise is unkept.

The time of justice has now come. I tell you that I believe sincerely that no force can hold it back. It is right in the eyes of man and God that it should come. And when it does, I think that day will brighten the lives of every American.

For Negroes are not the only victims. How many white children have gone uneducated, how many white families have lived in stark poverty, how many white lives have been scarred by fear because we wasted our energy and our substance to maintain the barriers of hatred and terror.

So I say to all of you here and to all in the nation tonight, that those who appeal to you to hold on to the past do so at the cost of denying you your future.

This great, rich, restless country can offer opportunity and education and hope to all -- all black and white, all North and South, sharecropper, and city dweller. These are the enemies -- poverty, ignorance, disease. They are enemies, not our fellow man, not our neighbor, and these enemies too, poverty, disease and ignorance, we shall overcome.

Now let none of us in any section look with prideful righteousness on the troubles in another section or the problems of our neighbors. There is really no part of America where the promise of equality has been fully kept. In Buffalo as well as in Birmingham, in Philadelphia as well as in Selma, Americans are struggling for the fruits of freedom.

This is one nation. What happens in Selma or in Cincinnati is a matter of legitimate concern to every American. But let each of us look within our own hearts and our own communities, and let each of us put our shoulders to the wheel to root out injustice wherever it exists.

As we meet here in this peaceful historic chamber tonight, men from the South, some of whom were at Iwo Jima, men from the North who have carried Old Glory to far corners of the world and brought it back without a stain on it, men from the East and West are all fighting together without regard to religion, or color, or region in Viet Nam; men from every region fought for us across the world twenty years ago. And now in these common dangers and these common sacrifices the South made its contribution of honor and gallantry no less than any other region of the great Republic -- in some instances, a great many of them more. And I have not the slightest doubt that good men from everywhere in this country, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Golden Gate to the harbors along the Atlantic, will rally now together in this cause to vindicate the freedom of all Americans. For all of us owe this duty; and I believe all of us will respond to it.

Your President makes that request of every American.

NEGRO HEROISM

The real hero of this struggle is the American Negro. His actions and protests, his courage to risk safety and even to risk his life, have awakened the conscience of this nation. His demonstrations have been designed to call attention to injustice, designed to provoke change, designed to stir reform. He has called upon us to make good the promise of America. And who among us can say that we would have made the same progress were it not for his persistent bravery, and his faith in American democracy.

For at the real heart of battle for equality is a deep seated belief in the democratic process. Equality depends not on the force of arms or tear gas but depends upon the force of moral right -- not on recourse to violence but on respect for law and order.

There have been many pressures upon your President and there will be others as the days come and go, but I pledge you tonight that we intend to fight this battle where it should be fought, in the courts, and in the Congress, and in the hearts of men.

We must preserve the right of free speech and the right of free assembly. But the right of free speech does not carry with it as has been said, the right to holler "fire" in a crowded theater. We must preserve the right to free assembly but free assembly does not carry with it the right to block public thoroughfares to traffic.

We do have a right to protest, and a right to march under conditions that do not infringe the constitutional rights of our neighbors. I intend to protect all those rights as long as I am permitted to serve in this Office.

We will guard against violence, knowing it strikes from our hands the very weapons with which we seek progress -- obedience to law, and belief in American values.

In Selma as elsewhere we seek and pray for peace. We seek order. We seek unity. But we will not accept the peace of stifled rights, or the order imposed by fear, or the unity that stifles protest. For peace cannot be purchased at the cost of liberty.

In Selma tonight -- and we had a good day there -- as in every city, we are working for just and peaceful settlement. We must all remember that after this speech I am making tonight, after the police and the FBI and the marshals have all gone, and after you have promptly passed this bill, the people of Selma and the other cities of the nation must still live and work together. And when the attention of the nation has gone elsewhere they must try to heal the wounds and to build a new community. This cannot be easily done on a battleground of violence as the history of the South itself shows. It is in recognition of this that men of both races have shown such an outstandingly impressive responsibility in recent days, last Tuesday, again today.

PART OF BROAD PROGRAM

The bill that I am presenting to you will be known as a civil rights bill. But, in a larger sense, most of the program I am recommending is a civil right. Its object is to open the city of hope to all people of all races, because all Americans just must have the right to vote. And we are going to give them that right.

All Americans must have the privileges of citizenship regardless of race. And they are going to have those privileges of citizenship regardless of race.

But I would like to caution you and remind you that to exercise these privileges takes much more than just legal right. It requires a trained mind and a healthy body. It requires a decent home, and the chance to find a job, and the opportunity to escape from the clutches of poverty.

Of course people cannot contribute to the nation if they are never taught to read or write, if their bodies are stunted from hunger, if their sickness goes untended, if their life is spent in hopeless poverty just drawing a welfare check.

So we want to open the gates to opportunity. But we are also going to give all our people, black and white, the help that they need to walk through those gates.

My first job after college was as a teacher in Cotulla, Texas, in a small Mexican-American school. Few of them could speak English and I couldn't speak much Spanish. My students were poor and they often came to class without breakfast, hungry, and they knew even in their youth that pain of prejudice. They never seemed to know why people disliked them. But they knew it was so. Because I saw it in their eyes. I often walked home late in the afternoon after the classes were finished, wishing there was more that I could do. But all I knew was to teach them the little that I knew, hoping that it might help them against the hardships that lay ahead.

Somehow you never forget what poverty and hatred can do when you see its scars on the hopeful face of a young child.

I never thought then in 1928 that I would be standing here in 1965. It never even occurred to me in my fondest dreams that I might have the chance to help the sons and daughters of those students and to help people like them all over this country. But now I do have that chance and I let you in on a secret, I mean to use it. And I hope that you will use it with me.

This is the richest and most powerful country which ever occupied this globe. The might of past empires is little compared to ours.

But I do not want to be the President who built empires, or sought grandeur, or extended dominion. I want to be the President who educated young children to the wonders of their world. I want to be the President who helped to feed the hungry and to prepare them to be taxpayers instead of taxeaters. I want to be the President who helped the poor to find their own way and who protected the right of every citizen to vote in every election. I want to be the President who helped to end hatred among his fellow men and who prompted love among the people of all races and all regions and all parties. I want to be the President who helped to end war among the brothers of this earth.

And so at the request of your beloved Speaker and Senator from Montana, the Majority Leader, the Senator from Illinois, the Minority Leader, Mr. McCulloch and other leaders of both parties, I came here tonight not as President Roosevelt came down one time in person to veto a bonus bill, not as President Truman came down one time to urge the passage of a railroad bill, but I came down here to ask you to share this task with me and to share it with the people that we both work for. I want this to be the Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, which did all those things for all these people.

OUT YONDER

Beyond this great chamber, out yonder, the fifty states are the people we serve. Who can tell what deep and unspoken hopes are in their hearts tonight as they sit there and listen? We all can guess, from our own lives, how difficult they often find their own pursuit of happiness. How many problems each little family has. They look most of all to themselves for their futures. But I think that they also look to each of us.

Above the pyramid on the great seal of the United States it says -- in Latin -- "God has favored our undertaking."

God will not favor everything that we do. It is rather our duty to divine His will. But I cannot help believing that He truly understands and that He really favors the undertaking that we begin here tonight.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VOTING RIGHTS MESSAGE

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's message on voting rights, transmitted to Congress March 15:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In this same month ninety-five years ago -- on March 30, 1870 -- the Constitution of the United States was amended for the fifteenth time to guarantee that no citizen of our land should be denied the right to vote because of race or color.

The command of the Fifteenth Amendment is unequivocal and its equal force upon State Governments and the Federal Government is unarguable.

Section 1 of this Amendment provides:

> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

By the oath I have taken "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," duty directs -- and strong personal conviction impels -- that I advise the Congress that action is necessary, and necessary now, if the Constitution is to be upheld and the rights of all citizens are not to be mocked, abused and denied.

I must regretfully report to the Congress the following facts:

1. That the Fifteenth Amendment of our Constitution is today being systematically and willfully circumvented in certain state and local jurisdictions of our nation.
2. That representatives of such state and local governments acting "under the color of law," are denying American citizens the right to vote on the sole basis of race or color.
3. That, as a result of these practices in some areas of our country today no significant number of American citizens of the Negro race can be registered to vote except upon the intervention and order of a federal court.
4. That the remedies available under law to citizens thus denied their Constitutional rights -- and the authority presently available to the Federal Government to act in their behalf -- are clearly inadequate.
5. That the denial of these rights and the frustration of efforts to obtain meaningful relief from such denial without undue delay is contributing to the creation of conditions which are both inimical to our domestic order and tranquillity and incompatible with the standards of equal justice and individual dignity on which our society stands.

I am, therefore calling upon the Congress to discharge the duty authorized in Section 2 of the Fifteenth Amendment "to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

I.

It could never be a welcome duty for any President to place before Congress such a report of the willful failure and refusal of public officials to honor, respect and abide by any provision of the Constitution of the United States. It is especially repugnant to report such disregard directed against the Fifteenth Amendment by officials at the State and local levels.

The essence of our American tradition of state and local governments is the belief expressed by Thomas Jefferson that Government is best which is closest to the people. Yet that belief is betrayed by those state and local officials who engage in denying the right of citizens to vote. Their actions serve only to assure

that their state governments and local governments shall be remote from the people, least representative of the people's will and least responsive to the people's wishes.

If there were no other reasons, the strengthening and protection of the vital role of state and local governments would be reasons enough to act against the denial of the right to vote for any of our citizens.

But there are other reasons to act -- clear, compelling and present reasons.

1. The challenge now presented is more than a challenge to our Constitution -- it is a blatant affront to the conscience of this generation of Americans. Discrimination based on race or color is reprehensible and intolerable to the great American majority. In every national forum, where they have chosen to test popular sentiment, defenders of discrimination have met resounding rejection. Americans now are not willing that the acid of the few shall be allowed to corrode the souls of the many.

The Congress, the Courts and the Executive, acting together in clear response to the will of the people and the mandate of the Constitution, have achieved more progress toward equality of rights in recent years than in all the years gone before. This tide will not be turned. The purposeful many need not and will not bow to the willful few.

2. In our system, the first right and most vital of all our rights is the right to vote. Jefferson described the elective franchise as "the ark of our safety." It is from the exercise of this right that the guarantee of all our other rights flows. Unless the right to vote be secure and undenied, all other rights are insecure and subject to denial for all our citizens. The challenge to this right is a challenge to America itself. We must meet this challenge as decisively as we would meet a challenge mounted against our land from enemies abroad.

3. In the world, America stands for -- and works for -- the right of all men to govern themselves through free uninhibited elections. An ink bottle broken against an American Embassy, a fire set in an American library, an insult committed against our American flag, anywhere in the world, does far less injury to our country and our cause than the discriminatory denial of the right of any American citizen at home to vote on the basis of race or color.

The issue presented by the present challenge to our Constitution and our conscience transcends legalism, although it does not transcend the law itself. We are challenged to demonstrate that there are no sanctuaries within our law for those who flaunt it. We are challenged, also, to demonstrate by our prompt, fitting and adequate response now that the hope of our system is not force, not arms, not the might of militia or marshals -- but the law itself.

II.

The problem of discriminatory denial of the right to vote has been with us ever since colonial times.

The test of real property ownership was universal among the colonies and religious qualifications were numerous. Race, color, sex, age, employment and residence were all used as the basis for qualifying voters. Such restrictions continued to flourish among the states even after formation of the Union.

The first literacy tests were legislated in Northern states in an effort to exclude immigrants -- especially Irish -- from the franchise. When the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted, there were only six states which had never discriminated against voting by Negroes.

If discrimination has been a prevalent practice in our history of voting rights, the struggle against discrimination has been our consistent purpose generation after generation.

Since the adoption of the Bill of Rights, no other right has been strengthened and fortified so often by constitutional amendment as the right to vote. As early as 1804 -- and as recently as 1964 -- the Constitution of the United States has been amended on at least six occasions to prohibit discrimination against the right to vote, to enlarge the franchise, and to assure the expression of the people's will as registered by them at the polls.

The challenge facing us today is not a challenge of what the Constitution of the United States shall say -- but of what it shall mean.

What the Fifteenth Amendment says is unmistakable. What the Fifteenth Amendment actually means for some Americans in some jurisdictions is diametrically opposite to the clear intent of the language.

By the device of equal laws, unequally applied, Negro Americans are being denied the right and opportunity to vote and discrimination is given sanction under color of law. Varieties of techniques are infinite. Three are most commonplace.

1. The technique of technical "error."

Negro applicants for registration are disqualified on grounds of technical "errors" in their registration forms. Instances of record show Negroes disqualified for "errors" such as failure to write out middle names, abbreviating the words "street" and "avenue" in addresses, or failing to compute age exactly to the day. Where this technique is employed, "errors" are found in substantially all applications filed by Negroes, but few or none in applications filed by whites.

2. The technique of non-cooperation.

A technique commonly used in conjunction with the "error" technique involves simple non-cooperation by the registrar. Thus, he may be "out" for most of the day during registration periods. Registration may be possible only on certain days each month. Limits may be imposed upon the number of applicants processed each registration day. The variety of circumventions possible by this device is endless.

3. The technique of subjective tests.

By far the most common technique by which Negro citizens are prevented from exercising their right to register and to vote is the use of subjective tests, unfairly administered literacy tests, tests of "understanding," and tests of "character." The only standard used is the whim of the registrar. Such devices are used as vehicles for the rejection of untold thousands of voters -- solely on the basis of race and color.

Whatever the technique, the intended purpose of such devices is effectively served.

-- In one state ten years ago, 59.6 percent of voting age White persons were registered to vote. Only 4.3 percent of eligible Negroes were registered to vote. The changes since then are negligible.

-- In several states, there are counties with sizeable Negro populations where not a single Negro is registered to vote.

-- In scores of other counties where discrimination is not so blatant, it remains far more difficult for Negroes to register than for whites.

Too frequently discrimination is the aim and intent of such devices and discrimination is the result.

III.

The Congress and the Executive Branch of the Federal Government have recognized -- and sought to meet -- these challenges to the authority of the Constitution of the United States. I am proud to have been closely associated with the succession of federal enactments, beginning in 1957 with the first Civil Rights Law in more than eighty years.

The major steps taken have been these:

1. The Civil Rights Act of 1957: The approach of this statute was to challenge through litigation the discriminatory use of vote tests.

2. The Civil Rights Act of 1960: This statute, pursuing the same approach, sought to simplify such litigation.

3. The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Still following the same approach, sought to expedite litigation.

In some areas litigation has been effective. But eight years of litigation has made it clear that the prompt and fair registration of qualified Negro citizens cannot be achieved under present legislation in the face of consistent defiance of the laws of Congress or the command of the Constitution.

IV.

The challenge facing us is clear and immediate -- it is also profound.

The Constitution is being flouted.

The intent of Congress expressed three times in the last seven years is being frustrated.

The national will is being denied.

The integrity of our federal system is in contest.

Unless we act anew, with dispatch and resolution, we shall sanction a sad and sorrowful course for the future. For if the Fifteenth Amendment is successfully flouted today, tomorrow the First Amendment, the Fourth Amendment, the Fifth Amendment -- the Sixth, the Eighth, indeed, all the provisions of the Constitution on which our system stands -- will be subject to disregard and erosion. Our essential strength as a society governed by the rule of law will be crippled and corrupted and the unity of our system hollowed out and left meaningless.

For these reasons, therefore, I ask the Congress under the power clearly granted by the Fifteenth Amendment to enact legislation which would:

1. Strike down restrictions to voting in all elections -- federal, state, and local -- which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote.

2. Establish in all states and counties where the right to vote has been denied on account of race a simple standard of voter registration which will make it impossible to thwart the Fifteenth Amendment.

3. Prohibit the use of new tests and devices wherever they may be used for discriminatory purposes.

4. Provide adequate power to insure, if necessary, that federal officials can perform functions essential to the right to vote whenever state officials deny that right.

5. Eliminate the opportunity to delay the right to vote by resort to tedious and unnecessary lawsuits.

6. Provide authority to insure that properly registered individuals will not be prohibited from voting.

Our purpose is not -- and shall never be -- either the quest for power or the desire to punish. We seek to increase the power of the people over all their governments, not to enhance the power of the Federal Government over any of the people.

For the life of this Republic, our people have zealously guarded their liberty against abuses of power by their governments. The one weapon they have used is the mightiest weapon in the arsenal of democracy -- the vote. This has been enough, for as Woodrow Wilson said, "The instrument of all reform in America is the ballot."

Yet today, in areas of America, segments of our populace must live in just that involuntary condition -- policed by forces they have no voice in choosing and forced to abide by laws they have no vote in adopting.

A people divided over the right to vote can never build a nation united.

I am determined that these years shall be devoted to perfecting our unity so that we may pursue more successfully the fulfillment of our high purposes at home and in the world. While I have proposed to you other measures to serve the strengthening of our free society and the happiness of our free people, I regard action on the measures proposed in this Message to be first in priority. We cannot have government for all the people until we first make certain it is government of and by all the people.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

HIGH-SPEED TRANSIT STUDY

Following is the complete text of a March 4 letter from President Johnson to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on legislation to develop high-speed ground transportation:

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am pleased to transmit to Congress proposed legislation for high-speed ground transportation research and development. This legislation will help us to bring scientific and technical talent to bear on an increasingly important area of transportation not previously subject to intensive, continuing inquiry.

The life of every citizen is influenced by transportation service. This vast economic activity not only absorbs one out of every five GNP dollars; it shapes the environment in which we live and work. Advances in our transportation system must constantly be made if we are to continue to enjoy growth and prosperity -- and if America is to be a liveable nation.

The last three decades have produced great technological achievements in air and highway transportation. Commercial planes today fly three times as fast as they did in the 1930s. Automobiles speed along modern highways at greatly reduced travel time. The progress of our rail transportation system, unfortunately, has not matched these strides.

I believe the power of science and technology, demonstrated so well in the evolution of air and highway travel, can be utilized in the solution of other transportation problems, especially rail transportation.

Striking advances in intercity ground transportation -- advances in speed, reliability, comfort, and convenience -- are needed and possible. In the last 50 years, intercity freight tonnage has risen four times, and passenger travel has increased 25-fold. In 1960 Americans travelled over 600 billion passenger miles, exclusive of local movement. That figure will more than double by 1980.

We face an imminent need for improved intercity transportation in the densely populated area along the East Coast -- between Washington and Boston -- where travel is expected to increase by 150% to 200% between 1950 and 1980. Freight shipments during the same period may nearly double. Other such "corridors" can be identified throughout the nation. Advances in the transportation of goods and people safely, reliably and economically in one densely populated area will be directly applicable to other regions.

It is clear that we should explore the feasibility of an improved ground transportation system for such heavily travelled corridors. The program outlined by the Secretary of Commerce calls for research on materials, aerodynamics, vehicle power and control, and guideways. Information requirements for regional studies and evaluations are to be defined and the necessary data collected. We must learn about travel needs and preferences, in part through the use of large-scale demonstration projects. New methods of analyzing the problem will be developed to give adequate consideration to the large number of regional and local characteristics which influence the performance, acceptability, and cost of all kinds of systems.

The task is large and complex. Evolutionary improvement in the existing railroad system must be compared to much more radical and longer term developments. Systems proposed must be compatible with urban transportation plans. The research and development activity will require the services of many outstanding scientists, engineers, administrators and business executives. But I know that we will find the skills in industry, in the universities, and in government -- both national and local -- to do the job. The consequences of beginning now will be vital, for experience has demonstrated to us that dollars spent in sound research and development produce benefits many times over.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

President Calls for Unconditional Talks on Viet Nam Proposes Peaceful Cooperative Development of Southeast Asia

Following is a complete transcript of remarks of President Johnson April 7 at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.:

Last week 17 nations sent their views to some two dozen countries having an interest in Southeast Asia. We are joining those 17 countries and stating our American policy tonight which we believe will contribute toward peace in this area of the world. I have come here to review once again with my own people the views of the American Government.

Tonight Americans and Asians are dying for a world where each people may choose its own path to change. This is the principle for which our ancestors fought in the valleys of Pennsylvania. It is a principle for which our sons fight tonight in the jungles of Viet Nam.

Viet Nam is far way from this quiet campus. We have no territory there, nor do we seek any. The war is dirty and brutal and difficult. And some 400 young men, born into an America that is bursting with opportunity and promise, have ended their lives on Viet Nam's steaming soil.

WHY FIGHT IN VIET NAM?

Why must we take this painful road? Why must this nation hazard its ease, its interest, and its power for the sake of a people so far away?

We fight because we must fight if we are to live in a world where every country can shape its own destiny, and only in such a world will our own freedom be finally secure. This kind of world will never be built by bombs or bullets. Yet the infirmities of man are such that force must often precede reason, and the waste of war, the works of peace. We wish that this were not so. But we must deal with the world as it is, if it is ever to be as we wish.

The world as it is in Asia is not a serene or peaceful place. The first reality is that North Viet Nam has attacked the independent nation of South Viet Nam. Its object is total conquest.

Of course, some of the people of South Viet Nam are participating in attack on their own government. But trained men and supplies, orders and arms, flow in a constant stream from North to South. This support is the heartbeat of the war.

And it is a war of unparalleled brutality. Simple farmers are the targets of assassination and kidnapping. Women and children are strangled in the night because their men are loyal to their government. And helpless villages are ravaged by sneak attacks. Large scale raids are conducted on towns and terror strikes in the heart of cities.

The confused nature of this conflict cannot mask the fact that it is the new face of an old enemy.

Over this war -- and all Asia -- is another reality: the deepening shadow of Communist China. The rulers in Hanoi are urged on by Peking. This is a regime which has destroyed freedom in Tibet, which has attacked India and has been condemned by the United Nations for aggression in Korea. It is a nation which is helping the forces of violence in almost every continent. The contest in Viet Nam is part of a wider pattern of aggressive purposes.

Why are these realities our concern? Why are we in South Viet Nam? We are there because we have a promise to keep. Since 1954 every American President has offered support to the people of South Viet Nam. We have helped to build, and we have helped to defend. Thus, over many years, we have made a national pledge to help South Viet Nam defend its independence. And I intend to keep that promise. To dishonor that pledge, to abandon this small and brave nation to its enemies, and to the terror that must follow, would be an unforgiveable wrong.

TO STRENGTHEN WORLD ORDER

We are also there to strengthen world order. Around the globe, from Berlin to Thailand, are people whose well being rests in part on the belief that they can count on us if they are attacked. To leave Viet Nam to its fate would shake the confidence of all these people in the value of an American commitment and in the value of America's word. The result would be increased unrest and instability, and even wider war.

We are also there because there are great stakes in the balance. Let no one think for a moment that retreat from Viet Nam would bring an end to conflict. The battle would be renewed in one country and then another. The central lesson of our time is that the appetite of aggression is never satisfied. To withdraw from one battlefield means only to prepare for the next. We must say in Southeast Asia -- as we did in Europe -- in the words of the Bible: "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further."

There are those who say that all our effort there will be futile -- that China's power is such that it is bound to dominate all Southeast Asia. But there is no end to that argument until all of the nations of Asia are swallowed up.

There are those who wonder why we have a responsibility there. Well, we have it there for the same reason that we have a responsibility for the defense of Europe. World War II was fought in both Europe and Asia and when it ended we found ourselves with continued responsibility for the defense of freedom.

Our objective is the independence of South Viet Nam and its freedom from attack. We want nothing for ourselves -- only that the people of South Viet Nam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way. We will do everything necessary to reach that objective and we will do only what is absolutely necessary.

AIR ATTACKS

In recent months attacks on South Viet Nam were stepped up. Thus, it became necessary for us to increase our response and to make attacks by air. This is not a change of purpose. It is a change in what we believe that purpose requires.

We do this in order to slow down aggression.

We do this to increase the confidence of the brave people of South Viet Nam who have bravely borne this brutal battle for so many years with so many casualties.

And we do this to convince the leaders of North Viet Nam -- and all who seek to share their conquest -- of a simple fact:

We will not be defeated. We will not grow tired. We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement.

We know that air attacks alone will not accomplish all of these purposes. But it is our best and prayerful judgment that they are a necessary part of the surest road to peace.

We hope that peace will come swiftly. But that is in the hands of others besides ourselves. And we must be prepared for a long continued conflict. It will require patience as well as bravery -- the will to endure as well as the will to resist.

I wish it were possible to convince others with words of what we now find it necessary to say with guns and planes: armed hostility is futile -- our resources are equal to any challenge -- because we fight for values and we fight for principle, rather than territory or colonies, our patience and our determination are unending.

Once this is clear, then it should also be clear that the only path for reasonable men is the path of peaceful settlement.

ESSENTIALS OF SETTLEMENT

Such peace demands an independent South Viet Nam -- securely guaranteed and able to shape its own relationships to all others -- free from outside interference -- tied to no alliance -- a military base for no other country. These are the essentials of any final settlement.

We will never be second in the search for such a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam. There may be many ways to this kind of peace: in discussion or negotiation with the governments concerned; in large groups or in small ones; in the reaffirmation of old agreements or their strengthening with new ones.

"UNCONDITIONAL DISCUSSIONS"

We have stated this position over and over again fifty times and more to friend and foe alike. And we remain ready with this purpose for unconditional discussions.

And until that bright and necessary day of peace we will try to keep conflict from spreading. We have no desire to see thousands die in battle -- Asians or Americans. We have no desire to devastate that which the people of North Viet Nam have built with toil and sacrifice. We will use our power with restraint and with all the wisdom that we can command.

But we will use it.

This war, like most wars, is filled with terrible irony. For what do the people of North Viet Nam want? They want what their neighbors also desire -- food for their hunger -- health for their bodies -- a chance to learn -- progress for their country -- and an end to the bondage of material misery. And they would find all these things far more readily in peaceful association with others than in the endless course of battle.

These countries of Southeast Asia are homes for millions of impoverished people. Each day these people rise at dawn and struggle through until the night to wrestle existence from the soil. They are often wracked by diseases, plagued by hunger, and death comes at the early age of 40.

PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT

Stability and peace do not come easily in such a land. Neither independence nor human dignity will ever be won, though, by arms alone. It also requires the works of peace. The American people have helped generously in times past in these works, and now there must be a much more massive effort to improve the life of man in that conflict torn corner of our world.

The first step is for the countries of Southeast Asia to associate themselves in a greatly expanded cooperative effort for development. We would hope that North Viet Nam would take its place in the common effort just as soon as peaceful cooperation is possible.

The United Nations is already actively engaged in development in this area, and as far back as 1961 I conferred with our authorities in Viet Nam in connection with their work there. And I would hope tonight that the Secretary General of the United Nations could use the prestige of his great office and his deep knowledge of Asia to initiate, as soon as possible, with the countries of that area, a plan for cooperation in increased development.

BILLION DOLLAR U.S. EFFORT

For our part I will ask the Congress to join in a billion dollar American investment in this effort as soon as it is underway.

And I would hope that all other industrialized countries, including the Soviet Union, will join in this effort to replace despair with hope and terror with progress.

The task is nothing less than to enrich the hopes and existence of more than a hundred million people. And there is much to be done.

The vast Mekong River can provide food and water and power on a scale to dwarf even our own TVA. The wonders of modern medicine can be spread through villages where thousands die every year from lack of care. Schools can be established to train people in the skills needed to manage the process of development. And these objectives, and more, are within the reach of a cooperative and determined effort.

U.S. FARM SURPLUSES

I also intend to expand and speed up a program to make available our farm surpluses to assist in feeding and clothing the needy in Asia. We should not allow people to go hungry and wear rags while our own warehouses overflow with an abundance of wheat and corn and rice and cotton.

So I will very shortly name a special team of outstanding, patriotic and distinguished Americans to inaugurate our participation in these programs. This team will be headed by Mr. Eugene Black, the very able former President of the World Bank.

FUTURE OF CONFLICT

This will be a disorderly planet for a long time. In Asia, and elsewhere, the forces of the modern world are shaking old ways and uprooting ancient civilizations. There will be turbulence and struggle and even violence. Great social change -- as we see in our own country -- does not always come without conflict.

We must also expect that nations will on occasion be in dispute with us. It may be because we are rich, or powerful, or because we have made some mistakes, or because they honestly fear our intentions. However, no nation need ever fear that we desire their land, or to impose our will, or to dictate their institutions.

But we will always oppose the effort of one nation to conquer another nation.

We will do this because our own security is at stake.

A DREAM

But there is more to it than that. For our generation has a dream. It is a very old dream. But we have the power, and now we have the opportunity to make that dream come true.

For centuries nations have struggled among each other. But we dream of a world where disputes are settled by law and reason. And we will try to make it so.

For most of history men have hated and killed one another in battle. But we dream of an end to war. And we will try to make it so.

For all existence most men have lived in poverty, threatened by hunger. But we dream of a world where all are fed and charged with hope. And we will help to make it so.

The ordinary men and women of North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam -- of China and India -- of Russia and America -- are brave people. They are filled with the same proportions of hate and fear, of love and hope. Most of them want the same things for themselves and their families. Most of them do not want their sons to ever die in battle, or to see their homes, or the homes of others, destroyed.

Well, this can be their world yet. Man now has the knowledge -- always before denied -- to make this planet serve the real needs of the people who live on it.

I know this will not be easy. I know how difficult it is for reason to guide passion, and love to master hate. The complexities of this world do not bow easily to pure and consistent answers. But the simple truths are there just the same. We must all try to follow them as best we can.

We often say how impressive power is. But I do not find it impressive at all. The guns and the bombs, the rockets and the warships, are all symbols of human failure. They are necessary symbols. They protect what we cherish. But they are witness to human folly.

A dam built across a great river is impressive.

In the countryside where I was born, and where I live, I have seen the night illuminated, and the kitchen warmed, and the home heated, where once the cheerless night and the ceaseless cold held sway. And all this happened because electricity came to our area along the humming wires of the REA. Electrification of the countryside -- yes, that, too, is impressive.

A rich harvest in a hungry land is impressive. The sight of healthy children in a classroom is impressive. These -- not mighty arms -- are the achievements which the American nation believes to be impressive. And -- if we are steadfast -- the time may come when all other nations will also find it so.

Every night before I turn out the lights to sleep I ask myself this question: Have I done everything that I can do to unite this country? Have I done everything I can to help unite the world, to try to bring peace and hope to all the peoples of the world? Have I done enough?

Ask yourselves that question in your homes -- and in this hall tonight. Have we, each of us, all done all we can do? Have we done enough?

We may well be living in the time foretold many years ago when it was said: "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live."

This generation of the world must choose: destroy or build, kill or aid, hate or understand. We can do all these things on a scale that has never been dreamed of before.

Well, we will choose life. And so doing we will prevail over the enemies within man, and over the natural enemies of all mankind.

ADDITIONAL $700 MILLION REQUESTED FOR VIET NAM WAR

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's May 4 message to Congress requesting additional funds for the Viet Nam war:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I ask the Congress to appropriate at the earliest possible moment an additional 700 million dollars to meet mounting military requirements in Viet Nam.

This is not a routine appropriation. For each member of Congress who supports this request is also voting to persist in our effort to halt Communist aggression in South Viet Nam. Each is saying that the Congress and the President stand united before the world in joint determination that the independence of South Viet Nam shall be preserved and Communist attack will not succeed.

STATISTICS ON WAR

In fiscal year 1965 we will spend about 1.5 billion dollars to fulfill our commitments in Southeast Asia. However, the pace of our activity is steadily rising. In December 1961, we had 3,164 men in South Viet Nam. By the end of last week the number of our armed forces there had increased to over 35,000. At the request of the Government of South Viet Nam in March, we sent Marines to secure the key Danang/Phu Bai area; two days ago, we sent the 173rd Airborne Brigade to the important Bien Hoa/Vung Tau area. More than 400 Americans have given their lives in Viet Nam.

In the past two years, our helicopter activity in South Viet Nam has tripled -- from 30,000 flying hours in the first quarter of 1963 to 90,000 flying hours in the first quarter of this year.

In February we flew 160 strike sorties against military targets in North Viet Nam. In April, we flew over 1,500 strike sorties against such targets.

Prior to mid-February we flew no strike sorties inside South Viet Nam. In March and April, we flew more than 3,200 sorties against military targets in hostile areas inside the country.

Just two days ago, we dispatched General C.L. Milburn Jr., Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, to assist United States representatives in Viet Nam in formulating an expanded program of medical assistance for the people of South Viet Nam. We are contemplating the expansion of existing programs under which mobile medical teams travel throughout the countryside providing on-the-spot medical facilities, treatment and training in rural areas.

REASON FOR FUNDS

The additional funds I am requesting are needed to continue to provide our forces with the best and most modern supplies and equipment. They are needed to keep an abundant inventory of ammunition and other expendables. They are needed to build facilities to house and protect our men and supplies.

The entire 700 million dollars is for this fiscal year.

The Secretary of Defense will today support this request before the appropriate Congressional committees.

Nor can I guarantee this will be the last request. If our need expands I will turn again to the Congress. For we will do whatever must be done to ensure the safety of South Viet Nam from aggression. This is the firm and irrevocable commitment of our people and nation.

U.S. COMMITMENTS

I have reviewed the situation in Viet Nam many times with the Congress, the American people and the world. South Viet Nam has been attacked by North Viet Nam. It has asked our help. We are giving that help because our commitments, our principles and our national interest demand it.

This is not the same kind of aggression with which the world has been long familiar. Instead of the sweep of invading armies, there is the steady, deadly stream of men and supplies. Instead of open battle between major opposing forces, there is murder in the night, assassination and terror. Instead of dramatic confrontation and sharp division between nationals of different lands, some citizens of South Viet Nam have been recruited in the effort to conquer their own country.

All of this shrouds battle in confusion. But this is the face of war in the 1960s. This is the "war of liberation." Kept from direct attack by American power, unable to win a free election in any country, those who seek to expand Communism by force now use subversion and terror. In this effort they often enlist nationals of the countries they wish to conquer. But it is not civil war. It is sustained by power and resources from without. The very object of this tactic is to create the appearance of an internal revolt and to mask aggression. In this way, they hope to avoid confrontation with American resolution.

But we will not be fooled or deceived, in Viet Nam or any place in the world where we have a commitment. This kind of war is war against the independence of nations. And we will meet it, as we have met other shifting dangers for more than a generation.

Our commitment to South Viet Nam is nourished by a quarter century of history. It rests on solemn treaties, the demands of principle, and the necessities of American security.

A quarter century ago it became apparent that the United States stood between those who wished to dominate an entire continent and the peoples they sought to conquer.

It was our determined purpose to help protect the independence of the Asian peoples.

The consequence of our determination was a vast war which took the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. Surely this generation will not lightly yield to new aggressors what the last generation paid for in blood and towering sacrifice.

When the war was over, we supported the effort of Asian peoples to win their freedom from colonial rule. In the Philippines, Korea, Indonesia and elsewhere we were on the side of national independence. For this was also consistent with our belief in the right of all people to shape their own destinies.

That principle soon received another test in the fire of war. And we fought in Korea, so that South Korea might remain free.

Now, in Viet Nam, we pursue the same principle which has infused American action in the Far East for a quarter of a century.

WHY U.S. HAS RESPONSIBILITY

There are those who ask why this responsibility should be ours. The answer is simple. There is no one else who can do the job. Our power is essential, in the final test, if the nations of Asia are to be secure from expanding Communism. Thus, when India was attacked, it looked to us for help, and we gave it gladly. We believe that Asia should be directed by Asians. But that means each Asian people must have the right to find its own way, not that one group or nation should overrun all the others.

Make no mistake about it. The aim in Viet Nam is not simply the conquest of the South, tragic as that would be. It is to show that American commitment is worthless. Once that is done, the gates are down and the road is open to expansion and endless conquest. That is why Communist China opposes discussions, even though such discussions are clearly in the interest of North Viet Nam.

Moreover, we are directly committed to the defense of South Viet Nam. In 1954 we signed the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. That treaty committed us to act to meet aggression against South Viet Nam. The United States Senate ratified that treaty and that obligation by a vote of 82-1.

Less than a year ago the Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, said that the United States was ready to take all necessary steps to meet its obligations under that Treaty.

That resolution of the Congress expressed support for the policies of the Administration to help the people of South Viet Nam against attack -- a policy established by two previous Presidents.

Thus we cannot, and will not, withdraw or be defeated. The stakes are too high, the commitment too deep, the lessons of history too plain.

CRITICS ARE WRONG

At every turning point in the last thirty years, there have been those who opposed a firm stand against aggression. They have always been wrong. And when we heeded their cries, when we gave in, the consequence has been more bloodshed and wider war.

We will not repeat that mistake. Nor will we heed those who urge us to use our great power in a reckless or casual manner. We have no desire to expand the conflict. We will do what must be done. And we will do only what must be done.

For, in the long run, there can be no military solution to the problems of Viet Nam. We must find the path to peaceful settlement. Time and time again we have worked to open that path. We are still ready to talk, without conditions, to any government. We will go anywhere, discuss any subject, listen to any point of view in the interests of a peaceful solution.

BOMBINGS NECESSARY

I also deeply regret the necessity of bombing North Viet Nam.

But we began those bombings only when patience had been transformed from a virtue into a blunder -- the mistaken judgment of the attackers. Time and time again, men, women, and children -- Americans and Vietnamese -- were bombed in their villages and homes while we did not reply.

There was the November 1 attack on the Bien Hoa airfield. There was the Christmas eve bombing of the Brinks Hotel in Saigon. There was the February 7 attack on the Pleiku base. In these attacks 15 Americans were killed and 245 were injured. And they are only a few examples of a steady campaign of terror and attack.

We then decided we could no longer stand by and see men and women murdered and crippled while the bases of the aggressors were immune from reply.

But we have no desire to destroy human life. Our attacks have all been aimed at strictly military targets -- not hotels, and movie theaters, and embassy buildings.

We destroy bridges, so it is harder to convey the instruments of war from North to South. We destroy radar stations to keep our planes from being shot down. We destroy military depots for the infiltration of men and arms to the South. We patrol routes of communications to halt the invaders. We destroy ammunition dumps to prevent the use of explosives against our men and our allies.

Who among us can feel confident that we should allow our soldiers to be killed, while the aggressor sits smiling and secure in his sanctuary, protected by a border which he has violated a thousand times. I do not believe that is the view of the American people or of the Congress.

However, the bombing is not an end in itself. Its purpose is to bring us closer to the day of peace. And whenever it will serve the interests of peace to do so, we will end it.

'CLOSER TO PEACE'

And let us also remember, when we began the bombings there was little talk of negotiations. There were few world-wide cries for peace. Some who now speak most loudly were quietly content to permit Americans and Vietnamese to die and suffer at the hands of terror without protest. Our firmness may well have already brought us closer to peace.

Our conclusions are plain.

We will not surrender.

We do not wish to enlarge the conflict.

We desire peaceful settlement and talks.

And the aggression continues.

Therefore I see no choice but to continue the course we are on, filled as it is with peril and uncertainty.

I believe the American people support that course. They have learned the great lesson of this generation: wherever we have stood firm, aggression has been halted, peace restored and liberty maintained.

This was true in Iran, in Greece and Turkey, and in Korea.

It was true in the Formosa straits and in Lebanon.

It was true at the Cuban missile crises.

It will be true again in Southeast Asia.

Our people do not flinch from sacrifice or risk when the cause of freedom demands it. And they have the deep, abiding, true instinct of the American people: When our nation is challenged it must respond. When freedom is in danger we must stand up to that danger. When we are attacked we must fight.

I know the Congress shares these beliefs of the people they represent.

UNITY ASKED

I do not ask complete approval for every phase and action of your Government. I do ask for prompt support of our basic course: resistance to aggression, moderation in the use of power, and a constant search for peace. Nothing will do more to strengthen your country in the world than the proof of national unity which an overwhelming vote for this appropriation will clearly show. To deny and delay this means to deny and to delay the fullest support of the American people and the American Congress to those brave men who are risking their lives for freedom in Viet Nam.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

ARMS CONTROL AGENCY

Following is the complete text of a Jan. 15 letter from President Johnson to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I have the honor to forward today to the Congress -- with my strongest urging that it be enacted promptly -- a draft of a bill to assure the continuing leadership of the United States in the purposeful pursuit of peace.

Four years ago, the United States became the first nation in the world to establish an Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament. The record of achievement since has refuted the doubts of those who questioned whether there was effective work for such an agency to perform. While the journey toward peace remains long, we have begun to take the first steps -- and we have found others of the family of nations willing to walk with us.

In the last year and a half, we have concluded the nuclear test ban treaty now joined by over 100 other nations. We have established a direct communications link between Washington and Moscow, joined in a United Nations resolution against weapons in space, and initiated cutbacks in the planned production of fissionable material -- a step which the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union have announced that they intend to take also.

We have, in addition, placed before the 18-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva a number of important, concrete proposals for the control and reduction of armaments on which agreement has not yet been achieved.

In our times, as always, vigilance remains the price of liberty and we stand today as a strong, ready and vigilant nation, prepared and determined to defend our freedom and the freedom of those who stand with us. But as a nation vigilant to danger, we must also be vigilant for opportunities for improving the hopes for peace. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency helps us keep this most vital vigil.

Since existing authorization expires on June 30, 1965, I am asking the Congress to extend that authority for four years. I do so because it is my purpose to intensify our efforts in this critical area. I am determined to work in every way that I can for safeguarded agreements that will halt the spread of nuclear weapons, lessen the risk of war and reduce the dangers and costly burdens of armaments. This effort -- as much as our continuing preparedness efforts militarily -- is essential to our security for a continued increase and spread of modern weapons can actually decrease our security.

The first legislation creating the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is a proud and honored memorial to the initiative and vision of President John F. Kennedy. It is also a living tribute to the responsibility of the Members of Congress, and in particular, to the dedicated leadership offered through the years by the Vice President-elect. Such legislation so clearly reflects the spirit and the will of the American people that I hope the Congress will act with all dispatch to give approval to this extension of the Agency's valuable role.

The background and justification for my recommendations are amplified in the accompanying letter to me from the Director of the Agency, William C. Foster, I share Mr. Foster's conclusions fully and confidently trust that the action of the Congress will impressively reaffirm to the world the dedication of this generation of Americans to the untiring quest for peace for ourselves and all mankind.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

President Calls for Broad Elementary, Secondary And College Educational Aid Programs

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Jan. 12 Message to Congress on Education:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In 1787, the Continental Congress declared in the Northwest Ordinance:

"schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

America is strong and prosperous and free because for one hundred and seventy-eight years we have honored that commitment.

In the United States today:

One-quarter of all Americans are in the nation's classrooms.

High school attendance has grown 18-fold since the turn of the century -- 6 times as fast as the population.

College enrollment has advanced 80-fold. Americans today support a fourth of the world's institutions of higher learning and a third of its professors and college students.

In the life of the individual, education is always an unfinished task.

And in the life of this nation, the advancement of education is a continuing challenge.

There is a darker side to education in America:

One student out of every three now in the fifth grade will drop out before finishing high school -- if the present rate continues.

Almost a million young people will continue to quit school each year -- if our schools fail to stimulate their desire to learn.

Over one hundred thousand of our brightest high school graduates each year will not go to college -- and many others will leave college -- if the opportunity for higher education is not expanded.

The cost of this neglect runs high -- both for the youth and the nation.

Unemployment of young people with an eighth grade education or less is four times the national average.

Jobs filled by high school graduates rose by 40% in the last ten years. Jobs for those with less schooling decreased by nearly 10%.

We can measure the cost in even starker terms. We now spend about $450 a year per child in our public schools. But we spend $1,800 a year to keep a delinquent youth in a detention home, $2,500 a year for a family on relief, $3500 a year for a criminal in state prison.

The growing numbers of young people reaching school age demand that we move swiftly even to stand still.

Attendance in elementary and secondary schools will increase by 4 million in the next five years; 400,000 new classrooms will be needed to meet this growth. But over 1½ million of the nation's existing classrooms are already more than 30 years old.

The post-World War II boom in babies has now reached college age. And by 1970, our colleges must be prepared to add 50% more enrollment to their presently overcrowded facilities.

In the past, Congress has supported an increasing commitment to education in America. Last year, I signed historic measures passed by the Eighty-eighth Congress to provide:

- facilities badly needed by universities, colleges and community colleges;
- major new resources for vocational training;
- more loans and fellowships for students enrolled in higher education;
- enlarged and improved training for physicians, dentists and nurses.

I propose that the Eighty-ninth Congress join me in extending the commitment still further. I propose that we declare a national goal of Full Educational Opportunity.

Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has the ability to take.

We want this not only for his sake -- but for the nation's sake.

Nothing matters more to the future of our country: not our military preparedness -- for armed might is worthless if we lack the brain power to build a world of peace; not our productive economy -- for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government -- for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant.

We must demand that our schools increase not only the quantity but the quality of America's education. For we recognize that nuclear age problems cannot be solved with horse-and-buggy learning. The three R's of our school system must be supported by the three T's -- teachers who are superior, techniques of instruction that are modern, and thinking about education which places it first in all our plans and hopes.

Specifically, four major tasks confront us:

- to bring better education to millions of disadvantaged youth who need it most;
- to put the best educational equipment and ideas and innovations within reach of all students;
- to advance the technology of teaching and the training of teachers;
- to provide incentives for those who wish to learn at every stage along the road to learning.

Our program must match the magnitude of these tasks. The budget on education which I request for fiscal year 1966 will contain a total of $4.1 billion. This includes $1.1 billion to finance programs established by the Eighty-eighth Congress. I will submit a request for $1.5 billion in new obligational authority to finance the programs described in this message. This expenditure is a small price to pay for developing our nation's most priceless resource.

In all that we do, we mean to strengthen our state and community education systems. Federal assistance does not mean federal control -- -- as past programs have proven. The late Senator Robert Taft declared: "Education is primarily a state function -- but in the field of education, as in the fields of health, relief and medical care, the Federal Government has a secondary obligation to see that there is a basic floor under those essential services for all adults and children in the United States."

In this spirit, I urge that we now push ahead with the number one business of the American people -- the education of our youth in preschools, elementary and secondary schools, and in the colleges and universities.

I. Preschool Program

My budget will include up to $150 million for preschool projects under the Community Action Program of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Education must begin with the very young. The child from the urban or rural slum frequently misses his chance even before he begins school. Tests show that he is usually a year behind in academic attainment by the time he reaches third grade -- and up to three years behind if he reaches the eighth grade. By then the handicap has grown too great for many children. Their horizons have narrowed; their prospects for lifetimes of failure have hardened. A large percentage of our young people whose family incomes are less than $2,000 do not go beyond the eighth grade.

Preschool programs have demonstrated marked success in overcoming this initial handicap:

In New York City, children from slum neighborhoods who attended nursery school have performed better when tested in the third and fourth grades than those who did not attend.

In Baltimore, children with language and cultural handicaps are being helped greatly by a preschool program. According to preliminary reports, two-thirds of them are in the top 50% of their kindergarten and first grade classes on a city-wide measure; one-sixth of them are in the top quarter.

But today, almost half of our school districts conduct no kindergarten classes. Public nursery schools are found in only

about 100 of our 26,000 school districts. We must expand our preschool program in order to reach disadvantaged children early.

Action on a wide front will begin this summer through a special "Head-Start" program for children who are scheduled to begin school next fall. In addition, funds for low-income schools, regional education laboratories, and supplementary educational centers and services (recommended below) will be devoted to these vital preschool programs.

II. Elementary and Secondary Schools

Elementary and secondary schools are the foundation of our education system.

Forty-eight million students are now in our grade and high schools.

71 percent of the nation's expenditures for education are spent on elementary and secondary schooling.

If these schools are to do their job properly, they need help and they need it now. I propose that we give first priority to a program of:

A. Aid to Low-Income School Districts

I recommend that legislation be enacted to authorize a major program of assistance to public elementary and secondary schools serving children of low-income families. My budget for Fiscal year 1966 will request $1 billion for this new program.

One hundred years ago, a man with six or seven years of schooling stood well above the average. His chances to get ahead were as good as the next man's. But today, lack of formal education is likely to mean low wages, frequent unemployment, and a home in an urban or rural slum.

Poverty has many roots but the tap root is ignorance.

Poverty is the lot of two-thirds of the families in which the family head has had eight years or less of schooling.

Twenty percent of the youth aged 18-24 with an eighth grade education or less are unemployed -- four times the national average.

Just as ignorance breeds poverty, poverty all too often breeds ignorance in the next generation.

Nearly half the youths rejected by Selective Service for educational deficiency have fathers who are unemployed or else working in unskilled and low-income jobs.

Fathers of more than one-half of the draft rejectees did not complete the eighth grade.

The burden on the nation's schools is not evenly distributed. Low-income families are heavily concentrated in particular urban neighborhoods or rural areas. Faced with the largest educational needs, many of these school districts have inadequate financial resources. This imbalance has been increased by the movement of high-income families from the center of cities to the suburbs -- and their replacement by low-income families from rural areas.

The five states with the lowest incomes spend only an average of $276 per pupil, less than half the average of the five highest-income states.

Despite a massive effort, our big cities generally spend only about two-thirds as much per pupil as their adjacent suburbs.

In our fifteen largest cities, 60 percent of the tenth grade students from poverty neighborhoods drop out before finishing high school.

This is a national problem. Federal action is needed to assist the states and localities in bringing the full benefits of education to children of low-income families.

Assistance will be provided:

- On the basis of Census data showing the distribution of low-income families among the counties or school districts within states.
- Through payments made to states for distribution to school districts.
- With the assurance that the funds will be used for improving the quality of education in schools serving low-income areas.
- On the condition that federal funds will not be used to reduce state and local fiscal efforts.
- For the benefit of all children within the area served, including those who participate in shared services or other special educational projects.

B. School Library Resources and Instructional Materials

I recommend legislation to authorize federal grants to states to assist in the purchase of books for school libraries and for student use, to be made available to children in public and private non-profit elementary and secondary schools.

Thomas Carlyle once said, "All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been: it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books."

Yet our school libraries are limping along.

Almost 70 percent of the public elementary schools have no libraries. Eighty-four percent lack librarians to teach children the value of learning through good books.

Many schools have an average of less than 1/2 book per child.

To meet the accepted standards for library materials would require a four-fold increase in current expenditures in our major cities.

The explosion of knowledge and the rapid revision of curricula in the schools has created new demands for school textbooks. The obsolete text can suffocate the learning process. Yet the cost of purchasing textbooks at increasing prices puts a major obstacle in the path of education -- an obstacle that can and must be eliminated.

C. Supplementary Educational Centers and Services

I recommend a program of federal grants for supplementary education centers and services within the community.

We think of schools as places where youth learns, but our schools also need to learn.

The educational gap we face is one of quality as well as quantity.

Exciting experiments in education are under way, supported by the National Science Foundation, by the Office of Education and other Government agencies, and by private philanthropic foundations. Many of our children have studied the "new" math. There are highly effective ways of teaching high school physics, biology, chemistry, and foreign languages.

We need to take full advantage of these and other innovations. Specialists can spark the interest of disadvantaged students. Remedial courses open up new vistas for slow learners. Gifted students can be brought along at a faster pace.

Yet such special educational services are not available in many communities. A limited local tax base cannot stand the expense. Most individual schools are not large enough to justify the services.

The supplementary center can provide such services as:

- Special courses in science, foreign languages, literature, music and art.
- Programs for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded.
- Instruction in the sciences and humanities during the summer for economically and culturally deprived children.
- Special assistance after regular school hours.
- Common facilities that can be maintained more efficiently for a group of schools than for a single school -- laboratories, libraries, auditoriums, and theaters.
- A system by which gifted persons can teach part-time to provide scarce talents.
- A means of introducing into the school system new courses, instructional materials, and teaching practices.
- A way of tapping the community's extra-curricular resources for the benefit of students -- museums, concert and lecture programs, and industrial laboratories.

Within each community, public and private non-profit schools and agencies will cooperate to devise the plan and administer the program for these supplementary centers. Their services should be adapted to meet the pressing needs of each locality.

D. Regional Education Laboratories

I recommend the establishment under the Cooperative Research Act of regional educational laboratories which will undertake research, train teachers, and implement tested research findings.

I further recommend amendments to the Act to:

- Broaden the types of research organizations now eligible for educational projects.
- Train educational research personnel.
- Provide grants for research, development of new curricula, dissemination of information, and implementation of educational innovations.
- Support construction of research facilities and the purchase of research equipment.

Under auspices of the National Science Foundation, educators have worked with scientists -- including Nobel laureates -- to develop courses which capture the excitement of contemporary science. They have prepared totally new instructional materials -- laboratory equipment, textbooks, teachers' guides, films, supplementary reading and examinations. After testing, they are made available to public and private schools.

We need to extend our research and development -- to history, literature, and economics; to art and music; to reading, writing, and speaking; to occupational, vocational, and technical education. We need to extend it to all stages of learning -- preschool, elementary and secondary schools, college and graduate training.

Regional laboratories for education offer great promise. They draw equally upon educators and the practitioners in all fields of learning -- mathematicians, scientists, social scientists, linguists, musicians, artists, and writers. They help both to improve curricula and to train teachers.

E. Strengthening State Educational Agencies.

I recommend a program of grants to state educational agencies.

State leadership becomes increasingly important as we seek to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education.

We should assist the states by strengthening state departments of education in their efforts to:

- Provide consultative and technical assistance for local school districts and local school leadership.
- Formulate long-range plans.
- Expand educational research and development.
- Improve local and state information about education.
- Identify emerging educational problems.
- Provide for the training of state and local education personnel.
- Conduct periodic evaluation of educational programs.
- Promote teacher improvement courses.

These new programs will substantially augment community resources in the war against poverty. As provided by sections 611 and 612 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, I will see that the new efforts are kept in step with our other anti-poverty efforts.

In those localities where the community has undertaken a Community Action Program under the Economic Opportunity Act, the community agency should participate in the planning of these new educational programs and in their coordination with on-going and developing anti-poverty efforts.

Enactment of these proposals for elementary and secondary education is of utmost urgency. I urge early and favorable consideration by the Congress.

III. Higher Education

Higher education is no longer a luxury, but a necessity.

Programs enacted by Congress in the past have contributed greatly to strengthening our colleges and universities. These will be carried forward under my 1966 budget, which includes:

- An additional $179 million to assist construction of college classrooms, libraries and laboratories.
- An additional $25 million for 4,500 more graduate fellowships to overcome college teaching shortages.
- An additional $110 million to further basic research in the universities; to provide science fellowships and to promote science education.

But we need to do more:

- To extend the opportunity for higher education more broadly among lower- and middle-income families.
- To help small and less well developed colleges improve their programs.
- To enrich the library resources of colleges and universities.
- To draw upon the unique and invaluable resources of our great universities to deal with national problems of poverty and community development.

A. Assistance to Students

1. Scholarships

I recommend a program of scholarships for needy and qualified high school graduates to enable them to enter and to continue in college.

Loans authorized by the National Defense Education Act currently assist nearly 300,000 college students. Still the following conditions exist:

Each year an estimated 100,000 young people of demonstrated ability fail to go on to college because of lack of money. Many thousands more from low-income families must borrow heavily to meet college costs.

Only one out of three young people from low-income families attend college compared with four out of five from high-income families.

For many young people from poor families loans are not enough to open the way to higher education.

Under this program, a special effort will be made to identify needy students of promise early in their high school careers. The scholarship will serve as a building block, to be augmented by work-study and other support, so that the needy student can chart his own course in higher studies.

My 1966 budget provides sufficient funds for grants to help up to 140,000 students in the first year.

2. Expansion of Work-Study Opportunity and Guaranteed Low-Interest Loans.

I recommend:

- that the existing college work-study program be made available to more students and that authority for the program be transferred to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- that a part of the cost of interest payments on guaranteed private loans to college students be paid by the Federal Government.

Going to college is increasingly expensive. A student must pay nearly $2,400 a year in a private college and about $1,600 in a public college. These costs may rise by one-third over the next decade.

Two aids should be extended to meet the heavy costs of college education. First, the existing work-study program should be expanded for students from low-income families and extended to students from middle-income families. Under this program the Federal Government pays 90 percent of the wages earned by students on useful projects. This will enable a student to earn on the average of $450 during a school year, and up to $500 more during the summer.

Second, many families cannot cover all of college expenses on an out-of-pocket basis. We should assure greater availability of private credit on reasonable terms and conditions. This can best be done by paying part of interest cost of guaranteed loans made by private lenders -- a more effective, fairer, and far less costly way of providing assistance than the various tax credit devices which have been proposed.

B. Aid to Smaller Colleges

I recommend that legislation be enacted to strengthen less developed colleges.

Many of our smaller colleges are battling for survival. About 10 percent lack proper accreditation, and others face constantly the threat of losing accreditation. Many are isolated from the main currents of academic life.

Private sources and states alone cannot carry the whole burden of doing what must be done for these important units in our total educational system. Federal aid is essential.

Universities should be encouraged to enter into cooperative relationships to help less developed colleges, including such assistance as:

- A program of faculty exchanges.
- Special programs to enable faculty members of small colleges to renew and extend knowledge of their fields.

- A national fellowship program to encourage highly qualified young graduate students and instructors in large universities to augment the teaching resources of small colleges.
- The development of joint programs to make more efficient use of available facilities and faculty.

In union there is strength. This is the basic premise of my recommendation.

C. Support for College Library Resources

I recommend enactment of legislation for purchase of books and library materials to strengthen college teaching and research.

50 percent of our four-year institutions and 82 percent of our two-year institutions fall below accepted professional standards in the number of volumes possessed.

As student enrollment mounts, we must look not only to the physical growth of our colleges and universities. They must be developed as true centers of intellectual activity. To construct a library building is meaningless unless there are books to bring life to the library.

D. University-Community Extension Program

I recommend a program of grants to support university extension concentrating on the problems of the community.

Institutions of higher learning are being called on ever more frequently for public service -- for defense research, foreign development, and countless other programs. They have performed magnificently. We must now call upon them to meet new needs.

Once, 90 percent of our population earned its living from the land. A wise Congress enacted the Morrill Act of 1862 and the Hatch Act of 1887 which helped the state universities help the American people. With the aid of the land grant colleges, American agriculture produced overwhelming abundance.

Today, 70 percent of our people live in urban communities. They are confronted by problems of poverty, residential blight, polluted air and water, inadequate mass transportation and health services, strained human relations, and overburdened municipal services.

Our great universities have the skills and knowledge to match these mountainous problems. They can offer expert guidance in community planning; research and development in pressing educational problems; economic and job market studies; continuing education of the community's professional and business leadership; and programs for the disadvantaged.

The role of the university must extend far beyond the ordinary extension-type operation. Its research findings and talents must be made available to the community. Faculty must be called upon for consulting activities. Pilot projects, seminars, conferences, TV programs, and task forces drawing on many departments of the university -- all should be brought into play.

This is a demanding assignment for the universities, and many are not now ready for it. The time has come for us to help the university to face problems of the city as it once faced problems of the farm.

E. Special Manpower Needs

We must also ask the colleges and universities to help overcome certain acute deficiencies in trained manpower. At least 100,000 more professional librarians are needed for service in public libraries and in schools and colleges. We need 140,000 more teachers for handicapped children.

I recommend:

- Grants to institutions of higher education for training of school, college, and community librarians and related services.
- Extension and expansion of grants for training teachers and handicapped children.

CONCLUSION

In 1838, Mirabeau B. Lamar, the second president of the Republic of Texas and the father of Texas education, declared: "The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. It is the only dictator that free man acknowledges. It is the only security that free man desires."

Throughout the history of our nation, the United States has recognized this truth. But during the periods when the country has been most astir with creative activity, when it most keenly sensed the sturdiness of the old reaching out for the vigor of the new, it has given special attention to its educational system.

This was true in the expansive 1820s and 30s, when the American people acted decisively to build a public school system for the lower grades. It was no less true at the vigorous turn of the Twentieth Century, when high schools were developed for the millions. Again, during the questing 1930s, fresh ideas stirred the traditions of the ruler and blackboard.

We are now embarked on another venture to put the American dream to work in meeting the new demands of a new day. Once again we must start where men who would improve their society have always known they must begin -- with an educational system restudied, reinforced, and revitalized.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

PRESIDENT ASKS PAY RAISE FOR MILITARY, FEDERAL WORKERS

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's May 12 message to Congress on pay increases for military personnel and civilian Government employees:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

America expects -- and receives -- much from her public servants.

In every field of endeavor vital to the security of this nation -- from foreign affairs to science and technology to national defense -- we depend on the career men and women of the federal service for competence, devotion, loyalty, and responsibility.

I have been a part of this service for almost 35 years. I have seen it perform critical and vital tasks. Most of the time it has performed at its best -- and that is the way we want it to stay.

I believe firmly that the merit system is the keystone of good government.

I believe that the public service is a profession of dignity, opportunity, and profound personal achievement.

I reject the proposition that government employment is somehow inferior to employment in business, in the professions, in university life, or in any other occupation. There can be no class system separating the men and women who are committed to the service of their fellow men or to the defense of their country.

I also believe strongly in the obligation of the Federal Government to be a good employer. And I define a good employer as one who

- -- demands excellence and rewards it
- -- is fair and just
- -- respects the dignity of his employees
- -- insists upon ethical standards and sets a good example
- -- practices no discrimination
- -- welcomes fresh ideas and new approaches
- -- fulfills his responsibilities to the community
- -- provides opportunities for growth and challenge
- -- combines prudent business judgment with enlightened policies on compensation and benefits.

NO DOUBLE STANDARD

We do not have two standards of what makes a good employer in the United States: -- one standard for private enterprise and another for the Government. A double standard which puts the Government employee at a comparative disadvantage is shortsighted. In the long run, it costs more.

In all respects, save one, the Federal Government today is meeting the test of a good employer. In the last four years we have almost -- but only almost -- achieved adequate, up-to-date, and fair pay systems for all categories of Government personnel.

We must not cease our effort now.

In my Budget Message on January 25, 1965, I announced the appointment of a Special Panel on Federal Salaries to review federal military and civilian pay levels.

That Panel presented its report to me on April 15. It is attached to this Message. I have been studying it carefully.

The report contains a series of recommendations concerning adjustment of federal pay in the fiscal year 1966.

I endorse the proposals of the Panel and recommend early action by the Congress to authorize:

-- An average increase of 3 percent in federal civilian salaries.

-- An average increase of 4.8 percent in compensation of all uniformed personnel, except enlisted personnel with under two years of service.

-- A 2.7 percent increase in base pay of enlisted personnel with less than two years of service.

These proposed adjustments will restore the relationships between civilian and military pay established in 1963.

The adjustments will not bring us to full achievement of the comparability standard enunciated in the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, but they will prevent loss of ground already attained.

TOTAL COSTS

Before including the full effect in retirement plans, the proposed increases will have a total annual cost of approximately $853 million -- $447 million for uniformed personnel and $406 million for civilian personnel. In order to hold the costs of pay adjustments in the fiscal year 1966 within amounts included in the Budget for that purpose, I recommend that the increases be made effective Jan. 1, 1966.

Legislation to carry out these recommendations is attached. I ask that it be referred to the appropriate committees of the Congress for early consideration.

The pay adjustments proposed in this Message emphasize the obligation of the Federal Government to insist upon maximum return from every dollar spent on a salary.

All agencies of the Executive Branch are working hard to improve the productivity of their employees and to curtail outmoded activities. All agencies have established personnel control programs which should bring to a halt unwarranted increases in average grades and average salaries.

I am continuing my personal efforts to hold down employment. The most recent monthly report of the Civil Service Commission shows that there are now about 22,000 fewer civilian employees in the Executive Branch than in December 1963.

New employees must replace many who leave, but additional employment will occur only when our responsibilities permit no other course of action.

I am proud of the progress we have made toward lean and fit competence in the discharge of federal responsibilities. Adequate pay will help us to continue our advance toward that goal.

NEW PAY PROCEDURES

The report of the Panel proposes new procedures for acting upon compensation matters in the future.

The first proposal would establish a permanent mechanism for impartial review at four-year intervals of the structure and interrelationships of all Government salary systems. Following these reviews, the President would be authorized to propose changes in salary schedules for top positions in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches. The changes would go into effect automatically at a given date, unless disapproved by resolution of either house of the Congress. Other changes proposed by the President as a result of a quadrennial review would be acted upon through the regular processes for the enactment of legislation.

The second proposal would authorize a procedure for acting, between quadrennial reviews, upon such periodic adjustments in pay rates for federal civilian and military personnel as may be warranted to keep pace with changes in pay rates elsewhere in the economy. Under this proposal, the President would continue to make prescribed reports annually to the Congress. When any such annual report includes recommendations for revision of salary rates, these revisions would go into effect automatically at a given date, unless disapproved by resolution of either house of the Congress.

I concur in these recommendations of the Panel.

Legislation to establish the first of these new and improved procedures is attached.

Amendments of existing law to make the second recommendation effective are included in the bills authorizing pay adjustments for civilian and uniformed personnel.

The civilian pay bill also includes an amendment of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 which would carry out another of the Panel's recommendations. This amendment would give the President discretionary authority to make salary surveys and comparisons in additional fields of non-federal employment.

Existing law limits the annual surveys and comparisons to "private enterprise." Collection and analysis of salary rate information in such fields of employment as state and local governments and non-profit institutions would give added assurance that federal salary rates are kept in appropriate relationship with salary rates prevailing throughout our economy.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Drafts of legislation to carry into effect other important recommendations contained in the Panel's report will be promptly transmitted to the Congress. These drafts will propose to:

-- Authorize certain civilian employees not now receiving premium pay for overtime to receive such pay on an equal basis with other civilian employees.

-- Establish a coordinated and equitable system for payment of moving expenses to employees transferred for the convenience and benefit of the Government.

-- Authorize payment of readjustment allowances to certain employees separated involuntarily from federal employment through no fault of their own.

The report of the Special Panel and this Message largely take the place this year of the President's annual report to the Congress, as required by the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962. Nevertheless, the report and analysis of the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission on the comparison of federal and private enterprise salary levels, and the views of employee organizations, should be available to the Congress. I am transmitting them by separate communication.

With the enactment of the legislation recommended in this Message, we shall have taken still another series of steps in the most far-reaching revision of federal compensation laws in the history of our country.

We shall be much nearer to full achievement of the comparability standard adopted by the Congress in 1962.

We shall have established for the first time sound procedures for maintaining interrelated salary systems for both civilian and military personnel, which will be based upon fair, clear, consistent, and up-to-date policies.

And we shall be in a far better position to attract and retain in federal service the best talent in America.

I urge prompt consideration of these proposals. Their results will more than justify their costs.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

President Asks Congressional Action to Preserve Natural Beauty in Cities and Countryside

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Feb. 8 message to Congress on Natural Beauty:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which failed to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants.

Yet the storm of modern change is threatening to blight and diminish in a few decades what has been cherished and protected for generations.

A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demands for living space, and is placing increased demand on our overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure.

The increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is already depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings. More of our people are crowding into cities and being cut off from nature. Cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams and trees and meadows as they go. A modern highway may wipe out the equivalent of a fifty acre park with every mile. And people move out from the city to get closer to nature only to find that nature has moved farther from them.

The modern technology, which has added much to our lives can also have a darker side. Its uncontrolled waste products are menacing the world we live in, our enjoyment and our health. The air we breathe, our water, our soil and wildlife, are being blighted by the poisons and chemicals which are the by-products of technology and industry. The skeletons of discarded cars litter the countryside. The same society which receives the rewards of technology, must, as a cooperating whole, take responsibility for control.

To deal with these new problems will require a new conservation. We must not only protect the countryside and save it from destruction, we must restore what has been destroyed and salvage the beauty and charm of our cities. Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit.

In this conservation the protection and enhancement of man's opportunity to be in contact with beauty must play a major role.

This means that beauty must not be just a holiday treat, but a part of our daily life. It means not just easy physical access, but equal social access for rich and poor, Negro and white, city dweller and farmer.

Beauty is not an easy thing to measure. It does not show up in the gross national product, in a weekly pay check, or in profit and loss statements. But these things are not ends in themselves. They are a road to satisfaction and pleasure and the good life. Beauty makes its own direct contribution to these final ends. Therefore it is one of the most important components of our true national income, not to be left out simply because statisticians cannot calculate its worth.

And some things we do know. Association with beauty can enlarge man's imagination and revive his spirit. Ugliness can demean the people who live among it. What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive it adds to the quality of his life. If it is ugly it can degrade his existence.

Beauty has other immediate values. It adds to safety whether removing direct dangers to health or making highways less monotonous and dangerous. We also know that those who live in blighted and squalid conditions are more susceptible to anxieties and mental disease.

Ugliness is costly. It can be expensive to clean a soot smeared building, or to build new areas of recreation when the old landscape could have been preserved far more cheaply.

Certainly no one would hazard a national definition of beauty. But we do know that nature is nearly always beautiful. We do, for the most part, know what is ugly. And we can introduce, into all our planning, our programs, our building and our growth, a conscious and active concern for the values of beauty. If we do this then we can be successful in preserving a beautiful America.

There is much the Federal Government can do, through a range of specific programs, and as a force for public education. But a beautiful America will require the effort of government at every level, of business, and of private groups. Above all it will require the concern and action of individual citizens, alert to danger, determined to improve the quality of their surroundings, resisting blight, demanding and building beauty for themselves and their children.

I am hopeful that we can summon such a national effort. For we have not chosen to have an ugly America. We have been careless, and often neglectful. But now that the danger is clear and the hour is late this people can place themselves in the path of a tide of blight which is often irreversible and always destructive.

The Congress and the Executive Branch have each produced conservation giants in the past. During the 88th Congress it was legislative-executive teamwork that brought progress. It is this same kind of partnership that will ensure our continued progress.

In that spirit as a beginning and stimulus I make the following proposals:

THE CITIES

Thomas Jefferson wrote that communities "should be planned with an eye to the effect made upon the human spirit by being continually surrounded with a maximum of beauty."

We have often sadly neglected this advice in the modern American city. Yet this is where most of our people live. It is where the character of our young is formed. It is where American civilization will be increasingly concentrated in years to come.

Such a challenge will not be met with a few more parks or playgrounds. It requires attention to the architecture of building, the structure of our roads, preservation of historical buildings and monuments, careful planning of new suburbs. A concern for the enhancement of beauty must infuse every aspect of the growth and development of metropolitan areas. It must be a principal responsibility of local government, supported by active and concerned citizens.

Federal assistance can be a valuable stimulus and help to such local efforts.

I have recommended a community extension program which will bring the resources of the university to focus on problems of the community just as they have long been concerned with our rural areas. Among other things, this program will help provide training and technical assistance to aid in making our communities more attractive and vital. In addition, under the Housing Act of 1964, grants will be made to states for training of local governmental employees needed for community development. I am recommending a 1965 supplemental appropriation to implement this program.

We now have two programs which can be of special help in creating areas of recreation and beauty for our metropolitan area population: the Open Space Land Program, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I have already proposed full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to give priority attention to serving the needs of our growing urban population.

The primary purpose of the Open Space Program has been to help acquire and assure open spaces in urban areas. I propose a series of new matching grants for improving the natural beauty of urban open space.

The Open Space Program should be adequately financed, and broadened by permitting grants to be made to help city govern-

ments acquire and clear areas to create small parks, squares, pedestrian malls and playgrounds.

In addition I will request authority in this program for a matching program to cities for landscaping, installation of outdoor lights and benches, creating attractive cityscapes along roads and in business areas, and for other beautification purposes.

Our city parks have not, in many cases, realized their full potential as sources of pleasure and play. I recommend on a matching basis a series of federal demonstration projects in city parks to use the best thought and action to show how the appearance of these parks can better serve the people of our towns and metropolitan areas.

All of these programs should be operated on the same matching formula to avoid unnecessary competition among programs and increase the possibility of cooperative effort. I will propose such a standard formula.

In a future message on the cities I will recommend other changes in our housing programs designed to strengthen the sense of community of which natural beauty is an important component.

In almost every part of the country citizens are rallying to save landmarks of beauty and history. The Government must also do its share to assist these local efforts which have an important national purpose. We will encourage and support the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Congress in 1949. I shall propose legislation to authorize supplementary grants to help local authorities acquire, develop and manage private properties for such purposes.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a fine federal program with virtually no federal cost. I commend its work and the new wave of interest it has evoked in historical preservation.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

Our present system of parks, seashores and recreation areas -- monuments to the dedication and labor of far-sighted men -- do not meet the needs of a growing population.

The full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be an important step in making this a Parks-for-America decade.

I propose to use this fund to acquire lands needed to establish:

-- Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia
Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-Pennsylvania
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana
Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon
Great Basin National Park, Nevada
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Spruce Knob, Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, West Virginia
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana-Wyoming
Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah Wyoming
Whiskeytown-Shasta- National Recreation Area, California

In addition, I have requested the Secretary of Interior, working with interested groups, to conduct a study on the desirability of establishing a Redwood National Park in California.

I will also recommend that we add prime outdoor recreation areas to our National Forest system, particularly in the populous East; and proceed on schedule with studies required to define and enlarge the Wilderness System established by the 88th Congress. We will also continue progress on our refuge system for migratory waterfowl.

Faulty strip and surface mining practices have left ugly scars which mar the beauty of the landscape in many of our states. I urge your strong support of the nationwide strip and surface mining study provided by the Appalachian regional legislation, which will furnish the factual basis for a fair and reasonable approach to the correction of these past errors.

I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to work with state and local organizations in developing a cooperative program for improving the beauty of the privately owned rural lands which comprise three-fourths of the nation's area. Much can be done within existing Department of Agriculture programs without adding to cost.

The 28 million acres of land presently held and used by our armed services is an important part of our public estate. Many thousands of these acres will soon become surplus to military needs. Much of this land has great potential for outdoor recreation, wildlife, and conservation uses consistent with military requirements. This potential must be realized through the fullest application of multiple-use principles. To this end I have directed the Secretaries of Defense and Interior to conduct a "conservation inventory" of all surplus lands.

HIGHWAYS

More than any country ours is an automobile society. For most Americans the automobile is a principal instrument of transportation, work, daily activity, recreation and pleasure. By making our roads highways to the enjoyment of nature and beauty we can greatly enrich the life of nearly all our people in city and countryside alike.

Our task is two-fold. First, to ensure that roads themselves are not destructive of nature and natural beauty. Second, to make our roads ways to recreation and pleasure.

I have asked the Secretary of Commerce to take a series of steps designed to meet this objective. This includes requiring landscaping on all federal interstate primary and urban highways, encouraging the construction of rest and recreation areas along highways, and the preservation of natural beauty adjacent to highway rights-of-way.

Our present highway law permits the use of up to 3% of all federal-aid funds to be used without matching for the preservation of natural beauty. This authority has not been used for the purpose intended by Congress. I will take steps, including recommended legislation if necessary, to make sure these funds are, in fact, used to enhance beauty along our highway system. This will dedicate substantial resources to this purpose.

I will also recommend that a portion of the funds now used for secondary roads be set aside in order to provide access to areas of rest and recreation and scenic beauty along our nation's roads, and for re-routing or construction of highways for scenic or parkway purposes.

The Recreation Advisory Council is now completing a study of the role which scenic roads and parkways should play in meeting our highway and recreation needs. After receiving the report, I will make appropriate recommendations.

The authority for the existing program of outdoor advertising control expires on June 30, 1965, and its provisions have not been effective in achieving the desired goal. Accordingly, I will recommend legislation to ensure effective control of billboards along our highways.

In addition, we need urgently to work towards the elimination or screening of unsightly, beauty-destroying junkyards and auto graveyards along our highways. To this end, I will also recommend necessary legislation to achieve effective control, including federal assistance in appropriate cases where necessary.

I hope that, at all levels of government, our planners and builders will remember that highway beautification is more than a matter of planting trees or setting aside scenic areas. The roads themselves must reflect, in location and design, increased respect for the natural and social integrity and unity of the landscape and communities through which they pass.

RIVERS

Those who first settled this continent found much to marvel at. Nothing was a greater source of wonder and amazement than the power and majesty of American rivers. They occupy a central place in myth and legend, folklore and literature.

They were our first highways, and some remain among the most important. We have had to control their ravages, harness their power, and use their water to help make whole regions prosper.

Yet even this seemingly indestructible natural resource is in danger.

Through our pollution control programs we can do much to restore our rivers. We will continue to conserve the water and power for tomorrow's needs with well-planned reservoirs and power dams. But the time has also come to identify and preserve free flowing stretches of our great scenic rivers before growth and development make the beauty of the unspoiled waterway a memory.

To this end I will shortly send to the Congress a Bill to establish a National Wild Rivers System.

THE POTOMAC

The river rich in history and memory which flows by our nation's capital should serve as a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country. To meet this objective I am asking the Secretary of the Interior to review the Potomac River basin development plan now under review by the Chief of Army Engineers, and to work with the affected states and local governments, the District of Columbia and interested federal agencies to prepare a program for my consideration.

A program must be devised which will:

a. Clean up the river and keep it clean, so it can be used for boating, swimming and fishing.
b. Protect its natural beauties by the acquisition of scenic easements, zoning or other measures.
c. Provide adequate recreational facilities, and
d. Complete the presently authorized George Washington Memorial Parkway on both banks.

I hope action here will stimulate and inspire similar efforts by states and local governments on other urban rivers and waterfronts, such as the Hudson in New York. They are potentially the greatest single source of pleasure for those who live in most of our metropolitan areas.

TRAILS

The forgotten outdoorsmen of today are those who like to walk, hike, ride horseback or bicycle. For them we must have trails as well as highways. Nor should motor vehicles be permitted to tyrannize the more leisurely human traffic.

Old and young alike can participate. Our doctors recommend and encourage such activity for fitness and fun.

I am requesting, therefore, that the Secretary of the Interior work with his colleagues in the Federal Government and with state and local leaders and recommend to me a cooperative program to encourage a national system of trails, building up the more than hundred thousand miles of trails in our National Forests and Parks.

There are many new and exciting trail projects underway across the land. In Arizona, a county has arranged for miles of irrigation canal banks to be used by riders and hikers. In Illinois, an abandoned railroad right-of-way is being developed as a "Prairie Path." In New Mexico utility rights-of-way are used as public trails.

As with so much of our quest for beauty and quality, each community has opportunities for action. We can and should have an abundance of trails for walking, cycling and horseback riding, in and close to our cities. In the back country we need to copy the great Appalachian Trail in all parts of America, and to make full use of rights-of-way and other public paths.

POLLUTION

One aspect of the advance of civilization is the evolution of responsibility for disposal of waste. Over many generations society gradually developed techniques for this purpose. State and local governments, landlords and private citizens have been held responsible for ensuring that sewage and garbage did not menace health or contaminate the environment.

In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene. These are the technological wastes -- the by-products of growth, industry, agriculture, and science. We cannot wait for slow evolution over generations to deal with them.

Pollution is growing at a rapid rate. Some pollutants are known to be harmful to health, while the effect of others is uncertain and unknown. In some cases we can control pollution with a larger effort. For other forms of pollution we still do not have effective means of control.

Pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. It cuts down on efficiency, reduces property values and raises taxes.

The longer we wait to act, the greater the dangers and the larger the problem.

Large-scale pollution of air and waterways is no respecter of political boundaries, and its effects extend far beyond those who cause it.

Air pollution is no longer confined to isolated places. This generation has altered the composition of the atmosphere on a global scale through radioactive materials and a steady increase in carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels. Entire regional airsheds, crop plant environments, and river basins are heavy with noxious materials. Motor vehicles and home heating plants, municipal dumps and factories continually hurl pollutants into the air we breathe. Each day almost 50,000 tons of unpleasant and sometimes poisonous, sulfur dioxide are added to the atmosphere, and our automobiles produce almost 300,000 tons of other pollutants.

In Donora, Pennsylvania in 1948, and New York City in 1953 serious illness and some deaths were produced by sharp increases in air pollution. In New Orleans, epidemic outbreaks of asthmatic attacks are associated with air pollutants. Three-fourths of the eight million people in the Los Angeles area are annoyed by severe eye irritation much of the year. And our health authorities are increasingly concerned with the damaging effects of the continual breathing of polluted air by all our people in every city in the country.

In addition to its health effects, air pollution creates filth and gloom and depreciates property values of entire neighborhoods. The White House itself is being dirtied with soot from polluted air.

Every major river system is now polluted. Waterways that were once sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are forbidden to human contact and objectionable to sight and smell. Furthermore, this pollution is costly, requiring expensive treatment for drinking water and inhibiting the operation and growth of industry.

In spite of the efforts and many accomplishments of the past, water pollution is spreading. And new kinds of problems are being added to the old:

-- Waterborne viruses, particularly hepatitis, are replacing typhoid fever as a significant health hazard.
-- Mass deaths of fish have occurred in rivers over-burdened with wastes.
-- Some of our rivers contain chemicals which, in concentrated form, produce abnormalities in animals.
-- Last summer 2,600 square miles of Lake Erie -- over a quarter of the entire Lake -- were almost without oxygen and unable to support life because of algae and plant growths, fed by pollution from cities and farms.

In many older cities storm drains and sanitary sewers are interconnected. As a result, mixtures of storm water and sanitary waste overflow during rains and discharge directly into streams, bypassing treatment works and causing heavy pollution.

In addition to our air and water we must, each and every day, dispose of a half billion pounds of solid waste. These wastes -- from discarded cans to discarded automobiles -- litter our country, harbor vermin, and menace our health. Inefficient and improper methods of disposal increase pollution of our air and streams.

Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in.

Our Government is already doing much in this field. We have made significant progress. But more must be done.

Federal Government Activity

I am directing the heads of all agencies to improve measures to abate pollution caused by direct agency operation, contracts and cooperative agreements. Federal procurement practices must make sure that the Government equipment uses the most effective techniques for controlling pollution. The Administrator of General Services has already taken steps to assure that motor vehicles purchased by the Federal Government meet minimum standards of exhaust quality.

Clean Water

Enforcement authority must be strengthened to provide positive controls over the discharge of pollutants into our interstate or navigable waters. I recommend enactment of legislation to:

-- Provide, through the setting of effective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution

at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs.
-- Increase project grant ceilings and provide additional incentives for multi-municipal projects under the waste treatment facilities construction program.
-- Increase the ceilings for grants to state water pollution control programs.
-- Provide a new research and demonstration construction program leading to the solution of problems caused by the mixing of storm water runoff and sanitary wastes.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will undertake an intensive program to clean up the nation's most polluted rivers. With the cooperation of states and cities -- using the tools of regulation, grant and incentives -- we can bring the most serious problem of river pollution under control. We cannot afford to do less.

We will work with Canada to develop a pollution control program for the Great Lakes and other border waters.

Through an expanded program carried on by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Interior, we will continue to seek effective and economical methods for controlling pollution from acid mine drainage.

To improve the quality of our waters will require the fullest cooperation of our state and local government. Working together, we can and will preserve and increase one of our most valuable national resources -- clean water.

Clean Air

The enactment of the Clean Air Act in December of 1963 represented a long step forward in our ability to understand and control the difficult problem of air pollution. The 1966 Budget request of 24 million dollars is almost double the amount spent on air pollution programs in the year prior to its enactment.

In addition, the Clean Air Act should be improved to permit the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution.

One of the principal unchecked sources of air pollution is the automobile. I intend to institute discussions with industry officials and other interested groups leading to an effective elimination or substantial reduction of pollution from liquid fueled motor vehicles.

Solid Wastes

Continuing technological progress and improvement in methods of manufacture, packaging and marketing of consumer products has resulted in an ever mounting increase of discarded material. We need to seek better solutions to the disposal of these wastes. I recommend legislation to:

-- Assist the states in developing comprehensive programs for some forms of solid waste disposal.
-- Provide for research and demonstration projects leading to more effective methods for disposing of or salvaging solid wastes.
-- Launch a concentrated attack on the accumulation of junk cars by increasing research in the Department of the Interior leading to use of metal from scrap cars where promising leads already exist.

Pesticides

Pesticides may affect living organisms wherever they occur.

In order that we may better understand the effects of these compounds, I have included increased funds in the Budget for use by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare to increase their research efforts on pesticides so they can give special attention to the flow of pesticides through the environment; study the means by which pesticides break down and disappear in nature; and to keep a constant check on the level of pesticides in our water, air, soil and food supply.

I am recommending additional funds for the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce contamination from toxic chemicals through intensified research, regulatory control, and educational programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture will soon submit legislation to tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the Government.

Research Resources

Our needs for a new knowledge and increasing application of existing knowledge demand a greater supply of trained manpower and research resources.

A National Center for Environmental Health Sciences is being planned as a focal point for health research in this field. In addition, the 1966 budget includes funds for the establishment of university institutes to conduct research and training in environmental pollution problems.

Legislation recommended in my message on health has been introduced to increase federal support for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character. This proposal, aimed at health research needs generally, would assist in the solution of environmental health problems and I urge its passage.

We need legislation to provide to the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior authority for grants for research in environmental pollution control in their areas of responsibility. I have asked the Secretary of Interior to submit legislation to eliminate the ceiling on pesticide research.

Other Efforts

In addition to these needed actions, other proposals are undergoing active study.

I have directed the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, with the appropriate departments, to study the use of economic incentives as a technique to stimulate pollution prevention and abatement, and to recommend actions or legislation, if needed.

I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology to explore the adequacy of the present organization of pollution control and research activities.

I have also asked the Director of the Office of Science and Technology and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to recommend the best way in which the Federal Government may direct efforts toward advancing our scientific understanding of natural plant and animal communities and their interaction with man and his activities.

The actions and proposals recommended in this message will take us a long way toward immediate reversal of the increase of pollutants in our environment. They will also give us time until new basic knowledge and trained manpower provide opportunities for more dramatic gains in the future.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

I intend to call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to meet in mid-May of this year. Its chairman will be Mr. Laurance Rockefeller.

It is my hope that this Conference will produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the beauty of America. Its scope will not be restricted to federal action. It will look for ways to help and encourage state and local government, institutions and private citizens, in their own efforts. It can serve as a focal point for the large campaign of public education which is needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage and to the need for action.

In addition to other subjects which this Conference will consider, I recommend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

-- Automobile junkyards. I am convinced that analysis of the technology and economics can help produce a creative solution to this vexing problem. The Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department can contribute technical advice to the conference, as can the scrap industry and the steel industry.
-- Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Further research is badly needed to enable us to cope with this problem.
-- The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic development. Our taxation policies should not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty.
-- Ways in which the Federal Government can, through information and technical assistance, help communities and states in their own programs of natural beauty.

-- The possibilities of a national tree planting program carried on by government at every level, and private groups and citizens.

CONCLUSION

In my thirty-three years of public life I have seen the American system move to conserve the natural and human resources of our land.

TVA transformed an entire region that was "depressed." The rural electrification cooperatives brought electricity to lighten the burdens of rural America. We have seen the forests replanted by the CCC's, and watched Gifford Pinchot's sustained yield concept take hold on forestlands.

It is true that we have often been careless with our natural bounty. At times we have paid a heavy price for this neglect. But once our people were aroused to the danger, we have acted to preserve our resources for the enrichment of our country and the enjoyment of future generations.

The beauty of our land is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked to the inner prosperity of the human spirit.

The tradition of our past is equal to today's threat to that beauty. Our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organize for action and rebuild and reclaim the beauty we inherited. Our stewardship will be judged by the foresight with which we carry out these programs. We must rescue our cities and countryside from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other areas, we moved to save the forests and the soil.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

PRESIDENT REQUESTS 'MEDICARE', OTHER HEALTH PROGRAMS

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Jan. 7 Health Message to Congress:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In 1787, Thomas Jefferson wrote that, "Without health there is no happiness. An attention to health, then, should take the place of every other object."

That priority has remained fixed in both the private and public values of our society through generations of Americans since.

Our rewards have been immeasurably bountiful. "An attention to health" -- of the individual, the family, the community and the nation -- has contributed to the vitality and efficiency of our system as well as to the happiness and prosperity of our people.

Today, at this point in our history, we are privileged to contemplate new horizons of national advance and achievement in many sectors. But it is imperative that we give first attention to our opportunities -- and our obligations -- for advancing the nation's health. For the health of our people is, inescapably, the foundation for fulfillment of all our aspirations.

In these years of the 1960s, we live as beneficiaries of this century's great -- and continuing -- revolution of medical knowledge and capabilities. Smallpox, malaria, yellow fever and typhus are conquered in this country. Infant deaths have been reduced by half every two decades. Poliomyelitis, which took 3,154 lives so recently as 1952, cost only five lives in 1964. Over the brief span of the past two decades, death rates have been reduced for influenza by 88 percent, tuberculosis by 87 percent, rheumatic fever by 90 percent.

A baby born in America today has a life expectancy half again as long as those born in the year the Twentieth Century began.

The successes of the century are many.

The pace of medical progress is rapid.

The potential for the future is unlimited.

But we must not allow the modern miracles of medicine to mesmerize us. The work most needed to advance the nation's health will not be done for us by miracles. We must undertake that work ourselves through practical, prudent and patient programs -- to put more firmly in place the foundation for the healthiest, happiest and most hopeful society in the history of man.

Our first concern must be to assure that the advance of medical knowledge leaves none behind. We can -- and we must -- strive now to assure the availability of and accessibility to the best health care for all Americans, regardless of age or geography or economic status.

With this as our goal, we must strengthen our nation's health facilities and services, assure the adequacy and quality of our health manpower, continue to assist our states and communities in meeting their health responsibilities, and respond alertly to the new hazards of our new and complex environment.

We must, certainly, continue and intensify our health research and research facilities. Despite all that has been done, we cannot be complacent before the facts that:

-- Forty-eight million people now living will become victims of cancer.
-- Nearly 15 million people suffer from heart disease and this, together with strokes, accounts for more than half the deaths in the United States each year.
-- Twelve million people suffer arthritis and rheumatic disease and 10 million are burdened with neurological disorders.
-- Five and one-half million Americans are afflicted by mental retardation and the number increases by 126,000 new cases each year.

In our struggle against disease, great advances have been made, but the battle is far from won. While that battle will not end in our lifetime -- or any times to come -- we have the high privilege and high promise of making longer strides forward now than any other generation of Americans.

The measures I am outlining today will carry us forward in the oldest tradition of our society -- to give "an attention to health" for all our people. Our advances, thus far, have been most dramatic in the field of health knowledge. We are challenged now to give attention to advances in the field of health care -- and this is the emphasis of the recommendations I am placing before you at this time.

I. REMOVING BARRIERS TO HEALTH CARE

In this century, medical scientists have done much to improve human health and prolong human life. Yet as these advances come, vital segments of our populace are being left behind -- behind barriers of age, economics, geography or community resources. Today the political community is challenged to help all our people surmount these needless barriers to the enjoyment of the promise and reality of better health.

A. Hospital Insurance for the Aged. Thirty years ago, the American people made a basic decision that the later years of life should not be years of despondency and drift. The result was enactment of our Social Security program, a program now fixed as a valued part of our national life. Since World War II, there has been increasing awareness of the fact that the full value of Social Security would not be realized unless provision were made to deal with the problem of costs of illnesses among our older citizens.

I believe this year is the year when, with the sure knowledge of public support, the Congress should enact a hospital insurance program for the aged.

The facts of the need are well and widely known:

-- Four out of five persons 65 or older have a disability or chronic disease.
-- People over 65 go to the hospital more frequently and stay twice as long as younger people.
-- Health costs for them are twice as high as for the young.

Where health insurance is available it is usually associated with an employer-employee plan. However, since most of our older people are not employed they are usually not eligible under these plans.

-- Almost half of the elderly have no health insurance at all.

-- The average retired couple cannot afford the cost of adequate health protection under private health insurance.

I ask that our Social Security system -- proved and tested by three decades of successful operation -- be extended to finance the cost of basic health services. In this way, the specter of catastrophic hospital bills can be lifted from the lives of our older citizens. I again strongly urge the Congress to enact a hospital insurance program for the aged. Such a program should:

-- Be financed under Social Security by regular, modest contributions during working years;
-- Provide protection against the costs of hospital and post-hospital extended care, home nursing services, and outpatient diagnostic services;
-- Provide similar protection to those who are not now covered by Social Security, with the costs being paid from the administrative budget;
-- Clearly indicate that the plan in no way interferes with the patient's complete freedom to select his doctor or hospital.

Like our existing Social Security cash retirement benefits, this hospital insurance plan will be a basic protection plan. It should cover the heaviest cost elements in serious illnesses. In addition, we should encourage private insurance to provide supplementary protection.

I consider this measure to be of utmost urgency. Compassion and reason dictate that this logical extension of our proven Social Security system will supply the prudent, feasible and dignified way to free the aged from the fear of financial hardship in the event of illness.

Also, I urge all states to provide adequate medical assistance under the existing Kerr-Mills program for the aged who cannot afford to meet the noninsured costs.

B. Better Health Services for Children and Youth. America's tradition of compassion for the aged is matched by our traditional devotion to our most priceless resource of all -- our young. Today, far more than many realize, there are great and growing needs among our children for better health services.

-- Acute illness strikes children under 15 nearly twice as frequently as it does adults.
-- One in 5 children under age 17 is afflicted with a chronic ailment.
-- Three out of every 100 children suffer some form of paralysis or orthopedic impairment.
-- At least 2,000,000 children are mentally retarded, with a higher concentration of them from poor families.
-- Four million children are emotionally disturbed.
-- At age 15, the average child has more than 10 decayed teeth.

If the health of our nation is to be substantially improved in the years to come, we must improve the care of the health of our 75 million preschool and school-age children and youth.

There is much to do if we are to make available the medical and dental services our rising generation needs. Nowhere are the needs greater than for the 15 million children of families who live in poverty.

-- Children in families with incomes of less than $2,000 are able to visit a doctor only half as frequently as those in families with incomes of more than $7,000.
-- Public assistance payments for medical services to the 3 million needy children receiving Dependent Children's benefits through the nation average only $2.80 a month, and in some states such medical benefits are not provided at all.
-- Poor families increasingly are forced to turn to overcrowded hospital emergency rooms and to overburdened city clinics as their only resource to meet their routine health needs.

Military entrance examinations reveal the consequences. Half of those rejected cannot pass the medical tests. Three-fourths of them would benefit from treatment, and earlier treatment would greatly increase recovery and decrease life-long disability.

The states and localities bear the major responsibility for providing modern medical care to our children and youth. But the Federal Government can help. I recommend legislation to:

-- Increase the authorizations for maternal and child health and crippled children's services, earmarking funds for project grants to provide health screening and diagnosis for children of preschool and school age, as well as treatment and follow-up care services for disabled children and youth. This should include funds to help defray the operational costs of university-affiliated mental retardation clinical centers. Provisions should also be made for the training of personnel who will operate medical facilities for children.
-- Broaden the public assistance program to permit specific federal participation in paying costs of medical and dental care for children in medically needy families, similar to the Kerr-Mills program for the aged.
-- Extend the grant programs for (a) family health services and clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their children and (b) community vaccination assistance.

C. Improved Community Mental Health Services. Mental illness afflicts one out of ten Americans, fills nearly one-half of all the hospital beds in the nation, and costs $3 billion annually. Fortunately, we are entering a new era in the prevention, treatment, and care of mental illness. Mere custodial care of patients in large isolated asylums is clearly no longer appropriate. Most patients can be cared for and cured in their own communities.

An important beginning toward community preparation has been made through the legislation enacted by the 88th Congress authorizing aid for constructing community mental health centers. But facilities alone cannot assure services.

-- It has been estimated that at least 10,000 more psychiatrists are needed.
-- Few communities have the funds to support adequate programs, particularly during the first years.
-- Communities with the greatest needs hesitate to build centers without being able to identify the source of operating funds.
-- Most of the people in need are children, the aged, or patients with low incomes.

I therefore recommend legislation to authorize a 5-year program of grants for the initial costs of personnel to man community mental health centers which offer comprehensive services.

D. A New Life for the Disabled. Today, we are rehabilitating about 120,000 disabled persons each year. I recommend a stepped-up program to overcome this costly waste of human resources. My 1966 budget will propose increased funds to rehabilitate an additional 25,000.

Our goal should be at least 200,000 a year. I recommend legislation to authorize:

-- Project grants to help states expand their services.
-- Special federal matching so that rehabilitative services can be provided to a greater number of the mentally retarded and other seriously disabled individuals.
-- Construction and modernization of workshops and rehabilitation centers.

II. STRENGTHENING THE NATION'S HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

In our urbanized society today, the availability of health care depends uniquely upon the availability and accessibility of modern facilities, located in convenient and efficient places, and on well organized and adequately supported services. The lack of such facilities and services is, of itself, a barrier to good health care.

A. Multi-purpose Regional Medical Complexes. In this century, we have made more advance than in all other centuries toward overcoming diseases which have taken the heaviest toll of human life. Today we are challenged to meet and master the three killers which alone account for 7 out of 10 deaths in the United States each year -- heart disease, cancer and stroke. The Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke has pointed the way for us toward that goal.

The newest and most effective diagnostic methods and the most recent and most promising methods of treatment often require equipment or skills of great scarcity and expense such as,

-- open heart surgery,
-- advanced and very high voltage radiation therapy,
-- advanced disease detection methods.

It is not necessary for each hospital or clinic to have such facilities, equipment, or services, but it is essential that every patient requiring such specialized and expensive procedures and services have access to them. Multi-purpose medical complexes can meet these needs. They would:

-- speed the application of research knowledge to patient care, so as to turn otherwise hollow laboratory triumphs into health victories,
-- save thousands of lives now needlessly taken annually by the three great killers -- heart disease, cancer and stroke -- and by other major diseases.

A plan to improve our attack upon these major causes of death and disability should become a part of the fabric of our regional and community health services. The services provided under this plan will help the practicing physician keep in touch with the latest medical knowledge and by making available to him the latest techniques, specialized knowledge, and the most efficient methods.

To meet these objectives, such complexes should:

-- Be regional in scope.
-- Provide services for a variety of diseases -- heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major illnesses.
-- Be affiliated with medical schools, teaching hospitals and medical centers.
-- Be supported by diagnostic services in community hospitals.
-- Provide diagnosis and treatment of patients, together with research and teaching in a coordinated system.
-- Permit clinical trial of advanced techniques and drugs.

Medical complexes -- consisting of regional organizations of medical schools, teaching hospitals, and treatment centers tied into community diagnostic and treatment facilities -- represent a new kind of organization for providing coordinated teaching, research and patient care. When we consider that the economic cost of heart disease alone amounts to 540,000 lost man years annually -- worth some $2.5 billion -- the urgency and value of effective action is unmistakable.

Action on this new approach, stemming from recommendations of the Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke, will provide significant improvements in many fields of medicine.

I recommend legislation to authorize a 5-year program of project grants to develop multi-purpose regional medical complexes for an all out attack on heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases.

B. Improved Services for the Mentally Retarded. Mental retardation in any individual is a life-long problem of the most serious nature for the family and for the community. But we know today that the problem need not and must not lead to tragic hopelessness. Much is being done to provide a decent, dignified place in society for these unfortunate individuals.

The 88th Congress provided a substantial foundation for building an effective national program for the prevention of mental retardation and care of the mentally retarded. Under this authority, grants are authorized:

-- For construction of mental retardation research centers, community mental retardation centers, and university-affiliated mental retardation centers.
-- For planning by all the states of comprehensive action to combat mental retardation at the state and community levels.

The 1966 budget includes $282 million -- a $40 million increase -- for these programs and other mental retardation services, including preventive activities and the training of teachers of the retarded. I urge that this full amount be appropriated.

Extensive resources and programs need to be developed in the states and communities to prevent mental retardation and to care for the mentally retarded. The existing authority for planning grants will end on June 30, 1965. The developmental needs and effective utilization of the construction grants require followup action.

I recommend the enactment of mental retardation program development grants for 2 additional years to help the states continue this essential work.

C. Modernization of Health Facilities. Great progress has been made throughout the nation in the provision of new general hospitals under the Hill-Burton program. But relatively little assistance has been available for modernization of the older hospitals, found particularly in our large cities. Without aid, deterioration threatens and rapid scientific and technical change is passing by these essential links to health care for millions of our people.

The 1966 Budget will include funds for a greatly increased hospital modernization effort as well as for expansion in the number and quality of nursing homes. I urge the Congress to approve the full amount requested for each of these purposes.

D. Aid for Group Practice Facilities. New approaches are needed to stretch the supply of medical specialists and to provide a wider range of medical services in the communities. The growth of voluntary, comprehensive group practice programs has demonstrated the feasibility of grouping health services for the mutual benefit of physicians and patients by:

-- Integrating the burgeoning medical specialties into an efficient and economic system of patient care.
-- Reducing the incidence of hospitalization which may now occur because there are few alternative centers for specialized care.

The initial capital requirements for group practice are substantial, and funds are not now sufficiently available to stimulate the expansion and establishment of group practice. To facilitate and encourage this desirable trend, I recommend legislation to authorize a program of direct loans and loan guarantees to assist voluntary associations in the construction and equipping of facilities for comprehensive group practice.

III. MANPOWER FOR THE HEALTH SERVICES

The advance of our nation's health in this century has, in the final measure, been possible because of the unique quality and fortunate quantity of men and women serving in our health professions. Americans respect and are grateful for our doctors, dentists, nurses, and others who serve our nation's health. But it is clear that the future requires our support now to increase the quantity and assure the continuing high quality of such vital personnel.

In all sectors of health care, the need for trained personnel continues to outstrip the supply:

-- At present, the United States has 290,000 physicians. In a decade, we shall need 346,000.

Today we are keeping pace with our needs largely because of the influx of numbers of foreign-trained doctors. Last year 1,600 came into the United States, the equivalent of the output from 16 medical schools and 21% of our medical school graduates.

-- Population growth has badly outpaced the increase in dentists and the shortage of dentists is now acute.

To begin to meet the nation's health needs, the number of new physicians graduated each year must increase at least 50 percent by 1975, and the output of new dentists by 100 percent.

The Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963, authorizing grants to schools for construction of medical and other health education schools and loans to students, will help meet this problem. The magnitude of the need is demonstrated by the response:

-- 90 applications have been received from medical and dental schools, requesting $247 million in federal aid for construction.
-- Only $100 million is available in 1965; and the full authorization for 1966, which I will shortly request in the budget I am submitting, will provide $75 million more.

In the light of these needs, I urge the Congress to appropriate the full amount authorized and requested for the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act Program.

While we must build new medical and dental schools, we must also retain and sustain the ones we have. To be neglectful of such schools would be wasteful folly.

We must face the fact that high operating costs and shortages of operating funds are jeopardizing our health professions educa-

tional system. Tuition and fees paid by medical and dental students meet less than half the institutional costs of their education. Several underfinanced medical and dental schools are threatened with failure to meet educational standards. New schools are slow to start, even when construction funds are available, due to lack of operating funds.

I therefore recommend legislation to authorize:

-- formula grants to help cover basic operating costs of our health profession schools in order that they may significantly expand both their capacity and the equality of their educational programs.

-- project grants to enable health profession schools to experiment and demonstrate new and improved educational methods.

Traditionally, our medical profession has attracted outstanding young talent and we must be certain that this tradition is not compromised. We must draw the best available talent into the medical profession. Half of last June's medical school graduates came from families with incomes of over $10,000 a year. The high costs of medical school must not deny access to the medical profession for able youths from low-and middle-income families.

I therefore recommend legislation to authorize scholarships for medical and dental students who would otherwise not be able to enter or complete such training.

Looking to the Future

We must also look to the future in planning to meet the health manpower requirements of the nation.

Unmet health needs are already large. American families are demanding and expecting more and better health services. In the past decades the proportion of our gross national product devoted to health has increased by more than 50%. The trend is still upward. If we are to meet our future needs and raise the health of the nation, we must:

-- improve utilization of available professional health personnel;

-- expand the use and training of technicians and ancillary health workers through special schools and under the Vocational Education Act and Manpower Development and Training Act programs;

-- expand and improve training programs for professional and for supporting health personnel;

-- plan ahead to meet requirements for which the lead time is often 10 years or more.

With these objectives in mind, I have asked the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to develop a long-range health manpower program for the nation and to recommend to me the steps which should be taken to put it into effect.

IV. HEALTH RESEARCH AND RESEARCH FACILITIES

Two decades ago this nation decided that its Government should be a strong supporter of the health research to advance the well-being of its people. This year that support amounts to more than two-thirds of the total national expenditure of $1.5 billion for health research.

Continued growth of this research is necessary and the 1966 Budget includes:

-- 10% growth in expenditures for health research and for the related training.

-- Funds to begin an automated system for processing the exploding volume of information on drugs and other chemicals related to health.

Health research, no less than patient care, requires adequate facilities. Over the past eight years the Health Research Facilities Act has been highly successful in helping provide research facilities to universities and other nonprofit institutions. Federal grants of $320 million to 990 construction projects have generated over $500 million in matching institutional dollars.

This authority expires on June 30, 1966, and I recommend that it be extended for five years with an increased authorization and with a larger federal share for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character.

V. HEALTH GRANTS AND PROTECTION MEASURES

Our complex modern society is creating health hazards never before encountered. The pollution of our environment is assuming such important proportion I shall shortly send to the Congress a special message dealing with this challenge.

But the protection of the public health also requires action on other fronts.

A. Health Grants to Communities and States. In safeguarding and advancing the nation's health, states and communities have long had special responsibilities. General and special purpose health grants have proved an effective means of strengthening the Federal Government's partnership with them in improving the public health.

I have directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to study these programs thoroughly and to recommend to me necessary legislation to increase their usefulness.

Authorizations for many of these programs expire at the close of fiscal year 1966. So that a thorough review may be made, I recommend that the Congress extend the authorizations through June 30, 1967.

B. Consumers Health Protection. Modernization of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is imperative if our health protection program is to keep pace with the technological and industrial advances of recent years.

The health of all Americans depends on the reliability and safety of the products of the:

-- food industry which alone generates nearly $100 billion in retail sales each year.

-- drug industry with sales reaching $6 billion.

-- cosmetic industry which markets $2.5 billion of products.

All must be operated under the highest standards of purity and safety.

Yet, despite recent improvements in food and drug legislation, serious gaps in our ability to protect the consumer still exist. The law should be strengthened to provide adequate authority in the regulation of non-prescription drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, and food.

Narcotics are not alone among the hazardous, habit-forming drugs subject to improper use. Barbiturates, amphetamines, and other drugs have harmful effects when improperly used. Widespread traffic resulting from inadequate controls over the manufacture, distribution, and sale of these drugs is creating a growing problem which must be met. We must also counter the threat from counterfeit drugs.

I recommend legislation to bring the production and distribution of barbiturates, amphetamines, and other psycho-toxic drugs under more effective control.

For the fuller protection of our families, I recommend legislation to require:

-- Adequate labeling of hazardous substances.

-- Safety regulation of cosmetics and therapeutic devices by premarketing examination by the Food and Drug Administration.

-- Authority to seize counterfeit drugs at their source.

CONCLUSION

I believe we have come to a rare moment of opportunity and challenge in the evolution of our society. In the message I have presented to you -- and in other messages I shall be sending -- my purpose is to outline the attainable horizons of a greater society which a confident and prudent people can begin to build for the future.

Whatever we aspire to do together, our success in those enterprises -- and our enjoyment of the fruits that result -- will rest finally upon the health of our people. We cannot and we will not overcome all the barriers -- or surmount all the obstacles -- in one effort, no matter how intensive. But in all the sectors I have mentioned we are already behind our capability and our potential. Further delay will only compound our problems and deny our people the health and happiness that could be theirs.

The Eighty-eighth Congress wrote a proud and significant record of accomplishment in the field of health legislation. I have every confidence that this Congress will write an even finer record that will be remembered with honor by generations of Americans to come.

Providing for the Common Defense, A Message on U.S. Preparedness

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Jan. 18 message to Congress on defense:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

One hundred seventy-five years ago, in his first Annual Message, President Washington told the Congress:

> "Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

For the Eighty-ninth Congress -- as for the First Congress -- those words of the first President remain a timely charge.

In the twentieth year since the end of mankind's most tragic war, you and I are beginning new terms of service. The danger of war remains ever with us. But if the hope of peace is sturdier than at any other time in these two decades, it is because we -- and free men everywhere -- have proved preparedness to be "the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Arms alone cannot assure the security of any society or the preservation of any peace. The health and education of our people, the vitality of our economy, the equality of our justice, the vision and fulfillment of our aspirations are all factors in America's strength and well-being.

Today we can walk the road of peace because we have the strength we need. We have built that strength with courage. We have employed it with care. We have maintained it with conviction that the reward of our resolution will be peace and freedom.

We covet no territory, we seek no dominion, we fear no nation, we despise no people. With our arms we seek to shelter the peace of mankind.

In this spirit, then, I wish to consider with you the state of our defenses, the policies we pursue, and -- as Commander in Chief -- to offer recommendations on our course for the future.

I.

THE STATE OF OUR DEFENSES

I am able to report to you that the United States today is stronger militarily than at any other time in our peacetime history.

Under our free and open society, the American people have succeeded in building a strength of arms greater than that ever assembled by any other nation and greater now than that of any combination of adversaries.

This strength is not the handiwork of any one Administration. Our force in being and in place reflects the continuity and constancy of America's purpose under four Administrations and eight Congresses -- and this responsible conduct of our system is, of itself, a source of meaningful strength.

For the past four years, the focus of our national effort has been upon assuring an indisputable margin of superiority for our defenses. I can report today that effort has succeeded.

- -- Our strategic nuclear power on alert has increased three-fold in four years.
- -- Our tactical nuclear power has been greatly expanded.
- -- Our forces have been made as versatile as the threats to peace are various.
- -- Our Special Forces, trained for the undeclared, twilight wars of today, have been expanded eight-fold.
- -- Our combat-ready Army divisions have been increased by 45 percent.
- -- Our Marine Corps has been increased by 15,000 men.
- -- Our airlift capacity to move these troops rapidly anywhere in the world has been doubled.
- -- Our tactical Air Force firepower to support these divisions in the field has increased 100 percent.

This strength has been developed to support our basic military strategy -- a strategy of strength and readiness, capable of countering aggression with appropriate force from ballistic missiles to guerrilla bands.

Our forces are balanced and ready, mobile and diverse. Our allies trust our strength and our adversaries respect it. But the challenge is unceasing. The forms of conflict become more subtle and more complex every day. We must -- and we shall -- adapt our forces and our tactics to fulfill our purposes.

If our military strength is to be fully usable in times requiring adaptation and response to changing challenges, that strength must be so organized and so managed that it may be employed with planned precision as well as promptness.

The state of our defenses is enhanced today because we have established an orderly system for informed decision-making and planning.

- -- Our planning and budgeting programs are now conducted on a continuing five-year basis and cover our total military requirements.
- -- Our national strategy, military force structure, contingency plans and defense budget are all now related in an integrated plan.
- -- Our orderly decision-making now combines our best military judgment with the most advanced scientific and analytical techniques.
- -- Our military policy under the Secretary of Defense is now more closely tied than ever to the conduct of foreign policy under the Secretary of State.

Thus, we now have the ability to provide and maintain a balanced, flexible military force, capable of meeting the changing requirements of a constantly changing challenge.

II.

BASIC DEFENSE POLICIES

1. Four years ago, President John F. Kennedy stated to the Congress and the world, "The primary purpose of our arms is peace, not war." That is still their purpose. We are armed, not for conquest, but to insure our own security and to encourage the settlement of international differences by peaceful processes.

We are not a militaristic people, and we have long denounced the use of force in pursuit of national ambition. We seek to avoid a nuclear holocaust in which there can be neither victory nor victors. But we shall never again return to a world where peace-loving men must stand helpless in the path of those who, heedless of destruction and human suffering, take up war and oppression in pursuit of their own ambitions.

2. The strength of our Strategic Retaliatory Forces must deter nuclear attack on the United States or our Allies.

The forces we now have give that capability.

The United States has --

- -- More than 850 land-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
- -- More than 300 nuclear-armed missiles in POLARIS submarines
- -- More than 900 strategic bombers, half of them ready at all times to be airborne within 15 minutes.

These strategic forces on alert are superior -- in number and in quality -- to those of any other nation.

To maintain our superiority, the immediate future will see further increases in our missile strength, as well as concentration on further technological improvements and continuing vigorous research and development.

We are --

- -- Requesting more than $300 million to continue our program for extending the life and improving the capabilities of our B-52 strategic bombers, while eliminating two squadrons of B-52Bs, the earliest -- and least effective -- model of this plane.

-- Continuing development of engines and other systems for advanced aircraft to retain our option for a new manned bomber, should the need arise.
-- Continuing deployment of the SR-71, the world's fastest airplane, which will enter the active forces this year.
-- Continuing installation of the new over-the-horizon radars, giving us almost instantaneous knowledge of ballistic missiles launched for attack.
-- Continuing procurement and deployment of our latest strategic missiles, MINUTEMAN II and POLARIS A-3, greatly extending the range, accuracy, and striking power of the strategic forces.
-- Replacing older, more costly, and vulnerable elements of our strategic forces. The out-dated ATLAS and TITAN I missiles will be retired this year and the remainder of the B-47 forces will be phased out during Fiscal Year 1966.

All this is part of a continuing process. There will always be changes, replacing the old with the new.

Major new developments in strategic weapon systems we propose to begin this year are:

-- A new missile system, the POSEIDON, to increase the striking power of our missile carrying nuclear submarines. The POSEIDON missile will have double the payload of the highly successful POLARIS A-3. The increased accuracy and flexibility of the POSEIDON will permit its use effectively against a broader range of possible targets and give added insurance of penetration of enemy defenses.
-- A series of remarkable new payloads for strategic missiles. These include: penetration aids, to assure that the missile reaches its target through any defense; guidance and re-entry vehicle designs, to increase many-fold the effectiveness of our missiles against various kinds of targets; and methods of reporting the arrival of our missiles on target, up to and even including the time of explosion.
-- A new Short Range Attack Missile (SRAM) that can, if needed, be deployed operationally with the B-52 or other bombers. This aerodynamic missile -- a vast improvement over existing systems -- would permit the bomber to attack a far larger number of targets and to do so from beyond the range of their local defenses.

3. The strength, deployment, and mobility of our forces must be such that, combined with those of our allies, they can prevent the erosion of the Free World by limited, non-nuclear aggression.

Our non-nuclear forces must be strong enough to insure that we are never limited to nuclear weapons alone as our sole option in the face of aggression. These forces must contribute to our strategy of responding flexibly and appropriately to varied threats to peace.

I have already cited the increases achieved during recent years in the strength and mobility of our Army, Navy, Marines, and of our air transport which gets them to the scene of battle and the tactical aircraft which support them there. These forces, furthermore, are now better balanced, better integrated, and under more effective command and control than ever before. We shall maintain our present high degree of readiness.

We must further improve our ability to concentrate our power rapidly in a threatened area, so as to halt aggression early and swiftly. We plan expansion of our airlift, improvement of our sealift, and more pre-positioned equipment to enable us to move our troops overseas in a matter of days, rather than weeks.

To this end, we will:

-- Start development of the C-5A Cargo Transport. This extraordinary aircraft capable of carrying 750 passengers will bring a new era of air transportation. It will represent a dramatic step forward in the worldwide mobility of our forces and in American leadership in the field of aviation.
-- Build fast deployment cargo ships, capable of delivering military equipment quickly to any theatre. This represents a new concept in the rapid deployment of military forces. These ships will have a gas turbine engine propulsion system, a major advance in marine engineering for ships of this size. Such vessels will be deployed around the globe, able to begin deliveries of heavy combat-ready equipment into battle zones within days or even hours.
-- Increase our Forward Floating Depot Ships stationed close to areas of potential crisis.
-- Begin large-scale procurement of the revolutionary swept wing F-111 and the new A-7 Navy attack aircraft.

We will also begin construction of four new nuclear-powered attack submarines, and ten new destroyer escorts. And we will continue to develop a much smaller, more efficient, nuclear power plant for possible use in our future aircraft carriers.

4. While confident that our present strength will continue to deter a thermonuclear war, we must always be alert to the possibilities for limiting destruction which might be inflicted upon our people, cities and industry -- should such a war be forced upon us.

Many proposals have been advanced for means of limiting damage and destruction to the United States in the event of a thermonuclear war. Shifting strategy and advancing technology make the program of building adequate defenses against nuclear attack extremely complex.

Decisions with respect to further limitation of damage require complex calculations concerning the effectiveness of many interrelated elements. Any comprehensive program would involve the expenditure of tens of billions of dollars. We must not shrink from any expense that is justified by its effectiveness, but we must not hastily expend vast sums on massive programs that do not meet this test.

It is already clear that without fall-out shelter protection for our citizens, all defense weapons lose much of their effectiveness in saving lives. This also appears to be the least expensive way of saving millions of lives, and the one which has clear value even without other systems. We will continue our existing programs and start a program to increase the total inventory of shelters through a survey of private homes and other small structures.

We shall continue the research and development which retains the options to deploy an anti-ballistic missile system, and manned interceptors and surface-to-air missiles against bombers.

5. Our military forces must be so organized and directed that they can be used in a measured, controlled, and deliberate way as a versatile instrument to support our foreign policy.

Military and civilian leaders alike are unanimous in their conviction that our armed might is and always must be so controlled as to permit measured response in whatever crises may confront us.

We have made dramatic improvements in our ability to communicate with and command our forces, both at the national level and at the level of the theatre commanders. We have established a National Military Command System, with the most advanced electronic and communications equipment, to gather and present the military information necessary for top level management of crises and to assure the continuity of control through all levels of command. Its survival under attack is insured by a system of airborne, shipborne and other command posts, and a variety of alternative protected communications.

We have developed and procured the Post Attack Command Control System of the Strategic Air Command, to assure continued control of our strategic forces following a nuclear attack.

We have installed new safety procedures and systems designed to guarantee that our nuclear weapons are not used except at the direction of the highest national authority.

This year we are requesting funds to extend similar improvements in the survivability and effectiveness of our command and control to other commands in our overseas theatres.

6. America will continue to be first in the use of science and technology to insure the security of its people.

We are currently investing more than $6 billion per year for military Research and Development. Among other major developments, our investment has recently produced anti-satellite systems that can intercept and destroy armed satellites that might be launched, and such revolutionary new aircraft as the F-111 fighter-bomber and the SR-71 supersonic reconnaissance aircraft. Our investment has effected an enormous improvement in the design of anti-ballistic missile systems. We will pursue our program for the development of the NIKE-X anti-missile system, to permit deployment of this anti-ballistic missile should the national security require. Research will continue on even more advanced anti-missile components and concepts.

About $2 billion a year of this program is invested in innovations in technology and in experimental programs. Thus, we

provide full play for the ingenuity and inventiveness of the best scientific and technical talent in our nation and the Free World.

American science, industry, and technology are foremost in the world. Their resources represent a prime asset to our national security.

7. Our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, from whom we ask so much, are the cornerstone of our military might.

The success of all our policies depends upon our ability to attract, develop fully, utilize and retain the talents of outstanding men and women in the military services. We have sought to improve housing conditions for military families and educational opportunities for military personnel.

Since 1961, we have proposed -- and the Congress has authorized -- the largest military pay increases in our history, totaling more than $2 billion.

To ensure that the pay of military personnel, and indeed of all government employees, retains an appropriate relation to the compensation of other elements of our society, we will review their pay annually. The procedures for this review will be discussed in my budget message.

It is imperative that our men in uniform have the necessary background and training to keep up with the complexities of the everchanging military, political, and technical problems they face each day. To insure this, the Secretary of Defense is undertaking a study of military education to make certain that the education available to our service men and women at their Academies, at their War Colleges and at the Command and Staff Colleges, is excellent in its quality.

In recent years large numbers of volunteers have been rejected by the military services because of their failure to meet certain mental or physical standards, even though many of their deficiencies could have been corrected. To broaden the opportunity for service and increase the supply of potentially qualified volunteers, the Army is planning to initiate an experimental program of military training, education and physical rehabilitation for men who fail at first to meet minimum requirements for service. This pilot program, which will involve about 10,000 men in 1965, will establish how many of these young volunteers can be upgraded so as to qualify for service.

8. Our citizen-soldiers must be the best organized, best equipped reserve forces in the world. We must make certain that this force, which has served our country so well from the time of the Revolution to the Berlin and Cuban crises of recent years, keeps pace with the changing demands of our national security.

To this end, we are taking steps to realign our Army Reserves and National Guard to improve significantly their combat-readiness and effectiveness in times of emergency. This realignment will bring our Army Reserve structure into balance with our contingency war plans and will place all remaining units of the Army reserve forces in the National Guard. At the same time, by eliminating units for which there is no military requirement, we will realize each year savings approximating $150 million. Under our plan, all units will be fully equipped with combat-ready equipment and will be given training in the form of monthly week-end drills that will greatly increase their readiness. Under the revised organization, both the old and the new units of the National Guard, as well as individual trainees who remain in the Reserves, will make a much greater and continuing contribution to our national security.

We shall continue to study our reserve forces and take whatever action is necessary to increase their combat effectiveness.

9. The Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of Defense must continue to receive the best professional military advice available to the leaders of any government in the world.

The importance of a strong line of command running from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Unified and Specified Commanders in the field has been repeatedly demonstrated during recent years.

The Secretary of Defense will present to you certain recommendations to strengthen the Joint Staff.

10. We will strengthen our military alliances, assist freedom-loving peoples, and continue our Military Assistance Program.

It is essential to continue to strengthen our alliances with other free and independent nations. We reaffirm our unwavering determination that efforts to divide and conquer free men shall not be successful in our time. We shall continue to assist those who struggle to preserve their own independence.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a strong shield against aggression. We reaffirm our belief in the necessity of unified planning and execution of strategy. We invite our NATO allies to work with us in developing better methods for mutual consultation and joint strategic study. We shall continue to seek ways to bind the alliance even more strongly together by sharing the tasks of defense through collective action.

We shall continue our program of military and economic assistance to Allies elsewhere in the world and to those nations struggling against covert aggression in the form of externally directed, undeclared guerrilla warfare. In Southeast Asia, our program remains unchanged. From 1950, the United States has demonstrated its commitment to the freedom, independence, and neutrality of Laos by strengthening the economic and military security of that nation. The problem of Laos is the refusal of the Communist forces to honor the Geneva accords into which they entered in 1962. We shall continue to support the legitimate government of that country. The Geneva Accords established the right of Laos to be left alone in peace.

Similarly, the problem of Viet Nam is the refusal of Communist forces to honor their agreement of 1954. The North Viet Nam regime, supported by the Chinese Communists, has openly and repeatedly avowed its intention to destroy the independence of the Republic of Viet Nam through massive, ruthless, and incessant guerrilla terrorism against Government and people alike.

Our purpose, under three American Presidents, has been to assist the Vietnamese to live in peace, free to choose both their own way of life and their own foreign policy. We shall continue to honor our commitments in Viet Nam.

PRINCIPLES OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

1. To carry out our strategy and enforce our policies requires a large budget for defense.

The world's most affluent society can surely afford to spend whatever must be spent for its freedom and security. We shall continue to maintain the military forces necessary for our security without regard to arbitrary or predetermined budget ceilings. But we shall continue to insist that those forces be procured at the lowest possible cost and operated with the greatest possible economy and efficiency.

To acquire and maintain our unprecedented military power, we have been obliged to invest more than one-half of every dollar paid in taxes to the Federal Government. The Defense budget has grown from $43 billion in Fiscal Year 1960 to more than $51 billion in Fiscal Year 1964. I now estimate the Defense expenditures for Fiscal Year 1965 to be about $49.3 billion, or approximately $2 billion less than in Fiscal Year 1964. I further estimate that Defense expenditures for Fiscal Year 1966 will be reduced still another $300 million.

There are two main reasons for this leveling-off in Defense expenditures:

First, we have achieved many of the needed changes and increases in our military force structure;

Second, we are now realizing the benefits of the rigorous Cost Reduction Program introduced into the Defense establishment during the past four years.

As I have stated -- and as our enemies well know -- this country now possesses a range of credible, usable military power enabling us to deal with every form of military challenge from guerrilla terrorism to thermonuclear war. Barring a significant shift in the international situation, we are not likely to require further increments on so large a scale during the next several years. Expenditures for Defense will thus constitute a declining portion of our expanding annual Gross National Product, which is now growing at the rate of 5 percent each year. If, over the next several years, we continue to spend approximately the same amount of dollars annually for our national defense that we are spending today, an ever-larger share of our expanding national wealth will be free to meet other vital needs, both public and private.

Let me be clear, however, to friend and foe alike. So long as I am President, we shall spend whatever is necessary for the security of our people.

2. Defense expenditures in the years ahead must continue to be guided by the relentless pursuit of efficiency and intelligent economy.

There is no necessary conflict between the need for a strong defense and the principles of economy and sound management. If we are to remain strong --

-- Outmoded weapons must be replaced by new ones,
-- Obsolete equipment and installations must be eliminated,
-- Costly duplication of effort must be eliminated.

We are following this policy now, and so long as I am President, I intend to continue to follow this policy.

We have recently announced the consolidation, reduction, or discontinuance of Defense activities in some 95 locations. When added to those previously completed, these actions will produce annual savings of more than $1 billion each year, every year, in the operations of the Defense Department, and release about 1,400,000 acres of land for civilian purposes. These economies -- which represent more prudent and effective allocation of our resources -- have not diminished the strength and efficiency of our defense forces, but rather have enhanced them.

We are the wealthiest nation in the world and the keystone of the largest alliance of free nations in history. We can, and will, spend whatever is necessary to preserve our freedom. But we cannot afford to spend one cent more than is necessary, for there is too much waiting to be done, too many other pressing needs waiting to be met. I urge the Congress to support our efforts to assure the American people a dollar's worth of Defense for every dollar spent.

3. While our primary goal is to maintain the most powerful military force in the world at the lowest possible cost, we will never be unmindful of those communities and individuals who are temporarily affected by changes in the pattern of Defense spending.

Men and women, who have devoted their lives and their resources to the needs of their country, are entitled to help and consideration in making the transition to other pursuits.

We will continue to help local communities by mobilizing and coordinating all the resources of the Federal Government to overcome temporary difficulties created by the curtailment of any Defense activity. We will phase out unnecessary Defense operations in such a way as to lessen the impact on any community, and we will work with local communities to develop energetic programs of self-help, calling on the resources of state and local governments -- and of private industry -- as well as those of the Federal Government.

There is ample evidence that such measures can succeed. Former military bases are now in use throughout the country in communities which have not only adjusted to necessary change, but have created greater prosperity for themselves as a result. Their accomplishments are a tribute to the ingenuity of thousands of our citizens, and a testimony to the strength and resiliency of our economy and our system of government.

4. We must continue to make whatever changes are necessary in our Defense establishment to increase its efficiency and to insure that it keeps pace with the demands of an ever-changing world; we must continue to improve the decision-making process by those in command.

The experience of several years has shown that certain activities of the Defense establishment can be conducted not only with greater economy, but far more effectively when carried out on a Department-wide basis, either by a military department as executive agent or by a defense agency. The Defense Communications Agency, established in 1959, and the Defense Supply Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, established in 1961, have all eliminated duplication of effort, improved management, and achieved better fulfillment of their missions. In addition, we have recently announced --

-- Consolidation of the Field Contract Administration offices of the Military Department under the Defense Supply Agency;
-- Formation of the Department of Defense Contract Audit Agency, to increase the efficiency and lower the cost of Government auditing of Defense contracts;
-- Formation of the Traffic Management and Terminal Command, under the single management of the Department of the Army, to regulate surface transportation of military cargo and personnel within the Continental United States.

Each of these actions will lead to better performance, surer control and less cost. Most important, these actions are informing and expediting the decision-making process. We will continue to seek out opportunities to further increase the effectiveness and efficiency of our Defense establishment.

CONCLUSION

The Secretary of Defense will soon come before you with our detailed proposals for the coming year. He will have recommendations for further strengthening of our strategic forces and our conventional forces. He will have additional suggestions for achieving greater efficiency, and therefore greater economy.

As you consider the state of our defenses and form your judgments as to our future course, I know that you will do so in the knowledge that today we Americans are responsible not only for our own security but, in concert with our allies, for the security of the Free World. Upon our strength and our wisdom rests the future not only of our American way of life, but that of the whole society of free men.

This is an awesome responsibility. So far, we have borne it well. As our strength rose -- and largely as a consequence of that strength -- we have been able to take encouraging steps toward peace. We have established an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. We have signed a limited nuclear test ban agreement with the Soviet Union. We have, at the same time, met the challenge of force, unflinchingly, from Berlin to Cuba. In each case, the threat has receded and international tensions have diminished.

In a world of 120 nations, there are still great dangers to be faced. As old threats are turned back, change and turmoil will present new ones. The vigilance and courage we have shown in the last twenty years must be sustained as far ahead as we can see. The defense of freedom remains our duty -- twenty-four hours a day and every day of the year.

We cannot know the future and what it holds. But all our experience of two centuries reminds us that --

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FEB. 10 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS MESSAGE

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Feb. 10 message to Congress on the International Balance of Payments:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

After a full review of our international balance of payments and our gold position, I can report to the Congress that:

- The state of the dollar in the world today is strong -- far stronger than three or four years ago.
- To assure its continued and growing strength, however, we need to take new steps to speed our progress toward balance in our external payments.

The strength of our dollar is backed by

-- The world's most productive and efficient economy, moving each year to new heights of output, employment, and income without inflation;
-- the world's largest supply of gold, fully pledged to honor this country's dollar obligations;
-- the world's strongest creditor position, based on $88 billion of public and private claims against foreigners, $37 billion greater than their claims against us; counting our private assets only, the margin is about $15 billion, and steadily growing;
-- the world's most favorable trade position, based on a rise in our exports by more than one-fourth in four years -- a rise which has brought our commercial exports (excluding exports financed by the Government) to $22.2 billion and our commercial trade surplus to $3.6 billion.

Clearly, those who fear for the dollar are needlessly afraid. Those who hope for its weakness, hope in vain:

- A country which exports far more than it imports and whose net asset position abroad is great and growing is not "living beyond its means."
- The dollar is, and will remain, as good as gold, freely convertible at $35 an ounce.

That pledge is backed by our firm determination to bring an end to our balance of payments deficit.

Last year, our flows of dollars abroad -- to pay for our imports and foreign travel, to finance our loans and investments abroad, and to meet our defense and aid obligations -- still exceeded our dollar credits from foreigners by $3 billion. This represents steady improvement over the $3.6 billion deficit in 1962 and the $3.3 billion deficit in 1963. But our progress is too slow.

The world willingly uses our dollars as a safe and convenient medium of international exchange. The world's growing supply of dollars has played a vital role in the postwar growth of the free world's commerce and finance. But we cannot -- and do not assume that the world's willingness to hold dollars is unlimited.

On the basis of searching study of the major causes of our continued imbalance of payments, I therefore propose the following program:

- First, to maintain and strengthen our checkrein on foreign use of United States capital markets, I ask the Congress
  -- to extend the Interest Equalization Tax for two years beyond December 31, 1965;
  -- to broaden its coverage to non-bank credit of one-to-three year maturity;
- Second, to stem and reverse the swelling tide of U.S. bank loans abroad, I have used the authority available to me under the Gore Amendment to the Act to apply the Interest Equalization Tax to bank loans of one year or more.
- Third, to stop any excessive flow of funds to Canada under its special exemption from the Equalization Tax, I have sought and received firm assurance that the policies of the Canadian Government are and will be directed towards limiting such outflows to the maintenance of a stable level of Canada's foreign exchange reserves.
- Fourth, to limit further the outflow of bank loans, I am asking the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury to enroll the banking community in a major effort to limit their lending abroad.
- Fifth, to ensure the effective cooperation of the banking community, I am requesting legislation to make voluntary cooperation by American bankers in support of our balance of payments efforts, under the Government's auspices, exempt from the antitrust laws wherever such cooperation is essential to the national interest.
- Sixth, to reduce the outflow of business capital, I am directing the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Treasury to enlist the leaders of American business in a national campaign to limit their direct investments abroad, their deposits in foreign banks, and their holding of foreign financial assets until their efforts -- and those of all Americans -- have restored balance in the country's international accounts.
- Seventh, to minimize the foreign exchange costs of our defense and aid programs, I am directing the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of AID, and other officials immediately to step up their efforts to cut overseas dollar costs to the bone.
- Eighth, to narrow our tourist gap, I encourage our friends from abroad, as well as our own citizens, to "See the U.S.A.;" and I request legislation further to limit the duty-free exemptions of American tourists returning to the United States.
- Ninth, to earn more trade dollars, I am calling for a redoubling of our efforts to promote exports.
- Finally, to draw more investment from abroad, I am requesting new tax legislation to increase the incentives for foreigners to invest in U.S. corporate securities.

These measures will deal with our payments deficit and protect the dollar in ways fully consistent with our obligations
-- to sustain prosperity at home;
-- to maintain our defenses abroad;
-- to supply private and public funds to less developed countries to build both their strength and their freedom;
-- to avoid "beggar thy neighbor" restrictions on trade and work for a successful conclusion of the Kennedy Round trade negotiations;
-- to work with our trading partners toward a more flexible world monetary system.

* * *

These actions should achieve a substantial reduction in our international deficit during 1965, and secure still further improvement in 1966.

WHERE WE STAND TODAY

Our deficit in 1964 was too large. And over half of it occurred in the final quarter of the year -- partly because of special and temporary factors.

Yet this disturbing reversal of our progress should not blind us to the solid and significant advances we have made in the past four years.

The broad-based attack we launched four years ago -- and intensified 18 months ago -- has in considerable part hit its mark:

- Tax cuts and other measures to increase output, stimulate cost-cutting investment, and hold prices steady have made U.S. products far more competitive in world markets. Combined with special export promotion efforts, these policies have
  -- boosted our commercial exports by $4.7 billion or 27%;
  -- pushed our commercial trade surplus to a new record of $3.6 billion -- $800 million more than in 1960, and a gain of $1.3 billion over 1963.
- Unrelenting efforts to cut the dollar drain of defense and foreign aid expenditures have, since 1960,
  -- reduced overseas dollar spending for aid by more than $400 million;
  -- reduced overseas military spending by more than $200 million (despite rising prices in the countries where our forces are stationed);
  -- increased military offset sales to foreign countries through the Department of Defense by $450 million, and expanded sales of military equipment to foreign governments from commercial sources.
- Successful policies for expansion both here and overseas have brought a rise by nearly $2 billion in profits and interest on our past foreign investments.

But these impressive gains totalling well over $3.5 billion did not correspondingly narrow our balance-of-payments deficit. They were largely offset by a $2.5 billion rise in the level of private capital outflow since 1960 -- and $2 billion of this rise occurred from 1963 to 1964:

- The Interest Equalization Tax successfully diminished American purchases of foreign securities from the peak rate of 1963. But new issues exempt from the tax -- especially by Canada -- kept these purchases nearly $500 million above the 1960 level.
- Meanwhile, our banks met foreign demands for capital by adding almost $1 billion to their long-term loans abroad in 1964 -- $800 million above 1960 and $400 million above 1963.
- Short-term capital outflows in the form of bank credits and corporate funds rose to an estimated $2 billion, well above the 1960 and 1963 outflows even though our money-market rates were kept generally in line with those abroad.
- Direct investment abroad by U.S. companies -- very largely in Canada and Europe -- rose by more than $400 million above 1960 levels, and $200 million above 1963.

Moreover, travel and tourist spending abroad rose $600 million from 1960 to 1964, while foreign travel outlays in the United States rose only $200 million.

The net impact of all these changes was to reduce our overall deficit by only $900 million -- from $3.9 billion in 1960 to $3.0 billion last year.

To be sure, we have made more progress than these raw figures suggest. More than half of our 1964 deficit was financed by increased holdings of dollars by foreign citizens and by foreign private banks and businesses. Less than half of it had to be

financed by the sale of gold or of dollars to foreign governments and central banks. It is only this "official" part that other countries count as the measure of their deficits.

If we measured our deficit their way, it would show
-- in 1962, a deficit of $3.3 billion;
-- in 1963, a deficit of $2.3 billion; and
-- in 1964 a deficit of only $1.3 billion.

This way of measuring our deficit does not reduce our need for further action. But it gives another, and in many ways a better measure of our progress. It gives another and perhaps more realistic measure of how far we still have to go to attain balance. And it reflects the firm confidence of private individuals the world over in the dollar.

This confidence rests on the full convertibility of our dollars into gold -- at the fixed price of $35 an ounce. Our gold reserve of $15 billion represents 35% of the free world's official gold reserves. To eliminate any possible doubts about its full availability I have asked the Congress to remove the outmoded gold cover requirement against Federal Reserve deposits. I am glad that the Congress is acting promptly on this recommendation.

As we move ahead to further measures to cope with our balance of payments problem, it is clear that we lead from strength. But to safeguard that strength, we must reinforce our programs to bring our external payments into balance and maintain full confidence in the dollar.

MEASURES TO REINFORCE OUR PROGRAMS

Capital

I propose to take further steps to restrain our outflow of capital to the advanced industrial world. I do so reluctantly. The contribution of American capital to the world's growth and prosperity has been immense. But our balance of payments deficit leaves me no choice.

The Interest Equalization Tax has effectively reduced the purchases of foreign securities by Americans since legislation was submitted to Congress in July 1963. At the same time, it has encouraged the broadening and deepening of capital markets in Europe -- markets which can make a lasting contribution to the economic growth of the Free World.

The tax is now scheduled to expire at the end of this year. But circumstances require that it remain in effect.

Therefore, I request the Congress to extend for two years the Interest Equalization Tax on purchases by Americans of foreign securities.

Bank loans abroad with maturities over 1 year -- not now covered by the tax -- increased by more than one-third, or nearly $1 billion, in 1964. The bulk of this money went to other industrialized countries. Of this, only 15% served to finance U.S. exports.

In my judgment this outflow has reflected substitution for new security issues in an amount sufficient materially to impair the effectiveness of the Interest Equalization Tax.

> Acting, therefore, under the authority granted me by the Interest Equalization Tax Act, I have today imposed the Tax on bank loans abroad with maturities of one year or more, with appropriate exemption for borrowers in developing countries.

If the Tax did not apply to foreign credits made by non-bank lenders, it would discriminate against banks and invite an outflow of untaxed funds through non-banking channels.

> Therefore, I request the Congress to amend the Interest Equalization Tax to impose it on extensions of non-bank credit of one year or more maturity, effective as of today.

Finally, and as soon as proper authorizations are prepared, I intend to exempt from the Interest Equalization Tax purchases by United States residents of new securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of Japan, up to an aggregate amount of $100 million each year. Until now, an exemption for Japan under the Interest Equalization Tax has not proved necessary. However, the application of the Tax to bank loans of over one year will, in my judgment, create a sufficient threat to the international monetary system to justify a limited exemption.

* * *

These measures are designed to serve our balance-of-payments objectives without imposing direct controls on American business abroad. We seek to preserve the freedom of the market place. But we cannot succeed without the full cooperation of the business and financial community.

I hereby call on American businessmen and bankers to enter a constructive partnership with their government to protect and strengthen the position of the dollar in the world today. In doing so, they will perform a major service to their nation. And they will help assure a setting of economic prosperity at home and economic stability abroad in which to conduct their own business and financial operations.

Let me make clear that the Government does not wish to impede the financing of exports, or the day-to-day operation of American business abroad. But loans and investments which are not essential must be severely curtailed.

Specifically, I ask the bankers and businessmen of America to exercise voluntary restraint in lending money or making investments abroad in the developed countries. This request applies with special force to short-term loans and direct investments, that is, the capital outflows not covered by the Interest Equalization Tax.

In connection with bank loans, I am asking the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to work closely with the Secretary of the Treasury and the nation's banks to develop a program that will sharply limit the flow of bank loans abroad. I have directed the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to cooperate with the Federal Reserve and the Treasury in this undertaking.

To initiate this program, I am inviting a group of our leading bankers to meet with me, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in the near future.

Cooperation among competing banking interests could raise problems under the antitrust laws, and, if extended beyond measures essential to our balance of payments objectives, would damage our competitive system.

> Therefore, I request the Congress to grant a statutory exemption from the antitrust laws to make possible the cooperation of American banks in support of our balance of payments objectives. I request, also, that the legislation require that this exemption be administered in ways which will not violate the principles of free competition.

Pending enactment of this legislation, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve will guide this program of voluntary restraint along lines which raise no antitrust problems.

In connection with short-term corporate lending and direct investment in advanced countries abroad, I am asking a group of our leading businessmen to meet with me and the Secretary of Commerce for a full discussion of the voluntary methods by which we can achieve the necessary results. The Secretary of Commerce will remain in close contact with the responsible corporate officials. He will request periodic reports as the basis for appraising their contribution to our balance-of-payments targets.

I have no doubt that American bankers and businessmen will respond to the nation's need. With their cooperation, we can block the leakage of funds abroad, without blocking the vital flow of credit to American business.

* * *

I am confident that the Federal Reserve, in carrying out its responsibilities for monetary policy, will continue its efforts to maintain short-term rates of return in the American money market. The Treasury will fully cooperate. At the same time -- and in view of the heavy flow of private savings into our capital markets -- I expect the continuation of essential stability in interest rates.

Government Expenditures Abroad

Since 1960, we have steadily reduced the dollar drain of our foreign aid program. We have steadily raised the percentage of AID dollars spent for U.S. goods and services -- 85 percent of new AID commitments are now spent within our borders. Until we master our balance-of-payments problem, AID officials will send no aid dollar abroad that can be sent instead in the form of U.S. goods and services.

The same rule will apply to our defense dollars. We have already made major progress in cutting the outflow of dollars for our defenses abroad -- without impairing our strength or our defense commitment to the Free World. I have directed the Secretary of Defense to intensify his program

-- to shift defense buying from sources abroad to sources in the United States;
-- to reduce the staffs in overseas headquarters;
-- to streamline overseas support operations;
-- to work with our defense partners to increase their offset purchases of military equipment in the United States.

The Department of Defense has already conserved hundreds of millions of dollars of foreign exchange by such actions. But the Secretary assures me he can do more, while fully protecting our security interests and discharging our responsibilities.

Foreign Travel

The growing interest of our citizens in foreign lands, and the steady rise in their incomes, have greatly increased American vacation travel abroad. Foreign travel should be encouraged when we can afford it, but not while our payments position remains urgent. Today, our encouragement must be directed to travel in the United States, both by our own citizens and by our friends from abroad.

I ask the tourist industry to strengthen and broaden the appeal of American vacations to foreign and domestic travelers, and I will support its efforts through the "See the U.S.A." program.

In order to cut the dollar outflows associated with foreign travel, I recommend that the Congress

-- pass legislation to reduce the duty exemption on foreign purchases by United States citizens returning from abroad to $50, based on the price actually paid;
-- limit the exemption to goods which accompany the returning travelers.

Foreign Investment in U.S. Securities

A truly worldwide market for capital among industrialized nations requires a two-way flow of investments. In order to stimulate a greater inflow of capital from advanced industrial counties, the Secretary of the Treasury will shortly request legislation, generally along the lines recommended by a Presidential Task Force, to remove tax deterrents to foreign investment in U.S. corporate securities. This action will encourage -- and will be reinforced by -- the efforts of American business and finance to market U.S. stocks and bonds to foreign investors.

Exports and Competition

Finally, and most important for the long pull, American business, labor, agriculture, and government must work together to maintain stable costs and prices and strengthen our trade position in the world.

Essential to a strong competitive position is an expanding economy operating at or near capacity, yet holding costs and prices in check. Sharp reductions in income taxes -- with more liberal depreciation allowances and special incentives for cost-cutting investment -- have played a key role in creating such strength. Rising volume, rising productivity, and falling tax rates have enabled U.S. industry to hold the line on costs and prices while earning record profits and paying record wages.

As a result, U.S. prices and wage costs have remained more stable in recent years than those of any of our major competitors. The 27% rise in commercial exports since 1960 and especially the 15% rise in the past year -- bear witness to our growing ability to compete in foreign markets. And the moderate rise in our import demonstrates our growing ability to meet and beat foreign competition in our home markets.

But we must not take that ability for granted. Unwarranted price and wage increases could destroy it all too quickly. Unless American business and labor hew to the Government's price-wage guideposts, we will run grave risks of losing our competitive advantage.

Wage increases which exceed economy-wide productivity gains and price decisions which ignore falling unit costs -- and there have been recent instances of both -- do us all a disservice.

I call on all Americans to do their share in maintaining our generally excellent record of wage and price moderation. They will thereby strengthen their country both at home and abroad.

On a foundation of stable costs and prices, we will build an increasingly vigorous program of export expansion:

-- I urge the Congress to approve the $13 million budget request for our export expansion program in the next fiscal year.
-- We will step-up our efforts to assure American industry sound and fully competitive export financing.
-- We will strive to eliminate such artificial barriers to U.S. exports as discriminatory freight rates on ocean traffic.

Policies for an expanding economy coupled with responsible price and wage decisions and special measures to convert our competitive advantage into greater exports -- this is the combination that holds the key to a lasting solution of our balance-of-payments problem.

EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS SYSTEM

The measures I have proposed in this Message will hasten our progress toward international balance without damage to our security abroad or our prosperity at home. But our international monetary responsibilities will not end with our deficit. Healthy growth of the Free World economy requires orderly but continuing expansion of the world's monetary reserves.

During the past decade, our deficits have helped meet that need. The flow of deficit dollars into foreign Central Banks has made up about half of the increase in Free World reserves. As we eliminate that flow, a shortage of reserves could emerge. We need to continue our work on the development of supplementary sources of reserves to head off that threat. And we need to perfect our mechanisms for making international credit available to countries suffering from balance of payments difficulties -- on terms that will assure orderly correction of imbalances without forcing deflation on deficit countries or inflation on surplus countries.

To go back to a system based on gold alone -- to the system which brought us all to disaster in the early 1930s -- is not an answer the world will, or should, accept. Rather we must build on the system we now have, a system which has served the world well during the past twenty years.

We have already made an excellent start. Our short-term defenses against speculative crises have proved their strength and flexibility. The proposed increase in IMF quotas is a constructive forward step. Further, for some time we have been jointly exploring with our major trading partners how best to create new reserve assets that will be available if needed to supplement gold and dollars.

We must press forward with our studies and beyond, to action -- evolving arrangements which will continue to meet the needs of a fast growing world economy. Unless we make timely progress, international monetary difficulties will exercise a stubborn and increasingly frustrating drag on our policies for prosperity and progress at home and throughout the world.

Let no one doubt it --

We will eliminate our international deficit.
We will maintain the dollar at full value.

Our instruments and our actions must be as strong as our resolve. That is why I have taken the additional steps, and am asking the Congress for the new legislation. These measures will focus our great economic strength more sharply on our payments problem.

This is a problem that involves us all -- as workers, as businessmen, as bankers, and as Government officials.

I know that the Congress and the American public will respond in full measure to the challenge.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MARCH 8 MESSAGE ON CRIME

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's March 8 message to Congress on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Crime has become a malignant enemy in America's midst.

Since 1940 the crime rate in this country has doubled. It has increased five times as fast as our population since 1958.

In dollars the cost of crime runs to tens of billions annually. The human costs are simply not measurable.

The problems run deep and will not yield to quick and easy answers. We must identify and eliminate the causes of criminal activity whether they lie in the environment around us or deep in the nature of individual men. This is a major purpose of all we are doing in combatting poverty and improving education, health, welfare, housing, and recreation.

All these are vital, but they are not enough. Crime will not wait while we pull it up by the roots. We must arrest and reverse the trend toward lawlessness.

This active combat against crime calls for a fair and efficient system of law enforcement to deal with those who break our laws. It means giving new priority to the methods and institutions of law enforcement:

- . . . to our police, who are our front line, both offensive and defensive, in the fight against crime. There is a great need not only for improved training of policemen but for all people to learn about, to understand, and to assist the policeman in his work.
- . . . to our courts, traditionally the symbol and guardian of our cherished freedoms. Local criminal courts are so overloaded that their functioning is impeded and their effectiveness weakened. More courts and judges is one answer, but every possibility of improvement must be explored.
- . . . to our correctional agencies. We cannot tolerate an endless, self-defeating cycle of imprisonment, release, and reimprisonment which fails to alter undesirable attitudes and behavior. We must find ways to help the first offender avoid a continuing career of crime.

No right is more elemental to our society than the right to personal security, and no right needs more urgent protection.

Our streets must be safe. Our homes and places of business must be secure. Experience and wisdom dictate that one of the most legitimate functions of government is the preservation of law and order.

Our system rejects the concept of a national police force. The protection responsibilities lie primarily with state and local governments.

That is right and proper.

Yet, crime is no longer merely a local problem. Every city, every state is troubled by the same hard statistical -- and human -- facts. The extent and seriousness of the problem have made it of great national concern.

Crime is as old as history. It is hardly new to America. But in our increasingly mobile, urban society, crime problems are not only greater, they are immensely more complex.

We have not stood idly by in the face of these problems. Many cities and states, as well as the Federal Government, have developed new programs reflecting their growing concern.

Yet the crime rate continues to increase.

The time has come now, to check that growth -- to contain its spread -- and to reduce its toll of lives and property.

I believe the way to do so is to give new recognition to the fact that crime is a national problem -- and to intensify our crime prevention and crime-fighting at all levels of government.

THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL

The starting point for such efforts is the individual citizen. Law enforcement cannot succeed without the sustained -- and informed -- interest of all citizens.

It is not enough to reflect our concern over the rise in crime by seeking out single answers or simple answers. They do not exist. The people will get observance of the law and enforcement of the law if they want it, insist on it, and participate in it.

It has been said, for example, that the fault lies with courts which "coddle criminals," or, on the other hand, that police officers do not observe the rights of the individual.

There is misunderstanding at times between law enforcement officers and some courts. We need to think less, however, about taking sides in such controversies and more about our common objective: law enforcement which is both fair and effective. We are not prepared in our democratic system to pay for improved law enforcement by unreasonable limitations on the individual protections which ennoble our system. Yet there is the undoubted necessity that society be protected from the criminal and that the rights of society be recognized along with the rights of the individual.

As Mr. Justice Frankfurter once said, "A democratic society, in which respect for the dignity of all men is central, naturally guards against the misuse of the law enforcement process."

It has been said that the fault lies in poor living conditions, limited education, and the denial of opportunity.

Plainly, laws are less likely to command the respect of those forced to live at the margins of our society. Stability and order have little meaning and small advantage to those who exist in poverty, hopelessness, and despair.

The long-run solution to this view of crime is jobs, education and hope. This is a goal to which this country is now committed. But we should remember that not all crime is committed by those who are impoverished or those denied equal opportunity. In any event, we cannot postpone our responsibilities to act against crimes committed today.

It has also been said that the fault lies in a deep moral decay, particularly among the young; that juvenile delinquency and high crime rates among younger adults have their origins in this decay.

In our increasingly complex society, it is becoming harder to perceive and maintain clear moral values. But the great majority of our young people lead law-abiding, creative lives. We need only look to the spirit which characterizes our youth today -- the spirit of the Peace Corps, of VISTA, of commitment to the well-being and welfare of society. While crime by young people in our society is of very serious concern, it involves only a small proportion of our youth.

We must, in short, understand that the reasons for the growth of crime are many and complicated. We must accept hard facts at every turn. But like the related problems of poverty and of education, we must face them squarely if we are to succeed. And we must succeed.

Thus, while recognizing that the basic responsibility rests on local authorities, we must also recognize the burdens they now bear. To assist them in bearing these burdens successfully, I propose:

- . . . increased federal law enforcement efforts;
- . . . assistance to local law enforcement efforts;
- . . . a comprehensive, penetrating analysis of the origins and nature of crime in modern America.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

The average citizen is most directly concerned with what is called "crime in the streets." Crime of this kind -- robberies, muggings, housebreakings -- are the primary law enforcement responsibility of state and local governments. When criminals cross state lines, however, federal enforcement is also available. Thus, federal, state and local investigators may all join to pursue the

bank robber, thekidnapper or the auto thief. Federal assistance in these activities has been and can continue to be helpful.

In some areas, however, the Federal Government has a special responsibility -- organized crime, narcotic and drug control, regulation of gun sales, and law enforcement activities in the District of Columbia.

1. Organized Crime

Organized crime is a cancer in the city. It has become an entrenched national industry, it embraces gambling, narcotics, stock and bankruptcy fraud, usurious loans, or corruption of public officials or labor-management relations.

Racketeering feeds on itself. Illegal gambling, for example, channels enormous profits to other criminal arenas. The citizen is the loser.

Organized crime also breeds lesser crime. The police in our large cities know from daily experience how much street crime results, for example, from narcotics addiction.

Perhaps the most alarming aspect of organized crime, however, is that it erodes respect for the law. Corrupting a public official may lend respectability to the racketeer, as it destroys the underpinning of law enforcement in a community.

Since 1961, the Federal Government has responded to this challenge in force. We have secured new legislative authority. We have achieved new levels of cooperation among the 26 different federal law enforcement agencies. We have achieved new prosecutive energy. The result has been a tenfold increase in racketeering convictions.

But this accomplishment represents a mere beginning. Much remains to be done.

Consequently, I am calling on the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other heads of the federal law enforcement arms to enlarge their energetic effort against organized crime. The Department of Justice will submit legislative proposals to the Congress to strengthen and expand these efforts generally. I urge the prompt enactment of these measures.

2. Drug Control

The return of narcotic and marihuana users to useful, productive lives is of obvious benefit to them and to society at large. But at the same time, it is essential to assure adequate protection of the general public.

To meet these objectives, the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse recommended enactment of a federal civil commitment statute to provide an alternative means of dealing with those narcotic and marihuana users likely to respond to treatment and achieve rehabilitation. The Commission also recommended that those penalty provisions of the federal narcotics and marihuana laws requiring mandatory minimum sentences and precluding probation or parole be applied restrictively in order to provide a greater incentive for rehabilitation.

The Justice Department will shortly submit proposals for a federal civil commitment statute to the Congress and for limiting the coverage of the mandatory minimum penalty sentences. The proposals will seek to the fullest extent consistent with the public safety to give offenders a maximum opportunity for return to a normal life.

Increasing illegal sales of psychotoxic drugs, such as barbiturates and amphetamines, must be controlled. These sedatives and stimulants, taken so easily in pill form, have been termed the "dangerous drugs" -- and with good reason. Senseless killings, robberies, and auto accidents have resulted from the radical personality changes induced by the indiscriminate use of these drugs. Because they are less expensive and more available than narcotics, these drugs appeal to a much broader cross section of our population, particularly the young.

Our existing legal weapons are inadequate. I therefore urge the Congress to enact legislation to control the abuse of these dangerous drugs without constricting their legitimate medical uses.

3. Firearms Control

Drugs are, of course, only one cause of the rise in violent crime in the United States. Another significant factor is the ease with which any person can acquire firearms. Lee Oswald sent for and received a rifle through the United States mail. I believe that the people of the United States have learned, through the recent tragic loss of President Kennedy, the need for strengthened control.

Here the Federal Government's jurisdiction is limited. State and local action will be necessary. But at minimum, we must make effective local regulation of firearms possible by increasing federal control over interstate shipment of firearms. In addition, limits must be imposed on the importation into this country of surplus military weapons and other used firearms.

I am proposing draft legislation to accomplish these aims. It would amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit firearms shipments in interstate commerce except among importers, manufacturers and dealers licensed by the Treasury Department.

Mail-order sales to individuals would thus stop. The legislation would also strengthen the present statutory standards for Treasury Department licenses and prohibit licensees from selling firearms to persons under 21 years of age (or under 18 in the case of rifles and shotguns). Other provisions of this legislation are designed to make it feasible for the states to impose effective controls over firearms within their own boundaries. I urge the Governors of our states and mayors and other local public officials to review their existing legislation in this critical field with a view to keeping lethal weapons out of the wrong hands.

I recommend this legislation to the Congress as a sensible use of federal authority to assist local authorities in coping with an undeniable menace to law and order and to the lives of innocent people.

4. District of Columbia

A fourth opportunity for federal leadership is the nation's capital. As I said in my special message on the District of Columbia, we must improve law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice in the District. Washington shares with our large cities the special and acute problems associated with rapid urban population growth.

Both in its own right and as a model for other cities, Washington can and should be a focus for intensive efforts in crime prevention, the detection and prosecution of crimes, rehabilitation, and related activities.

To assist in this effort, I will shortly appoint the commission to which I referred in my message on the District of Columbia.

ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Whatever we may do to strengthen federal law enforcement, the principal enforcement responsibility still rests on state and local governments -- and that has become a very large burden indeed.

The cost of operating our police departments has risen by 50 percent in the last five years alone. Yet our law enforcement and corrections personnel are overworked. Our courts are overcrowded. Our penal and rehabilitative facilities and programs are understaffed or underdeveloped. To meet their large and growing burdens, state and local law enforcement agencies must have additional training and technical assistance from the Federal Government.

Federal assistance has long been provided in various forms to local law enforcement. Because of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's early recognition of the need for such assistance, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has provided a number of valuable services to state and local police organizations. It assists them with training activities and the FBI National Academy in Washington gives comprehensive instructions to state and local career law enforcement officers each year. The Federal Government also provides support for short-term vocational training for police officers and more extensive training in related fields through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Treasury Department provides instruction for narcotics enforcement personnel through the Bureau of Narcotics Training School.

The Federal Government has been giving active support to juvenile delinquency control efforts. Under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act, programs have been developed to provide new approaches to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and to train needed personnel. Under this act important studies have shed new light on the complex causes of delinquency.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will shortly submit requests for urgently needed additional appropriations in this field. I support these proposals and request the Congress to act on them favorably and rapidly. *(Continued on next page)*

These are present and continuing endeavors. But we must do more. I believe a major opportunity lies in the development and testing of experimental methods of crime control. To this end, I am proposing the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. This legislation would authorize the Attorney General to assist state, local and private groups to improve and strengthen crime control programs and make generally available information as to their effectiveness.

This Act would bolster present training programs for local law enforcement personnel and would support the development of new training methods. Fighting crime effectively under modern conditions requires professional police who are expertly trained in a variety of skills. The Federal Government now provides financial assistance for research and training in other professions -- science, mathematics, foreign languages, medicine, nursing. Trained, professional law enforcement personnel are fully as essential to the preservation of our national health and strength -- and no less deserving of increased federal support.

This legislation would also authorize federal support for the development of improved methods of enforcing criminal laws and administering justice. For example, experiments might be undertaken with different kinds and intensity of police coverage in high crime districts in order to learn more about the effective allocation of manpower. The effectiveness of different communication and alarm systems might be studied. By pilot projects in the administration of justice, we may find ways of making the judicial process fairer and speedier and the correctional process more effective.

The dissemination of information about projects supported under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act will be of substantial value to other communities in designing their own crime control programs.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

The proposals which I have discussed are promising immediate approaches to a number of the specific problems of controlling crime. In the longer run we must also deepen our understanding of the causes of crime and how our society should respond to the challenge of our present levels of crime. Only with such understanding can we undertake more fundamental, far-reaching and imaginative programs.

As the first step, I am establishing the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The Commission will be composed of men and women of distinction who share my belief that we need to know far more about the prevention and control of crime. I will ask the Commission to make a comprehensive report to me by the summer of 1966 and to make interim reports when early action on the basis of its recommendations may be possible.

No agency of government has ever in our history undertaken to probe so fully and deeply into the problems of crime in our nation. I do not underestimate the difficulty of the assignment. But the very difficulty which these problems present and the staggering cost of inaction make it imperative that this task be undertaken.

It is of the utmost importance that the people of this country understand what is at stake in controlling crime and its effects. I believe therefore that the Commission should disseminate information on its work and findings and build a broad base of public support for constructive action.

Typical of the examples of important and troubling questions on which I believe the Commission can furnish guidance are --

(1) How can law enforcement be organized to meet present needs?

In too many instances present divisions of responsibility for law enforcement reflect unexamined precedent rather than practical organization. In addition to exploring improved law enforcement and correctional techniques, the Commission can be helpful in suggesting possible reorganization of law enforcement functions and methods of achieving greater cooperation where there are separate responsibilities.

(2) What steps can be taken to create greater understanding by those involved in the administration of justice at the state and local level of the efforts of federal courts to ensure protection of individual rights?

The Commission should seek understanding of the needs of those responsible for carrying out our criminal laws and the relationship to these needs of the historic protections our nation has accorded to the accused. The Commission may well serve as a bridge of understanding among all those involved in the fair and effective administration of criminal justice.

(3) Through what kinds of programs can the Federal Government be most effective in assisting state and local enforcement?

The Commission can recommend new and imaginative ways in which the Federal Government can render assistance -- without infringing on the primary responsibility of states and localities.

(4) Is the nation as a whole providing adequate education and training opportunities for those who administer the criminal laws?

The Commission should evaluate the programs and institutions now available for law enforcement officers, correctional personnel and both prosecution and defense attorneys and make recommendations on necessary additions.

(5) What correctional programs are most promising in preventing a first offense from leading to a career in crime?

A large proportion of serious crimes is committed by persons who are previous offenders. Thus, reducing the total volume of crime is, to a large extent, a problem of reducing the rate of recidivism. The first offender's initial contact with our correctional system is often a turning point in his life. The Commission should consider how we can best insure that his first contact will be his last.

(6) What steps can be taken to increase public respect for law and law enforcement officers?

In a free land, order can never be achieved by police action alone, no matter how efficient. There must be a high level of voluntary observance of the law and cooperation with public authorities. Citizens too often shun their duty to report crimes, summon assistance, or cooperate with law enforcement in other ways. In the light of recent examples of what happens when private citizens remain bystanders at tragedy, I hope the Commission will suggest means of improving public attitudes toward the individual's sense of responsibility to his community and to his neighbor.

These questions only illustrate those which this Commission must put to itself. It must also

- . . . consider the problem of making our streets, home and places of business safer;
- . . . inquire into the special problems of juvenile crime;
- . . . examine the administration of justice in our shockingly overcrowded lower courts through which so many citizens are herded wholesale.
- . . . explore the means by which organized crime can be arrested by federal and local authorities.

In its task, the Commission will not be working alone. In addition to its own staff and subpanels of experts in various fields and disciplines, it will have the close cooperation and support of representatives of the Federal Government.

I have directed the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to work closely with the Commission and to assist it in every possible way. Because of the importance of the Attorney General's responsibilities within the Federal Government for these problems -- ranging from investigation and enforcement through administration of the federal prison system -- I anticipate that the Department of Justice and especially its newly created Office of Criminal Justice should take a particularly active role in assisting the work of the Commission.

The Commission also will work closely with representatives of state and local government; with such groups as the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, state and local bar groups and appropriate law enforcement organizations; and with universities and other institutions and individuals engaged in important work in the social sciences, mental health and related areas.

The task before the Commission is one of consummate difficulty and complexity. But it could scarcely be more important. I hope and expect that its work will be a landmark to follow for many years to come.

CONCLUSION

This message recognizes that crime is a national problem. That recognition does not carry with it any threat to the basic prerogatives of state and local governments. It means, rather, that

the Federal Government will henceforth take a more meaningful role in meeting the whole spectrum of problems posed by crime.

It means that the Federal Government will seek to exercise leadership and to assist local authorities in meeting their responsibilities.

It means that we will make a national effort to resolve the problems of law enforcement and the administration of justice -- and to direct the attention of the nation to the problems of crime and the steps that must be taken to meet them.

This effort will involve great difficulties.

It will not produce dramatic, visible results overnight. But it is an effort we must begin now.

I ask the help of the Congress. I believe that these actions and proposals are soundly based and give promise of meeting urgent needs of a growing nation. I commend them to the American people and to the Congress and urge their prompt enactment.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

PRESIDENT REQUESTS $3.4 BILLION FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Jan. 14 Message to Congress on Foreign Aid:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I.

We live in a turbulent world. But amid the conflict and confusion, the United States holds firm to its primary goal -- a world of stability, freedom and peace where independent nations can enjoy the benefits of modern knowledge. Here is our difference with the Communists -- and our strength. They would use their skills to forge new chains of tyranny. We would use ours to free men from the bonds of the past.

The Communists are hard at work to dominate the less-developed nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Their allies are the ancient enemies of mankind: Tyranny, poverty, ignorance and disease. If freedom is to prevail, we must do more than meet the immediate threat to Free World security, whether in Southeast Asia or elsewhere. We must look beyond -- to the long-range needs of the developing nations.

Foreign assistance programs reach beyond today's crisis, to offer:

Strength to those who would be free;

Hope for those who would otherwise despair;

Progress for those who would help themselves.

Through these programs we help build stable nations in a stable world.

II.

Acting on the experience of the past four years, I am presenting a program which:

-- Is selective and concentrated;
-- Emphasizes self-help and the fastest possible termination of dependence on aid;
-- Provides an increasing role for private enterprise;
-- Improves multilateral coordination of development aid;
-- Reflects continuing improvement in management.

Specifically, for Fiscal Year 1966 I recommend:

-- No additional authorizations for development lending or the Alliance for Progress; existing authorizations for those purposes are adequate;
-- Authorizations of $1,170 million for military assistance;
-- $369 million for supporting assistance;
-- $210 million for technical cooperation;
-- $155 million for contributions to international organizations;
-- $50 million for the President's contingency fund; and
-- $62 million for administrative and miscellaneous expenses.

I am also requesting a special standby authorization for use if necessary in Viet Nam only.

My appropriation request for FY 1966 under these authorizations is for $3,380 million. $1,170 million will be used for military assistance; $2,210 million is for the other categories of aid.

This is a minimum request, the smallest in the history of the foreign aid program. It is $136 million less than requested last year, and will impose the smallest assistance burden on the American people since the beginning of the Marshall Plan in 1948.

This minimum request reflects my determination to present to the Congress the lowest aid budget consistent with the national interest. It takes full account of the increasing efficiency of the assistance program, and the increasing availability of assistance funds from international agencies in which the costs are shared among a number of countries.

I believe that in carrying out this program the American people will get full value for their money. Indeed, we cannot afford to do less. Russia and Red China have tripled their promises of aid in the past year. They are doing more than they have ever done before; the competition between them has led to increased efforts by each to influence the course of events in the developing nations.

If, during the year, situations should arise which require additional amounts of U.S. assistance to advance vital U.S. interests, I shall not hesitate to inform the Congress and request additional funds.

III.

I am requesting $1,170 million for the Military Assistance Program. This is an increase of $115 million over the total appropriation for military assistance for the current fiscal year. In order to meet urgent requirements in Southeast Asia during FY 1965, we cut back programs in other countries which are under pressure. Some of the FY 1966 appropriation will be needed to make up what we have left undone.

Still, the program is highly concentrated. Nearly three quarters of the money will go to eleven countries around the great arch from Greece to Korea. Viet Nam alone will absorb an important share.

Military assistance makes it possible for nations to survive. It provides a shield behind which economic and social development can take place. It is vital to our own security as well. It helps to maintain more than 3-1/2 million men under arms as a deterrent to aggression in countries bordering on the Sino-Soviet world. Without them, more American men would have to be stationed overseas, and we would have to spend far more for defense than we now do.

IV.

As a supplement to Military Assistance, I am requesting $369 million for Supporting Assistance -- economic aid which is directly related to the maintenance of stability and security. Eighty-eight percent of the money will be used in Viet Nam, Laos, Korea and Jordan.

V.

The world's trouble spots -- the Viet Nams and the Congos -- dominate the headlines. This is no wonder, for they represent serious problems. Over $500 million of the current request for military and supporting assistance will be deployed to meet the frontal attack in Viet Nam and Laos.

Indeed, $500 million may not be enough. I am therefore requesting for FY 1966 an additional standby authorization for Military or Supporting Assistance which would be used only in Viet Nam and only in case we should need more funds to protect our interests there. Any program which would make use of this additional authorization will be presented to the authorizing committees of the Congress concurrently with the appropriation request.

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Our past investment in the defense of the Free World through the Military Assistance and Supporting Assistance Programs has paid great dividends. Not only has it foiled aggression, but it has brought stability to a number of countries. Since the beginning of this decade, the funds used each year for military aid and supporting assistance have been sharply reduced. Today, we are spending $1 billion less on these accounts than we did in 1960 and 1961.

VI.

Military security in the developing world will not be sufficient to our purposes unless the ordinary people begin to feel some improvement in their lives and see ahead to a time when their children can live in decency. It follows that economic growth in these regions means as much to our security as their military strength. That is an important reason why the United States has taken the lead during the past few years in organizing, on an international basis, a program of development assistance.

Of course, such assistance is and must be concentrated where it will contribute to lasting progress. Experience has demonstrated that certain requirements need to be met by the developing countries if such progress is to occur.

They need to undertake sound measures of self-help -- mobilize their own resources, eliminate waste, and do what they can to meet their own needs. And they need to avoid spending their resources on unnecessary armaments and foreign adventures. Our aid can contribute to their economic and social progress only if it can be provided within a framework of constructive and sensible policies and programs.

Fortunately, most of the developing countries recognize the relationship between the wise use of their own resources and the effectiveness and availability of external aid.

It is a cardinal principle of U.S. policy that development assistance will go to countries which have undertaken effective programs of self-help and are, therefore, able to make good use of aid. During FY 1964, for example, sixty-four percent of our development assistance went to seven such countries: India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Brazil and Chile. In other countries as well, including a number of smaller countries, sound self-help efforts are making it possible for us to provide effective development aid.

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With development assistance we seek to help countries reach, as rapidly as possible, the point at which further progress is possible without external aid.

A striking example of how, through self-help, a developing country can reach the point where it can carry on without concessional aid is the Republic of China. Little more than ten years ago, Free China faced enormous security and development problems. The prospects for economic growth looked dim. But in only ten years, as a result of determined self-help supplemented by effective U.S. aid:

-- per capita Gross National Product has risen 45 percent;
-- saving accounts for one-fifth of the National Income;
-- exports have tripled;
-- industrial output has tripled;
-- the private share of output has doubled, and now accounts for two-thirds of all industrial production;
-- agricultural production has increased by 50 percent.

Free China has also joined other nations as a good cash customer for U.S. exports, particularly agricultural commodities.

This remarkable cooperative effort has brought the Republic of China to the point where it no longer needs AID assistance. Fiscal Year 1965 marks the end of this successful program.

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I am requesting $580 million as our FY 1966 aid commitment to the Alliance for Progress. This is an increase of $70 million over last year's appropriation.

Impatient expectations of this great joint undertaking have sometimes in the past blinded us to its achievements -- achievements which now touch the lives of nearly half of the 200 million people of Latin America. Increasingly, however, the people of the United States have come to recognize what the Alliance means.

To date, as a result of U.S. assistance in support of the Alliance.

-- over 75,000 teachers have been trained;
-- nearly 10,000,000 school books have been put in circulation;
-- over 12,000,000 children are now participating in school lunch programs -- an increase of over 8,000,000 in the past 2-1/2 years;
-- development banks and other credit institutions which support the private sector have been established in fifteen countries;
-- over 300,000 houses have been or are being built;
-- savings and loan associations, nonexistent a few years ago, have now accumulated and are investing local deposits of $75 million;
-- 25 of our own states have joined the Partners for the Alliance Program -- they bring to bear a vital people-to-people effort on our relationships with Latin America;
-- 40 U.S. colleges and universities are working to modernize teaching and training in Latin America.

The Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), established to provide even closer ties for mutual economic effort, successfully completed its first review of country performance under the Alliance. The work of this Committee is further evidence that the governments and people of Latin America are accepting increasing responsibility for their own development. The failure of Castroism is becoming clearer each day. More and more, Latin America is facing up to the fundamental problems of poverty, a rapidly growing population, and financial disorder. Increasingly, more and more of these countries are moving towards economic viability and self-sustaining growth.

The Alliance is taking hold. The war on poverty in Latin America is under way. We in the United States are proud of the way our Good Neighbors to the South are meeting the challenge of development. We are proud, too, of the role the United States is playing in this great effort and pledge our steadily enlarged support.

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The problem of food requires special mention.

Growing population and rising standards of living increase the demand for food. Production in most developing countries is barely keeping pace. In some countries, it is actually falling behind.

In the years ahead, if the developing countries are to continue to grow, they must rapidly enlarge their capacity to provide food for their people. Up to a point, they can and should improve their ability to buy some of their food from abroad. For the most part, however, they must expand and diversify their own production of food. This will require many things: changes in traditional methods, abundant use of fertilizer, greater incentives for producers, and, frequently, changes in pricing practices and more effective organization of distribution.

To meet their needs for food, the developing countries will need help.

We, in the United States, are uniquely equipped to give it.

We are rightly proud of our dynamic and progressive agriculture, with its record of success which contrasts so sharply with the agricultural failures of the Communist countries. We must use our agricultural abundance and our extensive technical skills to assist the less-developed countries to strengthen their ability both to produce and to buy agricultural commodities and, more generally, to support rural development.

We can and must mount a more comprehensive program of technical assistance in agriculture engaging the United States Department of Agriculture, our state universities and land grant colleges, and the most creative of our people in agriculture, marketing, and industry.

At the same time, we can help meet the food needs of the developing nations through our Food for Peace Program under Public Law 480. Even under the most favorable conditions, it will be a number of years before the developing countries can produce and import on commercial terms all the food they need. In the interim, our own agricultural plenty can help provide for the hungry and speed the day when these countries can stand on their own feet and pay for their food imports on commercial terms -- as happened in the case of Japan and Europe.

VII.

We are placing increasing emphasis on the role of private institutions and private enterprise in the development process, and we shall continue to do so.

Foreign aid cannot succeed if we view it as a job for government alone. For government can only do a small part of the job. We must bring to bear on the problems of the developing world, the

knowledge and skills and good judgment of people from all walks of American life. The Agency for International Development provides the means for utilizing the resources of private business, of our universities and colleges, of farm groups, labor unions, banks, cooperatives, savings and loan associations, and professional groups.

I am happy to report that most AID-financed capital projects and a large and growing part of technical assistance are already administered by contract with private American firms and institutions.

In this connection, the privately managed International Executive Service Corps has an important role to play. I welcome the interest of business executives in serving overseas.

The Advisory Committee on Private Enterprise in Foreign Aid established by the 88th Congress has been meeting for a number of months. It is working hard. We are looking forward to their report which we hope will suggest new ways of enlarging the role of the private sector in the aid program.

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To mobilize additional private capital, and the skills which go with it, I am asking the Congress to enact an investment tax credit. I am also asking for expanded authority in connection with the investment guaranty program of the Foreign Assistance Act. However, such measures to encourage the flow of capital to the developing world can do only a part of the job. The less-developed countries must pursue policies that will create new opportunities for their own businessmen and a favorable climate for investors from abroad.

We are making a special effort to encourage private enterprise in the developing countries, through

-- technical assistance for private enterprise;
-- productivity centers and schools of business administration for training in management and new techniques;
-- commodity loans to provide materials and parts for private business;
-- loans to industrial development banks and agricultural credit banks;
-- loans to private business.

All of these programs have one object -- to get private enterprise more heavily engaged in the task of development.

VIII.

We will persist in our efforts to put more aid on a multilateral basis, to improve the coordination of bilateral aid, and to increase the share of the burden borne by other Free World Nations.

A growing proportion of economic assistance is directly administered by international financial institutions such as the World Bank, I.D.A., and the Inter-American Bank. In the past four years, such multi-national institutions increased their capital assistance to the developing nations by 50%. We, in turn, are prepared to increase our contribution to those organizations -- as rapidly as other members do so. It is essential that these institutions maintain their international character.

To strengthen multi-national aid, and further to strengthen the Alliance for Progress, I urge the Congress promptly to approve the three-year authorization of $750 million which constitutes the United States contribution to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank.

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Besides channeling aid through multilateral institutions, we are increasingly relying on international consortia and consultative groups to coordinate our bilateral aid with that of others. India, Pakistan, Turkey, Nigeria and Tunisia are among the countries where such arrangements have been established, in most cases under the auspices of the World Bank. The Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) is fast becoming a most useful forum for the coordination of assistance to Latin American countries.

In addition to these arrangements in support of individual countries and regions, the United States consults regularly with other major donor countries and international agencies in the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

All in all, in FY 1966, 85% of U.S. development loans in Asia and Africa will be committed under international arrangements. All U.S. aid to Latin America is made available within the international framework of the Alliance for Progress.

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We are continuing to urge other donors to give more aid on better terms.

Since 1960, new commitments of bilateral economic assistance by other Free World nations have increased by 50%. In the past year, the United Kingdom has organized a Ministry of Overseas Development. Canada has undertaken a program of lending on terms which are more liberal than ours.

We are particularly concerned about the terms of aid. The burden of debt borne by the developing countries is rising. Their accumulated public foreign debt now runs to about $30 billion. The volume of repayments comes to nearly $5 billion per year and it is rising by 15% each year. This is a heavy load for nations with small resources struggling to raise the capital they need for economic and social betterment.

We will continue to emphasize in our discussions with other donors during the coming year the need to improve the terms on which aid is extended.

IX.

Tight, effective management is essential for a tight, effective aid program.

I am especially pleased to report to the Congress about the progress being made by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development in improving the management and operations of the program. The result is greater efficiency for less money.

In keeping with our government-wide economy program, the Agency:

-- Cut direct hire employment during FY 1964 by 1,200; the downward trend has continued during the past six months;
-- Cut superstructure and overhead: during the past 18 months, separate AID organizations in 13 countries and 27 positions at the Mission Director and Deputy level have been eliminated;
-- Streamlined management procedures.

Since the Congress adopted the unified approach to the organization of assistance which is reflected in the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act, our aid programs have been better coordinated, better planned, and have better served the requirements of United States foreign policy.

We are giving continuing attention to the problem of improving the Agency's personnel structure and achieving the highest possible quality in our staff. We expect to do so in the context of a program which is designed to strengthen the personnel capabilities of all the foreign affairs agencies of the Government.

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AID has made great progress in reducing the effect of economic assistance on our balance of payments.

The bulk of our assistance -- well over 80% -- now takes the form of U.S. goods and services, not dollars. Dollar payments abroad have sharply declined. In 1960, the dollar drain to other countries which resulted from the aid program measured over $1 billion. This year and next the drain is expected to be less than $500 million. Moreover, a significant part of this is offset by interest on and repayment of past United States loan assistance.

X.

In my Message on the State of the Union, I spoke of the need to create a harmony between man and society -- a harmony which will allow each of us to enlarge the meaning of his life and all of us to elevate the quality of our civilization. This summons is not -- and cannot be -- addressed to Americans alone. For our own security and well-being, and as responsible free men, we must seek to share our capacity for growth, and the promise of a better life, with our fellow men around the world.

That is what foreign aid is all about.

We have pledged our strength -- economic and military -- in defense of those who would be free and in support of those who would join in working toward a stable, prosperous world.

I call upon the Congress to join with me in renewing this pledge and to provide the tools to do the job.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

President Requests New Housing Department, Federal Rent Subsidy Program for the Poor

Text of President Johnson's March 2 Message on Housing and Urban Development:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Throughout man's history, the city has been at the center of civilization. It is at the center of our own society.

Over 70 percent of our population -- 135 million Americans -- live in urban areas. A half century from now 320 million of our 400 million Americans will live in such areas. And our largest cities will receive the greatest impact of growth.

Numbers alone do not make this an urban nation. Finance and culture, commerce and government make their home in the city and draw their vitality from it. Within the borders of our urban centers can be found the most impressive achievements of man's skill and the highest expressions of man's spirit, as well as the worst examples of degradation and cruelty and misery to be found in modern America.

The city is not an assembly of shops and buildings. It is not a collection of goods and services. It is a community for the enrichment of the life of man. It is a place for the satisfaction of man's most urgent needs and his highest aspirations. It is an instrument for the advance of civilization. Our task is to put the highest concerns of our people at the center of urban growth and activity. It is to create and preserve the sense of community with others which gives us significance and security, a sense of belonging and of sharing in the common life.

Aristotle said: "Men come together in cities in order to live. They remain together in order to live the good life."

The modern city can be the most ruthless enemy of the good life, or it can be its servant. The choice is up to this generation of Americans. For this is truly the time of decision for the American city.*

In our time, two giant and dangerous forces are converging on our cities: the forces of growth and of decay.

Between today and the year 2000, more than 80 percent of our population increase will occur in urban areas. During the next 15 years, 30 million people will be added to our cities -- equivalent to the combined population of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and Baltimore. Each year, in the coming generation, we will add the equivalent of 15 cities of 200,000 each.

Already the old cities are tending to combine into huge clusters. The strip of land from southern New Hampshire to northern Virginia contains 21 percent of America's population in 1.8 percent of its areas. Along the West Coast, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico, other urban giants are merging and growing.

Our new city dwellers will need homes and schools and public services. By 1975 we will need over two million new homes a year. We will need schools for 10 million additional children, welfare and health facilities for 5 million more people over the age of sixty, transportation facilities for the daily movement of 200 million people and more than 80 million automobiles.

In the remainder of this century -- in less than 40 years -- urban population will double, city land will double and we will have to build in our cities as much as all that we have built since the first colonist arrived on these shores. It is as if we had 40 years to rebuild the entire urban United States.

Yet these new overwhelming pressures are being visited upon cities already in distress. We have over nine million homes, most of them in cities, which are run down or deteriorating; over four million do not have running water or even plumbing. Many of our central cities are in need of major surgery to overcome decay. New suburban sprawl reaches out into the countryside, as the process of urbanization consumes a million acres a year. The old, the poor, the discriminated against are increasingly concentrated in central city ghettos; while others move to the suburbs leaving the central city to battle against immense odds.

Physical decay, from obsolescent schools to polluted water and air, helps breed social decay. It casts a pall of ugliness and despair on the spirits of the people. And this is reflected in rising crime rates, school dropouts, delinquency and social disorganization.

Our cities are making a valiant effort to combat the mounting dangers to the good life. Between 1954 and 1963 per capita municipal tax revenues increased by 43%, and local government indebtedness increased by 119%. City officials with inadequate resources, limited authority, too few trained people, and often with too little public support, have, in many cases, waged a heroic battle to improve the life of the people they serve.

But we must do far more as a nation if we are to deal effectively with one of the most critical domestic problems of the United States.

Let us be clear about the core of this problem. The problem is people and the quality of the lives they lead. We want to build not just housing units, but neighborhoods; not just to construct schools, but to educate children; not just to raise income but to create beauty and end the poisoning of our environment. We must extend the range of choices available to all our people so that all, and not just the fortunate, can have access to decent homes and schools, to recreation and to culture. We must work to overcome the forces which divide our people and erode the vitality which comes from the partnership of those with diverse incomes and interests and backgrounds.

The problems of the city are problems of housing and education. They involve increasing employment and ending poverty. They call for beauty and nature, recreation and an end to racial discrimination. They are, in large measure, the problems of American society itself. They call for a generosity of vision, a breadth of approach, a magnitude of effort which we have not yet brought to bear on the American city.

Whatever the scale of its programs, the Federal Government will only be able to do a small part of what is required. The vast bulk of resources and energy, of talent and toil, will have to come from state and local governments, private interests and individual citizens. But the Federal Government does have a responsibility. It must help to meet the most urgent national needs; in housing, in education, in health and many other areas. It must also be sure that its efforts serve as a catalyst and as a lever to help and guide state and local governments toward meeting their problems.

We must also recognize that this message, and the program it proposes, does not fully meet the problems of the city. In part, this is because many other programs, such as those for education and health, are dealt with separately. But it is also because we do not have all the answers. In the last few years there has been an enormous growth of interest and knowledge and intellectual

*In this message the word city is used to mean the entire urban area -- the central city and its suburbs.

ferment. We need more thought and wisdom and knowledge as we painfully struggle to identify the ills, the dangers and the cures for the American city. We need to re-shape, at every level of government, our approach to problems which are often different than we thought and larger than we had imagined.

I want to begin that process today.

We begin with the awareness that the city, possessed of its own inexorable vitality, has ignored the classic jurisdictions of municipalities and counties and states. That organic unit we call the city spreads across the countryside, enveloping towns, building vast new suburbs, destroying trees and streams. Access to suburbs has changed the character of the central city. The jobs and income of suburbanites may depend upon the opportunities for work and learning offered by the central city. Polluted air and water do not respect the jurisdictions of mayors and city councils, or even of Governors. Wealthy suburbs often form an enclave whereby the well-to-do and the talented can escape from the problems of their neighbors, thus impoverishing the ability of the city to deal with its problems.

The interest and needs of many of the communities which make up the modern city often seem to be in conflict. But they all have an overriding interest in improving the quality of life of their people. And they have an overriding interest in enriching the quality of American civilization. These interests will only be served by looking at the metropolitan area as a whole, and planning and working for its development.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

To give greater force and effectiveness to our effort in the cities I ask the Congress to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Our urban problems are of a scope and magnitude that demand representation at the highest level of government. The Housing and Home Finance Agency was created two decades ago. It has taken on many new programs. Others are proposed in this message. Much of our hopes for American progress will depend on the effectiveness with which these programs are carried forward. These problems are already in the front rank of national concern and interest. They deserve to be in the front rank of government as well.

The new Department will consist of all the present programs of HHFA. In addition it will be primarily responsible for federal participation in metropolitan area thinking and planning. This new department will provide a focal point for thought and innovation and imagination about the problems of our cities. It will cooperate with other federal agencies, including those responsible for programs providing essential education, health, employment and social services. And it will work to strengthen the constructive relationships between nation, state and city -- the creative federalism -- which is essential to progress. This partnership will demand the leadership of mayors, Governors and state legislatures.

INCENTIVES TO METROPOLITAN AREA COOPERATION

The Federal Government cannot, and should not, require the communities which make up a metropolitan area to cooperate against their will in the solution of their problems. But we can offer incentives to metropolitan area planning and cooperation. We can help those who want to make the effort but lack the trained personnel and other necessary resources. And the new Department should have regional representatives in our metropolitan areas to assist, where assistance is requested, in the development of metropolitan area plans. We already have federal programs in which assistance depends upon the completion of soundly conceived metropolitan area plans, such as the mass transportation program passed by the 88th Congress. This program strikes at the heart of one of our most critical and urgent needs -- a transportation system which can relieve congestion and make it possible for people to travel with comparative ease to places of work, learning and pleasure.

I am proposing other programs which will also require sound, long-range development programs as a condition of federal assistance. Wherever it can be done without leaving vital needs unmet, existing programs will also be keyed to planning requirements.

Among the most vital needs of our metropolitan areas is the requirement for basic community facilities -- for water and sewerage. Many existing systems are obsolete or need major rehabilitation. And population growth will require a vastly increased effort in years ahead.

These basic facilities, by their very nature, require cooperation among adjacent communities. I propose a program of matching grants to local governments for building new basic community facilities with an appropriation of $100 million for fiscal 1966. These grants will be contingent upon comprehensive, areawide planning for future growth; and will be made only for projects consistent with such planning.

One of the greatest handicaps to sound programs for future needs is the difficulty of obtaining desirable land for public buildings and other facilities. As growth is foreseen it should be possible to acquire land in advance of its actual use. Thus, when the need arises, the land will be there. I recommend a federal program for financial assistance to help in this advance acquisition of land. Federal grants would be made available to cover the interest charges for five years on loans obtained by public bodies. Thus we will cover the costs during the period before the facilities are constructed.

Last year alone one million acres were urbanized. As our cities spread, far too often we create the ugliness and waste which we call urban sprawl. At times we find we have built new slum areas in our suburbs. Some of our programs are designed to stem this tide by helping city governments to plan their growth. But we must continue to depend upon the private developer and lender for most of our construction. And they sometimes lack the economic resources to ensure high standards of development. I therefore recommend a program of federally insured private loans, backed by federal mortgage (FNMA) purchases where necessary, to finance the acquisition and development of land for entire new communities and planned subdivisions.

This program should enable us to help build better suburbs. And it will also make it easier to finance the construction of brand new communities on the rim of the city. Often such communities can help break the pattern of central city ghettos by providing low and moderate income housing in suburban areas.

This program will be complemented with a program of federal financial assistance to state land development agencies. Under this program public bodies would acquire land, install basic facilities, and then re-sell the improved land to private builders for the construction of suburbs or new communities.

All of these programs would be dependent upon the existence of areawide planning for growth to which the aided developments must conform. They are designed to stimulate the farsighted planning for future growth which is necessary if we are to prevent sprawl and new slums, and to create standards which will guarantee a decent environment for our future city dwellers whatever their race or income. In addition, these programs should enable us to build better suburbs, since it will be possible to acquire land and improve it before the imminent approach of the city has sent costs skyrocketing upward.

RESOURCES FOR PLANNING

To plan for the growth and development of an entire metropolitan area takes a wide range of skills and a large number of trained people. These vital human resources are in short supply. They are beyond the command of many of our cities. To help meet this need I propose to establish an Institute of Urban Development as part of the new department.

This Institute will help support training of local officials in a wide range of administrative and program skills. It will administer grants to states and cities for studies and the other basic work which are the foundation of long-term programs. And it will support research aimed especially at reducing the costs of building and home construction through the development of new technology.

TEMPORARY NATIONAL COMMISSION

Good planning for our metropolitan areas will take not only determination, the spirit of cooperation and added resources. It will also take knowledge, more knowledge than we have now. We need to study the structure of building codes across the country: their impact on housing costs, how building codes can be simplified and made more uniform, and how housing codes might be more effectively enforced to help eliminate slums.

Zoning regulations also affect both the cost and pattern of development. We must better learn how zoning can be made consistent with sound urban development.

Few factors have greater impact on cost, on land speculation and on the ability of private enterprise to respond to the public interest, than local and federal tax policies. These too must be examined to determine how they can best serve the public interest.

Finally, we must begin to develop better and more realistic standards for suburban development. Even where local authorities wish to prevent sprawl and blight, to preserve natural beauty and ensure decent, durable housing they find it difficult to know what standards should be expected of private builders. We must examine what kind of standards are both economically feasible and will provide liveable suburbs.

To examine all these problems I recommend the establishment of a Temporary National Commission on Codes, Zoning, Taxation and Development Standards. I predict that the body masked by such an unwieldy name may emerge with ideas and instruments for a revolutionary improvement in the quality of the American city.

This entire range of programs is designed to help us begin to think and act across historic boundaries to enrich the life of the people of our metropolitan areas. We do not believe such planning is a cure-all or a panacea. It can sometimes be a slender reed. It must be flexible and open to change. And we cannot wait for completed plans before trying to meet urgent needs in many areas. But it will teach us to think on a scale as large as the problem itself, and act to prepare for the future as well as to repair the past.

I hope that, as time goes by, more and more of our federal programs can be brought into harmony with metropolitan areas programs. For in this approach lies one of our brightest hopes for the effective use of local as well as federal resources in improving the American City.

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

We owe the quality of American housing to the initiative and vitality of our private housing industry. It has provided the homes which have made most of our citizens the best housed people in the world. Our federal housing programs are designed to work in support of private effort, and to meet the critical needs which can only be met through government action.

After World War II we worked to revitalize the housing market and provide homes for a growing number of our people. This effort has been successful far beyond our initial hopes. However, the problem now has a different shape. It is not enough simply to build more and more units of housing. We must build neighborhoods and communities. This means combining construction with social services and community facilities. It means to build so that people can live in attractive surroundings sharing a strong sense of community.

To meet new objectives we must work to re-direct, modernize and streamline our housing programs. I will ask the Congress to begin the process this year, while continuing these programs which are providing necessary assistance.

We hope to achieve a large increase of homes for low and moderate income families -- those in greatest need of assistance -- through an array of old and new instruments designed to work together toward a single goal.

-- To insist on stricter enforcement of housing codes by communities receiving federal aid, thus mounting an intensified attack on slums.

But such insistence is not realistic, and often not desirable, unless we can provide realistic alternatives to slum housing. We will do this by:

-- providing rent supplements for families across a wide range of lower and moderate income brackets so they can afford decent housing.
-- providing rent supplement assistance to those forced out their homes by code enforcement and all forms of federally assisted government action, from highways to urban renewal.
-- using both urban renewal funds and public housing funds to rehabilitate existing housing and make it available to low and moderate income families. There is no reason to tear down and rebuild if existing housing can be improved and made desirable.
-- emphasizing residential construction and rehabilitation on a neighborhood-wide scale in the urban renewal program.

These instruments, combined with existing public housing and direct loan programs, will greatly strengthen our existing effort. They should offer direct assistance to the housing of one million families over the next four years. Moreover they will immensely add to our flexibility in the process of building neighborhoods.

RENT SUPPLEMENTS

The most crucial new instrument in our effort to improve the American city is the rent supplement.

Up to now government programs for low and moderate income families have concentrated on either direct financing of construction; or on making below-the-market-rate loans to private builders. We now propose to add to these programs through direct payment of a portion of the rent of needy individuals and families.

The homes themselves will be built by private builders, with Federal Housing Administration insurance, and, where necessary, mortgage purchases by the Federal National Mortgage Association. The major federal assistance will be the rent supplement payment for each eligible family.

This approach has immense potential advantages over low-interest loan programs:

First, its flexibility will allow us to help people across a much broader range of income than has hitherto been possible. And it will therefore make it possible significantly to increase the supply of housing available to those of moderate income.

Second, the payment can be keyed to the income of the family. Those with lower incomes will receive a greater supplement. Under present direct loan programs the amount of the subsidy is the same for all who live in a federally assisted development regardless of individual need.

Third, the amount of assistance can be reduced as family income rises. It can be ended completely when income reaches an adequate level. Thus we will not end up, as is sometimes the case, helping those who no longer need help.

Fourth, it will be unnecessary to evict from their homes those whose income has risen above the point of need. This will eliminate what is often a great personal hardship.

Fifth, since the supplement is flexible it will permit us to encourage housing in which families of different incomes, and in different age groups, can live together. It will make it unnecessary for the Government to assist and even require the segregation by income level which detracts from the variety and quality of urban life.

In the long run this may prove the most effective instrument of our new housing policy. In order to give it a fair chance we are limiting it to carefully designed categories of need.

-- in a program of rental and cooperative housing for those low and moderate income families displaced by government action or now living in substandard housing. The subsidy will help them pay rent or meet payments on a federally insured mortgage.
-- in a program of home ownership for those displaced or living in substandard housing who display a capacity for increasing income and eventually owning their own home.
-- in a program to provide a broader range of housing for the elderly with inadequate incomes. The existing direct loan program for the elderly will continue at its existing level with the funds already provided by the Congress. I intend to ensure a steadily increasing supply of federally assisted housing for older Americans.

On this basis our rent supplement program should finance more than 500,000 homes over the next four years, while improving our ability to make these homes serve the social needs of those who live in them. If it works as well as we expect, it should be possible to phase out most of our existing programs of low-interest loans.

REHABILITATION

We have concentrated almost all our past effort on building new units, when it is often possible to improve, rebuild and rehabilitate existing homes with less cost and less human dislocation. Even some areas now classed as slums can be made decent places to live with intensive rehabilitation. In this way it may often be possible to meet our housing objectives without tearing people away from their familiar neighborhoods and friends. Sometimes the same objective can be achieved by helping local authorities to lease standard homes for low-rent families.

I recommend a change in the public housing formula so that we can more readily use public housing funds to acquire and re-

habilitate existing dwellings -- and to permit local authorities to lease standard housing for low-rent families. This will assist particularly in providing housing for large families.

I recommend the use of urban renewal funds to permit low-income homeowners to repair their homes and non-profit sponsors to rehabilitate and operate homes for low-income families at rents they can afford.

I have recommended the appropriation of funds for low-interest rehabilitation loans under urban renewal, designed to help rescue our existing housing from blight and decay.

EXISTING PROGRAMS

I ask Congress to continue, on a modified basis, the existing housing programs which have proven their ability to meet important needs. But I also wish to state my intention to reduce or eliminate these programs whenever new and more flexible instruments have shown they can do a better job.

The public housing program should be continued with an authorization ample enough to permit an increase in the number of new units as well as to conduct a program of rehabilitation.

I ask the continuation, at the rate of 40,000 additional units for fiscal 1966, of the program of below market interest rate mortgage purchases for housing for moderate income families. At the same time we must recognize that the benefits of this program are decreasing as the rising costs of federal borrowing narrows the difference between the interest we ask and that demanded in the private market.

I urge continued support for our college housing program which is struggling to keep up with the needs of a rising volume of students.

I ask that our urban renewal program be increased to a level of 750 million dollars a year by 1968. This program has done much to help our cities. But we have also learned, through hard experience, that there is more to eliminating slums and building neighborhoods than knocking down old buildings and putting up new ones.

Through using funds for rebuilding existing housing and by providing more and better assistance to families forced out by urban renewal, we can make this program better serve the people it is meant to help. We will continue to use urban renewal to help revitalize the business and industrial districts which are the economic base of the central city. But this program should be more and more concentrated on the development of residential areas so that all our tools -- from the poverty program, to education and construction -- can be used together to create meaningful and liveable communities within the city.

To accomplish this purpose cities must develop long-range programs which take into account human as well as construction needs. Therefore I recommend that every city of 50,000 or larger develop a Community Renewal Program as a condition of federal help for urban renewal. These programs will provide an orderly schedule and pattern for development of areas of blight and decay -- combining social and educational services with the planning of physical construction.

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

A community must offer added dimensions to the possibilities of daily life. It must meet the individual's most pressing needs and provide places for recreation and for meeting with neighbors. I therefore recommend a new program of matching grants to help local governments build multipurpose neighborhood centers for health and recreation and community activity. Related to our housing programs these centers can help urban renewal and public housing meet the goal of creating a meaningful community.

At the same time these centers must not be isolated expressions of interest. They should be part of an over-all program for improving the life of people in disadvantaged areas. Therefore, I am recommending that in cities participating in the War Against Poverty these grants be made only when they are consistent with an approved community action program.

BEAUTIFYING THE CITY

In my message on natural beauty I pointed out that much of the effort of the new conservation would be directed toward the city. I recommend changes in the open space program, broadening its authority to help local governments acquire and clear areas to create small parks and squares, malls and playgrounds. In addition I recommend special grants to cities for landscaping, the planting of trees, the improvement of city parks and other measures to bring beauty and nature to the city dweller.

But beauty is not simply a matter of trees and parks. The attractiveness of our cities depends upon the design and architecture of buildings and blocks and entire urban neighborhoods. I intend to take further steps to ensure that federal construction does not contribute to drab and ugly architecture. But in this field, as in so many others, most of our hopes rest on the concern and work of local governments and private citizens.

CONCLUSION

This message can only deal with a fragment of the effort increasingly directed toward improving the quality of life in the American city. The creation of jobs, the war against poverty, support for education and health, programs for natural beauty and anti-pollution are all part of an effort to build the great cities which are at the foundation of our hopes for a Great Society.

Nor can we forget that most of our programs are designed to help all the people, in every part of the country. We do not intend to forget or neglect those who live on the farms, in villages, and in small towns. Coordinated with the Depe-tment of Agriculture, the programs I have outlined above can do much to meet rural America's need for housing and the development of better communities.

Many of these programs are intended to help the poor and those stripped of opportunity. But our goal is more ambitious than that. It is nothing less than to improve the quality of life for every American. In this quest the future of the American city will play the most vital role. There are a few whose affluence enables them to move through the city guarded and masked from the realities of the life around them. But they are few indeed. For the rest of us the quality and condition of our lives is inexorably fixed by the nature of the community in which we live. Slums and ugliness, crime and congestion, growth and decay inevitably touch the life of all. Those who would like to enjoy the lovely parks of some of our great cities soon realize that neither wealth nor position fully protects them against the failures of society. Even among strangers, we are neighbors.

We are still only groping toward solution. The next decade should be a time of experimentation. Our cities will not settle into a drab uniformity directed from a single center. Each will choose its own course of development -- whether it is to unite communities or build entirely new metropolitan areas. We will seek new ways to structure our suburbs and our transportation; new techniques for introducing beauty and improving homes. This is an effort which must command the most talented and trained of our people, and call upon administrators and officials to act with generosity of vision and spaciousness of imagination.

I believe today's proposals are an important start along that road. They should help us to look upon the city as it really is: a vast and myriad complex of homes and communities, people and their needs, hopes and frustrations. It can liberate the expectations of men, or it can crush them in body and spirit.

For underneath all the rest, at the very bottom of all we do, is the effort to protect, under the conditions of the modern world, values as old as this nation and the civilization from which it comes. We work in our cities to satisfy our needs for shelter and work and the ability to command a satisfying way of life. We wish to create a city where men and women can feed the hunger of the spirit for beauty and have access to the best of man's work; where education and the richness of diversity expands our horizons and extends our expectations. But we also look for something more.

The American city should be a collection of communities where every member has a right to belong. It should be a place where every man feels safe on his streets and in the house of his friends. It should be a place where each individual's dignity and self-respect is strengthened by the respect and affection of his neighbors. It should be a place where each of us can find the satisfaction and warmth which comes only from being a member of the community of man. This is what man sought at the dawn of civilization. It is what we seek today.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

President Proposes Excise Tax Cuts Totaling $3.5 Billion in Two Years

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's May 17 message to Congress on proposed cuts in excise taxes:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Fourteen months ago, I signed the Revenue Act of 1964, which reduced the income taxes of the American people by $14 billion.

That action had a profound impact on the American economy:

- Consumer buying rose $28 billion.
- Business investment in plant and equipment rose $6½ billion.
- Almost 2 million new jobs were created, and unemployment fell to the lowest level in 7 years.

Meanwhile, the stability of our prices -- unmatched in the world today -- held firm, and our foreign trade surplus set new records.

I am proud of the success of the 1964 tax cut. It proves that taxes do much more than raise revenue to finance Government -- they also affect the health and strength of the nation's economy.

EFFECT OF TAX POLICY

Unwise tax policy can:

-- unduly restrict private purchasing power;
-- hold back economic growth;
-- stifle incentives;
-- distort decisions by consumers and producers;
-- enlarge rather than shrink budget deficits.

On the other hand, wise tax policy can:

-- raise the purchasing power of private citizens;
-- expand production and create jobs;
-- stimulate initiative and improve efficiency;
-- reduce budget deficits by expanding the tax base and increasing tax revenues.

We used tax policy last year to achieve those goals.

As a result, this month we passed a milestone in economic history: more than 50 months of unbroken peacetime expansion.

But we cannot stand still. We must continually adjust our tax system to assure that it makes a maximum contribution to our economic growth.

For that reason I am recommending reductions in excise taxes as well as increases in user charges.

EXCISE TAXES

I recommend an excise tax reduction of $3.5 billion in two equal stages effective July 1, 1965 and January 1, 1966.

I also recommend further reductions on January 1 of each year from 1967 through 1969 totaling $464 million.

Many of our existing excises were born of depression and war. Many were designed to restrain civilian demand in wartime and thereby free resources for military use. They need to be reexamined to assure that they do not hold back an expanding peacetime economy.

The proposed program of excise tax cuts and revisions will spur growth and move us closer to full employment by removing an unnecessary drag on consumer and business purchasing power. It will also:

-- lower prices to consumers;
-- lessen the burden of regressive taxes on low-income families;
-- raise business profits by expanding sales and cutting costs of tax compliance;
-- cut the Government's costs of tax collection and enforcement;
-- end an unfair burden on many businesses and workers who produce the commodities singled out for excise taxation;
-- free consumers from the distorting effects of these taxes on their market choices.

THE PROGRAM OF EXCISE TAX REDUCTION

In the Budget for fiscal year 1966, I proposed an excise tax reduction of $1.75 billion effective July 1, 1965, and an increase in user charges of $300 million.

Our improving fiscal position, together with our developing economic situation, now makes it possible and desirable to double the recommended excise tax cut.

Responding strongly to an expanding economy, revenues for both fiscal years 1965 and 1966 are now estimated substantially higher than our conservative January estimates:

- For fiscal 1965, we now expect revenues to be $1.4 billion above the January figure of $91.2 billion.
- For fiscal 1966, we now anticipate -- given the tax program as proposed in January -- that revenues would be about $1.6 billion above the January estimate of $94.4 billion.

We can make the recommended tax cuts and still realize total revenues well above -- and a deficit well below -- our earlier estimates for fiscal 1966.

Because the progress of the U.S. economy in 1965 is living up to our expectations, the January proposal for a $1.75 billion reduction this July continues to be appropriate.

But as we look ahead to 1966, we must be alert to the possibility that our taxes will take too much buying power out of the private economy. To foster continued strong expansion of the economy in 1966, I am recommending an additional $1.75 billion reduction of excise taxes, effective January 1, 1966.

The revenue impact on the fiscal 1966 budget of the additional reduction -- which will affect only the last half of the fiscal year -- will be about $600 million. This will leave a substantial portion of the anticipated increase in revenues above the January Budget estimate to reduce the estimated budget deficit.

The reductions I am recommending will accomplish, prudently and responsibly, a major reform of the excise tax structure. We will:

-- eliminate most of our present excise taxes on July 1, 1965, and even more on January 1, 1966;
-- eliminate the tax on telephone service, in several steps, by January 1, 1969;
-- gradually reduce the automobile excise tax from 10 percent now to 5 percent by January 1, 1967;
-- leave only, in addition, the excises on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, gasoline, tires, trucks, air transportation (and a few other user-charge and special excises) which should remain a part of our tax system.

EXCISE TAX REDUCTION, DEFENSE, AND THE NATION'S ECONOMY

In proposing these reductions, I am fully aware of our present and prospective commitments for the defense of the free world. It is impossible to predict precisely what expenditures these may involve in the future. There is, however, no present indication that expenditures will increase to an extent that would make these excise tax reductions inadvisable.

Indeed, our international responsibilities require that we redouble our efforts to assure the continued healthy growth of our economy. Barring some sudden change in the present world situation, I am sure that these excise tax reductions will be a sound and profitable investment in that growth.

A careful evaluation of our labor supply and industrial capacity -- and of the prospective rapid growth of both -- indicates that:

- The carefully timed stimulus of the excise tax cuts will help us achieve fuller use of the American economy's great and growing potential without creating pressures that might threaten our fine record of price stability.

● Removal of excise taxes will, in fact, cut the prices of many items to consumers and thereby tend to ease pressures on our cost of living.

To ensure that the excise tax reductions make the maximum contribution to continued price stability and balanced prosperity, I call on American business to translate lower excise taxes promptly into lower retail prices for consumers.

Business will share fully in the benefits of excise tax cuts through the larger sales volume they will generate. Rising volume will boost profits and create more jobs.

These advances will extend beyond the industries whose taxes are removed or reduced. Consumers and businesses will use some of their gains to enlarge their purchases of other products and services. Demand will be strengthened throughout the economy. And for products bought by businesses, the tax reductions will lower costs.

In these ways excise tax cuts, like income tax cuts, will stimulate total demand in the economy and serve to increase production and incomes by far greater amounts than the cost of the tax reduction itself.

And again, federal revenues will grow -- not shrink -- as the final result of tax reduction.

Effective July 1, 1965, I recommend the following:

Retail Taxes -- the complete repeal of the existing retail excise taxes on handbags and luggage, toilet articles, jewelry and furs.

Manufacturers Taxes -- the complete repeal of the manufacturers excise taxes on business machines, sporting goods (other than fishing equipment), radios, television sets, phonographs, phonograph records, musical instruments, cameras, film and other photographic equipment, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, electric, gas and oil appliances, fountain pens, ball point pens, mechanical pencils, lighters, matches and playing cards.

Automobile Tax -- a reduction of the manufacturers excise tax on passenger automobiles from 10 percent to 7 percent.

Miscellaneous Taxes -- the complete repeal of the excise taxes on safe deposit boxes, coin-operated amusement devices, bowling alleys, and pool tables.

Refunds -- To avoid deferral of purchases, the July 1 tax reductions on automobiles and air conditioners to be made retroactive to apply to all consumer purchases after May 14, 1965. Refunds would be made to the manufacturer on presentation of evidence that the final customer had been reimbursed.

I further recommend the following later excise tax reductions:

Local and Long Distance Telephone Service Tax -- effective January 1, 1966, a reduction from 10 percent to 3 percent of the tax on local and long distance telephone service, including teletypewriter service. A further reduction of one percentage point effective each January 1 through January 1, 1969, when the tax will be completely repealed.

Admissions Taxes -- effective January 1, 1966, the complete repeal of the excise taxes on admissions, including the tax on general admissions which applies to certain movies, theater performances, concerts, athletic events and racing, the tax on cabarets, and the tax on club dues.

Other Manufacturers Taxes -- effective January 1, 1966, the complete repeal of the manufacturers taxes on lubricating oil and electric light bulbs, and repeal of the tax on automobile parts and accessories except as it applies to those parts and accessories which are primarily for use only on trucks.

Automobile Tax -- effective January 1, 1966, a further reduction to 6 percent in the tax on new passenger automobiles and effective January 1, 1967, a final reduction to 5 percent. I recommend that the excise tax on new automobiles be retained as a continuing revenue source at the 5-percent rate. It is not regressive. It is an important source of federal revenues. Its compliance and collection costs are exceptionally low.

Documentary Stamp Taxes -- effective January 1, 1966, the complete repeal of the documentary stamp taxes on the issuance and transfer of stocks and bonds and on deeds of conveyance.

Other Communications Taxes -- effective January 1, 1966, revision of the tax on local and long distance telephone service so that it will no longer apply to amounts paid for private communications systems even where the private system is linked with the general telephone network. This service is almost exclusively a business cost item and competes with non-taxable business communication services. Charges for service on the general telephone network originating or terminating in the private system would be taxable until the telephone tax is completely repealed. I also recommend complete repeal of the tax on telegraph and wire and equipment service.

In the foregoing program, customer refunds are recommended for purchases after May 14 only in the case of

-- air conditioners, which are unique in their seasonal purchase pattern

-- automobiles, which are unique in the large dollar amount of tax per unit.

I am informed that other business groups affected by the proposed tax cuts have concluded that the advantages of possible refunds are outweighed by the cost and complexity of the paper work they would involve.

Floor-stock refunds are appropriate for most manufacturers taxes and are so provided in the recommended program.

One further important change concerns the annual automatic reductions in the so-called Korean rates. To avoid the costly and time-consuming process of nullifying these reductions each year, I recommend removal of the automatic reduction dates for the present excise taxes on distilled spirits, wines, beer, and cigarettes.

The Committee on Ways and Means has already held extensive public hearings on excise tax reduction. Further, the recommended program calls for repeal of the great majority of excises, thereby minimizing the controversy and hard choices that might otherwise have delayed action. Therefore, it is my hope and expectation that the Congress will enact these changes without undue delay.

USER CHARGES

The reductions in excise taxes which I am recommending will contribute to greater economic efficiency and equity in our society.

Pursuit of these very same goals of efficiency and equity demands that we increase certain other excise taxes or impose new ones.

This special class of excise taxes is better described as "user charges." They are taxes paid by those who benefit from special services provided by the Government. These user charges serve several purposes:

-- They assess the costs of special services and facilities against those who reap the benefits, instead of imposing unwarranted burdens on the general taxpayer.

-- They restrain the demands of special groups for expanded services by establishing the principle that the beneficiaries pay at least part of the costs.

-- In the case of transportation, they help to eliminate the economic distortions which result when competing modes of transportation rely in varying degrees on facilities or services provided by the Government.

Every President since Harry Truman has reaffirmed the principle of user charges and has proposed extension of their use.

President Eisenhower said: "Many services performed and privileges granted by the Government in the public interest also convey a special, added benefit to individuals or groups who can afford to pay for them. In some cases, the fees are substantially below the costs of providing the services. Thus, the general taxpayer is required to subsidize operations which should be self-supporting. The scope and cost of these hidden subsidies have grown considerably during the past decades. I firmly believe in the principle that Government services which give a special benefit to users should be financed by adequate charges paid by the users."

Substantial constructive action has been taken by the Congress to reaffirm and extend the principle of user charges, particularly in the field of transportation. But user charges have not been applied with an even hand. I would consider it a serious abdication of responsibility if I were to propose a substantial reduction in excise taxes without at the same time moving to correct serious inequities that exist in the field of user charges.

Users of highways come closer to reimbursing the Federal Government for its transportation investment than any other group. But inequities remain among the various classes of highway users.

The airlines and their passengers make substantial -- but still insufficient -- contributions toward the development and op-

eration of the federal airways. The airlines operate about 2000 planes. The private, business, and pleasure aircraft which make up the general aviation sector number some 86,000. Yet general aviation, which receives a large share of the benefits of the federal airways system, contributes very little toward the cost of the airways.

Users of the inland waterways pay nothing toward the cost either of the initial improvements or of the operation and maintenance of the waterways.

The absence of a fair system of user charges strongly affects the ability of various segments of the transportation industry to compete and obscures the inherent advantages of some modes of transportation. As a result, it unnecessarily increases the cost of transportation to the economy.

I therefore recommend new and additional transportation user charges. These proposals are designed to:

-- move toward the elimination of inequities among the several modes of transportation

-- recover a larger part of the outlays by the Federal Government for services and facilities which mainly benefit special groups.

HIGHWAYS

New cost estimates already submitted to the Congress show that the Interstate System will cost $5.6 billion more to complete than previously estimated. The added funds are needed because of increased construction costs, additional design features, and the requirement that highway capacity be based on estimated traffic twenty years in the future rather than on the traffic anticipated by calendar year 1975. Of this cost increase, $5 billion represents the federal share.

I recommend that Congress approve this revised cost estimate, as required by law, and authorize the additional necessary appropriations so that the Interstate System can be completed.

Existing user taxes will provide almost $2 billion of the increased costs. This leaves approximately $3 billion to be raised by extending these taxes beyond the present expiration date, or by increasing some of these taxes -- or both.

In the interest of advancing this program at an orderly pace, part of this requirement should be met by a short extension of the completion date for the Interstate System and of the existing user charges. I recommend, therefore, that the date for reduction of the taxes earmarked for the Highway Trust Fund be extended from September 30, 1972, to February 28, 1973.

Extending the completion date and the existing user tax program will meet most of the increased costs of the Interstate System. But unless we enact some increase in current revenues to the Highway Trust Fund, a number of states will be required to cut back sharply on their construction programs.

For this reason, I recommend immediate additional user taxes on heavy trucks estimated to yield about $200 million annually until 1973.

Specifically, I recommend

-- that the excise tax on highway diesel fuel be raised from 4 cents to 7 cents per gallon;

-- that the present truck use tax be increased from $3 to $5 per thousand pounds on trucks having a taxable gross weight of more than 26,000 pounds; and

-- that the tax on tread rubber, largely affecting heavy trucks, be increased from 5 cents to 10 cents per pound.

In its extensive study of highway costs and cost responsibilities -- submitted to the Congress in preliminary form in 1961 and in final form this year -- the Bureau of Public Roads has carefully allocated cost responsibilities among the various classes of highway users. The Bureau's studies clearly show that heavy trucks are not paying fully for the additional cost of heavier pavement and other design features needed to carry them.

The increases I am proposing will provide the added revenues required to complete the Interstate System. They will also achieve a fairer sharing of costs among the users of the highways.

I have carefully considered proposals for an increase in the limits on sizes and weights of trucks that may legally operate on the Interstate System. As I have noted, substantial under-taxation of heavy trucks now exists. This inequity would be further aggravated if increases in size and weight limits were to be made without imposing the additional user charges. I should not and must not approve legislation to relax these limits for vehicles on the Interstate System unless the Congress imposes these additional user charges. I will promptly recommend that the size and weight limits on trucks using the Interstate System be raised as soon as just and appropriate user charges are enacted.

AVIATION

In 1961 the Congress took a major step forward in the area of aviation user charges. At that time it dropped the general excise tax of 10 percent on the transportation of persons. But it retained a 5 percent tax on the transportation of persons by air to serve as a user charge. I recommend

-- that this tax now be made permanent;

-- that commercial aviation bear a larger share of its appropriate cost responsibilities through the enactment of a new user tax of 2 cents per gallon on jet fuels and by continuing the existing user tax of 2 cents per gallon on aviation gasoline;

-- that a user tax of 2 percent be levied on air freight waybills so that shippers by air as well as air travelers will bear some part of the cost of maintaining the federal airways.

At the present time general aviation contributes less than 4 percent of its fair share of the cost of developing and maintaining the federal airways. To replace the present 2 cent tax on aviation gasoline used by general aviation, I recommend a modest user charge of 4 cents per gallon on all fuels used by general aviation. Under this proposal, general aviation would pay 9 percent of its share of total costs.

All of these taxes should be made permanent, and aviation gasoline taxes now transferred to the Highway Trust Fund should be retained in the General Fund.

Over the years the Federal Aviation Agency has provided the Congress with careful studies of the appropriate allocation of airways costs among military, commercial, and general aviation users. These studies show that even with these new user charges, the various classes of civil users will still be paying less than their full share of airway costs.

INLAND WATERWAYS

No user charge of any kind is presently in effect on the use of the inland waterways. This is unfair to the taxpayers and to competing modes of transportation. We are currently spending more than $50 million a year for operating and maintaining the inland waterways, and over $200 million a year for new investment. In view of these large and increasing public expenditures, equity requires that users of the inland waterways begin to contribute to the cost of providing their transport network. Accordingly, I recommend a tax of 2 cents per gallon on all fuel used on the inland waterways. The proposed tax will recover a very small fraction of the operating and maintenance costs of the waterways.

DRAFT LEGISLATION AND REVENUE IMPACT

I am transmitting herewith draft legislation to carry out my recommendations.

The attached tables provide the detailed revenue figures associated with my recommendations.

CONCLUSION

I know that the Congress and the country will join me in recognizing our good fortune in being able to declare a new fiscal dividend of nearly $4 billion in excise tax cuts out of the bounty of a prosperous and growing economy -- a dividend that will help keep it prosperous and growing.

This is not our first tax cut. It will not be our last. But in consolidating our prosperity and advancing the cause of fairness and balance in our tax system, it will surely rank as one of the most important.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Johnson Requests Presidential Succession, Electoral College Constitutional Amendments

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Jan. 28 message to Congress on proposed constitutional amendments governing Presidential inability, Vice Presidential vacancies and Electoral College voting:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In 1787, Benjamin Franklin remarked near the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, "It...astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does...."

One-hundred-seventy-eight years later the relevance of that Constitution of 1789 to our society of 1965 is remarkable. Yet it is truly astonishing that, over this span, we have neither perfected the provisions for orderly continuity in the Executive direction of our system nor, as yet, paid the price our continuing inaction so clearly invites and so recklessly risks.

I refer, of course, to three conspicuous and long-recognized defects in the Constitution relating to the Office of the Presidency:

1. The lack of a constitutional provision assuring the orderly discharge of the powers and duties of the President -- Commander-in-Chief -- in the event of the disability or incapacity of the incumbent.

2. The lack of a constitutional provision assuring continuity in the Office of the Vice President, an Office which itself is provided within our system for the primary purpose of assuring continuity.

3. The lack of a constitutional provision assuring that the votes of electors in the Electoral College shall without question reflect the expressed will of the people in the actual election of their President and Vice President.

Over the years, as I have noted, we have escaped the mischief these obvious omissions invite and permit. Our escape has been more the result of Providence than of any prudence on our part. For it is not necessary to conjure the nightmare of nuclear holocaust or other national catastrophe to identify these omissions as chasms of chaos into which normal human frailties might plunge us at any time.

On at least two occasions in our history, and perhaps others, American presidents -- James Garfield and Woodrow Wilson -- have for prolonged periods been rendered incapable of discharging their Presidential duties. On sixteen occasions in our thirty-six Administrations, the Office of Vice President has been vacant -- and over the two perilous decades since the end of the Second World War, that vital office has been vacant the equivalent of one year out of four. Finally, over recent years, complex but concerted campaigns have been openly undertaken -- fortunately without success, as yet -- to subvert the Electoral College so that it would register not the will of the people of individual states but, rather, the wishes of the electors themselves.

The potential of paralysis implicit in these conditions constitutes an indefensible folly for our responsible society in these times. Common sense impels, duty requires us to act -- and to act now, without further delay.

Action is in the tradition of our forebears. Since adoption of "The Bill of Rights" -- the first ten Amendments to our Constitution -- nine of the fourteen subsequent Amendments have related directly either to the Offices of the Presidency and Vice Presidency or to assuring the responsiveness of our voting processes to the will of the people. As long ago as 1804 and as recently as 1964, Americans have amended their Constitution in striving for its greater perfection in these most sensitive and critical areas.

I believe it is the strong and overriding will of the people today that we should act now to eliminate these unhappy possibilities inherent in our system as it now exists. Likewise, I believe it is the consensus of an overwhelming majority of the Congress -- without thought of partisanship -- that effective action be taken promptly. I am, accordingly, addressing this communication to both Houses to ask that this prevailing will be translated into action which would permit the people, through the process of constitutional amendment, to overcome these omissions so clearly evident in our system.

I. Presidential Inability

Our Constitution clearly prescribes the order of procedure for assuring continuity in the Office of the Presidency in the event of the death of the incumbent. These provisions have met their tragic tests successfully. Our system, unlike many others, has never experienced the catastrophe of disputed succession or the chaos of uncertain command.

Our stability is, nonetheless, more superficial than sure. While we are prepared for the possibility of a President's death, we are all but defenseless against the probability of a President's incapacity by injury, illness, senility or other affliction. A nation bearing the responsibilities we are privileged to bear for our own security -- and the security of the Free World -- cannot justify the appalling gamble of entrusting its security to the immobilized hands or uncomprehending mind of a Commander-in-Chief unable to command.

On September 29, 1964, the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 139, proposing a constitutional amendment to deal with this perplexing question of Presidential disability -- as well as the question, which I shall discuss below, of filling vacancies in the Office of Vice President. The same measure has been introduced in this Congress as S J Res 1 and H J Res 1. The provisions of these measures have been carefully considered and are the product of many of our finest constitutional and legal minds. Believing, as I do, that S J Res 1 and H J Res 1 would responsibly meet the pressing need I have outlined, I urge the Congress to approve them forthwith for submission to ratification by the states.

II. Vacancy in the Office of the Vice President

Indelible personal experience has impressed upon me the indisputable logic and imperative necessity of assuring that the Second Office of our system shall, like the First Office, be at all times occupied by an incumbent who is able and who is ready to assume the powers and duties of the Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief.

In our history, to this point, the Office of the Presidency has never devolved below the first clearly prescribed step of constitutional succession. In moments of need, there has always been a Vice President, yet Vice Presidents are no less mortal than Presidents. Seven men have died in the Office and one has resigned -- in addition to the eight who left the Office vacant to succeed to the Presidency.

We recognized long ago the necessity of assuring automatic succession in the absence of a Vice President. Various statutes have been enacted at various times prescribing orders of succession from among either the presiding officers of the Houses of Congress or the heads of Executive Departments who, together, comprise the traditional Cabinet of the President. In these times, such orders of succession are no substitute for an office of succession.

Since the last order of succession was prescribed by the Congress in 1947, the Office of the Vice Presidency has undergone the most significant transformation and enlargement of duties in its history.

Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy have successively expanded the role of the Vice President, even as I expect to do in this Administration.

Once only an appendage, the Office of Vice President is an integral part of the chain of command and its occupancy on a full-time basis is imperative.

For this reason, I most strongly endorse the objective of both S J Res 1 and H J Res 1 in providing that whenever there is a

vacancy in the Office of Vice President, provision shall exist for that Office to be filled with a person qualified to succeed to the Presidency.

III. Reform of the Electoral College System

We believe that the people should elect their President and Vice President. One of the earliest amendments to our Constitution was submitted and ratified in response to the unhappy experience of an Electoral College stalemate which jeopardized this principle. Today there lurks in the Electoral College system the ever-present possibility that electors may substitute their own will for the will of the people. I believe that possibility should be foreclosed.

Our present system of computing and awarding electoral votes by states is an essential counterpart of our federal system and the provisions of our Constitution which recognize and maintain our nation as a union of states. It supports the two party system which has served our nation well. I believe this system should be retained. But it is imperative that the electoral votes of a state be cast for those persons who receive the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President -- and for no one else.

At the same time, I believe we should eliminate the omission in our present system which leaves the continuity of the offices of President and Vice President unprotected if the persons receiving a majority of the electoral votes for either or both of these offices should die after the election in November and before the Inauguration of the President. Electors are now legally free to choose the President without regard to the outcome of the election. I believe that if the President-Elect dies under these circumstances, our laws should provide that the Vice President-Elect should become President when the new term begins. Conversely, if death should come to the Vice President-Elect during this interim, I believe the President-Elect should, upon taking office, be required to follow the procedures otherwise prescribed for filling the unexpired term of the Vice President. If both should die or become unable to serve in this interim, I believe the Congress should be made responsible for providing the method of selecting officials for both positions. I am transmitting herewith a draft Amendment to the Constitution to resolve these problems.

Favorable action by the Congress on the measures here recommended will, I believe, assure the orderly continuity in the Presidency that is imperative to the success and stability of our system. Action on these measures now will allay future anxiety among our own people -- and among the peoples of the world -- in the event senseless tragedy or unforeseeable disability should strike again at either or both of the principal offices of our constitutional system. If we act now, without undue delay, we shall have moved closer to achieving perfection of the great constitutional document on which the strength and success of our system have rested for nearly two centuries.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Home Rule for the District

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Feb. 2 special message on home rule for the District of Columbia:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The restoration of home rule to the citizens of the District of Columbia must no longer be delayed.

Our federal, state and local governments rest on the principle of democratic representation -- the people elect those who govern them. We cherish the credo declared by our forefathers: No taxation without representation. We know full well that men and women give the most of themselves when they are permitted to attack problems which directly affect them.

Yet the citizens of the District of Columbia, at the very seat of the government created by our Constitution, have no vote in the government of their city. They are taxed without representation. They are asked to assume the responsibilities of citizenship while denied one of its basic rights. No major capital in the free world is in a comparable condition of disenfranchisement.

The denial of home rule to the District creates serious practical difficulties. The District is the ninth largest city in the United States -- more populous than eleven of the states. Its government must handle the same problems which press with increasing urgency on the legislative, executive, and judicial arms of city governments throughout the nation, and it must perform as well many of the functions of state and county governments. Under the present system these duties fall upon busy members of the Senate and the House who -- in addition to their Congressional responsibilities -- must serve as state representatives, county supervisors, and city councilmen for Washington.

Self-government for the District would not be an innovation. It is a return to the views of the Founding Fathers and to the practice of the early days of the nation. James Madison wrote in the Federalist that the inhabitants of the Nation's Capital

> "...will have had their voice in the election of the government which is to exercise authority over them; as a municipal legislature for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages, will of course be allowed them;...."

Such a "municipal legislature" was established in 1802 under President Jefferson. It was strengthened in 1812 under President Madison; and in 1820, under President Monroe, it was enlarged to include an elected mayor.

Had it not been for the tragedy of the Civil War, local government would have continued. In 1871 the people of the District, deep in the problems of the Reconstruction Period and urgently needing a program of public works, acquiesced in a change to a territorial form of government under which they lost the right to elect their chief executive. The program of public works was badly executed and the territorial government was soon in virtual bankruptcy. In 1874 Congress withdrew the voting franchise entirely and substituted a commission form of government. The intent was to make the change temporary -- a receivership which would be replaced by self-government as soon as the fiscal affairs of the city were on a sound basis. But this "receivership" has now lingered on for ninety years.

There is a fundamental federal interest in the national capital. The Constitution wisely delegates to the Congress supreme legislative power over "the seat of the Government of the United States." The Congress can, however, delegate to a municipal legislature all the powers necessary for local self-government, and at the same time preserve fully its ultimate power and the interests of the Federal Government.

The District of Columbia Charter Act which I am transmitting to the Congress today will relieve the Congress, to the maximum practical extent, of detailed legislative direction of District affairs while retaining essential control in the Congress. The bill ----

(1) Creates a representative local government for the District,
(2) Provides a link between the Congress and the local govment in the form of an elected delegate to the House of Representatives, and
(3) Preserves intact the powers of the Congress and the President by

(a) an express provision that the Congress is in no way deprived of its power to legislate for the District, and may repeal or modify any act of the local council;
(b) a provision for an absolute veto by the President of any act of the local council; and
(c) provisions for supervision of the fiscal affairs of the District by the General Accounting Office.

Home rule for the District has been unfinished business for far too long a time. Presidents of both parties -- Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy -- have urged it. Measures to provide it were passed by the Senate in the 81st, 82nd, 84th, and 86th Congresses.

The people of the District are ready and eager to join fully in the democratic process. In the Presidential election of 1964, more than 90 percent of the registered voters went to the polls.

I urge the Congress to approve at the earliest possible date the legislation which will grant them the fundamental American right of self-government.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

MESSAGE ON AREA AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Text of President Johnson's March 25th message on Area and Regional Economic Development:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The promise of America is opportunity for our people. It must therefore be a matter of concern to all Americans when any of our fellow citizens is denied the chance to build a full life for himself and his family.

Yet this is the condition of life for millions of our fellow citizens in areas of distress scattered across the continent.

At a time of instant communication and swift transport it is difficult to realize how varied are the regions of this country. Abundance and opportunity, progress and hope are, however, not evenly spread over the land. The same diversity of conditions which contributes to the richness of our society and culture, also bears with harsh inequality on those in stricken stretches of America.

A wide array of programs and weapons had been called into action to make sure no American is denied opportunity because of his race, or lack of education, or the poverty of his birth.

As our people more fully realize their human potential, we must be sure that the economic potential in all areas and regions is also realized. Indeed, in order to be fully effective, education programs, health programs, the programs of the war on poverty, and many other activities require complementary efforts to promote sound economic conditions and the proper physical environment.

Opportunity should not be closed to any person because of the circumstances of the area in which he lives.

Moreover the distress or inderdevelopment of any part of the country holds back the progress of the entire nation. This has been one of the great lessons of the last thirty years. Region after region from the deep South to the far West has been brought into the mainstream of our economic life. The consequence has been increased vitality and strength, not only in those areas whose resources had been previously underemployed, but for the nation as a whole. Nonetheless, much remains to be done.

A growing nation cannot afford to waste those resources, human and natural, which are now too often neglected and unused in distressed areas. We cannot afford the loss of buying power and of national growth which flow from widespread poverty. Above all, we cannot afford to shut out large numbers of our fellow citizens from the fulfillment of hope which is shared by the rest. For that would be the denial of the promise of America itself.

The troubles and the potentials of depressed areas which contain approximately 27 million people vary widely. They are scattered across almost every section of the country. But they share certain common characteristics.

Nearly always their population growth is well below the national average, and often it is declining. Large areas in Illinois, Oklahoma, Arkansas and elsewhere have lost more than twenty percent of their population in the last decade, while America as a whole was increasing its numbers by almost as much.

This pattern of decline is a symptom of economic distress. For in these areas employment and income are far below the national average. Unemployment rates of ten to fifteen percent are not uncommon. In dozens of counties more than fifty percent of all families have annual incomes of less than two thousand dollars.

Worst of all, the distressed area is usually caught in a web of circumstances which block progress and lead to further decline.

Young people are forced to leave school earlier to help support their families, thus depriving themselves of needed skills and knowledge. Many young people must leave families and homes behind them in search of greater opportunity, stripping the area of badly needed skill and energy. Older men and women tend to stay on, clinging to the communities and friends which have been part of their lives and which enrich their existence.

As income goes down, these areas are less and less able to support schools, hospitals and other public facilities needed to train their people and otherwise equip them to meet the demands of modern life. They are often too poor to provide the public structures -- from roads to water -- needed to attract new business and new jobs. The result is a steadily mounting toll in human poverty and retardation of the nation's progress.

To break this downward spiral, to restore vitality and forward motion to America's distressed areas, I recommend a program of Area and Regional Economic Development -- focused upon the economic needs of distressed areas and aimed at providing the conditions which can lead to growth. This program will be based primarily upon the experience of the Accelerated Public Works Program, the Area Redevelopment Administration, and the Appalachian Regional Development Commission.

The economic development of distressed areas, like that of a nation, is an enormously complex process. It requires work and cooperation from both public and private enterprise. It requires partnership between officials at every level of government -- local, county, state and federal. It demands attention to a wide diversity of development needs -- from improved transportation and water supply to industrial incentives and public facilities. It means that the varied resources and abilities of each region must be harnessed in a concerted effort to build a solid economic base for increasing industry, bringing with it more jobs and higher income.

In this effort we build upon the invaluable experience of the experimental Area Redevelopment program carried on for the last four years.

First, ARA has shown that helping businessmen to expand or to build new plants, coupled with financial assistance to provide needed public facilities, can produce new jobs.

As of January 31, 1965, the Area Redevelopment Administration had approved 548 projects of which over 300 were in rural areas. These projects have and will assist in the creation of over 115,000 jobs. According to a recent study, more than three out of every four persons now working on ARA-assisted projects were not working full-time prior to their present jobs. All of these jobs were in new, expanded or restored facilities.

Second, ARA has shown that the cost to the Government of creating these jobs is less than the cost of supporting these workers and their families through public assistance programs.

It has been estimated that, taking into account all outlays, the average non-returnable one-time cost to the Federal Government for each job is about $800. More than this is saved in not having to pay unemployment compensation and welfare benefits to persons employed as a result of ARA activities. The cost is made once -- the benefits continue as long as the jobs last.

Third, ARA has shown that people in our communities will work together in economic self-help programs.

Under the Area Redevelopment program, more than 1,000 local committees have been formed to work on overall economic development programs. Some of the programs are producing dividends without any other Federal aid whatsoever.

Fourth, ARA has shown that counties can be advantageously grouped together to promote cooperation on problems of mutual economic interest.

Under the Area Redevelopment program some 75 multi-county programs have been approved. The counties of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, for example, are tackling common problems with their own regional organization called UPCAP. The counties of Southeastern Ohio are jointly organized through Ohio University to assist in the growth of local industries. Northeastern Pennsylvania is working under the leadership of Wilkes College to plan and carry out an area-wide economic development program.

Drawing on this past experience we can now move ahead with a long-range program of Area and Regional Economic Development to assist in restoring economic health to distressed areas of America.

(Continued on next page)

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Under the new program three basic principles will guide our action.

First, we will devote maximum effort to providing the conditions under which our private enterprise system can provide jobs and increased income. It is up to private business to take advantage of improved conditions for making profits by expanding present businesses or starting new ones, thereby increasing opportunity for the people of the region.

Second, no federal plan or federal project will be imposed on any regional, state or local body. No area will be declared distressed by Federal decree. No economic development district will be designated unless the state and local people want it to be designated. No plan will be approved unless it also has the approval of state and local authorities. No programs or projects will be originated at the federal level. The initiative, the ideas, and the request for assistance must all come to Washington, not from Washington.

Third, the Federal Government will seek full value from every dollar spent or loaned under this program. Every proposal will be tested to see if it offers substantial promise of increasing economic development commensurate with the federal funds involved. Only if a project meets this test will it be approved. Over the years the increased economic activity stimulated by this program will return its costs many times to the federal treasury.

ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

A key feature of this new program is the proposal to group together distressed counties and communities in economically viable development districts. Planning and assistance will concentrate on the needs of the area as a whole, as well as on individual counties and towns. Moreover, for planning many programs it makes sense to work in terms of larger regions encompassing in some cases parts of two or more states.

This is merely the recognition of a simple fact. Neither distress nor the potential for development respects state, county or community boundaries. The economies of many areas are an organic whole. Just as many counties have declined together, they must advance together if they are to advance at all.

For individual counties and communities are often not capable of individual growth. Their industry must draw upon workers from other areas, and this means educated and trained workers must be available. Factories in communities in other counties can offer employment and rising income to their people. Large scale public facilities can be built most economically if they are designed to serve the needs of a large area. Many other Federal programs, such as assistance in the construction of hospitals, can be carried on more effectively if they are consistent with a genuine, region-wide program of development.

Often places which are not themselves in distress can with help and stimulation provide new jobs for the people of a surrounding distressed region.

Grouping counties together will permit assistance to be concentrated on those communities and industries whose rapid development offers the most hope for all the people of a region.

Thus we hope to work with regions which contain all the components of economic advance, unhampered by rigid boundaries.

The new organization for development will have four main components:

First, Redevelopment areas -- the counties and labor commuting areas which are the basic units of the region, and where employment and income figures reveal conditions of distress and provide a measure of progress.

Second, Economic Development districts -- Organizations of distressed areas -- generally multi-county in nature -- which will work together on common problems and can sustain economic growth once the development process is started.

Third, Action planning commissions for regions -- multi-state regions where comprehensive, long-range economic planning can be carried out by joint Federal-State Commissions, to solve economic problems too large or difficult to be dealt with on a local basis.

Fourth, Economic development centers -- the places where resources can be most swiftly and effectively used to create more jobs and higher income for the people of the surrounding area. These centers may or may not themselves be distressed. Successful development is frequently easier to achieve when a number of activities are located in a single community large enough to offer the advantages which flow from size itself. Clusters of industry tend to attract other industry. And such clusters offer the prospect of increased economic activity and improved economic health of the entire area.

To implement this design for development I recommend that the Secretary of Commerce be given authority to: (1) designate redevelopment areas on the basis of data relating to unemployment or income; (2) work with states to organize multi-county economic development districts; (3) include in such districts economic development centers not otherwise eligible for designation as a redevelopment areas; and (4) invite and encourage states to establish multi-state regional action planning commissions to prepare long-range action programs to improve the economic growth of the region.

This program, national in scope, is intended to aid those areas most in need of assistance throughout the country. Accordingly, it is necessary to provide objective criteria to determine those areas qualified for assistance under the program, and thus the bill contains measurable standards for eligibility based on either unemployment or median family income statistics. Qualifying unemployment data would be the same as in the Area Redevelopment Act. In addition, counties could qualify if the median family income is less than 40 percent of the national median.

Indian areas would be designated after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

When there has been a sudden plant shutdown or closing of a military installation, the Secretary would be authorized to designate areas for assistance if he determines that the area can be expected to become eligible within three years unless assistance is provided.

The program will contain standards which ensure that aid is concentrated on areas of real need, and that it is being distributed on an objective basis.

INSTRUMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT

Our experience with various forms of assistance under ARA and the Accelerated Public Works program has shown us ways to improve our techniques and our tools for providing economic growth.

DIRECT GRANT PROGRAM

I recommend a direct grant program for development facilities related to economic development and matched at 50 percent of the cost of the project. In addition, because of the long-term economic depression in many of the depressed areas, I am recommending authorization of supplementary grants to help the most needy communities to meet their matching share of federal grant-in-aid programs. Additional federal assistance up to 80 percent of the net project cost would be made available to communities unable to take advantage of regular federal programs because of their inability to raise the required local share. These supplemental payments to needy communities would be limited to programs assisting in the construction or equipment of development facility projects, including those eligible for 50 percent grants under this proposed legislation.

An annual authorization of $250,000,000 for grants for development facilities and supplemental payments is being requested.

LOAN PROGRAMS

The existing ARA program of loans for land, building, machinery and equipment has provided loans at 4 percent interest, of up to 65 percent of the cost of the project for industrial or commercial facilities. As of January 31, 1965, 396 projects have been approved under this program amounting to an investment of $173,000,000 in ARA funds.

Private capital has participated with the Federal Government to a great extent in these projects. All told, approximately $127,000,000 has been invested in these projects from all non-Federal sources, of which some 300 private banking institutions have invested more than $40,000,000.

Nevertheless, we need to do more to encourage greater utilization of private capital in redevelopment projects. To this end, I propose that the Secretary of Commerce be authorized to reimburse approved borrowers two percentage points of the cost of

interest to them for up to ten years on money borrowed from private institutions for expansion or establishment of plants in redevelopment areas in accordance with the development programs.

This proposal will stimulate greater use of private capital in recovery and development. Moreover, it avoids tying up large blocks of federal funds over long periods of time. The Federal Government's share of these new contracts during any one year would be limited to $5,000,000. This would facilitate and encourage $250,000,000 of private investment annually in depressed areas.

I am also recommending that authority be granted to guarantee working capital loans up to 90 percent. These guarantees would be available to supplement other financial assistance under this program.

The present ARA program of low-cost 40-year loans for development facilities would be continued largely unchanged under the new program.

These direct loans and loan guarantees would be available to firms where their activities promise to create increased long-term employment.

An annual authorization of $170,000,000 is recommended for a revolving fund, which would include direct loans for commercial and industrial facilities, loans for development facilities, and reserve for working capital guarantees.

The present requirement in the Area Redevelopment Act that State or local public agencies provide 10 percent of the cost of industrial projects, and that local investors must wait until the Federal loan has been entirely repaid before receiving repayment of principal, has worked a hardship on many needy communities. Accordingly, I am recommending that this requirement be reduced to 5 percent of the project cost and that repayment be concurrent with repayment of the federal loan. In exceptionally needy cases, the Secretary of Commerce would be authorized to waive the 5 percent requirement. However, in no case will there be a waiver of the requirement that at least 15 percent of the total project cost be invested as equity or on a lien subordinate to that of the federal investment.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

It is not enough to simply help finance projects. These projects must be part of a comprehensive plan to build a viable economy. To do this we must provide technical assistance and encourage the formation of development organizations large enough to hire trained people to prepare comprehensive plans and carry them out. For these purposes, I am recommending the following new types of assistance:

-- Grants and technical assistance to Regional Action Planning Commissions to enable them to prepare long-range regional economic development programs within the context of overall industrial, transportation, recreation and other natural resource planning. An annual authorization of $15 million is proposed for this purpose.

-- Grants and technical assistance to multi-county economic development districts for formulating overall economic development plans.

-- Additional federal grants of 10 percent for development facility projects which are part of an approved district development plan, as a special incentive to encourage communities to work together.

-- Federal grants and loans for designated economic development centers in order that economic development districts will have resources sufficient to sustain their growth.

For the last two purposes I am recommending an authorization of $50 million. To allow ample time for the states to prepare well thought-out action programs, no projects would be approved under this authorization until one year after enactment of the legislation.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

This enlarged and redirected program of economic development will be administered by the Department of Commerce, which has also been responsible for the existing experimental program. The legislation I am proposing would create the position of Economic Development Administrator in that Department. The functions and powers of the existing Area Redevelopment Administration would be transferred to a successor organization to be created by the Secretary of Commerce to administer the new Act.

Many other federal programs also can contribute to the economic development of distressed areas. It is essential that these programs be closely coordinated to make sure resources are used with maximum effectiveness in reaching the common goal of a higher standard of living for the people of these regions. Therefore, I have directed the Secretary of Commerce to work closely with interested departments and agencies in achieving a coordinated federal effort. It is especially important that this effort be carried forward in close cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The anti-poverty program will help people improve their ability to obtain and hold a job. This program is designed to increase the number of jobs available to those who want to work. Obviously both efforts are essential to the future growth of distressed areas. I intend to see that they work closely together toward the common objective.

CONCLUSION

There are three important things to remember about this program. First, it is designed to extend opportunity to those now deprived of a full chance to share in the blessings of American life. As such it has a call upon the moral conscience of every citizen.

Second, it will benefit all Americans. The experience of the last thirty years has shown conclusively that the increasing prosperity of any region of this country increases the prosperity of the nation. We have truly become a national economy. Higher incomes for the people of Illinois or Arkansas mean increased markets for automobiles from Detroit and steel from Pittsburgh. Poverty in one area slows progress in other areas.

Third, the job can be done. We have the resources and the skill to extend American abundance to every citizen and every region of this land. This program will help give us the instruments to match our determination to eliminate poverty in America.

The conditions of our distressed areas today are among our most important economic problems. They hold back the progress of the nation, and breed a despair and poverty which is inexcusable in the richest land on earth. We will not permit any part of this country to be a prison where hopes are crushed, human beings chained to misery, and the promise of America denied.

These conditions of our depressed areas can and must be righted. In this generation they will be righted.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

TEXT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MAY 18 LABOR MESSAGE

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's May 18 message to Congress on proposals dealing with labor:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The last thirty years have seen unprecedented economic development in this country and unparalleled improvement in the general standard of living of the working men and women of America.

Most of this has been accomplished privately. These are the fruits of free enterprise.

This process of economic and human growth has been helped by wise legislative enactment, much of it beginning in the decade of the 1930s.

But progress is never complete. Experience under various existing laws suggests changes which will make them serve even better their purpose, the nation's workers, and the economy.

I am accordingly urging early action to:

1. Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to

-- extend its protection to an additional 4½ million workers, and

-- restrict excessive overtime work through the payment of double time.

2. Strengthen the unemployment insurance program by

-- providing a permanent program of federal extended benefits for long-term unemployed with substantial work histories.

3. Ensure uniform application of our national labor relations policy by the repeal of Section 14 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act.

I am transmitting herewith draft bills on the first two proposals. Bills embodying the third have already been introduced in Congress.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

More than a generation of Americans have entered the labor force since we committed ourselves as a nation to the policy of improving the substandard living conditions of millions of our workers.

That policy proposed to eliminate conditions which are "detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers" in industries engaged in interstate commerce.

Many American workers whose employment is clearly within the reach of this law have never enjoyed its benefits. Unfortunately, these workers are generally in the lowest wage groups and most in need of wage and hour protection. We must extend minimum wage and overtime protection to them.

It is also essential to amend the overtime provisions of the Act to help achieve a fairer and more effective distribution of employment.

A significant increase in employment can be obtained by distributing to new employees work which is presently performed through excessive overtime. This can be done without impairment of operating efficiency.

The proposed bill will encourage hiring of additional workers by requiring double-time pay for certain overtime work.

It has been urged that the minimum wage level be increased. The present $1.25 hourly rate results in annual earnings, assuming full-time work throughout the year, of only $2,500. As average wages rise, the minimum wage level should be increased periodically.

The question is not whether the minimum wage should be increased but when and by how much. The Congress should consider carefully the effects of higher minimum wage rates on the incomes of those employed, and also on costs and prices, and on job opportunities -- particularly for the flood of teen-agers now entering our labor force.

It has also been urged that consideration be given to a reduction in the statutory workweek -- the weekly period after which overtime premiums or penalties must be paid.

The developing pattern of collective bargaining reflects changes which are taking place in the practices regarding the length of work periods -- daily, weekly, annually, and in terms of the individual's work life.

I do not think the time for change in the law has come, except with respect to excessive overtime. Careful attention to these developments is nevertheless appropriate and desirable. I am accordingly requesting the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress to include on its agenda full consideration of the matter of "work periods."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM

Improvements in our unemployment compensation system are essential if the program is to exert a stronger stabilizing effect on the economy and provide people with adequate income when out of work. The system has not kept pace with the times. No major improvements have been made since its original enactment thirty years ago.

There are still many workers who are not protected by unemployment compensation. Other workers, through no fault of their own, experience excessively long periods of uncompensated unemployment.

The plight of the long-term unemployed results primarily from economic factors such as automation, other technological changes, and relocation of industry. Their unemployment is a phenomenon of normal as well as recession periods. It can be dealt with effectively only through a nationally coordinated program.

Even in non-recession periods of recent years, the number of long-term unemployed has remained high. Among unemployment insurance beneficiaries, those unemployed 26 or more weeks represented 15 percent of the total in 1956, 29 percent in 1961, and about 20 percent in 1962 and 1964.

The wider coverage, extended benefit periods, and increased benefit amounts provided in the bill will lessen the hardship and suffering that accompany unemployment and, at the same time, provide stimulus to the economy when it is most needed.

Now, when unemployment is lower than it has been for years, is the appropriate time to modernize the system so that it will better meet the needs of workers, the community and the nation.

Today, weekly benefits are often too low in amount and too short in duration in relation to lost wages to enable the workers to meet basic and nondeferrable expenses. Ceilings on compensation all too often fail to yield the original goal of 50 percent of past wages. This is particularly true for workers who have the highest income levels, and these workers are generally heads of family. The bill therefore assures adequate payments for a fixed duration for most regular workers.

The burden of excessively high unemployment costs that exist in several states must be relieved and the financial soundness of the system strengthened. This will be achieved by increasing the amount of wages subject to taxation -- the first increase in the history of the program -- as well as by increasing the amount of tax and recognizing the federal responsibility through provision for contributions from general revenues, with matching grants for high cost states.

It is essential that this system be administered with both justice and firmness. We know some workers have been denied benefits when justice required payment. We also know some workers have been granted benefits when firmness required their denial. For this reason the proposed legislation calls for steps which will help assure that benefits are paid only to those who are entitled to them and that unreasonable disqualifications are eliminated.

SECTION 14 (b) OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

Finally, with the hope of reducing conflicts in our national labor policy that for several years have divided Americans in various states, I recommend the repeal of section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act with such other technical changes as are made necessary by this action.

I urge that early and favorable consideration be given to the enactment of these three legislative proposals.

Lyndon B. Johnson

FARM MESSAGE SEPARATES SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL AIMS

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Feb. 4 Message to Congress on Agriculture:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The bounty of the earth is the foundation of our economy.

Progress in every aspect of our nation's life depends upon the abundant harvest of our farms.

Because 7 percent of our work force can produce our food and fiber, the vast majority of Americans can work at other tasks that make our democracy strong and prosperous.

Because our people eat better at less cost than any other people in all the world's history, we can spend our earnings for the many other things which make life rewarding.

Because we have the means to conquer hunger, we can wage an unconditional war on poverty -- and win it.

The farm people of this nation have made and are continuing to make a lasting contribution to our national prosperity. As a matter of simple justice they should share equitably in this prosperity. They deserve a place of dignity and opportunity.

Farmers want new and expanding markets for their efficient production. Farmers want freedom to grow and prosper, freedom to operate competitively and profitably in our present economic system.

As a nation we are increasingly recognizing that food and agricultural policies affect our entire economy. Sound agricultural policy must give full consideration not only to the role of the producer, but also to the processor, the distributor, the exporter, and the ultimate consumer. This is one major reason for a national investment in agricultural programs.

Farm policy is not something separate. It is part of an overall effort to serve our national interest, at home and around the world.

WHAT WE WANT TO DO

These are the objectives which should guide us:

1. An abundance of food and fiber at reasonable and stable prices for the people of the United States.

2. Effective use of our agricultural resources to promote the interests of the United States and world peace through trade and aid.

3. A workable balance between supply and demand at lower costs to the Government.

4. Opportunity for the efficient family farmer to earn parity of income from farming operations.

5. Parity of opportunity for all rural people, including new opportunity for small farmers.

The gains which we have made in the past four years -- in raising farm income, in reducing surplus stocks, in promoting new economic opportunity in rural areas -- point the direction we should continue to follow.

THE RURAL SCENE

Rural America is the scene of one of the greatest productive triumphs in the history of man. Yet, despite its service to the nation, rural America is also the scene of wasted human talent, where there are too many people without jobs and too many with only part-time jobs.

Opportunity in rural America will require wise farm programs to support and stabilize the incomes of commercial family farmers. It will require solutions to the problems of small farmers and those who live in the towns and villages of rural America.

Only one of four rural families now lives on a farm. Only one out of ten boys now growing up on farms can expect to earn a good living as a full-time farmer. Most young people in rural areas must go elsewhere to find their opportunities.

I am determined that the farmers who have been efficient and successful in agriculture shall be fairly rewarded for their success. And I am equally determined that the rural community which has sustained the growth of agriculture shall have the chance to broaden its economic base and the range of opportunity which it can offer the children of its families.

To the White House in recent months have come hundreds and thousands of letters from men and women who live in rural America. Their words are eloquent testimony to the changes which are occurring there and to the uncertainty which those changes are causing.

...Thirty years ago, over seven million American families lived on the farm. Today, 3-1/2 million families feed a population that has grown by 50%. Enough food is left over to fight hunger among free people all around the globe.

...Thirty years ago, a good farm in the Midwest operated with a capital investment of $18,000. Today, nearly $100,000 is needed. In the Southeast, capital requirements rose from $4,500 to $30,000.

Farmers with inadequate resources make up one segment of rural America's great unsolved problem of underemployment. Another is made up of families who have left the farm but have not yet found a place in the non-agricultural sector of the economy. A third consists of families displaced by the decline in the rural-based extractive industries -- mining and lumbering.

The rural unemployed and underemployed are largely out of sight. Most of them are hidden in the remote valleys of Appalachia and the Ozarks, on the unpaved side roads of the South, in the once-rich timber lands of the North, on Indian reservations, and in the worn out mining communities of the West.

The results of opportunity's decline in rural America are reflected in harsh facts:

...Lack of a decent life is almost twice as prevalent in rural America as it is in urban America. Only 30 percent of our families live in rural areas, but 46 percent of them have incomes under $3,000.

...Rural America has almost three times the proportion of substandard houses found in urban areas. A fourth of all farm homes and a fifth of rural non-farm homes are without running water. Over 14,000 rural communities of more than 100 population lack central water supplies.

...Rural people lag almost two years behind urban residents in education attainment. They often suffer from a lower quality of education. Per pupil expenditures for elementary and secondary education in rural school districts are substantially below expenditures in urban districts.

...Rural communities lag in health facilities. Rural children receive one-third less medical attention than urban children. Their mortality rate is far higher.

These deficiencies feed on one another. They leave too few resources to support education, health and other public services essential to development of the talent, skills, and earning power of the people.

PARITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR RURAL AMERICA

These facts require a national policy for rural America with parity of opportunity as its goal.

There has been a steady migration from our countryside. In the 1950s more than half of America's rural counties suffered a population loss. But farmers who are handicapped by poor health, age, or lack of skill in any occupation outside of farming and who leave their home communities for want of opportunity often create new problems -- for themselves, for the communities they leave, and for the cities which receive them.

When people move away from rural areas, the area suffers. Migration leaves vacant stores, abandoned churches, empty schoolrooms, declining tax bases, and a declining ability to support a minimum level of public service.

This is what we need to have parity of opportunity for rural Americans:

...National economic prosperity to increase their employment opportunities;

...Full access to education, training, and health services to expand their earning power, and

...Economic development of smaller and medium-sized communities to insure a healthy economic base for rural America.

When the rural citizen, his community, business and government cooperate, the chances for a better rural life increase. Local leadership and initiative are necessary if rural development is to keep pace with the needs of the people. But government

can and should provide information as well as the technical and financial assistance which will speed progress.

Many measures enacted by the Congress in recent years are assisting rural communities in building new opportunities for their citizens. Others I have recommended this year aim at these same objectives.

The Area Redevelopment Act has helped scores of small and medium-sized communities through loans to new industrial enterprises and loans and grants for needed public facilities. I will soon make recommendations that will urge this Act be improved and made permanent.

Under the Economic Opportunity Act, communities will be carrying out programs to provide new opportunity for low-income rural families.

The Department of Agriculture has a wide range of programs to assist in rural economic development -- loans for telephone systems, for recreation enterprises, for development of forest resources, for community water systems, and for rural housing. The small watershed and resources conservation and development programs add to business activity in rural areas.

The development of new job opportunities in rural areas has been considerably aided in the past by a strong program of rural electrification. The ability of rural areas to attract and support industrial activities -- one of the fundamental solutions to the basic problem of our farm population -- rests in very large part upon the availability of electric power. We must and will continue our efforts to enable those areas that do not presently possess an adequate power supply to meet their growing demands and insure that the benefits of industrial diversification are available in rural areas.

Many other activities of the Government are assisting businessmen and farmers to revive dying economies and raise the level of public services in rural areas. These include aid for community facilities, employment services, health and education programs, small business loans, job training, and development of outdoor recreation.

Yet gaps remain between the levels of living in rural America and those of urban America: in income, in education, in housing, in health and sanitation facilities. Parity of opportunity remains a distant hope for many. It is a challenge we must meet head-on.

REACHING OUT TO RURAL AREAS

In my earlier messages to the Congress, particularly those on education and health, I have proposed measures to assist those areas of our country and those families most in need, both urban and rural.

It is not easy to equitably distribute federal assistance to a scattered rural population. Rural communities often lack the specialized organizations found in major cities which keep informed of development programs and initiate action to make use of them. Special measures must be taken both by the states, and by federal agencies to reach rural people, particularly in remote areas.

Since it is clear that an administrative office for each federal agency or program cannot and should not be established in every county, a method must be developed to extend the reach of those federal agencies and programs which should, but do not now, effectively serve rural areas.

Accordingly, I have asked:

1. Each Department and agency administering a program which can benefit rural people to assure that its benefits are distributed equitably between urban and rural areas.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Budget to review carefully with the head of each Department or agency involved, the administrative obstacles which may stand in the way of such equitable distribution. They should propose administrative or legislative steps which can be taken to assure that equity is attained to assure full participation by rural areas.

3. The Secretary of Agriculture to put the facilities of his field offices at the disposal of all federal agencies to assist them in making their programs effective in rural areas. The Secretary is creating within the Department of Agriculture a Rural Community Development Service, which will have no operating programs of its own but will devote its energies to assisting other agencies in extending their services. I have requested funds in the 1966 budget to finance this service and to strengthen the capacity of the Cooperative Federal-State Extension Service to assist rural communities in forming strong and active development organizations.

In the meantime, I recommend that the Congress:

1. Enact legislation to equalize the availability of home mortgage credit in rural areas. This can be done by supplementing the mortgage insurance programs of the Federal Housing Administration with a rural mortgage insurance program to be administered by the Department of Agriculture. The Department has administered a direct housing loan program since 1949. But an insurance program will enable the Government to assist effectively a far greater volume of home building with a minimum of budget costs. The Federal Housing Administration has initiated action to extend the effectiveness of its insurance programs in areas where private lenders do not now fully utilize its services.

2. Increase the annual limit upon the Department of Agriculture's existing loan insurance program, which insures not only farm ownership loans but loans for community water systems and recreation development.

We have the opportunity now to provide the means by which people in rural towns and on inadequate farms can join the march toward a better life. We must seize this opportunity.

PARITY OF INCOME FOR AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

The commodity programs which were initiated 30 years ago in the Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt have helped to create a commercially successful agriculture. I propose that these commodity programs be continued and improved.

Over the past four years our commodity programs have raised and sustained net farm income at an annual level nearly $1 billion above 1960. Few activities so dramatically indicate the value to farmers of good programs well administered. Yet the consumer is the major beneficiary of farm progress. While retail food prices have risen in recent years, the prices of what the farmer sells have actually declined 15 percent since 1947-49.

Our agricultural abundance has also made possible the food stamp, school lunch, surplus food distribution, and special milk programs. These projects are essential to our needy people and to our school children.

The skill of our family farmers is not an accident. It is the product of a century of public policy aimed at improvement of our agriculture.

Research and education, credit and conservation, and price stabilization have all served us well. They have benefited all Americans, though they were designed as programs for farmers.

Progress is never free of problems. Agricultural progress has made price and income support programs increasingly necessary and increasingly difficult.

The basic need for farm programs arises from the farmer's economic isolation and his enormous capacity to produce. We have today at least 50 million acres more cropland than is required to produce all of the food and fiber that we can consume plus all we can export. Without programs to guide production, new crop surpluses would be inevitable. Even a relatively small surplus can depress prices below cost of production levels.

Independent studies by university economists are unanimous in their basic conclusion: the removal of price and income supports would have a catastrophic effect upon farm income.

For three decades we have had programs which, by one means or another, have sought to achieve a balance between supply and demand. Born in the emergency of the 1930s, they have countered the income-depressing potential of the revolution in agricultural production.

Our farm programs must always be focused more precisely on the opportunity for parity of income for America's family farmers and lower Government costs. But we must recognize that farm programs will be necessary as long as advance in agricultural technology continues to outpace the growth of population at home and markets abroad.

We need to change much of our thinking on farm policy. Just as we do in other segments of our economy, we need to separate the social problems of rural America from the economic problems of commercial agriculture. We need to be concerned about both, but the answers to each may be different.

Our programs should:

...provide efficient family farmers an opportunity to earn parity of income.

...assist those small farmers who have little chance to enlarge their operations but whose age, physical handicap, or lack of education, prevent their shifting to other employment.

...assist those farm families who seek to enlarge their productive resources in order to obtain a decent living and have the opportunity and capacity to do so.

We must also continue to tie domestic farm policies to our international trade objectives by pricing our products for export at competitive world levels and by relating our production to the longer-term demands of world markets.

Our objective must be for the farmer to get improved income out of the market place, with less cost to the Government.

To do this, I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to so utilize the Commodity Credit Corporation as to make the free market system work more effectively for the farmer. We must encourage the private segment of our economy to carry its own inventories, bought from farmers, rather than depending on the Government as a source of supply. We must urge the private sector to perform as many services as possible now performed by Government agencies.

PRICE SUPPORT AND PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

I recommend to the Congress that the programs now in effect for our major commodities be continued and improved.

These programs can continue to serve our objectives of increased freedom of operation, a steady improvement of incomes, a greater reliance on market forces, and lower Government costs.

Building on present programs, I recommend the following legislation:

Wheat and Feed Grain

Voluntary feed grain and wheat programs should be extended. Specific recommendations will be transmitted to the Congress which will permit the operation of these programs to be simplified and make it possible for additional crops -- particularly soybeans -- to be grown as needed on acreage diverted from grains.

Authority should be continued for the Secretary of Agriculture to set price support levels and to adjust other program features as conditions may require.

Cotton

The cotton program of 1964 should also be extended and improved. It is essential that cotton be competitive with other fibers and in world markets. At the same time we must adopt measures to reduce the cost of this program and the level of stocks. Specific amendments to current legislation will be suggested to accomplish these objectives.

Tobacco

The tobacco program must also be reappraised this year. Yield increases, higher Government costs, deterioration in quality and loss of foreign markets have weakened what has been a highly successful program.

Legislation is needed to authorize production and marketing limits on an acreage-poundage basis. Consideration should also be given to revisions in our programs which will make American tobacco more competitive in world markets.

Rice

Consideration should be given to amending the price support program for rice to support market prices at competitive world levels, and to provide additional supports for producer incomes from the proceeds of marketing certificates.

Wool

The Wool Act which expires early next year is operating successfully to help stabilize wool production and bolster producer income. I recommend that it be extended with minor amendments which will be transmitted to the Congress.

Livestock

The sale of meat animals amounts to nearly one-third of all farm income. The stability of this vital phase of our farm economy is based on the continued stability in our feed supply.

We will continue to cooperate with livestock farmers and ranchers so as to maintain a fair price in the market place. We will help them to build markets here and abroad, and to preserve fair competition in the marketing of livestock and livestock products, and continue our present measures which will prevent an undue increase in imports.

Other Commodities

Continuing study is being given to programs and needs for other agricultural commodities and appropriate changes and recommendations will be made as circumstances may require.

TRANSFER OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

I recommend that acreage allotments and bases under the several production adjustment programs be made transferable by lease or sale to family farmers in the same state.

This will permit some small farmers to expand their acreage. Others who no longer wish to farm can add to their incomes by leasing or selling their allotments.

LONG-RANGE CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The annual acreage diversion and acreage allotment programs now in effect should be supplemented by a long-term Cropland Adjustment Program.

I recommend to the Congress a program which will reduce the cost of our production adjustment efforts, assist landowners in turning their land to nonagricultural uses such as recreation and to forestry, and assist small farmers who want to do other work while remaining in their communities. The proportion of land which could be covered by this program in any area should be limited to protect our communities.

Agriculture's excess production capacity is a long-run problem. A long-term land use program can achieve a large part of the needed adjustment more effectively and with greater benefits than annual diversion programs.

This program will reduce the annual cost of other programs by more than its own cost. It will provide enduring benefits not realized under present programs.

The purposes of the Cropland Adjustment Program will be served if much of the land is permanently removed from production. Every reason exists, therefore, for applying a contribution from this program to the cost of public purchases of cropland for recreation, for enhancement of natural beauty, for prevention of air and water pollution, or for open space purposes.

I recommend that the authorizing legislation permit funds appropriated for cropland adjustment to be used to augment monies raised by states and local governments and those which are provided by the Federal Government through the Land and Water Conservation Fund and other programs for public land acquisition.

RESERVE STOCKS

It is time to consider our requirements for agricultural commodities in a reserve for national security, for emergency relief purposes, and for domestic economic statilization.

The President should be authorized to determine the levels of commodity stocks required and to take actions to insulate these stocks from the market so that they might be preserved for time of emergencies.

The costs incurred in maintaining that part of our commodity stocks designated as reserves should be separated from the cost of farm price and income support programs. The Commodity Credit Corporation would continue to manage the stocks in conjunction with price support operations.

AGRICULTURE TRADE

The welfare of American agriculture is closely linked to foreign trade. Our 1968 goal of $6 billion farm product exports was reached in 1964. American farmers last year accounted for one-fourth of U.S. merchandise exports.

These exports have strengthened farm prices, brought additional business income, reduced our surpluses and storage costs, and have helped our international balance of payments. Abroad, they have contributed to political stability and economic progress.

We are not content with the gains we have made in world markets. We expect to make additional gains by improving the means by which we can be competitive in price, in quality, in

service to our customers. We will merchandise our products actively, but with full regard to rules of commercial conduct between friendly nations.

In the trade negotiations underway in Geneva, we shall make every effort to achieve liberalization in agricultural as well as industrial products.

World Progress and Peace

The Food for Peace program is good international policy and it is sound economic policy. Food is a powerful weapon for peace. People who are hungry are weak allies of freedom. Men with empty stomachs do not reason together.

We broadened the Food for Peace program last year and are continuing to study ways to broaden it further. Food shipments under this program help to expand it by building food habits which increase the demand for United States products. As the economies of recipient countries are strengthened through American aid, we are able to shift from outright grants of food to concessional sales for foreign currencies and later to sales for dollars.

Foreign currencies accruing from the sales of commodities under the Food for Peace Program have also provided funds for a world-wide market development program, which has played a significant role in bringing about the dramatic increases in commercial farm exports.

This same program has also strengthened growing economies, contributed to rising standards of living, promoted international stability, and literally saved lives in many less developed countries. Our agricultural resources are thus making a significant contribution to the prospects for peace in the world.

These contributions must continue. They will be increasingly directed toward assisting agricultural development in less developed, densely populated countries, thus fostering over-all economic growth, higher living standards and better nutrition. The disturbing downward trends in food output per person in both Asia and Latin America in recent years must be reversed. And these trends can be arrested and reversed only by a massive mobilization of resources in both the food-deficit countries and the advanced countries of the industrial West.

As I pointed out in my message on foreign aid, we must use both our agricultural abundance and our technical skills in agriculture to assist the developing nations to stand on their own feet. Under our assistance programs we will make full use of the agricultural know-how in the Department of Agriculture and in the land grant colleges and state universities. We will enlist the support and cooperation of private agencies and enterprises of all kinds.

To make this food aid most effective, we plan to gear our Food for Peace programs more specifically to the needs of recipient countries and their economic development programs. We may need more flexibility to assure proper nutritional balance in these programs, particularly as they relate to child feeding.

I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture and others concerned to study and recommend changes in agricultural policy that may be needed to accomplish these goals.

Commission on U.S. Food and Fiber Policy

All Americans have shared in the fruits of an efficient agriculture. All Americans share also the problems we face in the farm economy and in rural America in the years ahead.

Accordingly, to assist in adapting our farm programs to the needs of tomorrow, and in making rural America a full partner in our national economic progress, I intend to conduct a fundamental examination of the entire agriculture policy of the United States. I will reorganize the National Agricultural Advisory Commission -- which has made an invaluable contribution in years past -- into a new Commission on Food and Fiber. It will be broadly representative of rural communities, consumers, producers, industry, government, and the public. I expect it to make a detailed study of our food and fiber policies and to bring additional viewpoints to bear on the place of rural America.

* * * * *

There are other parts of our agriculture which merit the support of Congress and the attention of all Americans. Conservation of agricultural land is making a contribution to the beauty and the development of our nation. It can help even more as we attack pollution of our streams and the defacement of our landscape. Research and education must continue to speed our progress in agriculture, to insure the protection of consumers, and to make full opportunity more than a distant hope.

We must win the battle for a better diet. At the same time we must increase the demand for farm products. If the income of all low-income families were brought up to the $3,000 annual level, per capita consumption of all food would rise by 2 percent. Meat consumption among these low-income families would rise by 15 to 20 percent; poultry by 10 to 15 percent; milk products by about 7 percent and fresh fruits and vegetables by 15 to 20 percent.

The Congress has repeatedly enacted legislation to encourage farmers to improve their economic position through cooperatives. This encouragement and assistance will be carried out, in terms of both the letter and the spirit of the law.

The task of achieving a life of quality and dignity in rural as well as in urban America is one that will engage our minds and hearts and our energies for a lifetime.

We begin with the conviction that this is a goal which is right. We go forward with the knowledge that the unparalleled harvest of today's rural America has been achieved because our ancestors said this too was a reasonable goal.

The path we follow may be long. But I am as certain of eventual success as was President Abraham Lincoln when he founded the Department of Agriculture a century ago and thus started us on the path to abundance.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR FARM LEGISLATION

Following is the complete text of an April 5 letter from President Johnson to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on proposed farm legislation:

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

FIVE BASIC OBJECTIVES

We have set forth five basic policy objectives for our programs in agriculture and the rural community:

- An abundance of food and fiber at reasonable and stable prices for the people of the United States;
- A workable balance between supply and demand at lower costs to the Government;
- Opportunity for the efficient family farmer to earn parity of income from farming operations;
- Parity of opportunity for all rural people, including new opportunity for small farmers; and,
- Effective use of our agricultural resources to promote the interest of the United States and world peace through trade and aid.

The legislative proposals for farm commodity programs which are transmitted herewith have been prepared within the framework of these policy guides. We seek no banner to wave for partisan advantage; we seek to find in this most difficult area the means by which American agriculture and the family farm can share in our rich and growing economy as fully as they contribute to it.

For more than three decades, and particularly since the end of World War II, the United States has experienced a staggering revolution in the techniques of farming. Science and technology, applied to agronomy and animal husbandry, have brought the American people a greater abundance of food and fiber than the citizens of any nation in history have ever known. Prior to the Second World War, farming productivity was increasing at only half the rate of industrial growth; but since 1945, it has increased at twice the speed of industrial growth.

As a result, food expenditures today take a smaller part of the family income than ever before. Less than one dollar of take-home pay out of every five is spent for food, and the proportion continues to decline.

However, the enormous advances in agricultural efficiency have left the farmer working harder and enjoying it less. Prices

for his products are 5 percent lower today than 15 years ago. Only a small fraction of our farmers earn parity of income -- returns comparable to earnings for similar work and investment. Many farmers do not even earn the minimum wage.

This inadequate return to the farmer is a consequence of the revolution of abundance in agriculture. If productivity in industry had increased in the past decade at the same rate as in agriculture, the 1963 level of industrial output could have been produced with 8 million fewer workers than were actually employed.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Commodity programs are the primary instrument which the farmer and the national economy use to cushion the force of the "output revolution." So long as the advance in agricultural technology continues to outpace the growth of population at home and the markets abroad, farm commodity programs will continue to be an indispensable element of national economic policy.

Even with commodity programs, the farms which require substantially more labor than the farm family can provide have declined in number in the postwar period; only the family farm with adequate resources has grown in number and in the volume of output. All others have declined.

The sensible policy for commercial agriculture is not to do away with commodity programs, but to improve them so that agriculture will provide an opportunity to earn a parity income for that growing group of farm families on farms large enough to be efficient.

FOOD MARKETING

In a real sense, the legislative proposals transmitted herewith do more than modify and extend commodity programs. They seek also to apply the forces of a vigorous marketplace to the needs of commercial agriculture so that we can turn more of our attention and more of our tax dollars to revitalizing rural life and rooting out the poverty which is all too prevalent in rural America.

The proposals provide, particularly in the case of wheat and rice, that the farmer should look to the marketplace for the dollars which will bring him closer to parity of income.

There was a time when the cost of food at the farm translated nearly dollar for dollar into retail food costs. That is no longer the case. Today, when marketing charges account for nearly two-thirds of retail food prices, even a significant rise in farm prices has far less impact than do changes in non-farm cost. A 50 cent increase in the price of a bushel of wheat for example will increase the cost of a loaf of bread by little more than one cent.

The modifications in commodity programs also take into account world markets. Price and income support programs should not prevent the American farmer from competing effectively in world markets. The market prices for commodities under the proposals would be near world levels, as are the prices for feed grains and soybeans now.

We propose to compete fairly and vigorously for the fast growing markets in the world. From 1958 to 1964, while the dollar value of farm products sold domestically rose by less than a billion, the dollar sales of food and fiber exports increased by nearly $2.5 billion. The new commodity proposals will help to keep us competitive in world markets, sharing fully in future growth of food and fiber trade.

CROPLAND RETIREMENT

We also seek to find less costly means to achieve needed adjustments in production. Thus, the proposal for a Cropland Adjustment Program is designed to remove up to 40 million acres of cropland through long-term contracts. We now have over 55 million acres of cropland out of production annually, most of it under the year-to-year diversions features of individual commodity programs. In the first year, with only 8 million acres in the program, we estimate the savings from the Cropland Adjustment Program compared with annual programs will be about $35 million.

The Cropland Adjustment Program, combined with the individual commodity programs, will provide the best and least costly means of bringing production into balance with domestic needs and export opportunities. Thus, the policies for commercial agriculture contained in this legislation are so constructed that all parts acting together provide an effective means of bridging the gap between the farmer and national prosperity while they provide all our people with continued access to food and fiber abundance.

WHEAT

Title I of the draft bill would extend for two years, with amendments, the voluntary wheat marketing certificate program enacted by the Congress last year for the 1964 and 1965 crops of wheat. This program has reduced government costs, and has given wheat farmers added flexibility especially valuable where crop alternatives are limited. In order to provide adequate support to the incomes of wheat producers while further reducing costs to the government and increasing our reliance on the market, the maximum level of price support which the Secretary could provide for wheat processed for use as food in the United States would be increased from 90 to 100 percent of parity. The Secretary could permit producers voluntarily to divert up to 50 percent instead of 20 percent of their allotted acreage from production, and the Secretary would be given additional discretion in establishing diversion payment rates. Other major provisions would be continued. The wheat program enacted in the Agricultural Act of 1962 would be inoperative until the 1968 crop.

FEED GRAINS

Title II of the draft bill would extend for another two years the voluntary feed grain program first enacted on an emergency basis in 1961. This program has raised the income of feed grain producers, reduced surplus stocks by nearly 30 million tons, given farmers maximum flexibility of operation within a framework of price supports, and has provided needed stability for the livestock industry. The feed grain program would be amended to give the Secretary discretion to establish acreage diversion and price support payment rates at levels designed to meet the objectives of the program. In addition, the production of soybeans could be encouraged under new authority.

RICE

Title III of the draft bill would provide for two years for major amendments in the method of making price support available to producers of rice. The proposed marketing certificate program would follow the principle of the wheat marketing certificate program first enacted by the Congress in 1962 and reenacted in 1964, of providing substantial income support from domestic consumption, while supporting market prices near world levels. The Secretary would be authorized to provide price support through the mechanism of both loans and marketing certificates on the quantity of rice produced for the domestic market, in a range of 65 to 100 percent of parity. Price support for rice produced for export would be provided to producers only through loans. The level of price support loans would be related primarily to world market prices. Marketing certificates would be issued to farmers on a graduated scale in order to provide small producers somewhat higher average unit returns than larger producers. Provisions for acreage allotments and marketing quotas for rice which have operated for many years would remain in effect. The proposed revision in the method of supporting rice prices would make it possible to continue to support the incomes of rice growers while reducing government expenditures and placing more reliance on the domestic market to return adequate incomes to growers. The Secretary would be authorized to take such actions as he determined to be necessary to assist the industry in making the transition from the current program to the proposed program. Existing provisions of law with regard to price supports for rice would be suspended until 1968.

WOOL

Title IV of the draft bill would provide for a two-year extension and for further amendment of the Wool Act of 1954, as amended. This Act has operated successfully to help stabilize wool production and bolster incomes of wool producers. Funds are provided out of customs receipts on imported wool and wool products. Amendments are proposed which would authorize the Secretary to take into account the production and the prices of lambs in determining the level price support for wool, and would remove the present requirement that the Secretary set wool price supports at levels which would encourage the production of up to 360 million pounds of wool in the United States. In addition, provision

is made for graduating incentive payments according to the quantity of wool produced in order to provide higher returns to small producers.

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT

Title V of the draft bill would provide a long-term cropland adjustment program to supplement the annual acreage diversion programs in achieving and maintaining a supply-demand balance for farm products. It is expected that substantial savings would be realized under this program compared with annual diversion under the feed grain and wheat programs. The program is designed not only to supplement the commodity programs, but also to enable elderly farmers to retire from farming while continuing to live on their farms, to assist farmers who want to reduce their farming operations in order to shift to other employment, to conserve natural resources and add to the beauty of the countryside, and to improve the quality of rural and urban life. This program would amend the Soil Bank Act to authorize the Secretary to enter into 5 to 10 year contracts during the period 1965-70 for the diversion of cropland to conservation uses. The Secretary could provide for such payments as would be necessary to encourage producers to enter into such contracts. Provision would be made also for the Secretary to cooperate with other federal, state and local agencies in permanently shifting cropland into public uses such as parks or recreational areas. Grazing or other agricultural uses of land contracted under this program would be prohibited except in case of emergencies. Local communities would be protected by a limitation on the percentage of the cropland acreage in any area that could be contracted. We are convinced that a long-term cropland adjustment program can provide not only substantial savings to the Government, and new opportunities for rural people, but also for long-range remedial action which will benefit the farm economy.

TRANSFER OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Title VI of the draft bill would give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to provide for the lease and sale of acreage allotments under the production adjustment programs of the Department of Agriculture. Such transfers would be limited to family-sized farms in the state of origin of the allotment. Small farmers who decide to stop farming or who have stopped farming can realize the value of their allotments while retaining their farms under this title. Operators of family-sized farms who wish to continue and to expand their farming operations could have the opportunity to increase their acreage of allotment crops.

COTTON

We are continuing to study and to discuss with producers and the industry the means by which the cotton program can be improved so as to reduce the cost of the program and the level of cotton stocks while keeping cotton competitive with other fibers and in world markets.

Enclosed is a more detailed summary of the provisions of the proposed bill.

I urge that the Congress give these proposals prompt consideration.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR UN CHARTER REVISION

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's April 6 message to the Senate requesting consent to ratification of amendments to the United Nations Charter:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I request the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of two amendments to the Charter of the United Nations which are transmitted herewith along with a report to me from the Secretary of State. They are the first amendments adopted by the General Assembly since the founding of the United Nations.

These amendments will strengthen the ability of the United Nations to act as a force for peace and the progress of mankind.

They enlarge the membership of both the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council to bring those bodies into balance with the enlarged membership of the United Nations itself.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Charter of the United Nations must first be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly, and then ratified by two-thirds of the Member States, including all the Permanent Members, according to their constitutional procedure.

In late 1963, the General Assembly considered resolutions proposing the two amendments in question. These resolutions focussed on three points:

First, that the text of the United Nations Charter be changed to increase the size of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, to increase the voting majority of the Security Council from seven to nine, and to increase the size of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven. In the Security Council, neither the seats nor the right of veto of the Permanent Members would be affected.

Second, the resolutions provided that Members of the two Councils be elected on the basis of geographic distribution.

In the Security Council, the ten non-Permanent Members would include five from Africa and Asia, one from Eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from Western Europe and other areas; the five Permanent Members would remain the same. The present non-Permanent Membership of the Security Council includes two Members from Africa and Asia, two from Latin America, one from Western Europe, and one seat split between Asia and Eastern Europe.

In the Economic and Social Council, there would be the United States, twelve African and Asian states, five Latin American states, three Eastern European states (including the Soviet Union), and six states from Western Europe and other areas. The present composition of the Economic and Social Council, in addition to the United States, is five African and Asian states, four Latin American states, three Eastern European states (including the Soviet Union), and five states from Western Europe and other areas.

Third, the resolutions proposed that Member States ratify the amendments by September 1, 1965.

On December 17, 1963, the resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly. On the enlargement of the Security Council, the vote was ninety-seven to eleven, with four abstentions; on the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council, it was ninety-six to eleven, with five abstentions.

In those votes, the United States abstained, not because it doubted the principle of enlargement, but to maintain complete freedom of action while giving deliberate study to the effects of the specific proposals. The Soviet Union and France voted negatively. China voted for enlargement of the Security Council but abstained on enlargement of the Economic and Social Council. The United Kingdom abstained on both resolutions.

Since that time, sixty-three nations out of the required seventy-six have ratified the amendments. Other governments are now considering them. Of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, the Soviet Union has been the first to approve the amendments.

REASONS FOR RATIFICATION

The United States should now move to ratify the Charter amendments to enlarge the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

First, the amendments are realistic.

The membership of the United Nations has grown from fifty-one in 1945 to one hundred and fourteen in 1965. Almost all of the newer Members are nations which have gained their independence from the peaceful dismantling of empires -- a process which brought nationhood to one-third of all the peoples of the world and which is here to stay.

We welcome this growth.

The peoples of the world are more directly represented in the General Assembly of the United Nations today than they were twenty years ago.

We want to work together and cooperate with these new countries, within the United Nations.

If there are differences among us, we want them to be aired and examined within the United Nations.

This is the way to a peaceful and cooperative world.

But just as we welcome the growth of the United Nations, we must also recognize that the present Security Council and the present Economic and Social Council do not now realistically reflect it.

An increase in the representation on both Councils is now clearly necessary to restore the balance which existed between the Councils and the General Assembly when the Charter came into force. An expansion of fifty percent in the case of the Economic and Social Council and less in the Security Council is a reasonable way to adjust to a Membership which has more than doubled. At the same time, the expansion is not such as to make the Councils unwieldy.

Second, the amendments are equitable.

When the Charter was signed in 1945, the Member States from Africa and Asia numbered thirteen out of a total of fifty-one -- less than a third. Today, the Member States from these great continents number sixty-one out of a total of one hundred and fourteen -- more than a half. The General Assembly resolutions, necessarily and rightly, take this new arithmetic into account.

Moreoever, the explicit allocation of the new seats to geographic areas, as provided by Assembly Resolution, is wise. It is designed to eliminate the contentious problem of sharing an inadequate number of seats -- which had led to pressures against existing seats, to disputes over the definition of geographic areas, and to split terms on the Security Council to meet competing claims for representation.

Third, the amendments fully protect the basic interests of the Permanent Members. While we have seen that the work of the Security Council can be hampered seriously by the abuse of the veto provision, it nevertheless remains a wise and realistic feature of the United Nations Charter. The veto provision is maintained.

Fourth, because the amendments are at once realistic and equitable, they will strengthen the United Nations.

They will increase the vitality of these Councils and of the United Nations itself by permitting more of the newer Members to take part in the consideration of major world problems.

The amendments, which will ensure that the Councils represent the whole Organization they are intended to serve, will thereby also ensure that the Councils continue to earn the confidence and support of the Membership at large. Without this confidence and support, the Councils cannot be fully effective.

The Organization as a whole will benefit from fuller participation in the work of the Councils by the new Members who have much to contribute -- as they will benefit from the exercise of shared responsibility.

Fifth and finally, the amendments are a reflection and a demonstration of both the stability and the adaptability of the United Nations Charter.

We Americans have always had a healthy respect for the stability of our institutions and a wariness of change for the sake of change. Our American Constitution, which has been amended only fourteen times since the Bill of Rights of 1791, has clearly met the test of stability. The fact that the United Nations Charter has remained as it was written twenty years ago is ample evidence of its stability.

At the same time, we Americans have always recognized the forces of change, and have always known instinctively that the ability of an institution to adapt to changed conditions is a reliable measure of its capacity for survival and growth. Our American Constitution, as evidenced by its amendments, has clearly met this test of adaptability.

Now, with its twentieth birthday approaching, the United Nations is seeking the first two amendments to its basic Charter. And this is welcome evidence of the inherent flexibility of another great institution.

THE STATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

As we consider these first amendments to the United Nations Charter, it is fitting to review briefly the state of the United Nations itself.

The limitations of the United Nations are apparent. It has not been able to prevent aggression in Southeast Asia; it has not been able to rid the world of poverty.

Nor has the United Nations been able to solve all of its internal problems. At the present time a serious financial problem threatens the capacity of the General Assembly to perform its share of peacekeeping.

And if the limitations are clear, the basic reason is plain. The United Nations is not a world government; it is an organization of governments participating by consent. It can move only in the direction and at the pace that its Members want it to move.

And yet the United Nations has served well the cause of world peace and progress -- and, therefore, the national interest and the personal interest of every American.

KEEPING THE PEACE

Through the United Nations, the Members have acted to avert wars on at least a dozen occasions -- local wars which could have spread.

In Kashmir, the United Nations obtained and still polices a cease-fire line running through a bitterly contested area.

In Suez, the United Nations deployed an Emergency Force which enabled the respective national military forces to withdraw.

In the Congo, the United Nations provided 20,000 troops, assisted a new nation to survive its birth, and forestalled an east-west confrontation in the heart of Africa.

In Cyprus, the United Nations has stationed a force of 6,000 to strenghen that nation's security.

The office of the Secretary-General has evolved into a sensitive listening post -- an ever-ready channel of communication -- a potential conciliation service open at all times to the international community of states.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

At the same time, the day-to-day work of the United Nations is directed overwhelmingly toward building conditions which make the peace worth keeping.

United Nations experts are now at work in one hundred and thirty countries or territories -- bringing modern knowledge and technology to bear on the universal struggle to liberate man from the slavery of poverty.

The United Nations is in partnership with eighty-nine nations and territories in cooperative pre-investment projects -- surveying resources or training men and women in modern skills.

The development lending institutions affiliated with the United Nations have been investing some $1 billion annually in world development.

All in all, the level of development assistance flowing through the United Nations system of agencies now has reached some $1.3 billion a year.

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

Meanwhile, United Nations agencies are performing the vital task of establishing cooperative ground rules which are required in the age of rapid international transport and instant international communication.

Agencies affiliated with the United Nations have developed standards for international air traffic -- and for the safety of life at sea.

They have arranged for orderly use of the airwaves by allocating available radio frequencies among nations and users.

They have promoted international weather forecasting and are pioneering in the development of a World Weather Watch of incalculable benefit to peoples of all nations.

They have developed and maintained uniform international quarantine regulations against the spread of communicable diseases -- and liberated 800 million people from the threat of the greatest killer of all time: malaria.

In these and other ways -- through peacekeeping, through nation-building, and through international technical services -- the United Nations serves its Members. In doing so, the Organization serves the national interest of the United States. It helps us do things we could not do so well alone and encourages other nations to share the burdens.

CONCLUSION

In one sense, the smallest Members are in greatest need of the United Nations.

In another sense, the United Nations is of greatest service to the largest nations -- for without the United Nations, the nations with the greatest resources would have to shoulder most of these tasks alone.

And in a combined sense, the United Nations serves simultaneously the large and the small, the rich and the poor -- for the peace of one area is but part of world peace, and the prosperity of one country is but an element of the world's well-being.

This is why consistent and effective support for the United Nations has been near the heart of the United States foreign policy for two decades.

This is why the Congress and the public, regardless of politics or party, have been ready to stick with the United Nations through thick and thin.

The Organization has reached a point where the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council need to be enlarged to take account of the great growth of the Organization in recent years.

The proposed amendments offer responsible and equitable plans for meeting this problem.

Because the United Nations will continue to be deeply needed by nations which seek peace -- by all nations which seek to raise the levels of human welfare -- by all nations which seek to cooperate in putting the achievements of modern technology to work for all mankind -- it is in the national interest of the United States to ratify these steps toward making more effective the principal Councils of the Organization.

I therefore request the consent of the Senate to ratification by the United States of these amendments to the Charter of the United Nations.

U.S.-CANADA AUTO TARIFFS

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's March 31 letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on the U.S.-Canada agreement on automotive duties:

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

On January 16, Prime Minister Pearson of Canada and I signed an important agreement looking toward freer trade in automotive products between our two North American countries. This Agreement resolves the serious difference which existed between Canada and the United States over our automotive trade. More significantly, it marks a long step forward in United States commercial relations with her greatest trading partner. It testifies to the goodwill and confidence between us.

The automotive producers of the United States and Canada make up a single great North American industry. The same kind of cars, using the same parts, are produced on both sides of the border, in many cases in factories only a few miles apart. Over 90% of the automobiles sold in Canada are assembled by firms owned in part or in whole by United States companies. The men and women who work in the plants on both sides of the border are members of the same international union.

Tariffs and other restrictions involving Canadian-United States trade in automotive products have been the cause of significant inefficiency in this great industry. Canadian plants produce a great variety of cars, essentially identical with those made in far larger numbers in the United States. Because the Canadian market is relatively small, production runs have been short, and costs and prices have been high. High costs and prices, in turn -- supported by the tariff and other restrictions -- have contributed to keeping the market small.

Historically, Canada's share in North American automotive production has lagged far behind her share in automotive purchases. In 1963, in an attempt to increase its share of the North American market, the Canadian Government put into effect a plan, involving the remission of tariffs, which was designed to stimulate automotive exports. A number of United States manufacturers, believing they would be injured by the plan, called upon this Government to impose countervailing duties. In all probability, such action would have invited retaliation. We were faced by the prospect of a wasteful contest of stroke and counter-stroke, harmful to both Canada and the United States, and helpful to neither. Our broader good relations with our Canadian friends would have suffered serious strain.

To avoid such a dismal outcome, our two governments bent every effort to find a rational solution to the problems of a divided industry. The Automotive Products Agreement that the Prime Minister and I signed in January is the result of our joint labors.

The agreement will benefit both countries. We will have avoided a serious commercial conflict. Canada will have achieved her objective of increasing her automotive production. United States manufacturers will be able to plan their production to make most efficient use of their plants, whether in Canada or the United States. They will save the price of the tariff, and, over the longer run, we will benefit from the faster growth in the Canadian market which lower prices will make possible.

The Agreement has already brought results. The Canadian Government revoked its controversial plan and, on January 18, reduced all relevant duties to zero. I am informed that the Canadian Parliament will be asked to give its approval in the near future.

We recognize, of course, that full integration of the North American automobile industry cannot be brought about all at once. To allow time for adjustment, the Canadian sector of the industry -- less than 1/20 the size of ours -- will operate initially under special arrangements. The Agreement itself will be subject to comprehensive review no later than January 1, 1968. We should then be in a position to judge what further steps are necessary.

In signing the Agreement, I pledged myself to ask the Congress to authorize the President to remove all United States duties on Canadian automobiles and parts for original equipment. I am today sending to the Congress draft legislation which would give the President that authority. The proposed legislation would also authorize the President to make similar automotive agreements with other countries, and to make agreements leading to mutually beneficial reduction of duties on replacement parts.

I repeat: In my judgment, the Agreement will benefit both Canada and the United States, and the automotive industry and automotive workers in both countries. However, we recognize that adjustments in an industry of such size could result in temporary dislocation for particular firms and their workers.

To provide appropriate relief, the bill I propose will make applicable the adjustment assistance of Title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The tariff change contemplated in the automotive agreement, is, however, a special case. Tariffs will be cut to zero, all at one time. Furthermore, dislocation, if it should occur, may well be due as much to the decrease in exports of certain products as to an increase in imports. Therefore, this Bill calls for special procedures for obtaining adjustment assistance. These special procedures will be limited in application to this Agreement and to a transition period of three years. If a similar agreement is made with another country, or if we should make agreements affecting replacement parts, appropriate adjustment assistance legislation will be recommended to the Congress.

* * * * *

The Agreement and this Bill are designed to lead to a more efficient organization of the North American automotive industry. It is based on mutual trust and will result in mutual benefit -- benefit to producers, to labor, and to consumers on both sides of the border.

Canada has acted. It is our turn. In order that we may act, I ask the Congress to approve promptly this legislation.

Sincerely,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

President Requests Broad Changes In Silver Coinage System

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's June 3 message to Congress on silver coins:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

From the early days of our independence the United States has used a system of coinage fully equal in quantity and in quality to all the tasks imposed upon it by the Nation's commerce.

We are today using one of the few existing silver coinages in the world. Our coins, in fact, are little changed from those first established by the Mint Act of 1792. For 173 years, we have maintained a system of abundant coins that with the exception of pennies and nickels is nearly pure silver.

The long tradition of our silver coinage is one of the many marks of the extraordinary stability of our political and economic system.

Continuity, however, is not the only characteristic of a great nation's coinage. We should not hesitate to change our coinage to meet new and growing needs. I am, therefore, proposing certain changes in our coinage system -- changes dictated by need -- which will help Americans to carry out their daily transactions in the most efficient way possible.

There has been for some years a world-wide shortage of silver. The United States is not exempt from that shortage -- and we will not be exempt as it worsens. Silver is becoming too scarce for continued large scale use in coins. To maintain unchanged our high silver coinage in the face of this stark reality would only invite a chronic and growing scarcity of coins.

We expect to use more than 300 million troy ounces -- over 10 thousand tons -- of silver for our coinage this year. That is far more than total new production of silver expected in the entire Free World this year. Although we have a large stock of silver on hand we cannot continue indefinitely to make coins of a high silver content -- in the required quantity -- in the face of such an imbalance in the production of silver and the demand for it.

We must take steps to maintain an adequate supply of coins, or face chaos in the myriad transactions of our daily life -- from using pay telephones to parking in a metered zone to providing our children with money for lunch at school.

The legislation I am sending to the Congress with this Message will ensure a stable and dignified coinage, fully adequate in quantity and in its specially designed technical characteristics to the needs of our Twentieth Century life. It can be maintained indefinitely, however much the demand for coin may grow.

Much as we all would prefer to retain the silver coins now in use, there is no practical alternative to a new coinage based on materials in adequate supply.

THE NEW COINAGE

I propose no change in either the penny or the nickel.

The new dime and the quarter -- while remaining the same size and design as the present dime and quarter -- will be composite coins. They will have faces of the same copper-nickel alloy used in our present five cent piece, bonded to a core of pure copper. The new dime and quarter will, therefore, outwardly resemble the nickel, except in size and design, but with the further distinction that their copper core will give them a copper edge.

This type of coin was selected because, alone among practical alternatives, it can be used together with our existing silver coins in the millions of coin-operated devices that Americans now depend upon heavily for many kinds of food and other goods.

THE HALF DOLLAR

Our new half dollar will be nearly indistinguishable in appearance from the present half dollar.

It will continue to be made of silver and copper, but the silver content will be reduced from 90 percent to 40 percent. It will be faced with an alloy of 80 percent silver and 20 percent copper, bonded to a core of 21 percent silver and 79 percent copper. The new half dollar will continue to be minted with the image of President Kennedy. Its size will be unchanged.

THE SILVER DOLLAR

No change in this famous old coin, or plans for additional production, are proposed at this time. It is possible that implementation of the new coinage legislation that I am proposing, greatly reducing the requirement for silver in our subsidiary coinage, will actually make feasible the minting of additional silver dollars in the future. Certainly, without this change in the silver content of the subsidiary coinage, further minting of the silver dollar would be forever foreclosed.

It is our intention that the new coinage circulate side-by-side with our existing coinage. We plan to continue the minting of our current silver coins while the new coinage is brought into quantity production.

The new coins will be placed in circulation some time in 1966.

In terms of the present pattern of coin usage, adoption of the new coinage will permit a saving of some 90 percent of the silver we are now putting into coins annually.

I want to make it absolutely clear that these changes in our coinage will have no effect on the purchasing power of our coins. The new ones will be exchanged at full face value for the paper currency of the United States. They will be accepted by the Treasury and by the Federal Reserve Banks for any of the financial obligations of the United States. The legislation I am proposing expressly recognizes the new coins as legal tender.

It is of primary importance, of course, that our new coins be specifically designed to serve our modern, technological society. In the early days of the Republic, silver coins served well because the value of a coin could only be measured by the value of the precious metal contained in it. For many decades now the value of a particular coin has depended not on the value of the metal in it, but on the face value of the coin. Today's coinage must primarily be utilitarian. The new coinage will meet this requirement fully, while dispensing with the idea that it contain precious metal.

It is, above all, practical. It has been specifically designed to function, without causing delays or disruptions of service, in coin-operated merchandising machines.

Furthermore, it is composed of materials low enough in value and readily enough available to insure that we can have as many coins as we need.

The legislation I am proposing also contains these additional recommendations:

OTHER AUTHORITY REQUESTED

First -- As a useful precautionary measure, I request standby authority to institute controls over the melting and export of coins to assist the protection of our existing and our new silver coinage.

Second -- I request authority to purchase domestically mined silver at not less than $1.25 per ounce.

Third -- I am asking for authority to reactivate minting operations temporarily at the San Francisco Assay Office.

Fourth -- As a safeguard for assured availability of the new coinage, I am asking for new contracting authority for the procurement of materials and facilities related to it.

Fifth -- I propose the establishment of a Joint Commission on the Coinage, composed of certain members of the Congress, the Public and the Executive Branch of the Government, to report to me later the progress made in the installation of the new coinage and to review any new technological developments and to suggest any further modifications which may be needed.

WHY THE SILVER CONTENT OF THE COINAGE MUST BE REDUCED AT THIS SESSION

These recommendations for revision of our silver coinage rest upon extensive study of the silver situation, and of alternatives to our present coinage, by both governmental and private specialists. The Treasury Department's comprehensive report,

known as the Treasury Staff Silver and Coinage Study, is being released today as background to my recommendations. Its principal finding was that the supply of silver in the Free World has become progressively incompatible with the maintenance of silver in all our subsidiary coins.

On the average, in the five years from 1949 through 1953, new silver production in the Free World amounted to about 175 million troy ounces per year, while consumption amounted to more than 235 million ounces. There was an average deficit in those five post-war years of more than 60 million ounces of silver per year.

In the latest complete five years, 1960 through 1964, Free World consumption of silver has averaged 410 million ounces annually, but new production has averaged a little less than 210 million ounces a year. The result has been an average annual deficit of about 200 million ounces. That is three times the average annual deficit in the five years from 1949 through 1953.

If no silver at all had been used for coinage there would have been a deficit in new production in Free World silver during the last five years averaging over 40 million troy ounces, or some 1,370 tons, a year.

The gap between the production of silver and silver consumption is continuing to increase. In 1964 the silver production deficit swelled to over 300 million ounces -- half again the 1963 figure. And in 1964, the use of silver in coinage, and the use of silver for the arts and industry of the Free World were each -- taken separately -- greater than new production.

There is no dependable or likely prospect that new, economically workable sources of silver may be found that could appreciably narrow the gap between silver supply and demand. The optimistic outlook is for an increase in production of about 20 percent over the next four years. This would be of little help. Further, because silver is produced chiefly as a by-product of the mining of copper, lead and zinc, even a very large increase in the price of silver would not stimulate silver production sufficiently to change the outlook.

Short of controls that are undesirable in a peacetime free society, there is no way to diminish the bounding growth of private demand for silver for use in jewelry, silverware, photographic film and industrial processes. The one part of the demand for silver that can be reduced is governmental demand for use in coinage.

Most Free World countries no longer use silver in their coins. A few -- as we now propose -- continue to make limited use of it. It is true that United States coinage does not currently depend upon new silver production, because for many years we have supplied silver for our coinage out of large Treasury stocks, which still amount to 1 billion troy ounces.

But -- and this is the crux of the matter -- at the present pace, this stock cannot last even as much as three years. We would then be shorn of our ability to maintain the coinage, and, if there were no alternative to our present silver coinage, the nation would be faced with a chronic coin shortage. That is why definitive action is necessary at this session of the Congress.

PROTECTION OF THE COINAGE

It is necessary for the United States government to have large stocks of silver in addition to the quantity needed for coinage.

We need these stocks because our silver coins in circulation must be protected from hoarding or destruction. Protection of the silver coinage will continue to be a necessity since we plan for it to continue to circulate alongside the new coins. Our silver coins are protected by the fact that the government stands ready to sell silver bullion from its stocks at $1.29 a troy ounce. This keeps the price of silver, as a commodity, from rising above the face value of our coins. This, in turn, makes hoarding or melting of the silver coinage unprofitable.

It is as additional protection for the existing coinage that I am requesting stand-by authority to institute controls over the melting, treating or export of United States coins.

It may be asked why we seek stand-by control authority since we retain a large stock of silver with which to protect our silver coins through operations in the silver market.

The answer is clear. Given the magnitudes by which demand for silver is outrunning new production, we must consider the possibility, however unlikely, that the silver stock we possess could itself require the support and protection that would be afforded by authority to forbid melting and export of our coins.

We believe our present stocks of silver to be adequate, once the large present drains from coinage are greatly reduced, to meet any foreseeable requirements for an indefinite period. However, prompt action on a new coinage will help us protect the silver coinage by freeing our silver reserves for redemption of silver certificates at $1.29 per ounce. Thus, we can assure that no incentive will be created for hoarding our present coins in anticipation of a higher price for their silver content.

There is the opposite, although in all likelihood short-run, possibility that a fall in the price of silver might result from the enactment of this legislation largely removing silver from our subsidiary coin. It is for the purpose of protecting silver producers from a precipitate drop in the price of silver resulting from the action of the government that I am requesting authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase any newly mined domestic silver offered to him, at the price of $1.25 per troy ounce.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE

Coinage operations at the San Francisco Mint were ended in 1955. Legislation converting the Mint to the San Francisco Assay Office was passed in 1962. As part of our efforts to overcome the coin shortage of the past year, coin blanks have been cut and annealed at the San Francisco Assay Office. Present law forbids full minting there. However, we will temporarily need the facilities of this plant to move into large quantity production of the new coinage and to continue production of existing coins until enough new small money is made to make certain we have adequate supplies. Consequently, I am asking for authority to reactivate minting operations at San Francisco on a temporary basis.

A new, fully modern mint is to be built in Philadelphia. However, it cannot be completed and in operation before late 1967. It is our expectation that when the new Philadelphia Mint's capacity is added to that of the Denver Mint, our coinage requirements can be met efficiently and economically. Consequently, no more than temporary authority to mint coins in San Francisco is recommended in the draft legislation I am sending to you.

WHY COMPOSITE COINS ARE RECOMMENDED

We have no choice but to eliminate silver, for the most part, from our subsidiary coinage. The question was: What would be the best alternative? After very thorough consideration of all aspects of this highly complex problem, we have settled upon the two types of composite, or clad, coins I have already described. These are 10-cent and 25-cent pieces with cupro-nickel alloy faces bonded to a solid copper core, and a new half dollar with outer and inner layers of differing silver-copper alloys.

This type of coin was found to be necessary if the new coinage is to be compatible with the existing silver coinage in all the 12 million coin-operated devices in use in the United States.

The convenience of using coins in automatic merchandising and service devices is a fact that, like the coins in our pockets and in our store tills, we take for granted. But if our coinage were suddenly to be such that it would not work in coin-operated devices, the public would be subjected to very great inconvenience and serious losses would occur to business with harmful effects upon employment.

The automatic merchandising industry is a large and growing part of our national economy. Last year, $3-1/2 billion worth of consumer items were sold through 3-1/2 million of these machines. On more than 30 billion separate occasions a consumer made a purchase by putting a coin in a machine. In growing numbers, factories, hospitals and other places now depend upon automatic vending for the service of goods. A million and a half people now rely upon coin controlled vending for at least one meal a day. The use of coin-operated devices is expanding rapidly, not only in merchandising vending, but also in a number of other services.

Six million of our coin-operated devices, including nearly all vending machines, have selectors set to reject coins or imitations of coins that do not have the electrical properties of our existing silver money. Highly selective rejectors are a necessity in these machines if they are to be a low-cost source of food and other goods and services. Otherwise, fraudulent use would soon make them costly.

The sensors in these machines are set to accept or reject coins on the basis of the electrical properties of our traditional coins, which have a high proportion of silver. To be compatible in operation with our existing coinage, therefore, our new coins must duplicate the electrical properties of a coin that is 90 percent silver. No single acceptable metal or alloy does so. The composite coins, made of layers of differing metals and alloys, that I am asking the Congress to approve, are coins made to order to duplicate the electrical properties of coins with a high silver content. They are the only practical alternatives we have discovered to our present coinage.

Selectors exist that can handle coins with the widely varying electrical properties of, say, nearly pure silver and nearly pure nickel. But that is not enough. When the selectors are set to accept coins with greatly differing electrical properties, the selectivity of the mechanism declines and they will accept wrong coins and imitations. Unless the coins in use have very similar electrical properties, the coin-operated machines become subject to a high degree of fraudulent use. This would be costly to all concerned.

The future may bring selectors of a different kind able to accept coins of widely varying electrical properties while at the same time rejecting imitations and wrong coins. They are not available now. When and if they become available, our new coinage will work in them. On the other hand, if we now chose an incompatible coinage, there would be delays and interruptions lasting a year to three years in the services of these machines. This would impose heavy inconveniences upon the public and would cause business and employment losses in a large and growing industry.

In view of these considerations of public interest, we have concluded that our new coinage must without fail be able to carry out the technical merchandising functions of a modern coinage, working alongside our existing silver coinage. The new coins that I am recommending to you do this, and do it well, because they were specifically designed for the task.

The new half dollar was designed with the strong desire in mind of many Americans to retain some silver in our every-day coinage. We believe that by eliminating silver from use in the dime and the quarter, we will have enough silver to carry out market operations in protection of our existing silver coinage -- and to make a half dollar of 40 percent silver content. It is clear and unmistakable that we would not have enough silver to extend this to the dime and quarter: they are heavily used, indispensable coins that we must have at all times in large quantity. We are convinced that we can include a 40 percent silver half dollar in the new coinage, but we cannot safely go beyond that. As a precaution, we intend to concentrate at first on getting out large quantities of the new quarter and dime before we embark upon quantity production of the new half dollar.

THE JOINT COMMISSION ON THE COINAGE

We believe the recommendations being made for a new coinage are sound and durable and in the best public interest. However, the installation of a new coinage is a matter so intimately affecting the life of every citizen, and so delicately related to the nation's commerce, that it is impossible to be certain in advance that all problems have been foreseen, even by such a long and arduous process of research as has gone into the selection of the proposed new coins.

Consequently, I am including among my recommendations the proposal for a Joint Commission on the Coinage. It will be composed of the four officers of the Executive Branch most directly concerned with matters affected by the coinage -- the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Budget Bureau and the Director of the Mint; of four members representing the public interest, to be appointed by the President; of the Chairmen and ranking members of the Banking and Currency committees of the House and the Senate; of one member each from the two houses of the Congress, to be appointed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. The Commission will be appointed soon after the new coinage is issued. It will study such matters as new technological developments, the supply of various metals, and the future of the silver dollar. It will report as to the time and circumstances in which the government should cease to maintain the price of silver. It will be directed to advise the President, the Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury on the results of its studies.

THE COINAGE -- CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE

I am pleased to report to the Congress substantial progress toward overcoming the coin shortage the Nation has been experiencing. Greatly increased minting has eliminated the shortage of pennies and of nickels. We are still somewhat on the short side of the demand for dimes and quarters, but this deficit is rapidly being overtaken. A severe shortage of the half dollar continues, due to the popularity of the new 50 cent pieces bearing the image of President Kennedy.

I want to emphasize that we will continue to make the existing coins while the new ones come into full production, and that we contemplate side-by-side circulation of the old and new coins for the indefinite future. There is no reason for hoarding the silver coinage we now use, because there is no reason for it to disappear.

We are gearing up for maximum production of the new coins as soon as they are authorized by the Congress. Supply of the materials for them is assured. Both copper and nickel are economical and available in North America. Their usage in coins will not add enough to over-all employment of these metals to create supply or price problems.

In the first year after new coins are authorized, we expect to make 3-1/2 billion pieces of the new subsidiary coins. That is a billion and a half more pieces than will be made of the corresponding silver coins in the current fiscal year.

In the second year after authorization of the new coinage, we expect to be able to double the first year's output of the new coins, reaching a production total of 7 billion pieces.

We expect in this way to avoid any new coin shortage in the transition to production of the new coins, and within a period of less than three years to reach a point at which we could if necessary meet total coinage needs out of production of the new coins.

I am satisfied that, taking into account all of the various factors involved in this complex problem, the recommendations that I am making to you are sound and right. Your early and favorable action upon the proposed legislation will make it possible to produce and issue to the public a coinage that will be acceptable, provide the maximum convenience, and serve all the purposes -- financial and technical -- of modern commerce. In considering this problem the needs of the economy and the convenience of the public have been placed ahead of all other considerations. They are the factors that have resulted in my recommendations to the Congress. I urge their approval at the earliest possible date.

Immigration Policy

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Jan. 13 message to Congress on Immigration:

A change is needed in our laws dealing with immigration. Four Presidents have called attention to serious defects in this legislation. Action is long overdue.

I am therefore submitting, at the outset of this Congress, a bill designed to correct the deficiencies. I urge that it be accorded priority consideration.

The principal reform called for is the elimination of the national origins quota system. That system is incompatible with our basic American tradition.

Over the years the ancestors of all of us -- some 42 million human beings -- have migrated to these shores. The fundamental, longtime American attitude has been to ask not where a person comes from but what are his personal qualities. On this basis men and women migrated from every quarter of the globe. By their hard work and their enormously varied talents they hewed a great nation out of a wilderness. By their dedication to liberty and equality, they created a society reflecting man's most cherished ideals.

Long ago the poet Walt Whitman spoke our pride: "These States are the amplest poem." We are not merely a nation but a "Nation of Nations."

Violation of this tradition by the national origins quota system does incalculable harm. The procedures imply that men and women from some countries are, just because of where they come from, more desirable citizens than others. We have no right to disparage the ancestors of millions of our fellow Americans in this way. Relationships with a number of countries, and hence the success of our foreign policy, is needlessly impeded by this proposition.

The quota system has other grave defects. Too often it arbitrarily denies us immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills. I do not believe this is either good government or good sense.

Thousands of our citizens are needlessly separated from their parents or other close relatives.

To replace the quota system, the proposed bill relies on a technique of preferential admissions based upon the advantage to our nation of the skills of the immigrant, and the existence of a close family relationship between the immigrant and people who are already citizens or permanent residents of the United States. Within this system of preferences, and within the numerical and other limitations prescribed by law, the issuance of visas to prospective immigrants would be based on the order of their application.

First preference under the bill would be given to those with the kind of skills or attainments which make the admission especially advantageous to our society. Other preferences would favor close relatives of citizens and permanent residents, and thus serve to promote the reuniting of families -- long a primary goal of American immigration policy. Parents of United States citizens could obtain admission without waiting for a quota number.

Transition to the new system would be gradual, over a five-year period. Thus the possibility of abrupt changes in the pattern of immigration from any nation is eliminated. In addition, the bill would provide that as a general rule no country could be allocated more than ten percent of the quota numbers available in any one year.

In order to insure that the new system would not impose undue hardship on any of our close allies by suddenly curtailing their emigration, the bill authorizes the President, after consultation with an Immigration Board established by the legislation, to utilize up to thirty percent of the quota numbers available in any year for the purpose of restoring cuts made by the new system in the quotas established by existing law.

Similar authority, permitting the reservation of up to ten percent of the numbers available in any year, would enable us to meet the needs of refugees fleeing from catastrophe or oppression.

In addition the bill would:

(1) permit numbers not used by any country to be made available to countries where they are needed,
(2) eliminate the discriminatory "Asia-Pacific Triangle" provisions of the existing law,
(3) eliminate discrimination against newly independent countries of the Western Hemisphere by providing nonquota status for natives of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago,
(4) afford nonquota status to parents of citizens, and fourth preference to parents of resident aliens,
(5) eliminate the requirement that skilled first preference immigrants needed in our economy must actually find an employer here before they can come to the United States,
(6) afford a preference to workers with lesser skills who can fill specific needs in short supply,
(7) eliminate technical restrictions that have hampered the effective use of the existing Fair-Share Refugee Law, and,
(8) authorize the Secretary of State to require re-registration of quota immigrant visa applicants and to regulate the time of payment of visa fees.

This bill would not alter in any way the many limitations in existing law which prevent an influx of undesirables and safeguard our people against excessive or unregulated immigration. Nothing in the legislation relieves any immigrant of the necessity of satisfying all of the security requirements we now have, or the requirements designed to exclude persons likely to become public charges. No immigrants admitted under this bill could contribute to unemployment in the United States.

The total number of immigrants would not be substantially changed. Under this bill, authorized quota immigration, which now amounts to 158,361 per year, would be increased by less than 7,000.

I urge the Congress to return the United States to an immigration policy which both serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals. No move could more effectively reaffirm our fundamental belief that a man is to be judged -- and judged exclusively -- on his worth as a human being.

WATER DESALINATION

Following is the complete text of a March 29 letter from President Johnson to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

Past generations of Americans have been blessed with an abundance of sparkling, clean water. But in recent years we have become careless in our stewardship of this vital resource -- polluting, wasting, and carelessly exploiting it.

Water shortages -- real as well as prospective -- already plague some regions of our land. Other areas and communities will soon be threatened. Yet, we must have an abundance of fresh water if we are to continue to grow and prosper.

Action to conserve what nature has so generously provided has often been inadequate and too late. We are determined not to make this mistake again. I have already pledged full support for cleaning up our rivers -- and keeping them clean. We will continue to foster conservation by planning for the wisest possible use of all existing water supplies and by curbing and eliminating wasteful and uneconomic uses of water.

But these steps are not enough. New sources of supply at competitive costs are also required if we are to stay abreast of the ever-mounting demand for water. The seas around us offer an inexhaustible reservoir to help meet this need in coastal areas while vast quantities of brackish water are available to supplement the supplies of many inland areas. We must spare no effort in learning how to desalt these waters economically.

For the past 12 years the United States has been engaged in a program of research and development which has brought desalting technology to a point where it shows promise of economic application in the future. To stimulate the translation of this promise into reality, I requested the Department of the Interior last July to develop, in close collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission, a proposed program which would significantly advance large-scale desalting technology.

The resulting report entitled "Program for Advancing Desalting Technology," was completed promptly and released to the public on October 26, 1964. It recommended -- and I am transmitting with this letter draft legislation to accomplish -- expansion, extension, and acceleration of the salt water conversion research and development activities now being conducted by the Department of the Interior under authority of the Anderson-Aspinall Act of 1961.

This legislative proposal would increase by $200 million the $75 million appropriation authorization provided in the 1961 Act and extend through 1972 the time during which the authorized funds would be available to support this important program. Enactment of this legislation is vital if the Department of the Interior is to mount and lead the substantial sustained effort necessary to achieve truly economical desalting of sea and brackish waters.

In the meantime, I have already transmitted to the Congress a request for a supplemental appropriation of $3.9 million in 1965 to enable the Department, through a reorganized Office of Saline Water, to accelerate its research and development activities along the general lines outlined in the report mentioned above. Desalting activities will receive continuing emphasis in 1966. My budgetary recommendations to Congress for the coming fiscal year amount to $29 million for the Office of Saline Water, more than double the amount appropriated for 1965.

By pressing ahead with a vigorous program of economic desalting to meet our ever-growing needs for water, we will at the same time provide the technology which can be shared with other nations. This technology could prove to be the key that will unlock the door to economic growth for many of these nations.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the power for good, the palliative effect on age-old animosities and problems, that would result from providing an abundance of water in lands which, for countless generations, have known only shortage. To stimulate cooperation in the field with such great potential for the good of mankind, the United States will convoke a symposium of interested nations in October 1965 to exchange information on desalting technology.

SOUTHEAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's June 1 message to Congress requesting funds for Southeast Asia development:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The American people want their government to be no only strong but compassionate. They know that a society is secure only where social justice is secure for all its citizens. When there is turmoil anywhere in our own country, our instinct is to inquire if there is injustice. That instinct is sound. And these principles of compassion and justice do not stop at the water's edge. We do not have one policy for our own people and another for our friends abroad.

A vast revolution is sweeping the southern half of this globe. We do not intend that the Communists shall become the beneficiaries of this revolt against injustice and privation. We intend to lead vigorously in that struggle. We will continue to back that intention with practical and concrete help.

In Southeast Asia today, we are offering our hand and our abundance to those who seek to build a brighter future. The effort to create more progressive societies cannot wait for an ideal moment. It cannot wait until peace has been finally secured. We must move ahead now.

I know of no more urgent task ahead. It requires more of us, more of other prosperous nations, and more of the people of Southeast Asia.

For our part, I propose that we expand our own economic assistance to the people of South Viet Nam, Thailand and Laos.

I propose we start now to make available our share of the money needed to harness the resources of the entire Southeast Asia region for the benefit of all its people. This must be an international venture. That is why I have asked Mr. Eugene Black to consult with the United Nations Secretary General and the leaders of the poor and advanced nations. Our role will be vital, but we hope that all other industrialized nations, including the Soviet Union, will participate.

To support our own effort, I ask the Congress to authorize and appropriate for FY 1966 an additional $89 million for the Agency for International Development for expanded programs of economic and social development in Southeast Asia.

This money will serve many purposes:

1. Approximately $19 million will provide the first installment of our contribution to the accelerated development of the Mekong River Basin. This is an important part of the general program of regional development which I outlined at Johns Hopkins University on April 7. This money will enable us to meet a request for half the cost of building the Nam Ngum Dam, which the international Mekong Committee has marked "top priority" if the Mekong River is to be put to work for the people of the region. This will be the first Mekong power project to serve two countries, promising power to small industry and lights for thousands of homes in Northeast Thailand and Laos. The funds will provide also for

-- power lines across the Mekong linking Laos and Thailand;
-- extensive studies of further hydroelectric, irrigation and flood control projects on the Mekong main stream and its tributaries;
-- expansion of distribution lines in Laos.

2. Five million dollars will be used to support electrification cooperatives near three provincial towns -- Long Xuyen, Dalat and Nha Thang -- in South Viet Nam. Co-ops, which have been so important to the lives of our rural people, will bring the benefits of low priced electricity to more than 200,000 Vietnamese. We hope this pattern can be duplicated in towns and villages throughout the region. I will ask that we provide further support if the pattern meets the success we believe possible.

3. Seven million dollars will help provide improved medical and surgical services, especially in the more remote areas of Viet Nam, Laos and Thailand. South Viet Nam is tragically short of doctors; some 200 civilian physicians must care for a population of 15,000,000. In Laos the system of AID-supported village clinics and rural hospitals now reaches more than a million people. But that is not enough. We propose to extend the program in Laos, assist the Thailand Government to expand its public health services to thousands of rural villages, and to organize additional medical and surgical teams for sick and injured civilians in South Viet Nam.

Better health is the first fruit of modern science. For the people of these countries it has far too long been an empty promise. I hope that when peace comes our medical assistance can be expanded and made available to the sick and wounded of the area without regard to political commitment.

4. Approximately $6 million will be used to train people for the construction of roads, dams and other small-scale village projects in Thailand and Laos. In many parts of Asia the chance of the villager for markets, education and access to public services depends on his getting a road. A nearby water well dramatically lightens the burdens of the farmer's wife. With these tools and skills local people can build their own schools and clinics -- blessings only dreamed of before.

5. Approximately $45 million will be used to finance increasing imports of iron and steel, cement, chemicals and pesticides, drugs, trucks and other essential goods necessary for a growing civilian economy. This money will allow factories not only to continue but, through investment, to expand production of both capital and consumer goods. It will provide materials for urgently needed low-cost housing. And it will maintain production incentives and avoid inflation. It is not easy for a small country, with a low income, to fight a war on its own soil and at the same time persist in the business of nation-building. The additional import support which I propose will help Viet Nam to persevere in this difficult task.

6. An additional $7 million will supplement the present program of agricultural development and support additional government services in all three countries, and will help in the planning of further industrial expansion in the secure areas of Viet Nam.

Much of the additional assistance I request is for Viet Nam. This is not a poor and unfavored land. There is water and rich soil and ample natural resources. The people are patient, hard-working, the custodians of a proud and ancient civilization. They have been oppressed not by nature but by man. The failures of man can be redeemed. That is the purpose of the aid for which I now ask additional authorization.

We are defending the right of the people of South Viet Nam to decide their own destiny. Where this right is attacked by force, we have no alternative but to reply with strength. But military action is not a final solution in this area; it is only a partial means to a much larger goal. Freedom and progress will be possible in Viet Nam only as the people are assured that history is on their side -- that it will give them a chance to make a living in peace, to educate their children, to escape the ravages of disease and, above all, to be free of the oppressors who for so long have fed on their labors.

Our effort on behalf of the people of Southeast Asia should unite, not divide, the people of that region. Our policy is not to spread conflict but to heal conflict.

I ask the Congress, as part of our continuing affirmation of America's faith in the cause of man, to respond promptly and fully to this request.

PRESIDENT SEEKS TEACHER CORPS FOR SLUM SCHOOLS

Text of July 17 letter from President Johnson to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

As I announced in my remarks before the National Education Association on July 2, I am proposing legislation to bring the best of our Nation's talent to its schools. This legislation -- The Teaching Professions Act of 1965 -- will

- create a National Teacher Corps to serve in city slums and areas of rural poverty,
- establish a program of fellowships to prepare students for teaching careers in elementary and secondary education and to help experienced teachers enhance their qualifications,
- aid institutions of higher education to provide better programs for educating teachers.

The National Teacher Corps draws on that spirit of dedication of Americans which has been demonstrated time and again in peace and war, by young and old, at home and abroad. It will provide a challenge and an opportunity for teachers with a sense of mission -- those best suited to the momentous tasks this Nation faces in improving education.

The National Teacher Corps can help improve the quality of teaching where quality is most needed and most often in short supply -- in city slums and in areas of rural poverty. It will enroll experienced teachers, and, to work with them, students who intend to make teaching a career. They will teach in local schools at the request of local communities and will serve on the same terms as local teachers. They will be local, not Federal, employees.

The fellowships are essential if teaching is to attract a higher proportion of our ablest young people, and if the best teaching is to prevail in the classroom. Students preparing for teaching in these days should have superior graduate training. Teaching is a difficult job at best; the more preparation for it, the better.

The desire of classroom teachers to replenish their skills and knowledge is not only to be applauded but aided. As revolutionary changes take place in all subjects and at all levels of learning, there is a limit to the sacrifice we can ask of our teachers in their efforts to renew their knowledge.

Finally, I propose a program of grants to help institutions of higher education offer first-rate programs to would-be teachers as well as to experienced teachers. This measure, coupled with the fellowship program and the National Teacher Corps, complete a program which is entitled to be called the Teaching Professions Act of 1965.

The Teaching Professions Act of 1965 is a composite of hard thinking about educational problems in the Congress, in the Executive Branch, and in the teaching profession. It owes much to the proposals of Senators Gaylord Nelson and Edward Kennedy for a national teacher corps; to Senators Wayne Morse and Clifford Case and Representatives Carl Perkins and John Brademas for a program of fellowships for teachers; and to Representative Patsy Mink for a program of Federal grants to teachers for sabbatical leaves.

This bill will deepen the meaning and substance of the already impressive work of the 88th and 89th Congresses in the field of education. I have concluded that it is of sufficient urgency to justify action by this session of the Congress. The problems which face us in education do not grow smaller as time goes by; neither should our determination to attack and solve those problems. I commend to you the Teaching Professions Act of 1965, and hope that you will give it speedy consideration.

Sincerely,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

PRESIDENT JOHNSON VETOES SEVEN BILLS IN 1965

President Johnson in 1965 vetoed seven bills during the session, two major public bills and five private bills. There were no pocket vetoes. The 1965 vetoes brought the total number of bills vetoed by Mr. Johnson during his Presidency to 15. (For others, see 1963 Almanac p. 1020, 1964 Almanac p. 892.) Details of the 1965 vetoes:

Public Bills Vetoed

Of the two public bills vetoed, one concerned disaster relief to flood-damaged states in the Pacific Northwest (S 327) and the other authorized the annual military construction program (HR 8439). Both bills contained provisions which Mr. Johnson said violated the separation of powers between the Legislative and Executive Branches. The Democratic-controlled 89th Congress made no attempt to override the President's vetoes but, instead, passed almost identical legislation omitting the objectionable provisions.

A third bill, the omnibus rivers and harbors bill (S 2300), did not receive a Presidential veto although it contained a similar language provision requiring approval by legislative committees before funds could be appropriated for water resource development projects. (See story p. 751) On signing S 2300 Oct. 26, Mr. Johnson said: "Absolute legal consistency would require that I veto what is otherwise a sound bill because of this one objectionable provision." He pointed out, however, that unlike the two vetoed bills, S 2300 permitted, but did not require, the Executive Branch to use the procedure described in the provision. He said, "Therefore, I believe that by refusing to use the procedure, by noting my objections to it, and by seeking its repeal in the next session of Congress, it is possible to approve the remainder of the bill without yielding to encroachment."

S 327 -- To authorize emergency appropriations of up to $50 million in fiscal 1965 and $20 million in fiscal 1966 to provide assistance to California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas heavily damaged by floods in late 1964 and early 1965. (The amounts were in addition to a $30 million annual appropriations authorization contained in existing law for disaster relief. See story p. 676.)

The provision in S 327 which caused the veto authorized the President to undertake certain construction, but prevented the appropriation of money for any work which was not first approved by the House and Senate Public Works Committees. The President, in his June 5 veto message, said he "must oppose the tendency to use any device to involve Congressional committees in the administration of programs and the implementation of laws." Supporting the general purposes of the bill, which had cleared Congress May 20, the President said this provision of prior approval "infringes upon the responsibilities of the Executive Branch" and "violates the spirit of the division of powers between the Executive and Legislative Branches." The "device" requiring an executive official to obtain committee approval before taking an executive action, the President said, "is not only an undesirable and improper encroachment by the Congress... into the area of executive responsibilities -- it also leads to inefficient administration." After the veto a nearly identical bill, omitting the objectionable provision, was enacted as the Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief Act.

HR 8439 -- To authorize $1,780,062,000 in fiscal 1966 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad, and for military family housing. The bill contained a provision which required that plans to close military installations be submitted to Congress between Jan. 1 and April 30 each year, and that no plan could be put into effect until 120 days after Congress was notified. In addition, it provided that if Congress adjourned prior to the expiration of the 120 days, the proposed closure must be delayed and the plan resubmitted during the next regular session of Congress.

In his veto message Aug. 21, Mr. Johnson said this provision was "repugnant to the Constitution," involving a "fundamental encroachment" on the separation of powers between the Legislative and Executive Branches. He said the provision could "seriously interfere with and adversely affect" the flexible and timely administration of the military services. A President, he said, "under his oath of office, must be concerned about the cumulative erosion of the executive power..." Mr. Johnson indicated he would accept a "reasonable reporting provision" that was "consistent with the legislative powers of Congress." A revised version of the provision for Congressional review was included in a subsequent bill (HR 10775 -- PL 89-188). This measure provided for a 30-day waiting period after full justification of plans to close military bases had been submitted to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. (See story p. 697)

Private Bills Vetoed

HR 1867 -- To authorize payment of $1,000 to Daniel Walter Miles, Brockton, Mass., in settlement of his claim against the United States under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 for compensation for property losses in the Philippines during World War II. In his veto message to the House, Mr. Johnson said the claim had been considered and rejected by the Philippine War Damage Commission and that to set aside the Commission's judgment would entitle other claimants to seek similar relief through Congress. The bill was introduced by Rep. James A. Burke (D Mass.). It passed the House March 16 (H Rept 119) and the Senate June 1 (S Rept 260). HR 1867 was vetoed by the President June 14.

HR 2166 -- To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to judge a claim of Staiman Brothers-Simon Wrecking Co. for losses allegedly sustained by them in connection with a $301,000 contract with the General Services Administration for purchase of buried cast iron pipe in a surplus military water system. The bill also waived all defenses of the United States based on provisions in the purchase contract explicitly denying warranty as to quantity, size and character, and barring claims based on errors or omissions in the descriptions of the pipe. The wrecking company alleged that the weight of the pipe they removed fell almost 40 percent short of the estimated weights on which they had bid. The General Ac-

counting Office had denied the administratively submitted claim.

In vetoing the bill June 26, President Johnson said: "The conditions of sale of the property were clear and specific" and the rule of caveat emptor ("buyer beware") applied as in similar contract cases. In addition, the President objected to the bill's restriction of the Court of Claims' authority to decide the case on its merits by waiving the Government's defenses based on contract provisions "to which the claimants agreed with their eyes wide open."

HR 2166 was introduced by Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli (R Pa.). It was passed by the House April 6 (H Rept 121) and by the Senate June 10 (S Rept 302) and was vetoed June 26.

HR 3329 -- To incorporate the Youth Councils on Civic Affairs and to grant them a federal charter. The Councils, which originated in Jacksonville, Fla., provided a youth jury system under which young people who had been in trouble explained their actions to a panel of other young people. The panel served in an advisory capacity to the judge of the Jacksonville municipal court. The system was instituted in a number of other cities and in March 1963 the Youth Councils on Civic Affairs were incorporated in Florida under state law.

In vetoing the bill, Mr. Johnson said that his concern was not with the "worthwhile purposes" of the bill, but with "the question of whether we were granting federal charters to private organizations on a case-by-case basis without the benefit of clearly established standards and criteria as to eligibility." Mr. Johnson added that "federal charters should be granted, if at all, only on a selective basis and ...should meet some national interest standard." Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) introduced HR 3329 Jan. 21. It passed the House (H Rept 645) July 22 and the Senate, amended (S Rept 550), Aug. 12. The bill was cleared Aug. 26 and vetoed by Mr. Johnson Sept. 10.

HR 5902 -- To allow Cecil Graham to file a late income tax refund claim, notwithstanding the statute of limitations. Graham claimed refund for taxes erroneously paid by him on disability payments during the period 1947-1955. A court decision had held in 1952 that disability payments were tax exempt and put taxpayers on notice that they should file claims for refund. However, Graham failed to file in time. In vetoing the bill, the President said: "It is common knowledge that the tax law frequently changes. In our self-administered tax system, Mr. Graham, like all other taxpayers, had a responsibility for keeping informed... Approval of this bill would discriminate unfairly against other taxpayers similarly situated and set an unfortunate precedent." HR 5902 was introduced March 5 by Rep. John Jarman (D Okla.). It was passed by the House June 15 (H Rept 408) and by the Senate Sept. 17 (S Rept 720). President Johnson vetoed it Oct. 4.

HR 1384 -- To waive the statute of limitations to permit Theodore Zissu to seek recovery of his interest in the property of a Romanian corporation which was taken over by the United States in 1942 under the Trading With the Enemy Act. After being advised in 1943 by the Office of Alien Property that he was an ineligible claimant, Zissu ceased to press his claim further, administratively or through the courts. Subsequent court decisions gave proponents of HR 1384 reason to think they could get a favorable ruling on behalf of Zissu.

In vetoing the bill, President Johnson said that to permit a revival of a lapsed claim on the basis of subsequent judicial rulings "counters a fundamental tenet of our legal system...(that) seeks finality of judgment and stability in the law by a refusal of the courts to reopen settled cases because new judicial decisions may be more favorable to disappointed litigants." HR 1384 was introduced by Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.). It was passed by the House April 6 (H Rept 83) and by the Senate Sept. 30 (S Rept 696). It was vetoed by President Johnson Oct. 20.

ACTION ON NOMINATIONS

1965 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

In 1965, President Johnson filled five Cabinet posts and made his first Supreme Court appointment. He also nominated twice as many persons to top federal jobs as he had in the previous year.

Secretary of Commerce. John T. Connor, confirmed Jan. 15 as Secretary of Commerce, was President Johnson's first Cabinet appointment. Connor replaced Luther H. Hodges, 67, who had announced Dec. 16, 1964, that he planned to retire because of age. Connor, former president of Merck & Co., a pharmaceutical manufacturer, was vice president and a founder of the National Independent Committee for Johnson-Humphrey, an election committee of businessmen who supported the Democratic ticket.

Attorney General. Nicholas deBelleville Katzenbach, who had been Acting Attorney General since Robert F. Kennedy resigned as Attorney General Sept. 3, 1964, to seek a Senate seat from New York, was confirmed Feb. 10 as Attorney General of the United States. Confirmed on the same day was Assistant Attorney General Ramsey Clark, son of Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, to replace Katzenbach as Deputy Attorney General.

Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate March 25 confirmed the nomination of Henry H. Fowler to succeed retiring Douglas Dillon as Secretary of the Treasury. Fowler, 56, served as Under Secretary of the Treasury from 1961-64. In this capacity, he was the principal Administration lobbyist for its $11 billion tax reduction bill. *(1964 Almanac p. 518)*

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The President's fourth Cabinet appointment, John W. Gardner, was confirmed Aug. 11 as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Gardner, a Republican, was president of the Carnegie Corp. and of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was chairman of the 1965 White House Conference on Education and the Task Force on Education established by President Johnson in 1964. *(See story p. 274)*

Gardner succeeded Anthony J. Celebrezze, HEW Secretary since 1962, whom the President nominated for a judgeship on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Senate Aug. 19 confirmed the nomination.

Postmaster General. The Senate Sept. 1 confirmed the nomination of White House aide Lawrence F. O'Brien to replace John A. Gronouski as Postmaster General. Gronouski, named to the Cabinet in 1963 by President Kennedy, was confirmed Sept. 10 as U.S. Ambassador to Poland. O'Brien served as special assistant to the President for Congressional relations and personnel and was given credit for much of the success in Congress of the Kennedy and Johnson legislative programs. He was the major strategist in Mr. Kennedy's fight for the Democratic Presidential nomination and election in 1960, and was National Director of Organization for the 1964 Johnson-Humphrey campaign.

A new Cabinet post, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), was created Sept. 9, 1965 (PL 89-174), and Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, was appointed Secretary in January 1966. *(See story p. 382)*

Supreme Court Appointment. The Senate Aug. 11 confirmed the nomination of Abe Fortas as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Fortas, a long-time friend of President Johnson, became the President's first appointment to the Court. Fortas succeeded Arthur J. Goldberg, who resigned *(See below)*. Fortas was a member of the law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter, and was Under Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt in 1942.

Fortas was confirmed by voice vote after Republican Senators Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), Strom Thurmond (S.C.) and John J. Williams (Del.) spoke against his nomination. Curtis charged that Fortas "put the United States last" in asking Washington newspaper editors to withhold news of White House aide Walter Jenkin's arrest on moral charges during the presidential campaign. *(1964 Almanac p. 895)*

United Nations. The Senate July 23 confirmed the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Goldberg, formerly Secretary of Labor in the Kennedy Administration, had held his Supreme Court post since Sept. 25, 1962. He succeeded Adlai E. Stevenson, who had served as UN Ambassador since 1961. Stevenson died July 14 in London.

Other Notable Appointments

Additional 1965 appointments of major significance, excluding the President's personal staff, were:

- The elevation of Charles L. Schultze, former assistant director of the Budget Bureau, to director. (The post does not require Senate confirmation.) Schultze succeeded Kermit Gordon, who resigned June 1 to become vice president of the Brookings Institution.
- The confirmation Aug. 11 of Thurgood Marshall as Solicitor General of the U.S., the first Negro named to this post.
- The confirmation April 22 of Vice Admiral William F. Raborn Jr. (ret.) to succeed retiring John A. McCone as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.
- The appointment July 21 of Leonard Marks to head the United States Information Agency, succeeding Carl T. Rowan, and the appointment July 28 of John W. Chancellor, White House correspondent for the National Broadcasting Co., as director of the Voice of America.
- The appointment March 9 of W. Averell Harriman as U.S. Ambassador-at-large, and the reassignment July 28 of Henry Cabot Lodge as U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Viet Nam.
- The appointment May 26 of Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr., former Under Secretary of Commerce, as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- The nomination of Roger W. Wilkins to head the Community Relations Service, which was established in the 1964 Civil Rights Act.
- The nomination of William H. Stewart, director of the National Heart Institute, to succeed Dr. Luther L. Terry as Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Judgeships. President Johnson July 26 nominated Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) to be a federal judge for the Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas. Harris, who served in Congress since 1940, was chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee since 1956. He

was confirmed Aug. 11. The Senate Oct. 21 also confirmed the nomination of Charles W. Halleck, son of Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), former Minority Leader, to a 10-year term as a judge on the Washington, D.C., Court of General Sessions. The Senate July 1 confirmed the nomination of U.S. District Judge Homer Thornberry to the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. Thornberry is a former Member of the House of Representatives (D Texas 1949-1963).

Maritime Commission. An Administration-backed bill (HR 5988), authorizing five-year, instead of four-year terms for Federal Maritime Commissioners, was signed into law (PL 89-56) June 30. The bill also permitted a commissioner to continue in office until his successor had been confirmed by the Senate. The five-year terms "would avoid the possible concurrent loss of two experienced members of the Commission (and)...would ensure the availability of sufficient seasoned personnel at all times," said Chairman John Harllee before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. (Harllee's nomination for the longer, five-year term was confirmed July 16.)

FBI Director Confirmation. A bill (S 313), providing for Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of future Directors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and establishing a rate of compensation for that office at $30,000, passed the Senate May 24 by voice vote and was sent to the House where it remained at the end of the session. The bill was sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.).

White House Staff

In 1965 the last of President Kennedy's top aides left the White House staff, leaving President Johnson, in his second full year in office, surrounded almost entirely by his "own" men.

Major Kennedy aides who left were David F. Powers, Special Assistants Lawrence F. O'Brien, who became Postmaster General, P. Kenneth O'Donnell and Richard N. Goodwin. McGeorge Bundy, a special assistant since 1961, announced he would resign early in 1966 to become president of the Ford Foundation.

Top White House staff members in 1965 are listed below, in no particular order. The address after the individual's name and age indicates the state in which he claimed residence. (No Senate confirmation is required for these posts.)

Bill D. Moyers, 31, Marshall, Texas; Press Secretary; salary $30,000. Moyers, who came to the White House in late 1963 as special assistant for the legislative program, assumed the duties of Press Secretary on the resignation July 8 of George E. Reedy.

McGeorge Bundy, 46, Cambridge, Mass.; Special Assistant for National Security Affairs; salary $30,000. A former Harvard Univ. dean, Bundy joined the White House staff in 1961 and was a major foreign affairs adviser to both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

W. Marvin Watson, 41, Daingerfield, Texas; Special Assistant; salary $30,000. Watson, who moved to the White House Feb. 1, assumed the title of appointments secretary to handle the President's hour-to-hour schedule. A former Democratic state chairman of Texas, he is the White House contact with the Democratic National Committee.

E. Jake Jacobsen, 46, Austin, Texas; Legislative Counsel; salary $30,000. On the White House staff since April 15, Jacobsen inherited much of Lawrence O'Brien's duties, handling Congressional liaison activities.

Harry C. McPherson Jr., 36, Tyler, Texas; Special Assistant; salary $30,000. Joining the White House staff in August 1965, as assistant to Special Counsel Lee C. White, McPherson formerly was Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs. (On Feb. 11, 1966, Mr. Johnson appointed Mr. White to be chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and promoted McPherson to the post of Special Counsel.)

Lee C. White, 43, Omaha, Neb.; Special Counsel. White joined the White House legal staff in 1961 and succeeded Myer Feldman in this post when the latter resigned.

George E. Reedy, 47, Washington, D.C.; Special Assistant; salary $30,000. Press Secretary until July 8, Reedy left for health reasons and returned two months later to work on labor-management problems and other special assignments.

Jack J. Valenti, 43, Houston, Texas; Special Assistant; salary $30,000. Valenti joined the White House staff in November 1963. He schedules the President's major appearances, edits Presidential speeches and serves as White House contact for foreign diplomats and many outside groups.

Joseph A. Califano Jr., 35, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Special Assistant; salary $30,000. A former special assistant to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense, Califano joined the White House staff in August 1965. His prime responsibility is the development of the Administration's legislative program.

S. Douglass Cater, 42, Alexandria, Va.; Special Assistant on Education and International Affairs; salary $30,000. Cater, a writer and former correspondent for the Reporter magazine, joined the White House staff in early 1964. He also oversees affairs relating to health.

Disputed Nominations

Coleman Nomination. The Senate July 26 confirmed, by a 76-8 roll-call vote, President Johnson's nomination of former Mississippi Gov. James P. Coleman to the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. The eight dissenters were Republicans Clifford P. Case (N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), and Democrats Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Gaylord Nelson (Wis.) and William Proxmire (Wis.). *(For voting, see chart p. 1062)* The Senate Judiciary Committee July 20 approved Coleman's nomination by a 13-2 vote, with Javits and Hart dissenting. A three-man subcommittee had approved the nomination July 13 following two days of hearings at which criticism from various civil rights groups focused on Coleman's past segregationist views.

Bagge Nomination. The Senate May 19 unanimously confirmed the nomination of Carl E. Bagge to fill a Republican vacancy created by the death of Commissioner Harold Woodward on the Federal Power Commission. Confirmation came after the Senate Commerce Committee May 18 approved, 15-1, Bagge's nomination. The sole dissenter was Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.), who questioned Bagge's role in a dispute over a plan for a racially integrated housing project in Deerfield, Ill. In testimony before the Committee Bagge stated that he did not support a move to block the housing project.

(Continued on next page)

McKee Appointment. President Johnson April 27 announced the nomination of Gen. William F. McKee (USAF ret.) to the post of Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, replacing Najeeb Halaby, who planned to resign. Since the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 provided that the Administrator "shall be a civilian at the time of his appointment," the President urged enactment of legislation to authorize McKee's appointment without the retired general resigning from the military.

The House June 3 passed by a 228-137 roll-call vote HR 7777, which would permit the appointment. *(For voting, see chart p. 966)* During debate on HR 7777, proponents said that McKee was an able administrator with considerable knowledge of supersonic technology. Opponents did not question McKee's ability, but they objected to the appointment of a military man to a post required by law to be filled by a civilian.

The bill contained a provision stating that McKee's appointment was not to be taken as Congressional approval for future appointment of military men to the FAA post.

The Senate June 17 passed HR 7777 by a 46-20 roll-call vote, clearing the bill for the President's signature. *(For voting, see chart p. 1051)* Senate debate on HR 7777 was similar to that in the House. Opponents in the Senate included Vance Hartke (D Ind.), James B. Pearson (R Kan.) and Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.). Long and Hartke argued that passage of HR 7777 was "tantamount" to Senate confirmation of McKee. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee, said McKee was selected for his abilities necessary for research on a supersonic transport. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the Commerce Committee, said that an exception to the civilian-administrator requirement was "justified" in this case.

The Senate June 30 by voice vote confirmed McKee's nomination.

Bress Confirmation. The Senate Oct. 22 confirmed by a roll-call vote of 49-14 the President's nomination of David G. Bress as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. *(For voting, see chart p. 1080)* Bress was nominated to succeed David C. Acheson, who Aug. 10 was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury (for enforcement). Two Democrats, Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and Gale W. McGee (Wyo.), opposed the nomination after it became known that Bress, a District lawyer, was retained as counsel for Serv-U Corp., owned by former Secretary to the Senate Majority Robert G. (Bobby) Baker. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, who recommended the nomination, was quoted as having said that Bress was retained only briefly by Serv-U and scarcely knew Baker.

In debate Oct. 22, John J. Williams (R Del.) and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) argued alone against nomination.

Morrissey Judgeship Nomination. President Johnson Sept. 26 announced his intention to nominate Boston Municipal Court Judge Francis X. Morrissey to be a federal district judge in Massachusetts. The Senate Judiciary Committee, after a brief controversy about Morrissey's residence in Georgia in the 1930s, approved the nomination by a vote of 6-3. Voting for approval were: Chairman Eastland (D Miss.), Burdick (D N.D.), Dodd (D Conn.), Hart (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.) and Smathers (D Fla.). Voting against were: Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.) and Scott (R Pa.). Not voting were: McClellan (D Ark.), Long (D Mo.), Bayh (D Ind.), Tydings (D Md.), Hruska (R Neb.), Fong (R Hawaii) and Javits (R N.Y.). Javits, who was absent when the vote was taken, Oct. 15 said he would have voted against approval.

Morrissey's nomination touched off a storm of controversy. Morrissey, a longtime friend of former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and of President John F. Kennedy, was opposed by the American Bar Association (ABA) in 1961 when he was previously considered for the judgeship. In testimony before the Committee Oct. 12, House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.), in a rare appearance at a Senate hearing, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), the nominee's principal backer, led eight witnesses in praising Morrissey as a man of character and experience. Objections to Morrissey centered on alleged inconsistencies in his testimony about his study of law in Massachusetts and his residency in Georgia. Senate Minority Leader Dirksen, who led the fight against Morrissey, contended that the main objection to the nominee was that he was not qualified to sit on the federal bench. An ABA spokesman, Bernard G. Segal, said to the Committee Oct. 12: "From the standpoint of legal training, legal experience and legal ability, we have not had any case where these factors were so lacking -- and I say that to my deep regret."

Throughout the controversy, President Johnson was recuperating from a gall bladder operation in Bethesda Naval Hospital, but the Administration assisted in the drive for Morrissey's support as Vice President Humphrey Oct. 20 reportedly began helping Kennedy round up votes. However, the Senate Oct. 21, at Kennedy's request, by unanimous consent recommitted Morrissey's nomination to the Judiciary Committee. Morrissey Nov. 5 requested that President Johnson withdraw his nomination and the President complied.

Judgeships as Patronage

Federal judgeships are highly desirable patronage jobs for several reasons. They are lifetime appointments and pay $33,000 for circuit court and $30,000 for district court judgeships annually.

There is no mandatory retirement age, but judges may retire at age 65 after 15 years or at 70 after 10 years on the bench. A judge who retires after 10 years on the bench receives full salary for his lifetime.

The prestige of a federal judgeship is high and appointment to the judiciary is considered by most lawyers, who constitute a large proportion of active politicians, to be the apex of a legal career.

The following list gives the number of confirmed federal circuit and district court judges appointed by President Johnson, through Oct. 23, and by his four immediate predecessors:

	Democrats	Republicans
Roosevelt	188	6
Truman	116	9
Eisenhower	9	165
Kennedy	111*	11
Johnson	43	2

**One New York Liberal also was appointed.*

President Johnson's Major Appointments of 1965

Listed below are the 174 persons named to major federal posts by President Johnson and confirmed by the Senate in 1965. Information is given in the following order: name of office; salary; appointee; residence; occupation before appointment; date and place of birth; party affiliation (if known); and date of Senate confirmation. Ambassadorial confirmations are listed only if the appointment was of more than routine interest. *(For list of 1964 confirmations, see 1964 Almanac p. 897)*

Executive Office of the President

Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, $28,500 -- *Buford Ellington;* Nashville, Tenn.; Gov. (D Tenn. 1959-63); June 27, 1907, in Holmes County, Miss.; Democrat; Feb. 19.

Member, Council of Economic Advisers, $27,000 -- *Arthur M. Okun,* Washington, D.C.; professor; Nov. 28, 1910, in Jersey City, N.J.; Jan. 27.

Chairman, National Council on the Arts, $21,000 -- *Roger L. Stevens;* Washington, D.C.; chairman, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; March 12, 1910, in Detroit, Mich.; Democrat; March 9.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Director of Central Intelligence, $30,000 -- *William F. Raborn Jr.;* Pasadena, Calif.; Vice Admiral, USN (ret.), vice president, Aerojet General Corp.; June 8, 1905, in Decatur, Texas; April 22.

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, $28,500 -- *Richard Helms;* Washington, D.C.; Deputy Director for Plans; March 30, 1913, in St. David's, Pa.; April 22.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Deputy Director, $28,500 -- *Jack T. Conway;* Washington, D.C.; assistant director for community action programs, OEO; Dec. 20, 1917, in Detroit, Mich.; Democrat; April 7. Resigned in October.

Deputy Director, $28,500 -- *Bernard L. Boutin;* Falls Church, Va.; administrator, General Services Administration; July 2, 1923 in Belmont, N.H.; Democrat; Oct. 21.

Assistant Director for Community Action Programs, $27,000 -- *Theodore M. Berry;* Cincinnati, Ohio; Cincinnati City Council; Nov. 8, 1905, in Maysville, Ky.; April 7.

Assistant Director for Job Corps, $27,000 -- *Otis A. Singletary;* Chapel Hill, N.C.; chancellor, Univ. of N.C.; Oct. 31, 1921, in Gulfport, Miss.; April 7.

Assistant Director for VISTA, $27,000 -- *Glenn W. Ferguson;* Bethesda, Md.; director, Peace Corps operations in Thailand; Jan. 28, 1929, in Syracuse, N.Y.; April 7.

PEACE CORPS

Deputy Director, $27,000 -- *Warren W. Wiggins;* Alexandria, Va.; associate director for the Office of Program Development and Operations, Peace Corps; Sept. 1, 1922, in Phoenix, Ariz.; May 17.

Departments

STATE DEPARTMENT

Ambassador-at-large, $30,000 -- *W. Averell Harriman;* Harriman, N.Y.; Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Gov. (D N.Y. 1955-59); Nov. 15, 1891, in New York City; Democrat; March 9.

Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, $28,500 -- *Thomas C. Mann;* Laredo, Texas; Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs; Nov. 11, 1912, in Laredo, Texas; Democrat; March 9.

Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, $27,000 -- *Douglas MacArthur II;* Washington, D.C.; Ambassador to Belgium; July 5, 1909, in Bryn Mawr, Pa.; March 9.

Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, $27,000 -- *Jack Hood Vaughn;* Alexandria, Va.; Ambassador to Panama; Aug. 18, 1920, in Columbus, Mont.; March 9.

Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, $27,000 -- *John M. Leddy;* Washington, D.C.; U.S. Ambassador, Organization for European Cooperation and Development; June 29, 1914, in Chicago, Ill.; June 2.

Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, $27,000 -- *Anthony M. Solomon;* Washington, D.C.; Deputy Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy), Bureau of Inter-American Affairs; Dec. 27, 1919, in Kearny, N.J.; May 17.

Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, $27,000 -- *Charles Frankel;* Washington, D.C.; Professor of Philosophy, Columbia Univ.; Dec. 13, 1917, in New York City; Sept. 10.

Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, $27,000 -- *Raymond A. Hare;* Washington, D.C.; Ambassador to Turkey; April 3, 1901, in Martinsburg, W.Va.; Sept. 10.

Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, $27,000 -- *Joseph Sisco;* Bethesda, Md.; Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs; Oct. 31, 1919, in Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 1.

Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (reappointment), $27,000 -- *U. Alexis Johnson;* Washington, D.C.; Oct. 17, 1908, in Falun, Kan.; Sept. 24.

Legal Adviser, $27,000 -- *Leonard C. Meeker;* Washington, D.C.; deputy legal adviser; April 4, 1916, in Montclair, N.J.; May 17.

Ambassador to Australia, $28,500 -- *Edward Clark;* Austin, Texas; attorney; July 15, 1906 in San Augustine, Texas; Democrat; July 21.

Ambassador to Chile, $28,500 -- *Ralph A. Dungan;* Falls Church, Va.; special assistant to the President; April 22, 1923, in Philadelphia, Pa.; Democrat; Jan. 15.

Ambassador to Ghana, $28,500 -- *Franklin H. Williams;* New York, N.Y.; U.S. representative to UN Economic and Social Council; Oct. 22, 1917, in Flushing, N.Y.; Democrat; Oct. 20.

Ambassador to Greece, $28,500 -- *Phillips Talbot;* Washington, D.C.; Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs; June 7, 1915, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sept. 1.

(Continued on next page)

Ambassador to Ireland, $26,000 -- *Raymond R. Guest;* New York City; director, Bessemer Securities, Inc.; Nov. 25, 1906, in New York City; March 9.

Ambassador to Luxembourg, $26,000 -- *Patricia Roberts Harris;* Washington, D.C.; assistant professor of law, Howard University; Mattoon, Ill., June 2.

Ambassador to Malta, $26,000 -- *George J. Feldman;* New York City; attorney; Nov. 6, 1904, in Boston, Mass.; Democrat; July 21.

Ambassador to Poland, $28,500 -- *John A. Gronouski;* Washington, D.C.; Postmaster General; Oct. 26, 1919, in Dunbar, Wis.; Democrat; Sept. 10.

Ambassador to Spain, $30,000 -- *Angier Biddle Duke;* Washington, D.C.; U.S. Chief of Protocol; Nov. 30, 1915, in New York City; Democrat; March 9.

Ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, $27,000 -- *Hugh H. Smythe;* New York City; professor; Pittsburgh, Pa.; July 21.

Ambassador to the Republic of Viet Nam, $30,000 -- *Henry Cabot Lodge;* Beverly, Mass.; U.S. Senator (R Mass. 1937-44; 1947-53); July 5, 1902, in Nahant, Mass.; Republican; July 28.

Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, $27,000 -- *Robert C. Good;* Washington, D.C.; director, Office of Research and Analysis for Africa, U.S. State Dept.; April 7, 1924, at Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; March 9.

Agency for International Development

Assistant Administrator for Development Finance and Private Enterprise, $27,000 -- *Donald W. Hoagland;* Washington, D.C.; attorney; Aug. 16, 1921 in New York City; Feb. 10.

Assistant Administrator for Technical Cooperation and Research, $27,000 -- *Albert H. Moseman,* Scarsdale, N.Y.; director for agriculture, Rockefeller Foundation; Jan. 27, 1914 in Oakland, Neb.; July 21.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Secretary of the Treasury, $35,000 -- *Henry H. Fowler;* Alexandria, Va.; attorney, Under Secretary of the Treasury (1961-64); Sept. 5, 1908, in Roanoke, Va.; Democrat; March 25.

Under Secretary of the Treasury, $28,500 -- *Joseph W. Barr;* Potomac, Md.; chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp; Rep. (D Ind. 1959-61); Jan. 17, 1918, in Vincennes, Ind.; Democrat; April 28.

Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, $28,500 -- *Frederick Lewis Deming;* Minneapolis, Minn.; president, Federal Reserve Bank, Minneapolis; Sept. 12, 1912, in Des Moines, Iowa; Jan. 26.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, $27,000 -- *Merlyn N. Trued;* Washington, D.C.; Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs; Dec. 23, 1922, in Ceresco, Neb.; April 28.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, $27,000 -- *William True Davis Jr.;* St. Joseph, Mo.; U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland; Dec. 23, 1919, in St. Joseph, Mo.; Democrat; Aug. 11.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $28,500 -- *Sheldon S. Cohen;* Chevy Chase, Md.; chief counsel, Internal Revenue Service; June 28, 1927, in Washington, D.C.; Democrat; Jan. 19.

Chief counsel, Internal Revenue Service, $26,000 -- *Mitchell Rogovin;* Annandale, Va., assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Dec. 3, 1930, in New York City; Democrat; Jan. 19.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Director, Defense Research and Engineering, $28,500 --*John S. Foster Jr.;* Falls Church, Va.; director, Lawrence Radiation Laboratories, Univ. of California; Sept. 18, 1922, in New Haven, Conn.; Sept. 24.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), $27,000 -- *Paul R. Ignatius;* Washington, D.C.; Under Secretary of the Army; Nov. 11, 1920, in Los Angeles, Calif.; Democrat; Jan. 26.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), $27,000 -- *Robert N. Anthony;* Washington, D.C.; professor; 1916, in Orange, Mass.; Republican; July 16.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), $27,000 -- *Thomas D. Morris;* Washington, D.C.; attorney; April 19, 1913, in Knoxville, Tenn.; Aug. 6.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis), $27,000 -- *Alain C. Enthoven;* Alexandria, Va.; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis); Sept. 10, 1930, in Seattle, Wash.; Democrat; July 16.

Secretary of the Army, $30,000 -- *Stanley R. Resor;* New Canaan, Conn.; Under Secretary of the Army; Dec. 5, 1917, in New York City; Republican; June 30.

Under Secretary of the Army, $27,000 -- *Stanley R. Resor* (see above); attorney; April 5.

Under Secretary of the Army, $27,000 -- *David E. McGiffert;* Washington, D.C.; assistant to Secretary of Defense; June 27, 1926, in Boston, Mass.; June 30.

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), $27,000 -- *W. Brewster Kopp;* New York, N.Y.; comptroller of glass division, American Can Co.; Nov. 4, 1925, in Rochester, N.Y.; June 11.

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), $27,000 -- *Robert A. Brooks;* Washington, D.C.; director, Harbridge House, Inc.; Oct. 16, 1920, in Calcutta, India; Democrat; Sept. 24.

Under Secretary of the Navy, $27,000 -- *Kenneth E. BeLieu;* Alexandria, Va.; Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics); Feb. 10, 1914, in Portland, Ore.; Feb. 19. Resigned in June.

Under Secretary of the Navy, $27,000 -- *Robert H.B. Baldwin;* Washington, D.C.; special consultant to the Secretary of the Navy; July 9, 1920, in East Orange, N.J.; June 30.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics), $27,000 -- *Graeme C. Bannerman;* Washington, D.C.; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Procurement; April 1, 1910, in Washington, D.C.; Feb. 19.

Secretary of the Air Force, $30,000 -- *Harold Brown;* Washington, D.C.; director, Research and Engineering, Defense Department; Sept. 19, 1927, in New York City; Aug. 6.

Under Secretary of the Air Force, $27,000 -- *Norman S. Paul;* Washington, D.C.; Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower); March 23, 1919, in Stamford, Conn.; Democrat; Aug. 6.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Attorney General, $35,000 -- *Nicholas deB. Katzenbach;* Washington, D.C.; Deputy Attorney General; Jan. 17, 1922, in Philadelphia, Pa.; Democrat; Feb. 10.

Deputy Attorney General; $28,500 -- *Ramsey Clark;* Falls Church, Va.; Assistant Attorney General, Lands Division; Dec. 18, 1927, in Dallas, Texas; Democrat; Feb. 10.

Solicitor General of the U.S., $28,500 -- *Thurgood Marshall*; New York, N.Y.; judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, Md.; Aug. 11.

Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, $27,000 -- *John Doar;* Chevy Chase, Md.; first assistant to the Assistant Attorney General; Dec. 3, 1921, in Minneapolis, Minn.; Republican; April 7.

Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, $27,000 -- *Fred Moore Vinson Jr.;* Washington, D.C.; attorney; April 3, 1925, in Louisa, Ky.; May 21.

Assistant Attorney General, Land and Natural Resources Division, $27,000 -- *Edwin L. Weisl Jr.;* Washinton, D.C.; attorney; Oct. 17, 1929, in New York, N.Y.; Democrat; May 21.

Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, $27,000 -- *Donald Frank Turner*; Washington, D.C.; professor; March 19, 1921, in Chippewa Falls, Wis.; June 23.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General (reappointment), $35,000 -- *John A. Gronouski;* Washington, D.C.; Oct. 26, 1919, in Dunbar, Wis.; Democrat; Feb. 17. Resigned Nov. 3.

Postmaster General, $35,000 -- *Lawrence F.O'Brien;* Washington, D.C.; special assistant to the President; July 7, 1917, in Springfield, Mass.; Democrat; Sept. 1.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Under Secretary of the Interior, $28,000 -- *John A. Carver Jr.;* Boise, Idaho; Assistant Secretary of the Interior; April 24, 1918, in Preston, Idaho; Democrat; Jan. 15.

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, $27,000 -- *Stanley A. Cain;* Washington, D.C.; professor; June 19, 1902, in Jefferson Co., Ind.; May 19.

Assistant Secretary (Public Land Management), $27,000 -- *Harry R. Anderson*; Alexandria, Va.; deputy director of the California Department of Fish and Game; May 21, 1910, in Merced County, Calif.; July 20.

Assistant Secretary (Mineral Resources), $27,000 -- *J. Cordell Moore*; Washington, D.C.; oil import administrator, Department of the Interior; July 20, 1912, in Winchester, Ill.; Democrat; Aug. 24.

Director, U.S. Geological Survey, $26,000 -- *William T. Pecora*; Washington, D.C.; chief geologist, U.S. Geological Survey; Feb. 1, 1913 in Belleville, N.J.; Sept. 21.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Under Secretary of Agriculture, $28,000 -- *John A. Schnittker;* Arlington, Va.; director of agricultural economics, Department of Agriculture; Sept. 22, 1924, in Kingman County, Kan.; Democrat; May 7.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary of Commerce, $35,000 -- *John T. Connor;* Summit, N.J.; president, Merck & Co., Inc.; Nov. 3, 1914, in Syracuse, N.Y.; Democrat; Jan. 15.

Under Secretary of Commerce, $28,500 -- *LeRoy Collins*; Tallahassee, Fla.; president, National Assn. of Broadcasters, Gov. (D Fla. 1954-60); March 10, 1909, in Tallahassee, Fla.; Democrat; June 30.

Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, $28,500 -- *Alan S. Boyd;* Arlington, Va.; chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board; July 20, 1922, in Jacksonville, Fla.; Democrat; May 25.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce, $27,000 -- *Eugene Patrick Foley;* Bethesda, Md.; administrator, Small Business Administration; Nov. 22, 1928, in Wabasha, Minn.; Democrat; Sept. 2.

Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, $27,000 -- *Andrew F. Brimmer;* Washington, D.C.; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs; Sept. 13, 1926, in Newellton, La.; Democrat; March 17.

Assistant Secretary for Domestic and International Business, $27,000 -- *Alexander B. Trowbridge;* San Juan, Puerto Rico; president, Esso Oil Co. of Puerto Rico; Dec. 12, 1929, in Englewood, N.J.; Democrat; April 28.

Assistant Secretary for Administration, $27,000 -- *David R. Baldwin;* Washington, D.C.; acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration; Nov. 2, 1923, in New Haven, Conn.; Democrat; July 11.

Director, Bureau of the Census, $26,000 -- *A. Ross Eckler,* Washington, D.C.; deputy director, Bureau of the Census; May 22, 1901, in Von Hornesville, N.Y.; Democrat; July 26.

Director, U.S. Travel Service, $26,000 -- *John W. Black;* Washington, D.C.; special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce; Sept. 22, 1925, in Spokane, Wash.; Democrat; July 16.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents, $24,445 -- *Gerald D. O'Brien;* Edgewater, Md.; assistant general counsel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Nov. 30, 1909, in Highmore, S.D.; Democrat; July 23.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents, $24,445 -- *Richard A. Wahl*; McLean, Va.; superintendent, Patent Examining Operations, U.S. Patent Office; Sept. 23, 1912, in Laramie, Wyo.; Republican; July 23.

Examiner-in-Chief, U.S. Patent Office, $21,950 -- *Arthur H. Behrens;* Arlington, Va.; examiner, U.S. Patent Office; May 28, 1910, in Seattle, Washington; July 1.

HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, $35,000 -- *John W. Gardner;* Scarsdale, N.Y.; president, Carnegie Corp.; Oct. 8, 1912, in Los Angeles, Calif.; Republican; Aug. 11.

Under Secretary, $28,500 -- *Wilbur J. Cohen;* Silver Spring, Md.; Assistant Secretary (for Legislation), HEW; June 10, 1913, in Milwaukee, Wis.; Democrat; May 26.

Assistant Secretary (for Legislation), $27,000 -- *Ralph K. Huitt;* Washington, D.C.; director, Wisconsin Center for Education in Politics; 1913 in Corsicana, Texas; Democrat; Sept. 7.

Assistant Secretary (Education) (new position), $27,000 -- *Francis Keppel;* Washington, D.C.; U.S. Commissioner of Education; April 16, 1916 in New York, N.Y. Sept. 29.

Assistant Secretary (Health and Scientific Affairs) (new position), $27,000 -- *Phillip Randolph Lee;* Bethesda, Md.; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; April 27, 1924 in San Francisco, Calif.; Oct. 21.

Surgeon General, Public Health Service (reappointment), for a term of 4 years, $25,850 -- *Luther L. Terry;* Rockville, Md.; Sept. 15, 1911, in Red Level, Ala.; March 1. Resigned Sept. 30.

(Continued on next page)

Surgeon General, Public Health Service, for a term of 4 years, $25,850 -- *William H. Stewart;* Bethesda, Md.; director, National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health; May 19, 1921 in Minneapolis, Minn.; Sept. 30.

Commissioner, Administration on Aging, $26,000 -- *William D. Bechill;* Washington, D.C.; executive secretary, California Citizens Advisory Committee on Aging; April 26, 1928, in Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.; Democrat; Oct. 22.

Independent Agencies

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Federal Co-chairman, $27,000 -- *John L. Sweeney;* Washington, D.C.; chairman, Federal Development Planning Committee for Appalachia, Department of Commerce; March 6, 1928, in Chicago, Ill.; April 1.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Member, for term of 6 years expiring Dec. 31, 1970, $27,000 -- *John G. Adams;* Washington, D.C.; director, CAB Bureau of Enforcement; March 23, 1912, in Ashland, Ky.; Republican; April 28.

Member, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1968, $27,000 -- *Charles S. Murphy;* Washington, D.C.; Under Secretary of Agriculture; Aug. 20, 1901, in Wallace, N.C.; Democrat; May 25.

Member (reappointment), for a term of 6 years expiring Dec. 31, 1971, $27,000 -- *Whitney Gillilland;* Arlington, Va.; Jan. 13, 1904 in Glenwood, Iowa; Republican; Oct. 11.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Staff Director, Civil Rights Commission, $26,000 -- *William L. Taylor;* Washington, D.C.; general counsel, Civil Rights Commission; Oct. 4, 1931, in Brooklyn, N.Y.; Democrat; Aug. 11.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Civil Service Commission (reappointment), for term ending March 1, 1971, $28,500 -- *John Williams Macy Jr.;* McLean, Va.; April 6, 1917, in Chicago, Ill.; Democrat; March 4.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Chairman, for term expiring July 1, 1967, $27,000 -- *Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.;* New York, N.Y.; Under Secretary of Commerce; Aug. 17, 1914, in Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada; Democrat; May 26.

Member, for term expiring July 1, 1966, $26,000 -- *Richard Graham;* Washington, D.C.; U.S. Peace Corps representative in Tunisia; Nov. 6, 1920, in Chicago, Ill.; Republican; May 26.

Member, for term expiring July 1, 1970, $26,000 -- *Aileen Hernandez;* San Francisco, Calif.; assistant chief, State Fair Employment Practices Commission; New York, N.Y.; Democrat; May 26.

Member, for term expiring July 1, 1969, $26,000 -- *Luther Holcomb;* Dallas, Texas; executive director, Greater Dallas Council of Churches; Dec. 19, 1911, in Yazoo City, Miss.; Democrat; May 26.

Member, for term expiring July 1, 1968, $26,000 -- *Samuel C. Jackson;* Topeka, Kan.; attorney; May 8, 1929, in Kansas City, Kan.; Republican; May 26.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Member, Board of Directors, $27,000 -- *Tom Lilley;* Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice president, Canadian Overseas Group, Ford Motor Co.; Aug. 13, 1912, in Bluefield, W.Va.; Oct. 18.

Member, Board of Directors, $27,000 -- *Hobart Taylor Jr.;* Washington, D.C.; associate special counsel to the President; Dec. 17, 1920, in Texarkana, Texas; Democrat; Sept. 7.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, $30,000 -- *William F. McKee;* Arlington, Va.; vice chief of staff, USAF (ret.); Oct. 17, 1906, in Chilhowie, Va.; June 30.

Deputy Administrator, $27,000 -- *David D. Thomas;* Annandale, Va.; associate administrator for programs, Federal Aviation Agency; 1913, in Newcastle, Texas; June 30.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Member, for unexpired term of 7 years from July 1, 1964, $27,000 -- *James J. Wadsworth;* Washington, D.C.; trustee, Dag Hammarskjold Foundation; June 12, 1905, in Groveland, N.Y.; Republican; April 28.

Member (reappointment), for term of 7 years from July 1, 1965, $27,000 -- *Robert T. Bartley;* Chevy Chase, Md.; May 20, 1909, in Ladonia, Texas; Democrat; Sept. 2.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Member, for term expiring June 30, 1969 and for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1965, $27,000 -- *Michael Greenebaum;* Glencoe, Ill.; vice president, Lake Michigan Mortgage Co.; Nov. 12, 1902, in Chicago, Ill.; March 16.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Chairman (reappointment), for term expiring June 30, 1970, $28,500 -- *John Harllee;* Washington, D.C.; Jan. 2, 1914, in Washington, D.C.; Democrat; July 16.

Commissioner (reappointment), for term expiring June 30, 1969, $27,000 -- *James V. Day;* Bethesda, Md.; Nov. 27, 1914, in South Brewer, Maine; Republican; July 16.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Member (reappointment), for term expiring June 22, 1969, $27,000 -- *Charles Robert Ross;* Bethesda, Md.; Feb. 20, 1920, in Middlebury, Vt.; Republican; April 28.

Member, for term expiring June 22, 1967, $27,000 -- *Carl E. Bagge;* Chevy Chase, Md.; attorney, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Jan. 12, 1927, in Chicago, Ill., Republican; May 19.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member, Board of Governors, to fill unexpired term of 14 years from Feb. 1, 1958, $28,500 -- *Sherman J. Maisel;* Berkeley, Calif.; professor; July 8, 1918, in Buffalo, N.Y.; Democrat; April 22.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Commissioner, for the unexpired term ending Sept. 26, 1969, $27,000 -- *Mary Gardiner Jones;* New York, N.Y.; attorney; Dec. 10, 1920, in New York City; Republican; March 17.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Member (reappointment), for 3-year term beginning Oct. 22, 1964, $26,000 -- *La Vern R. Dilweg;* Washington, D.C.; Nov. 1, 1903, in Milwaukee, Wis.; Democrat; May 21.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Administrator, $28,000 -- *Lawson B. Knott Jr.;* Arlington, Va.; deputy administrator; April 6, 1912, in Wendell, N.C.; June 4.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Commissioner, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1971, $27,000 -- *John W. Bush;* Washington, D.C.; Ohio director of Commerce; Sept. 17, 1909, in Columbus, Ohio; Democrat; April 7.

Commissioner, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1971, $27,000 -- *Rupert L. Murphy;* Arlington, Va.; attorney; July 27, 1909, in Byronville, Ga.; Democrat; April 7.

Commissioner, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 3, 1965, and for a term of 7 years expiring Dec. 31, 1972, $27,000 -- *Willard Deason;* Chevy Chase, Md.; businessman; Jan. 3, 1905, in Stockdale, Texas; Democrat; Sept. 2.

Commissioner (reappointment), for a term of 7 years expiring Dec. 31, 1972, $27,000 -- *Charles A. Webb;* Great Falls, Va.; March 26, 1917, in Eagle Rock, Va.; Republican; Oct. 11.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Administrator, $26,000 -- *Walter J. McCarter;* St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; president, Institute for Rapid Transit; April 5, 1900, in Odon, Ind.; May 19.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Chairman (reappointment), for the term of 5 years expiring Aug. 27, 1970, $28,500 -- *Frank W. McCulloch;* Washington, D.C.; Sept. 30, 1905, in Evanston, Ill.; Democrat; Aug. 5.

Member, for term expiring Dec. 16, 1969, $27,000 -- *Sam Zagoria;* College Park, Md.; administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.); April 9, 1919, in Somerville, N.J.; Republican; April 20.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Member (reappointment), for term expiring July 1, 1968, $27,000 -- *Francis A. O'Neill Jr.;* Washington, D.C.; April 3, 1908, in New York City; Republican; July 16.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Member (reappointment), for term ending June 5, 1970, $27,000 -- *Hugh F. Owens;* Washington, D.C.; Oct. 15, 1909, in Muscogee, Okla.; Democrat; May 7.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Director, U.S. Information Agency, $30,000 -- *Leonard H. Marks;* Washington, D.C.; attorney; March 5, 1916, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Democrat; July 21.

Deputy Director, $27,000 -- *Robert W. Akers;* Washington, D.C.; editor-in-chief, Beaumont (Texas) Journal; Oct. 7, 1905, in Topeka, Kan.; Democrat; Aug. 18.

U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION

Member (reappointment), for term expiring June 16, 1971, $26,000 -- *Joseph E. Talbot;* Washington, D.C.; U.S. Representative (R Conn. 1942-47); March 18, 1901, in Naugatuck, Conn.; Republican; July 14.

Member, for term expiring June 16, 1970, $26,000 -- *Penelope Hartland Thunberg;* Washington, D.C.; deputy chief, International Division of the Economic and Research Area, CIA; Stoneham, Mass.; Independent; July 26.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, $30,000 -- *William J. Driver;* Falls Church, Va.; Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; May 9, 1918, in Rochester, N.Y.; Feb. 2.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

(A quasi private corporation)

Member, Board of Directors (reappointment), until date of annual meeting in 1968 (per diem only) -- *Frederic G. Donner;* Port Washington, N.Y.; chairman, board of directors, General Motors Corp.; Oct. 6, 1902 in Three Oaks, Mich.; April 28.

International Organizations

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Executive Director (reappointment), for a term of 3 years, $25,000 -- *Tom Killefer;* McLean, Va.; Jan. 7, 1917, in Los Angeles, Calif.; Republican; Aug. 5.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

U.S. Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, $30,000 -- *Harlan Cleveland;* Washington, D.C.; Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs; Jan. 19, 1918, in New York, N.Y.; Sept. 1.

UNITED NATIONS

U.S. Representative to the United Nations, $30,000 -- *Arthur J. Goldberg;* Washington, D.C.; Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court; Aug. 8, 1908, in Chicago, Ill.; Democrat; July 23.

Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations, with rank of ambassador, $28,500 -- *Charles W. Yost;* New York, N.Y.; deputy U.S. representative in the United Nations Security Council; Nov. 6, 1907 in Watertown, N.Y.; Sept. 10.

Deputy U.S. Representative in the United Nations Security Council, $28,500 -- *James M. Nabrit Jr.;* Washington, D.C.; president, Howard University; Sept. 4, 1900, in Atlanta, Ga.; Sept. 10.

U.S. Representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, $26,000 -- *James Roosevelt;* Los Angeles, Calif.; U.S. Representative (D Calif. 1955-65); Dec. 23, 1907, in New York, N.Y.; Democrat; Sept. 10.

U.S. Representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council, $24,500 -- *Eugenie Anderson;* Red Wing, Minn.; U.S. Minister to Bulgaria; May 26, 1909, in Adair, Iowa; Democrat; Sept. 10.

U.S. Representative on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, $24,500 -- *Morris B. Abram;* Larchmont, N.Y.; attorney; June 19, 1918 in Fitzgerald, Ga.; Democrat; April 21.

WORLD BANK

U.S. Director, World Bank, $25,000 -- *Livingston T. Merchant;* Washington, D.C.; special assistant to the Secretary of State; Nov. 23, 1903, in New York, N.Y.; Republican; July 22.

(Continued on next page)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

U.S. Representative on the World Health Organization Board (without compensation) -- *James Watt;* Washington, D.C.; director, Office of International Health, U.S. Public Health Service; April 28, 1911, in Thomasville, Ga.; Sept. 10.

Judiciary

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Associate Justice of U.S. Supreme Court, $39,500 -- *Abe Fortas;* Washington, D.C.; attorney, partner, firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter; June 19, 1910, in Memphis, Tenn.; Democrat; Aug. 11.

U.S. CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL

Judge, 1st Circuit, $33,000 -- *Edward M. McEntee;* Warwick, R.I., attorney; Oct. 21, 1906, in Providence, R.I.; Democrat; Aug. 31.

Judge, 1st Circuit, $33,000 -- *Frank Morey Coffin;* Lewiston, Maine; deputy administrator, Agency for International Development, U.S. Rep. (D Maine 1957-61); July 11, 1919, in Lewiston, Maine; Democrat; Oct. 1.

Judge, 5th Circuit, $33,000 -- *Homer Thornberry;* Austin, Texas; Judge, Western District of Texas, U.S. Rep. (D Texas 1949-63); Jan. 9, 1909, in Austin, Texas; Democrat; July 1.

Judge, 5th Circuit, $33,000 -- *James P. Coleman;* Ackerman, Miss.; attorney, Gov. (D Miss. 1956-60); Jan. 9, 1914, in Choctaw County, Miss.; Democrat; July 26.

Judge, 6th Circuit, $33,000 -- *Anthony J. Celebrezze;* Washington, D.C.; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Sept. 4, 1910, in Anzi, Italy; Democrat; Aug. 19.

Judge, 8th Circuit, $33,000 -- *Floyd R. Gibson;* Independence, Mo.; U.S. district judge for the Western District of Missouri; March 3, 1910, in Prescott, Ariz.; Democrat; June 8.

Judge, District of Columbia Circuit, $33,000 -- *Harold Leventhal;* Washington, D.C.; attorney; Jan. 5, 1915, in New York, N.Y.; Democrat; April 7.

Judge, District of Columbia Circuit, $33,000 -- *Edward Allen Tamm;* Washington, D.C.; U.S. district judge, District of Columbia; April 21, 1906, in St. Paul, Minn.; Democrat; March 11.

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

Judge, Eastern and Western District of Arkansas, $30,000 -- *Oren Harris;* El Dorado, Ark.; U.S. Representative (D Ark. 1941-66); Dec. 20, 1903, in Belton, Ark.; Democrat; Aug. 11.

Judge, Southern District of California, $30,000 -- *Irving Hill;* Los Angeles, Calif.; judge, Superior Court of Los Angeles; Feb. 6, 1915, in Lincoln, Neb.; Democrat; June 9.

Judge, District of Columbia, $30,000 -- *William B. Bryant;* Washington, D.C.; attorney; Sept. 18, 1911, in Wetumpka, Ala.; Democrat; Aug. 11.

Judge, District of Columbia, $30,000 -- *Howard F. Corcoran;* Potomac, Md.; attorney; Jan. 25, 1906, in Pawtucket, R.I.; March 11.

Judge, District of Columbia, $30,000 -- *Oliver Gasch;* Washington, D.C.; attorney; May 4, 1906, in Washington, D.C.; Republican; Aug. 11.

Judge, Southern District of Florida, $30,000 -- *William O. Mehrtens;* Miami, Fla.; attorney; Jan. 24, 1905, in Savannah, Ga.; Democrat; Aug. 31.

Judge, Northern District of Georgia, $30,000 -- *Sidney O. Smith Jr.;* Gainesville, Ga.; judge, Superior Court; Dec. 30, 1923, in Gainesville, Ga.; Democrat; Sept. 7.

Judge, Western District of Kentucky, $30,000 -- *James F. Gordon;* Madisonville, Ky.; attorney; May 18, 1918, in Madisonville, Ky.; Democrat; July 22.

Judge, Southern District of Mississippi, $30,000 -- *Dan Monroe Russell Jr.;* Bay St. Louis, Miss.; attorney; March 15, 1913, in Magee, Miss.; Democrat; Oct. 1.

Judge, Eastern and Western District of Missouri, $30,000 -- *William R. Collinson;* Springfield, Mo.; judge, 31st Judicial Circuit of Mo.; Aug. 26, 1912, in Charlton, Iowa; Aug. 11.

Judge, Western District of Missouri, $30,000 -- *Elmo B. Hunter;* Kansas City, Mo.; judge, Kansas City Court of Appeals; Oct. 23, 1915, in St. Louis, Mo.; Democrat; Aug. 11.

Judge, Southern District of New York, $30,000 -- *Marvin E. Frankel;* New York, N.Y.; professor; July 26, 1920, in New York, N.Y.; Democrat; Oct. 21.

Judge, Northern District of Ohio, $30,000 -- *Don J. Young;* Norwalk, Ohio; probate judge, Juvenile Court of Huron County, Ohio; July 13, 1910, in Norwalk, Ohio; Democrat; May 21.

Judge, Western District of Oklahoma, $30,000 -- *Luther B. Eubanks;* Lawton, Okla.; judge, 5th Judicial District of Oklahoma; July 7, 1917, in Cap Rock, N.M.; Democrat; Aug. 11.

Judge, Eastern District of Oklahoma, $30,000 -- *Edwin Langley;* Muscogee, Okla.; U.S. Attorney, Eastern District of Okla.; Oct. 28, 1908, in Prague, Okla.; Democrat; Jan. 26.

Judge, District of South Dakota, $30,000 -- *Fred J. Nichol;* Mitchell, S.D.; judge, 4th Judiciary Circuit of South Dakota; March 19, 1912, in Sioux City, Iowa; Democrat; June 9.

Judge, Northern District of West Virginia, $30,000 -- *Robert E. Maxwell;* Elkins, W.Va.; attorney; March 15, 1924, in South Bend, Ind.; Democrat; Aug. 11.

Judge, Eastern District of Wisconsin, $30,000 -- *John W. Reynolds;* Green Bay, Wis.; Gov. (D Wis. 1963-65); April 4, 1921, in Green Bay, Wis.; Democrat; Oct. 21.

Judge, Western District of Wisconsin, $30,000 -- *James E. Doyle;* Madison, Wis.; attorney; July 6, 1915, in Oshkosh, Wis.; Democrat; May 21.

Judge, District of Puerto Rico for a term of 8 years, $30,000 -- *Hiram R. Cancio;* San Juan, P.R.; Secretary of Justice for Puerto Rico; Aug. 26, 1920, in San Sebastian, P.R.; Democrat; July 29.

U.S. CUSTOMS COURT

Judge, U.S. Customs Court, $30,000 -- *Frederick Landis;* Logansport, Ind.; Justice, State Supreme Court of Indiana; Feb. 17, 1912 in Logansport, Ind.; Republican; Oct. 15.

U.S. TAX COURT

Judge, U.S. Tax Court for unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1956, $30,000 -- *Charles R. Simpson;* Arlington, Va.; director, Legislation and Regulations Division of the Internal Revenue Service; June 16, 1921, in Danville, Ill.; Democrat; Aug. 25.

Judge, U.S. Tax Court for the term of 12 years from June 2, 1962; $30,000 -- *Theodore Tannenwald Jr.;* Scarsdale, N.Y.; attorney; July 28, 1916, in Valatie, N.Y.; Democrat; July 26.

SECTION 9

LOBBY ROUNDUP

How Lobbies Fared

Lobby Spending

Lobbyist Registrations

Special Report: How Lobbies Fared

PRESSURE GROUPS HAPPY WITH 1965 LEGISLATION

Congress' legislative record in 1965 produced a mood of unusual satisfaction among labor, liberal and welfare organizations, according to Congressional Quarterly surveys.

With huge Democratic majorities, strong leadership from President Johnson and strong lobbying efforts from the labor, liberal and welfare groups, Congress in 1965 enacted a large number of bills for which these groups had been working for a generation or more.

Heading the list were the Medicare provisions of the omnibus Social Security bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10), both of which had been major Congressional issues since early in the Truman Administration (1945-53). Other long-standing liberal goals that were finally achieved in 1965 included repeal of the national origins quota system for immigration (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236), enactment of a strong federal law to protect Negro voting rights (S 1564 - -- PL 89-110) and numerous important education, welfare and health measures.

Even the failure of Congress to enact the four "bread and butter" labor bills most strongly sought by the unions -- "right to work" repeal (HR 77), minimum wage improvements (HR 10518, others), unemployment compensation reform (HR 8282) and common-site picketing (HR 10027) -- did not diminish the conviction that 1965 had brought a remarkable series of legislative victories for liberal causes. Although the unions deeply resented the failure of the four key labor bills, the AFL-CIO nevertheless characterized 1965 as "the most productive Congressional session ever held."

Surprisingly, in view of their more conservative orientation, many business organizations also were happy with the 1965 session. Their satisfaction was due largely to enactment of the excise tax reduction bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44), which they strongly supported, and to the blocking of the "bread and butter" labor measures (particularly "right to work" repeal), all four of which they strongly opposed. These five measures, many business spokesmen said, were the ones that would most directly affect their day-to-day conduct of business operations and were therefore of the greatest urgency for them. Consequently, the "favorable outcome" on these bills outweighed disappointment with passage of liberal legislation having less immediate effects on business.

MOST HEAVILY LOBBIED BILLS

According to the CQ surveys, the most heavily lobbied bills of 1965 were:

Bill	For Story See This Volume:
"Right to Work" Repeal (HR 77)	Page 818
Medicare-Social Security (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97)	Page 236
Excise Tax Cut (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44)	Page 835
Elementary and Secondary Education (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10), Higher Education (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329)	Page 275, 294
Voting Rights (S 1564 -- PL 89-110)	Page 533
Minimum Wage Extension (HR 10518)	Page 858
Unemployment Insurance (HR 8282)	Page 82
Housing Act (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117); Establishment of Department of Housing and Urban Development (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174)	Page 358, 382
Immigration Reform (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236)	Page 459
Sugar Act (HR 11135 -- PL 89-331)	Page 140

Other heavily lobbied bills in 1965 were:

Dirksen Reapportionment Amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103)	Page 520
D.C. Home Rule (S 1118)	Page 613
Omnibus Farm Bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321)	Page 114
Water Pollution (S 4 -- PL 89-234)	Page 743
Air Pollution (S 306 -- PL 89-272)	Page 780
Common Site Picketing (HR 10027)	Page 832
Truth in Packaging (S 985); Truth in Lending (S 2275)	Page 317
Depressed Areas-Regional Development (S 1648 -- PL 89-136)	Page 798

The 1965 legislative goals of some of the major pressure groups are described below. For stories on the bills mentioned by the various organizations, see page references to major stories listed above, and page references to other stories in Table of Contents and Index of this volume. In the discussion below, bills which were enacted into law in 1965 are identified by both the bill number and public law number. Bills for which no public law numbers are given were not enacted.

Business

American Bankers Assn. (Represents about 13,000 banking institutions and 4,000 branch banks.) Enactment of the bank merger bill (S 1698) was the Association's major aim. (It eventually passed in 1966.) The Association also successfully supported a bill (HR 3818 -- PL 89-3) eliminating a requirement that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain gold certificate reserves valued at 25 percent of the deposits of commercial banks that it holds; a bill (S 1309 -- PL 89-145) dealing with the drawing of bank checks by Government agencies; and inclusion within the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329) of a student loan provision based on Association suggestions.

Other measures supported but not enacted in 1965 were: S 1558, dealing with loans to officers of banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System; S 2704 authorizing banks to establish collective investment funds; and HR 7539, authorizing banks to underwrite state and local revenue bonds.

The Association said that in 1966, it would support the above three bills, and would oppose the "truth in

lending" bill (S 2275), the bill to create a federal mutual savings bank system (HR 11508), and any proposals to realign banking supervisory functions.

American Pharmaceutical Assn. (Represents 30,000 individual pharmacists and 15,000 student pharmacists.) Backed HR 2 (PL 89-74), to establish special controls over depressant and stimulant drugs. Said another major success was the inclusion of pharmacy students in the scholarship program of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965 (HR 3141 -- PL 89-290). Efforts to obtain career incentives for pharmacists in the military service failed.

American Retail Federation. (Represents 75 national and state retail associations.) Said an excise tax reduction bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44) was finally achieved after "20 years of pounding on it." Was pleased by the failure of Congress to pass the "right to work" repeal (HR 77), minimum wage (HR 10518) and unemployment compensation (HR 8282) measures. Also successfully opposed the proposed "Design Protection" Act (HR 450, S 1237) and the "truth in lending" measure (S 2275).

American Textile Manufacturers Institute. (Represents 80-90 percent of the cotton, silk, and synthetic fibers textile industry.) The primary aim of the group during the 1965 session, enactment of "one-price" cotton provisions, was achieved in the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321).

American Trucking Assns. (Represents 50 state trucking associations and 13 trucker conferences.) Was successful in its "greatest concern" of 1965 -- to defeat highway and truck-use tax increases proposed by President Johnson in his May 17 excise tax message (the increases were not approved by Congress in 1965). Supported bills to help stop illegal for-hire trucking (HR 5401 -- PL 89-170) and to strengthen federal controls over depressants and stimulants (HR 2 -- PL 89-74). Was an "interested observer" of bills for research on high-speed ground transportation (S 1588 -- PL 89-220) and air pollution control (S 306 -- PL 89-272) and of Senate hearings and bills on highway safety (HR 8371, S 1643). ATA said its major 1966 efforts probably would be in opposition to new proposals to raise truck taxes because of a deficit in the Highway Trust Fund.

Associated General Contractors. (Represents about 7,800 contract construction firms.) Fared "pretty well" in 1965 because final action on most of the major "harmful stuff" was forestalled or blocked, namely, the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77), the common-site picketing bill (HR 10027), the minimum wage bill (HR 10518) and the Administration's double-overtime proposals. Also opposed the "industry fund" bill (HR 1153) that passed the House but not the Senate in 1965. "Generally" supported the highway beautification bill (S 2084 -- PL 89-285), and said elimination of an Administration provision that would have allowed transfer of secondary road funds to beautification purposes was a major AGC victory and had removed much of the opposition to the bill. Supported the federal disaster relief bill (S 1861) which passed the Senate but not the House in 1965; strongly backed expansion of the disaster relief program to include localities on a cost-sharing basis.

American Waterways Operators. (Represents all major regulated and unregulated companies engaged in shallow-draft water carrier transportation on inland waterways.) "Violently opposed" bills (HR 156, 723, 7491) to enhance navigation safety by requiring inspection, licensing and certificating of officers on certain towing vessels. Said the industry's good safety record made the bills unnecessary. (None of the bills passed.) Opposed transfer of the water project construction functions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the Interior Department, as had been proposed in one provision of S 2435, a bill to redesignate the Interior Department as the Department of Natural Resources and to transfer certain agencies to and from such Department. (S 2435 received no action.) Said, "We will fight to the bitter end" against President Johnson's recommendation (which was not enacted in 1965), for a tax of 2 cents per gallon on fuel used on inland waterways.

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. (Represents 3,735 local and state chambers of commerce, trade and professional organizations.) Strongly favored and worked for the excise tax cut bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44). Aside from that, was "more pleased by what Congress didn't do than by what it did," being particularly gratified that Congress had failed to give final approval to the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77), the commonsite picketing bill (HR 10027), the minimum wage bill (HR 10518) and the unemployment compensation bill (HR 8282). Unsuccessfully opposed the bill creating a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174). Worked for the Dirksen amendment on legislative reapportionment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103), which failed to pass in 1965.

Committee of American Steamship Lines. (Represents 14 Government-subsidized shippers.) Would not discuss details of its legislative activities, but Congressional hearings revealed that the group testified in favor of the following bills in 1965, of which only the first three received final action: HR 4346 (PL 89-127), to continue existing subsidy rates for construction and reconstruction of U.S. ships; HR 4526 (PL 89-89), to continue the availability of war-risk insurance for shipping when commercial insurance is unavailable; S 2118 (PL 89-346), relating to ship mortgage bonds; HR 10109, to impose various safety and other conditions and limitations on the operations of foreign-flag cruise ships (U.S.-flag lines have become increasingly concerned about the use of foreign-flag vessels in the cruise trade); and S 2069, to continue the vessel exchange program for another five years. In supporting S 2069, CASL said it favored legislation "to stop underevaluation by the Government of our ships upon being traded in," and to overturn "the Maritime Administration requirement that excessive repair be accomplished on ships before trade-in."

Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing. (Represents about 500 municipal securities dealers.) Opposed a measure (HR 7539) to allow national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments. Said its testimony was instrumental in convincing the House Banking and Currency Committee not to report the bill.

Edison Electric Institute. (Represents 183 "investor-owned" electric companies.) Supported a bill (S 218), which was not finally enacted, to exempt from federal regulation all electric utilities operating primarily in a single state and most wholesale power sales to local utilities. Opposed proposals by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. for new supplementary financing for rural electric cooperative associations.

National Assn. of Insurance Agents. (Represents 36,650 insurance agencies with 160,000 independent property insurance agents.) Strongly opposed an initial provision of the Social Security-Medicare bill (HR 6675 --

PL 89-97) that permitted receipt of disability insurance benefits by persons whose disabilities were not established as permanent, and regarded the final compromise version of this provision as an improvement over more liberal earlier version. Opposed "overlapping" of benefits received under the Social Security-Medicare bill and benefits received as workmen's compensation, and supported an amendment to prevent such "doubling up." Was "disturbed" about proposals (which were not enacted) to allow federal "all-risk" crop insurance. "As a matter of principle," opposed provisions in the hurricane-relief bill (HR 11539 -- PL 89-339) to authorize study of a possible federal flood and earthquake insurance program

National Assn. of Life Underwriters. (Represents 95,000 life insurance agents.) "Took a licking" on the Social Security-Medicare bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97). Particularly disliked the provisions permitting the financing of the Medicare program in part from general revenues, and raising the Social Security taxable wage base from $4,800 to $6,600. Also opposed the bill providing group life insurance for servicemen (S 2127 -- PL 89-214), as there was "no particular need for a new layer of protection."

National Assn. of Manufacturers. (Represents 15,000 member companies.) Major 1965 success was enactment of the excise tax reduction bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44). Said the organization was gratified that Congress had not completed action on the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77), which was described as particularly important to smaller firms, or the minimum wage and double-overtime bills (HR 10518, HR 8259). Said the double-overtime provisions were a major concern of large manufacturers. The NAM said it would oppose these bills again in 1966, would work for modification of the unemployment insurance bill (HR 8282) and defeat of the "truth in packaging" bill (S 985). Bills of lesser importance but still of interest to the NAM in 1965 were the Patent Fees Act (HR 4185 -- PL 89-83) and Water Quality Act (S 4 -- PL 89-234), which the NAM described as "reasonable" measures tolerably close to the NAM position.

National Assn. of Real Estate Boards. (Represents 1,514 local real estate boards and 81,705 individual members.) Viewed establishment of the new Department of Housing and Urban Development (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174) as a major defeat. But claimed several successes in action on the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117): amendment "for the better" of the Association-opposed rent supplement program and later denial of funds for the program; inclusion of an Association-backed special FHA mortgage program for veterans; and the watering-down of Association-opposed provisions on new towns and FHA activities in connection with new towns.

National Canners Assn. (Represents 600 canning companies, marketing up to 85 percent of the total volume of canned goods.) Opposed the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77) and a provision in the minimum wage bill (HR 10518) to eliminate a seasonal overtime exemption for canners. Neither bill was finally enacted in 1965. Viewed the end of the Mexican labor ("bracero") program as hurting the industry. Supported an amendment to the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321) to transfer the determination as to the need for foreign migrant farm labor from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture. The amendment was defeated.

National Federation of Independent Business. (Represents 212,000 small businesses and professional persons.) Strongly opposed the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77), the minimum wage increase bill (HR 10518), and a rumored Administration plan (never formally proposed) to place the Small Business Administration in the Commerce Department. None of the above three proposals was enacted into law in 1965. In matters of particular interest to small businesses, supported the following measures, none of which received final action in 1965: HR 318, "correcting excise tax levies on tires sold in company-owned stores"; HR 5840 and S 1201, to provide increased compensation to small businesses forced to relocate by the Federal Government; the "truth in packaging" bill (S 985); and bills to reintroduce "dual distribution" controls over company-owned stores (HR 1578, S 1842), to provide minimum tire safety standards (S 2669) and to repeal Section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act and reenact it as part of the Clayton Act (S 995).

National Forest Products Assn. (Represents 15 regional and species associations in all parts of U.S.; formerly called National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.) Opposed the following measures, none of which was finally enacted into law in 1965: "right to work" repeal (HR 77), minimum wage increases (HR 10518), common-site picketing (HR 10027), unemployment insurance expansion (HR 8282) and a Presidential proposal to increase user taxes on tires. The Association said its biggest success of the year was passage of a bill (HR 10198 -- PL 89-303) to restore the requirement that common carriers by water file shipping rates for hardwood lumbers with the Federal Maritime Commission. Also considered a victory were inclusion of research and related provisions benefiting timber in the Appalachia bill (S 3 -- PL 89-4).

National Restaurant Assn. (Represents 110,000 food service industry businesses.) Repeal of cabaret and club admission taxes by the excise tax bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44) was a major success. Another goal was partially achieved when the Social Security bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) required that only employees, not employers, pay Social Security withholding taxes on tips. Was successful in warding off legislation opposed by the Association when Congress failed to complete action in 1965 on "right to work" repeal (HR 77), unemployment insurance revisions (HR 8282) or minimum wage changes that might have ended the restaurant industry's exemption from the minimum wage law. Opposed provisions of the highway beautification bill (S 2084 -- PL 89-285) that might have barred "adequate" restaurant signs along highways; considered concessions on this point by the bill's supporters "pretty reasonable."

National Small Business Assn. (Represents 35,000 independent small businesses.) Supported the following measures that were enacted: excise tax cuts (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44), an increased ceiling for Small Business Administration revolving fund loans (HR 7847 -- PL 89-78), increase in SBA aid to disaster victims (S 1796 -- PL 89-59), and the State Technical Services Act (S 949 -- PL 89-182). Said Congress' failure to complete action on the following bills also was an NSBA victory: "truth in packaging" and "truth in lending" (S 985, S 2275), "right to work" repeal (HR 77), common-site picketing (HR 10027), minimum wage (HR 10518). Unsuccessfully opposed the Medicare provisions of Social Security (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97). Supported provisions (such as included in HR 11450, a tax bill on which there was no action) to eliminate the reserve ratio test for machinery depreciation.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn. (Represents 140 companies producing about 95 percent of U.S.-made prescription drugs.) Favored inclusion in the Medicare bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) of a provision to allow Government reimbursement for combination drugs used in hospitals for the treatment of Medicare patients, even when such drugs were not included in the drug directories and compendia specifically listed in the bill. (The PMA said these directories listed primarily single-ingredient drugs.) Won a partial victory when the conference report permitted reimbursement for combination drugs if the drug was approved for use in a participating hospital by the latter's pharmacy and drug therapeutics committee. Said the victory was only partial because only about one-third of the hospitals (mainly larger ones) had such committees. (Note: Although it did not issue a formal ruling on the matter, the Department of HEW subsequently indicated late in 1965 that it would also allow reimbursement for combination drugs if all their major ingredients were listed individually in the specified directories.) Strongly supported the loan section of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (HR 3141 -- PL 89-290) and the bill to control depressant and stimulant drugs (HR 2 -- PL 89-74). Supported the McClellan (D Ark.) patent policy bill (S 1809) and opposed the Long (D La.) patent policy bill (S 1899). Supported a bill to limit federal purchases of drugs manufactured abroad in violation of U.S. patents (S 1047). S 1809, S 1899 and S 1047 did not pass.

Transportation Assn. of America. (Represents a cross section of the transportation industry, including shippers, banks and insurance companies, and the six different types of carriers: air, highway, pipeline, rail, forwarders, and water.) Seven policies which TAA had been trying to implement for five years were included in HR 5401 (PL 89-170), a bill to combat illegal for-hire trucking. Five of the seven policies dealt with this subject. The sixth provided a means for shippers to sue motor vehicle common carriers for recovery of overcharges, and the seventh permitted the Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke the permit or certificate of any water carrier willfully failing to engage in any operation, after the ICC ordered them to provide service, authorized by any such certificate. One of TAA's "pet projects" was assistance to the Committee for Time Uniformity, an organization launched primarily by TAA, in its effort to pass a bill (S 1404) to make more uniform the observance of Daylight Saving Time in the United States. (Congress completed action on S 1404 in 1966.)

U.S. Savings and Loan League. (Represents 5,100 state and federally chartered savings and loan associations.) Succeeded in its primary objective -- to prevent inclusion of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in the new Department of Housing and Urban Development (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174). Another success was the inclusion of language in the Housing and Urban Development Act (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117) permitting savings and loans associations to make loans for college dormitories, fraternities, nurses' housing, and similar institutions.

Citizens

American Automobile Assn. (Represents 9.2 million motorists.) The "most important" legislation backed by AAA was the automobile excise tax cut in the excise tax bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44). Opposed unsuccessful amendments to the bill to use auto excise tax funds to aid in disposal of junked autos, and to make part of the excise tax cut contingent upon manufacturers installing specified safety devices in cars. In a change from past policy, the AAA in 1965 supported federal as well as state highway safety actions, for example, provisions stating that each state should have a federally approved safety program by Dec. 31, 1971, which were included in a bill apportioning highway funds (S J Res 81 -- PL 89-139); and bills (which were not ultimately enacted in 1965) to set federal safety standards for auto tires (S 2669), to construct a prototype safe car (S 2162), and to establish a National Highway Safety Center (S 2231). Also supported the highway beautification bill (S 2084 -- PL 89-285) but said it was "poorly drafted" and would need clarifying amendments; and establishment of various national parks and national seashores: Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreational Area (HR 797 -- PL 89-336), Assateague National Seashore (S 20 -- PL 89-195), and others, including several upon which action was not completed in 1965, such as the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (S 360) and Cape Lookout National Seashore (S 251). Supported HR 11685 (on which there was no action), which barred toll facilities on the Interstate Highway System unless there was a finding by the Secretary of Commerce that construction of toll facilities would be in the public interest.

American Civil Liberties Union. (Represents 80,000 individual members with 36 state affiliates.) A "major battle" was successfully waged against the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103) on legislative reapportionment, which ultimately failed to pass in 1965. Considered passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10) an important breakthrough toward needed federal aid to schools, but was unhappy over the church-state problem created by the bill's provisions for aid to students in parochial schools and by its failure to provide specifically for judicial review of such aid. Also worked for the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110) and the D.C. home rule bill (S 1118, which did not ultimately pass in 1965.) Strongly supported the over-all immigration amendments (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236) -- though not the final Western Hemisphere limitation -- even though the ACLU did not succeed in getting into the bill a statute of limitations for deportable offenses. Backed the attempt to unseat the Mississippi House delegation; although this attempt failed, said the support for it in the House was "surprisingly good." Was happy that the Economic Opportunity Act amendments (HR 8283 -- PL 89-253) included provisions repealing the disclaimer affidavit requirements of the 1964 Job Corps sections and ending the requirement of mandatory security investigations for certain benefits under the Act. Opposed unsuccessfully the bill (HR 10306 -- PL 89-152) setting penalties for mutilation or destruction of draft cards. Opposed provisions of the D.C. Criminal Code bill (HR 5688) that modified the Supreme Court's Mallory rule. (HR 5688 did not receive final Congressional action in 1965.) Criticized Medicare (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) provisions disqualifying members of subversive organizations, but said these provisions were not discovered until after enactment.

American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. (Represents 100 affiliated civic, patriotic and fraternal groups with nearly 3 million members.) Was interested primarily in the immigration amendments (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236). Although the Coalition had long fought attempts to repeal the national origins quota system, it did not

actively oppose repeal in 1965 but chose instead to support modification of the Administration immigration bill; strongly supported imposition of an over-all limit on Western Hemisphere immigration, and won a victory on this point in the final bill.

Americans for Democratic Action. (Represents 55,000 members.) Rated as its two greatest achievements its work to help pass the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110) and to defeat the Dirksen (R Ill.) reapportionment amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103). Also strongly backed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10), the over-all immigration reform bill (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236) -- though not the final Western Hemisphere limitation -- the Medicare-Social Security bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97), and the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117) -- particularly the rent supplement provision. Said Congress' failure to appropriate funds to implement the rent supplement program was a great disappointment. Rated as other major disappointments Congress' failure to give final approval in 1965 to the following "crucial" ADA-backed bills: minimum wage (HR 10518), "right to work" repeal (HR 77), unemployment compensation amendments (HR 8282), and the Administration version of the D.C. home rule bill (S 1118).

American Public Power Assn. (Represents 1,200 local publicly owned electric systems.) Helped defeat bills (S 218, others) to exempt from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction electric power companies doing the major portion of their business within an individual state. Successfully supported authorization of the Dickey-Lincoln School federal hydroelectric power project and other electric projects in the rivers and harbors bill (S 2300 -- PL 89-298). Backed the Water Quality Act (S 4 -- PL 89-234).

Anti-Defamation League. (ADL is the "human relations section" of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish fraternal organization of 500,000 members.) The four major successes of the year were enactment of the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110), the immigration law repeal of the national origins quota system (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236) and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10), and defeat of the Dirksen (R Ill.) reapportionment amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103). Unlike several other Jewish organizations, which had called the dual enrollment provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act an unconstitutional violation of church-state separation, the ADL did not oppose the dual enrollment provisions; however, it insisted that public and parochial school students not be separated by religion when attending classes under dual enrollment arrangements. (An ADL spokesman said administrative regulations had been adopted to this effect, but there was some question as to whether they would be adequate.) Also supported the Administration version of the D.C. home rule bill (S 1118, which did not ultimately pass in 1965), backed revision of the Senate cloture rule to make it easier to shut off debate (not enacted), backed the House rules changes that were adopted at the beginning of 1965, and endorsed a bill (HR 10065) to strengthen the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (not enacted).

Citizens Committee on Natural Resources. (Consists of about three dozen individual leaders of large conservation organizations.) Top achievements were passage of the Water Quality Act (S 4 -- PL 89-234) which was called "one of the all-time great ones," and of the air pollution control bill (S 306 -- PL 89-272.) The cropland retirement program of the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321) was strongly supported because of the conservation and sports aspects. The Assateague National Seashore bill (S 20 -- PL 89-195) topped a long list of conservation measures for which the Committee successfully worked. A spokesman said numerous national park and memorial bills for which it had worked for 10 years were finally passed in 1965. The highway beautification bill (S 2084 -- PL 89-285) was a disappointment in that it failed to retain a provision requiring public works officials to consult with the Department of the Interior before a road was constructed through a park. Said the bill amounted to "planting posies" rather than preserving natural beauty. Also strongly supported the proposed Wild Rivers System (S 1446), which was not approved by Congress.

Friends Committee on National Legislation. (Consists of a "General Committee" of 190 Quakers appointed by various Quaker yearly meetings and groups; has mailing list of 18,000 persons.) Expended its major 1965 effort on opposing the war in Viet Nam and working for a peaceful settlement (of 830 interviews with Congressmen and federal officials during 1965, 600 were on the war); as part of this effort, opposed the special $700 million appropriation (H J Res 447 -- PL 89-18) for the war. Also backed the United Nations Charter Amendments Treaty ratified by the Senate June 3; favored ratification of the U.S.-Soviet Consular Treaty and was disappointed that it did not reach the Senate floor; and endorsed the economic aid portions of the foreign aid bill (HR 10871 -- PL 89-273) but, as in the past, opposed the military aid portions, including supporting assistance. Was disappointed that Congress authorized only $30 million over fiscal 1966-68 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (HR 2998 -- PL 89-27), instead of the $55 million over fiscal 1966-69 requested by the Administration. In domestic affairs, gave "by far the most" effort to working for immigration reform (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236), and was pleased with the final bill except for the Western Hemisphere limitation it imposed.

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. (A coordinating body for 104 Negro, civic, religious, labor and fraternal organizations favoring civil rights legislation.) Was successful in its "principal concern" -- to win passage of the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110). Opposed the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment on legislative reapportionment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103) and was gratified that it was not passed. Supported House rules changes proposed by the Democratic Study Group, most of which were adopted at the beginning of 1965. Also supported the following bills, none of which received final Congressional approval in 1965: Senate version of D.C. home rule (S 1118); minimum wage increases (HR 10518); strengthening of the powers of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (HR 10065).

League of Women Voters. (Consists of 145,000 women.) Worked for a wide range of legislation, chiefly through letter-writing campaigns and related activities by local chapters. In terms of organization effort, "biggest single item" receiving League support was the Senate version of the D.C. home rule bill (S 1118), upon which Congress did not complete action in 1965. Also worked for the Water Quality Act (S 4 -- PL 89-234) and Water Resources Planning Act (S 21 -- PL 89-80), both of which were enacted. Opposed cuts in foreign-aid appropriations (HR 10871 -- PL 89-273).

Liberty Lobby. (No membership figures available; has mailing list of 135,000 to 185,000.) Opposed the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110), but supported the Republican alternative (HR 7896). Opposed the over-all immigration reform bill (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236), but was successful in helping win amendments restricting immigration from the Western Hemisphere and requiring the Secretary of Labor to determine that Western Hemisphere applicants would not take jobs away from native Americans or adversely affect their wages and working conditions. Opposed the U.S.-Soviet Consular Treaty (which did not reach the Senate floor in 1965), opposed "right to work" repeal (HR 77, not finally enacted in 1965), and supported the Dirksen (R Ill.) reapportionment amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103). The latter was not ultimately enacted.

National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. (Represents about 600,000 persons, chiefly Negroes.) "Our main interest" was to win passage of the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110), a spokesman said, and "just from this standpoint alone, we would have to call it a successful session." Also supported the following bills none of which received final Congressional approval in 1965: HR 10065, to strengthen the powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; S 1118, the Senate version of the D.C. home rule bill; HR 10518, increasing the minimum wage; HR 8282, reforming the unemployment compensation system. Said that on legislation, the NAACP worked mainly through the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

National Assn. of Counties. (Represents 44 state associations of counties, over 600 individual counties and 1,500 county officials.) Supported various federal grants-in-aid to the states; the Public Works and Economic Development Act (S 1648 -- PL 89-136); bills to control air pollution (S 306 -- PL 89-272) and water pollution (S 4 -- PL 89-234); and the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117), with the exception of the rent supplements section on which no position was taken. Successfully opposed an Administration proposal to include in the Highway Beautification Act (S 2084 -- PL 89-285) a provision allowing transfer of secondary road funds to beautification purposes; the provision was eliminated. Expressed concern over the "bypass of local government" in the antipoverty program.

National Catholic Welfare Conference. (Is the "Secretariat" of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the U.S., presided over by an administrative board consisting of Roman Catholic bishops.) The "most important" bill of 1965 was the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10), which the Conference supported because it felt federal aid to education was necessary and because the bill permitted children attending Roman Catholic and other parochial schools -- as well as public schools -- to benefit from the federal aid. The Conference in the past had opposed federal-aid-to-education bills because they did not provide for aid to non-public schools or non-public-school children. While the 1965 bill did not provide basic direct federal aid to parochial schools, it permitted children attending such schools to benefit substantially from the federal aid in various ways (textbook aid, dual enrollment, supplementary education centers). The Conference also endorsed the Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329), Medicare (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97), the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110) and repeal of the national origins quota system in the immigration reform bill (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236). It backed passage of the unemployment insurance bill (HR 8282, which did not pass in 1965), but suggested revision to provide special treatment for nonprofit organizations. In testimony on the birth control bill (S 1676, which was not passed), said a Government role in birth control programs would pose a threat to civil liberties: "If the power and prestige of Government is placed behind programs aimed at providing birth control services to the poor, coercion necessarily results and violations of human privacy become inevitable."

National Council of Churches. (Represents 31 Protestant church groupings with total membership of 40 million persons.) Legislative program "came through fairly well" in 1965. Most important goal was achieved with passage of the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110). Supported the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10) while emphasizing that supplementary educational services and various shared services and shared-time programs provided by the bill should be administered by public agencies, and not by any religious or private groups whose children were benefiting from aid. Opposed all measures to detract from the one-man, one-vote principle, and was gratified that the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103) did not pass. Was disappointed with the failure of "right to work" repeal (HR 77) to be enacted.

National Council of Senior Citizens. (Consists of 2,500 affiliated senior citizens and golden age clubs and affiliates with total membership of about 2.5 million.) Won a major victory with enactment of Medicare (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97); the Council was initially formed in 1961 for the purpose of backing the Medicare proposals and expended the vast bulk of its efforts on working for the Medicare plan. Was gratified by inclusion in the Social Security provisions (also in HR 6675) of a 7 percent raise in old-age, survivor and disability benefits. Backed the Older Americans Act (HR 3708 -- PL 89-73) and the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117) and strongly endorsed the latter's rent supplement provisions. Also backed the "truth in packaging" and "truth in lending" bills (S 985, S 2275) which were not enacted.

National Housing Conference. (Represents 3,500 individual architects, planners, redevelopers, labor leaders, and housing public officials.) Was "highly satisfied" with the progress of its 1965 program. Three major bills were passed substantially as desired: the measure creating a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174), a proposal that the NHC said it first introduced in 1954; the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117) and the regional development bill (S 1648 -- PL 89-136). Said NHC proposals for public housing "came off very well".

National League of Cities. (Formerly American Municipal Assn.; represents 13,300 municipal governments.) Supported the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117); the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174); the Public Works and Economic Development Act (S 1648 -- PL 89-136); bills to control air pollution (S 306 -- PL 89-272) and water pollution (S 4 -- PL 89-234); the Law Enforcement Assistance Act (HR 8027 -- PL 89-197); a bill (HR 8283 -- PL 89-253) expanding the antipoverty program; and Title I of the Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329), authorizing community service programs.

National Reclamation Assn. (Has 4,000 members, about two-thirds of them representatives of irrigation organizations.) Supported the authorization of the

Auburn-Folsom South (HR 485 -- PL 89-161) and Garrison (HR 237 -- PL 89-108) irrigation projects. Said the projects would have a "tremendous importance to the areas in which they are situated." Supported the river and harbor project authorization bill (S 2300 -- PL 89-298), the Water Resources Planning Act (S 21 -- PL 89-80), and a bill (S 24 -- PL 89-118) to extend the federal saline water conversion program.

National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. (Represents about 1,000 rural electric cooperatives.) Supported a bill (S 1459), passed by the Senate but not the House in 1965, to exempt rural electric co-ops from jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. Opposed various proposals (S 218, others), which were not enacted, to exempt private power companies from FPC jurisdiction if their operations were primarily within one state. Supported the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117), particularly the titles expanding rural housing programs; the Public Works and Economic Development Act (S 1648 -- PL 89-136); the rural water system bill (S 1766 -- PL 89-240); the rivers and harbors authorization bill (S 2300 -- PL 89-298), particularly the provisions authorizing new federal water projects such as Dickey-Lincoln School, Lazer Creek and Lower Auchumpkee. Worked to obtain "adequate" rural electric cooperative loan authorizations of $475 million in the Rural Electrification Administration provisions of the agriculture funds bill (HR 8370 -- PL 89-316) and to prevent new restrictions from being placed on the loan policies of the REA. (The final bill authorized $365 million in rural electric loans.) Proposed a new system of supplementary financing for rural electric cooperative loans for 1966 consideration.

Unitarian Universalist Assn., Department of Social Responsibility. (The Assn., a religious denomination formed in 1961 by merger of the American Unitarian Assn. and the Universalist Church of America, had 172,659 members in 1965. The Department of Social Responsibility is its official social agency.) Gave highest priority in 1965 to enactment of the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110), and considered its passage a great success. Supported repeal of the national origins system in the immigration reform bill (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236). Favored the general idea of federal aid to public elementary and secondary schools but opposed the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10) which authorized textbook aid to church schools and dual enrollment (shared-time) programs; would nevertheless have supported the bill if it had contained a provision for judicial review of these and other provisions relating to aid to church schools, but since it did not, withheld endorsement of the bill. Considered Congress' failure to enact the Senate version of the D.C. home rule bill (S 1118) a great disappointment. Supported the following additional proposals which did not receive final Congressional approval in 1965: the "planning for peace" resolution (S Con Res 32); the population control bill (S 1676); and the provisions of the minimum wage bill (HR 10518) setting minimum wages for farm workers (took no position on other provisions of HR 10518). Supported the unsuccessful attempt to unseat the Mississippi delegation to the House early in 1965.

United World Federalists. (Represents 20,000 members.) Supported the United Nations Charter Amendments Treaty ratified by the Senate June 3, and the "planning for peace" resolution (S Con Res 32), on which there was no action in 1965. Backed the President's request for $55 million over four years in authorizations for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Congress in the authorization bill (HR 2998 -- PL 89-27) provided only $30 million over three years. Also supported the U.S.-Soviet Consular Treaty which did not get Senate floor action in 1965. Said there was "not much progress" toward peaceful settlement of international issues in 1965.

U.S. Conference of Mayors. (Represents mayors of most U.S. cities of over 30,000 in population.) Supported the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174) and the 1965 omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117). Supported the bills to control air pollution (S 306 -- PL 89-272) and water pollution (S 4 -- PL 89-234). The air pollution bill included the Solid Waste Disposal Act which was especially strongly supported by the Conference. Also supported the Law Enforcement Assistance Act (HR 8027 -- PL 89-197), the Public Works and Economic Development Act (S 1648 -- PL 89-136), and two bills which did not receive final approval in 1965: the Senate-passed S 561, to provide more uniform administration of federal grant funds to the states and to establish a coordinated intergovernmental urban assistance policy; and S 1681, to provide for uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by federal or federally assisted programs.

Employee and Labor

AFL-CIO. (National headquarters of the over-all merged American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations represents approximately 13 million members of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.) Was deeply disappointed with Congress' failure to approve four major labor bills which had strong AFL-CIO endorsement, namely, the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77), which was the top priority measure among all the bills sought by the AFL-CIO in 1965; the minimum wage improvements bill (HR 10518, HR 8259, others), which was described as "the single most important measure in our war on poverty"; the unemployment insurance reform bill (HR 8282); and the common-site picketing bill (HR 10027).

Nevertheless, because of Congress' actions on various health, welfare, education and related measures supported by the AFL-CIO, considered 1965 "the most productive Congressional session ever held." The AFL-CIO executive council said the "highlights" of the session were enactment of: Medicare (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97), the Voting Rights Act (S 1564 -- PL 89-110), the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10), the Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329), "a stepped-up war on poverty" (HR 8283 -- PL 89-253), the omnibus housing bill (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117), the bill establishing a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HR 6927 -- PL 89-174), a "new regionally based public works program" (S 1648 -- PL 89-136), the highway beautification bill (S 2084 -- PL 89-285), "a sweeping new attack on health problems" (the regional medical bill, S 596 -- PL 89-239; the mental health staffing measure, HR 2985 -- PL 89-105; and others).

The AFL-CIO also supported the repeal of the national origins quota system (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236), the excise tax reduction (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44), the manpower training amendments (S 974 -- PL 89-15), the Older Americans Act (HR 3708 -- PL 89-73), the Water Quality Act (S 4 -- PL 89-234), foreign aid (HR 10871 --

PL 89-273), Appalachia aid (S 3 -- PL 89-4), a bill to ease bonding requirements for labor officials (HR 5883 -- PL 89-216), and several others. The AFL-CIO also counted as a legislative victory the defeat of the Dirksen (R Ill.) reapportionment amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103), which the AFL-CIO strongly opposed.

Important measures which the AFL-CIO supported but which were not passed were (aside from the labor bills listed earlier) "truth in lending" and "truth in packaging" (S 2275, S 985) and the Senate version of the D.C. home rule bill (S 1118).

AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department. (Consists of AFL-CIO unions organizing workers in the construction industry; about 3.5 million members in all.) Considered 1965 to be one of Congress' "best years" because of enactment of the various health, welfare and education measures backed by the AFL-CIO as a whole, as well as the Building & Construction Trades Department. (See entry for AFL-CIO, directly above.) But was deeply disappointed because "no labor legislation passed other than the bonding bill" (HR 5883 -- PL 89-216). Gave its strongest support to the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77) and the common-site picketing bill (HR 10027), neither of which passed in 1965. HR 10027 would have allowed construction unions to shut down an entire construction job if the workers at one of the construction firms at the site were on strike. The bill was actually the number one priority measure for the Department, since it benefited construction unions directly; however, the Department agreed not to press for immediate passage of HR 10027 until Congress had acted on HR 77, which had higher priority with non-construction unions. Other important labor bills which did not pass, despite strong support from the Department, were the minimum wage and double overtime proposals (HR 10518, others), and the "industry fund" bill (HR 1153). The latter permitted employer contributions to trust funds, which would be administered jointly by employers and unions, for (1) promotion of products, product sales, product research, etc.; (2) creation of joint labor-management committees to arbitrate disputes over the interpretation of union contracts.

AFL-CIO Government Employees Council. (Consists of 31 AFL-CIO unions.) Supported a federal pay increase (HR 10281 -- PL 89-301); increases in retirement benefits for federal employees (HR 8469 -- PL 89-205); a bill (HR 6622 -- PL 89-114) to remove permanent personnel of the postal field service from the ceiling on the number of permanent federal employees; and the military construction authorization (HR 10775 -- PL 89-188), including the final provision requiring 30 days' prior notice to Congress before any defense installation could be shut down. Proposed that retired federal employees be made eligible for Medicare. The final Medicare provisions (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) made some -- though not most -- retired federal employees eligible.

AFL-CIO Maritime Committee. (Consists of AFL-CIO unions representing seamen and some shipbuilding workers, about 60,000 members in all.) Supported a bill (HR 4346 -- PL 89-127) to continue existing subsidy rates for construction and reconstruction of U.S. ships. Opposed Administration plans to close seven Public Health Service hospitals providing free treatment to merchant seamen; won a victory on this point when the Administration agreed to close only two of the hospitals immediately, to leave three open and to restudy whether to close the other two. Backed the following proposals, none of which received final approval by Congress in 1965: bills to impose various safety and other conditions and limitations on the operations of foreign-flag cruise ships (HR 2836, 6272, 10109, 10327), provided certain amendments were made; bills requiring various safety measures for towboats (HR 156, 723); bills to establish a Federal Maritime Administration as an independent agency (S 2667, HR 11355); "right to work" repeal (HR 77); and the minimum wage (HR 10518). Opposed S Res 144, authorizing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the legality of requirements that 50 percent of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities sold to Soviet bloc countries be transported in U.S. ships. The AFL-CIO Maritime Committee favored retaining the 50 percent requirement. S Res 144 was not approved in 1965.

American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO). (Represents 125,000 teachers.) Said Congress in 1965 "produced more and better educational and social legislation than any Congress in our history." The "big one" which received AFT backing was the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10). Also supported the Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329) and a bill establishing the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (S 1483 -- PL 89-209).

Measures supported by the AFT which did not receive final Congressional approval in 1965 were a bill to raise overseas teachers' salaries (HR 6845); a bill to provide sabbatical leave study grants to elementary and secondary school teachers (HR 10622); the Senate version of the D.C. home rule bill (S 1118); a bill to give elementary and secondary school teachers income tax deductions for expenditures toward higher education (S 2311); a bill to delete the loyalty oath requirement from the National Defense Education Act (HR 8330); the "truth in lending" (S 2275) and "truth in packaging" (S 985) bills; and the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77).

International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.). (Represents 1.8 million workers.) Said "Congress did very well by every segment of our society except labor.... Labor wound up with a goose-egg." Among the measures strongly supported by the Teamsters but not receiving final Congressional approval in 1965 were: the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77); the minimum wage bill (HR 10518); and the unemployment compensation bill (HR 8282). Said that about the only new 1965 law directly benefiting labor was the relatively minor bill (HR 5883 -- PL 89-216) easing the bonding requirements for union officers. Major non-labor bills for which the Teamsters worked in 1965 included Medicare (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10). Opposed President Johnson's unsuccessful proposals to increase highway user taxes. Criticized alleged invasions of privacy, by such means as wire tapping, by various agencies of the Federal Government. Supported bills -- which were not enacted in 1965 -- to restrict federal release of information to the press in criminal cases (S 290), and to force compliance with the constitutional requirement of speedy trial for defendants in criminal cases (S 291). Opposed the D.C. omnibus crime bill (HR 5688), which did not ultimately pass in 1965, particularly the House provision allowing six-hour investigative arrests.

Railway Labor Executives Assn. (Represents 21 unions.) Supported five bills of special interest to railroad workers: HR 6173 and HR 6174, to give the Interstate Commerce Commission greater authority over railroad safety and to provide stronger penalties for viola-

tions of certain safety statutes (no action); HR 706, to establish special adjustment boards -- when requested by either employees or carriers -- to arbitrate specific disputes otherwise referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board (action not completed in 1965); HR 7371, to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (action not completed in 1965); and HR 10874 (enacted: PL 89-212), amending the Railroad Retirement Act. Also supported the bill (S 1588 -- PL 89-220) providing for research and development in high-speed ground transportation.

On non-rail matters was "very pleased" with the 1965 session, except for Congress' failure to complete action on the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77). Was "very happy with" the passage of Medicare (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) and many of the education, health and welfare bills supported by most labor groups (see above).

United Mine Workers of America (Ind.). (Claims 450,000 members.) Major legislative objective in 1965 was enactment of the small coal mine safety bill (HR 3584) which passed the House but not the Senate. Strongly opposed federal subsidies to nuclear-electric power plants, for which funds were included in the Atomic Energy Act authorization bill (HR 8122 -- PL 89-32); and also strongly opposed continuation without change of the Price-Anderson Act which, in effect, provided federal insurance to private nuclear reactors against claims resulting from nuclear accidents. The Act was nevertheless extended by Congress (S 2042 -- PL 89-210). Union's position on the nuclear legislation was based on contention that federal aid gave nuclear power industry unfair advantage over coal in competition between fuels. Also opposed unsuccessfully the authorization of the Dickey-Lincoln School federal hydroelectric power project, and certain other federal hydroelectric projects, in the river-harbor-flood control project bill (S 2300 -- PL 89-298). Said federal hydroelectric plants were not needed when coal was available for power generation. Summarized position on other legislation (health, education, welfare, etc.) by saying "practically everything that the AFL-CIO was for, we were for," including the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77) which was not enacted in 1965. Said that, in general, the UMWA "didn't oppose the Johnson Administration on anything but hydroelectric plants and atomic energy."

Farm

American Farm Bureau Federation. Strongly opposed the Administration's omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321). Favored the Sugar Act extension bill (HR 11135 -- PL 89-331) but felt domestic producers should have fared better. Was one of the major supporters of the Dirksen (R Ill.) reapportionment amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103) and was disappointed with its failure to be enacted. Was pleased, however, by Congress' failure to complete action on the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77) and minimum wage bill (HR 10518), both of which the AFBF opposed.

American National Cattlemen's Assn. (Represents approximately 270,000 ranchers, feeders and producers of beef cattle.) "Most significant" items were the feed grain and diverted acres provisions of the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-231). "Not wholly satisfied" with the final feed grain provisions because "there is altogether too much flexibility given to the Secretary of Agriculture in determining the programs." But was happy that "Congress has made it explicit that...grazing (of cattle on diverted acres) will not be permitted." Was "very disappointed" with the Senate rejection of the Dirksen (R Ill.) reapportionment amendment (S J Res 2, S J Res 103), which would have maintained "a check and balance...between those not owning property and those who have to share such a great burden in property taxes." Opposed "right to work" repeal (HR 77, which was not enacted) as "wrong" as a matter of human rights. Opposed extension of minimum wage laws to agriculture, as provided in the minimum wage bill (HR 10518) which did not pass in 1965; such extension "would inflict undue hardship on agricultural producers and...increase retail costs of food." Supported HR 10, which did not pass, to modify the 1962 self-employed retirement provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. (Represents more than 100 regional cooperative associations with about 3,000,000 members in all.) Prime interest in 1965 was to block enactment of any provisions that would put farm workers under the federal minimum wage law or would reduce or end the canning industry's exemptions from overtime provisions of the law; was gratified that bills (HR 10518, others) including provisions of these types did not pass in 1965. Also was strongly opposed to the "right to work" repeal bill (HR 77) which did not pass.

National Farmers Union. (Represents 250,000 farm families.) Rated 1965 as an "outstanding year" because "the farm bill has our stamp on it" (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321), embodying basically all of the major provisions favored by the NFU. Other successes were the modification of the Governor's veto in poverty program activities (HR 8283 -- PL 89-253), and the passage of the housing (HR 7984 -- PL 89-117) and education (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10) bills. A major disappointment was the failure to bring forth "truth in packaging" bill (S 985).

National Grange. (Represents 800,000 farmers and individuals "interested in rural America.") Spent most of its efforts on the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321). Actively supported the bill as a whole. Commented as follows on certain specific provisions: favored the Administration proposal to support wheat for domestic food use at 100 percent of parity through a certificate program; opposed changes in this provision which had the effect of making the Treasury -- rather than the millers -- bear part of the support cost of domestic food wheat. Successfully opposed proposals to change Commodity Credit Corp. resale levels for wheat and to change support and resale levels for feed grains. Unsuccessfully backed proposals to institute a rice certificate program and to shift determinations as to the need for imports of foreign workers for farm labor from the Labor to the Agriculture Department. Supported the rural water systems bill (S 1766 -- PL 89-240). Opposed the highway beautification bill (S 2084 -- PL 89-285), saying the problem was best left to the states and also that funds should not be diverted from the highway program for beautification purposes. Unsuccessfully supported the "truth in lending" and "truth in packaging" bills (S 2275, S 985). Gave strong support to the Dirksen (R Ill.) reapportionment proposals (S J Res 2, S J Res 103), which did not pass.

National Milk Producers Federation. (Represents 130 dairy cooperatives and 500 other dairy organizations, with a total membership of about 500,000 dairy farmers in 49 states.) Success of program in 1965 was "very good." The two "big" successes were inclusion in the

omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321) of provisions authorizing a "Class I base plan" for milk, and authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to buy dairy products on the open market if Government stocks became inadequate to meet needs of authorized federal overseas and domestic distribution programs. The provision of substantial funds for the school milk and school lunch programs in the Agriculture Appropriations Act (HR 8370 -- PL 89-316) was counted as a success, as was the extension until June 30, 1966, in the Economic Opportunity Amendments (HR 8283 -- PL 89-253) of an indemnity program for dairy farmers for milk spoiled by pesticide residues.

Military and Veterans

American Legion. (Represents approximately 2.7 million veterans.) Said the 1965 session "was not completely satisfactory in that it didn't do certain things favored by us," although the "major" legislation favored by the Legion was passed -- a bill (HR 168 -- PL 89-311) increasing veterans' disability compensation. Unsuccessfully sought legislation to prevent loss or reduction in war veterans' pensions by veterans whose incomes exceeded the maximum income limit because of increases in Social Security payments resulting from the 1965 Social Security bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97). Opposed provisions of the immigration bill (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236) which eliminated the national origins quota system; favored retention of the national origins quota system. However, submitted five conditions for immigration legislation, including imposition of a Western Hemisphere limitation. All five were included in the final immigration bill and, therefore, the Legion considered the bill acceptable, although it still didn't support it. Strongly opposed the planned closure of 11 federal veterans' hospitals and four old soldiers' homes, and won a substantial victory when the Johnson Administration eventually agreed to close only six of the hospitals and two of the old soldiers' homes. Backed the "cold war GI bill" (S 9), which, though not enacted in 1965, became law in 1966.

Disabled American Veterans. (Represents 200,000 disabled veterans.) Veterans' disability compensation increases (HR 168 -- PL 89-311); a bill (HR 206 -- PL 89-137) providing an average 30-percent, cost-of-living increase in subsistence allowances for disabled veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation training; a bill (HR 227 -- PL 89-349) extending to children of pre-World War II veterans the benefits of the war orphans' educational assistance program; a bill (HR 205 -- PL 89-222) increasing the educational assistance allowances payable under the war orphans educational assistance program; and a bill (S 2127 -- PL 89-214) providing special group life insurance for servicemen were praised.

Veterans of Foreign Wars. (Represents 1.3 million veterans.) Supported a bill (HR 3225), which was not passed, providing for a 15 percent increase in veterans' disability compensation rates; but said the provisions of the disability compensation measure which was eventually passed -- HR 168 (PL 89-311) -- contained many of the desirable features sought in HR 3225 although raising benefits only about 10 percent on the average. Supported the measures providing a 30-percent, cost-of-living increase in subsistence allowances under the veterans' vocational rehabilitation program (HR 206 -- PL 89-137) and establishing a group life insurance program for members of the armed forces (S 2127 -- PL 89-214). Supported the bill (S 9, ultimately enacted in 1966) creating a "cold war GI bill." Changed position on the latter issue: previously had favored restricting coverage to veterans who served in areas of hostilities, but subsequently came to support inclusion of all veterans, as provided in the final version of S 9.

Professional

American Assn. of School Administrators. (Represents 18,000 school administrators.) Considered the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10) the "big one" and strongly supported its passage.

American Council on Education. (Represents 1,150 colleges and universities and 275 educational associations.) The program proposed in January 1965 by the Council was "almost totally enacted" by passage of the Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329), the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10) and the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments (HR 3141 -- PL 89-290). Also supported a bill (S 1212), which was not enacted, to assist colleges in the establishment, strengthening, and maintenance of programs on foreign development.

American Dental Assn. (Represents 100,000 dentists and dental students.) Said that "looking at it realistically...we had a pretty successful year." In general, supported Johnson Administration health programs except for the Medicare program (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97); although opposing the latter, was happy that the definition of "physician" in the bill included dentists for the purpose of performing oral surgery. Strongly supported five other pieces of legislation: the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments (HR 3141 -- PL 89-290), which included various types of aid to dental schools and dental students; the Medical Library Assistance Act (S 597 -- PL 89-291), which included aid to dental libraries; the Department of HEW funds bill (HR 7765 -- PL 89-156), which increased Public Health Service funds for dental purposes; parts of the Medicare-Social Security bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) which provided health care (including dental care) for needy children (the bill also provided professional training for health and related care, including dental, for crippled children); and the Health Research Facilities Act (HR 2984 -- PL 89-115), expanding an existing program of aid for health research facilities, including dental.

American Hospital Assn. (Represents 7,000 hospitals containing approximately 90 percent of the nation's hospital beds.) Said many of its major legislative goals for the 1965 session were achieved, although was deeply disappointed that the final Medicare bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) did not include payment for the services of specialists, billed through hospitals, as part of the "basic" Medicare benefits package. (The final bill provided for payment of specialists' fees only under the supplementary, voluntary medical benefits plan.) Said about half the organization's total legislative effort in 1965 was spent on the unsuccessful campaign to get specialists included in the "basic" Medicare benefits package. Supported the following major bills that were enacted: Health Research Facilities Act Amendments (HR 2984 -- PL 89-115); mental health staffing (HR 2985 -- PL 89-105); Community Health Services Extension Amendments (S 510 -- PL 89-109); Medical Library Assistance Act (S 597

(continued on p. 1502)

CQ Fact Sheet **On Lobby Spending**

LOBBIES REPORT EXPENDITURES OF $4.2 MILLION IN 1964

Congressional Quarterly's annual lobby spending survey showed that 287 organizations reported spending $4,223,277.39 in 1964 to influence Congress on legislation. The figure was slightly less than the $4,223,604.80 reported spent in 1963. (1964 Almanac p. 902)

The totals were compiled by Congressional Quarterly from quarterly lobby spending reports which were printed in the Congressional Record after being filed with the Clerk of the House. Under the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, organizations engaging in lobbying activities designed to influence Congress on legislation must file quarterly reports listing the amount spent on lobbying, unless they are exempt from the law. The amounts reported by each of the 287 organizations for 1964 are listed on p. 1454-57.

Filing Rules, Loopholes

The 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act required organizations to file lobby spending reports if they solicit, collect or receive money for the principal purpose of influencing Congress on legislation.

In 1954, the Supreme Court, in U.S. v. Harriss (347 U.S. 612) handed down the first and only definitive Supreme Court interpretation of the 1946 Act. The Court's interpretation, plus a number of exemptions specifically written into the law by Congress in 1946, left a relatively wide area of discretion for organizations to refuse to file spending reports on grounds they are not covered by the specific terms of the law -- even though they engage in activities which, in everyday speech, are normally called "lobbying." (For text of Supreme Court decision, see 1954 Almanac p. 674)

According to the 1946 law as interpreted by the Court, organizations are required to file spending reports only if they obtain money for the principal purpose of engaging in lobbying of Congress, and only if the lobbying involves direct communications with Members of Congress. Some organizations refuse to file lobby spending reports on the grounds that, while they do lobby Congress, that is not the principal purpose for which they obtain any of their money. Others refuse to file on the grounds that their activities do not involve direct contacts with Congress, but only general attempts to influence the public on federal policies.

Despite these loopholes, most organizations report their lobby spending. They are free, however, to determine for themselves which portion of their total organizational spending should be considered attributable to lobbying, and therefore reported, and which portions are attributable to research, public information work and other activities not connected with influencing Congress directly on legislation. There is no federal office or officer designated to check the accuracy or completeness of the reports filed. The Clerk of the House acknowledges receipt of each report and files it, but does not check contents.

25 Top Spenders

The 25 top spenders of the 287 organizations filing lobby spending reports for 1964 are listed below, with comparative figures for 1963. (For legislative goals of top spenders, see next page.)

Organization	1964	1963
Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms Inc.	$319,824.68	$127,826.73
AFL-CIO (national headquarters)	153,541.69	145,635.97
United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO)	131,912.89	202,996.97
Council for a Livable World	123,981.73	----
American Legion	123,913.60	117,274.97
American Farm Bureau Federation	123,645.00	118,284.00
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge #44 (AFL-CIO)	123,568.59	93,963.60
United States Savings and Loan League	98,233.10	98,215.36
National Housing Conference Inc.	88,224.37	93,192.81
National Farmers Union	80,946.01	123,345.14
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America	73,196.21	75,258.05
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	67,143.05	28,977.63
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	64,270.96	56,033.77
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	63,720.23	111,449.37
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	60,930.78	62,262.17
National Education Assn., Division of Federal Relations	60,008.69	60,142.31
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	59,775.50	60,050.07
National Rural Letter Carriers' Assn.	59,364.21	36,099.59
National Restaurant Assn.	55,498.94	32,403.64
Investors Diversified Services Inc.	51,571.95	----
National Reclamation Assn.	51,376.26	47,635.95
National Assn. of Home Builders of the United States	49,724.75	12,774.62
American Textile Manufacturers Institute	47,188.57	41,009.96
American Medical Assn.	45,514.87	74,457.34
American Petroleum Institute	45,465.00	47,083.00

Legislative Goals of Top Spenders

Of the 287 groups filing lobby spending reports for 1964, only one listed expenditures over $300,000. Six others listed expenditures in excess of $100,000 and 18 others reported spending more than $45,000.

These 25 groups accounted for $2,222,541.63 -- 52.6 percent of the total spending reported in 1964. The legislative programs of the top spenders in 1964 are described below.

Anti-Civil Rights Group. The Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms was the top lobby spender. It reported spending $319,825 in 1964 -- the highest yearly spending figure reported by any group since 1953.

The Committee, which first registered as a lobbying organization Aug. 8, 1963, was represented by John C. Satterfield, former president (1961-62) of the American Bar Assn. and financed by such groups as the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission and the corresponding agencies in other states. Its purpose was to oppose the civil rights bill. (1964 Almanac p. 338)

Representing an undetermined number of individuals "who want to take a stand and oppose the civil rights bill," the Committee contended the bill was "unconstitutional and discriminatory" and "an aggrandisement of federal power at the expense of the state and local governments." After the bill was enacted, the Committee ceased its activities. The entire $319,825 was reported spent during the first and second quarters of 1964.

AFL-CIO. In 1964 (as in 1961, 1962 and 1963) the AFL-CIO occupied second place in the list of top lobby spenders. The labor federation, representing about 13 million union members, spent $153,542 in 1964. The AFL-CIO felt that the 88th Congress had "made unusual and historic contributions to the goal of a better society in America and to the cause of peace and freedom on earth." It considered as major successes in 1964: the Civil Rights Act (1964 Almanac p. 338); the income tax cut (1964 Almanac p. 518); the inclusion of a provision in the Mass Transportation Act of 1964 (1964 Almanac p. 556) to protect the interests of transit workers affected by federal assistance; the Davis-Bacon Act amendments (1964 Almanac p. 576); the federal pay raise (1964 Almanac p. 416); the anti-poverty bill (1964 Almanac p. 208); Defense Education Act amendments (1964 Almanac p. 259); and the various resource conservation bills enacted (1964 Almanac p. 474).

Major disappointments were Congress' failure in 1964 to provide hospital care for the aged (1964 Almanac p. 231); to provide or create enough jobs "to wipe out the persistent plague of unemployment"; to increase the minimum wage to $2 an hour and decrease the statutory workweek to 35 hours with double time for overtime (1964 Almanac p. 572, 574); and to pass a general aid-to-education bill or the President's Appalachia bill. (1964 Almanac p. 259, 288)

Postal Clerks. The United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO), top lobby spender of 1963, reported spending the third highest amount in 1964, $131,913.

With a membership of 145,000 postal clerks across the country, the Federation regarded the passage of a federal pay raise as a major accomplishment. (1964 Almanac p. 416) It was unsuccessful in 1964 attempts to: eliminate the work-measurement system in use by the Post Office Department; liberalize retirement benefits; increase the Government contribution to the premium cost of federal employees' life insurance and health benefits programs; and provide "true" overtime pay for postal employees.

Peace Group. The Council for a Livable World in 1964, its first year of lobbying, reported spending $123,982. The Council, run by a board consisting primarily of scientists and supported by about 10,000 contributors, said it was interested in disarmament on a quid pro quo basis with adequate inspection and safeguards, and in all attempts to lessen international tension.

The Council said that in 1964 it was primarily interested in supporting certain selected candidates for election and did little work directly on legislation. A large portion of the expenditures reported represented contributions to candidates.

American Legion. The American Legion, representing 2.7 million veterans and 1 million members of their ladies' auxiliary, was the fifth highest spender in 1964 with $123,914. The Legion felt that it was "very fortunate" in 1964. It was particularly pleased by the passage of HR 1927, which increased non-service-connected disability and death pensions for veterans and reopened for one year the eligibility of disabled World War II and Korean War veterans to apply for National Service Life Insurance. (1964 Almanac p. 285) Another major victory for the American Legion was the passage of the veterans' nursing care bill, which the Legion said corresponded closely to proposals it had previously made. (1964 Almanac p. 284)

Farm Bureau. The American Farm Bureau Federation, representing 1,647,455 farm families, was the sixth highest spender in 1964 with $123,645. The Federation strongly but unsuccessfully opposed the wheat-cotton bill. (1964 Almanac p. 98) Another setback for the Federation position was passage of the anti-poverty bill. (1964 Almanac p. 208) The Farm Bureau also opposed the Social Security medical care bill which was not passed in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 231)

Machinists' Union. District Lodge #44 of the International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO) was the seventh and final group which reported spending over $100,000 in 1964. District Lodge #44, which spent $123,569, is the national office for the federal employee group of the IAM. The group said it was exclusively interested in federal employee legislation. Major priority items were the federal pay raise bill and the closing of Government installations. The pay raise bill, which the union supported, was passed. (1964 Almanac p. 416) District Lodge #44 strongly opposed the planned closures of shipyards and military bases

announced by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara Nov. 18, 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 160) The fight to prevent the closures continued on into 1965. Also of interest was the dual compensation bill regulating employment of civilians in more than one federal position. The bill was passed. (1964 Almanac p. 423)

Savings & Loan League. The U.S. Savings and Loan League spent $98,233 in 1964. It represented 5,100 savings and loan institutions, whose activities by law were limited to investments in Government securities and one- to four-family homes. The League won a major victory when many provisions which it had strongly supported in previous years were included in the 1964 housing bill. (1964 Almanac p. 274) The bill, among other things, permitted the savings and loan groups to make educational loans to college students (the first non-housing loans allowed to savings and loan institutions); permitted them to invest in municipal bonds; enlarged their permitted lending area to 100 miles from the home office, instead of 50; and made certain other changes. The League also supported legislation to increase from $10,000 to $20,000 the amount of federal insurance on accounts in savings and loan institutions, but the measure -- opposed by other types of banks represented by the American Bankers Assn. and also opposed by the Administration -- was killed on the House floor May 27, 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 583)

Housing Conference. The National Housing Conference Inc. spent $88,224 in 1964. The Conference placed its major emphasis on the 1964 housing bill, which it supported. (1964 Almanac p. 274) It also strongly supported the Mass Transportation Act. (1964 Almanac p. 556) The Conference supported unsuccessful proposals to expand and extend the accelerated public works program and the 1961 Area Redevelopment Act. (1964 Almanac p. 294)

National Farmers Union. The National Farmers Union (Farmer's Educational and Cooperative Union of America), representing 250,000 farm families (750,000 persons), reported spending $80,946 for lobbying in 1964. The NFU strongly favored the wheat-cotton bill (1964 Almanac p. 98), and the establishment of a permanent food stamp program (1964 Almanac p. 110). It opposed cuts in foreign aid (1964 Almanac p. 312) and supported the anti-poverty bill. (1964 Almanac p. 208)

Teamsters' Union. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.), the nation's largest union with over 1.5 million members, spent $73,196 in 1964. The union supported, among other things, the Civil Rights Act and Davis-Bacon Act amendments, both of which were enacted (1964 Almanac p. 338, 576), and the minimum wage extension and medicare bills, which failed to pass. (1964 Almanac p. 231, 574) It opposed an Administration bill to authorize double time for overtime because of fears that the bill would make the Secretary of Labor "an economic czar of all industry." (1964 Almanac p. 572) The union proposed an alternate plan which included the use in some industries of a 32-hour workweek.

Independent Businesses. The National Federation of Independent Business Inc., which claims to represent 200,000 individual businesses and professional men, spent $67,143. Its two primary goals were to obtain vigorous enforcement of the antitrust provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act and to win authority to report legislation for the Senate Select Small Business Committee. An amendment by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) to grant such authority to the Committee was defeated on the Senate floor Aug. 13, 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 594)

Trucking Assns. American Trucking Assns. Inc., the representative of 50 state trucking associations and various trucking conferences, spent $64,271 in 1964. Its predominant interest was in HR 9903, a compromise bill offered by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) as a solution to the long dispute over the exemption from Interstate Commerce Commission minimum rate regulation of water carriers and certain types of trucking such as agricultural trucking. The Harris compromise extended regulation in some areas and deregulated in others. The American Trucking Assns. found the bill "acceptable." The major opposition came from the Anti-Monopoly Transportation Conference, which was made up chiefly of water carriers and coal interests. The bill was eventually killed. (1964 Almanac p. 551)

Revenue Bonds. The Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing spent $63,720. The Committee represents about 500 (90 percent) of the nation's dealers in municipal securities. The group's only interest was to defeat legislation that would allow commercial banks to underwrite and deal as securities dealers in securities issued by state and local governments (HR 5845, S 828, HR 2060, HR 8076). The power of commercial banks to underwrite state and municipal revenue bonds, together with the power to underwrite stocks, was taken away from commercial banks in the Banking Act of 1933. HR 5845, sponsored by Rep. Fernand J. St. Germain (D R.I.), was supported by the Comptroller of the Currency and opposed by the Federal Reserve Board chairman and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. HR 5845 was studied by the House Banking and Currency Committee in the 88th Congress but no further action was taken. HR 5845 was supported by the Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

Letter Carriers. The National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), with 150,000 members, reported $60,931. The union succeeded in reaching its main 1964 objective: passage of the federal pay raise bill. (1964 Almanac p. 416) The union was unsuccessful in attempts to obtain an increase in retirement benefits. It also sought "sufficient" appropriations for the Post Office Department, and said this effort was partly successful, although the union would have preferred an even larger appropriation for the Post Office Department. (1964 Almanac p. 166)

National Education Assn. The Division of Federal Relations of the National Education Assn. spent $60,009 in 1964. The NEA, with a membership of 943,000, regarded the 1964 session of Congress a great success.

The NEA said it favored "substantial federal support for the whole of public education at all levels and of all types."

Among the major bills supported by the NEA which passed in 1964 were: the Library Services and Construction Act (1964 Almanac p. 268); the 1964 Civil Rights Act (1964 Almanac p. 338); the anti-poverty bill, which was called an "education-oriented measure" by the NEA (1964 Almanac p. 208); and a bill which extended and expanded both the National Defense Education Act and the impacted areas program. (1964 Almanac p. 259)

Rivers & Harbors. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress spent $59,776. The 5,000 organizational and individual members, including federal, state, and local government agencies, were interested in water resources and development. The Rivers and Harbors Congress said "tremendous strides" were made in this area in 1964. It was particularly interested in the maintenance of "adequate" appropriations and "sufficient" new starts in development of water resources. The group said it was well pleased with the funds and new starts provided in the fiscal 1965 Public Works Appropriations Act (1964 Almanac p. 190, 503); favored the Water Research Act which was passed in 1964, new Missouri River Basin authorizations, the proposed Water Planning Act, and various bills to provide for water-based recreation and outdoor resource development and reclamation projects, a number of which were enacted. (For summary of water and recreation legislation in 1964, see 1964 Almanac p. 474, 501.)

Rural Letter Carriers. The National Rural Letter Carriers Assn. (Ind.), with 43,000 members, spent $59,364 in 1964. The union supported the federal pay raise bill enacted in 1964 (1964 Almanac p. 416) and a bill which improved benefits under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 (PL 88-284). The union was unsuccessful in attempts to obtain an increase in retirement benefits.

Restaurant Assn. The National Restaurant Assn., representing over 100,000 individual restaurants through its more than 10,000 members (restaurant owners and managers), spent $55,499. Its legislative activities centered around opposition to proposals -- in connection with minimum wage and Social Security bills -- to cover restaurants under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and to require employers to match an employee's Social Security payroll tax on tips. Neither proposal was enacted in 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 574, 231)

Investment Firm. Investors Diversified Services Inc. reported spending $51,572 in 1964. The firm's principal activity was in support of an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code. The amendment allowed certain financial institutions (such as Investors Syndicate of America, a subsidiary of Investors Diversified Services) to deduct interest payments on money invested in certificates of the institution, in cases where the institution invested no more than 15 percent of its assets in state and local bonds on which the interest was exempt from federal taxation. This provision became law as a part of the 1964 tax cut bill. (1964 Almanac p. 524)

Reclamation. The National Reclamation Assn. reported spending $51,376 in 1964. The association said reclamation was "a great conservation program, especially from the viewpoint of the Western half of the United States." The association said that from its standpoint "the 88th Congress was not the greatest conservation Congress," as many others had been calling it. Three of the major bills supported by the group which passed were S 2, the water research bill (1964 Almanac p. 507); HR 3846, which established a Land and Water Conservation Fund (1964 Almanac p. 477); and HR 130 (PL 88-561), to provide compensation for rights-of-way required for reclamation projects. Among the bills supported by the National Reclamation Assn. which did not pass in 1964 were the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (1964 Almanac p. 503); the Water Resources Planning Act (1964 Almanac p. 501); the Small Reclamation Projects Act amendments (1964 Almanac p. 503); the state water rights bill (S 1275); and two bills involving compensation for federal taking of irrigable lands for non-agricultural uses (S 1879, HR 5565). Of the 10 specific new reclamation projects which were strongly supported by the association, five were authorized (Crooked River, Dixie, Fruitland Mesa, Savery-Pot Hook and Teton Basin). The other five were not (Auburn-Folsom South, Columbus Bend, Garrison, Nebraska Mid-State and Waurika). (1964 Almanac p. 501)

Home Builders. The National Assn. of Home Builders spent $49,725 in 1964. The association generally supported the Housing Act of 1964. (1964 Almanac p. 274) It opposed, however, an Administration proposal for authorities to encourage the development of "new towns." This provision was not included in the final legislation. The NAHB supported urban renewal.

Textile Group. The American Textile Manufacturers Institute spent $47,189 in 1964. Its only major interest was the enactment of legislation to reduce the raw cotton price for domestic cotton mills. The ATMI won a major victory when such a program was established in the 1964 wheat-cotton bill. (1964 Almanac p. 98)

AMA. The American Medical Assn. spent $45,515 in 1964. Representing 205,000 physicians, the AMA was interested in all legislation related to health care. Its principal goal in 1964 was to defeat the proposed Social Security medical care program. The 1964 bill to establish this program ultimately failed to pass. (1964 Almanac p. 231) The AMA supported the extension of the Hill-Burton Act of 1964 but suggested that more emphasis should be placed on the modernization and improvement of existing facilities. These recommendations were partly met by the 1964 Hill-Burton Act amendments. (1964 Almanac p. 242)

Petroleum. The American Petroleum Institute spent $45,465 in 1964. The Institute, representing 8,000 individuals and companies, was principally interested in assuring that provisions of the Revenue Act of 1964 (1964 Almanac p. 518), the Wilderness Act (1964 Almanac p. 485), and a water pollution control bill (1964 Almanac p. 501) were favorable to the petroleum industry.

287 Lobby Groups List Their Spending in 1964

Following is a list of 287 lobby groups and the amounts each reported spending in 1964 for lobbying activities. The figures are based on quarterly spending reports filed with the Clerk of the House and printed in the Congressional Record. In a few cases, reports filed too late to appear in the Record were checked by Congressional Quarterly from the House Clerk's files.

The organizations are divided alphabetically into six categories: Business, Citizens, Employee and Labor, Farm, Military and Veterans, and Professional.

The number of asterisks following a spending figure indicates the last quarter for which a report was made: a single asterisk (*) for the first quarter, a double asterisk (**) for the second quarter, and three asterisks (***) for the third quarter. All others reported at the end of the fourth quarter. Groups that filed reports but reported no spending are marked "None."

Business

Aerospace Industries Assn. of America Inc.	$ 18,264.88
Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	289.34
Air Traffic Control Assn.	2,259.00
Air Transport Assn. of America	16,745.25
American Carpet Institute Inc.	1,118.14
American Committee for Flags of Necessity	none
American Finance Conference Inc.	1,800.00
American Gas Assn. Inc.	none
American Hotel & Motel Assn.	none
American Life Convention	168.28
American Maritime Assn.	1,197.33
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	7,512.53
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	none
American Petroleum Institute	45,465.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	1,330.65
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	6,481.27
American Stock Yards Assn.	3,600.00
American Textile Machinery Assn.	357.93
American Textile Manufacturers Institute Inc.	47,188.57
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	$ 64,270.96
American Warehousemen's Assn.	none
American Waterways Operators Inc.,	5,533.80
Anti-Monopoly Transportation Conference	none
Arkansas Railroad Committee	2,135.84
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	none
Associated Railroads of New Jersey	none
Associated Third Class Mail Users	none
Assn. of American Railroads	15,659.34
Assn. of Broadcasting Standards Inc.	864.27
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	10,051.40
Assn. of Japanese Textile Imports Inc.	none
Assn. of Mutual Fund Plan Sponsors Inc.	none
Assn. of Oil Pipe Lines	950.00
Assn. of Western Railways	750.00
Atlantic Refining Co.	900.00
Automotive Trade Assn., National Capital Area	none
Baltimore Gas and Electric Co.	2,008.90**
Big B Ranch of Belle Glade, Fla., a division of the Osceola Operating Co.	7,182.77***
Book Manufacturers Institute Inc.	398.10
Robert Bosch Corp.	22,009.25
Broseco Corp.	768.59*
Business Committee for Tax Reduction	12,874.59*
Channing Service Corp.	7,858.77
Cigar Manufacturers Association of America	149.53*
Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee	1,857.99
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	none
Colorado Railroad Assn.	1,347.21
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	900.00
Committee on Constructive Price	none
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	63,720.23
Corn Starch Industry Committee	none
Cotton Producers Legislative Committee	7,159.22*
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries Inc.	none
Council of Profit Sharing Industries	843.41
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	3,155.10
Eastern Meatpackers Assn. Inc.	98.99
Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference	none
Glen Alden Corp.	2,000.00**
Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.	42.50
Health Insurance Assn. of America	2,669.87
Home Manufacturers Assn.	4,000.00
Illinois Railroad Assn.	4,017.96
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	none
Inland Steel Co.	16,269.19
Institute of Appliance Manufacturers Inc.	none
Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc.	20.54
International Economic Policy Assn., Legislative Committee	14,029.65***
Inter-State Manufacturers Assn.	12.22
Investors Diversified Services Inc.	51,571.95***

Breakdown by Category

The 287 organizations that reported lobby spending for 1964 consisted of six different types of organizations. The breakdown of spending reports by category is shown below:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	147	$1,361,427.81
Citizens	57	1,065,197.29
Employee and Labor	33	945,071.32
Farm	23	365,471.81
Military and Veterans	6	154,493.05
Professional	21	331,616.11
Total	287	$4,223,277.39

Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	$ 42,701.40
Lake Carriers Assn.	none
Life Insurance Assn. of America	14,437.67
Manufacturing Chemists' Assn. Inc.	12,000.00
Manufacturing Jewelers & Silversmiths Inc. of America Inc.	17,937.52
Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade	none
Missouri Railroad Committee	1,734.87
Mobilehome Dealers National Assn.	9,013.60
Motor Commerce Assn. Inc.	1,672.00
National Agricultural Chemicals Assn.	672.45
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	3,094.10
National Assn. of Building Owners and Managers	76.30*
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	884.10
National Assn. of Electric Companies	43,975.81
National Assn. of Food Chains	1,277.00
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	none
National Assn. of Home Builders of the United States	49,724.75
National Assn. of Insurance Agents Inc.	33,781.41
National Assn. of Life Underwriters	3,630.09***
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	none
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	8,384.55
National Assn. of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors	none
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	37,763.63
National Assn. of Shoe Chain Stores Inc.	29,489.25
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	2,730.00
National Audio-Visual Assn. Inc.	10,826.67
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	34,197.34
National Business Publications Inc.	none
National Canners Assn.	31,933.86
National Coal Assn.	none
National Coal Policy Conference Inc.	21,704.77
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	none
National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Assns. Inc.	none
National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Assn.	none
National Cotton Council of America	13,718.36
National Council On Business Mail Inc.	249.99
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	none
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	5,427.96
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	67,143.05
National Fisheries Institute Inc.	115.70
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	8,016.36
National League of Insured Savings Assns.	5,516.80
National Limestone Institute Inc.	8,910.18
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	20,494.58
National Parking Assn. Inc.	none
National Restaurant Assn.	55,498.94
National Retail Furniture Assn.	none
National Retail Merchants Assn.	31,238.09
National Small Business Assn.	10,250.08
National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.	none

Reports by Individuals

Under the 1946 Lobbying Act, it is possible for some organizations to avoid reporting any lobby spending, even though the lobbyists who work on their behalf must report. Following are the names of organizations which did not report spending in 1964 but on whose behalf one or more individual lobbyists reported combined spending in excess of $3,000.

Allentown Portland Cement Co., et al.	$ 7,663.32
American Book Publishers' Council, Inc.	4,234.00
American Life Insurance Co. of Alabama, Birmingham, Ala., et al	6,464.90
American Society of Composers Authors & Publishers	9,795.00
American Taxicab Assn. Inc.	7,462.34
Building & Construction Trades Department (AFL-CIO)	5,793.89
California Railroad Assn.	4,191.77
Committee of American Steamship Lines	16,315.38
Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO)	23,514.21
Household Finance Corp.	3,731.80
Independent Bankers Assn.	9,106.20
Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America (AFL-CIO)	5,670.68
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL-CIO)	4,498.69
International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union	7,138.15
International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.	3,175.00
United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO)	6,336.18
Legislative Steering Committee for Rebuilders of Automotive Parts	41,019.19
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	7,284.70
Mortgage Bankers Assn. of America	23,141.33
National Conference of Police Assns.	3,230.00
National Creameries Assn.	3,016.50
Pacific American Steamship Assn.	4,606.96
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	20,595.67
Retail Clerks International Assn. (AFL-CIO)	5,949.06
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	3,108.20
Socony Mobil Oil Co. Inc.	4,234.42
Southern California Edison Co.	6,736.20
Southern Railway System	4,024.84
The Superior Oil Co.	6,534.32
Texaco Inc.	5,246.27
United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO)	9,100.00
Women's International League for Peace & Freedom	26,903.27
TOTAL	$299,822.44

National Utility Contractors Assn.	none
Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy	$ 14,648.39***
New England Shoe & Leather Assn.	1,932.20
New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	8,726.96
Ohio Railroad Assn.	3,905.27

Osceola Operating Corp.	$ 7,182.77
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn.	none
Pitcairn Co.	1,877.44
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Institute	none
Railway Progress Institute	7,026.24
Record Industry Assn. of America Inc.	none
Silver Users Assn.	5,015.55
Southern Pine Industry Committee	13,685.39
Southern States Industrial Council	20,426.72
Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Assn.	1,705.14
Timmins, J.R. & Co.	25,531.31
Tobacco Associates Inc.	6,005.00
Trade Relations Council of the U.S. Inc.	81.80
Transportation Assn. of America	10.00
Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co.	3,396.93
United States Beet Sugar Assn.	5,079.00***
United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn.	7,198.29
U.S. Foreign Investment Committee	2,059.00
United States - Japan Trade Council	2,400.00
United States Savings & Loan League	98,233.10
Waterways Bulk Transportation Council Inc.	3,567.67
Western Publishing Co., Inc.	none
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	48.20***

Citizens

American Automobile Assn.	none
American Cancer Society	$ 29,521.36
American Civil Liberties Union Inc.	6,723.62***
American Claims in Cuba Committee	596.50**
American Coalition of Patriotic Societies	39,951.01
American Humane Assn.	8,655.02
American-Israel Public Affairs Committee	8,863.81
American Justice Assn. Inc.	8.00
American Parents Committee Inc. and Bipartisan Citizens Comm. for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education	1,825.98
American Taxpayers Assn. Inc.	6,927.89
Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation	4,773.96
Camping Club of America Inc.	none
Canal Authority of the State of Florida	none
Central Arizona Project Assn.	20,200.97
Charitable Contributors Assn.	1,626.93
Christian Amendment Movement	12,438.61
Citizens Committee on American Policy in the Near East	7,691.42
Citizens Committee for a National Service Corps	3,588.10*
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	38,418.96
Citizens Foreign Aid Committee	7,852.82*
Committee for a National Trade Policy Inc. (Legislative Comm.)	784.88
Committee for Time Uniformity	79.80
Conference on State Defense	none

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by organizations under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment:

Year	Spending	Year	Spending
1964	$4,223,277	1955	$ 4,365,843
1963	4,223,605	1954	4,286,158
1962	4,211,304	1953	4,445,841
1961	3,986,095	1952	4,823,981
1960	3,854,374	1951	8,771,097
1959	4,281,468	1950	10,303,204
1958	4,132,719	1949	7,969,710
1957	3,818,177	1948	6,763,480
1956	3,957,120	1947	5,191,856

Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms Inc.	$319,824.68**
Council for a Livable World	123,981.73
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	3,811.62
Cuba Claims Assn. Inc.	3,122.96
Family Tax Assn.	3,734.74
Florida Inland Navigation District	none
Friends Committee on National Legislation	33,288.59
Institute of Amateur Radio	none
Japanese-American Citizens League	450.00
Liberty Lobby Inc.	37,448.84
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People	none
National Assn. of Social Security Beneficiaries	225.00
National Committee for International Development	7,755.86
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	12,000.00
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	none
National Creative Arts Committee for Better Copyright Laws	940.00**
National Housing Conference Inc.	88,224.37***
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	3,182.64
National Reclamation Assn.	51,376.26
National Rehabilitation Assn. Inc.	3,729.40
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	59,775.50
National Tax Equality Assn.	31,468.59
National Telephone Cooperative Assn.	981.00
National Women's Christian Temperance Union	9,320.30
Six Agency Committee (Six local Govt. Agencies in S. California)	17,134.14
Society for Animal Protective Legislation	15,466.57
Townsend Plan Inc.	6,610.28
Trustees for Conservation	7,897.28
United Cerebral Palsy Assns.	5,304.41
United World Federalists Inc.	4,080.76**
Universal Exchange	736.24
The Voice of the People in Action	1,186.63
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	9,178.34
West Coast Inland Navigation District (Florida)	2,430.92

Employee and Labor

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	$ 254.01
Amalgamated Transit Union (AFL-CIO)	288.13
Amalgamated Transit Union (AFL-CIO), Division 689 (District of Columbia)	none
American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	153,541.69
AFL-CIO Government Employees' Council	40,376.52
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department	22,542.84
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	39,640.51
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	24,424.93
Atlanta Committee for DRIVE	5,059.71
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Grand Lodge (AFL-CIO)	8,622.70
Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	12,366.61
Canal Zone Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council	19,062.10
Illinois State Conference of Building Trades Unions	3,474.13*
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	8,079.86
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO), District Lodge #44	123,568.59
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America	73,196.21
International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	8,350.00
Labor Bureau of the Middle West	none
Labor-Management Maritime Committee	25,268.92
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	60,930.78
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	28,924.09
National Assn. of Postmasters of the United States	1,710.00*
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	136.09
National Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics	720.47
National Council of Naval Air Stations Employees Organizations	498.25
National Federation of Federal Employees	42,858.24
National Rural Letter Carriers' Assn.	59,364.21
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	16,160.73
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	903.67
Railway Labor Executives' Assn.	none
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	32,762.62
Thirty-Five Hour Week Able Assn.	71.82***
United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO)	131,912.89

Farm

American Farm Bureau Federation	$123,645.00
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	12,570.05***
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	2,921.44
Florida Citrus Mutual	$ 5,012.57
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	518.46
Midland Cooperative Dairy Assn.	none
Milk Industry Foundation	505.00**
National Assn. of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office Employees	2,125.00**
National Assn. of Soil & Water Conservation Districts	2,706.60
National Assn. of Wheat Growers	12,984.06
National Council of Agricultural Employers	98.47
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	19,209.55
National Farmers' Union	80,946.01
National Grange	26,550.00
National Independent Dairies Assn.	271.86
National Livestock Feeders Assn.	14,000.00
National Livestock Tax Committee	2,779.52***
National Milk Producers Federation	24,331.63
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	3,792.32
National Wool Growers Assn.	20,396.44
North Carolina Cotton Promotion Assn.	311.11
Plains Cotton Growers Inc.	5,400.00
Western Cotton Growers Assn.	4,396.72**

Military and Veterans

American Legion	$123,913.60
Disabled American Veterans (National Service Hdq.)	26,705.85
Reserve Officers Assn. of the United States	none
Retired Officers Assn.	none
Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee	3,873.60
Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc.	none

Professional

Actors' Equity Assn.	$ 10,000.00
American Dental Assn.	20,133.27
American Hospital Assn.	34,370.98
American Library Assn.	44,149.28
American Medical Assn.	45,514.87
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	26,079.84
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	23,882.90
American Osteopathic Assn.	2,705.90
American Podiatry Assn.	1,564.85
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	3,609.08
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	1,200.00
Assn. of American Physicians & Surgeons Inc.	2,100.00
Blue Cross Assn.	13,664.12
Michigan Hospital Service	6,111.88
National Assn. of Blue Shield Plans	4,201.35
National Assn. of Social Workers Inc.	1,350.00
National Education Assn., Council for Exceptional Children	2,270.67
National Education Assn., Division of Federal Relations	60,008.69
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	15,785.16
National Retired Teachers Assn. and American Assn. of Retired Persons	1,315.27
National Society of Professional Engineers	11,598.00

450 NEW LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS FILED IN 1965

Business spokesmen formed by far the largest bloc among the 450 persons and organizations that registered with the Clerk of the House as lobbyists between the end of the 1964 session of Congress and the end of the 1965 session.

Congressional Quarterly's annual survey of the lobbyist registrations filed under the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act showed that from Oct. 4, 1964 (the day after the 1964 session adjourned), through Oct. 23, 1965 (the day the 1965 session concluded), 450 new lobbyist registrations were filed, bringing the grand total since passage of the 1946 Act to 7,601 registrations.

Although the new registrations represented many diverse economic and social interests, business spokesmen were overwhelmingly the largest group, accounting for well over half the total. The figures below show the number of registrants for different interest groups:

Interest Group	Number of Registrants
Business Groups	246
Citizens' Groups	53
Farm Groups	23
Foreign Groups	24
Individuals	32
Labor & Employee Groups	42
Military & Veterans' Groups	3
Professional Groups	27
TOTAL	450

Range of Interests

The specific objectives of different lobbyists who registered in 1965 ranged widely. Some groups had a single basic legislative objective. For example, the National Right to Work Committee, for which five individuals registered in 1965, had as its only purpose to defeat labor union proposals for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permitted states to pass "right to work" laws. *(See p. 818)*

Similarly, the Single Persons Tax Reform Lobby was interested solely in obtaining head-of-household status in federal income tax law for certain categories of single persons; the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee sought only to do away with that Committee *(see p.1517)*; and the Population Crisis Committee was interested primarily in advancing contraception and birth control. *(See p. 311)*

Other groups had a broad roster of legislative objectives. The AFL-CIO, for example, for which three new lobbyists registered in 1965, was interested in "all bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically those affecting workers" (including repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act provision allowing state "right to work" laws).

The American Conservative Union, for which former Rep. Donald C. Bruce (R Ind. 1961-65) registered, stated as its lobbying objective "to support the passage of legislation consistent with the Constitution...and to oppose any legislation inconsistent with the Constitution."

The John Birch Society, whose registrant was Reed A. Benson, son of former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson (1953-61), said it was interested in "general legislation."

The Friends Committee on National Legislation, in registering two new lobbyists in 1965, listed support and development of the United Nations, foreign aid, immigration legislation, and the seating of Red China in the UN among its many objectives.

The American Bankers Assn., for which three new registrants filed in 1965, said it was interested in "legislation affecting the banking industry." The ABA played a major role in action on the bank merger bill. *(See p. 848)*

Four Key Issues

Among the measures cited by new registrants as their sole or chief concern in lobbying, four were outstanding: the excise tax reduction bill (HR 8371 -- PL 89-44); the Social Security-medicare bill (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97); the Sugar Act extension bill (HR 11135 -- PL 89-331); and the omnibus farm bill (HR 9811 -- PL 89-321). More new registrants said they were interested in these bills than any other legislation. *(See p. 835, 236, 140, 114)*

Excise Tax Cut. The excise tax reduction proposals finally handled in HR 8371 were cited by registrants for 16 different trade groups seeking a reduction or elimination of excise taxes on their products. Most of them listed no other legislative objective.

The automobile industry was particularly well represented. One auto industry group, the Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, registered four lobbyists, including ex-Rep. Victor A. Knox (R Mich. 1953-65) and Theodore O. Yntema of the Ford Motor Co., and said it was prepared to lay out $100,000 on expenses. Several other registrants also filed for automobile industry groups. The final version of the Administration-backed excise tax bill did sharply cut automobile excise taxes, as well as excise taxes on nearly all of the products of concern to the other 15 groups.

Following were the 16 groups whose spokesmen cited excise tax reduction as a lobbying objective:

Associated Telephone Answering Exchanges (answering service facilities); Assn. of Petroleum Refiners (favored retention of excise tax on lubricating oil); Automobile Manufacturers Assn. Taxation Committee (automobiles); automotive parts and accessories manufacturers, a group of 10 firms (auto parts); Brunswick Corp. (sporting goods); Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn. (business machines); Cigar Manufacturers Assn. of America (cigars); Club Managers Assn. (country clubs, social clubs, business clubs); Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal (automobiles); Institute of High Fidelity (hi-fi components); Light Bulb Manufacturers Excise Tax Committee (bulbs and tubes); Motor Equipment Manufacturers Assn. (auto parts and accessories); National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. (refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, other appliances); Ronson Corp. (products made by company); U.S. Independent Telephone Assn. (communications); U.S. Playing Card Co. and a group of other playing card firms (playing cards).

Social Security-Medicare. The Social Security-medicare bill (HR 6675) also drew a large number of new lobbyist registrants. Lobbyists for nine organiza-

Registration Totals

The 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act required any person or group (except public officials) who, for pay, attempted to influence federal legislation, to register with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. The law did not provide any specific way to withdraw a registration once it was filed, and it was vague on other procedural points. Some lobbyists follow the practice of registering anew each session, even if they still represent the same client. Others register only once for each client. The year-by-year breakdown of all registrations (including duplications) since the law was enacted is shown below. Years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

Year	Registrations	Year	Registrations
1946*	222	1956	347
1947	731	1957	392
1948	447	1958	337
1949	599	1959	393
1950	430	1960	236
1951	342	1961	365
1952	204	1962	375
1953	296	1963	384
1954	413	1/1/64-10/3/64	255
1955	383	10/4/64-10/23/65	450
		TOTAL	7,601

Last four months only

tions specifically mentioned the bill (or earlier versions) as a major concern in their lobbying, in nearly all cases referring to the medical care provisions. They were: Aetna Life and Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. (oposed various portions); American College of Radiology (interested in portions on radiology); American Insurance Assn. (sought changes in various portions); American Optometric Assn.; Blue Cross (favored revisions); College of American Pathologists; Massachusetts General Hospital (favored the bill); Pacific Health Plan (favored a specific amendment relating to prepaid medical service plans' inclusion); and Travelers Insurance Co. (opposed medical care portions.)

Many of the groups most actively working for or against the medical care provisions, such as the AFL-CIO (for) and the American Medical Assn. (against), did not specifically allude to it in new registrations filed by spokesmen in 1965, which were couched in general terms.

Sugar Act. The Sugar Act extension bill (HR 11135), dividing the profitable United States' sugar market among domestic and foreign sugar companies, produced new lobbyist registrations on behalf of 16 different groups (in some cases, a single registration covered several countries). All the lobbyists had the same objective: to obtain a favorable sugar quota for their clients. The 16 groups:

American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.; Associated Sugar Producers of Guadeloupe and Martinique; Assn. of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico; British West Indies Sugar Assn. and similar groups in Ecuador, Panama and British Honduras (one registration filed for all these together); Chinese Government (Taiwan); Colonial Sugar Refining of Australia; Comision Nacional par el Estudio de la Cana y el Azucar (Bolivia); Comite de Productores de Azucar (Peru); Florida Sugar Cane League; Imperial Sugar Co. of Texas; National Federation of Sugarcane Planters (Philippines); Philippine Sugar Assn.; Rhodesia Sugar Assn.; Swaziland Sugar Assn.; Talisman Sugar Corp.; Thailand Government Ministry of Industry.

Farm Bill. The omnibus farm bill (HR 9811) also drew heavy interest from new registrants. Among those alluding to the bill directly or indirectly in their registrations were registrants for the Committee for a Free Cotton Market (which said it had $100,000 to spend for expenses); the Corn Starch Industry Committee; the Emergency Committee to Protect Cotton Growers (favored the bill); General Mills; Midwest Solvents; the National Farmers Organization (favored the bill); the National Rice Users Conference (opposed a domestic parity certificate program for rice); the Wheat Consumers Committee (farm, labor and consumer group spokesmen favoring the bill); and the Wheat Users Committee (millers, baking firms and unions, and others opposing the initial Administration wheat provisions).

Several other organizations were also deeply involved in action on the farm bill -- the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union, National Cotton Council, National Grange -- but did not file new registrations specifically mentioning it.

Former Officials Who Registered

The 450 new registrants included a large number of former federal officials and Congressmen who registered as lobbyists for the first time or for new clients in 1965. *(For earlier ex-Congressmen registrants, see 1963 Almanac p. 1041; 1964 Almanac p. 910.)*

Ex-Congressmen. Two former Senators and eight former House Members registered:

Ex-Sen. J.J. Hickey (D Wyo. 1961-62) registered for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Ex-Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y. House 1947-59; Senate 1959-65) registered for the Population Crisis Committee. (Keating later was elected to the New York State Court of Appeals.)

Ex-Rep. Donald C. Bruce (R Ind. 1961-65) registered for the American Conservative Union. (Bruce gave up this new post Oct. 27, 1965.)

Ex-Rep. Clifford Davis (D Tenn. 1940-65) registered for Louisville Gas and Electric and the Shawnee Coal Co.

Ex-Rep. George M. Grant (D Ala. 1938-65) registered for the National Forest Products Assn. and the Thailand Ministry of Industry.

Ex-Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D Va. 1946-63) registered for Savage Arms and other gunsight firms.

Ex-Rep. Victor A. Knox (R Mich. 1953-65) registered for the Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal and the College of American Pathologists.

Ex-Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala. 1945-65) registered for Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt and another firm interested in banking legislation.

Ex-Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala. 1951-65) registered for the U.S. Plywood Corp., American Optometric Assn. and Animal Health Institute.

(Continued next page)

Ex-Officials Linked to Former Jobs

Among the 10 ex-Congressmen and 27 ex-federal officials who filed lobbyist registrations in 1965 were several who went to work for the very same pressure groups over which they, as federal officers, had once exercised jurisdiction:

Ex-Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala. 1945-65), a long-time member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, registered for Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt and another law firm interested in banking bills.

Ex-Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala. 1951-65), formerly third-ranking Democrat on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, had among his lobbying clients the American Optometric Assn. and the Animal Health Assn., whose legislative interests involved bills normally handled by the Committee.

Ex-Rep. George M. Grant (D Ala. 1938-65), formerly third-ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee and for 10 years chairman of its Forests Subcommittee, registered for the National Forest Products Assn. and also as a sugar lobbyist for the Thailand Government. The House Agriculture Committee handles sugar bills.

Ex-Rep. Victor A. Knox (R Mich. 1953-65) registered at $2,000 a month for the College of American Pathologists on the medical-care-for-the-aged bill, and also for the Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal. Both issues were handled by the House Ways and Means Committee, on which Knox formerly served.

Ex-Rep. Clifford Davis (D Tenn. 1940-65), who registered for the Louisville Gas & Electric Co. and the Shawnee Coal Co., formerly was third-ranking Democrat on the House Public Works Committee. The Committee has jurisdiction over the authorization of federal hydroelectric power projects in the East, a subject of potential interest to both Davis' clients.

Ex-Sen. J.J. Hickey (D Wyo. 1961-62) registered for the Union Pacific Railroad on public land and mineral questions, a subject handled by the Senate Interior Committee, on which Hickey served when in Congress.

Ex-Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D Va. 1946-63) registered for the Savage Arms and other gunsight firms, and said he would receive $4,000 for lobbying against "anti-gun" bills under the jurisdiction of Harrison's old committee, House Ways and Means.

Robert L. Farrington, an Agriculture Department Solicitor and General Counsel (1954-59), registered as a sugar lobbyist for the Chinese (Taiwan) Government. The Agriculture Department administers the Sugar Act.

Frederick W. Ford, ex-member of the Federal Communications Commission (1957-64), registered for the National Community Television Assn., at expenses of $139 a day.

Everett Hutchinson, ex-member of the Interstate Commerce Commission (1955-65), registered for the National Assn. of Motor Bus Owners.

David A. Lindsay, ex-Treasury lawyer and General Counsel (1958-60) and brother of the New York City mayor-elect, registered for the ICI Financial Corp.

Robert D. McMillen, former assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture (1954-58), registered for the Corn Starch Industry Committee in connection with the omnibus farm bill of 1965.

The firm of ex-Rep. J.T. Rutherford (D Texas 1955-63) registered for the National Grain Producers, Handlers and Processors Assn. and the American College of Radiology.

Ex-Federal Officials. The following registered:

The law firm of Thurman Arnold (Assistant Attorney General, 1938-43; federal appeals court judge, 1943-45), Abe Fortas (held various federal jobs from 1933-46 including Under Secretary of Interior, 1942-46) and Paul A. Porter (various federal jobs from 1932-46 including administrator of the Office of Price Administration, 1946) registered for the American Tourist and Trade Assn., Council of Savings and Loan Financial Corps., Record Industry Assn. of America, National Council of American Importers Floor Covering Committee, and Margaret Lee Weil. (Note: Fortas later became a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.)

Bernard L. Boutin (Administrator of the General Servides Administration, 1961-65) registered for the National Assn. of Homebuilders. (Note: Boutin later became Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.)

Blue Carstenson (former Assistant to the Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, 1961) registered for the National Farmers Union.

The law firm of Oscar L. Chapman (former Secretary of Interior, 1949-53) registered for the Alaska Pipeline Co., Association de Comerciates en Licores de Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, and Strohmeyer and Arpe Co.

Marvin K. Collie (tax adviser to the Government in 1957, 1963) registered for the Arthur Anderson Co.

The law firm of Donald S. Dawson (Administrative Assistant to President Truman, 1948-53) registered for the Air Transport Assn., American Nursing Home Assn., D.C. Transit and Peoples Life Insurance Co. and related insurance firms.

Robert L. Farrington (ex-Solicitor and General Counsel of the Agriculture Department, 1954-59) registered for the Chinese Government (Taiwan) Procurement and Services Mission.

The law firm of Myer Feldman (former Presidential Assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, 1961-65) registered for the Pacific Health Plan and the Upper Ohio Valley Assn.

Frederick W. Ford (former member of the Federal Communications Commission, 1957-64) registered for the National Community Television Assn.

Joseph B. Friedman (former Treasury attorney, 1935-45, and Assistant General Counsel, 1945-48) registered for M. Golodetz and Co., a firm interested in unblocking certain Cuban assets in the U.S. for the benefit of U.S. citizens.

Milton S. Gwirtzman (former legislative assistant, 1961-62, to ex-Sen. Benjamin A. Smith, D Mass. 1960-62) registered for HRH Construction Co.

The law firm of Fowler Hamilton (Administrator of the Agency for International Development, 1961-62) registered for the Coconut Oil Consumers Committee, Colonial Sugar Refining Co., and the Oil Shale Corp.

Laurance G. Henderson (Senate Select Small Business Committee staff director, 1952-54) registered for the same groups as ex-Rep. Rains *(above)*.

H. Struve Hensel (held various Navy and Defense Department jobs from 1944-55, including Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1954-55) registered for C.H. Stuelcken Sohn, a German shipyard.

Clinton M. Hester (held various jobs in the Justice and Treasury Departments and Civil Aeronautics Administration, 1927-40) registered for Savage Arms and other gunsight firms.

Everett Hutchinson (member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1955-65) registered for the National Assn. of Motor Bus Owners.

Nils A. Lennartson (held Air Force, Commerce and Treasury Department positions, 1948-61, and was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1961-65) registered for the Railway Progress Institute.

David A. Lindsay (brother of the Congressman John Lindsay and a Treasury official, 1958-60, and general counsel, 1960) registered for ICI Financial Corp.

E. Perkins McGuire (Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1954-56, and Assistant Secretary, 1956-61) registered for C.H. Stuelcken Sohn.

Robert D. McMillen (assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, 1954-58) registered for the Corn Starch Industry Committee.

The law firm of Richard M. Nixon (Vice President of the United States, 1953-61) registered for the Talisman Sugar Corp., although Nixon personally was said to have no involvement in the case.

John A. O'Donnell (Philippine War Damage Commission member, 1947-51) registered for the Philippine Sugar Assn. and the National Federation of Sugarcane Planters of the Philippines.

The law firm of Kenneth C. Royall (Secretary of the Army, 1947-49) and William P. Rogers (Attorney General, 1957-61) registered for the American Insurance Assn. and the Publishing Companies Ad Hoc Committee.

Rein J. Vander Zee (Assistant Secretary to the Senate Democratic Majority, 1962-64) registered for the law firm of O'Connor, Green, Thomas and Walters on behalf of the Dirksen reapportionment amendment.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- CQ learned in 1965 that former Postmaster General J. Edward Day (1961-63), after leaving his federal job, had joined the law firm of Sidley, Austin, Burgess and Smith as a senior partner. The firm registered in 1963 as a lobbyist for the Inland Steel Co. Day told CQ that as senior partner, he helped represent Inland on Indiana Dunes legislation. *(See p. 768)*

Lobby Law Actions

Registration Enforcement. The Senate Rules and Administration Committee June 30 reported a bill (S 2233 -- S Rept 419) to tighten up administration of the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act by placing administration in the hands of the Comptroller General of the United States and empowering him to check lobby reports for accuracy and to determine possible violations of the law. No such checking by any agency was authorized by the 1946 law. S 2233 was not debated by the Senate. (See p. 1512)

Lobbying Deductions. The Internal Revenue Service April 20 published its final regulations on business deductions for the costs of lobbying expenses. Tax deductions for lobbying costs were first authorized by Congress in the Revenue Act of 1962 *(1962 Almanac p. 478)*, but it was not until Aug. 4, 1964, that the IRS issued a proposed regulation interpreting the provisions of the 1962 Act. After receiving comments from interested organizations and a hearing in November 1964, the IRS revised the proposed regulation and issued its final version.

In general, the 1962 Act and the April 20 regulations permitted deduction by a business of three types of costs incurred for lobbying and related activities:

(1) The cost of making presentations to legislative bodies or their members on legislation of direct interest to the business involved.

(2) The cost of communicating information between a business and an organization to which it belonged (such as a trade group or chamber of commerce) in connection with legislation of direct interest to the business involved or to any member of the organization.

(3) The cost of portions of dues paid by a business to an organization (such as a chamber of commerce) and used by the organization for either of the above activities.

The April 20 IRS regulation provided the following explanation of some of the terms and concepts used:

YEARS COVERED -- The new lobbying deduction rules applied only for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1963. For years before that, no deductions were permitted.

DEFINITIONS -- The regulations made clear that the costs of making presentations to legislative bodies could be deducted only when they involved direct appearances before and contacts with legislative groups and individual legislators, and only then if in connection with legislation which was truly of direct interest to the business involved. Legislative bodies, in this connection, included Congress, state and territorial legislatures, local government legislatures and the committees and individual members of any such bodies. A legislative contact or presentation meant the act of presenting testimony, preparing testimony, appearing before a committee, sending letters and other communications, making statements or contacting individual legislators. It did not include a "grassroots" legislative campaign aimed at influencing the general public on legislation through advertising, distribution of pamphlets or other material to the public or the making of speeches to the public. The costs of such grassroots campaigns were not deductible.

Legislation of direct interest meant a bill, resolution or any oral or written proposal "of such a nature that it will, or may reasonably be expected to, affect the trade or business of the taxpayer." The IRS said the effect had to be direct, and not remote or speculative or general. The IRS cited as examples of legislation of direct interest: any legislation that would affect a business's taxes, operating costs, earnings, administrative burdens, including Social Security payroll taxes and sales taxes. But it said legislation relating, for example, to general economy in government or to Presidential succession would be considered remote and speculative and the costs of lobbying on such legislation would not be deductible. The IRS said legislation affecting sources of capital of a corporation would be considered of direct interest, as would legislation which affected a business's competitor in such a way as to change the competitive situation, and legislation to improve the school system of a community, "because the improved school system is likely to make the community more attractive to prospective employees of such employers."

OTHER -- Other portions of the regulation made clear that expert witnesses could deduct their cost of testimony under certain conditions and that the expenditures of a business for grassroots lobbying campaigns on legislation and for political campaigns or for influencing the public on referendums were not deductible.

(Continued next page)

Registrations by Lobbyists

Names of persons and organizations that filed lobby registrations from Oct. 4, 1964 (the day after the 1964 session of Congress ended), through Oct. 23, 1965 (the day the 1965 session of Congress adjourned), are listed below.

Registrations are divided into categories, with employers listed alphabetically, as follows:

Business Groups . . . . . below
Citizens Groups . . . . . p. 1485
Farm Groups . . . . . p. 1489
Foreign Groups . . . . . p. 1491
Individuals . . . . . p. 1493
Labor and Employee Groups . . . . . p. 1496
Military and Veterans Groups . . . . . p. 1499
Professional Groups . . . . . p. 1499

Business Groups

A

• EMPLOYER -- Aetna Life Insurance Co. and Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., 151 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.

Registrant -- J.R. MODRALL, Simms Bldg., P.O. Box 466, Albuquerque, N.M. Filed 7/6/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To oppose enactment and propose amendment of portions of HR 6675, Social Security Amendments of 1965."

• EMPLOYER -- AFCO Credit Corp., 108 John St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STEPTOE & JOHNSON, 1100 Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "bills (S 1958, HR 8466) to amend Fire & Casualty Act of District of Columbia to provide for licensing and regulation of insurance premium finance companies."

Compensation -- "Legal fees to employer to be billed at counsel's usual hourly rates depending on time spent."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Rule of Law Committee *(below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Air Transport Assn. of America, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS & RIDDELL, 731 Washington Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the air transport industry."

Compensation -- "Not as yet determined."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Nursing Home Assn. *(below)*.

2. Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDELL, 731 Washington Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- National Consumers Life Council, C.I.T. Finance Corp., Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Assn., Robert E. Pflaumer *(1959 Almanac p. 698, 693, 697, 709)*; American Industrial Bankers Assn., Entertainment Law Committee, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., First National Bank of New York *(1960 Almanac p. 668, 671, 676)*; Air Transport Assn. of America *(1961 Almanac p. 968)*; India Sugar Mills Assn. *(1962 Almanac p. 968)*; Entertainment Law Committee, Committee of Consumer Finance Companies *(1963 Almanac p. 1053, 1052)*; India Sugar Mills Assn. *(1964 Almanac p. 928)*.

Riddell was the 11th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Alaska Pipeline Co., P.O. Box 6554, Houston, Texas.

1. Registrant -- CHAPMAN, FRIEDMAN, SHEA, CLUBB & DUFF (formerly Chapman & Friedman), 425 13th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting authorizations or appropriations for conversion of military installations in Alaska to permit utilization of natural gas."

Previous Registrations -- (Before 1962 the firm was Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman.) Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, Mexico *(1955 Almanac p. 702; 1959 Almanac p. 707; 1961 Almanac p. 988)*; Camara Minera de Mexico *(1957 Almanac p. 760; 1959 Almanac p. 706, 1960 Almanac p. 680, 1961 Almanac p. 987)*; American Taxicab Assn. *(1958 Almanac p. 632, 1959 Almanac p. 692, 1961 Almanac p. 970)*; Vanadium Corp. of America, L.L. McCandless Estate, American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products *(1958 Almanac p. 646, 654, 632)*; Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation *(1960 Almanac p. 678, 1961 Almanac p. 985, 1963 Almanac p. 1068)*; Camara Nacional de la Industria Pesquera *(1959 Almanac p. 706, 1961 Almanac p. 987)*; West Marin (Calif.) Property Owners Assn. *(1960 Almanac p. 679, 1961 Almanac p. 983)*; Colorado River Basin Consumers Power Inc. *(1961 Almanac p. 984)*; Asociacion Mexicana de Empacadores de Fresa, Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., Jeppesen & Co. *(1962 Almanac p. 986, 962, 956)*; Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. Inc. *(1963 Almanac p. 1063)*; Western Geothermal Inc., Bruynzeel Fabrieken, Zaandam *(1964 Almanac p. 924, 928)*; Asociacion de Comerciantes en Licores de Nogales *(Foreign Groups, below)*; Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. *(below)*.

2. Registrant -- SEABORN EASTLAND JR., 25th floor, Humble Bldg., Houston, Texas. Filed 7/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Employee may be interested in any legislation affecting the production, transportation, and marketing of gas and other minerals insofar as they affect the business of employer. In particular, employee is presently interested in items in the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1966 (HR 5885 and S 1771) requesting authorization and funds for the conversion of certain boilers at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, from coal to gas/oil firing."

Compensation -- "Employee will not receive any additional compensation for any services he may render employer in connection with legislation."

• EMPLOYER -- Allentown Portland Cement, et al. (a group of 11 cement companies).

Registrant -- GEORGE H. BUSCHMANN, Mehler, Smollar & Buschmann, 2000 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The employment is predicated on preventing damage to the cement industry in the form of allowances of competition from abroad. Specifically, HR 889 and any companion bills shall be scrutinized with this in mind."

Previous Registrations -- Eight Pa. Cement Companies *(1964 Almanac p. 914)*; Automotive parts and accessories manufacturers *(below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- American Airlines Inc., 1101 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- JAMES P. BASS, same address as Employer. Filed 10/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting civil aviation."

Previous Registrations -- Bass was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER -- American Bankers Assn., 90 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- CHARLES T. O'NEILL JR., 815 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/26/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the banking industry."

2. Registrant -- JOHN W. HOLTON, 815 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "Estimated amount of employee's salary relating to duties in connection with legislative interests -- $1,500."

Expenses -- "Cannot be anticipated."

Previous Registrations -- American Bankers Assn. *(1963 Almanac p. 1046)*.

3. Registrant -- JAMES E. SMITH, 815 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- American Bankers Assn. *(1963 Almanac p. 1046)*.

Smith was the 12th registrant for Employer since 1955.

• EMPLOYER -- The American Express Co. Inc., 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 7/8/65.

Registrant -- BAKER & McKENZIE, 270 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 7/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to HR 4750, a bill to provide a two-year extension of the interest equalization tax, and for other purposes, which amendment would exempt from the tax certain acquisitions by a foreign branch."

Compensation -- "Expenditures and compensation to be determined."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Club Managers Assn. of America *(Professional Groups, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- American Hotel and Motel Assn., 221 West 57th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- LEONARD K. DOWIAK, American Hotel and Motel Assn., 777 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/6/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel and motel industry."

Compensation -- $150 per quarter.

Previous Registrations -- Dowiak was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1963.

• EMPLOYER -- American Industrial Bankers Assn. (successor to American Finance Conference Inc.), 1629 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- MARVIN J. POWERS, same address as Employer. Filed 4/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- HR 111, 155, 292, 863, 4289; S 252, 613, 1052, 1506; S Res 84 (bills deal with banking and other economic matters.)

Compensation -- "$100 of monthly salary estimated to be attributable to legislative activities."

2. Registrant -- DONALD S. WHYTE, same address as Employer. Filed 4/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "$125 of monthly salary estimated to be attributable to legislative activities."

Previous Registrations -- American Mining Congress *(1961 Almanac p. 970)*.

Whyte was the 12th registrant for Employer since 1949.

• EMPLOYER -- American Insurance Assn., 110 William St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROYALL, KOEGEL & ROGERS, 1730 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/19/65. The firm's Kenneth C. Royall is a former Secretary of the Army (1947-49) and William P. Rogers a former Attorney General (1957-61).

Legislative Interest -- "In support of amendments to HR 6675 (medical care)."

Previous Registrations -- Pinkerton's National Detective Agency *(1960 Almanac p. 674, 1961 Almanac p. 980, 1963 Almanac p. 1062)*; Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn. *(1962 Almanac p. 960)*; Publishing Companies *(below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- American Mining Congress (technical and educational organization of individuals and companies in the mining field), Ring Bldg., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- F. BOURNE UPHAM III, 1102 Ring Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 11/23/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, Social Security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc."

Compensation -- $580 per quarter.

Previous Registrations -- New York World's Fair 1964-65 Corp. *(1961 Almanac p. 980)*.

2. Registrant -- PHILIP W. STROUPE, same address as above. Filed 4/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $450 per quarter.

Expenses -- $25 per quarter, estimated.

Previous Registrations -- Stroupe was the 19th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ALLIANCE, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All matters affecting, directly or indirectly, mutual fire and casualty insurance companies or their policyholders."

2. Registrant -- LEE B. HOLMES, Pa. Bldg., 425 13th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

• EMPLOYER -- American Nickeloid Co., Peru, Ill.; Apollo Metal Works, Chicago, Ill.; and National Sheet Metal Co., Peru, Ill.

Registrant -- JAMES E. MACK, 1225 19th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To present the views of the three domestic preplated metal manufacturers concerning matters which may be before Congress which have direct bearing on the domestic preplated metal manufacturing industry."

Compensation -- "$1,000 per month plus reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses."

Previous Registrations -- National Home and Property Owners Foundation *(1947 Almanac p. 760)*; National Confectioners' Assn. of the U.S. Inc. *(1949 Almanac p. 845)*; Rolled Zinc Emergency Tariff Committee, American Home Laundry Manufacturers Assn. *(1958 Almanac p. 631, 643)*; National Assn. of Mirror Manufacturers *(1962 Almanac p. 958)*; Peanut Butter Manufacturers Assn. *(1963 Almanac p. 1062)*.

• EMPLOYER -- American Nursing Home Assn., 1346 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS & RIDDELL, 731 Washington Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation which affects the nursing home field."

Previous Registrations -- C.I.T. Finance Corp., Businessmen's Committee for Hawaiian Statehood, National Consumers Life Council, Robert E. Pflaumer *(1959 Almanac p. 693, 704, 698, 709)*; American Industrial Bankers Assn., Laundry-Dry Cleaning Assn. of D.C. *(1960 Almanac p. 668, 673)*; Air Transport Assn. of America, Equitable Life Insurance Co., Variable Annuity Life Insurance *(1961 Almanac p. 968, 974, 983)*; India Sugar Mills Assn., Transportation Corp. of America, Variable Annuity Life Insurance *(1962 Almanac p. 968, 963, 964)*; Committee of Consumer Finance Co., Entertainment Law Committee *(1963 Almanac p. 1052, 1053)*; Virgin Islands Gift & Fashion Shop Assn. Inc., Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. *(1963 Almanac p. 1065; 1964 Almanac p. 923)*; India Sugar Mills Assn. *(1964 Almanac p. 928)*; D.C. Transit System Inc., People's Life Insurance Co., Acacia Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Insurance Co., Govt. Employees Life Insurance Co. *(below)*, Air Transport Assn. of America *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- American Paper & Pulp Assn., 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- O'CONNOR, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS, 508 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of HR 3988, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Act."

Compensation -- $35 per hour.

Previous Registrations -- National Retail Merchants Assn. *(1960 Almanac p. 673)*; Upper Miss. Towing Corp., Union Texas Petroleum Co. *(1963 Almanac p. 1064)*; Outdoor Amusement Business Assn., Roadside Business Assn., El Paso Natural Gas Co. *(below)*; Citizens Committee for Balanced Legislative Representation *(Citizens Groups, below)*; American Transit Assn. *(below)*.

The firm was the 8th registrant for Employer since 1950.

• EMPLOYER -- American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- GEORGE H. LAWRENCE, 1625 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/28/64.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislative matters affecting the gas industry, such as the following bills which are presently pending in the 88th Congress: HR 8, 829, 5867, 6790, 7117, 7286, 7586, 7587 and S 1431."

Previous Registrations -- Lawrence was the 12th registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER -- American Retail Federation, 1616 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- DOUGLAS WHITLOCK II, same address as Employer. Filed 2/16/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Registrant is interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the federal agencies, with its manufacturers, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers."

Compensation -- $800 anticipated expenses.

Previous Registrations -- Whitlock was the 14th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN SF PRODUCTS INC., 701 Palisades Ave., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Filed 4/29/65.

Legislative Interest -- "We advocate the inclusion of language in a proposed bill entitled The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, which would amend the present Tariff Schedules of the United States, 19 U.S.C.A. 1202, as they pertain to the machinery imported and sold by American SF Products Inc." (The company imports paper-making machinery.)

Expenses -- "Nominal printing expenses and fees to attorneys, Reasoner & Davis, and Pope, Ballard & Loos, at the rate of $40 per hour."

2. Registrant -- REASONER & DAVIS, 800 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/29/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $40 per hour.

Previous Registrations -- American Institute of Architects *(1956 Almanac p. 691)*.

3. Registrant -- POPE, BALLARD & LOOS, 700 Brawner Bldg., 888 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/29/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Inland Steel Co., Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Calif. Walnut Growers Assn., Northwest Nut Growers, Oregon Nut Growers, Calif. Almond Growers Exchange *(1947 Almanac p. 765, 770)*; Basic Vegetable Products Inc., Cultivated Mushroom Institute of America, Gentry, Inc., Mushroom Growers Cooperative Assn., Puccinelli Packing Co., J.R. Simplot Dehydrating Co., Parker Pen Co., W.A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers Assn. *(1951 Almanac p. 698, 699, 706, 707)*; Calif. Fig Institute, Pin Clip and Fastener Assn. *(1952 Almanac p. 438, 444)*; Committee Representing American Fluorspar Producers *(1955 Almanac p. 686)*; Admiral Corp. *(1957 Almanac p. 740)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE AMERICAN TOURIST AND TRADE ASSN., 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/13/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to proposed amendment to Tariff Schedule 8, Part 2, Item 813.30-32 C as temporarily amended by Appendix to the Tariff Schedule, Part 1, Item 913.30."

2. Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS AND PORTER, 1229 19th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/29/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $25,000 retainer.

Previous Registrations -- Western Union Telegraph Co. *(1948 Almanac p. 428)*; Consumer Mail Order Assn. of America *(1949 Almanac p. 854)*; American Molasses Co. *(1951 Almanac p. 697)*; ARO Inc., Federal Republic of (West) Germany *(1952 Almanac p. 443, 450)*; National Assn. of Professional Baseball, Federal Republic of (West) Germany, Nicolas Reisini *(1954 Almanac p. 687, 699, 702)*; Committee for Hometown TV Inc., Munitions Carriers Conference Inc., Simon & Schuster, Indians of California *(1956 Almanac p. 671, 675, 678, 681)*; Commissioner of Baseball *(1958 Almanac p. 635 and 1959 Almanac p. 694)*; National Retail Merchants Assn., Apache Indian Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Howard F. Knipp *(1960 Almanac p. 673, 677, 682)*; Federated Department Stores Inc., Wine Institute *(1961 Almanac p. 974, 983)*; The Investors Diversified Service *(1962 Almanac p. 956)*; Lever Brothers Co., Central Liquor Store, Clark's Liquors, Pearson's Liquor Annex *(1963 Almanac p. 1057, 1050)*; Savings and Loan Holding Companies *(1964 Almanac p. 921)*; Council of Savings and Loan Financial Corps., Record Industry Assn. of America Inc., National Council of American Importers *(below)*, Margaret Lee Weil *(Individuals, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- American Transit Assn., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- O'CONNOR, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS, 508 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting association members."

Compensation -- "$25,000 through 1966."

Expenses -- "Expenses will include travel, telephone tolls and out-of-pocket expenses."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Paper & Pulp Assn. *(above)*.

The firm was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ARTHUR ANDERSON & CO., 69 W. Wash. St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 8/16/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of Internal Revenue Code of 1954: HR 7502; HR 6958; HR 6743; HR 9883. For."

Compensation -- "Not yet been agreed upon."

2. Registrant -- MARVIN K. COLLIE, 2201 First City National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas. Filed 8/6/65. Collie was a member of an advisory group on Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to the Internal Revenue Taxation Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee in 1957 and a member of an advisory commission to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1963.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "To be agreed upon later."

Expenses -- "Will include telephone, telegraph and other ordinary expenses of attorneys."

• EMPLOYER -- Apartment Assn. of America Inc., 1022 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, Larry Hogan Associates, 1022 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interests of the owners of rental housing such as public housing, etc."

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Telephone Answering Exchanges Inc., 777 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- MILLER ASSOCIATES INC., 1705 DeSales St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Removal of excise taxes on answering service facilities."

• EMPLOYER -- Assn. of American and Canadian Importers of Green Olives Inc., 70 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- RAYMOND E. STEELE, 1511 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Seeking protection for U.S. green olive packers. Present interest -- HR 7969 and bills of a similar nature both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, said legislation to cover certain areas of the tariff schedules."

Compensation -- "$1,000 per month."

Expenses -- "Estimated expenses $100 per month."

Previous Registrations -- National Fisheries Institute Inc. *(1947 Almanac p. 761)*; Raymond E. Steele *(1958 Almanac p. 655; 1960 Almanac p. 682)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Assn. of Engineering Service Contractors Inc., 1346 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- MURRAY B. JONES, same address as Employer. Filed 9/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Henderson (D N.C.) -- HR 10368 and Gross (R Iowa) -- HR 10420. Against." These bills proposed to limit the furnishing of personal services to the Federal Government by contract in lieu of utilization of career civil service employment.

Compensation -- "The agent or employee of the association is currently serving without compensation."

Expenses -- "The nature of expenses consist of those general office expenses of a new association. No basis for estimating anticipated expenses."

• EMPLOYER -- Assn. of Maximum Service Telecasters Inc., 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "H J Res 261 (resolution favoring limitation on the height of certain radio and television antenna towers) -- opposed to resolution.

"HR 4347, HR 5680, HR 6831, HR 6835 (bills to revise the federal copyright law) -- in favor of legislation, with modifications.

"S 1006 (same as HR 4347).

"HR 7715 (bill to give the FCC jurisdiction over CATV and place certain restrictions on FCC regulations of CATV) -- opposed to bill as written."

Compensation -- "Will depend on the amount of time spent on these matters."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Lightweight Aggregate Percentage Depletion Committee *(below)*.

The firm was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1957.

• EMPLOYER -- Assn. of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- J.D. DURAND, 1725 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/6/65.

Legislative Interest -- "At this time, the Association is interested in S 1021 and HR 5041, companion bills, to revest the ICC with authority to regulate oil pipelines in the field of safety."

Previous Registrations -- Committee of American Steamship Lines *(1962 Almanac p. 952)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ASSN. OF PETROLEUM RE-REFINERS, 1500 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va. Filed 2/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to the removal or reduction of the 6¢ per gallon excise tax on lubricating oil."

Compensation -- $10,000.

2. Registrant -- SILVERSTEIN & MULLENS, 1120 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Chemical Paper Manufacturing Corp., Bush, A.G. *(1964 Almanac p. 914, 929)*; International Salt Co. *(below)*.

3. Registrant -- V.T. WORTHINGTON, 1500 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va. Filed 2/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $8,000 per year.

Previous Registrations -- Assn. of Petroleum Re-refiners *(1955 Almanac p. 684)*.

4. Registrant -- CARL LEVIN ASSOCIATES INC., 1632 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to: Land and Water Conservation Act, anti-pollution legislation, wildlife conservation legislation, excise tax legislation."

Compensation -- "Entire fee for counseling, public relations, publicity and only occasional lobbying...$18,000 per year."

Previous Registrations -- The firm was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1950.

• EMPLOYER -- Automatic Car Wash Assn., 4432 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- MILTON C. DENBO, 1341 N.H. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/23/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To seek overtime exemption for car wash employees of certain car wash establishments in pending bills to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act (52 Stat. 1060). Such bills are entitled 'Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1965' and are HR 10518 and S 1986."

Compensation -- "Registrant to be paid a retainer of $2,500 and a further contingent fee of $7,500."

Expenses -- "Out-of-pocket expenses for such things as telephone, telegraph, taxi and travel expenses."

• EMPLOYER -- Automobile Manufacturers Assn., Taxation Committee, 320 New Center Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- HARLAN V. HADLEY, 1710 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Repeal or reduction of automotive excise taxes, but only when, as and if specifically employer-endorsed legislation is active in the Congress. No such bill exists at the moment. Also, such other interests as employer may specify from time to time; none such is presently specified."

Compensation -- $2,500 per annum as secretary, taxation committee.

Previous Registrations -- AMA Committee on Taxation *(1948 Almanac p. 429; 1959 Almanac p. 692; 1961 Almanac p. 973; 1963 Almanac p. 1049; 1964 Almanac p. 913)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Automotive parts and accessories manufacturers, a group of 10.

Registrant -- GEORGE H. BUSCHMANN, Mehler, Smollar & Buschmann, 2000 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Elimination of the excise tax on automotive parts and accessories."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Allentown Portland Cement, et al *(above)*.

B

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- BANDAG INC., 1056 Hershey Ave., Muscatine, Iowa. Filed 8/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- Bandag was for S 1962 and S 2289, "to amend the tariff schedules of the United States to provide for the free importation of tire threads of vulcanized rubber."

Expenses -- "Attorney's fees -- $5,000; travel and miscellaneous expenditures -- $500."

2. Registrant -- VALENTINE B. DEALE, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "$5,000 annually."

• EMPLOYER -- Basic Management Inc. (a group of water-using industrial firms), P.O. Box 2065, Henderson, Nev.

Registrant -- ELY, DUNCAN & BENNETT, 1200 Tower Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of S 32 or HR 2020, to authorize the Southern Nevada Water Project, with appropriate safeguards for the water rights of Basic Management Inc."

Previous Registrations -- California State Department of Water Resources *(1957 Almanac p. 758)*; Palo Verde Irrigation District *(1960 Almanac p. 679)*; Coachella Valley County Water District *(1962 Almanac p. 967)*; Taxpayers Assn. of Leland Township Summer Home Owners Inc. *(1963 Almanac p. 1069)*; Las Vegas Valley Water District *(Citizens Groups, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Best Universal Lock Co., 6161 E. 75th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Registrant -- HOWARD E. YOUNG, 4622 Creek Shore Dr., Rockville, Md. Filed 8/26/65.

Legislative Interest -- "For any bills which would prohibit indiscriminate sale by unauthorized persons of security keys and key-making equipment."

Compensation -- "About two days per month at a salary of $925 per month or $61.80."

• EMPLOYER -- Boston-Panama Co., 1725 DeSales St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- CHARLES H. WHITAKER, 238 Dale Dr., Silver Spring, Md. Filed 3/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The Foreign Assistance Act of 1965 (HR 7750); increase in the resources of the Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank (HR 45, S 805).... In favor of Morse and Hickenlooper (also called Long) amendments."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- BRUNSWICK CORP., 623 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Filed 2/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Seeking repeal of the excise tax imposed on sporting goods. While no bills have been introduced, the President has stated that the executive branch of the Government will propose reduction of 1.75 billion in federal excise taxes."

2. Registrant -- EDWARD C. RUSTIGAN, Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown and Platt, 231 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 2/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- United Air Lines *(1962 Almanac p. 963)*.

Edward C. Rustigan was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1951.

• EMPLOYER -- Bulk Food Carriers Inc., 311 Calif. St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- RAGAN & MASON, 900 17th St. N.W. Wash., D.C. Filed 8/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Initially, we are specifically concerned with S 2069 -- a bill designed to broaden the vessel exchange provisions of Sec. 510(1) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936."

Compensation -- $300 per month.

Expenses -- "Very nominal."

Previous Registrations -- The Bermuda Trade Development Board *(1964 Almanac p. 927)*; South Atlantic & Caribbean Line Inc. *(below)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- BUSINESS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSN., c/o Howrey Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1707 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/29/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Administration's excise tax program. Specifically, repeal of the federal excise tax on business machines."

Expenses -- "Estimated not to exceed $500."

C

• EMPLOYER -- Carter Products Inc., 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOSEPH P. TUMULTY JR., 1317 F St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interest relates to HR 2, proposed Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965. For enactment of bill which passed House of Representatives March 10, 1965; but against proposal that additional specific products immediately be incorporated by name into scope of Section 201 (v)."

Previous Registrations -- Insurance Co. of North America, Insurance Co. of the State of Pa., Paul Nipkow, John Frederick Firth-Hand *(1947 Almanac p. 760, 774)*; Mihail Marinescu *(1950 Almanac p. 787)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., 1615 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- SPENCER A. JOHNSON, same address as Employer. Filed 10/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters as to which the national Chamber may wish to make recommendations or comments."

Previous Registrations -- Johnson was the 14th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CHRYSLER CORP., 341 Mass. Ave., Detroit, Mich. Filed 4/6/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Implementation of the U.S.-Canadian Automotive Agreement, HR 6960 (for the bill)."

Expenses -- $2,200.

2. Registrant -- ROBERT J. CONNER JR., 1700 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/6/64.

Legislative Interest -- "No specific legislative interest, but interest of a general nature in any legislation affecting employer's business."

Compensation -- $800 per year.

3. Registrant -- EUGENE L. STEWART, 1001 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/6/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Employer.

Compensation -- $2,000 estimated.

Expenses -- $200 estimated.

Previous Registrations -- Scientific Apparatus Makers Assn. *(1959 Almanac p. 701)*; Glass Container

Manufacturers Institute *(1963 Almanac p. 1054)*; Trade Relations Council of the U.S. Inc. *(1964 Almanac p. 922)*; Man-Made Fiber Producers Assn. Inc. *(1962 Almanac p. 957; and this volume, below)*.

Stewart was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1955.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CIGAR MANUFACTURERS ASSN. OF AMERICA INC., 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/31/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Provisions of Chapter 52, Title 26 of the Internal Revenue Code, and particularly section 5701, subsection (b) (2) relating to the manner and rate of taxes on cigars."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses not in excess $1,000."

Previous Registrations -- Cigar Manufacturers Assn. of America Inc. *(1964 Almanac p. 914)*.

2. Registrant -- CLARENCE M. WEINER, 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/31/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "Annual salary of $25,500 and reimbursement for expenses incurred as economist for the Association."

3. Registrant -- BLUMBERG, SINGER, ROSS AND GORDON, 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/31/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $25,000.

Previous Registrations -- Cigar Manufacturers Assn. of America Inc. *(1964 Almanac p. 914)*.

4. Registrant -- MITCHELL J. COOPER, 1625 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

5. Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & GREENE, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Revision of excise tax on cigars."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Committee for International Housing through Private Investment *(below)*.

The firm was the 11th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Coconut Oil Consumers Committee, c/o 224 Southern Bldg., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & HAMILTON, 224 Southern Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/19/65 and 7/9/65. Fowler Hamilton, a partner in the firm, was administrator of the Agency for International Development, 1961-62.

Legislative Interest -- "For legislation eliminating import duties on coconut oil."

Previous Registrations -- Caracas Chamber of Commerce *(1950 Almanac p. 772)*; Comite Franc Dollar *(1952 Almanac p. 444)*; Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela *(1953 Almanac p. 605)*; National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Assn. and Cuban Sugar Cane Growers Assn. *(1955 Almanac p. 701)*; Papermakers' Felt Assn. *(1956 Almanac p. 753)*; Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers Institute *(1958 Almanac p. 644)*; E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. *(1961 Almanac p. 974)*; Australian Sugar Growers, etc., Savage Arms Co. *(1962 Almanac p. 968, 961)*; The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. *(1964 Almanac p. 928*, and *Foreign Groups, below)*; The Oil Shale Corp. *(1964 Almanac p. 919, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Committee of American Log Exporters, Investment Bldg., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- NOEL P. McHUGH, 1511 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Defeat proposed legislation (S 1896) which would establish export control over hardwood log exports."

Compensation -- $1,000 per month.

Expenses -- $250 per month.

2. Registrant -- HARRY J. SMITH JR., 1511 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

• EMPLOYER -- Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- KOMINERS & FORT, 529 Tower Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of legislation to be introduced which would amend sections 9 and 37 of the Shipping Act, 1916, and Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to clarify the validity of certain bonds, mortgages and trust indentures, particularly those insured by the United States Government under Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. The question of validity results from the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, Chemical Bank New York Trust Co., Trustee Mortgagee v. Steamship Westhampton No. 9637."

Previous Registrations -- Marine Transport Lines, Inc. *(1956 Almanac p. 674, 1958 Almanac p. 639, 1963 Almanac p. 1058)*; A.H. Bull Steamship Co. *(1958 Almanac p. 634, 1961 Almanac p. 972)*; Alcoa Steamship Co. *(1959 Almanac p. 690)*; Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes Ship Building Assn. *(1960 Almanac p. 669, 1961 Almanac p. 971)*; Wall St. Traders, Inc. *(1962 Almanac p. 964)*; American Steamship Lines, American Steamship Traffic Executive Committee, Port of New Orleans *(1964 Almanac p. 911, 920)*; T.J. Stevenson & Co. *(below)*.

The firm was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1954.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE FOR AUTOMOBILE EXCISE TAX REPEAL, 815 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/20/65.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interest in the elimination of the automobile excise tax, i.e., IRC of 1954, Sec. 4061 (a)(2). Generally in favor of HR 4950 and similar bills to repeal the federal excise on passenger automobiles."

Expenses -- $100,000.

2. Registrant -- THEODORE O. YNTEMA, chairman, finance committee, Ford Motor Co., 3950 Franklin Rd., Bloomfield Hills, Mich. Filed 4/26/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Employer.

3. Registrant -- VICTOR A. KNOX, 301 G St. S.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/18/65. Knox is a former U.S. Representative (R Mich. 1953-65).

Legislative Interest -- Same as Employer.

Previous Registrations -- College of American Pathologists *(Professional Groups, below)*.

4. Registrant -- WILMER, CUTLER & PICKERING, LLOYD N. CUTLER, JOHN H. PICKERING, 900 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/23/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Government of the Bahamas *(Foreign Groups, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Committee for International Housing through Private Investment, 1120 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & GREENE, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/6/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Foreign Assistance Act of 1965 amending Foreign Assistance Act of 1961."

Previous Registrations -- Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana-Cuidad Trujillo, Dominican Republic *(1955 Almanac p. 701)*; Ronson Corp. *(1957 Almanac p. 754)*; S.D. Orci, Compagnie Immobiliere Marc Rainaut et Compagnie, Walter H. Duisberg *(1958 Almanac p. 651, 652)*, Fluorspar Importers & Producers Institute, Prudential Steamship Corp. *(1959 Almanac p. 695, p. 700)*; South Puerto Rico Sugar Co. *(1960 Almanac p. 680)*; Amerop Commodities Corp., Aeromaritime Inc., Walter H. Duisberg, *(1961 Almanac p. 971, 968, 988)*; Aeromaritime Inc., National Coordinating Committee For Export Credit Guarantee *(1962 Almanac p. 949, p. 958)*; Parsons & Whillemore *(1963 Almanac p. 1062)*; Tibbols-Crumley-Musson *(1964 Almanac p. 930)*; Cigar Manufacturers Assn. of America Inc. *(above)*; Ronson Corp. *(below)*; Estate of Walter H. Duisberg *(Individuals, below)*; Associated Sugar Producers of Guadeloupe and Martinique *(Foreign Groups, below)*.

2. Registrant -- GADSBY, HANNAH, COLSON & MORIN, 729 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/26/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $1,200 to $2,500 fee depending on work involved.

• EMPLOYER -- Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ALBERT J. MILLOY, 70-01 115th St., Forest Hills, N.Y. Filed 1/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In the legislative field the Committee opposes the enactment of legislation which would broaden the authority of commercial banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments."

Previous Registrations -- Milloy was the 7th registrant for Employer since 1955.

• EMPLOYER -- Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- THERON J. RICE, 1710 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Interests will include any and all measures affecting employer."

Expenses and Compensation -- "There is no way to anticipate or estimate expenses which may be reported in the future. This is also true of any allocation of compensation."

Previous Registrations -- Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. *(1957 Almanac p. 745, 1962 Almanac p. 952)*.

Rice was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1959.

• EMPLOYER -- Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. (manufacturer of specialty glass and ware).

1. Registrant -- CHARLES A. FRANCIK, manager of Washington Affairs, 1629 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 12/21/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which proves of interest to Corning Glass Works."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BELKNAP, same address as Employer. Filed 1/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $200 of monthly salary estimated to be attributable to legislative activities.

• EMPLOYER -- Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT D. McMILLEN, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/13/65. McMillen was an assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture from 1954-1958.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in all legislation which might affect, directly or indirectly, the manufacture and sale of corn and wheat starches and their co-products. Present specific legislative interests: HR 9811, Food and Agriculture Act of 1965."

Previous Registrations -- McMillen was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1961.

• EMPLOYER -- Council of Savings and Loan Financial Corp., Statler Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the National Housing Act (12 USC, Sec. 1724), and general legislative problems relating to savings and loan associations."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Tourist and Trade Assn. *(above)*.

D

• EMPLOYER -- D.C. Transit System Inc., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS & RIDDELL, 731 Washington Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting transportation in the District of Columbia."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Nursing Home assn. *(above)*.

The firm was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1960.

• EMPLOYER -- Direct Mail Advertising Assn. Inc., 20 Chevy Chase Circle, N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN JAY DALY, same address as Employer. Filed 1/11/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Postal rate bills, other postal-oriented matters."

Previous Registrations -- Daly was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1953.

E

• EMPLOYER -- El Paso Natural Gas Co., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- O'CONNOR, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS, 508 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the company."

Compensation -- "$5,000 per year."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Paper and Pulp Assn. *(above)*.

F

• EMPLOYER -- Federal Cartridge Corp., 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- PIERSON, BALL & DOWD, 1000 Ring Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation relating to the regulation of the sale and distribution of ammunition."

Compensation -- $250 per month.

Expenses -- None.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under U.S. Playing Card Co. *(below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Financial General Corp., 1701 Pa. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- MARTIN, WHITFIELD & THALER, 1701 Pa. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In opposition to HR 7372, this bill is the subject of hearings before the Subcommittee on Domestic Finance of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives. HR 7372 would amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, 12 USC 1841 et seq."

Expenses -- "Will not exceed $500 a month."

• EMPLOYER -- Flood Insurance Associates Inc. and National Flood Underwriters, 101 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Registrant -- G. RICHARD CHALLINOR, same address as Employer. Filed 5/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in passage of HR 2965, HR 1706 and S 575 -- 89th Congress. To amend section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the deduction of flood insurance premiums for catastrophe reserves and allow such deductions as a normal business expense."

Expenses -- "Less than $500."

• EMPLOYER -- Furman-Wolfson Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROBERTS & HOLLAND, 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/11/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The enactment of HR 4260 (to amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit corporations to qualify as real estate investment trusts), together with amendments, is sought."

Previous Registrations -- I.O.S. Ltd. (S.A.) *(1963 Almanac p. 1071)*.

G

• EMPLOYER -- General Mills Inc., 9200 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- GILBERT B. LESSENCO, 1343 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- For Sec. 104(b) of HR 7097 and S 1702 (Food and Agriculture Act of 1965) and Sec. 4(b) of HR 8629 (dealing with the U.S. wheat program).

• EMPLOYER -- General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- ERNEST L. BARCELLA, General Motors Corp., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Registrant...collects information regarding, and reports on, proposed and anticipated action by Congress and agencies of the Federal Government for the information and guidance of his employer and its representatives, and sometimes assists in assembling information which may be submitted to members of Congress, Congressional committees and other agencies of the Federal Government."

Compensation -- About $4,200 per month.

Expenses -- $750 or less per month.

Previous Registrations -- Barcella was the 10th registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- GENERAL TIME CORP., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 1/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Generally interested in all legislation affecting the manufacture, sale, import or export of timepieces and related products. Specifically interested in opposing any legislation which may be introduced (such as HR 11233, 88th Congress, 2nd Session) to restrict imports of watches from the U.S. Virgin Islands."

2. Registrant -- JOHN D. CONNER, 1625 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Corn Starch Industry Committee *(1962 Almanac p. 953)*; Book Manufacturers' Institute *(1963 Almanac p. 1050)*.

Conner was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1961.

• EMPLOYER -- M. Golodetz & Co., 120 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOSEPH B. FRIEDMAN, 1028 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/9/65. Friedman was an attorney in the office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Treasury from 1935 to 1948. From 1945 to 1948 he was the Chief Counsel in the Office of International Finance

and Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury. He was the Assistant Executive Director of the War Refugee Board in 1944. Friedman was a member of the U.S. delegation to the Allied-Swiss negotiations regarding German external assets in 1946 and a legal adviser to the U.S. delegation to the 1st and 2nd annual meetings of the boards of governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1946 and 1947.

Legislative Interest -- "Unblocking by the Treasury of assets in the U.S. held in the name of defunct Cuban corporations substantially owned by American citizens and residents."

Compensation -- "On a time-spent basis."

Expenses -- "Not over $100."

Previous Registrations -- Friedman was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1954.

Friedman was a partner in the firm of Friedman, Locker and Schlezinger which registered for three Philippine banks and the International Minerals and Chemical Corp. in 1954.

• EMPLOYER -- Greater Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce, Armed Forces Committee, 222 State St., Portsmouth, N.H.

Registrant -- JOSHUA W. COOPER, 626 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va. Filed 3/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Work for the welfare and development of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard."

Compensation -- $20,000 per year.

H

• EMPLOYER -- Halcon International Inc., 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- RICHARD H. APPERT, White & Case, 14 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to personal holding company provisions of Internal Revenue Code to exclude royalties received by corporation engaged in the business of research and development from the definition of personal holding company income."

Previous Registrations -- Robert S. Gerstell *(1961 Almanac p. 988)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Hanna Mining Co., 100 Erieview Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- JOHN S. WALKER, 1902 Ring Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of passage of HR 7969 (Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965), with an amendment."

Expenses -- "No anticipated expenses."

Compensation -- "No fixed daily, monthly or annual rate of compensation."

2. Registrant -- ALFRED R. McCAULEY, 720 Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Total estimated $150.

Previous Registrations -- Industrial Committee of Paducah, Ky. *(below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Health Insurance Assn. of America, 1701 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM E. OTWELL, same address as Employer. Filed 1/29/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All matters pertaining to business of health and accident insurance companies and their policyholders."

Previous Registrations -- Otwell was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1956.

• EMPLOYER -- Hecla Mining Co., Wallace, Idaho.

Registrant -- FRED W. PEEL, 918 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of interest equalization tax, PL 88-563."

Expenses -- $50 anticipated.

• EMPLOYER -- Hohenberg Co. Inc., 1431 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 8/5/65.

Registrant -- STITT & HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. (Michael P. Daniels, partner). Filed 8/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In connection with HR 5768," to extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk.

Compensation -- "Time basis."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Fuji Iron and Steel Co. *(Foreign Groups, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- HRH Construction Co., 579 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MILTON S. GWIRTZMAN, 844 Pa. Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/3/65. Gwirtzman in 1961-62 was the legislative assistant to Sen. Benjamin A. Smith II (D Mass. 1960-62).

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of legislation to allow construction of buildings over a portion of the waterfront of the East River not used for navigation."

• EMPLOYER -- Humble Oil and Refining Co., P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Texas.

Registrant -- JOHN D. KNODELL JR., 1730 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Among the various responsibilities of registrant may, from time to time, be included certain activities in connection with legislation affecting the employer."

Previous Registrations -- Knodell was the 7th registrant for Employer since 1948.

I

• EMPLOYER -- ICI Financial Corp., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- DAVID A. LINDSAY, Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. Filed 5/14/65. Lindsay, the twin brother of U.S. Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.), was in the

Treasury Department from 1958 to 1960, serving as general counsel in 1960.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4750. Propose to add provision amending and expanding Section 2(c)(2)(B) of PL 88-563 relating to exemption for preexisting commitments under interest equalization tax."

Compensation -- Probably will range from $500 to $2,000.

Expenses -- Probably under $100.

Previous Registrations -- Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y. *(1963 Almanac p. 1059).*

• EMPLOYER -- ICI (New York) Inc., 444 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. (ICI stands for Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. of England. The Employer is an American subsidiary.)

Registrant -- STITT & HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/13/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In connection with HR 5768" (a bill to extend the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk).

Compensation -- "Time basis."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Fuji Iron and Steel Co. *(Foreign Groups, below).*

• EMPLOYER -- Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America, 918 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- AUSTIN L. ROBERTS JR., same address as Employer. Filed 7/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation pertaining to natural gas."

Previous Registrations -- Roberts was the 8th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Industrial Committee of Paducah, Ky., P.O. Box 32, Paducah, Ky.

Registrant -- ALFRED R. McCAULEY, Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/20/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to passage of HR 6960, 89th Congress (to provide for the implementation of the automotive agreement between the United States and Canada), as contrary to interests of the Paducah community."

Compensation -- $1,500.

Previous Registrations -- American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products Inc., Scandinavian Fur Farm Organizations *(1958 Almanac p. 632, 652);* Hanna Mining Co. *(above).*

• EMPLOYER -- Institute of High Fidelity Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- PAUL McGOWAN, 777 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "For legislation to eliminate or reduce excise tax on hi-fi components."

Compensation -- $1,000 per month.

Previous Registrations -- McGowan was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1962.

• EMPLOYER -- Insular Lumber Co., Boulevard Bldg., 1819 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. (Lumbering and milling in the Philippine Islands.)

Registrant -- PURCELL & NELSON, law firm, 888 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 12/17/64.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain favorable consideration of the below-described legislation: (a) Bill to amend IRC of 1954 to allow a credit against tax for certain investment in less-developed countries and for other (similar) purposes; (b) 11524, 88th Congress, 2nd Session; (c) 26 USC; (d) For a bill similar to HR 11524, 88th Congress, when introduced in 89th Congress."

Previous Registrations -- Devalin Corp., Little & Christman *(1956 Almanac p. 672, 687);* Detroit Bakery Employers' Council, Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico *(1958 Almanac p. 636, 638);* Nicaragua Sugar Estates Ltd. *(1960 Almanac p. 681);* Christman Corp. *(1961 Almanac p. 973);* Sugar Sales (Pvt.) Ltd. *(1964 Almanac 929).*

The firm was the 2nd registrant for the Employer since 1951.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL ARMAMENT CORP. (Interarmco), 10 Prince St., Alexandria, Va. Filed 6/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the importation of firearms."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM NEALE ROACH, 1700 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/16/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Title 15, USC, Chapter 18, Transportation of Firearms; Federal Firearms Act (52 Stat. 1250), S 1180, S 1592, and any or all House and Senate bills relating to amending the Federal Firearms Act. Against the Senate bills as written; however, for and against certain provisions of the pending bills."

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- American Trucking Assns. Inc. *(1957 Almanac p. 742)*

See Neale Roach Associates *(below).*

• EMPLOYER -- International Assn. of Ice Cream Mfgs. and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Bldg., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- E. LINWOOD TIPTON, same address as Employer. Filed 7/16/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the dairy industry."

Compensation -- "Unknown."

Previous Registrations -- Tipton was the 7th registrant for the International Assn. of Ice Cream Mfgs. and the 3rd registrant for the Milk Industry Foundation.

• EMPLOYER -- International Engineering Co. Inc., 74 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- TIMOTHY V.A. DILLON, Rust Bldg., 1001 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 9220; public works appropriations bill, 1965."

Previous Registrations -- Sacramento-Yola Port District *(1953 Almanac p. 685);* Thurman & Wright *(1961 Almanac p. 982);* Sacramento Municipal Utility District, Tulelake Irrigation District *(1962 Almanac p. 966, 967);* Thurman & Wright *(1963 Almanac p. 1073).*

• EMPLOYER -- International Salt Co., Clarks Summit, Pa.

Registrant -- SILVERSTEIN AND MULLENS, 1120 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of HR 2382, a bill to set forth treatment processes considered as mining of sodium chloride."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Assn. of Petroleum Re-Refiners *(Business, above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STEPTOE & JOHNSON, 1100 Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to International Claims Settlement Act -- HR 7622, S 1826 -- 22 USC 1621 et seq. For bills with amendments."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Rule of Law Committee *(below)*.

The firm was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1961.

• EMPLOYER -- Italy-America Chamber of Commerce Inc., 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 201 Mass. Ave. N.E., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "S 2022, HR 8510, and other bills on world trade."

Compensation -- "Indeterminate share of annual retainer."

Previous Registrations -- Gold Star Wives of America Inc. *(1954 Almanac p. 705)*; Elof Hansson Inc., W.R. Grace and Co., Johaneson, Wales and Sparre Inc., Treetex Corp. *(1955 Almanac p. 688, 689, 695)*; Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. Inc., Plywood Group, National Council of American Importers, American Assn. of Plywood Users *(1957 Almanac p. 748)*; American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products Inc., Scandinavian Fur Farm Organizations *(1958 Almanac p. 632, 652)*; Assn. of Food Distributors Inc. *(1959 Almanac p. 692)*; American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy Inc., Olive Oil Assn. of America, Strohmeyer and Arpe Co. *(1960 Almanac p. 668, 674, 676)*; American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy Inc., American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products Inc., Assn. of Food Distributors Inc., Madden Corp., Strohmeyer and Arpe Co., Olive Oil Assn. of America, National Council of American Importers Inc., Bruynzeel-Surinam Particle Board Co. *(1961 Almanac p. 968, 969, 971, 976, 982, 980, 979, 987)*; American Assn. of Apparel and Textile Importers, Assn. of Chilean Fruit and Produce Importers, EVA Sales Co. Inc. *(1962 Almanac p. 949, 951, 954)*.

J

• EMPLOYER -- Joint Committee on Transportation for Metropolitan Washington, 1707 H St. N.W., Suite 604, Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- LAURANCE G. HENDERSON, same address as Employer. Filed 7/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Passage of HR 4822...and S 1117 (bills) to authorize the prosecution of a transit development program for the national capital region, and to further the objectives of the Act of July 14, 1960."

Previous Registrations -- North American Airlines (registered 9/1/54); Urban Passenger Transportation Assn. *(see below and 1964 Almanac p. 923)*; Joint Council on Housing and Urban Development *(Citizens Group, below)*; and Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt and Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett *(Individuals, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Evan Jones Coal Co., Box 619, Anchorage, Alaska.

Registrant -- McCARTY & WHEATLEY, 1200 Walker Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/20/65.

Legislative Interest -- Oppose line items relating to fuel conversion of Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, included in S 1771 and HR 5885.

Previous Registrations -- Semitropic Water Storage District *(Citizens, below)*.

K

• EMPLOYER -- Kaiser Industries Corp. (Kaiser Engineers Division), Kaiser Center, Oakland, Calif.

Registrant -- HOGAN & HARTSON, 815 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- S 1861, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster.

Expenses -- "Anticipated expense: none."

L

• EMPLOYER -- Lake Carriers' Assn., Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Registrant -- HAMEL, MORGAN, PARK & SAUNDERS, 888 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to a provision of HR 8282" (the employment security amendments of 1965).

Compensation -- "$300 per day."

Previous Registrations -- Felt Manufacturers Council, Standard Oil Co. *(1962 Almanac p. 954, 962)*; The Council of Private Lending Institutions Inc., National Audio-visual Assn. Inc., Scientific Apparatus Makers Assn., Citizens National Committee for Higher Education, Eastern Airlines Inc., Shipbuilders Council of America *(1963 Almanac p. 1052, 1060, 1063, 1067, 1053, 1063)*; American Trading and Production Corp. *(1964 Almanac p. 912)*; Comision Nacional para el Estudio de la Cana y el Azucar *(Foreign Groups, below)*; Scientific Apparatus Makers Assn. *(below)*.

The firm was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Land Use Committee, H.B. Markham, Pocatello, Idaho.

Registrant -- WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, 526 N.W. 30th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Filed 7/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To seek to amend HR 8489 or HR 8490, the bills providing for control of outdoor advertising, in such a manner as to provide compensation for signs that must be removed."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LIGHT BULB MANUFACTURERS EXCISE TAX COMMITTEE, c/o John H. Pratt, 905 American Security Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Repeal of present excise taxes on electric light bulbs and tubes. (Sec. 4131 of 1954 Code.)"

Expenses -- $5,000.

2. Registrant -- JOHN H. PRATT, same address as above. Filed 2/11/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Employer.

Compensation -- $5,000.

Previous Registrations -- Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn. *(1953 Almanac p. 603)*; National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. *(1960 Almanac p. 673, this volume, below)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATES PERCENTAGE DEPLETION COMMITTEE, c/o John W. Roberts, P.O. Box. 9138, Richmond, Va. Filed 2/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amending Section 613 (c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the mining processes in the case of shale, clay and slate used, or sold for use, as lightweight aggregates; for such proposed legislation."

2. Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Chicago & Northwestern Railway System, Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature, Club Managers Assn. of America, National Machine Tool Builders' Assn., Roberts Dairy Co., Transamerica Corp., Embassy of Denmark, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. and 7 other Canadian companies *(1956 Almanac p. 670, 671, 676, 678, 679, 685)*; International Nickel Co., New Jersey Zinc Co. *(1957 Almanac p. 748, 752)*; Copper and Brass Research Assn., Mutual Savings Banks' Committee on Taxation, Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund *(1958 Almanac p. 636, 640, 642)*; American Can Co. *(1959 Almanac p. 691)*; Cuban-American Sugar Co., International Business Machines, International Minerals and Chemical Corp., Assn. of Maximum Service Telecasters Inc., National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks, Raleigh Industries of America Inc., Axe-Templeton Growth Fund of Canada Ltd. and 9 other Canadian companies *(1961 Almanac p. 974, 975, 971, 978, 980, 987)*; Travelers Insurance Co., Cement companies of East Coast, A.P. Moller, Connecticut General Life, Dyestuffs Chemicals, Inc. *(1962 Almanac p. 963, 951, 969, 953, 954)*; American Machine Tool Distributors' Assn., Travelers Insurance Co., Wisconsin Corp. *(1963 Almanac p. 1047, 1064, 1065)*; Savings and Loan Bank of the state of New York, National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Assn., Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., Castle & Cooke Inc., Cement Companies, a group of 34 *(1964 Almanac p. 921, 918, 916, 913)*; The Wheat Users Committee *(below)*; Assn. of Maximum Service Telecasters Inc. *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Louisville Gas & Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.

Registrant -- CLIFFORD DAVIS, 1625 I St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/20/65. Davis is a former U.S. Representative (D Tenn. 1940-65).

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting company's interests."

Previous Registration -- Shawnee Coal Co. *(below)*.

M

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MAN-MADE FIBER PRODUCERS ASSN. INC., 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to correct an inequity in the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to textured yarn (for such legislation); HR 4637, to extend the existing temporary suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk to yarn of silk containing man-made fibers (against such legislation); and HR 5768 and HR 5779, to extend the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk (for such legislation)."

Compensation -- $3,000.

Expenses -- $200.

Previous Registrations -- Man-Made Fiber Producers Assn. Inc. *(1962 Almanac p. 957)*.

2. Registrant -- EUGENE L. STEWART, 1001 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Chrysler Corp. *(above)*.

Stewart was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1962.

• EMPLOYER -- Manufacturing Chemists Assn. Inc., 1825 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- GUY G. McCONNELL, same address as Employer. Filed 8/6/65.

Legislative Interest -- "General interest in legislation affecting the chemical industry, such as: tariff; trade; taxes; atomic energy; transportation; food, drug, and cosmetic matters; stockpiling; scientific manpower; industrial alcohol; emergency defense legislation."

Compensation -- "Estimated part of annual compensation allocation to legislative activity -- $5,000."

Expenses -- "Estimated expenses for first quarter -- $50."

Previous Registrations -- McConnell was the 7th registrant for Employer since 1951.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MERCANTILE TRUST CO. NATIONAL ASSN., St. Louis, Mo. Filed 10/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1698 (to establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks), HR 11011 (to provide an orderly procedure for adjudicating the propriety of bank mergers), and bills of similar import -- favor enactment."

Expenses -- "Anticipate that expenses will include compensation paid, the exact amount to be determined later, and necessary travel, telephone, and telegraph, etc."

2. Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, 1001 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "Compensation will be paid, the exact amount to be determined later."

Expenses -- "Expenses incurred will be out-of-pocket expenses customarily incurred by lawyers, such as telephone, travel, and telegraph."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Blue Cross Assn. *(Professional Groups, below).*

• EMPLOYER -- Midwest Solvents Co. Inc., 1300 Main St., Atchison, Kan.

Registrant -- REA, CROSS & KNEBEL (by EDWARD W. HUMMERS JR.), 917 Munsey Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, HR 9811, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Support flour clears exemption."

Expenses -- "Out-of-pocket expenses reimbursed monthly."

Compensation -- "Fees payable monthly in accord with customary legal charges for time devoted to referenced bill."

• EMPLOYER -- Morton Salt Co., 110 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., and Salt Institute, 33 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

1. Registrant -- ROBERT B. GERRIE, same address as Employers. Filed 10/13/64 and 10/26/64.

2. Registrant -- L.M. McBRIDE, same address as Employers. Filed 10/13/64 and 10/26/64.

3. Registrant -- EDMUND McILHENNY, 1500 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., New Orleans, La. Filed 10/13/64 and 10/26/64.

Legislative Interest -- "The sole legislative interest is that of seeking an amendment to Section 613(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code to specify the treatment process for salt (sodium chloride)."

• EMPLOYER -- Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Assn., 304 West 58th St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- WILLIAM A. RAFTERY, same address as Employer. Filed 4/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The support of legislation leading to repeal or reduction of the manufacturer's excise tax on automotive parts and accessories."

Expenses -- Anticipated to be "several hundred dollars per quarter."

2. Registrant -- ARENT, FOX, KINTNER, PLOTKIN & KAHN, 1000 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Western Hemisphere Export Council *(1963 Almanac p. 1071).*

N

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS, 134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Federal wage-hour amendments" (HR 8259, 8260, 8261). (These bills would extend the coverage of the minimum wage and increase overtime pay.)

Previous Registrations -- National Assn. of Building Owners and Managers *(1951 Almanac p. 695; 1963 Almanac p. 1059).*

2. Registrant -- HARRY J. GERRITY, 907 Washington Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Oregon-Washington Bridge Co. *(1949 Almanac p. 844);* National Assn. of Building Owners and Managers *(1963 Almanac p. 1059).*

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Business Development Corps.

Registrant -- GOODWIN, PROCTER & HOAR, HENRY B. SHEPARD JR., 84 State St., Boston, Mass. Filed 10/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The interest is in securing the passage of HR 8467 (to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of business development corporations) or a corresponding bill to be introduced at the next session of Congress."

Compensation -- "Compensation will be charged at normal rates for work actually done by this law firm."

Previous Registrations -- The firm registered for National Assn. of Business Development Corps. *(1964 Almanac p. 926).*

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- NORMAN ABELSON, 1625 L St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/11/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in all legislation affecting the industry and its members."

Compensation -- Estimated to be 50 percent of $16,500 salary.

2. Registrant -- BERNARD L. BOUTIN, 1625 L St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/11/65. Boutin was the administrator of the General Services Administration from 1961-64. (Boutin Oct. 21 was confirmed by the Senate as Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and ceased to represent this group.)

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Estimated to be 15 percent of $37,500.

3. Registrant -- JOHN LINNEHAN, 1625 L St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Estimated to be 50 percent of $25,000.

Previous Registrations -- Linnehan was the 12th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- EVERETT HUTCHINSON, same address as Employer. Filed 10/7/65. Hutchinson was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1955-1965; he was chairman from January 1961 to January 1962.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation that may affect the intercity motorbus industry."

Previous Registrations -- Hutchinson was the 8th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF POSTAL TRANSPORTATION CONTRACTORS INC., 4201 31st St. S., Apt. 746, Arlington, Va. Filed 6/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To amend postal laws affecting postal transportation contractors.... S 1885. Sections 6411, 6418, 6419, 6423, Title 39, USC. For the bill."

Expenses -- "Probably not more than $500, part of which will be a percentage of regular salary of one employee."

2. Registrant -- EDMOND L. WILLIAMS, same address as Employer. Filed 6/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- "Nominal."

Compensation -- "Approximately 10 percent of annual salary of $2,400 or $240."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL AUTO AND TRUCK WRECKERS ASSN. INC., 18 Second Ave., San Mateo, Calif. Filed 10/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation regarding the control of junkyards, auto wrecking yards and auto salvage yards; in particular S 2084 and HR 8491 and 8492."

Expenses -- "Unknown at this time."

• EMPLOYER -- National Beer Wholesalers' Assn. of America Inc., 6310 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- JAMES M. SCHUETTE, 1629 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the national beer wholesaling industry."

Compensation -- "Unknown."

• EMPLOYER -- National Biscuit Co., 425 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- GRAHAM T.T. MOLITOR, same address as Employer. Filed 4/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of concern to the food industry."

Expenses -- $500 anticipated.

Previous Registrations -- Molitor was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1963.

• EMPLOYER -- National Broadcasting Co. Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- PETER B. KENNEY, National Broadcasting Co., 1725 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "It is impossible to state how long the interest of the undersigned and of the National Broadcasting Co. Inc. will continue in legislation pending in Congress, but it will not be terminated in the near future."

Previous Registrations -- Kennedy was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL COMMUNITY TELEVISION ASSN. INC., 535 Transportation Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of legislation affecting favorably the CATV industry. HR 7715: in favor, with amendments; S 1006 and HR 4347: in favor, with amendments excluding the CATV industry. All legislation of interest to CATV."

Expenses -- "Perhaps $200."

2. Registrant -- WALLY BRISCOE, c/o National Community Television Assn. Inc., same address as above. Filed 6/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- "About $42 daily."

3. Registrant -- FREDERICK W. FORD, c/o National Community Television Assn. Inc., same address as above. Filed 6/4/65. Ford is a former member of the Federal Communications Commission (1957-64).

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- "About $139 daily."

Previous Registrations -- Ford was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1959.

• EMPLOYER -- National Council of American Importers, floor covering committee, 295 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to HR 7623 and similar measures proposing to amend Item 361.05 of the Tariff Schedules of the U.S. -- 1529(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930."

Compensation -- "Approximately $1,300 per month."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Tourist and Trade Assn. *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- National Electrical Contractors Assn., 1200 18th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- JAMES H. FERGUSON, same address as Employer. Filed 4/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The National Electrical Contractors Assn. has an interest in the enactment of any legislation pertaining to the construction industry."

2. Registrant -- RUFUS W. MANDERSON, same address as Employer. Filed 10/6/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Employer.

Previous Registrations -- Manderson was the 12th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- National Electrical Manufacturers Assn., 155 East 44th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN H. PRATT, 905 American Security Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/11/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain repeal of present excise taxes on household-type refrigerators and freezers (Sec. 4111) and on electric, oil, and gas appliances (Sec. 4121). -- To obtain repeal of present 10 percent excise tax on self-contained air-conditioning units."

Compensation -- Retainer of $2,500, plus additional fee of $5,000 to $7,500.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Light Bulb Manufacturers Excise Tax Committee *(above)*.

Pratt was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1949.

• EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Bldg., 15th St. & New York Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- GEORGE S. BULLEN, same address as Employer. Filed 2/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which affects small business: antitrust legislation, dual distribution, paperwork, taxes, etc. S Res 30."

Compensation -- Estimated $250 per month.

Expenses -- $40.

Previous Registrations -- Bullen was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- National Forest Products Assn., 1619 Mass. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- GEORGE M. GRANT, same address as Employer. Filed 10/6/65. Grant is a former U.S. Representative (D Ala. 1938-65). He was chairman of the House Agriculture Forests Subcommittee from 1955 until he left Congress.

Legislative Interest -- "To aid with the passage of legislation favored by the National Forest Products Assn., to help with certain sections of the Housing Act of 1965. Not interested as a whole in any particular legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Thailand Government *(Foreign, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- National Independent Coal Operators Assn., Pikeville, Ky.

Registrant -- RUBENSTEIN, WOLFSON & CO. INC., 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The general legislative interest of the registrant is to promote the well-being of the small coal mine industry, primarily in the Appalachian region. We support the 'Jennings bill,' HR 317; we oppose the 'Dent bill,' HR 3584." (Both bills are to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. However, the registrant feels that the Dent bill does not provide sufficient "protection of small mines so that any untoward influences by the United Mine Workers could be checked." The registrant said that "the Dent bill could be used to close small mines."

Compensation -- About $250 per month attributable to legislative activities.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LOCKER AND FREEZER PROVISIONERS, 224 E. High St., Elizabethtown, Pa. Filed 2/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 3921 (a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide an addition to the reserve for bad debts).

• EMPLOYER -- National Limestone Institute Inc., 702 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- GARY RAYMOND BODIE JR., same address as Employer. Filed 7/13/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of limestone producers."

Previous Registrations -- Bodie was the 10th registrant for Employer since 1960.

• EMPLOYER -- National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Assn., 302 Ring Bldg., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN M. DICKERMAN, 900 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "General housing, labor, interstate commerce, wage and hour, unemployment compensation, small business legislation. For example, such as, but not limited to: fair labor standards, HR 10275; repeal of 14(b), HR 77; Housing Act, HR 7984; freight car shortage, HR 7165; common sites picketing, HR 6411; Department of Housing, HR 6927; and companion bills in the Senate."

Compensation -- "Lump sum retainer for six months -- $7,500."

Previous Registrations -- National Assn. of Home Builders, Air Line Pilots Assn. *(1947 Almanac p. 759, 768)*.

• EMPLOYER -- National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., 1619 Mass. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- HAROLD F. FORSYTH, same address as Employer. Filed 1/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the interest of the lumber manufacturing industry."

Previous Registrations -- Forsyth was the 10th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- National Parking Assn., 1101 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- HARRY A. BARBOUR, 4925 Deal Dr., S.E., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested only in legislation which affects the parking industry."

Compensation -- $8,000 annually.

Previous Registrations -- Washington Parking Assn. *(below)*.

Barbour was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1954.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL PARTICLEBOARD ASSN., 711 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Tariff legislation affecting particleboard; for HR 7969 (Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965)."

2. Registrant -- THADDEUS S. SNELL, 134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 10/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "To be determined."

Expenses -- "Transportation, meals and hotel."

Previous Registrations -- Gypsum Assn. *(1960 Almanac p. 672)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL PRESERVERS ASSN., 333 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/11/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to the preserving industry."

Compensation -- "Uncertain at this time."

2. Registrant -- ROBERT H. KELLEN, 25 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/11/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Kellen was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1949.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL RICE USERS CONFERENCE, 1729 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/6/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose Title III of HR 7097 and S 2111," which would provide a domestic parity marketing certificate program for rice.

• EMPLOYER -- National Tax Equality Assn., 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- FRANCIS J. O'ROURKE, same address as Employer. Filed 7/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 4370, to equalize taxation with a special exemption for farm marketing and purchasing agencies, and for HR 9310, and similar bills to reduce the rates of the estate and gift taxes by about 20 percent.

Expenses -- "Expenses are nominal -- lunches, cabfare, etc.; estimate perhaps $3,000."

Compensation -- "Annual compensation $12,000."

Previous Registrations -- O'Rourke was the 10th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- National Water Company, Conference, Barclay Bldg., 1 Belmont Ave., Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

Registrant -- JOHN H. MURDOCH JR., same address as Employer. Filed 9/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation having to do with water resources, their development, control and use or having to do with federal support, regulation, taxation of public water supply agencies."

• EMPLOYER -- New Process Co., Warren, Pa., and Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Ind. Ave., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- REILLY & CHARLES, 821 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "A general legislative interest in the study by the House Judiciary Committee's Special Subcommittee on Taxation of Interstate Commerce; and a specific legislative interest, if legislative recommendations are made by such Subcommittee, in such proposed legislation as may result from such recommendations."

Expenses -- $100 monthly.

Compensation -- $625 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- The firm was the 4th registrant for the New Process Co. since 1949 and the 11th registrant for the Associated Third Class Mail Users since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- F. GIBSON DARRISON JR., 1010 Pa. Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation of interest to the N.Y. Central R.R. Co."

Previous Registrations -- New York State Assn. of Railroads *(1964 Almanac p. 919)*.

Darrison was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1963.

• EMPLOYER -- New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED, FRANK & KAMPELMAN, 1700 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting operations of New York Mercantile Exchange including legislation with regard to futures trading in potatoes and other commodities."

Previous Registrations -- Stein-Hall Co. *(1956 Almanac p. 678)*; Ben Blumenthal *(1957 Almanac p. 762)*; Adhesives Mfg. Assn. of America, National Boating Assn. *(1958 Almanac p. 631, 649)*; American Assn. of Surplus Property Importers, Federation of American Scientists, Seneca Nation of Indians *(1960 Almanac p. 667, 784, 679)*; Tuscarora Nation of Indians, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community *(1961 Almanac p. 986, 985)*; Metlakatla Indian Community *(1962 Almanac p. 966)*.

O

• EMPLOYER -- Oceanic Properties Inc., P.O. Box 2780, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Registrant -- JERRY N. GRIFFIN, 731 Washington Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the housing industry."

Previous Registrations -- National Coal Assn. *(1951 Almanac p. 700)*; Schenley Distillers Inc. *(1955 Almanac p. 694)*; C.I.T. Financial Corp., Businessmen's Committee for Hawaiian Statehood, Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Assn., National Consumers Life Council *(1959 Almanac p. 693, 704, 697, 698)*; American Industrial Bankers Assn. *(1960 Almanac p. 668)*; Committee of Consumer Finance Co's. *(1963 Almanac p. 1052)*; Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. *(1962 Almanac p. 964; 1963 Almanac p. 1065; 1964 Almanac p. 923)*; India Sugar Mills Assn. *(1962 Almanac p. 968; 1964 Almanac p. 928)*.

• EMPLOYER -- The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., "in the interest of that corporation and of a joint venture among that corporation, Sohio Petroleum Co., Midland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, and The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio."

Registrant -- CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & HAMILTON, 224 Southern Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/4/65. Fowler Hamilton, a partner in the firm, was administrator of the Agency for International Development, 1961-62. *(See Firm's registration under Individuals, below)*

Legislative Interest -- "For HR 395." This bill is to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in regard to oil shale and several other minerals.

Compensation -- "Compensation received will be on normal professional basis."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses will be normal office expenses (postage, tolls, etc.) of indeterminate amount."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Coconut Oil Consumers Committee *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Outdoor Amusement Business Assn., Box 143, Southfield, Mich.

Registrant -- O'CONNOR, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS, 508 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of HR 3015, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the highway use tax in the case of certain motor vehicles used primarily to haul carnival, circus and allied outdoor show business equipment, materials and personnel."

Compensation -- $3,000.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Paper & Pulp Assn. *(above)*.

P

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PACIFIC LIGHTING CORP., 600 Calif. St., San Francisco, Calif. Filed 9/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Pacific Lighting Corp. is interested in Senate amendment 418 to HR 7502." This amendment provided for the "transfer between members of a group of corporations of tax savings growing out of the filing of a consolidated return and directed federal regulatory agencies to take such transfers into account in fixing rates, fair returns, etc."

Compensation -- "Compensation will be agreed upon at termination of legislative interest."

Expenses -- "Expenses will include travel and telephone tolls and other usual out-of-pocket expenses of lawyers."

2. Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, DAVID W. RICHMOND, and BARRON K. GRIER, 1001 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Employer is interested in Senate amendment number 418 to HR 7502; this is substantially the same matter as that covered by the report dated July 17, 1964."

Compensation -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- For Miller & Chevalier see Blue Cross Assn. *(Professional Groups, below)*. Richmond and Grier registered for: Columbia Gas System Service Corp. *(1962 Almanac p. 952; 1963 Almanac p. 1051)*; Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., Investors Diversified Services, Investors Syndicate Inc. *(1963 Almanac p. 1050, 1056)*; Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. *(1964 Almanac p. 917)*. All three registered for Harvard University *(see Professional Groups, below)*.

This group was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1950.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PAPERBOARD PACKAGING COUNCIL, 1707 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the packaging industry."

2. Registrant -- RUSSELL C. FLOM, president, Paperboard Packaging Council, same address as above. Filed 6/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

• EMPLOYER -- Pennsylvania Electric Co., operating electric utility, 1001 Broad St., Johnstown, Pa.

Registrant -- ALLAN M. KEARNEY, same address as Employer. Filed 10/6/64.

Legislative Interest -- "All federal legislation that might affect Employer as an operating electric utility."

Previous Registrations -- Pennsylvania Electric Co. *(1962 Almanac p. 960)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Peoples Life Insurance Co., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Insurance Co., Government Empoyees Life Insurance Co. (all in Wash., D.C.).

Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS & RIDDELL, 731 Washington Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 9824, to amend the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia, approved June 19, 1934, as amended; and HR 9823, to confer additional jurisdiction upon the Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia to regulate domestic stock insurance companies and to exempt such companies from Sec. 12(g)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934."

Compensation -- "Not as yet determined."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Nursing Home Assn. *(above)*.

The firm was the 2nd registrant for Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. and Equitable Life Insurance Co.

• EMPLOYER -- Charles Pfizer & Co. Inc., 435 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- LAWRENCE C. MERTHAN, 1735 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative matters related to the business interests of (Charles Pfizer & Co.)."

• EMPLOYER -- Potlach Forests Inc., Lewiston, Idaho. (Lumber, pulp, paper and their conversion.)

Registrant -- JOSEPH R. MacLAREN, 4 Linden Dr., Hudson Falls, N.Y. Filed 12/17/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all legislation and rulings which would have bearing or effect on Potlach Forests, Inc., or other forest products industries."

Compensation -- Estimated monthly salary and expenses -- $1,000.

• EMPLOYER -- Printing Industry of America Inc., 20 Chevy Chase Circle N.W., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- SHANE MacCARTHY, same address as Employer. Filed 4/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Primarily and predominantly in the educational areas of analyzing and interpreting legislation in which the printing industries may have a direct or indirect interest, rather than exerting influence."

Compensation -- $150 per month of salary.

Expenses -- $75 per month.

2. Registrant -- REILLY & WELLS, 1120 Tower Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To oppose repeal of Sec. 14(b) of National Labor Relations Act or amendments to Fair Labor Standards Act intended to shorten work-week or impose additional overtime penalties."

Compensation -- $1,800 a month.

Previous Registrations -- The firm was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1949.

• EMPLOYER -- Publishing Companies Ad Hoc Committee of 60-62 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROYALL, KOEGEL & ROGERS, 1730 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/21/65. The firm's Kenneth C. Royall is a former Secretary of the Army (1947-49) and William P. Rogers a former Attorney General (1957-61).

Legislative Interest -- "Revision of copyright law."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Insurance Assn. *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.) Inc., 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM F. CLAIRE, 1145 19th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interests are those of Employer."

Previous Registrations -- Claire was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1964.

Q, R

• EMPLOYER -- Railway Progress Institute, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- NILS A. LENNARTSON, same address as Employer. Filed 7/6/65. Lennartson was a high official in the Air Force and the Departments of Commerce and of the Treasury from 1948 to 1961. He was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs from 1961 to April 1965.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in legislative matters affecting the railway equipment and supply industry -- specifically 2nd quarter 1965, S 558; S 1588; S J Res 16; S 348; HR 5863; HR 5944; HR 6088; HR 8155; and HR 8316."

Previous Registrations -- Lennartson was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1961.

• EMPLOYER -- Record Industry Assn. of America Inc., 1 E. 57th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/29/65.

Legislative Interest -- "General interest in the provisions of the Copyright Act which relate to the record industry.... Against increase in royalty proposed in Sec. 113 of HR 4347."

Compensation -- $4,000 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Tourist and Trade Assn. *(above)*.

The firm was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1952.

• EMPLOYER -- Responsive Environments Corp., 21 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MICHAEL B. DEANE, 1518 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "No particular legislative interests."

Compensation -- "Undetermined."

Previous Registrations -- American Watch Assn. Inc. *(1956 Almanac p. 668)*; Cerro de Pasco Corp. *(1958 Almanac p. 635)*; U.S. Poultry and Egg Producers Assn., Royal Jamaica Imports Inc., U.S. International Exposition Inc. *(1959 Almanac p. 706, 700, 703)*; Twentieth Century Airlines, Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana *(1960 Almanac p. 676, 681)*; Independent Airlines Assn., American Finance Conference *(1961 Almanac p. 975, 969)*; registered for himself, Cummins-American Corp., Glenview (Ill.) State Bank *(1962 Almanac p. 970, 953, 954)*; Automotive Service Industry, U.S. Customs Inspectors Assn. - Port of New York *(1963 Almanac p. 1049, 1076)*; Cummins-American Corp. *(1964 Almanac p. 914)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Retail Jewelers of America Inc., 711 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- PERRY R. ELLSWORTH, same address as Employer. Filed 5/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All proposed legislation affecting the retail jewelry industry."

Previous Registrations -- Ellsworth was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1958.

• EMPLOYER -- Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.

1. Registrant -- ROBERT J. BIRD, 1000 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the life insurance industry."

Previous Registrations -- Eastman-Kodak Co. *(1953 Almanac p. 594)*; Remington Rand, Inc., Machinery Dealers National Assn., Minot Mercantile Corp., American Automobile Assn., Community Services Inc. *(1954 Almanac p. 691, 685, 686, 694, 682)*; Massachusetts Protective Assn., Paul Revere Life Insurance Co. *(1955 Almanac p. 690, 694)*; Hilton Hotels Corp. *(1956 Almanac p. 673; 1959 Almanac p. 695; 1963 Almanac p. 1055)*; Occidental Life Insurance Co. of Calif. *(1956 Almanac p. 673; 1959 Almanac p. 699; 1964 Almanac p. 919)*.

2. Registrant -- BENJAMIN KENDRICK, Somers, N.Y. Filed 6/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- JOHN W. SPILLANE, 18 East Chestnut St., Worcester, Mass. Filed 6/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

• EMPLOYER -- Reynolds Metals Co., 918 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- STEPTOE & JOHNSON, 1100 Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended.... For the aid bill (S 1837, HR 7750) with amendments."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Rule of Law Committee *(below)*.

The firm was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1949.

• EMPLOYER -- Rifkin Textiles Corp., 450 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MENAHEM STIM, d/b/a Curran, Mahoney, Felix & Stim, 29 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 6/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Seeks the passage of HR 8646" (to provide certain benefits to Employer in connection with customs entries).

Compensation -- "Retainer of $1,000 -- balance to be paid upon the conclusion of the matter on the basis of quantum meruit."

Previous Registrations -- Irving S. Cohen, Inc. *(1963 Almanac p. 1063)*; Rifkin Textile Corp. and ANDO International Ltd. *(1964 Almanac p. 921)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Neale Roach Associates (representing the International Armament Corp.), 1700 K St. N.W. Wash., D.C. See International Armament Corp., above.

Registrant -- A.Z. SNOWS, same address as Employer. Filed 6/16/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Title 15, USC Chapter 18, Transportation of Firearms; Federal Firearms Act (52 Stat. 1250), S 1180, S 1592, and any or all House and Senate bills relating to amending the Federal Firearms Act. Against the Senate bills as written; however, for and against certain provisions of the pending bills."

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- Roadside Business Assn., 1430 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

1. Registrant -- O'CONNOR, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS, 508 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the outdoor advertising industry."

Compensation -- $10,000 for 1965.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Paper & Pulp Assn. *(above)*.

2. Registrant -- JOSEPH M. WYATT, 501 Keyser Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Filed 8/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "I am opposing HR 8490 and HR 8489." These bills "provide for the control of outdoor advertising along certain federal-aid highways."

Compensation -- "My rate of compensation will be $12,000."

Expenses -- "My anticipated expenses will be about $500."

Previous Registrations -- Columbia Cab Co. Inc., District Cab Co. Inc., Eagle Cab Co. Inc., G&M Motors Inc., Independent Taxi Owners Assn. Inc., Premier Cab Assn., Skyview Cab Co. Inc., Washington Bell Cab Co., Washington Cab Assn. Inc., Yellow Cab Co. of Washington, D.C. Inc. *(1949 Almanac p. 848)*; Chesapeake Gardens Inc. *(1956 Almanac p. 670)*.

Wyatt was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1957.

• EMPLOYER -- Ronson Corp., 1 Ronson Rd., Woodbridge, N.J.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & GREENE, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of HR 6128, 89th Congress, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to repeal the retailers excise tax, certain manufacturers excise taxes, etc."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Committee for International Housing for Private Investment *(above)*.

The firm was the 3rd registrant for Empoyer since 1957.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RULE OF LAW COMMITTEE (an informal committee of 19 American companies). Filed 7/13/65.

Legislative Interest -- "For HR 7750 with amendments." (This bill proposed to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.)

Compensation -- "Legal fees to counsel for Committee (Steptoe & Johnson) to be billed at counsel's usual hourly rates depending on time spent."

2. Registrant -- STEPTOE AND JOHNSON, 1100 Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- International Telepone & Telegraph (ITT), National Assn. of Motor Bus Owners, Royal Globe Insurance Co's., *(1962 Almanac p. 956, 958, 961)*; American Claims in Cuba Committee, ITT, National Board of Fire Underwriters, The Aluminum Assn. *(1963 Almanac p. 1065, 1056, 1060, 1046)*; U.S. Foreign Investment Committee, American Claims in Cuba Committee, Hamilton Watch Co. *(1964 Almanac p. 923, 924, 915)*; Reynolds Metals Co., ITT, AFCO Credit Corp. *(above)*.

S

• EMPLOYER -- Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass.; Redfield Gun Sight Co., Denver, Colo.; O.F. Mossberg & Sons Inc., New Haven, Conn.; and High Standard Corp., Hammond, Conn.

1. Registrant -- BURR P. HARRISON, Graichen Bldg., Winchester, Va. Filed 7/7/65. Harrison is a former U.S. Representative (D Va. 1946-63).

Legislative Interest -- "Against S 1591 and S 1592; for S 1965 and S 14 with amendments" (bills to amend the Federal Firearms Act).

Compensation -- "Annual rate of compensation $4,000 and per diem."

Previous Registrations -- Cement Companies, a group of 34; Household Finance Corp. *(1964 Almanac p. 913, 916)*.

2. Registrant -- CLINTON M. HESTER, Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/7/65. Hester was a high

official in the Departments of Justice and the Treasury and the Civil Aeronautics Authority from 1927 to 1940.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "Annual rate of compensation $10,000."

Previous Registrations -- National Football League *(1957 Almanac p. 751)*.

Hester was the 3rd registrant for the Savage Arms Co. since 1962.

• EMPLOYER -- Scientific Apparatus Makers Assn., 815 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- HAMEL, MORGAN, PARK & SAUNDERS, 888 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/23/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to HR 9567 regarding special equipment authorized in that legislation, including Title VI." (HR 9567 was the Administration's higher education bill.)

Compensation -- "Compensation, not in excess of $500, depending on time devoted to subject."

Expenses -- "Expenses expected to be nominal."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Lake Carriers' Assn. *(above)*.

The firm was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1959.

• EMPLOYER -- Shawnee Coal Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Registrant -- CLIFFORD DAVIS, 1625 I St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/20/65. Davis is a former U.S. Representative (D Tenn. 1940-65).

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting company's interests."

Previous Registration -- Louisville Gas & Electric Co. *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- The Soap and Detergent Assn., 295 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM A. GEOGHEGAN, Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation of interest to the soap and detergent industry."

Compensation -- $500 per month.

• EMPLOYER -- Socony Mobil Oil Co., 150 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- McCLURE & TROTTER, 1710 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/26/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to the petroleum industry."

Expenses -- "Transportation, telephone, and the like, of an indeterminable amount."

Previous Registrations -- Coca-Cola Export Corp. *(1963 Almanac p. 1051)*.

2. Registrant -- JOHN P. PHILBIN, 510 Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "That part of registrant's annual salary attributable to performance of duties which are subject to the Lobbying Act will be $4,500."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses in connection with this registration will be normal incidental expense."

Previous Registrations -- Philbin was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1956.

• EMPLOYER -- South Atlantic & Caribbean Line Inc., 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- RAGAN & MASON, 900 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Initially, we are specifically concerned with S 1858 -- a bill to promote the replacement and expansion of U.S. non-subsidized merchant and fishing fleets. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line supports this legislation."

Compensation -- $300 per month.

Expenses -- "Moderate."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Bulk Food Carriers Inc. *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Spiegel Inc., 2511 W. 23rd St. Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- CYRUS T. ANDERSON, 400 1st St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- "No specific interests. From time to time may be interested in legislative developments."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America *(Labor Groups, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- HAL J. WRIGHT, 1612 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Among the various responsibilities of registrant may from time to time be included certain activities in connection with legislative interests affecting employer."

Compensation -- "No additional compensation" for activities connected with legislative interests.

Expenses -- "Limited."

2. Registrant -- PAUL H. LONG, 1612 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "No additional compensation."

Expenses -- "Activities will involve only limited expenses."

Previous Registrations -- Long was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1959.

• EMPLOYER -- T.J. Stevenson & Co., 80 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- KOMINERS & FORT, 529 Tower Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of HR 728 and similar legislation to be introduced in the Senate which would extend the termination date of the Vessel Exchange Act, PL 86-575, and clarify certain provisions of the existing statute."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Committee of American Steamship Lines *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 139-141 Franklin St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, FRIEDMAN, SHEA, CLUBB & DUFF, 425 13th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting importation of olives."

Compensation -- "On an hourly basis for time expended."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Alaska Pipeline Co. *(above)*.

The firm was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1960.

• EMPLOYER -- The Superior Oil Co., 550 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- MONROE BUTLER, same address as Employer. Filed 1/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting oil and natural gas industry."

Previous Registrations -- Superior Oil Co. *(1955 Almanac p. 695; 1963 Almanac p. 1063)*.

Butler was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1955.

T

• EMPLOYER -- Task Force of Small American Shipbuilders, 1730 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- COLE & GRONER, 1730 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To insure that U.S. naval vessels are built in American shipyards and to support any legislation directed towards that objective."

Compensation -- "Unknown at this time."

Expenses -- "Unknown at this time."

• EMPLOYER -- Texas Electric Service Co., P.O. Box 970, Fort Worth, Texas.

Registrant -- FRANKLIN W. DENIUS, P.O. Box 1148, Austin, Texas. Filed 10/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "For HR 3608, which deals with the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over nonprofit cooperatives, and similar bills."

Compensation -- "Compensation will be paid; the exact amount to be determined later."

Expenses -- "No expenses anticipated except normal out-of-pocket expenses incurred by lawyers such as travel, telephone, etc."

• EMPLOYER -- Toyoshima & Co. Inc., 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STITT & HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain deletion of a portion of HR 11029 affecting the customs duty on fabric of blended yarns of vegetable fibers."

Compensation -- "Time basis, but not to exceed $1,000."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Fuji Iron and Steel Co. *(Foreign Groups, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Trans World Airlines Inc., 10 Richards Rd., Kansas City, Mo.

Registrant -- RICHARD S. TRIBBE, 1000 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the operation of domestic and international airlines."

Previous Registrations -- Associated Railways of Ind. *(1958 Almanac p. 633)*.

Tribbe was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER -- Travelers Insurance Co. and Travelers Indemnity Co., 1 Tower Sq., Hartford, Conn.

1. Registrant -- EDWARD J. SCHMUCK, 1200 Farragut Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To oppose enactment and propose amendment of portions of HR 6675, Social Security amendments of 1965" (medicare).

Compensation -- "Minimum $400 per day."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, 1200 Farragut Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Lowell Liquidation Corp. *(1951 Almanac p. 705)*.

3. Registrant -- LAURENS WILLIAMS, 1200 Farragut Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. *(1959 Almanac p. 699)*.

Williams was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1962. (The first registrant registered only for the Travelers Insurance Co.)

U

• EMPLOYER -- Union Pacific Railroad Co., Union Pacific Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- J.J. HICKEY, 405 Majestic Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyo. Filed 8/9/65. Hickey (D Wyo.) was U.S. Senator (1961-62) and Governor (1959-61).

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to public land in the checkerboard areas and mineral interests therein."

Previous Registrations -- Hickey was the 7th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- United States Independent Telephone Assn., 438 Pa. Bldg., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- HERBERT H. BUTLER, 438 Pa. Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Interest in general legislation for proper advancement of telephone industry." For HR 418, 479, 892, 915, 981, 1001, 1176, 1590, 1741, 2444, 2591, 3406, 3398, 3939, 3046, 4148, 1738, 3388, 4941, S 503. Against - HR 1546, 1022, S 256. (In general the bills favored were to remove the excise tax on communications and those opposed were to increase the minimum wage.)

Compensation -- "Total annual compensation will not exceed $25,000."

• EMPLOYER -- United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- DAVID PAUL HOULIHAN, legislative assistant, same address as Employer. Filed 11/13/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting U.S.-Japan trade."

Previous Registrations -- Houlihan was the 4th registrant for the Employer since 1959.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORP., 777 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Housing legislation."

Expenses -- "Nominal."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM P. MacCRACKEN JR., 1000 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- KENNETH A. ROBERTS, same address as above. Filed 5/24/65. Roberts is a former U.S. Representative (D Ala. 1951-65).

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Animal Health Institute *(Professional Groups, below)*.

Roberts was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1955.

• EMPLOYER -- Upper Ohio Valley Assn. (railroads and other shippers), 902 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Registrant -- GINSBURG & FELDMAN, 1 Farragut Sq. S., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/10/65. Myer Feldman, a member of the firm, was formerly a Presidential Assistant (1961-65).

Legislative Interest -- Opposed a "proposed canal from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. No present statute or bill."

Expenses -- "Nominal."

Compensation -- "Undetermined."

Previous Registrations -- Pacific Health Plan *(Professional Groups, below)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Urban Passenger Transportation Assn., (trade association), 1707 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- LAURANCE G. HENDERSON, same address as Employer. Filed 7/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting mass transportation."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Joint Committee on Transportation for Metropolitan Washington *(above)*.

• EMPLOYERS -- The U.S. Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Arrco Playing Card Co., Chicago, Ill.; Northbrook, Ill.; Brown and Bigelow and Stancraft Division of Standard Packaging Corp., St. Paul, Minn.; and Western Playing Card Co., Racine, Wis.

Registrant -- PIERSON, BALL & DOWD, 1000 Ring Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965 (HR 8371).... For enactment, with amendments."

Compensation -- $1,500 per quarter.

Previous Registrations -- Radio Television Manufacturers Assn. *(1950 Almanac p. 778)*; Bridgeport Brass Co. *(1951 Almanac p. 699)*; Filipino Shipowners Assn. *(1953 Almanac p. 592; 1954 Almanac p. 699)*; Federal Cartridge Corp. *(above)*.

V, W

• EMPLOYER -- Washington, D.C., Retail Liquor Dealers Assn. Inc., 1900 L St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- HILLIARD SCHULBERG, same address as Employer. Filed 7/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting retail liquor dealers (HR 3316, HR 3317)."

Previous Registrations -- Washington, D.C., Retail Liquor Dealers Assn. Inc. *(1949 Almanac p. 846; 1957 Almanac p. 756; 1959 Almanac p. 703; 1962 Almanac p. 964)*; registered for himself *(1963 Almanac p. 1073)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- WASHINGTON PARKING ASSN., 19th and Jefferson Pl., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested only in legislation affecting free enterprise parking."

Compensation -- "Monthly compensation $333.33."

2. Registrant -- HARRY A. BARBOUR, 4925 Deal Dr. S.E., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $4,000.

Previous Registrations -- National Parking Assn. *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE WHEAT USERS COMMITTEE, c/o Walter S. Halliday Jr., 66 Riverside Ave., Amityville, N.Y. Filed 5/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The Committee opposes legislation that would raise the cost of wheat to domestic users, and is opposed to enactment of HR 7097 and S 1702 insofar as they would raise such wheat costs."

2. Registrant -- NATIONAL COUNSEL ASSOCIATES, 421 N.J. Ave. S.E., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Independent Airlines Assn., City of Philadelphia Municipal Govt., Assn. of First Class Mailers *(1957 Almanac p. 748)*.

3. Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Covington & Burling has been retained to prepare legal material and give legal advice with respect to proposed legislation such as HR 7097 and S 1702 which would raise the cost of wheat to domestic users. It is anticipated that the registrant's legislative activity will be minimal. The client's position is against the bills in their present form."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Lightweight Aggregates Percentage Depletion Committee *(above)*.

X, Y, Z

• EMPLOYER -- Xerox Corp., Rochester, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- JAY W. GLASMANN, 306 Southern Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax and renegotiation legislation affecting employer."

Previous Registrations -- Dzus Fastener Corp. *(1957 Almanac p. 763)*; American Automobile Assn., National Lime Assn. *(1961 Almanac p. 971, 984)*; Burnham Emerson, Xerox Corp. *(1962 Almanac p. 970, 965)*; H.J. Heinz Co., Eastman Kodak Co. *(1963 Almanac p. 1055, 1053)*.

2. Registrant -- RICHARD B. BARKER, 306 Southern Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Haloid Co. *(1947 Almanac p. 765)*; Remington Rand Inc. *(1954 Almanac p. 691)*; William Dzus of Dzus Fastener Co. *(1957 Almanac p. 763)*; National Lime Assn. *(1961 Almanac p. 979)*; Eastman Kodak Co. *(1947 Almanac p. 765; 1953 Almanac p. 594; 1963 Almanac p. 1053)*.

Barker was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1947.

Citizens Groups

• EMPLOYER -- American Automobile Assn., 1712 G St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- RALPH L. TABOR, Highway Department, American Automobile Assn. Filed 9/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to American motorists and travel generally."

Previous Registrations -- Tabor was the 14th registrant for Employer since 1949.

• EMPLOYER -- American Conservative Union, 53 D St. S.E., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- DONALD C. BRUCE, 3219 Oliver St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/29/65. Bruce is an ex-Representative (R Ind., 1961-65). (Bruce resigned from his ACU job Oct. 27, 1965.)

Legislative Interest -- "To advocate the passage of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and to oppose any legislation inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States."

Compensation -- $25,000 per year.

Expenses -- $4,000 per year.

2. Registrant -- DONALD J. LIPSETT, Woodburn, Ind. Filed 4/29/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $14,500 per year.

Expenses -- $3,000 per year.

• EMPLOYER -- American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- ELIHU BERGMAN, same address as Employer. Filed 5/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Anti-boycott legislation, S 948 and HR 627 and companion bills" (to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 re: boycotts imposed on friendly nations).

• EMPLOYER -- The John Birch Society Inc., 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass.

Registrant -- REED A. BENSON, 1028 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/31/65. Benson is the son of former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson (R 1953-61).

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation."

Compensation -- "Undetermined at this time."

• EMPLOYER -- Central Arizona Project Assn., Arizona Title Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.

Registrant -- T. RICHMOND JOHNSON, Hotel Congressional, 300 N.J. Ave. S.E., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Lower Colorado River Basin Project -- in support of S 75 and S 1019 -- HR 4671, 4676, 4677, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Lower Colorado River Basin Project, and for other purposes."

Compensation -- "Undetermined at this time."

Previous Registrations -- Johnson was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Pa. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. Registrant -- SAMUEL E. BOYLE, 6519 Elgin St., Los Angeles, Calif., Filed 1/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "a. To persuade as many members of Congress as possible to introduce constitutional amendments similar to or identical with the Christian Amendment ('This Nation devoutly recognizes the authority and law of Jesus Christ') proposed by our movement; b. To seek hearings on said resolutions before the Judiciary Committees."

Compensation -- Approximately $300 a month.

2. Registrant -- PAUL D. McCRACKEN, 27 Lawrence Rd., Bromall, Pa. Filed 2/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To promote the 'Christian Amendment,' a joint resolution before Congress in each session since 1947, now before the 89th Congress in H J Res 245 & H J Res 256, is the sole purpose of the Christian Amendment Movement."

Expenses -- Approximately $35.

Previous Registrations -- McCracken was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- Citizens Committee for Balanced Legislative Representation, 870 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- O'CONNOR, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS, 508 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Congressional approval of a joint resolution proposing to the states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit any state to apportion one house of its legislature on a basis of factors other than population, subject to approval of a majority of those voting on the issue."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Paper & Pulp Assn. *(Business Groups, above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- MRS. LOIS W. VAN VALKENBURGH, 1673 Preston Rd., Alexandria, Va. Filed 1/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The general purpose is to keep our informal group of national organizations informed on legislative matters affecting the United Nations Children's Fund, and to present statements before appropriate committees of the Congress in support of UNICEF as occasion demands."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION ASSN. OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, 110 Northway Rd., Greenbelt, Md. Filed 8/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Association supports amendment to Hatch Act so as to permit federal and state employees to participate fully in partisan political activity. Applicable bills: HR 6624; HR 6258; HR 564; HR 4959; and S 1474."

Expenses -- "Will be limited, for the most part, to letters and postage, expected to total less than $400."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CITIZEN'S RADIOPHONE ASSN., 3306 Kanter, Detroit, Mich. Filed 6/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting Title 47, Federal Communications Act, specifically those items concerning the Citizens Radio Service directly or indirectly."

Compensation -- "$20 annum."

• EMPLOYER -- Colorado River Assn., 417 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- JOSEPH D. PHELAN, 711 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the water resources of Southern California."

Compensation -- Approximately $250 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Phelan was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- FEDERATION OF HOMEMAKERS, 922 North Stuart St., Arlington, Va. Filed 2/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Federation members have a continuing interest in any consumer protection legislation being studied by Congress.... Now interested in HR 2, to curb illicit sales of certain specified drugs. In past interested in color additives legislation & retention of 'anti' cancer clause in food and color bills. Interested in passage of Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (passed);... certain bills of interest to consumers (humane legislation for laboratory animals)...adequate funds for FDA."

• EMPLOYER -- Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second St. N.E., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- MATT THOMSON, same address as above. Filed 6/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The development of the United Nations so that it will be capable of achieving and maintaining world peace; continuing improvement in East-West relations; the international control and reduction of armaments in the direction of world disarmament; opposition to militarism and military conscription in the United States; equitable immigration legislation; discharging its responsibilities on the part of the United States for the worldwide economic aid and technical assistance; protection of recognized civil liberties and the right of minorities and of American Indians; adequate recognition of the rights of conscience." (The registration also gave a long list of specific objectives.)

2. Registrant -- EUGENE P. BOARDMAN, same address as Employer. Filed 10/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Improved relations between the U.S. and China in the area of travel, trade and other contacts, including expanded negotiations and seating the Peoples Republic of China in the United Nations."

Compensation -- $10,300.

Expenses -- $200 anticipated.

Previous Registrations -- Boardman was the 19th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Joint Council on Housing and Urban Development, 1707 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- LAURANCE G. HENDERSON, same address as Employer. Filed 7/13/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation involving housing and urban development and especially S 2213...and HR 7984" (omnibus housing bills).

Compensation -- "$25,000 per year."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Joint Committee on Transportation for Metropolitan Washington *(Business Groups, above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Las Vegas Valley Water District, 3700 W. Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas, Nev.

Registrant -- ELY, DUNCAN & BENNETT, 1200 Tower Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of S 32 or HR 2020, to authorize the Southern Nevada Water Project, with appropriate safeguards for the water rights of Basic Management Inc."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Basic Management Inc. *(Business, above)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LEAGUE OF AMERICANS RESIDING ABROAD, 910 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting Americans residing abroad."

Compensation -- "To be determined."

2. Registrant -- SHAW, PITTMAN, POTTS, TROWBRIDGE & MADDEN, same address as Employer. Filed 8/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

• EMPLOYER -- Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit St., Boston, Mass.

Registrant -- ROBERT GLADWIN, same address as Employer. Filed 5/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 6675 (medicare) (for) and any other legislation affecting the employer."

• EMPLOYER -- The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 1111 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- ROBERT P. WILL, 989 National Press Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting water supply within Southern California."

Compensation -- $1,125 per month.

Expenses -- $300 per month.

Previous Registrations -- Metropolitan Water District of Southern Calif. *(1964 Almanac p. 925)*.

Will was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1950.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MICHIGAN CITIZENS BAND COUNCIL, 3306 Kanter, Detroit, Mich. Filed 6/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation effecting Title 47, Federal Communications Act, specifically those items concerning the Citizens Radio Service directly or indirectly."

Compensation -- $25 per annum.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL CLUB ASSN., 1522 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to reduce various excise and income taxes now payable by business, social, and country clubs."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM E. AMLONG, 1522 K St., N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- BAKER, McKENZIE & HIGHTOWER, 815 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Club Managers Assn. of America *(Professional, below)*.

The firm was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1963.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A NEW PATENT OFFICE BUILDING, 1331 G St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To secure a new Patent Office building in a desirable location."

Expenses -- $5,000.

2. Registrant -- ROGER ROBB, 1100 Tower Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $50 per hour.

Expenses -- $5,000.

3. Registrant -- KENNETH W. PARKINSON, 1100 Tower Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $50 per hour.

Expenses -- $5,000.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR IMMIGRATION REFORM, c/o Gladys Uhl, 1616 18th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Immigration reform. To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. HR 2580-S 500 (identical bills). For."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses $10,000."

2. Registrant -- GLADYS UHL, same address as Employer. Filed 5/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $50 per day.

Previous Registrations -- American Parents Committee *(1949 Almanac p. 855)*; Citizens for State 51 *(1963 Almanac p. 1067)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1762 Church St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor with amendments of S 1837 and HR 7750, 'Foreign Assistance Act of 1965,' in favor of 'Less Developed Country Investment Credit Act' (when introduced), and generally in favor of legislation supportive of increased private and public development in developing nations."

Previous Registrations -- The Committee was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1964.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, 555 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 4/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Seek to win House passage of a resolution to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities, such as (or similar to) H Res 23."

Compensation -- $60 weekly.

2. Registrant -- MRS. DONNA ALLEN, 3306 Ross Pl. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $60 per week.

Previous Registrations -- National Committee to Abolish HUAC *(1962 Almanac p. 966)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, 1765 P St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/20/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Indian legislation and programs."

Expenses -- $150 anticipated per year.

2. Registrant -- WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER, 1616 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting Indians and Indian tribes."

Previous Registrations -- Nicholas B. Perry *(1951 Almanac p. 712;* firm registered as Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun); Arapaho Indian Tribe and Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians *(1953 Almanac p. 596, 597)*; Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Indians of Calif., Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, Klamath Tribe of Indians and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation *(1954 Almanac p. 696, 697;* firm registered as Wilkinson, Boyden, Cragun & Barker for 1953-54); Spokane Indian Tribe, Ute Tribe, Shoshone Tribe, Flathead Tribe, Klamath Tribe, Indians of Calif., Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation and Yankton Sioux Tribes *(1956 Almanac p. 682, 683)*; Nicholas B. Perry *(1959 Almanac p. 709)*; Indians of Calif. *(1960 Almanac p. 678)*; American Society of Travel Agents *(1961 Almanac p. 970)*; Sugar Producers Assn. of El Salvador *(1962 Almanac p. 970)*; Frank B. Rowlett *(1963 Almanac p. 1073)*; O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters *(Individuals, below)*.

The firm was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- National Educational Television, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- HENRY G. FISCHER, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Protection of educational television programs."

Compensation -- Annual, pro-rated, estimated -- $250.

Expenses -- Estimated to be $25.

• EMPLOYER -- National Home Improvement Council, 11 East 44th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN C. KIMBALL, 241 Forestway Dr., Deerfield, Ill. Filed 5/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Improve housing laws as they affect home improvement."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE, 1900 L St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- Opposed to bills proposing repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft Hartley Act, including HR 77 and S 256."

Expenses -- "Proportionate share of staff salaries, rent and office overhead including incidental expenses of $30,000 estimated for current quarter."

2. Registrant -- EDWARD K. NELLOR, same address as Employer. Filed 3/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Employer.

3. Registrant -- GEORGE H. DENISON, 4433 31st St. S., Arlington, Va. Filed 3/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to repeal of Section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, plus other legislation."

4. Registrant -- WILLIAM P. FLYTHE JR., 1411 35th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "$1,200 per month."

5. Registrant -- REED LARSON, 1900 L St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- $250.

6. Registrant -- JOHN L. KILCULLEN, McNutt, Dudley & Easterwood, 910 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "$200 monthly plus hourly compensation."

Expenses -- "Estimated expenses $50 per month."

• EMPLOYER -- National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- BRIG. GEN. JOHN L. PERSON U.S.A. (ret.), LaSalle Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/20/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All matters pertaining to river and harbor improvement, navigation, flood control, irrigation, reclamation, soil and water conservation and related subjects."

Compensation -- $25,000 per year.

Previous Registrations -- Person was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- POPULATION CRISIS COMMITTEE, 1730 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "General interest: support of bills and appropriations encouraging wider federal participation in research, training and operational programs to deal with the population crisis.

"Specific bills favored: S 1676 and HR 7073, to provide for certain reorganizations in the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; HR 8440, to amend Title 18 of the U.S. Code to remove the prohibitions against importing, transporting, and mailing in the U.S. mails articles for preventing conception, and advertisements with respect to such articles; HR 8451, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate the prohibition against the importation of drugs, medicine, and other articles for the prevention of conception; HR 6453, District of Columbia appropriation bill (funds for D.C. birth control clinics)."

Expenses -- $50,000 estimated.

2. Registrant -- MRS. PHYLLIS P. PIOTROW, executive director, Population Crisis Committee, same address as Employer. Filed 7/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "Compensation for time on legislative interests: $10,000 per annum."

Expenses -- "Estimated personal expenses on legislative interests: $500 per annum."

3. Registrant -- KENNETH B. KEATING, same address as Employer. Filed 9/2/65. Keating is a former U.S. Representative and Senator (R N.Y., House 1947-59; Senate 1959-65). (Keating ceased to represent this group after his November 1965 election to the New York State Court of Appeals.)

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- "Estimated personal expenses on legislative interests, $1,000 per annum."

Compensation -- "Estimated compensation for time or legislative interests, $12,000 per annum."

• EMPLOYER -- Semitropic Water Storage District, 2714 L St., Bakersfield, Calif.

Registrant -- McCARTY & WHEATLEY, 1200 Walker Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of bills to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act, 43 USC 422a, namely S 602 and HR 9851, and related bills."

Compensation -- "Fees are based on hourly charges without differentiation to activity. Charges reflecting time for legislative work will be reported in quarterly reports."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses will be those over and above general office overhead, such as long distance telephone, travel, reproduction expense, etc."

Previous Registrations -- Evan Jones Coal Co. *(Business Groups, above).*

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SINGLE PERSONS TAX REFORM LOBBY, 1692 A Green St., San Francisco, Calif. Filed 10/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 5198 and S 1035" -- bills to extend the head-of-household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more.

Expenses -- "Unknown."

• EMPLOYER -- United Coin Collectors Alliance, P.O. Box 5756, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrant -- MANFRED L. MINZER JR., 233 Mass. Ave. N.E., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to S 2012. Generally in favor of S 2080, generally in favor of HR 8746, opposed to restrictive amendments." (S 2080 and HR 8746 provided for new coinages of reduced silver content. S 2012 prohibited the hoarding of coins not considered to be bona fide rare coins and other practices tending to create artificial shortages in the supply of U.S. coins.)

Compensation -- $1,200 per month.

Previous Registrations -- Commodity Exchange Inc. *(1960 Almanac p. 670).*

• EMPLOYER -- Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- EDITH M. LESSER, 2924 Rittenhouse St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/11/65.

Legislative Interest -- "A bill to provide self-government for D.C.; for all bills in favor of local self-government."

Compensation -- $5,200 per annum.

Previous Registrations -- Lesser was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1956.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- WHEAT CONSUMERS COMMITTEE (composed of labor, farmer, and consumer spokesmen), 1012 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Farm legislation favorable to consumers, workers, and farmers.... For...HR 9811...the Agricultural Act of 1965." (A spokesman said the Wheat Consumers Committee ceased its activities after the 1965 farm bill was passed, and went out of existence.)

Expenses -- "Printing and distribution -- $1,500."

Farm Groups

• EMPLOYER -- American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- J. RONALD NOWLAND, 425 13th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: federal budget; tax policies; farm credit; farmers home administration; social security; rural electrification and telephones; farm price support and adjustment legislation."

Compensation -- 50 percent of annual salary of $11,500.

Previous Registrations -- Nowland was the 24th registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER -- American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., 414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. and Florida Sugar Cane League, P.O. Box 1207, Clewiston, Fla.

Registrant -- JOSIAH FERRIS, 510 Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 10496 -- Sugar Act amendments of 1965."

Compensation -- "No separate fee or payment for work on legislation."

Previous Registrations -- United States Sugar Corp. *(1949 Almanac p. 846);* American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A. *(1951 Almanac p. 711; 1964 Almanac p. 926);* United States Sugar Corp. and six other sugar companies *(1964 Almanac p. 923).*

Ferris was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Assn. of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Bldg., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM M. REQUA, same address as Employer. Filed 10/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Protection of position of Puerto Rico in proposals to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- Requa was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE FOR A FREE COTTON MARKET INC., 1725 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To formulate, modify, improve and generally influence legislation or governmental regulations affecting any and all phases of the cotton industries, and the conditions and welfare of the cotton industry, which will permit and enable the cotton industry to return to operations through free markets and normal channels of trade. The general legislative interest, therefore, is in seeking amendment of those provisions of the various agriculture acts and agricultural adjustment acts which are inconsistent with the aims and purposes of the Committee and for the enactment of appropriate remedial legislation."

Expenses -- Estimated $100,000 for travel, publicity, office, etc.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO PROTECT COTTON GROWERS (Filed by J.B. Kirklin; *see Individuals, below),* Congressional Hotel, Wash., D.C. Filed 8/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Support of cotton provisions of HR 9811" (the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965).

Expenses -- "Approximately $6,500."

• EMPLOYER -- Imperial Sugar Co., P.O. Box 25, Sugar Land, Texas.

1. Registrant -- ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG, president, same address as Employer. Filed 10/14/64.

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM H. LOUVIERE, vice chairman of the board, same address as Employer. Filed 10/14/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Sugar legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Louviere was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, League City, Texas.

Registrant -- DAVID G. UNGER, Wash., D.C. Filed 4/13/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Those of my employer as stated in its preliminary report."

Previous Registrations -- Unger was the 21st registrant for Employer since 1954.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL BROILER COUNCIL INC., 1155 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislative matters affecting the U.S. poultry industry."

Expenses -- "Publications, approximately $300. Salaries, approximately $1,250. Legal fees, approximately $1,250. Annually in each instance."

2. Registrant -- R. FRANK FRAZIER, same address as Employer. Filed 5/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- "Less than 5 percent of salary, approximately $1,250 annually."

3. Registrant - - COLLIER & SHANNON, 1625 I St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Approximately $1,250 fees annually.

• EMPLOYER -- National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

Registrant -- READ P. DUNN JR., Ring Bldg., 1200 18th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized."

Previous Registrations -- Dunn was the 14th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- National Council of Farmer Cooperatives ("a conference body for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies").

Registrant -- EDWARD M. RAYMOND, 1200 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/23/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 5401, S 1727, legislation designed to control illegal interstate trucking. For -- with certain amendments."

Compensation -- "Yearly salary $15,000."

Previous Registrations -- Raymond was the 13th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL FARMERS ORGANIZATION, Corning, Iowa. Filed 8/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Farm legislation, HR 9811" (the omnibus farm bill).

• EMPOYER -- National Farmers Union (the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America), 1575 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. and 1404 N.Y. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- BLUE CARSTENSON, no address listed. Filed 1/27/65. Carstenson was an assistant to the Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in 1961.

Legislative Interest -- "My legislative interest and concern, for the purpose of this report, will coincide with that of my employer, National Farmers Union, and is directed toward and related to the legislation and matters described in paragraph C-2 of the quarterly reports filed by National Farmers Union, and said paragraph C-2, by reference, is incorporated herein and made a part of."

Compensation -- $5,333.33 salary.

Previous Registrations -- Carstenson was the 14th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL GRAIN PRODUCERS, HANDLERS & PROCESSORS ASSN., 842 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Filed 4/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that would deregulate, or tend to deregulate (ICC) surface transportation."

2. Registrant -- J.T. RUTHERFORD & ASSOCIATES INC., 1555 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/2/65. Rutherford is an ex-Representative (D Texas, 1955-63).

Legislative Interest -- "See current quarterly report of National Grain Producers, Handlers & Processors Assn."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under The American College of Radiology (*Professional Groups, below*).

• EMPLOYER -- National REA Telephone Assn., 500 Minn. Federal Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- A. HAROLD PETERSON, same address as Employer. Filed 7/30/65.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interest is the REA telephone program. Support of, and specific interest in the annual appropriation for the Rural Electrification Administration (telephone program), which is included in the agriculture appropriation bill."

Compensation -- $18,000 per year.

Expenses -- Under $6,000 per year estimated.

• EMPLOYER -- National Telephone Cooperative Assn., 1735 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT J. LEIGH, same address as Employer. Filed 7/29/65 and 8/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the rural telephone program provided for by the REA Act of 1936, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- Leigh was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1963.

• EMPLOYER -- Talisman Sugar Corp., 1400 First National Bank Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Registrant -- NIXON, MUDGE, ROSE, GUTHRIE & ALEXANDER, 839 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/10/65. Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon was a partner in this firm but was said to be doing no work in connection with this registration.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of Sugar Act of 1948, 61 Stat. 922, et seq., as amended, to enable increase in sugar allotments and quotas for Talisman Sugar Corp."

Compensation -- "On quantum meruit basis."
Expenses -- "Minimal."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- UNITED PRODUCER DEALERS OF AMERICA, Chittenango (Syracuse), N.Y. Filed 6/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 3609, now HR 8674; S 399; for amendment." (These bills were intended to encourage the reduction of excess marketings of milk.)

2. Registrant -- JOHN B. CARROLL, 621 Onondaga County Savings Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y. Filed 6/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Foreign Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Asociacion De Comerciantes en Licores de Nogales, Sonora, Obregon No. 102, Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, FRIEDMAN, SHEA, CLUBB & DUFF, 425 13th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to Sec. 1(b) of HR 8147 which is designed to reduce the quantity of alcoholic beverages which may be imported free of duty."

Compensation -- $15,000 retainer.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Alaska Pipeline Co. *(Business Groups, above).*

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Sugar Producers of Guadeloupe and Martinique, Boite Postale 175, Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & GREENE, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/16/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Compensation -- "Under annual retainer agreement."

Expenses -- "Only nominal expenses reimbursed."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Committee for International Housing through Private Investment *(Business Groups, above).*

• EMPLOYER -- Government of the Bahamas, Nassau, Bahamas.

Registrant -- WILMER, CUTLER & PICKERING, and LLOYD N. CUTLER, LOUIS F. OBERDORFER, SAMUEL J. LANAHAN and REUBEN CLARK, 900 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interest in amendments to Sec. 321 of the Tariff Act of 1900 and the Tariff Schedules of the United States (i.e. Items 813.30, 813.31, 813.32 of Part 2 of Schedule 8 and 915.30 of Part 1 to appendix of such schedules), as proposed by HR 8147; generally, in favor of amelioration of such amendments insofar as they would apply to the Bahamas."

Previous Registrations -- For Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, and Lloyd N. Cutler, see Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal *(Business Groups, above).* Samuel J. Lanahan previously registered for Family Finance Corp. *(1958 Almanac p. 637).*

• EMPLOYER -- British West Indies Sugar Assn., P.O. Box 170, Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.; Compania Azucarera Valdez, Casilla 4329, Guayaquil, Ecuador; Azucarera Nacional, S.A., Apartado 75, Panama City, Panama; Corozal Sugar Co., P.O. Box 27, Corozal, British Honduras.

Registrant -- QUINN & QUINN, Commonwealth Bldg., 1625 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which may affect above employers as growers and shippers of sugar to U.S. market."

Previous Registrations -- The firm was the 2nd registrant for the British West Indies Sugar Assn. since 1962. The first registrant was a partner in Quinn & Quinn.

• EMPLOYER -- Chinese Govt. Procurement and Services Mission, Division for Taiwan Sugar Corp., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROBERT L. FARRINGTON, 1155 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/21/65. Farrington is a former official of the Department of Agriculture, having served as solicitor for the Department 1954-56 and as general counsel 1956-59.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in all legislation relating to sugar."

Previous Registrations -- Chinese Govt. Procurement and Services Mission, Division for Taiwan Sugar Corp. *(1962 Almanac p. 970; 1964 Almanac p. 928).*

• EMPLOYER -- The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., 1-3 O'Connell St., Sydney, Australia. (Registrant stated he was registering "in the interest of the Australian sugar industry, including: Queensland Sugar Board, 121 Elizabeth St., Brisbane, Australia; Australian Cane Growers Assn., Cane Growers Bldg., Australian Sugar Producers Assn., Australian Estates Bldg., Creek St., Brisbane, Australia.")

Registrant -- CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & HAMILTON, 224 Southern Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/16/65. Fowler Hamilton, a partner in the firm, was administrator of the Agency for International Development, 1961-62. *(See below, under Individual.)*

Legislative Interest -- "Sugar legislation, affecting Australian sugar industry."

Compensation -- "Compensation received will be on a normal professional basis."

Expenses -- "Normal office expenses of indeterminate amount."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Coconut Oil Consumers Committee *(Business Groups, above).*

The firm was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1961.

• EMPLOYER -- Comision Nacional para el Estudio de la Cana y el Azucar, La Paz, Bolivia.

Registrant -- HAMEL, MORGAN, PARK & SAUNDERS, 888 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/30/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to HR 10496 to provide a 10,000-ton sugar quota for Bolivia."

Compensation -- "The amount of compensation has not been determined."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses are unknown at this time but will probably be nominal."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Lake Carriers' Assn. *(Business Groups, above).*

• EMPLOYER -- Comite de Productores de Azucar (Sugar Producers of Peru), Lima, Peru.

Registrant -- ARNOLD F. SHAW, 503 D St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/26/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relative to sugar quotas for foreign suppliers to U.S. market."

Compensation -- $11,250 for 1965.

Previous Registrations -- Industria Escofera Mexicana *(below).*

• EMPLOYER -- Comite de Productores de Azucar, 376 A. Miro Quesada, Lima, Peru and Confederation of Workers of Peru, Tigre 173, Lima, Peru.

Registrant -- PRATHER, LEVENBERG & SEEGER, 740 ITT Bldg., 1707 L St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relative to sugar quotas for foreign suppliers to the U.S. market, HR 10496."

Compensation -- "The fee will be based upon time spent and charges incurred on the Employers' affairs, with an advance of $10,000."

Previous Registrations -- The firm was the 4th registrant for the Comite de Productores de Azucar since 1955.

• EMPOYER -- Cruise ship lines, informal committee of 14 European and other foreign, c/o Mr. Vincent Demo, chairman Cunard Steam-Ship Co. Ltd., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ALLEN & MURDEN INC. (formerly Allen, Murden & Nystrom Inc.), 1616 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Client opposes certain aspects of pending legislation affecting cruise operations -- HR 2836, HR 6272, S 1351."

Previous Registrations -- Committee of European Shipowners *(1963 Almanac p. 1070).*

• EMPLOYER -- Fuji Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., 80 Pine St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STITT AND HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Correction of tariff schedules in the United States."

Previous Registrations -- Japanese Chamber of Commerce of N.Y., Inc. and National Council of American Importers *(1958 Almanac p. 639);* Group of importers of Japanese oysters *(1959 Almanac p. 696);* Group of American importers of cigarette lighters, Assn. to Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty *(1960 Almanac p. 672, 680);* Japan Export Footwear Manufacturers *(1962 Almanac p. 969);* Vernon Photographic Corp., A.D. Sutton & Sons, Toyoshima & Co. Inc., Hitachi New York Ltd., National Silver Co., American Council of Flatware Importers Inc., Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Assn., Japan Steel Wire & Wire Products Exporters' Assn. *(1964 Almanac p. 923, 922, 916, 918, 911, 929);* Japan Vinyl Goods Manufacturer's Assn. *(below);* Hohenberg Co. Inc., ICI Inc., Toyoshima & Co. Inc. *(Business Groups, above);* Unione Industriale Prato *(below).*

• EMPLOYER -- Industria Escofera Mexicana, S.A. (Broom Manufacturers of Mexico), Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico.

Registrant -- ARNOLD F. SHAW, 503 D St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To influence the defeat of legislation proposed to increase the tariff for broom corn products imported from Mexico."

Compensation -- $2,000.

Previous Registrations -- Comite de Productores de Azucar *(above).*

• EMPLOYER -- Japan Fisheries Assn., Sankaido Bldg., Minato-Ku, Alaska-Tameike, Tokyo, Japan; H. William Tanaka, 716 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- W.F. SHEBLE, 505 Perpetual Bldg., Bethesda, Md. Filed 6/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To conserve and protect Pacific salmon of North Pacific origin.... HR 7187, 7269, 7483, 7661, S 1734 (These bills provide that if the Secretary of the Interior determines that foreign fishing vessels are following practices which diminish the effectiveness of domestic conservation programs of Pacific salmon of North American origin, the President may increase the duty on any fishery product in any form from such country.).... opposition to proposed legislation."

Compensation -- "About $40 per day."

Previous Registrations -- Sheble was the 2nd registrant for Employers since 1955.

2. Registrant -- H. WILLIAM TANAKA, 716 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/2/65. Registered only for the Japan Fisheries Assn.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Expenses -- "Expected to be around $50 per day."

Previous Registrations -- See Japan Fishery Society, which is the same as the Japan Fisheries Assn. *(1964 Almanac p. 929).*

• EMPLOYER -- Japan Vinyl Goods Manufacturers' Assn., 11, 3-Chome Akasaka-Denmacho, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Registrant -- STITT AND HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain amendments to tariff bill (of 1965) along lines of Sections 12 and 62 of HR 12253." (Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1964 as regards Employers products.)

Compensation -- $1,000.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Fuji Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. *(above).*

• EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Sugarcane Planters, 4th floor, Gonzaga Bldg., Manila, Philippines.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Sugar and other legislation of interest to the sugar industry."

Previous Registrations -- Philippine Steam Navigation Co. and Compania Maritima *(1952 Almanac p. 442; 1953 Almanac p. 593; 1954 Almanac p. 699)*; Philippine-American War Damage Claimants *(1954 Almanac p. 699; 1957 Almanac p. 761; 1958 Almanac p. 651; 1959 Almanac p. 707)*; Philippine Steam Navigation Co. *(1956 Almanac p. 685; 1957 Almanac p. 761; 1958 Almanac p. 651)*; Philippine Non-Profit Institutions *(1956 Almanac p. 685; 1957 Almanac p. 761; 1958 Almanac p. 651)*; Philippine Sugar Assn. *(1956 Almanac p. 685; 1957 Almanac p. 761; 1958 Almanac p. 651; 1959 Almanac p. 707; 1962 Almanac p. 969; this volume, below)*; American Trucking Assns. *(1956 Almanac p. 668)*; Charlie Sylvester Correll *(1957 Almanac p. 763)*; Lineas Tres *(1957 Almanac p. 761; 1958 Almanac p. 651)*; National Federation of Sugarcane Planters *(1961 Almanac p. 987; 1962 Almanac p. 967)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Philippine Sugar Assn., Davies Bldg., Manila, Philippines.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Sugar and other legislation of interest to the sugar industry."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under National Federation of Sugarcane Planters *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RHODESIA SUGAR ASSN., P.O. Box 2896, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Filed 7/8/65.

• EMPLOYER -- C.H. Stuelcken Sohn (a German shipyard), Stuelckenwerft, Hamburg-Steinwerder, Germany.

1. Registrant -- H. STRUVE HENSEL, 1521 N.H. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/4/65. Hensel was general counsel for the U.S. Navy, 1944-45; Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1945-46; general counsel for the Department of Defense, 1952-54; and Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, 1954-55.

Legislative Interest -- "C.H. Stuelcken Sohn is interested in striking the last sentence of Sec. 4 from S 2118 and HR 10883. The statutes in question prescribe a method for validating ship mortgages, the validity of which has been questioned by the case of *Chemical Bank v. S.S. Westhampton* in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit. Stuelcken Sohn is the principal party in interest with respect to the Westhampton and elimination of the sentence in question will make the bill applicable to all outstanding mortgages, whether or not in foreclosure."

Compensation -- "Compensation has not yet been agreed upon except that it will be fair and reasonable in view of the services required to be performed."

Expenses -- "Expenses should be nominal, i.e., telephone calls, taxi fares, cables and the like."

2. Registrant -- E. PERKINS McGUIRE, 800 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/5/65. McGuire was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1954-56; Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1956-61.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

• EMPLOYER -- Swaziland Sugar Assn., Mbabane, Swaziland.

Registrant -- ROBERT D. LARSEN, 1730 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/30/65.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of sugar quota for Swaziland under the proposed Sugar Quota Act of 1966."

Compensation -- "Fees will be commensurate with regular per diem charge."

Expenses -- "Only nominal expenses to be incurred."

Previous Registrations -- Pinkerton's National Detective Agency *(1960 Almanac p. 674)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Thailand Government, Ministry of Industry, Thailand Embassy; 2300 Kalorama Rd., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- GEORGE M. GRANT, 4801 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/6/65. Grant is a former U.S. Representative (D Ala. 1938-65) and member of the House Agriculture Committee, which handles sugar legislation.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain for Thailand a sugar quota under legislation now pending in Congress."

Previous Registrations -- National Forest Products Assn. *(Business, above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Unione Industriale Prato, Prato, Italy; Maylis Associates, 200 W. 34th St., New Yorl. N.Y., and "other importers to be determined later."

Registrant -- STITT & HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose HR 11029" -- a bill to amend the U.S. tariff schedules regarding certain woven fabrics.

Compensation -- "To be determined on a later date."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Fuji Iron and Steel Co. *(above)*.

• EMPLOYER -- West Indies commercial and tourist organizations, no address given.

Registrant -- McCORMICK ASSOCIATES INC., 777 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Modification of HR 7368" (a bill to decrease the tariff exemption on goods brought back by individuals traveling abroad from $100 to $50).

Compensation -- $1,000 to $4,000.

Previous Registrations -- Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, Trade Relations Council of the United States *(1962 Almanac p. 959, 962)*.

Individuals

• EMPLOYER -- Robert O. Anderson (oil corporation executive), Roswell, N.M.

Registrant -- HARRY D. ORR JR., 1 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 9/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters pertaining to subtitle A, chapter 1E, part three of the Internal Revenue Code and the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1964."

Compensation -- "No present agreement on remuneration."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses unknown."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- EMMETT ELLWOOD BARBEE, Box 843, Boulder City, Nev. Filed 9/13/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Veterans' legislative interests covering both new and remedial legislation."

Compensation and Expenses -- "Both expenses and compensation for services undertermined at present, same will be dependent upon acquisition of clientele."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- DONALDSON BROWN, Mount Ararat, Port Deposit, Md. Filed 3/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation which may be proposed or materialized with respect to charitable foundations and matters relating thereto."

2. Registrant -- VENABLE, BAETJER & HOWARD, 1409 Merchantile Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Filed 3/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- JACQUES T. SCHLENGER, 1409 Merchantile Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Filed 3/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Broseco Corp. *(1963 Almanac p. 1050).*

• EMPLOYER -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Bldg., Wash., D.C. *(See Coconut Oil Consumers Committee, Business Groups, above).*

1. Registrant -- ROLAND S. HOMET JR., same address as Employer. Filed 2/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- "For legislation eliminating import duties on coconut oil."

2. Registrant -- ROBERT C. BARNARD, same address as Employer. Filed 2/19/65 and 8/16/65.

Legislative Interest -- "For legislation eliminating import duties on coconut oil," and "Sugar legislation affecting Australian sugar industry."

Previous Registrations -- Stapleton Lumber & Piling Co. *(1948 Almanac p. 426);* Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, Comite Franc-Dollar *(1953 Almanac p. 581, 593);* Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball *(1955 Almanac p. 701, 702, 1957 Almanac p. 753);* Sporting Arms and Ammunition Mfrs. Institute *(1958 Almanac p. 644);* Savage Arms Co., Australian Sugar Growers & Refiners *(1962 Almanac p. 961, 968);* Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. *(1964 Almanac p. 928).*

3. Registrant -- MORTON M. WINSTON. Filed 10/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "For HR 395" -- a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in regard to oil shale and several other minerals.

Compensation -- "See report of Employer."

Previous Registrations -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton *(1964 Almanac p. 919).*

4. Registrant -- R. MICHAEL DUNCAN. Filed 10/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton *(1964 Almanac p. 919).*

Duncan was the 46th registrant for Employer since 1953.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ROBERT F. DELAY, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 1/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting postal rates, rules and services and any regulatory or other legislation affecting interests of direct mail users, creators, producers and suppliers."

• EMPLOYER -- Estate of Walter H. Duisberg, 231 South Dwight Pl., Englewood, N.J.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & GREENE, Woodward Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to enable a hearing on the merits of employer's claim against the United States."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses nominal."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Committee for International Housing through Private Investment *(Business Groups, above).*

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- REDMOND ROOP HART, 30 Kennedy St., Alexandria, Va. Filed 4/15/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Railroad interests, railroad builders interests."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- HILL & KNOWLTON INC., 150 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y., and ROBERT K. GRAY, 1735 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "No interest in specific legislation at this writing."

Previous Registrations -- American Butter Institute, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, National Creameries Assn. *(1949 Almanac p. 845, 859).*

Hill & Knowlton was the 2nd registrant for itself since 1951.

• EMPLOYER -- William S. Jamieson, P.O. 715 Marin St., Vallejo, Calif.

Registrant -- WILLIAM S. BERGMAN, 201 Mass. Ave. N.E., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 494, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to expand the exemption from the tax on the transportation of persons which is accorded members of the Armed Forces."

Previous Registrations -- Committee to Promote American Made Motion Pictures, Legislative Council for Photogrammetry, William R. Radkovich Co., Dixie Project and Development Assn. Inc. *(1963 Almanac p. 1052, 1057, 1062, 1068);* Plasterers and Cement Masons *(1964 Almanac p. 931).*

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- J.B. KIRKLIN, Congressional Hotel, Wash., D.C. Filed 8/5/65. *(See also Emergency Committee to Protect Cotton Growers, Farm Groups, above).*

Legislative Interest -- "Support of cotton provisions of HR 9811" (the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965).

Expenses -- "Approximately $6,500."

• EMPLOYER -- Michael Ladney Jr., 18125 E. 10 Mile Rd., E. Detroit, Mich.

1. Registrant -- A. MARVIN BRAVERMAN, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interests relate to a possible amendment of Sec. 1361 of the Internal Revenue Code."

2. Registrant -- WENCHEL, SCHULMAN & MANNING, 1625 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/22/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Estate of Mary Clark deBrabant and Katherine C. Williams *(1954 Almanac p. 700).*

• EMPLOYER -- Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt, 231 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., and Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. These two law firms were representatives, respectively, of the Continental-Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., and the Manufacturers-Hanover Trust Co. -- banks affected by the bank merger bill, S 1698. *(See story p. 848)*

1. Registrant -- ALBERT RAINS, 823 Forrest Ave., Gadsden, Ala. Filed 7/12/65. Rains is a former U.S. Representative (D Ala. 1945-65).

Legislative Interest -- "Banking legislation in 89th Congress affecting interest of employer's clients."

Expenses -- "Minor and only incidental to employment."

Compensation -- "Compensation to be determined in ratio to time expended in connection with enumerated interests."

2. Registrant -- LAURANCE G. HENDERSON, 1707 H St. N.W., Suite 604, Wash., D.C. Filed 7/13/65. Henderson was staff director of the Senate Select Small Business Committee from 1952-54.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of S 1698, a bill to amend the Bank Merger Act of 1960."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Joint Committee on Transportation for Metropolitan Washington *(Business Groups, above).*

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- WILLIAM C. McCAMANT, 1725 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 5/7/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to both wholesalers and manufacturers."

Previous Registrations -- American Retail Federation *(1957 Almanac p. 742).*

• EMPLOYER -- Robert R. Mullen & Co. (public relations firm), 1729 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT OLIVER, 400 First St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose title three of HR 7097 and S 2111." (These bills provided a domestic parity marketing certificate program for rice.)

Compensation -- $2,500 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Robert Oliver and Associates registered for The Sperry and Hutchinson Co. *(1961 Almanac p. 981);* Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen *(Labor Groups, below).*

• EMPLOYER -- O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Bldg., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- REIN J. VANDER ZEE, Vander Zee and Savage, 1705 DeSales St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/30/65. Vander Zee was Assistant Secretary to the Senate Democratic Majority from 1962-64.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in securing passage of S J Res 2" (legislative reapportionment, the Dirksen Amendment).

Compensation -- $50 per hour.

Expenses -- "No expenses anticipated."

2. Registrant -- WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER, 1616 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Congressional approval of a joint resolution (S J Res 2) proposing to the states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit any state to apportion one house of its legislature on a basis of factors other than population, subject to approval of a majority of those voting on the issue."

Compensation -- "Compensation to be on an hourly rate for work actually done."

Expenses -- "Minor expenses."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under National Congress of American Indians *(Citizens Groups, above).*

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PETER REGALADD, Strategic Anti-Communist Movement, 3907 Bruce St., Alexandria, Va. Filed 5/18/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Bill of Rights for Cubans."

• EMPLOYER -- William E. Rollow (on behalf of the Klamath Indians), 815 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT M. SCOTT, same address as Employer. Filed 6/16/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To influence the defeat of certain provisions contained in S 664 and HR 907 or, in the alternative, to influence the passage of other provisions which are related thereto." (These bills provided for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Bank of Snake Indians.)

Compensation -- $1,000, "plus a participation of any fee paid to Mr. Rollow on account of work he has performed, or is to perform, on behalf of the said group."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SMITH & PEPPER, 1101 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Assisting National Community Television Assn. securing exemption of community antenna television systems from requirements relating to obtaining copyright clearance contained in HR 4347 (S 1006) and like bills currently pending before the Committees on the Judiciary."

Expenses -- "Not to exceed $200."
Compensation -- "Not to exceed $1,000."
2. Registrant -- ROGER E. ZYLSTRA, 1101 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/25/65.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
3. Registrant -- ROBERT W. HEALY, 1101 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/28/65.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
Compensation -- "Annual rate of compensation for this purpose approximately $200."

• EMPLOYER -- W. Roger Springate Sr., president, Security & Bond Co. Inc., Security Trust Bldg., Lexington, Ky.
Registrant -- RICHARD L. SHOOK, Federal Bar Bldg., 1815 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/5/65.
Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to Sec. 1236 IRC of 1954 restricting securities eligible for identification as being held for investment. For such amendment."
Previous Registrations -- Shannon, Howard L. *(1955 Almanac p. 704)*; Magnavox Co. *(1961 Almanac p. 976)*; Mr. and Mrs. Herschal Day *(1963 Almanac p. 1072)*; Hardware Wholesalers Inc. *(1964 Almanac p. 915)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Margaret Lee Weil, 50 E. 83rd St., New York, N.Y.
Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/26/65.
Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of legislation authorizing adoption of foreign-born orphans."
Compensation -- "None fixed."
Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Tourist and Trade Assn. *(Business Groups, above)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- GENE M. WOODFIN, partner, Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. (brokers), 42 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 11/6/64.
Legislative Interest -- "Interest in HR 8000" (interest equalization tax).

Labor and Employee Groups

• EMPLOYER -- AFL-CIO, 815 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.
1. Registrant -- F. HOWARD McGUIGAN, same address as Employer. Filed 1/25/65.
Legislative Interest -- "All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers."
2. Registrant -- JAMES F. DOHERTY, same address as Employer. Filed 3/12/65.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
3. Registrant -- KENNETH YOUNG, same address as Employer. Filed 3/12/65.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
Previous Registrations -- Young was the 21st registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- Air Line Pilots Assn., 55th St. and Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Registrant -- JAMES E. MEALS, 1143 National Press Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/6/65.
Legislative Interest -- "HR 5128, 5129, 5130 -- anti-sabotage measures for protection of public and employees. The Air Line Pilots Assn. is for such measures."
Compensation -- "Annual rate of compensation -- $14,000."
Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses -- $100."
Previous Registrations -- Meals was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ALLIANCE OF INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE UNIONS, 1422 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed 1/29/65.
Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting labor."
Compensation -- $30 per day regular salary.
2. Registrant -- JOHN W. SHAUGHNESSY JR., same address as Employer. Filed 1/29/65.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
Compensation -- Same as above.
3. Registrant -- CHARLES B. SCOTT, same address as Employer. Filed 1/29/65.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
Compensation -- Same as above.
Previous Registrations -- For same Employer *(1963 Almanac p. 1073)*.
4. Registrant -- MARION L. HORN, same address as Employer. Filed 1/29/65.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
Compensation -- Same as above.
Previous Registrations -- For same Employer *(1963 Almanac p. 1073)*.
5. Registrant -- MELVIN J. BOYLE, same address as Employer. Filed 2/4/65.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislative dealing with electrical workers in particular and labor in general. Such as pay legislation, federal retirement, railroad retirement, Social Security, unemployment insurance, group health, hospitalization and surgical insurance, medical care for the aged, repeal of 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, and other liberal benefits for the working man."
Previous Registrations -- Boyle was the 8th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO), 716 N. Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Registrant -- CARL J. MEGEL, Washington representative, 1343 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/16/64.
Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interests in education, labor and welfare."

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO), Cleveland, Ohio.
Registrant -- ROBERT OLIVER, 400 First St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/24/65.
Legislative Interest -- "Support HR 8476 and 8477, Hours of Service Act, and participate with them in obtaining hearings before the Senate Committee on Commerce on administration of PL 88-108."
Compensation -- $48 per day.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Robert R. Mullen & Co., *(Individuals, above)*.

Oliver was the 30th registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL-CIO), 12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- FRANK M. CRANCE, 400 First St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 3157, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act. HR 701, HR 704 and HR 706, to amend the Railway Labor Act. All bills to amend labor bills and railway labor in particular."

Previous Registrations -- Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees *(1950 Almanac p. 785)*.

Crance was the 18th registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks (AFL-CIO), 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- CLARENCE M. McINTOSH JR., Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 400 First St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad and airline labor."

2. Registrant -- CLAY B. WOLFE, same address as above. Filed 4/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- EARL G. QUINN, 400 First St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 8/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to railroad employees, airline employees and labor in general."

Previous Registration -- Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks *(1956 Almanac p. 690)*.

4. Registrant -- HENRY P. SCHMIDT, same address as above. Filed 8/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks *(1948 Almanac p. 433, 1950 Almanac p. 785, 1952 Almanac p. 448, 1953 Almanac p. 599, 1954 Almanac p. 703, 1956 Almanac p. 690, 1957 Almanac p. 767, 1959 Almanac p. 711, 1960 Almanac p. 683)*.

5. Registrant -- LESTER L. ZOSEL, same address as above. Filed 8/30/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

6. Registrant -- BRUCE O. PIKE, same address as above. Filed 9/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Pike was the 22nd registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), 1925 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/17/65.

Registrant -- JAMES M. MASSEY, same address as Employer. Filed 9/17/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership."

Previous Registrations -- Massey was the 54th registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER -- Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL-CIO), 6 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registrant -- KENNETH T. PETERSON, 400 First St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 10/23/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Consultation on legislation affecting hotel and restaurant employees."

Compensation -- $10,000 per annum.

Previous Registrations -- Peterson was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- Industrial Union Department (AFL-CIO), 815 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- JOHN H. BIEDLER, same address as Employer. Filed 5/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers."

2. Registrant -- NORMAN HILL, same address as Employer. Filed 5/20/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- MARVIN CAPLAN, same address as Employer. Filed 5/20/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

4. Registrant -- CLAY L. COCHRAN, same address as Employer. Filed 5/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Cochran was the 10th registrant for Employer since 1957.

• EMPLOYER -- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), 1200 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- MELVIN J. BOYLE, assistant to secretary, same address as Employer. Filed 2/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation dealing with electrical workers in particular and labor in general."

Compensation -- "No expenses."

• EMPLOYER -- International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.), 25 Louisiana Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- CARLOS MOORE, same address as Employer. Filed 1/21/65.

Previous Registrations -- Moore was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS', BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), 905 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interest of working people."

2. Registrant -- CYRUS T. ANDERSON, 400 First St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/26/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Consultation on legislation affecting labor generally."

Previous Registrations -- Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union *(1962 Almanac p. 972; 1964 Almanac p. 931)*; International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America; International Union of Operating Engineers *(1962 Almanac p. 973)*; Spiegel Inc. *(Business Groups, above)*.

3. Registrant -- JOHN T. CURRAN, same address as Employer. Filed 4/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Employer.

Previous Registrations -- AFL-CIO *(1957 Almanac p. 766)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL MAILERS UNION (Ind.), 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo. Filed 4/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Revision of the National Labor Relations Act."

Expenses -- $3,000.

2. Registrant -- ROBERT GLICKER, 1642 S. 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed 4/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation and Expenses -- $1,000.

3. Registrant -- HAROLD A. HOSIER, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo. Filed 4/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation and Expenses -- $1,000.

4. Registrant -- JOEL D. BLACKMON, 910 17th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/28/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation and Expenses -- $1,000.

Previous Registrations -- National Federation of Independent Unions *(1963 Almanac p. 1075)*.

• EMPLOYER -- International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (Ind.), 941 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Registrant -- LEO A. TERRILL, Presidential Gardens Hotel, Alexandria, Va.

Legislative Interest -- "Mine safety legislation.... Federal mine safety to provide a system of health and safety rules and proper investigation, health and safety training and education for metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries.... HR 2993, HR 3008, HR 4711, HR 4898, HR 4908, HR 5157, HR 5596, HR 3308, HR 6961, HR 6962 and S 996."

Compensation -- "$130 per week; per diem, $15 per day."

Previous Registrations -- Terrill was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LABORERS' POLITICAL ACTION LEAGUE, 905 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/10/65. This group is an organization of the employees of the International Hod Carriers, Building & Common Laborers' Union of America (AFL-CIO).

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interest of working people."

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Internal Revenue Employees (Ind.), 711 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- GEORGE BURSACH, secretary treasurer, same address as Employer. Filed 3/24/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The general interest of the applicant is legislation improving the salary and working conditions of federal employees; legislation concerning the Internal Revenue Service; and legislation designed to foster collective bargaining in the federal service, including specifically HR 4281, and other proposed legislation as yet untitled."

Expenses -- "Will probably not exceed $100 per session."

• EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.), 1737 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- NATHAN T. WOLKOMIR, president, same address as Employer. Filed 10/8/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting federal employees. Specifically, this will include bills before the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and other committees of the Senate and House, relating to the working conditions and welfare of federal employees."

Compensation -- $16,000 per year.

2. Registrant -- ROBERT L. SMITH, 1737 H St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/12/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $9,240 per annum.

Expenses -- $25 per month.

Previous Registrations -- Smith was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1959.

• EMPLOYER -- The National Rural Letter Carriers' Assn. (Ind.), 1040 Warner Bldg., Wash., D.C. 20004.

Registrant -- CAREY W. HILLIARD, vice president, same address as Employer. Filed 11/2/64.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation under consideration in the Congress affecting postal employees."

Previous Registrations -- Hilliard was the 9th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, ORC&B Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Registrant -- W.W. CARSON, vice president and national legislative representative, 400 First St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 11/16/64.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor, generally, and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, and Interstate Commerce Act, in particular."

Previous Registrations -- Carson was the 15th registrant for the Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- Sheet Metal Workers' International Assn. (AFL-CIO), 1000 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- CHARLES A. DARNELL, 1917 11th Ave., Huntington, W.Va. Filed 1/8/65.

Legislative Interest -- "From time to time on legislation affecting railroad retirement and related subjects."

Previous Registrations -- Sheet Metal Workers' International Union *(1962 Almanac p. 973)*.

Darnell was the 8th registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER -- United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO), 817 14th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- PATRICK J. NILAN, legislative director, same address as Employer. Filed 10/13/64.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to postal and federal employees' welfare and the postal service."

Previous Registrations -- Nilan was the 1st registrant for Employer since formation of the organization through a merger in 1961.

Military and Veterans Groups

• EMPLOYER -- The American Legion, 700 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Registrant -- HERALD E. STRINGER, 1608 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/27/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The annual national conventions and national executive committee determine official policy and specific legislative interests. Set forth in annual report to Congress under 36 USCA 49.

Compensation -- $18,500 per year.

Previous Registrations -- Stringer was the 10th registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- Fleet Reserve Assn., 1303 N.H. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- JAMES E. CLARK JR., same address as Employer. Filed 10/4/65.

Legislative Interest -- Clark listed 29 bills, most of which were related to the military, and the Association's position on each bill.

Previous Registrations -- Clark was the 5th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Retired Officers Assn., 1625 I St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- JAMES W. CHAPMAN, same address as Employer. Filed 4/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges and obligations of retired officers, male and female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors."

Compensation -- Annual salary of $10,834 as legislative counsel.

Previous Registrations -- Chapman was the 8th registrant for Employer since 1947.

Professional Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Air Force Sergeants Assn., P.O. Box 908, San Antonio, Texas.

Registrant -- BENNY W. McGEHEE, national executive director, same address as Employer. Filed 4/5/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Primary interest is in military legislation and all bills of the House and Senate Armed Forces Committees."

Compensation -- $100 monthly (prorated).

• EMPLOYER -- American Bar Assn., 1705 De Sales St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- H. MICHAEL SPENCE, same address as Employer. Filed 4/14/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters of general interest to the legal profession."

Previous Registrations -- Spence was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1963.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1 (medicare) and all similar legislation introduced only as it affects the medical services of radiology."

2. Registrant -- J.T. RUTHERFORD AND ASSOCIATES, 1555 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/1/65. Rutherford is an ex-Representative (D Texas 1955-63).

Legislative Interest -- "See current quarterly report of American College of Radiology."

Previous Registrations -- National Creative Arts Committee for Better Copyright Laws, American Trucking Assns. *(1963 Almanac p. 1076, 1048)*; National Grain Producers, Handlers & Processors Assn. *(Farm Groups, above)*.

Rutherford was the 3rd registrant for Employer since 1950.

• EMPLOYER -- American Medical Assn., 335 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- JOHN W. POMPELLI, 1 Farragut Sq. S., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/9/65.

Legislative Interest -- "The general legislative interest of the American Medical Assn. is to advance the art and science of medicine."

Previous Registrations -- Pompelli was the 22nd registrant for Employer since 1946.

• EMPLOYER -- American Nurses Assn. Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MERYLE V. HUTCHISON, 1030 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/26/65.

Expenses -- $800 annually.

Compensation -- $8,780 annually.

Previous Registrations -- Hutchison was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- American Optometric Assn., c/o Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 W. Pine St., Salinsgrove, Pa.

Registrant -- KENNETH A. ROBERTS, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/14/65. Roberts is an ex-Representative (D Ala., 1951-65).

Legislative Interest -- HR 6000 (to improve quality of education in medical schools); HR 6675 (medicare).

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Animal Health Institute *(below)*. Roberts was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1963.

• EMPLOYER -- Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- KENNETH A. ROBERTS, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/29/65. Roberts is an ex-Representative (D Ala., 1951-65).

Legislative Interest -- "Primary interest is in the field of animal health and nutrition legislation."

Compensation -- $100.

Previous Registrations -- American Optometric Assn. *(above)*; United States Plywood Corp. *(Business Groups, above)*.

Roberts was the 2nd registrant for Employer since 1962.

• EMPLOYER -- Assn. of American Law Schools, 1521 N.H. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, same address as Employer. Filed 8/20/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legal education and any legislation affecting it."

Compensation -- "None."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- BLUE CROSS ASSN., 840 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1 and other health care bills - favor revisions."

Previous Registrations -- Blue Cross Assn. *(1964 Almanac p. 932)*.

2. Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, 1001 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/19/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Pacific Lighting Co. and subsidiaries *(1950 Almanac p. 777)*; Atwood Co. *(1952 Almanac p. 443)*; Estates of Nellie Buckingham, Demarest Lloyd *(1953 Almanac p. 605, 606)*; Sierra Talc and Clay Co., Sears Roebuck and Co., Affiliated Gas Equipment Inc., Blue Cross Commission, Young and Rubicam Inc. *(1954 Almanac p. 691, 679, 680, 694)*; Estates of Alfred I duPont, Frederick R. Allman, Alan Bratingham, S. Howard Easton, Edward F. Pipe *(1955 Almanac p. 703)*; Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, Kensington Co., Estates of Josephine S. Bogert, Cornelia S. Roberts *(1956 Almanac p. 670, 673, 686, 688)*; C.L. Gaugler Machine Co., Amherst College, Deerfield Academy *(1957 Almanac p. 746, 770)*; Ampex Audio Inc., Conestoga Manufacturing Co., Safe Harbor Water Power Co., Estates of Harry B. Betty, William R. Semans, James G. Van Horn, Good Samaritan Hospital, Kenyon College, New York Hospital, John B. Stetson, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital *(1958 Almanac p. 633, 636, 643, 652, 653, 657, 658)*; Air Craft Industries Assn., Texas Mortgage Bankers Assn., Helena W. Trust *(1959 Almanac p. 690, 702, 709)*; Automobile Legal Assn., Jeppesen and Co. *(1961 Almanac p. 971, 976)*; Pacific Lighting Corp., Blue Cross Assn., Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority *(1962 Almanac p. 960, 974, 956, 966)*; Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., Columbia Gas System Service Corp., Investors Diversified Services, Investors Syndicate Inc. *(1963 Almanac p. 1050, 1051, 1056)*; The Boeing Co., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., Blue Cross Assn. *(1964 Almanac p. 913, 917, 923)*; Harvard University *(below)*; Mercantile Trust Co., Pacific Lighting Corp. *(Business Groups, above)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CLUB MANAGERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, 1030 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to reduce various excise and income taxes now payable by business, social, and country clubs."

2. Registrant -- EDWARD LYON, 1030 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 1/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- BAKER, McKENZIE & HIGHTOWER 815 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 2/2/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Roberts Dairy Co., Club Managers Assn. of America *(1957 Almanac p. 754, 770)*; National Club Assn., Club Managers Assn. of America *(1963 Almanac p. 1068, 1076)*; National Club Assn. *(Citizens Groups, above)*; The American Express Co. *(Business Groups, above)*.

The firm was the 4th registrant for Employer since 1956.

• EMPLOYER -- College of American Pathologists, 2115 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- VICTOR A. KNOX, 301 G St. S.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 3/1/65. Knox is an ex-Representative (R Mich. 1953-65).

Legislative Interest -- "a. To provide a hospital insurance program. b. HR 1 - 89th Congress, S 1 - 89th Congress" (medicare bills).

Compensation -- $2,000 per month.

Expenses -- $50 per month.

Previous Registrations -- Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal *(Business, above)*.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, 710 Pa. Bldg., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/30/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To support revision of an act to create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia" (42 Stat. 1261) by raising the requirements for education and experience, etc. House bill is HR 7624. Senate bill not yet introduced."

2. Registrant -- PHILIP M. GLICK, 707 RCA Bldg., 1725 K St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 4/30/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $25 per hour.

• EMPLOYER -- Guild of Prescription Opticians of America Inc., 1250 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- DAVID APTER (David Apter & Associates, public relations), 1145 19th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. Filed 7/26/65.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative developments pertaining to opticianry. No specific legislative interests at this time."

Previous Registrations -- E.G.&A. International Inc. *(1963 Almanac p. 1053)*; Council of Forest Industries *(1964 Almanac p. 928)*.

• EMPLOYER -- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

1. Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, DAVID W. RICHMOND, and BARRON K. GRIER, 1001 Conn. Ave., Wash., D.C. Filed 9/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- "Employer favors Senate amendment to HR 7502, relating to nonqualified annuities."

Compensation -- "Compensation will be agreed upon at the termination of legislative interest."

Expenses -- "Expenses will include travel and telephone tolls and other usual out-of-pocket expenses of lawyers."

Previous Registrations -- For Miller & Chevalier see Blue Cross Assn. *(above)*. For Richmond and Grier see Pacific Lighting Corp. *(Business Groups, above)*.

2. Registrant -- L. GARD WIGGINS, same address as Employer. Filed 9/21/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- Same as above.

Expenses -- Same as above.

• EMPLOYER -- National Aviation Trades Assn., 1346 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C.

Registrant -- FRANK KINGSTON SMITH, same address as Employer. Filed 3/3/65.

Legislative Interest -- "All matters relating to general aviation, as well as entire aviation community; especially gas tax refund to aerial applicators; airway user charges; subsidized air carrier competition with privately financed general aviation sales and service organizations; for legislation which will benefit general aviation."

Previous Registrations -- Smith was the 6th registrant for Employer since 1948.

• EMPLOYER -- National Education Assn., Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

1. Registrant -- STANLEY J. McFARLAND, assistant director, same address as Employer. Filed 12/7/64.

2. Registrant -- JAMES W. RESPESS, legislative analyst, same address as Employer. Filed 12/10/64.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills pending before Congress relating to public education."

3. Registrant -- J.L. McCASKILL, same address as Employer. Filed 3/25/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- NEA *(1946 Almanac p. 435; 1951 Almanac p. 712)*.

4. Registrant -- ROY A. ARCHIBALD, NEA, 1705 Murchison Dr., Burlingame, Calif. Filed 4/1/65.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

5. Registrant -- MONROE SWEETLAND, NEA, 1705 Murchison Dr., Burlingame, Calif. Filed 4/1/65. Sweetland is a former Democratic National Committeeman (Ore. 1948-52).

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Sweetland was the 28th registrant for Employer since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Pacific Health Plan, 1901 S. Trinity St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- GINSBURG & FELDMAN, 1 Farragut Sq. S., Wash., D.C. Filed 6/10/65.

Legislative Interest -- "To incorporate into the medicare act (HR 6675) a provision for prepayment organizations to be compensated for physicians' services on other than a fee-for-service basis."

Expenses -- "Nominal."

Compensation -- "Charge for hours of work against $2,000 retainer."

Previous Registration -- Upper Ohio Valley Assn. *(Business Groups, above)*.

(continued from p. 1449)

-- PL 89-291); heart-cancer-stroke regional medical program bill (S 596 -- PL 89-239); Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments (HR 3141 -- PL 89-290).

American Library Assn. (Represents 30,000 librarians, student librarians, libraries as institutions, and citizens interested in promoting libraries.) Said a substantial amount of legislation of major benefit to libraries had been enacted with Association support. The two most important new programs were the federal-aid-for-textbook provisions in Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 2362 -- PL 89-10); and the federal aid provisions for development of college libraries, and for library training and research, in Title II of the Higher Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329). Also supported the Medical Library Assistance Act (S 597 -- PL 89-291), and Sections 12 and 13 of the bill to create a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (S 1483 -- PL 89-209); the Association said Sections 12 and 13 might be used to provide federal aid for expanding library services and training in connection with the teaching of the arts and humanities, although the precise applicability to libraries had not yet been determined. In connection with bills (HR 4347 -- S 1006, which were not enacted), proposing revision of copyright laws, favored inclusion of "fair use" guarantees that would allow for reproduction in whole or in part of out-of-print and hard-to-get books.

American Medical Assn. (Represents 206,000 physicians.) Strongly opposed the Medicare (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) program and worked intensively although unsuccessfully to defeat it. Did succeed in getting the bill amended to eliminate payments for the services of specialists as part of the "basic" Medicare package; instead, payments for specialists were made part of the supplementary, voluntary plan. Also opposed the Administration's initial heart-cancer-stroke regional medical center bill (S 596 -- PL 89-329) and succeeded in having inserted a substantial number of amendments favored by the AMA (such as elimination of authority for wholly new construction or for treatment of patients except as incidental to research); said that while the amendments had made the bill less objectionable, the AMA still opposed the final version. Approved the construction grant provisions of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (HR 3141 -- PL 89-290) but opposed the scholarship, student loan and operating aid provisions. Opposed the mental health staffing provisions enacted in HR 2985 (PL 89-105). Supported the Medical Library Assistance Act (S 597 -- PL 89-291). Supported many of the major provisions of the following measures, in some cases with proposed amendments: Health Research Facilities Act Amendments (HR 2984 -- PL 89-115); Community Health Services Extension Amendments (S 510 -- PL 89-109); a bill expanding federal controls over depressant and stimulant drugs (HR 2 -- PL 89-74); and the air pollution bill (S 306 -- PL 89-272). The AMA also supported HR 10, to liberalize the provisions of a 1962 law that permitted self-employed persons to defer tax payments on portions of their income set aside in retirement plans; HR was not enacted by Congress in 1965.

American Nurses Assn. (Represents over 160,000 registered nurses.) "Active" in support of Medicare (HR 6675 -- PL 89-97) and "delighted" with its enactment. Pleased with amendment of the Medical Library Assistance Act (S 597 -- PL 89-291) to include in the bill "allied sciences" (such as nursing). Supported the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (HR 3141 -- PL 89-290) but opposed a provision of the final bill which permitted the U.S. Commissioner of Education directly to accredit nursing schools for the purpose of determining whether the schools should receive federal aid under the 1964 Nurse Training Act. Under existing law, the National League for Nurses, a professional group, had made accreditations for this purpose; it ordinarily did not accredit junior colleges. The American Nurses Assn. preferred to maintain this arrangement. The House version of HR 3141, however, had proposed to let state and regional agencies accredit nursing schools for the purpose of determining their eligibility for federal aid under the 1964 Nurse Training Act -- a provision designed to ultimately bring junior colleges under the aid provisions of the 1964 program. The American Nurses Assn. opposed the House provision and succeeded in getting it watered down in the final bill, which provided that either the National League for Nurses or the Commissioner of Education -- but not state and regional agencies -- could make the accreditations. The Association considered this provision better than the House version, but still objectionable. However, the Association said it was pleased that the Department of HEW, in subsequently issuing regulations to carry out the provision, had indicated it would use the accreditation authority of the Commissioner primarily to decide appeals against accreditation decisions by the National League for Nurses, rather than to make initial accreditations of its own. The Association was also pleased that the Manpower Act (S 974 -- PL 89-15) included refresher courses for nurses. Supported the mental health staffing bill (HR 2985 -- PL 89-105). Was pleased that Labor Department regulations on the immigration reform bill (HR 2580 -- PL 89-236) required persons entering the U.S. to work in nursing to meet the professional qualifications normally required of nurses in the state in which the entrant proposed to work. Backed HR 8158 (not enacted), to authorize male nurses to hold commissions in the armed forces; and favored inclusion in the minimum wage bills (HR 8259, HR 10518, not enacted) of provisions putting hospital workers under the minimum wage law.

National Education Assn. (Represents about 900,000 teachers and school administrators.) Considered 1965 a "very fine session." Strongly supported the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (HR 9567 -- PL 89-329). Also supported bills to provide disaster aid to schools (HR 9022 -- PL 89-313); increase authorizations for Indian adult vocational education (HR 4478 -- PL 89-14); expand and extend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (S 974 -- PL 89-15); establish a National Technical Institute for the Deaf (HR 7031 -- PL 89-36); extend the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 (HR 8131 -- PL 89-69); establish the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (S 1483 -- PL 89-209); and establish a system of loan insurance and a supplementary system of direct loans to assist students attending post-secondary business, trade, technical and other vocational schools (HR 7743 -- PL 89-287). Also supported the following proposals which were not enacted in 1965: "cold war GI bill" (S 9, eventually passed in 1966); increases in overseas teacher salaries (HR 6845, eventually passed in 1966); the granting of a clear right to teachers, in any revision of copyright laws, to copy and record educational materials needed for non-profit educational use (no copyright bill enacted in 1965).

INVESTIGATIONS

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$10 MILLION ALLOTTED FOR INVESTIGATIONS

During its first session, the 89th Congress authorized 33 committees to spend $10,265,250 on investigations. It was the largest amount provided by any Congress in a single year, as has been true of every first-session authorization since Congressional Quarterly began making reports on investigation funds in 1952.

The 1965 figure was 9 percent larger than the $9,596,783 provided by the first session of the 88th Congress in 1963 and more than three times larger than the $3,210,050 "record total" provided by the first session of the 83rd Congress a decade earlier.

In 1965, the Senate provided $5,233,000 -- nearly $1 million more than in 1963 -- for investigations by 17 of its standing, select and special committees. (For committee figures, see table on next page.)

House committees received $4,882,250 -- a slight reduction from 1961 and 1963 figures, partially accounted for by the reduced number of special House committees. (For definitions of standing, special and select committees, see Glossary, p. 21, 22)

Senate Investigations. As in past years, by far the largest appropriation, $2,302,800, went to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which supports 14 subcommittees. Its main investigations included: extensive hearings by the Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee on invasion of privacy, primarily the seizure of first-class mail by the Internal Revenue Service and the use of electronic "eavesdropping equipment" by Government and industry (see story p. 1526); a related inquiry by the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee on psychological testing by Government agencies and the possible violation of the employee's right to privacy; and hearings by the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee on the merging of diverse companies into monopolistic holding corporations.

The Senate Government Operations Committee received $863,500 -- the second largest authorization. Foremost among its investigations were a Permanent Investigations Subcommittee study of the nation's federally insured banking system, including the purchase of banks by unscrupulous persons and the recent rise in bank failures (see story p. 1533); and an Executive Reorganization Subcommittee study of the Federal Government's role in promoting traffic safety.

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee completed the second phase of its investigation of the business affairs of former Secretary to the Senate Majority Robert G. (Bobby) Baker and June 30 issued a "supplemental report" (S Rept 388). The Committee spent $79,737 on the second phase of hearings (Oct. 1, 1964 -- March 2, 1965) making a total investigation expenditure, since October 1963, of $187,086. (1964 Almanac p. 942; this volume, p. 1512.)

House Investigations. The largest House authorization, $650,000, went to the House Government Operations Committee, which also had a large number of active subcommittees. Its major investigations included a "special inquiry" into federal and private invasion of privacy, particularly the use of personality tests (see story p. 1526); and additional hearings by the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee on federal use of lie detectors, or polygraphs, in interrogation procedures. (For 1964 hearings, see 1964 Almanac p. 996)

Other important House investigations included hearings by the Banking and Currency Domestic Finance Subcommittee on the nation's federally insured banking system, covering problems similar to those investigated by the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee; additional hearings by the Public Works Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program on highway construction practices (1962 Almanac p. 985, 1963 Almanac p. 1087); hearings by the Un-American Activities Committee on the Ku Klux Klan (see story p. 1517); and an Armed Services Subcommittee study of the proposed Defense Department plan to merge the Army Reserve with the Army National Guard. (See story p. 692) The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee also held hearings on the proposed reserve component merger.

ACTION ON FUNDS

Investigation funds for House and Senate Committees, except the Appropriations Committees, are provided by special resolutions which designate a specific amount for studies in a certain field. The amount authorized by either chamber is sometimes exactly the sum requested by the committee; on other occasions it is altered upon recommendations of the House Administration and Senate Rules and Administration Committees.

In 1965, the House Administration Committee cut total committee requests by more than $2.2 million, reducing House Banking and Currency requests by $1,178,500 and the House Government Operations Committee figure by $170,000. As had been recent custom, investigation funds for the House Un-American Activities Committee were opposed on the floor of the House but adopted by a large majority on roll-call votes. (See story p. 1517)

Senate committees have two other possible sources of investigation funds not included in current CQ tabulations: In each Congress, all Senate standing committees and the Select Small Business Committee are allotted a minimum $10,000 for "routine expenditures" under section 134(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Part of this sum may contribute to investigative work, particularly in small committees such as Senate Agriculture, Finance and District of Columbia which did not request special funds in 1965.

Some Senate committees also have available for part of a Congress funds authorized but unspent during the preceding Congress. House funds cannot carry over from one Congress to the next.

The Appropriations Committees and House-Senate joint committees (except the Joint Committee on Organization of Congress, created for a special study) are funded on a fiscal year basis and are not listed on the chart on p. 1505. For fiscal 1966 the Senate Appropriations Committee was allotted $392,000 and its House counterpart, $700,000. Six joint committees were authorized to spend $1,236,265. The largest grants went to the Internal Revenue Taxation Committee ($390,000), the Joint Economic Committee ($360,000) and Atomic Energy ($347,000).

INVESTIGATIONS FUNDS -- 87th-88th-89th CONGRESSES

	89th Congress (1st Session)		88th Congress (1963-1964)		87th Congress (1961-1962)	
SENATE COMMITTEES	AUTHORIZED through 10/21/65	SPENT through 12/31/65	AUTHORIZED	SPENT	AUTHORIZED	SPENT
Standing						
Aeronautical and Space Sciences	$ 95,000	$ 38,871.69	$ 171,000	$ 106,524.24	$ 225,000	$ 105,117.04
Agriculture and Forestry	----1	----1	----1	----1	----1	----1
Armed Services	175,000	129,376.16	375,000	275,148.78	555,000	457,329.45
Banking and Currency	239,000	200,856.46	395,700	348,697.88	376,500	349,959.00
Commerce	442,700	337,652.65	690,000	591,745.50	630,000	501,810.74
District of Columbia	----1	----1	----1	----1	----1	----1
Finance	----1	----1	----1	----1	----1	----1
Foreign Relations	135,000	86,363.48	341,600	216,047.62	370,000	234,400.34
Government Operations	863,500	697,580.77	1,525,840	1,262,938.98	1,280,500	1,180,495.03
Interior and Insular Affairs	105,000	81,882.16	205,000	145,669.18	260,000	173,096.19
Judiciary	2,302,800	1,860,336.16	3,806,153	3,437,544.16	3,603,500	3,152,734.30
Labor and Public Welfare	75,000	48,730.03	148,750	139,857.41	126,200	113,616.07
Post Office and Civil Service	100,000	63,782.66	144,500	126,394.27	152,000	130,251.26
Public Works	110,000	81,367.72	243,100	101,446.50	250,000	104,014.48
Rules and Administration	237,000	139,733.70	334,800	223,798.89	250,000	96,371.24
Select and Special						
*Standards and Conduct	----1	----1	----1	----1	----2	----2
Small Business	140,000	124,255.25	248,090	231,816.37	250,000	229,406.13
Aging	213,000	184,492.98	413,400	328,409.76	370,000	336,856.46
Senate Total	$ 5,233,000	$ 4,075,281.87	$ 9,042,933	$ 7,536,039.54	$ 8,698,700	$ 7,165,457.73
HOUSE COMMITTEES	AUTHORIZED through 10/23/65	SPENT through 12/31/65	AUTHORIZED	SPENT	AUTHORIZED	SPENT
Standing						
Agriculture	$ 75,000	$ 38,860.79	$ 75,000	$ 52,896.24	$ 75,000	$ 52,405.69
Armed Services	250,000	88,812.54	154,990	120,082.65	150,000	113,354.31
Banking and Currency	532,000	289,902.50	703,202	610,403.76	305,000	268,017.48
District of Columbia	25,000	11,929.36	25,000	21,173.74	10,000	321.93
Education and Labor	640,000	641,328.87	490,078	455,273.32	633,000	629,862.83
Foreign Affairs	118,250	71,048.55	220,741	185,758.89	155,000	130,220.00
Government Operations	650,000	644,670.84	1,239,045	1,094,527.91	1,040,000	970,017.91
House Administration	5,000	759.27	5,000	3,773.83	30,000	17,651.33
Interior and Insular Affairs	75,000	55,107.97	60,000	48,366.79	60,000	46,139.03
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	262,000	191,866.75	319,000	243,350.00	585,000	333,792.12
Judiciary	340,000	308,446.18	355,277	271,559.14	650,000	554,415.40
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	50,000	26,040.18	37,500	33,492.96	75,000	37,469.39
Post Office and Civil Service	175,000	147,418.24	127,219	108,859.02	125,000	107,193.27
Public Works	580,000	416,327.24	1,211,604	1,119,228.39	1,100,000	875,796.07
Science and Astronautics	250,000	189,938.65	325,000	264,416.72	300,000	215,915.75
Un-American Activities	420,000	400,482.50	678,195	654,197.36	681,000	665,178.36
Veterans' Affairs	100,000	75,386.93	145,000	123,817.21	150,000	109,518.41
Ways and Means	35,000	17,486.64	12,500	6,965.46	25,000	9,775.66
Select and Special						
Small Business	300,000	290,308.66	543,181	491,300.40	580,000	544,563.18
Campaign Expenditures	----1	----1	35,000	29,631.71	35,000	27,832.01
Export Control	----2	----2	----2	----2	50,000	47,543.88
#Government Research	----2	----2	573,881	319,570.55	----2	----2
House Total	$ 4,882,250	$ 3,906,122.66	$ 7,336,413	$ 6,258,646.05	$ 6,814,000	$ 5,756,984.01
JOINT COMMITTEES						
√Organization of Congress	150,000	95,331.33	----2	----2	----2	----2
GRAND TOTAL	$10,265,250	$ 8,076,735.86	$16,379,346	$13,794,685.59	$15,512,700	$12,922,441.74

1 No authorization or expenditure made for investigations.
2 Committee not in existence.

 # Established in 1963.
** Established in 1964.*
√ Established in 1965.

MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY 89th CONGRESS

Following is a list of major investigations undertaken by Congressional committees from the beginning of the 89th Congress Jan. 4, 1965, through Dec. 31, 1965.

Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee that conducted it, with the beginning and concluding dates of hearings.

Hearings on bills and resolutions are excluded. Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies that did not reach the hearings stage are omitted.

No investigations are listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments and disposition of Government funds.

Senate Committees

AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

Space launch vehicles. Jan. 26, 27, 1965.

Plans for space programs to follow program Apollo. Aug. 23-25, 1965

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.)

Proposed criteria for importation of foreign agricultural workers. Jan. 15-18, 1965.

Reciprocal trade negotiations. Sept. 9, 1965.

ARMED SERVICES

Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Joint hearings with Foreign Relations Committee for briefings by U.S. Ambassador to Viet Nam Maxwell D. Taylor. Two days, April 2, June 11, 1965.

Briefing on Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. April 29, 1965.

Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee

Chairman John Stennis (D Miss.)

Proposed transfer of Army Reserve units to Army National Guard. Began Mar. 1, 1965. Concluded Oct. 8, 1965.

Military situation in Viet Nam. Began Feb. 5, 1965. Concluded July 22, 1965.

Readiness of Army equipment and materiel. Began May 13, 1965. Concluded July 27, 1965.

Loss of planes at Bienhoa Airbase, South Viet Nam. June 8, 1965.

Briefing by CIA Director William F. Raborn. Oct. 18, 1965.

Central Intelligence Subcommittee

Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Briefings by CIA officers on current programs. Began Jan. 11, 1965. Concluded Aug. 6, 1965.

What's an Investigation?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee that used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

- Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.
- Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the Government and its programs.
- Informing the public.
- Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings; and action on bills and resolutions.

Special Subcommittee

(of the Preparedness Subcommittee)

Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)

Joint hearings with the Joint Atomic Energy Military Applications Subcommittee on implementation of nuclear test ban treaty safeguards. Began Aug. 16, 1965. Concluded Sept. 2, 1965.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

International Finance Subcommittee

Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine)

U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. Began Mar. 9, 1965. Concluded Aug. 18, 1965.

COMMERCE

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Export controls on black walnut logs. March 16 and 31, Oct. 15, 1965.

Administration of PL 88-108, concerning railroad work-rules disputes. Began Aug. 2, 1965. Concluded Aug. 28, 1965.

Barriers to U.S. amateur athletic competition. Began Aug. 16, 1965. Concluded Aug. 27, 1965.

Aviation Subcommittee

Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Helicopter support programs. March 8-11, 1965.

Adequacy of trunkline air service to medium-sized intermediate cities. July 6-9, 1965.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Public Health, Education, Welfare and Safety Subcommittee

Chairman Wayne Morse (D Ore.)

Adjustment of traffic tickets in the District of Columbia April 6, 1965.

FINANCE

Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.)

Tax aspects of DuPont - Christiana's divestiture of General Motors stock. March 17 and 24, 1965.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

Briefings by Secretary of State Dean Rusk on foreign policy problems. Jan. 5, Sept. 13 and Oct. 13, 1965.

Briefings on Viet Nam by Secretary of State Rusk. Jan. 8 and 15, 1965.

Briefing on Latin America by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann. Jan. 12, 1965.

Briefing on Eastern Europe by Ambassador-at-large Llewellyn Thompson. Jan. 14, 1965.

Briefing by CIA Director John McCone on the world situation. Jan. 26, 1965.

Briefing on Viet Nam by Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy. Feb. 9, 1965.

East-West trade. Feb. 24-26, 1965.

Joint hearing with Armed Services Committee for briefings on Viet Nam by Ambassador Taylor. April 2 and June 11, 1965.

Briefing by Secretary of State Rusk on Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic. April 30, 1965.

Briefings on the Dominican Republic. Began May 3, 1965. Concluded July 29, 1965.

Progress of disarmament negotiations. May 6, 1965.

Briefing on Southeast Asia by Henry Cabot Lodge. May 19, 1965.

Investment guarantees to U.S. copper interests in Chile. Aug. 3, 1965.

Briefing by United Nations Ambassador Goldberg on U.N. financing. Aug. 10, 1965.

Briefing on the foreign aid program. Aug. 12, 1965.

Briefing on the Asian Development Bank by Eugene R. Black, special adviser to the President. Aug. 19, 1965.

Briefing on Greece by Ambassador-designate Phillips Talbot. Aug. 27, 1965.

Shipping restrictions on grain sales to Eastern Europe. Sept. 17 and 27, 1965.

Economic and Social Policy Affairs Subcommittee

Chairman Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.)

World population and food crisis. June 29, 1965.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Permanent Investigations Subcommittee

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Inquiry into the closing of federally insured banks. Began March 9, 1965. Concuded Aug. 3, 1965.

Alleged diversions of U.S. aid funds intended for Iran. March 30, 1965.

Diversion of welfare pension funds of two New York City unions. July 20-22, 1965.

Executive Reorganization Subcommittee

Chairman Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.)

Federal role in traffic safety. Began March 22, 1965. Concluded July 21, 1965.

National Security and International Operations Subcommittee

Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)

National security policies. Began Feb. 13, 1965. Concluded Aug. 30, 1965.

Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee

Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine)

Joint hearings with corresponding House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. May 25-27, 1965.

Foreign Aid Expenditures Subcommittee

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska)

Evaluation of surplus property donation program. May 24, June 10-11, 1965.

Administration of fur sealskin operations in Pribilof Islands. Sept. 23, 1965.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)

Federal oil shale programs. May 12, 1965.

Columbia River Basin account. Sept. 1, 1965.

Water shortage in northeastern U.S. Sept. 8, 1965.

Indian Affairs Subcommittee

Chairman Lee Metcalf (D Mont.)

Progress of Indian claim cases. March 16, 1965.

JUDICIARY

Improvements in Judicial Machinery Subcommittee

Chairman Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.)

Review of U.S. Commissioners system. Oct. 13, Dec. 14-15, 1965.

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee

Chairman Philip A. Hart (D Mich.)

Distribution problems affecting small businessmen. March 2-4, 1965.

Concentration of economic power. Began March 16, 1965. Concluded Sept. 10, 1965.

Dispensing of eyeglasses by physicians. Began July 27, 1965. Concluded Aug. 6, 1965.

High-risk automobile insurance companies. May 11-12, 1965.

Constitutional Rights Subcommittee

Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.)

Psychological testing by the Federal Government. June 7-10, 1965.

Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee

Chairman Edward V. Long (D Mo.)

Invasion of privacy by federal agencies and private industry. Began Feb. 18, 1965. Concluded Aug. 9, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on Internal Security

Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Communist youth program. May 17-18, 1965.

Exploitation of religion in the United States by Communist governments. July 22, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees

Chairman Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.)

Refugee problem in Africa. Jan. 21, 1965.

Vietnamese refugee problem. Began July 13, 1965. Concluded Sept. 30, 1965.

LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas)
Proposed closing of Veterans Administration facilities. Jan. 22, 25, and 28, 1965.

Employment and Manpower Subcommittee
Chairman Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.)
Impact of federal research and development policies on scientific and technical manpower. Began June 2, 1965. Concluded July 22, 1965.
Employer encouragement for on-the-job training. Sept. 14-15, 1965.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Discontinuance of Railway Postal Service
Chairman Gale W. McGee (D Wyo.)
Problems arising from the curtailment of railway post offices. June 18, 1965.

PUBLIC WORKS

Special Subcommittee on Air andWater Pollution
Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine)
Evaluation of programs for abatement of water pollution. Began May 19, 1965. Concluded June 24, 1965.

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Chairman B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.)
Financial and business activities of Senate employees and former employees. Resumed hearings Feb. 2, 1965. Concluded March 2, 1965.

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)
Lending and procurement assistance programs of the Small Business Adminstration. May 19, 1965.
Business loan programs of the SBA. Dec. 15, 1965.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.)
Assistance to the elderly under the antipoverty program. June 16-17, 1965.

Employment and Retirement Incomes of the Elderly Subcommittee
Chairman Jennings Randolph (D W. Va.)
Extending coverage of private pension plan. March 4, 5 and 10, 1965.

Federal, State and Community Services for the Elderly Subcommittee
Chairman Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.)
Effectiveness of public assistance services for elderly persons. Aug, 18-19, 1965.

House Committees

AGRICULTURE

Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)
Briefing on farm problems. Feb. 3, 1965.

Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee
Chairman Harlan Hagen (D Calif.)
Egg prices. March 18-19, 1965.
Loan to New Castle, Pa., poultry company. July 22, Oct. 19, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit
Chairman W.R. Poage (D Texas)
Watershed projects. Began March 16, 1965. Concluded Oct. 11, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Operations
Chairman W. R. Poage (D Texas)
Briefing by Secretary of State Rusk. Jan. 27, 1965.

ARMED SERVICES

Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.)
Briefings on military posture. Began Feb. 2, 1965. Concluded March 4, 1965.
Briefing on Viet Nam by Defense Secretary McNamara. April 29, 1965.
Classified Navy reprograming. May 12, 1965.
Defense Department proposal to close certain naval yards. May 24, 1965.

Subcommittee No. 2
Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.)
Army Reserve-National Guard merger. Began March 25, 1965. Concluded Sept. 30, 1965.

Subcommittee No. 3
Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.)
Navy reprograming of X-22A aircraft. April 5, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on the Central Intelligence Agency
Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.)
Briefings by CIA Director Raborn. May 11, June 16, July 29, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on Real Estate
Chairman Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.)
Anacostia-Bolling Air Force Base complex in Washington, D.C. June 1, 1965.
Consideration of Army disposal report on Watertown, Mass., arsenal. Sept. 22, 23, and 29, 1965.

Special Investigations Subcommittee
Chairman Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.)
Operations of Aerospace Corp. May 4-7, 1965.
Department of Defense - Air Force decision to take over from Pan American the supply facilities for Eastern test range. Sept. 9, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on Military Airlift
Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.)
Airlift problems. Began Oct. 6, 1965. Concluded Oct. 22, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on Tactical Air Support
Chairman Otis G. Pike (D N.Y.)
Air support problems. Began Sept. 22, 1965. Concluded Oct. 14, 1965.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Subcommittee on Domestic Finance
Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas)

Business operation of Federal Services Finance Corp. Began June 9, 1965. Concuded Sept. 13, 1965.
Infiltration of banks and financial institutions by undesirable elements. Began July 20, 1965. Concluded Aug. 6, 1965.

EDUCATION AND LABOR

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Poverty War Program
Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.)

Antipoverty program in Harlem. July 24, 1965.
De facto school segregation in Chicago. July 27-28, 1965.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.)

Briefing on Latin America by Assistant Secretary of State Mann. Jan. 8, 1965.
Briefings by Secretary of State Rusk. Jan. 6, 14 and Aug. 3, 1965.
Briefing by Ambassador-at-large Thompson. Jan 12, 1965.
Briefing by Ambassador Taylor on Viet Nam. April 2, 1965.

Far East and the Pacific Subcommittee
Chairman Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.)

Briefings by Assistant Secretary of State Bundy. Jan. 28 and July 8, 1965.
Briefing by U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Graham Martin. Feb. 2, 1965.
Sino-Soviet conflict. Began March 10, 1965. Concluded March 31, 1965.
Communist subversion in Thailand. April 13, 1965.
Briefing by Henry Cabot Lodge. May 19, 1965.
Communications system for Indonesian National Army. July 15, 1965.
Briefing on Viet Nam by former Ambassador Taylor. Aug. 12, 1965.
Briefing on India-Pakistan affairs. Sept. 9, 1965.
Briefing by Joseph W. Barr, Under Secretary of the Treasury, on the South Asian Bank. Oct 20, 1965.

Europe Subcommittee
Chairman Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.)

Briefing by Assistant Secretary of State William R. Tyler, March 25, 1965.
Religious persecution in Soviet Russia and bloc countries. May 10-12, 1965.
Conditions in Eastern Europe. May 17-18, 1965.
Briefing by Assistant Secretary of State John M. Leddy. Aug. 17, 1965.
Briefing by Ambassador to the Soviet Union Foy D. Kohler. Oct. 14, 1965.

Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.)

Communism in Latin America. Began Feb. 16, 1965. Concluded March 30, 1965.
Briefing by U.S. Ambassador to Chile Ralph A. Dungan. March 24, 1965.
Briefing by U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Fulton Freeman. May 13, 1965.
Briefings on the Dominican Republic. May 19, July 20, Sept. 22, 1965.
Briefing by U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Lincoln Gordon. June 3, 1965.
Peace Corps activities in Latin America. Oct. 6, 1965.
Cuban refugee problem. Oct. 19-20, 1965.

Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee
Chairman Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.)

Utilization of excess U.S.-owned foreign currencies. Began July 20, 1965. Concluded Oct. 19, 1965.

Africa Subcommittee
Chairman Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.)

Briefing by U.S. Ambassador to Ghana William P. Mahoney. March 9, 1965.
Briefings by Assistant Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams. March 17 and May 13, 1965.
African students and study programs in the U.S. Began June 15, 1965. Concluded July 29, 1965.
Briefing by U.S. Ambassador to Liberia Ben H. Brown Jr. June 30, 1965.
Briefings by U.S. Ambassador to the Congo G. McMurtrie Godley. Sept. 1, 1965.
Briefing by members of the Zambian cabinet. Sept. 14, 1965.
Briefing by jurists from African countries. Sept. 20, 1965.

Near East Subcommittee
Chairman L. H. Fountain (D N.C.)

Relations between the United States and the United Arab Republic. March 30 and April 6, 1965.
Briefing by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips Talbot. May 6, 1965.
Briefing by U.S. Ambassador to the United Arab Republic Lucius D. Battle. Sept. 21, 1965.

International Organizations and Movements Subcommittee
Chairman Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.)

Briefing by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) on the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva. June 23, 1965.
Behavioral sciences and national security. July 8 and Aug. 4, 1965.
Briefing by Secretary of State Rusk on Project Camelot and the State Department's behavioral science research program. Aug. 4, 1965.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee
Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Career development training of civil service personnel. Sept. 21, 1965.

Military Operations Subcommittee
Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

General Accounting Office audits on defense contracts. Began May 10, 1965. Concluded July 8, 1965.
Small business procurement. June 8-9, 1965.

Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
Chairman L. H. Fountain (D N.C.)

Drug safety. Began March 23, 1965. Concluded Sept. 24, 1965.

(Continued on next page)

Proposed closing of Public Health Service hospitals. April 29, 30 and May 3, 1965.
Joint hearings with corresponding Senate Subcommittee on the record of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. May 25-27, 1965.
Management of research grants in the Public Health Service. June 29-30, 1965.

Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee
Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.)
Use of lie detectors by the FBI and Defense Department. May 25 and Aug. 19, 1965.

Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.)
Coin shortage. Feb. 16-17, 1965.

Research and Technical Program Subcommittee
Chairman Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.)
Federal research programs and national goals for higher education. June 14, 15 and 17, 1965.

Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy
Chairman Cornelius E. Gallagher (D N.J.)
Invasion of privacy. Began June 2, 1965. Concluded Sept. 23, 1965.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Elections Subcommittee
Chairman Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.)
Mississippi contested election cases. Sept. 13-14, 1965.
Iowa contested election. Sept. 28, 1965.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.)
Briefing by Interior Secretary Udall. Jan. 26, 1965.

Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.)
Briefing with representatives of Office of Territories. Jan. 27, 1965.
Status of trust territories of the Pacific Islands. June 1, Aug. 11, 1965.

Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee
Chairman Walter Rogers (D Texas)
Briefing by D. Ronald Renne, director, Water Research Bureau. Jan. 28, 1965.
Briefing by Assistant Secretary of Interior Kenneth Holum. Feb. 2, 1965.
Briefing by board of directors of National Reclamation Assn. Feb. 25, 1965.

Indian Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman James A. Haley (D Fla.)
Briefing by representatives of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Jan. 27, 1965.

Mines and Mining Subcommittee
Chairman Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)
Briefings by Assistant Secretary of Interior John M. Kelly. Feb. 4, 9 and 23, 1965.
Review of programs of Bureau of Mines. March 9, 1965.
U.S. silver resources and production. June 7-9, 1965.

Public Lands Subcommittee
Chairman Walter S. Baring (D Nev.)
Briefing by Charles Stoddard, director, Bureau of Lands. Feb. 1, 1965.

National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee
Chairman Ralph J. Rivers (D Alaska)
Briefing by representatives of National Park Service and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Jan. 29, 1965.
Briefing by members of the Department of the Army. Feb. 1, 1965.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Special Subcommittee on Northeast Power Failure
Chairman Walter Rogers (D Texas)
Cause and responsibility for failure. Nov. 29 and Dec. 15, 1965.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)
Performance of U.S. ships in "Steel Pike" amphibious operation. March 16-17, 1965.
Hospitalization requirements of merchant seamen. Began March 25, 1965. Concluded April 6, 1965.

Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee
Chairman T. Ashton Thompson (D La.)
Effects of Hudson River development projects on anadromous fish. May 10-11, 1965.
Acting Chairman John D. Dingell (D Mich.)
Review of Wildlife Population Management, Aug. 17, 1965.

Panama Canal Subcommittee
Chairman Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.)
Pending treaty negotiations. Aug. 26, 1965.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.)
Briefing by Postmaster General John Gronouski. March 4, 1965.

Manpower Subcommittee
Chairman David N. Henderson (D N.C.)
Manpower management in the Office of Economic Opportunity. June 23, 1965.
Use of contractor personnel in the Defense Department. July 13, 1965.
Briefing by Army Secretary Stanley Resor. July 20, 1965.
Rotation of overseas employees. Aug. 11, 12 and 17, 1965.

Postal Facilities and Modernization Subcommittee
Chairman Arnold Olsen (D Mont.)
Modernization of postal facilities. Sept. 22, 1965.

PUBLIC WORKS

Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program
Chairman John A. Blatnik (D Minn.)
Highway construction practices. Began March 30, 1965. Concluded June 1, 1965.

SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

Chairman George P. Miller (D Calif.)
Briefing on space program by NASA. Jan. 28, 1965

Science, Research and Development Subcommittee
Chairman Emilio Q. Daddario (D Conn.)
Review of National Science Foundation. Began May 19, 1965. Concluded Oct. 7, 1965.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Special Subcommittee No. 1
Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D La.)
Pro-Castro propaganda activity in the United States and illegal travel of U.S. citizens in connection with these activities. June 11, 1965.

Special Subcommittee No. 2
Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D La.)
Ku Klux Klan activities. Began Oct. 19, 1965. Recessed Nov. 9, 1965.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)
Briefings on progress of President's committee on VA closure proposals. May 5 and 12, 1965.

Hospitals Subcommittee
Chairman James A. Haley (D Fla.)
Closing of VA facilities. Began Feb. 18, 1965. Concluded March 30, 1965.

Insurance Subcommittee
Chairman Robert A. Everett (D Tenn.)
Reopening of National Service Life Insurance program. Feb. 17, 1965.
Briefing on insurance administrative funds. April 13, 1965.
Insurance for servicemen. July 29, 1965.

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.)
Curtailment of loans by Small Business Administration. April 7-8, 1965.

Small Business and Government Procurement Subcommittee
Chairman Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.)
Small business subcontracting programs and procurement policies. Aug. 24-26, 1965.

Distribution Problems Affecting Small Business Subcommittee
Chairman James Roosevelt (D Calif.)
Small business problems in air transportation industry. Aug. 27 and 30, 1965.
Air freight forwarders. Sept. 24, 1965.

Small Business Problems in Urban Areas Subcommittee
Chairman John C. Kluczynski (D Ill.)
Urban business problems. June 7-8, 1965.

Subcommittee on Activities of Regulatory and Enforcement Agencies Relating to Small Business
Chairman John D. Dingell (D Mich.)
Activities of Justice Department's antitrust division. Aug. 12, 1965.
Activities of Federal Trade Commission and Agriculture Department. Aug. 18, 1965.

Joint Committees

ATOMIC ENERGY

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), chairman
Briefing by CIA Director McCone. Jan. 28, Feb. 4, 1965.
Activities of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. May 10, 1965.
Preservation of food through exposure to irradiation. June 9-10, 1965.
Development of atomic energy industry. Aug. 10-11, Sept. 8, 1965.

Military Applications Subcommittee
Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), chairman
Joint hearings with Senate Armed Services special subcommittee on the status of nuclear test ban treaty safeguards. Began Aug. 16, 1965. Concluded Sept. 2, 1965.

Research, Development and Radiation Subcommittee
Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.), chairman
Federal Radiation Council's protective measures against fallout. June 29-30, 1965.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), chairman
Industrial mobilization program. Oct. 4, 1965.

ECONOMIC

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), chairman
Discount rate increase. Dec. 13-16, 1965.

Economic Statistics Subcommittee
Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), chairman
Balance-of-payments statistics. May 11, June 8-9, 1965.
Measuring the nation's wealth. June 1-3, 1965.

Federal Procurement and Regulation Subcommittee
Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), chairman
Discriminatory ocean freight rates. Began April 7, 1965. Concluded June 30, 1965.
Economic impact of federal procurement. April 27-29, 1965.

Inter-American Economic Relationships Subcommittee
Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), chairman
Latin American development and Western Hemisphere. Sept. 8-10, 1965.

International Exchange and Payments Subcommittee
Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.), chairman
Guidelines for improving the international monetary system. July 27-29, 1965.

Fiscal Policy Subcommittee
Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.), chairman
Fiscal policy issues of the next decade. July 20-22, 1965.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Presiding Co-Chairman, Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)
Proposed changes in organization of Congress. Began April 10, 1965. Concluded Sept. 23, 1965.

SECOND REPORT ON BOBBY BAKER ISSUED, INDICTMENT FILED

On Jan. 5, 1966, former Secretary to the Senate Majority Robert G. (Bobby) Baker was indicted by a federal grand jury on nine counts, including fraud, conspiracy and income-tax evasion. The indictment came 27 months after Baker had resigned his Senate post rather than submit to questioning about his non-official activities and possible conflicts of interest arising from them.

In March 1965, the Senate Rules and Administration Committee ended its 16-month, two-part investigation of Baker's financial activities. The probe had unfolded a story of the rapid growth of a personal fortune, worth more than $2 million on paper, built largely on credit from persons who were impressed with Baker's aura of influence. It had initially been ended in March 1964, over the protests of Committee Republicans, and the Committee issued a report in June 1964. In the report the Democratic majority found Baker guilty of "gross improprieties" and called for a Congressional financial disclosure rule. The Republican minority objected that the investigation was incomplete and a "whitewash."

On Sept. 1, 1964, Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), in a Senate speech, said that an insurance man who figured prominently in the earlier investigation had charged that Baker and Matthew H. McCloskey had conspired to illegally contribute $25,000 to the 1960 Democratic campaign when McCloskey was prime contractor for the District of Columbia Stadium. The disclosure caused the Senate to reopen the Rules Committee investigation. (1964 Almanac p. 942)

In June 1965 the Rules Committee issued a report on the second phase of the investigation. The majority views covered the allegations involving the D.C. Stadium contract and five other major issues investigated during both phases of the probe. The majority in effect found Baker and McCloskey "not guilty" of the allegations involving the stadium contract. Most of the statements on the other issues tended to back up conclusions in the first report. The minority views were sharply critical of the majority's conclusions in the stadium case and repeated earlier objections to the majority's handling of the investigation.

Both the majority and minority Committee views in the 1964 and 1965 reports called for rules requiring financial statements by Congressmen and employees. Such a rule had been turned down by the Senate in 1964. In 1965, proposals to that effect were never called up on the floor. The Senate in July did appoint members to the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, which it had established 12 months before, but when the Committee met it postponed formal operations until 1966.

Although the Baker case failed to cause Congress to tighten controls over financial activities of Members and employees, President Johnson in 1965 did take steps to clarify the conflict-of-interest question for federal employees. In May he issued an executive order calling for conflict-of-interest codes for federal agencies and requiring annual financial reports from Presidential employees in grades 16 and above.

Second Report on Baker

The Rules and Administration Committee June 30 issued a "supplemental report" (S Rept 388) covering the second phase of the Baker investigation. The report covered six major issues examined during the two Baker probes and touched briefly on other allegations. (For hearings and details of the first report, see 1964 Almanac p. 942)

The majority views were signed by the six Democrats on the Committee -- Chairman B. Everett Jordan (N.C.), Howard W. Cannon (Nev.), Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.), Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) and Claiborne Pell (R.I.). The majority drew no new conclusions about Baker beyond the statement in the first report that he had been guilty of many "gross improprieties," and most of the statements on the specific cases that were reinvestigated tended to back up earlier conclusions. However, the majority called for strict new rules affecting financial disclosure and outside employment by Congressmen and employees.

Lengthy minority views were signed by the Committee's three Republican members -- Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Hugh Scott (Pa.). The minority agreed with the majority's specific recommendations but repeated earlier charges that the investigation had been a "whitewash," objected to some specific conclusions and protested the majority's "continuing effort to discredit witnesses...whose testimony extended the investigation into new fields."

MAJORITY VIEWS

Highlights of the majority views:

D.C. Stadium Contract. The report said the Committee could find "no evidence to support" the suggestion by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) of impropriety in the awarding of the District of Columbia Stadium contract to the Philadelphia construction company of former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and former U.S. Ambassador to Ireland, Matthew H. McCloskey. It also concluded that the $3 million increase in the stadium's final cost over McCloskey & Co.'s original bid was a result of developments which "were either unforeseeable or undetermined at the time the contract was let." (For other statements on Williams' role in the investigation, see below)

In addition, the Committee found "no impropriety" in an overpayment on the premium for the stadium performance bond, which was written by Silver Spring, Md., insuranceman Don B. Reynolds, a former associate of Baker.

Reynolds had testified in January and December 1964 that the actual cost of the premium was $73,631.28, including his commission, but that he had been directed to bill McCloskey for $109,205.60 on the understanding that $25,000 of the overpayment would be given to Baker to be used for Democratic party campaign contributions in 1960. In December testimony, however, McCloskey denied Reynolds' charge, stating that the overpayment resulted from a billing "goof."

The Committee accepted McCloskey's version of the transaction, noting that his explanation "was as candid and convincing as Reynolds' was devious and inconsistent." It noted that the total amount of the overpayment ($36,000) was almost exactly the amount of general liability insurance which McCloskey & Co. was required to hold, and that probably the two insurance payments had accidentally been lumped together.

The credibility of Reynolds' statement "was destroyed, and out of his own mouth," the Committee con-

tinued. There was an "irreconcilable inconsistency of Reynolds' various statements as to the chronology of key episodes in the story," and no proof that Baker had received the overpayment. The Committee added, "One could logically surmise that it was...(Reynolds') desire to keep the windfall (the overpayment) which prompted him to set out on this tortuous path of deception."

However, the Committee said, "This explanation leaves residual questions in the public realm...It is clear that Reynolds owed his function as broker of record (on the performance bond) to Baker's friendship with McCloskey. Baker's solicitation of the bond and insurance business from a public contractor for himself and Reynolds, and receipt of any part of the profit, constitutes at least an impropriety on his part as a public servant."

Johnson Life Insurance, Hi-Fi Set. With reference to Reynolds' charges that following his 1957 and 1961 sales of $200,000 in life insurance to then Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), he was (1) induced by Walter W. Jenkins, former assistant to Mr. Johnson, to purchase advertising time on an Austin, Texas, radio-television station owned by the Johnson family and (2) advised by Baker to give Mr. Johnson a hi-fi set, the Committee said it was "not satisfied that the evidence on this subject furnished any proof of impropriety." The purchase of advertising time, the Committee said, "follows business conduct considered legitimate by many reputable American businessmen." As for Baker, who had arranged Reynolds' insurance sale to Sen. Johnson, the Committee said, "He used the influence of his public office to feather his own nest, and hence acted unethically -- even though the subject matter did not touch the 'public' interest." It said the gift of a hi-fi set, at Baker's instruction, was part of Baker's fee for helping Reynolds get the business.

Sweet Water Development Co. The Committee concluded that "there was no evidence suggesting any fraud" on the part of the Sweet Water Development Co., which was owned by the Murchison family of Dallas, Texas, in performing desalination contracts for the Office of Saline Water. As to a 1961 $2,500 payment to Baker by the New York law firm of Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) for referring Sweet Water to them, the Committee said Celler was not to be "criticized" for the payment of a forwarding fee since Celler was "right to rely on Baker's representation" that he was, in fact, employed by Sweet Water. However, it said, testimony left "the distinct possibility that Baker falsely represented his status to Mr. Celler."

Freight-Forwarder Bill. The Committee said lawyer Myron Weiner's claim that a $5,000 payment to Baker in 1961, two days after passage of freight-forwarder legislation on which Weiner lobbied (PL 87-254), was for legal services to be rendered, "was immediately called in question by his further admission that such services had never been made use of." Weiner had been paid $50,000 by an ad hoc committee of ocean-freight forwarders to work for passage of PL 87-254, and the Committee concluded that the payment was made for Baker's help in getting the law passed. "This case furnishes evidence of the most flagrant of all Baker's activities in the use of his office and the prestige of his position for his personal financial profit...and justifies careful consideration looking to an indictment for violation of the conflict-of-interest statutes," the Committee said. "The boldness with which Baker and Weiner acted also illustrates how unrestrained and unpoliced wrongdoing can grow and flourish in places where high standards of morality and ethics should prevail." The report noted that Weiner, who was paid to expedite passage of the legislation, was not registered as a lobbyist.

Blue Lake Manor Retirement Home. Suspicion of a link between Baker and Maywood Boggs, Washington representative of the Boilermakers' Union, in securing in 1962 a $2.5-million FHA loan for a union retirement home in Mississippi, the Committee said, rested solely on Boggs' sale to Baker, for only $4,600, of stock worth $31,000. The Committee said FHA files showed no evidence of Boggs or Baker having played any role in the granting of the loan.

Redwood National Bank. "Lack of evidence," the Committee said, prevented it from establishing whether Baker actually received the proceeds from a $5,000 check following the 1962 granting of a federal charter to the Redwood National Bank of San Rafael, Calif. Although he invoked the 5th Amendment protection against self-incrimination when he appeared before the Committee, Wayne L. Bromley, who had lobbied for the bank charter, earlier had told investigators that the check was merely delivered to Baker so that Baker could cash it for him. (For later developments in the Redwood Bank case, see Baker Indictment, p. 1515.)

Other Matters. The Committee said that it did not take evidence from anyone mentioned in the "so-called Rometsch file" since the "activities" of such persons did not come within the purview of the Committee's investigation.

The "Rometsch file" referred to an FBI investigation of "party girl" activities involving Ellyn Rometsch, wife of a German soldier stationed in Washington; other "party-girls"; and, allegedly, Members and employees of Congress and Executive Branch officials. Mrs. Rometsch and her husband were recalled to Germany in 1963 as a result of the investigation. A summary of the FBI report, released by the Committee June 9, said the West German government had investigated Mrs. Rometsch and concluded that "no security violations occurred" in her activities.

In addition, the Committee said it turned over to the Justice Department all information it had concerning accusations that the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. solicited campaign contributions from its executives, allowing them to recoup these from their expense accounts.

Williams Role. The majority report said, of the revelation by Williams that Reynolds claimed that McCloskey had made a deliberate overpayment to him for the performance bond on the D.C. Stadium contract, "Sen. Williams did not report this development to the Committee or its chairman, as he had reported much other helpful information, as soon as it came to his attention. If this had been done, the Committee would have made its investigation... as it had done throughout" the Baker probe. Williams' revelation came shortly before the 1964 general election and was the cause of the re-opening of the Baker probe.

Williams May 26 charged that a draft version of the majority report challenged his honesty by implying that he had deliberately withheld information from the Committee. He said that the draft report, which had been revealed to the press, was "a diabolically clever plan" to discredit him and influence the federal grand jury investigating Baker. He stated, "The decision has been made by the Great Society hierarchy that John Williams must be stopped. They are determined to save Bobby Baker from prosecution at all cost -- and divert attention -- by launching an attack on me."

(Continued on next page)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee said that the "absence of a rule of conduct or code of ethics has created an atmosphere in which Members, officers and employees of the Senate have been forced to grope their way through the myriad complexities of government dependent solely upon individual conscience as a guide." To provide guidelines "which will assist public officials in avoiding breaches of ethics or conflicts of interest," the Committee recommended that the Senate:

- Adopt a rule (S Res 123 -- S Rept 410) requiring each Senate Member, officer and employee paid over $10,000 a year to list annually with the Comptroller General all corporations, companies, firms or other business enterprises with which they were employed or in which they held financial interests. The reports would be kept strictly confidential. A similar requirement was made of Executive Branch employees by executive order of the President May 10. (See p. 1515)
- Adopt a rule (S Res 122 -- S Rept 409) requiring that no Senate officer or employee could engage in outside employment unless "such activity is not inconsistent with the conscientious performance of his official duties" and he reported the activity to the Senator charged with his supervision.
- Enact legislation (S 2233 -- S Rept 419) placing administration of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act under the Comptroller General, who would have the authority to prescribe methods for the filing of reports, to make available for public inspection all reports and to report violations of the Act to the appropriate federal agencies.

Although the bills were reported June 30, none received floor action in 1965.

In addition, the Committee recommended that a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, which was created in 1964 following the Senate's failure to adopt a financial disclosure rule, be "activated forthwith." (See below)

MINORITY, OTHER VIEWS

Renewing their charges that the Baker probe was a "whitewash" controlled by the Committee's Democratic members, the three minority members said: "This whole investigation has been one marked by a refusal to investigate, by attempts to cover up, and by a failure of the majority to inform the minority of all that had been turned in to the Committee, and foot dragging generally." They repeated the charge made in their July 1964 report that "the majority at no time adhered to the rule which provided for the calling of witnesses with relevant information as requested by the minority."

The minority was particularly critical of the majority's conclusions concerning "the McCloskey affair." It said, "All of the evidence indicates that the transaction contained wrongful, irregular, and fraudulent aspects which were in violation of law," and concluded that the majority's view that "no impropriety" was committed was "contrary to all the facts."

The minority said that the answers submitted in 1965 by Walter Jenkins to written questions put by the Committee "clearly" indicated that an affidavit by Jenkins in 1963, denying Reynolds' allegation that he had been pressured into buying advertising from the Johnson television station, "did not contain a full and correct statement of the facts." They said that Jenkins should have been required to submit to cross-examination under oath. (Jenkins was not asked to appear for cross-examination because of doctors' statements that it could be dangerous to his health. See 1964 Almanac p. 968.)

The minority also criticized the majority for failing to pursue "the moral issues," including the possibility that Baker and others used call-girls to promote their business activities and influence Government decisions.

The minority also observed, "A disturbing aspect of the Baker investigation was the continuing effort to discredit witnesses who were willing to testify before the Committee and whose testimony extended the investigation into new fields. This was the case with respect to Don B. Reynolds...As contrasted with the treatment of other witnesses the practice of discrediting the testimony of Reynolds is striking."

The minority concluded their views with "an unqualified vote of thanks to Senator John Williams for his untiring efforts in furthering the progress of this investigation." (Williams was not a member of the Committee.)

Recommendations. The minority endorsed the Committee's recommendations, but proposed that legislation also be enacted to prohibit: (1) all Congressional officers and employees from handling, soliciting or distributing political funds and (2) Members of Congress and officers and employees from soliciting or receiving funds, for any reason, from persons having an interest in legislation or matters pending before federal agencies.

Other Views. Supplemental views were filed by Pell, Clark and Cooper. Pell said he hoped the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct would approve his proposal that all Senators who were lawyers list the clients of their firms with the Comptroller General. He also urged the Committee to make public the secret testimony taken during the investigation.

Clark said the Committee's recommendations for remedial action "do not go far enough." Clark said he would offer on the Senate floor, as amendments to the Committee's proposals, a resolution incorporating a more stringent financial disclosure rule along the lines of that proposed by him in 1964 and a resolution requiring that financial reports to the Comptroller General be available for public inspection. (1964 Almanac p. 970)

Cooper recommended public disclosure of nongovernmental activities by Senators and Senate employees.

Ethics Committee Named

The Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, which the Rules Committee report sought to activate, had been established by the Senate in July 1964. It was authorized to receive and investigate complaints of unethical and illegal conduct by a Member or employee of the Senate, and to recommend disciplinary action if approved by four of its six members. The bipartisan Committee was approved on a 50-33 roll call as a substitute for more stringent resolutions (1) requiring disclosure of financial interests by Senators and high-ranking employees, and (2) giving the Rules Committee jurisdiction over infractions of all Senate rules and the power to recommend disciplinary action. (1964 Almanac p. 972)

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey July 9, 1965, announced that the Committee membership would be: Democrats John Stennis (Miss.), A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), and Republicans Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), James B. Pearson (Kan.) and

John Sherman Cooper (Ky.). Of these, only Stennis had opposed formation of the Committee in the 1964 Senate vote.

The Committee held its first meeting Oct. 21, picking Stennis, a former state judge, as chairman and Bennett as vice chairman. After the meeting, Stennis announced that the Committee had decided to postpone all formal operations until 1966. He said it was necessary to take time to "prepare a body of principles against which to measure any allegedly unethical conduct." Following his appointment to the Committee July 9, Stennis had said that although he had opposed its creation, "having been asked to serve, I'm going to do the best I can." He said that since the Committee would be covering "unplowed ground" and "uncharted courses," it should be "slow and cautious as it moves along." Stennis added that he "certainly wouldn't favor any over-regulation, ...because there's a lot of self-restraint and self-discipline among the Senators."

Baker Indictment

A federal grand jury in the District of Columbia Jan. 5, 1966, issued a nine-count indictment against Baker covering fraud, conspiracy and invasion of income taxes in 1962-64. The Justice Department said the indictments stemmed from a 15-month grand jury investigation and FBI and Internal Revenue Service investigations which began when Baker resigned his Senate post. If convicted on all counts, Baker would be liable to a maximum penalty of 48 years' imprisonment and $47,000 in fines.

Although the indictment did not go into charges in detail, it appeared that only one charge involved an issue which was publicly debated in the Rules Committee investigation (see below). The nine counts:

- Count one charged that in 1962 Baker filed a false 1961 tax return to evade taxes.
- Count two charged that in 1963 he filed a false 1962 tax return to evade taxes.
- Counts three and four charged him with fraudulently taking $50,000 from Stuart Davis, a Los Angeles savings and loan executive, and not reporting a large part of this income on his 1962 tax return.
- Counts five and six charged him with fraudulently taking $17,000 from John F. Marten, another Los Angeles savings and loan executive, and not reporting it on his 1962 tax return.
- Count seven charged him with fraudulently taking $33,000 from Sidney M. Taper, a third Los Angeles savings and loan official, transporting the funds in interstate commerce, and not reporting them on his 1962 tax return.
- Count eight charged Baker and Washington lawyer Wayne L. Bromley with disguising payments made by businessmen to Baker by making it appear that the money was paid to Bromley for legal services. It said a large part of money listed on Bromley's 1963 income tax return as payment from First Western Financial Corp., Las Vegas, and U.S. Freight Co., N.Y., was actually turned over to Baker. The specific charge in count eight was preparation of a false income tax return.
- Count nine charged conspiracy among Baker, Bromley and former Nevada Lt. Gov. Clifford A. Jones (1947-54) to defraud the Government in its tax collection function through the arrangement detailed in point eight. First Western Financial Corp. and U.S. Freight Co. were again mentioned in this count, as were Redwood National Bank, San Rafael, Calif., Harvey Aluminum Inc., Torrance, Calif., and International Marketing Associates Inc., Los Altos, Calif.

Jones was indicted for perjury in allegedly denying any role in the conspiracy, but Bromley was not indicted. Newspaper reports speculated that he had given the Government much of the information used in the indictments.

Of the various points mentioned in the indictment, only payment by Redwood National Bank to Baker through Bromley had been mentioned in the Rules Committee reports on the Baker investigation. The 1965 report said that "lack of evidence" kept the Committee from concluding whether such a payment had actually been made. (See above) Testimony before the Rules Committee in 1964 had alleged that Bromley had been hired to lobby for a federal charter for the Redwood Bank because he was a friend of Baker, and that three months after the charter was granted he split a $5,000 fee with Baker. (1964 Almanac p. 965)

Executive Branch Regulations

Although Congress in 1965 took no new steps toward clarifying the conflict-of-interest question, President Johnson May 10 issued an executive order which he said "codifies, clarifies and strengthens the standards of ethical conduct for Executive Branch personnel."

In a statement accompanying the order, Mr. Johnson said, "Although the overwhelming majority of federal employees experience absolutely no problem (of conflict of interest) there are some whose duties on occasion place them in difficult or awkward situations, and thus the order issued today lays down general guidelines and standards of conduct as clearly as possible....One of the main purposes of the executive order is to encourage individuals faced with questions involving subjective judgment to seek counsel and guidance. Thus, the chairman of the Civil Service Commission has been instructed to work with each department and agency head to establish within his organization designated individuals who can provide the guidance and interpretation necessary to relate general principles to specific situations."

In its main points, the order:

- Set forth standards governing the conduct of Executive Branch personnel in regard to acceptance of gifts, entertainment and favors; outside employment, teaching and writing; and use of Government information for private gain.
- Provided standards of conduct for temporary, part-time or intermittent Government advisers.
- Required Presidential appointees and other top federal officials to file confidential statements of outside financial interests with the Civil Service Commission.

The Civil Service Commission Oct. 1 issued an outline for conflict-of-interest codes to be drawn up by Executive Branch agencies. It required annual financial reports from Presidential appointees in Grades 16 and above and employees in lower grades whose jobs affected the economic interests of nonfederal firms.

BACKGROUND -- Shortly after President Kennedy took office in 1961 he asked Congress for legislation revising and consolidating conflict-of-interest laws, with particular emphasis on the Executive Branch. The legislation (HR 8140 -- PL 87-849) was enacted in 1962. It contained most of Mr. Kennedy's requests but did not include the authority for agency heads to adopt ethical codes and impose disciplinary measures that he had sought. (1961 Almanac p. 377, 1962 Almanac p. 385)

POSTAL JOBS CONTROVERSY

H Res 574 -- Reported adversely by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 1010) Sept. 16, 1965.

- Tabled (killed) by the House on a 185-181 roll-call vote Sept. 16. (See p. 1004)

A Republican attack on Post Office Department patronage was blunted in 1965 when the House voted by a narrow margin to kill a GOP-backed resolution (H Res 574) directing the Postmaster General to submit to the House the names of all persons assigned to temporary "antipoverty" postal jobs during the summer of 1965. Many of the jobs, it had earlier been reported and later substantiated, were not filled by the needy but by relatives and friends of Members of Congress and other officials.

H Res 574 was introduced by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) Sept. 8 after the Post Office Department refused to give him a list of the names of 8,577 persons, mostly teen-agers and college students, filling the summer positions. Quie contended that many of those who received the jobs had prominent political connections and were "in no way educationally or economically disadvantaged" -- the criteria set by President Johnson May 23 when he proposed the jobs as part of the youth opportunity program of his "war on poverty." The President's plan was designed to provide summer Federal Government jobs paying $1.25 an hour for approximately 25,000 disadvantaged youths, aged 16 to 21. However, the postal positions, which represented about one-third of the total jobs offered and which required more skilled personnel, paid $2.29 an hour, the regular summer postal worker's wage.

Under prodding from Quie, other Republicans and members of the press, Postmaster General John A. Gronouski Sept. 13 conceded that 39 percent, or about 3,380, of the summer jobs had been filled with names submitted by Members of Congress, mostly Democrats, while the remaining 61 percent were given to applicants recommended by federal, state and local employment services or by local postmasters. Gronouski at the same time reversed an earlier decision and agreed to make the names public, but only through each of the approximately 34,000 individual post offices. Previously, postal authorities in communications to Quie had refused to disclose the names, citing a postal regulation prohibiting the divulging of "lists of employees, including their designations, salaries, or addresses...to any individual, commercial firm, or nonfederal organization." The regulation was intended to protect postal employees from mail or phone harassment by political candidates, advertisers or solicitors.

Members Recommending Relatives

Following House rejection of H Res 574, Quie obtained permission from the new Postmaster General, Lawrence F. O'Brien, who replaced Gronouski Nov. 3, to secure a list of the names through each of the 15 Post Office Department regional offices. On Jan. 20, 1966, Quie, having compiled a list, inserted the 8,577 names in the Congressional Record. The list included relatives of the following Members of Congress:

Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) and Reps. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D Mich.), Richard Fulton (D Tenn.), Henry B. Gonzalez (D Texas), Clarence D. Long (D Md.), John E. Moss (D Calif.), Alec G. Olson (D Minn.), L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) and Stanley R. Tupper (R Maine).

In a floor statement Jan 20, Quie said he did not place the blame for the summer postal job controversy on the youngsters or Members of Congress involved, since the Post Office Department, when it notified Members that the jobs were available, failed to mention that they were part of an antipoverty program. "If the blame is to be attached," Quie said, "it is to those officials of the Post Office Department to whom political patronage has become so much a part of life that they disregarded the criteria of the President...in order to seek political gain by the distribution of jobs intended for the disadvantaged."

House Action on H Res 574

COMMITTEE. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Sept. 16 reported H Res 574 (H Rept 1010) adversely. All Republican Committee members were absent when the action was taken. The report said the Committee opposed H Res 574 "because it would serve no useful purpose, since the Postmaster General has authorized postmasters throughout the country to make public, upon request, the information requested in the resolution."

FLOOR ACTION. The House Sept. 16 tabled (killed) H Res 574 by a 185-181 roll-call vote (R 0-118; ND 134-33; SD 51-30). The tabling motion was offered by James H. Morrison (D La.), acting Committee chairman. (For voting, see chart p. 1004)

During brief debate, Quie and H.R. Gross (R Iowa) complained that to compile a list of the names by writing each of the 34,000 individual post offices would be an almost impossible undertaking. Joined by Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) and Paul Findley (R Ill.), they also objected to the secrecy regulation under which the Department had initially refused to disclose the names, even through local post offices. They asserted that the American people, not to mention Members of Congress, should have a right to know whom the Federal Government hires.

John E. Moss (D Calif.), chairman of the House Government Operations Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, also objected to secrecy regulations but said resolutions such as H Res 574 would do little to advance the cause of freedom of information within the Government. He said the regulations had to be attacked directly.

Majority Whip Hale Boggs (D La.) questioned why Quie and others wanted to obtain the names. The motivation "must be politics," he said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Oct. 13 -- In its report (H Rept 1162) on the fiscal 1966 general supplemental appropriations bill (HR 11588), the House Appropriations Committee concluded that the summer hiring program of the Post Office Department "did, in fact, serve a good and useful purpose," financially assisting many college students to continue their education. The report noted, however, that the Committee believed the Department did "unwisely introduce an element of politics into the program by requesting recommendations for employment from Members of Congress." The report suggested that if the program was to be continued in the future, the Department "should develop requirements early in the year, and handle the recruiting program strictly on a merit basis through normal civil service channels."

KU KLUX KLAN PROBE BEGUN

A special five-man subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1965 launched a major investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, marking the first time the Committee had publicly investigated "un-American" activities which did not concern the suspicion of Communist subversion. The Subcommittee was headed by Committee Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D La.) and included Reps. Joe R. Pool (D Texas), Charles L. Weltner (D Ga.), John M. Ashbrook (R Ohio) and John H. Buchanan Jr. (R Ala.).

Although proponents of the investigation had predicted it would uncover evidence of "shocking crimes," the 1965 hearings, which began Oct. 19 following a six-month preliminary investigation and recessed Nov. 9, were mainly preoccupied with questions of bookkeeping practices and alleged petty crimes. For the most part, Klan officials subpenaed to testify declined to break their Klan oath of secrecy, invoking their 5th Amendment protection against self-incrimination. Most of them also refused to turn over Klan documents requested in the subpenas.

Hearings were resumed early in 1966, and on Feb. 2 seven Klan officers who had appeared before the Subcommittee in 1965 were cited by the House for contempt for failing to produce subpenaed Klan documents and records. (Details of 1966 action will be carried in the 1966 Almanac.)

The Klan investigation constituted the bulk of the Un-American Activities Committee's work in 1965, but during the year the Committee also undertook two lesser probes -- one into the structure of the Communist Party in Illinois and another into life in Communist Cuba.

During 1965, Congress twice voted funds to support the Committee's work, first for its general investigative activities and later specifically for the Klan investigation. On both occasions, controversies arose on the House floor over the Committee's activities, but the funds were approved by large majorities. (See p. 1519, 1521)

The outgrowth of the Klan investigation, which reportedly was to be concluded with a committee report in mid-1966, was expected to be a recommendation for new federal laws governing Klan-like activities. Although President Johnson had suggested the need for such laws early in 1965, the Justice Department awaited completion of the committee investigation before submitting draft legislation to Congress.

What form the new laws would take was not made clear in 1965. On a Sept. 9 CBS television program, "Inside the Ku Klux Klan," Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach suggested two possibilities: (1) to require Klan members to register with the Federal Government in much the same manner as Communist Party members were currently required to register, and (2) to expand federal jurisdiction over Klan-like activities. The latter course would permit prosecution of applicable cases, including certain murders, in federal courts. Katzenbach said that other remedies were also under consideration and that Administration recommendations would be made following windup of the Congressional investigation.

Background of Klan Probe

The investigation was prompted by evidence that the Klan, with its long history of violent acts, had begun to flourish again in the South after a 35-year decline. The rise in Klan membership in the years since World War II resulted largely from the failure of more respectable groups to halt efforts to speed desegregation -- federal efforts, such as the Supreme Court's 1944 decision outlawing the South's white primaries and its 1954 school desegregation decision, plus enactment by Congress of a series of laws, culminating in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and Negro efforts, featuring sit-ins, marches and other demonstrations of protest against segregation. The Klan, as well as other elements, viewed enforcement of Negro rights as a clear threat to white supremacy which, if not halted by legal means, should be ended in the only other way possible -- through threats or violence. Often these anti-integration acts were upheld, or at least condoned, in local circles including both law enforcement agencies and courts.

The Klan's activities were sharply attacked by President Johnson March 26 in announcing that four members had been arrested in connection with the March 25 slaying of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a civil rights worker. "She was murdered by the enemies of justice who for decades have used the rope and the gun and the tar and the feathers to terrorize their neighbors," he said. He pledged to "continue to fight them because I know their loyalty is not to the United States of America but instead to a hooded society of bigots." He directed the Justice Department to draft anti-Klan legislation for submission to Congress and suggested that Congressional committees might undertake an investigation of the Klan.

Four days later, on March 30, the Un-American Activities Committee announced it would conduct a full investigation of the Klan. This represented a new departure for the Committee. In the past its probes had dealt chiefly with left-wing subversive groups, particularly the Communist Party, and had met with opposition from numerous civil liberties groups which had termed them "witch hunts" that exposed purely for exposure's sake, often damaging the innocent along with the guilty. The Klan investigation also came under fire for the same reason and for others. Some critics felt the Judiciary Committee should conduct the probe with a view toward producing meaningful legislation, noting that Un-American Activities -- for all its investigations -- had rarely produced measures to curb the practices it had exposed. Others suggested that it would become all too evident to the Klan, no matter who conducted the investigation, that any new laws proposed would be difficult to pass and next to impossible to enforce, particularly in the South. Still others, including most of the civil rights groups, feared that the probe would spread to include investigations of the activities of groups fighting for integration. Some suggested that the massive publicity resulting from the Un-American Activities investigation could lead to an increase in Klan membership throughout the country or, barring

that, could force the Klan to move underground into deeper secrecy.

The record of previous Congressional investigations -- one in 1871 and one in 1921 -- yielded little hope that the Committee's investigation alone would suppress the Klan. Six years after the 1871 inquiry the Klan was disbanded, but this was probably due more to other factors -- including achievement of its mission -- than to the exposure of its activities by Congress. And after the 1921 investigation, Klan membership surged to unprecedented numbers across the country so that by 1924 it had become a political power.

History of Klan

The original Ku Klux Klan organization was established in December 1865 at Pulaski, Tenn., by six young Confederate veterans whose sole purpose was to form a social club. Like many present-day fraternal orders, the Klan was intended as a secret society but not a sinister one. For the amusement of the members, and to enhance its mystery, the Klan adopted grotesque costumes, incantations, handclasps, burlesque titles for officers and a somewhat meaningless ritual. The club adopted the Greek name Kuklos, meaning circle, which later evolved to Ku Klux.

To publicize the new society shortly after its founding, members disguised themselves and their horses in sheets and pillow cases and paraded through town after dark. To their surprise, they discovered that many of the Negro onlookers were terrified by the sheeted "ghosts." It was reported afterwards that some of the newly freed Negroes were so frightened that they had "with haste gone back to their former masters, only too willing to work."

Gradually the Klan came to realize that it possessed a powerful means of restoring white supremacy to the South. In the Reconstruction period following the Civil War, elections and the judiciary were controlled largely by carpetbag politicians and federal troops sent to enforce Acts of Congress giving the Negroes equal political and civil rights. Thousands of Southerners were disfranchised. Unable to make their influence felt at the polls, it was easy for Southern whites to justify the use of strong illegal and extra-legal measures to partly restore prewar social and political conditions.

Groups of robed Klansmen began to pay midnight visits to the homes of recalcitrant Negroes. At first there was no violence; Klansmen merely relied on threats and the natural fear of the superstitious Negroes. Thousands of disfranchised white Southerners began to join the Klan. Local defensive groups, styled after the Klan, sprang up throughout the South in an effort to offset the influence on the Negro of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Union League and the Loyal League. It was estimated that in 1868 a majority of white men in the South belonged to one or another of the Klan-like organizations, and at least one of the groups, the Knights of the White Camelia, had more members and covered a wider territory than did the Klan.

The first general convention of the Klan was held in secret in May 1867, at Nashville, Tenn. A well-known Confederate hero, Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, was chosen to head the Klan and a constitution was adopted. Though fairly innocuous in 1867, this constitution was amended in 1868 to require that a candidate for admission to the Klan be "opposed to the principles and policy of the Radical party, and to the Loyal League, and the Grand Army of the Republic,...opposed to equality, both social and political, (and) in favor of a white man's government." In addition, it required that a member "believe in the inalienable right of self-preservation of the people against the exercise of arbitrary and unlicensed power."

As resentment against Reconstruction rose, and as Klan membership increased, more and more acts of violence such as whippings and tar-and-feather parties were associated with the Klan. Severe anti-Klan laws passed by the carpetbag state governments and by the Federal Government (based on the 14th and 15th Amendments) failed to suppress the Klan effectively. (Between 1866 and 1875, Congress enacted five major civil rights and Reconstruction laws, but by 1910 these Acts had been so modified by further statutes or so narrowly construed -- or declared unconstitutional -- by the Supreme Court that they had very little effect.)

By 1871, Northern public opinion was sufficiently outraged by tales of Klan violence to bring pressure on Congress to investigate Klan activities. In 1871, a 21-member group -- the Joint Select Committee to Inquire into the Condition of Affairs in the Late Insurrectionary States -- traveled through the South taking extensive testimony. Following its investigation, the Committee issued a 13-volume report including transcripts of most of the testimony as well as majority and minority views of its findings. Basically, the majority of 13 Republicans declared that the Klan constituted a criminal conspiracy against the laws of the land and against Negroes. The minority of eight Democrats viewed the Klan merely as a vigilance committee that was a natural outgrowth of misgovernment and exploitation of the South by Radical Republicans.

In September 1877, Gen. Forrest ordered disbandment of the Klan, suggesting that it had been "perverted" in some communities. By then, however, its mission of overthrowing carpetbag rule and restoring white supremacy had been accomplished, for the most part.

FIRST REVIVAL

The first revival of the Klan in 1915 was attributed largely to the success of the movie, "Birth of a Nation," which glorified the Klan and emphasized the hardships of Reconstruction. On Thanksgiving Day, 1915, William J. Simmons and 14 followers climbed Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, and founded the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which Simmons claimed to be a reincarnation of the old Klan. The constitution, titles and regalia of the earlier Klan were carried over intact into the new organization, but the initiation ceremony included at least one innovation: the burning of a cross.

The revived Klan, at first mainly a fraternal and patriotic order, struggled along with few members and very little income until June 7, 1920, when Simmons sought to improve the financial situation and signed a contract with two publicity agents, Edward Young Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler. The publicists, who received a large part of the initiation fees in return for their services, expanded the Klan from a Southern to a national organization. Picturing the Klan as a defender of "true Americanism" and morality, they transformed it into an organization catering to every imaginable American prejudice. A "hate campaign" was launched not only against Negroes, but also against Jews, Catholics, aliens

and radicals, and a variety of "evils" such as bootlegging, repeal of prohibition, sex, birth control, internationalism, and working on the Sabbath. Much of the success of the publicity campaign was due to the "Red Scare" of 1919-21 which had made the country fearful of radical foreign ideologies; a new flood of immigration after World War I; and a general stirring of latent hostilities toward racial, religious and ethnic minority groups. Membership increased tremendously in the South and -- more important -- spread to nearly all parts of the country. Fiery crosses were burned in many parts of the North.

Again, alarm over Klan activities brought pressure for a Congressional investigation, but little was done. Much of the alarm was generated or reinforced by a series of sensational articles in the New York World and a score of other newspapers, charging that the Klan was responsible -- directly or indirectly -- for a long list of killings, floggings and kidnapings. Four resolutions calling for an investigation of the Klan were introduced in the House in September and October 1921. The Rules Committee held hearings on the proposals, at which Simmons testified for several days that violence associated with the Klan was actually the work of others masquerading as Klan members. The Rules Committee failed to provide a rule for House floor consideration of any of the resolutions, and the matter was dropped by Congress.

Instead of receding in the face of widespread publicity, the Klan gained membership, growing to a strength estimated in 1925 at somewhere between 2 million and 6 million members. In 1922, under new leadership, the Klan placed all its officials on salary and used its money to influence the outcome of the 1924 elections. A number of Klan periodicals were distributed nationally.

During the 1924 election campaign the Klan reached the peak of its political power. As many as 300 delegates to the Democratic national convention in Madison Square Garden were thought to be Klan members, and a resolution to denounce the Klan by name in the Democratic platform was defeated by a margin of only one vote.

In the November 1924 elections, the Klan was credited with putting in office at least three governors (all Republicans) and six Senators. It reportedly held extensive political power in Colorado, Indiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia and to a lesser extent in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The Klan shrank rapidly, however, in the late 1920s. The nationwide decline was attributed chiefly to a lessening of postwar tensions and to subsidence of the fear of Bolshevism and of Papal influence. In addition, the Klan lost influence in specific areas for other reasons. For instance, the top Klan leader in Indiana was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. By 1940, total membership was estimated at 300,000, of which all but 30 percent was in the South. The revived Klan was formally disbanded April 23, 1944.

THE MODERN KLAN

The flourishing of the Klan after World War II was due in large part to the failure of more respectable groups like the White Citizens Councils to halt the advance of desegregation. Its renaissance was stimulated by federal actions which threatened white supremacy.

In 1944 the Supreme Court voided the South's white primaries, and in 1946 the Klan was called to action by an Atlanta obstetrician, Dr. Samuel Green. With Green's death in 1949 the Klan split into several groups, and it remained splintered. The growth of the various groups was given a new impetus from the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, but it was enactment -- or expectation of enactment -- of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 that produced the largest postwar increase in Klan membership.

Total membership was estimated at the beginning of 1965 at about 10,000, and, with isolated exceptions, Klan membership was entirely in the South. The largest group was believed to be the United Klans of America Inc., with 5,000 members. It was headed by Robert M. Shelton, Jr., with headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Other groups reported to have 500 or more members were the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana and the United Florida Ku Klux Klan. Actual Klan membership was supplemented by women's auxiliaries and a large number of "active sympathizers" who were not actually dues-paying members. In addition, Klans or Klan-like organizations masqueraded as hunting and fishing clubs, country improvement associations and gun clubs.

Klan members were implicated in most of the violent anti-Negro activities in the South in the early 1960s -- a series of bombings in Birmingham in 1963, the murders of three civil rights workers in Mississippi in 1964, the highway murder of Washington, D.C., educator Lemuel A. Penn in Georgia in 1964, and the 1965 slaying of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo near Selma, Ala.

Committee Funds

The Un-American Activities Committee in 1965 received two separate authorizations to support its investigative functions during the year. The first, voted in February, authorized funds for general Committee expenses, including preliminary inquiries into the activities of the Black Muslims, the Minutemen, the American Nazi Party and the Klan, which had been requested by several House Members. The second, voted in April following a nationwide television plea by President Johnson for tighter federal controls over Klan and similar activities, authorized funds for a full-scale investigation of the Klan.

GENERAL EXPENSES

The House Feb. 25, by a 360-29 roll-call vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 188) authorizing $370,000 for general expenses of the Committee during 1965. Prior to final action, the House rejected on a 58-333 roll call a motion by Don Edwards (D Calif.) to recommit the resolution to the House Administration Committee with instructions that it hold open hearings on the justification for the funds request. The House Administration Committee had reported H Res 188 (H Rept 109) Feb. 25. The vote breakdown on final passage: R 125-0; ND 140-29; SD 95-0. The breakdown on recommittal: R 1-126; ND 56-113; SD 1-94. (For voting, see chart p. 940)

H Res 188 was one of a group of resolutions adopted by the House Feb. 24 and 25 providing in-

vestigation and study funds for committees in 1965. All other resolutions were adopted by voice vote. The resolutions provided a total of $3,755,250 for the expenses of the House committees, including Un-American Activities.

In 1961, when Un-American Activities Committee funds were subjected to floor attack, only six Members voted to cut the authorization (R 172-0; D 240-6). In 1963, 20 Members voted against providing funds for the Committee (R 169-0; D 217-20). However, there was no proposal in those years that was similar to the 1965 recommittal motion. (1961 Almanac p. 1015; 1963 Almanac p. 381)

During floor debate Feb. 25, Edwards urged support of his recommittal motion, stating that the Committee's "existence is patently unconstitutional in at least two respects -- its practice of investigating with no legislative purpose but exclusively for purposes of exposure, and secondly, its practice of holding legislative trials in violation of Section 9, Title I of the Constitution proscribing bills of attainder." (A long-time foe of the Committee, Edwards Jan. 5 had introduced a resolution (H Res 23) "to abolish" the Committee and to transfer its functions to the House Judiciary Committee. Similar resolutions had been introduced in the House Jan. 5 by Reps. Phillip Burton (D Calif.), Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.), Augustus F. Hawkins (D Calif.), John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.), James Roosevelt (D Calif.) and Benjamin Rosenthal (D N.Y.), and Jan. 6 by Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D Mich.).)

On the two Feb. 25 roll calls, 29 of the 58 Members who voted for recommittal also voted against providing funds for the Committee. The other 29 who supported recommittal subsequently voted to provide the funds. One of the latter group, Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), said he was in favor of the resolution to provide funds but that he would support recommittal "because I am tired of these unsubstantiated charges against the Committee ....Let us have hearings where witnesses can be heard and we can have cross-examination."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 10 -- Several House Democrats complained in floor speeches that recent Republican Congressional Campaign Committee news releases constituted a "smear attack." Freshman Rep. Teno Roncalio (D Wyo.) inserted in the Congressional Record the text of this GOP release sent to his home state: "The Republican Congressional Committee charged that Rep. Teno Roncalio (D Wyo.) tried to cripple the House Un-American Activities Committee by voting to withhold funds from the Committee pending public 'hearings' to 'justify' its budget request. Fortunately the Congressman's vote was not decisive because the vast majority of House Members realized the importance of having a committee of Congress with powers to investigate subversive activities....Unfortunately Congressman Roncalio's vote has lined him up with every subversive organization in the country which is trying to abolish the Committee."

Rep. John R. Schmidhauser (D Iowa), another freshman, also complained of being singled out in the Republican Committee's news release. He said the Committee was attempting to inject "an element of viciousness" into the political life of his district. House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) warned the Republicans that "trying to convict by association" has not "paid off with the American voters."

PRESIDENT ASKS KLAN PROBE

President Johnson March 26 announced on nationwide television an all-out effort to "bring the activities of the Klan under effective control of the law"and suggested that "in connection with new legislation Congressional committees may wish to investigate the activities of such organizations and the part that they play in instigating violence...." The President made his statement in announcing the arrest and arraignment of four Klan members in connection with the March 25 slaying of a white civil rights worker near Montgomery, Ala.

The actions were triggered specifically by the ambush murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo of Detroit, who was killed while she drove Negro civil rights workers back to Selma, Ala., after a march to Montgomery which ended March 25. The President said that "Mrs. Liuzzo went to Alabama to serve the struggle for justice. She was murdered by the enemies of justice who for decades have used the rope and the gun and the tar and the feathers to terrorize their neighbors."

The four Klan members were arraigned and jailed March 26, and three of them were released on posting $50,000 bail that day. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which arrested them, charged them with conspiring to violate the civil rights of Mrs. Liuzzo, in violation of an 1870 civil rights law.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 26 -- Asked to comment on the President's statement, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America Inc., Robert M. Shelton Jr. of Tuscaloosa, Ala., said, "He's a damn liar.... This organization has never used tar and feathers and a rope.... He's got the shoe on the other foot. From all indications of what the people of Alabama have been through in the last week, it is he that is using the gun and the rope -- his tanks and ammunition against the Southerner instead of the Klan against the Negro."

March 27 -- Shelton charged that the murders of Mrs. Liuzzo and Rev. James J. Reeb, a white minister who died March 11 from skull injuries inflicted by white men after he participated in a civil rights demonstration in Alabama March 9, were part of a "trumped up Communist plot to destroy the right wing in America."

The President's call for legislation to curb Klan activities was endorsed by 21 GOP House Members: Baldwin (Calif.), Bell (Calif.), Broomfield (Mich.), Cahill (N.J.), Cleveland (N.H.), Conte (Mass.), Curtis (Mo.), Dwyer (N.J.), Ellsworth (Kan.), Harvey (Mich.), Goodell (N.Y.), Horton (N.Y.), Keith (Mass.), Mathias (Md.), McDade (Pa.), Morse (Mass.), Quie (Minn.), Robison (N.Y.), Rumsfeld (Ill.), Stafford (Vt.) and Tupper (Maine).

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Highlights of hearings:

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that, could force the Klan to move underground into deeper secrecy.

The record of previous Congressional investigations -- one in 1871 and one in 1921 -- yielded little hope that the Committee's investigation alone would suppress the Klan. Six years after the 1871 inquiry the Klan was disbanded, but this was probably due more to other factors -- including achievement of its mission -- than to the exposure of its activities by Congress. And after the 1921 investigation, Klan membership surged to unprecedented numbers across the country so that by 1924 it had become a political power.

History of Klan

The original Ku Klux Klan organization was established in December 1865 at Pulaski, Tenn., by six young Confederate veterans whose sole purpose was to form a social club. Like many present-day fraternal orders, the Klan was intended as a secret society but not a sinister one. For the amusement of the members, and to enhance its mystery, the Klan adopted grotesque costumes, incantations, handclasps, burlesque titles for officers and a somewhat meaningless ritual. The club adopted the Greek name Kuklos, meaning circle, which later evolved to Ku Klux.

To publicize the new society shortly after its founding, members disguised themselves and their horses in sheets and pillow cases and paraded through town after dark. To their surprise, they discovered that many of the Negro onlookers were terrified by the sheeted "ghosts." It was reported afterwards that some of the newly freed Negroes were so frightened that they had "with haste gone back to their former masters, only too willing to work."

Gradually the Klan came to realize that it possessed a powerful means of restoring white supremacy to the South. In the Reconstruction period following the Civil War, elections and the judiciary were controlled largely by carpetbag politicians and federal troops sent to enforce Acts of Congress giving the Negroes equal political and civil rights. Thousands of Southerners were disfranchised. Unable to make their influence felt at the polls, it was easy for Southern whites to justify the use of strong illegal and extra-legal measures to partly restore prewar social and political conditions.

Groups of robed Klansmen began to pay midnight visits to the homes of recalcitrant Negroes. At first there was no violence; Klansmen merely relied on threats and the natural fear of the superstitious Negroes. Thousands of disfranchised white Southerners began to join the Klan. Local defensive groups, styled after the Klan, sprang up throughout the South in an effort to offset the influence on the Negro of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Union League and the Loyal League. It was estimated that in 1868 a majority of white men in the South belonged to one or another of the Klan-like organizations, and at least one of the groups, the Knights of the White Camelia, had more members and covered a wider territory than did the Klan.

The first general convention of the Klan was held in secret in May 1867, at Nashville, Tenn. A well-known Confederate hero, Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, was chosen to head the Klan and a constitution was adopted. Though fairly innocuous in 1867, this constitution was amended in 1868 to require that a candidate for admission to the Klan be "opposed to the principles and policy of the Radical party, and to the Loyal League, and the Grand Army of the Republic,...opposed to equality, both social and political, (and) in favor of a white man's government." In addition, it required that a member "believe in the inalienable right of self-preservation of the people against the exercise of arbitrary and unlicensed power."

As resentment against Reconstruction rose, and as Klan membership increased, more and more acts of violence such as whippings and tar-and-feather parties were associated with the Klan. Severe anti-Klan laws passed by the carpetbag state governments and by the Federal Government (based on the 14th and 15th Amendments) failed to suppress the Klan effectively. (Between 1866 and 1875, Congress enacted five major civil rights and Reconstruction laws, but by 1910 these Acts had been so modified by further statutes or so narrowly construed -- or declared unconstitutional -- by the Supreme Court that they had very little effect.)

By 1871, Northern public opinion was sufficiently outraged by tales of Klan violence to bring pressure on Congress to investigate Klan activities. In 1871, a 21-member group -- the Joint Select Committee to Inquire into the Condition of Affairs in the Late Insurrectionary States -- traveled through the South taking extensive testimony. Following its investigation, the Committee issued a 13-volume report including transcripts of most of the testimony as well as majority and minority views of its findings. Basically, the majority of 13 Republicans declared that the Klan constituted a criminal conspiracy against the laws of the land and against Negroes. The minority of eight Democrats viewed the Klan merely as a vigilance committee that was a natural outgrowth of misgovernment and exploitation of the South by Radical Republicans.

In September 1877, Gen. Forrest ordered disbandment of the Klan, suggesting that it had been "perverted" in some communities. By then, however, its mission of overthrowing carpetbag rule and restoring white supremacy had been accomplished, for the most part.

FIRST REVIVAL

The first revival of the Klan in 1915 was attributed largely to the success of the movie, "Birth of a Nation," which glorified the Klan and emphasized the hardships of Reconstruction. On Thanksgiving Day, 1915, William J. Simmons and 14 followers climbed Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, and founded the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which Simmons claimed to be a reincarnation of the old Klan. The constitution, titles and regalia of the earlier Klan were carried over intact into the new organization, but the initiation ceremony included at least one innovation: the burning of a cross.

The revived Klan, at first mainly a fraternal and patriotic order, struggled along with few members and very little income until June 7, 1920, when Simmons sought to improve the financial situation and signed a contract with two publicity agents, Edward Young Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler. The publicists, who received a large part of the initiation fees in return for their services, expanded the Klan from a Southern to a national organization. Picturing the Klan as a defender of "true Americanism" and morality, they transformed it into an organization catering to every imaginable American prejudice. A "hate campaign" was launched not only against Negroes, but also against Jews, Catholics, aliens

and radicals, and a variety of "evils" such as bootlegging, repeal of prohibition, sex, birth control, internationalism, and working on the Sabbath. Much of the success of the publicity campaign was due to the "Red Scare" of 1919-21 which had made the country fearful of radical foreign ideologies; a new flood of immigration after World War I; and a general stirring of latent hostilities toward racial, religious and ethnic minority groups. Membership increased tremendously in the South and -- more important -- spread to nearly all parts of the country. Fiery crosses were burned in many parts of the North.

Again, alarm over Klan activities brought pressure for a Congressional investigation, but little was done. Much of the alarm was generated or reinforced by a series of sensational articles in the New York World and a score of other newspapers, charging that the Klan was responsible -- directly or indirectly -- for a long list of killings, floggings and kidnapings. Four resolutions calling for an investigation of the Klan were introduced in the House in September and October 1921. The Rules Committee held hearings on the proposals, at which Simmons testified for several days that violence associated with the Klan was actually the work of others masquerading as Klan members. The Rules Committee failed to provide a rule for House floor consideration of any of the resolutions, and the matter was dropped by Congress.

Instead of receding in the face of widespread publicity, the Klan gained membership, growing to a strength estimated in 1925 at somewhere between 2 million and 6 million members. In 1922, under new leadership, the Klan placed all its officials on salary and used its money to influence the outcome of the 1924 elections. A number of Klan periodicals were distributed nationally.

During the 1924 election campaign the Klan reached the peak of its political power. As many as 300 delegates to the Democratic national convention in Madison Square Garden were thought to be Klan members, and a resolution to denounce the Klan by name in the Democratic platform was defeated by a margin of only one vote.

In the November 1924 elections, the Klan was credited with putting in office at least three governors (all Republicans) and six Senators. It reportedly held extensive political power in Colorado, Indiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia and to a lesser extent in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The Klan shrank rapidly, however, in the late 1920s. The nationwide decline was attributed chiefly to a lessening of postwar tensions and to subsidence of the fear of Bolshevism and of Papal influence. In addition, the Klan lost influence in specific areas for other reasons. For instance, the top Klan leader in Indiana was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. By 1940, total membership was estimated at 300,000, of which all but 30 percent was in the South. The revived Klan was formally disbanded April 23, 1944.

THE MODERN KLAN

The flourishing of the Klan after World War II was due in large part to the failure of more respectable groups like the White Citizens Councils to halt the advance of desegregation. Its renaissance was stimulated by federal actions which threatened white supremacy.

In 1944 the Supreme Court voided the South's white primaries, and in 1946 the Klan was called to action by an Atlanta obstetrician, Dr. Samuel Green. With Green's death in 1949 the Klan split into several groups, and it remained splintered. The growth of the various groups was given a new impetus from the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, but it was enactment -- or expectation of enactment -- of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 that produced the largest postwar increase in Klan membership.

Total membership was estimated at the beginning of 1965 at about 10,000, and, with isolated exceptions, Klan membership was entirely in the South. The largest group was believed to be the United Klans of America Inc., with 5,000 members. It was headed by Robert M. Shelton, Jr., with headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Other groups reported to have 500 or more members were the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana and the United Florida Ku Klux Klan. Actual Klan membership was supplemented by women's auxiliaries and a large number of "active sympathizers" who were not actually dues-paying members. In addition, Klans or Klan-like organizations masqueraded as hunting and fishing clubs, country improvement associations and gun clubs.

Klan members were implicated in most of the violent anti-Negro activities in the South in the early 1960s -- a series of bombings in Birmingham in 1963, the murders of three civil rights workers in Mississippi in 1964, the highway murder of Washington, D.C., educator Lemuel A. Penn in Georgia in 1964, and the 1965 slaying of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo near Selma, Ala.

Committee Funds

The Un-American Activities Committee in 1965 received two separate authorizations to support its investigative functions during the year. The first, voted in February, authorized funds for general Committee expenses, including preliminary inquiries into the activities of the Black Muslims, the Minutemen, the American Nazi Party and the Klan, which had been requested by several House Members. The second, voted in April following a nationwide television plea by President Johnson for tighter federal controls over Klan and similar activities, authorized funds for a full-scale investigation of the Klan.

GENERAL EXPENSES

The House Feb. 25, by a 360-29 roll-call vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 188) authorizing $370,000 for general expenses of the Committee during 1965. Prior to final action, the House rejected on a 58-333 roll call a motion by Don Edwards (D Calif.) to recommit the resolution to the House Administration Committee with instructions that it hold open hearings on the justification for the funds request. The House Administration Committee had reported H Res 188 (H Rept 109) Feb. 25. The vote breakdown on final passage: R 125-0; ND 140-29; SD 95-0. The breakdown on recommittal: R 1-126; ND 56-113; SD 1-94. (For voting, see chart p. 940)

H Res 188 was one of a group of resolutions adopted by the House Feb. 24 and 25 providing in-

vestigation and study funds for committees in 1965. All other resolutions were adopted by voice vote. The resolutions provided a total of $3,755,250 for the expenses of the House committees, including Un-American Activities.

In 1961, when Un-American Activities Committee funds were subjected to floor attack, only six Members voted to cut the authorization (R 172-0; D 240-6). In 1963, 20 Members voted against providing funds for the Committee (R 169-0; D 217-20). However, there was no proposal in those years that was similar to the 1965 recommittal motion. (1961 Almanac p. 1015; 1963 Almanac p. 381)

During floor debate Feb. 25, Edwards urged support of his recommittal motion, stating that the Committee's "existence is patently unconstitutional in at least two respects -- its practice of investigating with no legislative purpose but exclusively for purposes of exposure, and secondly, its practice of holding legislative trials in violation of Section 9, Title 1 of the Constitution proscribing bills of attainder." (A long-time foe of the Committee, Edwards Jan. 5 had introduced a resolution (H Res 23) "to abolish" the Committee and to transfer its functions to the House Judiciary Committee. Similar resolutions had been introduced in the House Jan. 5 by Reps. Phillip Burton (D Calif.), Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.), Augustus F. Hawkins (D Calif.), John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.), James Roosevelt (D Calif.) and Benjamin Rosenthal (D N.Y.), and Jan. 6 by Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D Mich.).)

On the two Feb. 25 roll calls, 29 of the 58 Members who voted for recommittal also voted against providing funds for the Committee. The other 29 who supported recommittal subsequently voted to provide the funds. One of the latter group, Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), said he was in favor of the resolution to provide funds but that he would support recommittal "because I am tired of these unsubstantiated charges against the Committee ....Let us have hearings where witnesses can be heard and we can have cross-examination."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 10 -- Several House Democrats complained in floor speeches that recent Republican Congressional Campaign Committee news releases constituted a "smear attack." Freshman Rep. Teno Roncalio (D Wyo.) inserted in the Congressional Record the text of this GOP release sent to his home state: "The Republican Congressional Committee charged that Rep. Teno Roncalio (D Wyo.) tried to cripple the House Un-American Activities Committee by voting to withhold funds from the Committee pending public 'hearings' to 'justify' its budget request. Fortunately the Congressman's vote was not decisive because the vast majority of House Members realized the importance of having a committee of Congress with powers to investigate subversive activities....Unfortunately Congressman Roncalio's vote has lined him up with every subversive organization in the country which is trying to abolish the Committee."

Rep. John R. Schmidhauser (D Iowa), another freshman, also complained of being singled out in the Republican Committee's news release. He said the Committee was attempting to inject "an element of viciousness" into the political life of his district. House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D Okla.) warned the Republicans that "trying to convict by association" has not "paid off with the American voters."

PRESIDENT ASKS KLAN PROBE

President Johnson March 26 announced on nationwide television an all-out effort to "bring the activities of the Klan under effective control of the law" and suggested that "in connection with new legislation Congressional committees may wish to investigate the activities of such organizations and the part that they play in instigating violence...." The President made his statement in announcing the arrest and arraignment of four Klan members in connection with the March 25 slaying of a white civil rights worker near Montgomery, Ala.

The actions were triggered specifically by the ambush murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo of Detroit, who was killed while she drove Negro civil rights workers back to Selma, Ala., after a march to Montgomery which ended March 25. The President said that "Mrs. Liuzzo went to Alabama to serve the struggle for justice. She was murdered by the enemies of justice who for decades have used the rope and the gun and the tar and the feathers to terrorize their neighbors."

The four Klan members were arraigned and jailed March 26, and three of them were released on posting $50,000 bail that day. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which arrested them, charged them with conspiring to violate the civil rights of Mrs. Liuzzo, in violation of an 1870 civil rights law.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 26 -- Asked to comment on the President's statement, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America Inc., Robert M. Shelton Jr. of Tuscaloosa, Ala., said, "He's a damn liar.... This organization has never used tar and feathers and a rope.... He's got the shoe on the other foot. From all indications of what the people of Alabama have been through in the last week, it is he that is using the gun and the rope -- his tanks and ammunition against the Southerner instead of the Klan against the Negro."

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He indicated there were 381 local Klan units (klaverns) in the South, of which 260 belonged to the United Klans of America Inc. Most Klan activity was centered in North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, he said, but there also were sizable organizations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Delaware, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Arkansas. (For Klan nomenclature, see box)

Appell said there had been "some infiltration of law enforcement agencies by the Klans," but "the overwhelming majority" of Southern law officers were neither members nor sympathizers with the organization. However, he said, Klan members were free to commit violence in many areas for two reasons: they possessed citizens' band radios with which they could intercept police calls and flee before the police arrived; and because of community fear of the Klan, "a considerable period of time" often elapsed before violence was reported to police.

Shelton Appearance

Oct. 19 -- The first klansman to appear was Robert M. Shelton Jr., imperial wizard of the United Klans of America Inc., the largest Klan organization. Shelton stated his name, age (36) and birthplace and acknowledged that he had been subpenaed to appear but then declined to answer questions 73 times, stating, "I decline to answer because I honestly believe that to answer would tend to incriminate me and violate my rights under the 5th, the 1st, the 4th and the 14th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States."

Shelton was questioned at length about the Alabama Rescue Service in Tuscaloosa, his place of business, which the Subcommittee indicated was a "front" name for the local Klan organization. Also questioned were his wife, Betty Lou, and Mrs. Carol Long, both identified as employees of the Rescue Service. The two women also declined to answer numerous questions.

The Subcommittee then produced canceled checks written on the First National Bank of Tuscaloosa by the Alabama Rescue Service and signed by T.M. Montgomery and James L. Hendricks. After both women and Shelton failed to respond when asked whether Montgomery and Hendricks were Klan treasurers (klabees), Willis called Philip L. Schmitz, a handwriting expert who was head of the Veterans Administration document identification service. Schmitz testified that the signatures of Hendricks had been written by Mrs. Shelton and those of Montgomery by Mrs. Long.

Oct. 20 -- Shelton was questioned again about the Klan's financial resources and their relationship to the checking account of the Alabama Rescue Service. He was also asked whether a citizens' band network in Tuscaloosa was used to conduct Alabama Rescue Service business or to "intimidate Tuscaloosa, Ala., citizens," and whether the licenses for short-wave radios capable of monitoring police broadcasts had been obtained through the Alabama Rescue Service. Shelton again invoked his constitutional rights and refused to testify 83 times, making a total of 156 refusals in two days.

When Shelton also denied the Subcommittee's request for subpenaed Klan records, Willis mentioned the possibility of asking Congress to cite him for contempt.

Pool charged that through his "cover" organization Shelton had used Klan funds to buy two cars, groceries and a diamond ring.

Klan Nomenclature

The House Un-American Activities Committee Oct. 19 made public the following list of terms commonly used by Ku Klux Klan organizations:

The Invisible Empire -- The over-all territorial jurisdiction of a KKK organization.

Kloran -- The official ritual book of a KKK organization.

Klancraft -- KKK spirit and knowledge of all matters pertaining to the KKK.

Klecktokon -- The Klan initiation fee.

Kalendar -- The special Klan terminology to designate days, months and years.

Imperial Klonvocation -- A national convention of a KKK organization.

Imperial Kloncilium -- The supreme advisory and governing board of a KKK organization.

Realm -- A territorial subdivision of the invisible empire, embracing a state.

Province -- A territorial subdivision of a realm, embracing a Congressional district.

Klorero -- Area (state) convention; also the realm governing an advisory board.

Klonverse -- A convention of a province.

Klan, Klavern -- The smallest unit (local club) of a KKK organization.

Klanton -- The territorial jurisdiction of a Klan or Klavern.

Kloncave -- Secret convention or meeting of a Klan.

Aliens -- All persons who are not members of the KKK.

Klan Offices. The Committee also made public the following list of offices within the United Klans of America, Inc., the major Klan organization.

Imperial Wizard -- National president.

Grand Dragon -- State president.

Great Titan -- Highest province officer.

Exalted Cyclops -- President of local club or Klan or Klavern.

Klaliff -- Vice president.

Klokard -- Lecturer or director of propaganda.

Kludd -- Chaplain.

Kligrapp -- Secretary.

Klabee -- Treasurer.

Kladd -- Conductor of ceremonies.

Klarogo -- Inner guard.

Klexter -- Outer guard.

Imperial Klonsel -- National legal adviser.

Night-Hawk -- Auditor on national and state levels, in charge of candidates on local level.

Klokann Board -- Three members in local club that act as auditors and investigators.

On the national level the group of officers were known collectively as the Imperial Wizard and his Genii; on the state level, the Grand Dragon and his Hydras; on the province level, the Great Titan and his Furies; on the local level, the Exalted Cyclops and his Terrors.

Appell produced canceled checks totaling $4,000, which he said Shelton had received from the Dixie Engineering Co. of Mobile, Ala., in return for his help in obtaining construction contracts from the state highway department.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Oct. 18 -- Alabama Attorney General Richmond Flowers issued a 26-page "white paper" calling the Klan a "vicious, perverted" organization whose members were "portraits of despair (and) failures, socially and economically." The report contained preliminary findings of a Klan investigation launched by Flowers in April. Robert M. Creel, grand dragon of the United Klans in Alabama, termed the charges "a lot of mouth but no truth."

Oct. 18 -- Authorities in Crawfordville, Ga., announced the arrest of seven members of an armed Klan group, the "Black Shirts," on charges of forcing a Negro farmer off the road and beating him. Two members of the group, J. Howard Sims and Cecil W. Myers, had been acquitted Sept. 4, 1964, of murder charges in the slaying of Lemuel A. Penn, a Negro, on July 11, 1964.

Oct. 19 -- The Bureau of Public Roads announced it was withholding from Alabama $39,815 which the state had authorized to be used by consulting engineers for retention of "local agents" which the state required them to retain in order to qualify for state contracts. The Bureau said one of the agents was Klan leader Shelton, who had received $1,500.

Oct. 19 -- Federal Communications Commission Chairman E. William Henry ordered an investigation of the use of short-wave radio by Klan members. He said it was "a general rule" that "radio licenses are not to be used for any illegal purpose."

Oct. 20 -- In a statement following his appearance before the Subcommittee, Shelton said the investigation had been dictated by a "political desire to win favor with a minority group." He accused the Subcommittee of taking his wife "away from our three small children in Alabama, one of them...feverishly tossing in a sickbed," and questioned whether the next to be investigated would be "the Masons, the Knights of Columbus, the college fraternities or some other organized group that requires secret oaths of their members." (For Klan oath, see box)

North Carolina Klan

Oct. 20 -- In questions to the next witness, James Robertson Jones, grand dragon of the North Carolina chapter of the United Klans, Appell alleged irregularities in both the finances of the statewide Klan organization and Jones' personal financial records. Among these, Appell said, were Jones' use of false financial reports and of fraudulent hospital insurance and widows' benefit plans to obtain money from members; a large increase in Jones' personal income after he became grand dragon; and failure by Jones to file income tax returns between 1958 and 1964. Jones refused to respond to the charges and to produce subpenaed Klan documents.

The next subpenaed Klan witness was Virginia Grand Dragon Marshall Robert Kornegay, who Appell said had recently been moved from North Carolina to Virginia because the former state's Klan members had objected to his keeping premiums from canceled Klan insurance plans. Kornegay also declined to answer questions and to submit subpenaed Klan documents.

Oct. 22 -- The first three cooperative witnesses, including two former Klan members, presented testimony.

Rev. Jack Crum of Raleigh, N.C., described being threatened and harassed by Klan members while attending a Klan rally in Farmville, N.C., in 1964. The rally had been advertised as open to the "white public."

Joseph G. DuBois, who had been subpenaed as treasurer of the Goldsboro, N.C., klavern, surprised the Subcommittee by resigning from the Klan immediately upon taking the witness stand. He presented his klavern records to the Subcommittee and offered to answer questions, saying "the vows I took (as a Klan member) are secondary to my loyalty to this nation." He said he joined the Klan because it seemed to be working for "the betterment of this country" but was disillusioned when Klan leaders refused to testify. He said, "Anyone who takes the 5th Amendment either has something to hide or is a Communist."

DuBois testified that to his knowledge the Goldsboro klavern, whose cover name was the Wayne County Improvement Assn., had never engaged in any act of violence and that his only function as Klan officer was to keep the books. He said that, in an Oct. 17 meeting, all members of his klavern had supported his decision to submit their records to the Subcommittee because "we don't have anything to hide."

Rev. Roy Woodle, also subpenaed, said he was a bricklayer and itinerant preacher and until "a few weeks ago," when he resigned from the Klan, had been chaplain (grand kludd) of the realm of North Carolina. He said the Klan was a "fake" organization which preached "good things" -- segregation and Christianity -- but did nothing about them; it practiced intimidation and enriched its leaders with "Cadillacs, rib-eye steaks...and first-class motel rooms." Woodle added that the Klan

Klan Oath of Secrecy

Following is the Klan oath of secrecy, as reported to the House Un-American Activities Committee by investigator Donald T. Appell:

I most solemnly swear that I will forever keep sacredly secret the signs, words and grip and any and all other matters and knowledge of the Ku Klux Klan regarding which a most rigid secrecy must be maintained -- which may at any time be communicated to me -- and will never divulge same nor even cause same to be divulged to any person in the whole world unless I know positively that such a person is a member of this order in good and regular standing -- and not even then unless it be for the best interest of the order.

I most sacredly vow and most positively swear that I will never yield to bribe -- flattery -- threats -- passion -- punishment -- persecution -- persuasion -- nor any enticement whatever -- coming from or offered by any person or persons, male or female, for the purpose of obtaining from me a secret or secret information of the Ku Klux Klan. I will rather die than divulge same -- so help me God.

I swear that I will keep secure to myself a secret of a Klansman -- the crime of violating this solemn oath -- treason against the United States of America, rape and malicious murder alone excepted.

had grown because people were "ready to grab the first thing that comes along. (The Klan) told them they'd give them victory, that the schools wouldn't integrate. But the Klan don't have no program."

After he had resigned and told his story on a Sept. 9 CBS television documentary on the Klan, Woodle said, he had received threats including a call from Boyd Lee Hamby Sr., auditor (grand night hawk) for North Carolina, who had said he had "the authority to do away with me."

The Subcommittee called Hamby, who was present as a spectator, to allow him to deny the charge, but he invoked his constitutional rights in refusing to testify. Four other North Carolina Klan members also were called and declined to answer questions: James Huey Fisher, William R. Waltson, Wayne Duvault and Donald M. Leazer.

Oct. 25 -- Three North Carolina Klan members were questioned about alleged irregularities in Klan finances but refused to answer: former Grand Dragon Arthur C. Leonard; Fred L. Wilson, treasurer of the Rowan Sportsman's Club, which was identified as a "cover" name for a local klavern; and Grady B. Mars, vice president (grand klaliff) of the Klan in the state.

Former Klan member Richard J. Constantineau, a Wilmington, N.C., gun dealer, said he had resigned from the Klan because he didn't "think they have a program that is satisfactory" and because his wife was "worried about my activities." He turned over to the Subcommittee the records of guns purchased from him in 1962-64 and acknowledged that he had sold guns during that period to three Klan members.

Oct. 26 -- Marion W. Millis, sheriff of Hanover County, N.C. (Wilmington), presented the first public testimony of Klan involvement in local law enforcement agencies. He said that he and six of his deputies had joined the Klan in 1963, taking the standard Klan oath, in order to "observe and see if anything happened as far as disorder was concerned." He said that when "rumors got out that we were part of this organization," he had resigned and told his deputies to submit resignations. Several months later, Millis said, he found that one of the deputies, Charles B. Goodwin, had remained a member and in January 1964 had been elected vice president (grand klaliff) of the statewide Klan. In response to questions, Millis acknowledged that he had not informed the State Bureau of Investigation that he had "infiltrated the Klan." Asked how he felt about the Klan today, Millis said that "since some of this stuff has come out about Klan activities, I believe even Mr. Goodwin is frowning on it."

Robert E. Hudgins, conductor of ceremonies (imperial kladd) of the United Klans and an official of a North Carolina Klan province, acknowledged that he had been subpenaed but declined to answer further questions and to produce Klan documents requested in the subpena.

Oct. 27 -- The final witness from North Carolina, George F. Dorsett, chaplain (imperial kludd) of the United Klans, declined to answer all questions and to produce subpenaed Klan documents. The questions included allegations that he had been chaplain of a Klan group which had dissolved following a run-in with Lumbee Indians said to have been incited by the burning of crosses in front of their quarters; that he had termed the police present at Klan rallies "termites" and "rats"; and that a Klan Bureau of Investigation was active in checking civil rights marches and other interracial activities.

South Carolina, Georgia Klan

Oct. 27 -- Four South Carolina Klan members were called but declined to testify: Charles Elwood, treasurer of the state Klan; Furman Dean Williams, identified as the leader of a Klan "underground" unit trained in the use of weapons and explosives; Ralph Powers and Arthur Robert Nix.

Oct. 28 -- Robert E. Scoggin, grand dragon of the South Carolina chapter, was asked to explain alleged irregularities in his personal finances and questioned about the "underground" unit. He gave his name and acknowledged he had been subpenaed but refused to answer all further questions and to turn over subpenaed Klan documents.

Rep. Charles L. Weltner (D Ga.) strongly recommended that Klan leaders be cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to produce subpenaed documents. He said the Supreme Court had held in 1960 (McPhaul v. United States) that an officer of an organization was required to produce records under Congressional subpena.

The Subcommittee shifted its attention to the Georgia chapter of the United Klans, calling Grand Dragon Calvin F. Craig. He refused to comment on evidence reported by investigator Philip Manuel that the United Klans had conducted special schools in Georgia for training in judo, karate, explosive demolition and guerrilla warfare. He also declined to submit Klan documents requested in his subpena.

Nov. 1 -- Younger M. Newton, vice president of the South Carolina chapter and a manufacturer of Klan robes, declined to answer all questions.

Eight Georgia Klan members also failed to respond to questions: William A. Daniel Sr., exalted cyclops of an Atlanta klavern; George D. Sligh, a founder of the United Klans; James D. Newberry, treasurer of the Georgia realm; William B. Crowe; William Anderson; John L. Brock Jr., auditor of the Georgia realm; John M. Parker; and Grady C. Little. Much of the questioning concerned Nacirema Inc. ("American" spelled backwards), identified by Manuel as a now defunct organization of members and former members of the United Klans which had participated in racial bombings across the South.

Nov. 2 -- Leo Blackwell, chief of police in Griffin, Ga., described confiscating a large cache of weapons from the cars of five Klan members arrested in April 1964 for burning a cross in front of a cleaning shop run by two Negroes who were members of a local biracial committee. He said the men were tried for disturbing the peace, but following declaration of a mistrial they obtained a court order for return of the weapons. Asked if he had any recommendations for curbing the Klan, Blackwell suggested a federal law requiring registration of firearms.

Allen L. Bayne, one of the five Klan members arrested by Blackwell, was called but refused to testify.

Wesley G. Bailey, a Klan member from Clayton County, Ga., also declined to testify.

Nov. 3 -- Howard W. Smith, chief of police in Clayton County, testified that in May 1965 the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) had rented office space in a Jonesboro, Ga., building owned by the local klavern under the "cover" name of the Clayton Civic Club. When informed in August of the identity of the civic club, Smith said, the FAA canceled the lease and moved immediately.

Charles M. Bartlett, inner guard (grand klarogo) of the Georgia realm, and Daniel E. Bruce, an incorporator of the Clayton Civic Club, declined to testify.

Nov. 4 -- Three alleged members of the Clayton Civic Club declined to testify: Robert L. Bing, Jimmy W. Wells and Walter B. Parr.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Oct. 31 -- Daniel Burros, 28, chief organizer (king kleagle) of the United Klans in New York, shot and killed himself after reading an Oct. 31 story in the New York Times which revealed his Jewish parentage and background. The story also presented evidence that he had been active in the American Nazi party. Willis Nov. 1 told reporters that Burros had been subpenaed to testify but there were no immediate plans to investigate the suicide.

Hearings Suspended

Nov. 9 -- Willis announced suspension of the Klan investigation until Jan. 4, 1966. The suspension was called, Willis said, at the request of Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach who felt that the scheduled public questioning of two Georgia Klan members allegedly involved in the July 1964 murder of Lemuel A. Penn might prejudice the Supreme Court's current consideration of the Penn case.

After announcing the suspension, Willis summarized developments during the initial hearings. As a result of the investigation, he said, the Federal Communications Commission had begun a study of misuse of citizens' band radios, and "I am sure that other agencies of the Executive Branch will want to take action." He said the Committee would turn over some of its documents to the Internal Revenue Service, the FCC and the Veterans Administration. "We are considering, of course, the recommendation of contempt citations," he added. As for an anti-Klan law, Willis said that "by the time the hearings are ended, the Congress will have all the facts it needs for purposes of remedial legislation."

One of the "most positive findings," Willis said, was that the "invisible empire is no longer so invisible." He said total Klan membership was "four or five times greater" than the previous estimate of 10,000, but it was "not a monolithic movement" because about a dozen separate groups were in operation. The Committee also found evidence, he said, that the United Klans of America had failed to report its income and to pay taxes on the income it had reported; that Klans made "extensive use" of "innocent-sounding" cover or front names; that Klan leaders had often retained Klan funds in their own accounts or under fictitious names and had kept funds from Klan insurance programs for themselves; that several Klan officials had criminal records; that Klan units had conducted schools to train members in techniques of violence; that cross burnings for purposes of intimidation were official parts of Klan activities; that Klan members used citizens' band radios to plan their activities and to interfere with local law enforcement activities; and that some Klan members were law enforcement officers.

1966 Action

The five-man subcommittee investigation of the Klan resumed Jan. 4, 1966, and continued through Feb. 24, when hearings were ended subject to call of Chairman Willis.

On Feb. 2, the House, acting on the recommendations of the full Committee, cited for contempt of Congress seven alleged members of the United Klans of America Inc. who had refused to produce Klan documents and records subpenaed during the 1965 phase of the investigation. (The citations did not involve the witnesses' failure to answer questions before the Subcommittee.) One of the contempt citations was adopted by roll-call vote, the rest by voice votes.

The first citation (H Res 699 -- H Rept 1241), which named Robert M. Shelton Jr., imperial wizard of the United Klans, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 344-28 (R 122-4; ND 142-23; SD 80-1), with Alton Lennon (D N.C.) the only Southerner voting in opposition. The contempt citations adopted by voice vote named six other Klan members: Calvin F. Craig (H Res 700 -- H Rept 1242), Georgia grand dragon; James Robertson Jones (H Res 701 -- H Rept 1243), North Carolina grand dragon; Marshall Robert Kornegay (H Res 702 -- H Rept 1244), Virginia grand dragon; Robert E. Scoggin (H Res 703 -- H Rept 1245), South Carolina grand dragon; Robert E. Hudgins (H Res 704 -- H Rept 1246), imperial kladd; and George F. Dorsett (H Res 705 -- H Rept 1247), imperial kludd.

Following House action, the citations were sent to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia for presentation to a federal grand jury. A grand jury March 3, 1966, indicted the seven on one count each. If convicted, they were subject to maximum penalties of $1,000 fines and one year in prison.

(Details of 1966 hearings and action on contempt citations will be carried in the 1966 Almanac.)

Related Committee Actions

Before holding hearings on the Klan, the Un-American Activities Committee held hearings in Chicago on the organization and objectives of the Communist Party in Illinois and a hearing in Washington, D.C., on life in Communist Cuba.

The three days of Chicago hearings, May 25-27, were marked by mass picketing and demonstrations within the hearing room against the Committee.

The Cuba hearing was held June 11 in connection with the Committee's investigation of student travel to Cuba. The witness was Juanita Castro, estranged sister of Premier Fidel Castro. Miss Castro testified that her brother's "obsession" was to destroy the United States. (For earlier developments in the Cuba travel investigation, see 1964 Almanac p. 993.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 4 -- A federal district court in Washington, D.C., gave suspended jail terms and $100 fines to three persons who had refused to testify before a closed hearing of the Committee Dec. 7, 1964. The defendants were Mrs. Dagmar Wilson and Mrs. Donna Allen, both of Washington and leaders of Women Strike for Peace, and Russell Nixon of New York, manager of the National Guardian, a weekly newspaper. The three had been cited for contempt by the Committee Dec. 10, 1964, for declining to answer questions about their part in trying to obtain a visa for K. Yasui, leader of a Japanese peace group. Because Congress was not then in session, the contempt citation did not need to be voted on by the House. It was certified by the Speaker and sent directly to the U.S. Attorney. (1964 Almanac p. 993)

SUBCOMMITTEES EXAMINE FEDERAL 'INVASION OF PRIVACY'

Several Congressional subcommittees in 1965 considered the question of whether federal Executive Branch agencies were pursuing practices which constituted 'invasion of privacy.' Throughout the year, the Senate Judiciary Committee's Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee held a general investigation of the subject, ranging from consideration of the use of "mail covers" to wiretapping. The House Government Operations Committee's Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy and the Senate Judiciary Committee's Constitutional Rights Subcommittee held inquiries into the use of psychological testing by Government agencies, and the House Government Operations Committee issued a report on federal use of lie detectors in interrogation procedures.

'Invasion of Privacy' Probe

The Senate Judiciary Committee's Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee in 1965 held hearings for 22 days on the question of "invasion of privacy" by the Federal Government.

A major issue under consideration was the use of "mail covers" by the Post Office Department -- a practice which had been strongly criticized by Subcommittee Chairman Edward V. Long (D Mo.). Under existing postal regulations, a postmaster was authorized to record all information obtainable from mail without opening it, at the request of any law enforcement official. While the provision allowed use of mail covers solely for the purpose of locating fugitives from justice, Long in 1964 said he was "convinced there is wide-open use of this surveillance technique with absolutely no effort at control," and introduced a bill to prohibit it. The issue received extensive consideration early in the 1965 hearings, and Long at that time renewed his request for legislation and called for a list of persons whose mail had been under surveillance. However, on March 9 Long announced he would hold his requests "in abeyance" because Postmaster General John A. Gronouski had agreed to "tighten up and centralize controls" over the use of mail covers. Gronouski June 16 announced new postal regulations limiting authority to order mail covers to chief and regional postal inspectors (instead of all postmasters) and providing that law enforcement officials had to request mail covers in writing and show reasonable grounds to justify their use.

Other issues examined during the Subcommittee hearings were the use of electronic eavesdropping devices -- from telephone taps to hidden microphones -- by the Food and Drug Administration, Internal Revenue Service and telephone companies; Post Office Department use of peepholes to watch for mail theft by employees; and opening of first-class mail by the IRS as an aid in collecting unpaid taxes. Gronouski April 12 wrote Long that he had discontinued the latter practice in 1964, but that, as it was permitted by statute, there was no guarantee that it would not be reinstituted by future Postmasters General. Therefore, the Senate June 15, on an 87-1 roll call, added a prohibition against this practice to the excise tax reduction bill (HR 8371), and the amendment was retained in conference. (See story, p. 835)

The Subcommittee investigation actually began in September 1964, when the Subcommittee sent a questionnaire to all federal agencies on surveillance activities. Long Jan. 11, 1965, said the partial response to the questionnaire indicated that federal agencies not engaged in security work had purchased a considerable quantity of surveillance equipment. At the start of the hearings (Feb. 18), Long said he was concerned that "literally thousands" of nonsecurity law enforcement agencies were "using more and more methods of surveillance upon the individual." Long said the Subcommittee had been refused information by "at least two Departments" of the Government, and had met with "less than complete candor" in the preliminary investigation. Hearings were held Feb. 18, 23-24, March 2-3, April 13, 27-28, May 5 and 6, June 7, July 13-15, 19-21 and 27, Aug. 9 and Oct. 18-20. Following are highlights of the testimony:

HEARINGS

Feb. 18 -- Harold K. Lipset, a private detective from San Francisco, demonstrated several electronic eavesdropping devices, including a transmitter and antenna in the form of a cocktail olive and toothpick which could be placed in a martini. Lipset also played back to the Subcommittee part of Long's opening statement which he had recorded through a tiny microphone hidden under a rose petal in a vase sitting in front of Long and connected to a concealed tape recorder. Subcommittee counsel Bernard Fensterwald Jr. displayed a similar device concealed in the base of an office stapler.

Emanuel Mittleman, of the Wireless Guitar Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., demonstrated how to convert a telephone into an eavesdropping device. Mittleman said the mechanism, once attached to a telephone, could be activated by a direct-dialing call to the telephone. From the time the telephone rings, Mittleman explained, all conversations in the room are transmitted, even if the telephone is on the hook. He said conversation in a room in Washington could be monitored from as far away as Hawaii by means of the device. Mittleman said he had sold about a dozen of the devices for $400 each. He refused to disclose the names of the buyers, but said none of the purchasers were Government agencies to the best of his knowledge. Asked if he would sell to anyone, Mittleman said, "If I believed it would be for a truly nefarious purpose, I'd think twice before selling it."

Paul W. Blye, a retired Bell Telephone Laboratories engineer, said a laser was being developed as an eavesdropping device which could be aimed at a room several blocks away to obtain a television picture of everything happening in the room, including the sound.

Ralph V. Ward, vice president of Mosler Research Products, Inc., of Danbury, Conn., displayed a catalogue of the firm's eavesdropping wares. Most electronic eavesdropping techniques, he said, fall into three categories -- telephone taps, hidden microphones and hidden radio transmitters. Holding up a tiny microphone, he explained: "This item is cotton-coated so it can easily be dyed with Tintex to match the interior of a room."

Other devices demonstrated to the Subcommittee included microphones concealed in a tie clasp, in a package of cigarettes, in a cigarette lighter, in a picture frame and in a woman's purse.

Mail Cover, Peepholes

Feb. 23 -- Henry B. Montague, chief postal inspector of the Post Office Department, testified that special mail covers were in effect for up to 750 individuals or companies at a time, and that there were currently about 1,000 mail covers a month. He said a mail cover was authorized only when there was a good reason to believe it might be instrumental in solving a crime. Information obtained from mail covers, he said, was used as a lead in investigations, not as evidence in court, and court tests had established the constitutionality of the practice. Montague cited as examples the use of mail covers in an income tax case against gambler Frank Costello, in the capture in Mexico of a rapist-murderer, and in cases of health insurance frauds against the elderly.

Louis J. Doyle, general counsel of the Post Office Department, testified that although there was no statutory authority for mail watches, there was no prohibition against them.

Long demanded that Postmaster General John A. Gronouski provide the Subcommittee with the names of approximately 24,000 persons whose mail had been put under surveillance over the past two years. Long said he was convinced there had been "abuses" of privacy and "lack of control" by the Government in mail covers. He gave the Department a week to submit the lists. In a letter to Long, Gronouski objected to releasing the names to the Subcommittee on the grounds that it would cast a "shadow" over innocent persons and might compromise both national security and criminal investigations.

Montague testified concerning the use of peepholes in Post Offices to permit a postal inspector to watch postal employees at work without being observed themselves. He said that in December 1964 Gronouski had ordered peepholes in restrooms closed, but said that peepholes still existed in locker rooms. Montague said the system helped postal inspectors to recover $285,000 in thefts from the mail in 1964. Without the lookouts, he said, "the mails would not enjoy such a high reputation" for safety from theft. Subcommittee Counsel Fensterwald said the cost to the Federal Government of operating and manning the peephole system approached $2.5 million a year.

Feb. 24 -- Jerome K. Keating, president of the National Assn. of Letter Carriers, and Patrick J. Nilan, appearing on behalf of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, opposed peepholes as an invasion of privacy and unwarranted by the expense involved. Keating said that out of a force of nearly 600,000 postal employees, only about 590 were arrested in an average year, which he called "a record of honesty and integrity almost unparalleled in any walk of life."

Post Office General Counsel Doyle and Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs Irving Fishman were asked about procedures used to determine what mail should not be delivered because it was obscene or foreign propaganda. Doyle read a letter from Gronouski which said that postal officials who refused to deliver material as obscene had to present a case to the courts for a ruling on the matter. The letter said the ultimate decision on what was obscene was up to the courts. Fishman said customs officials requested an addressee's permission to open any mail that looked bulky enough to be subject to import duties. If permission was not obtained the mail was returned to the sender. If permission was granted, the material was opened and inspected. If it included propaganda, the addressee was asked if he wanted it delivered, and if he did not, it was returned to the sender.

Doyle said the Department was instituting a new policy toward records of persons who requested delivery of propaganda from Communist countries. Instead of keeping permanent records, he said, after March 15 the Department would order the requests destroyed as soon as acted upon. He said the new policy resulted from a court decision which held that there was a danger that the Post Office records might be used by other agencies for other purposes.

Kennedy-Bolan Exchange

March 2 -- Thomas A. Bolan, a New York City attorney, who was put under a Post Office Department mail cover after U.S. prosecutors in 1963 indicted his law partner Roy M. Cohn on 10 counts of perjury and obstruction of justice, testified that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), when serving as Attorney General, tried to promote a Life Magazine expose of Teamster President James R. Hoffa, at a time when Hoffa was under indictment for mail fraud. According to Bolan, Kennedy sought to have the magazine publish an interview that he arranged in March 1961 between Life's Washington bureau chief, Henry Suydam, and a Teamster official, Sam Baron, who was opposed to Hoffa.

Bolan said that after Life published an article on Cohn while he was under indictment, Bolan subpenaed the magazine's files to learn whether the Justice Department had anything to do with the Cohn article. In the files he came across a memorandum dated March 6, 1961, from Suydam to E.K. Thompson, a Life editor in New York. In the memo Suydam told of being called into Kennedy's office and urged to publish an article about Baron, a man who "had been working directly with Kennedy in secret for the last two years...(and) was now so disillusioned and disgusted with the corruption he saw all around him, particularly as concerns Hoffa, that he has just about decided to make a public break with the union." Suydam wrote that Kennedy "suggested to this man that he make his break via an article in Life in the form of a personal expose of Hoffa." Bolan submitted a copy of the memorandum to the Subcommittee.

Bolan, in commenting on a Life article entitled "Did Roy Cohn Lie?", said that it created an "inflammatory and prejudicial atmosphere for the trial." The material subpenaed from Life, Bolan added, revealed that the author of the Cohn piece conferred with two Justice Department aides.

Subcommittee Chairman Edward V. Long (D Mo.) called Bolan's testimony "shocking" and said he would forward the testimony to the full Judiciary Committee. "It is obvious from your testimony that the Department of Justice was trying to try its case in the press," Long said. "To me that is a very serious charge," he added. (For Kennedy's reply, see March 3 testimony, below)

Both Cohn, who was chief counsel of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee in 1953-54 while Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) was chairman, and Bolan protested that the surveillance through mail covers and other actions had seriously hampered them in preparing the defense for Cohn's case. Cohn testified that he was subjected to two separate mail covers while under Government investigation of charges of which he was acquitted by a federal jury in July 1964.

Cohn said he was subjected to "highly unusual questions" by the federal grand jury that indicted him. In

addition to questions about conversations with his clients, which Cohn claimed "violated the lawyer-client relationship," he said the jury asked him for the numbers of "all the telephones I normally use." "I couldn't figure out why they asked these questions," he said, "unless they planned to do something to them (the telephones)." Cohn added that, after learning of the Government's request for information from all the banks and brokerage firms with which he had dealings, he asked the court to have this practice stopped. Even though the judge issued a stoppage order, Cohn said, "It didn't stop."

Bolan told the Committee he accidentally learned that his mail was under surveillance when a substitute postman delivered a mail order cover dated March 29, 1963. It bore the warning to the postman: "Confidential-submit all first class mail to supervisor. Do not reveal this to addressee or other unauthorized person." Bolan said that he asked for, and got, a stoppage order from Federal Judge Archie Dawson, who described the practice as "shocking."

Chief Postal Inspector Henry B. Montague appeared before the Subcommittee without a list, requested by the Subcommittee Feb. 23, of persons whose mail had been under surveillance over the past two years. Chairman Long said that in view of talks with Postmaster General John A. Gronouski, "Our demand will be held in abeyance for a few days in hopes that further discussions will work out the matter satisfactorily."

(Long March 9 called a press conference to announce that he would continue to "hold in abeyance" his demands relating to mail covers because the Postmaster General had agreed to "tighten up and centralize controls" over their use. He said new regulations were currently being drawn up, and if they failed to eliminate all possibilities of abuse he would renew his campaign to have their use outlawed. He said he and Gronouski believed their agreement "would result in a good balance between the legitimate needs of law enforcement on the one hand and individual rights to privacy on the other."

Long also announced that Gronouski had agreed to eliminate peepholes in Post Office dressing rooms and areas used by employees when off duty.)

March 3 -- Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), in an appearance before the Subcommittee, protested against what he called the "implication that I handled myself in some shocking manner while I was Attorney General." Kennedy denied Bolan's charge and told Long that he considered it improper for the Subcommittee Chairman to make statements about the matter "after hearing only one side of the story."

When asked by Subcommittee Counsel Fensterwald whether Kennedy considered it proper for a public official to arrange for publicity unfavorable to a person under indictment, Kennedy said: "I never did anything like that and that is the implication of the testimony and remarks made before the Subcommittee yesterday."

(Kennedy March 2 had issued a statement denying that he had attempted to "plant" a story about Hoffa in Life magazine. He said that Baron was the originator of the idea and "in fear of his life" had gotten "in touch with me." "If he was killed," Kennedy said, Baron "wanted to be able to tell his story through Life magazine. I put him in touch. The story was not to be published unless something happened to him." Kennedy pointed out that no article had appeared in Life until after Baron had broken with Hoffa -- "this was about 12 or 18 months later" -- and that it then was a different kind of article. He added that he did not participate in the interview and that neither he nor the Justice Department furnished any information to Life "directly or indirectly."

Life editor Edward K. Thompson, contacted in New York, said "Sen. Kennedy's statement on this matter is basically correct." "Beyond introducing us to Baron," he added, "that was the last we heard of Kennedy.")

Herbert Warburton, former general counsel of the Post Office Department, testified that he believed peepholes used to watch for mail theft by employees in large post offices were outmoded. But he said that the Department's policy of checking mail deliveries to persons suspected of crimes was an essential law enforcement tool.

Lawrence Speiser, a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union, accused the Justice Department of "twisting and turning in every possible direction to avoid a constitutional test" of a law involving Government screening of foreign propaganda.

Henry J. Stoffer, president of the National League of Postmasters, called the Post Office Department's use of peepholes and mail cover practices essential to protection of the mails and law enforcement. He said these practices did not constitute serious invasions of personal privacy.

Surveillance of Tax Delinquents

April 13 -- The Committee took up charges that the Post Office Department and Internal Revenue Service had seized and opened first-class mail in the investigation and surveillance of tax delinquents. The charges were made by Rep. Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) in an April 5 press release in which he cited 14 such seizures and called for an investigation. In an April 12 letter to Long, Gronouski said the practice had been discontinued in August 1964 as a result of an agreement between himself and then Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon. Gronouski said, "I am of the personal opinion that while discontinuance of this practice may in some instances increase the difficulty of collecting delinquent taxes, the practice should not be resumed because of the overriding importance of protecting the sanctity of the mails... While no levies on mail of delinquent taxpayers have been made since the agreement was reached, we cannot be certain that the same policy would be maintained in future years, as the authority to seize the mail is in the statute. Accordingly, I believe legislation is needed to guarantee maintenance of this policy." (Such legislation was enacted later in 1965. See above and p. 835)

Harvey H. Hannah, deputy general counsel of the Post Office Department, said the levy procedure was not instituted by the IRS until "late 1962 or early 1963." He said the Post Office Department honored an IRS mail levy by simply delivering the unopened mail to the IRS and did not open the mail itself.

FDA Investigatory Procedures

April 27 -- The Subcommittee took up charges that the Food and Drug Administration had used electronic "snooping devices" in its investigations. In an April 22 Senate speech, Long stated he had "considerable trouble" getting information on FDA investigatory practices from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and that he had become "suspicious" as to what HEW was "covering up or concealing." Long said the FDA had refused to send witnesses to the Subcommittee on request, and that the Subcommittee had issued subpenas directing certain FDA employees to appear at the hearings. Fensterwald

subsequently said the FDA employees had been subpenaed to explain allegations that they had used "elaborate" methods, including concealed recording devices, to obtain evidence against a milk-substitute product in Kansas City, Mo., in 1963. The FDA was also asked to explain a similar raid on the Church of Scientology in the District of Columbia in January 1963, in which agents seized electronic equipment, so-called "E-meters," used by the church.

Former Georgia Governor Ellis Arnall (D 1943-47), defense counsel in the milk-substitute case, charged FDA agents with being "master spies" who used "un-American, police-state gestapo-like tactics." Arnall accused FDA agents of illegally recording evidence with "hidden tape recording devices," of planting evidence and committing perjury.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick said electronic equipment was needed in investigations to protect the public from modern "medicine men." Larrick indicated that in using electronic equipment to get evidence, particularly on illicit drug traffic, the FDA was dealing with "hardened criminals," and in "many cases" the courts had not objected to recording as an invasion of privacy.

Allen E. Rayfield of the FDA Bureau of Field Administration said the American public "squanders" an estimated $500 million a year on nutritional quackery. Recording devices, he said, were necessary to monitor sales spiels.

April 28 -- Assistant FDA Commissioner Winton B. Rankin said that Arnall had presented a "distortion of the facts and broad unsupported allegations."

Arnall charged the FDA witnesses with committing perjury before the Subcommittee and called the FDA "corrupt and contaminated."

Kirkpatrick W. Dilling, general counsel for the National Assn. of Food Supplement Manufacturers and Distributors, stated that FDA powers were "too often employed to trample upon the civil rights of regulated firms and individuals." Dilling said that two FDA inspectors had exceeded their legal authority by using concealed devices to record conversations in a "routine" factory inspection.

April 29 -- Oscar H. Brinkman, attorney for the Church of Scientology in the District of Columbia, said the FDA had planted a "spy" in the church prior to an FDA raid in which an "E-meter" device, used by the church to test "emotional reactions," was seized. Brinkman said the raid on church premises was a "flagrant violation" of constitutional rights protecting religion, and that the FDA could seize holy water and medallions at the Roman Catholic National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception with equal justification.

Long concluded the three-day hearings by charging FDA agents with spending their time in "police state tactics" and "bizarre and juvenile games of cops and robbers" instead of trying to safeguard the nation's health.

Industrial Use of Eavesdropping Devices

May 5 -- Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America, said local telephone companies used electronic monitoring equipment -- such as a microphone installed in a desk calendar at company offices -- to "eavesdrop" on conversations between their employees and customers. Beirne said he was concerned about such devices being "inflicted" on union members and about the "dangers posed by bribers and corrupters" who might try to use members to eavesdrop for them. Beirne said telephone companies were leaders in developing secret listening and transmitting devices, and he recommended strict federal limitations on the manufacture, sale and use of all eavesdropping equipment.

A spokesman for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company acknowledged that electronic devices were used and said they were "a service aid to make sure the customer's problems are being taken care of."

Lee Loevinger, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, said existing laws and regulations were inadequate to cope with the electronic eavesdropping equipment now on the open market.

May 6 -- Lewis S. Rosenstiel, president of Schenley Industries Inc., said he suspected "competitors" of "financial and industrial espionage" after sound transmitters and wire taps were discovered concealed in a room where his company held business meetings. Rosenstiel said he became suspicious after details of a confidential meeting held in the room began to "leak out." He stated: "Failure of adequate law makes many American corporations prey for raiders."

Richard E. Gerstein, an attorney for the state of Florida, suggested that wiretapping equipment be reserved only to law enforcement officials and only in cases involving protection of human life, national security or extortion. Gerstein said police officers should have to obtain a court order to use the devices.

Long said he could see little difference between wiretapping and planting a secret transmitter in his house to pick up his private conversations. Long stated: "Either way you do it, isn't it causing me to testify against myself?"

IRS Use of Eavesdropping Devices

July 13 -- Internal Revenue Commissioner Sheldon S. Cohen and Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach acknowledged instances in which IRS agents had used wiretaps, hidden microphones and two-way mirrors in investigating suspected tax fraud and evasion. However, both officials contended the incidents, most of which occurred in Pittsburgh, had occurred in the campaign against organized crime and involved persons designated as "racketeers" by the Justice Department's Organized Crime Section, and not ordinary taxpayers. Cohen described four instances in which Pittsburgh IRS agents had either used wiretaps, used information gained from wiretaps, or had eavesdropped on a conversation between suspects. Cohen stated that in each instance "devoted and courageous agents had acted in a misguided and unauthorized effort to abate some of the terror of organized crime." However, he said, "we cannot categorically shirk from using certain legal investigative equipment and techniques, even though this might in some cases subject us to criticism." Cohen stated that "the extraordinary nature of crime compelled extraordinary effort by the Service," and accordingly, the Service had "tooled up appropriately for its efforts," and bought "modern miniaturized electronic transmitting and receiving equipment." However, Cohen said, he June 29 issued a directive "unconditionally prohibiting" the use of wiretaps or making unreasonable search or seizure. Cohen also said a "number" of IRS investigative techniques had been terminated, including the use of two-way mirrors and concealed electronic transmitters in IRS offices.

(Continued on next page)

Katzenbach charged that leading racketeers "will stop at nothing to discredit the federal effort against them" and that 60 percent of racketeering convictions "stem from devoted investigative work by intelligence agents of IRS." However, he said wiretapping constituted a "serious invasion of privacy and it should be allowed only in limited circumstances, under the strictest control...it should be permitted only where national security is involved." Katzenbach described instances of IRS wiretapping and "bugging" as "isolated" cases and "the product of the great energy and the massive momentum of the organized crime program."

Long said the Treasury Department had gone "far afield in enforcing criminal laws," a task which he said was "the province of the Justice Department." Long charged the IRS with "almost every...type of eavesdropping technique" and introduced several exhibits which he said proved invasions of privacy were much more widespread than Cohen had admitted.

July 14 -- Cresson O. Davis, head of the IRS intelligence division in Pittsburgh, contended there was a widespread "word-of-mouth" understanding among IRS agents that although wiretapping was against IRS regulations their use against racketeers was approved. Davis said some agents were trained in Washington in wiretapping methods because "racket owners use the same tactics... and are not bound by the same rules." Davis also said that IRS agents were taught electronic eavesdropping techniques, that the IRS supplied experts from Washington to install hidden recording devices, devices which Davis said were occasionally used to record conversations with taxpayers who were not racketeers. Davis said he did not know until recently that Pennsylvania law prohibited use of wiretaps. (Pennsylvania outlawed use of wiretaps in 1957.) Other IRS agents testified to their participation in wiretapping, eavesdropping and two-way mirror activities.

July 15 -- William O. Marsh, a Pittsburgh IRS agent testified he had participated in wiretapping and that he "believed there was implied authority to do this because of the equipment and instructions we had been given."

July 19 -- Boston IRS officials testified to participating in incidents involving illegal entry into a person's house, use of wiretaps, "snooper-scopes" to see in the dark, lock-picking instruments, and two-way mirrors and hidden microphones planted in IRS conference rooms. A Boston inspection agent said he had directed another agent to "assume a certain undercover identity" in an effort to obtain information during an investigation. Long said the assumed identity involved posing as a Coast Guard petty officer. (It is illegal to impersonate a military officer.) Similar testimony was given by IRS agents July 20.

July 21 -- Boston IRS agents were accused of "bullying" and harassment tactics by Boston Attorney Lawrence O'Donnell and industrialist Thomas Wheeler. O'Donnell attacked what he called the "excesses and abuses" of tax agents and "torture chamber" methods used by agents in getting information. Wheeler said a tax agent had "ruined me as a person, as a businessman and injured my family with his intimidations, tactics and flagrant misconduct." (According to a July 21 statement by Alvin Kelly, district director of Internal Revenue, Wheeler stood to serve five months imprisonment and pay "substantial fines based upon his jury conviction for five counts of income tax evasion." Kelly also said the IRS Intelligence Division was investigating reported tax evasion by O'Donnell.)

Long said IRS investigative methods should be changed, and he accused the IRS of having a "double set of standards." Long also accused the agency of "hiding behind the OCD" with its explanation that many violations were committed on behalf of the Justice Department's Organized Crime Drive.

July 27 -- The Subcommittee heard testimony from what Long called the "elite guard" of the IRS designed to keep a check on the approximately 63,000 IRS employees. Joseph R. Harmon, deputy chief of IRS Intelligence, and O. Burke Young, special IRS agent teaching in the Treasury Department's Electronic Devices School, admitted tapping the phones of their own IRS agents and others suspected of crime. Young testified to several instances of wiretapping which occurred before 1960, which he said were never ordered but "requested" by various branches of the IRS. Young also said he did not consider wiretaps against the law if information obtained from them was not divulged outside Government offices. Young conceded he had never seen a "letter" from the Assistant Commissioner of Inspections which he said authorized him in 1954 to place wiretaps in certain Government buildings.

The Subcommittee held additional hearings on IRS investigative methods Aug. 9 and Oct. 18-20.

President's Position

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 16 -- Presidential Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers said that President Johnson thought the Senate Subcommittee investigation was "in the public interest and that it was doing a service for the country." Moyers said the President opposed all wiretapping except when it related to national security, in which case use of wiretaps should be approved by the Attorney General. Moyers also said the President had made a "vigorous statement" on the subject of wiretaps at a recent Cabinet meeting.

July 30 -- Subcommittee Chairman Long said in a Senate speech that hearings on IRS investigative practices "have elicited no less than federal agents frequently violating federal and state laws and their own Department's clear and unequivocal policy directives." Long also said the IRS had "chosen to hedge its cooperation" with the Subcommittee, had refused or delayed requests for documents and had refused to answer questions before the Subcommittee, "on the thinnest excuse ever posed before a Congressional Committee": Paragraph 5 of IRS regulations directing IRS agents not to divulge names or details in information obtained from wiretaps or "bugs." Concerning the Justice Department's Organized Crime Drive, Long said the Subcommittee had "absolutely no desire to hinder the OCD program" but, he said, the OCD program, "at least in Pittsburgh, may not have had the salutory effect...expected." Long contended that after local Pittsburgh gamblers had been caught, a "vacuum" was created "into which the larger, interstate criminal elements immediately stepped." Long said the Subcommittee investigation would continue "until the complete story is told. This may take some time, for, as can be expected, those agencies that have violated our citizens' rights are not about to cooperate in their own indictment."

Sept. 22 -- Long inserted several newspaper reports in the Congressional Record. One, from the Aug. 2 Hart-

ford (Conn.) Courant, reported that U.S. Attorney Jon O. Newman had instructed federal law-enforcement agencies in Connecticut to obey the federal ban on wiretapping. Other articles described a Chicago court case in which a federal judge dismissed indictments against two alleged gamblers because the IRS had used electronic eavesdropping devices to obtain evidence against them. Long said, "Now the IRS has been saying that the hearings of the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure have been hurting the Organized Crime Drive. I think these articles indicate that one thing that hinders the Organized Crime Drive is the illegal and unconstitutional tactics used by IRS agents."

Personality Tests Investigated

Two other subcommittees in 1965 looked into the question of federal invasion of privacy, but focused on the field of psychological testing by Government agencies. One group of hearings was held by the House Government Operations Committee Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy, which had been set up in 1964 under the chairmanship of Cornelius E. Gallagher (D N.J.). The second set of hearings were held by the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, under the chairmanship of Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.).

HOUSE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 2-4, 7 and 23 and Sept. 23 on federal invasion of privacy, particularly the use of personality tests.

TESTIMONY -- June 2 -- Gallagher said a Constitutional amendment might be necessary to guarantee Americans their right of privacy. Because of scientific advances in snooping techniques, Gallagher said, it was possible for a person to be under surveillance from the moment he got up until the moment he went to bed at night. "We have become a nation of snoopers," he said, "All of us may some day stand psychologically naked."

Gallagher recommended a federal law requiring the Post Office to obtain a warrant or court order before using a "mail cover"; federal controls over the manufacture, distribution, and sale of electronic devices "and other gadgets used for snooping purposes"; and an amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 making electronic snooping a violation of that law. Gallagher cited a recent federal farm questionnaire as an invasion of privacy. The questionnaire, he said, asked farmers to detail their outside income and to submit data on everyone living in their house.

Dr. William M. Beany, professor of law at Princeton University, said that construction of certain "snooping devices" was so simple that users could assemble them themselves and thus evade a federal statute.

June 3 -- John W. Macy, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, said tests covering "personality traits" were not used for Civil Service job applicants because they failed to measure characteristics needed for a particular job; their results were "undependable" and could be "grossly misinterpreted and misapplied" and they "seriously jeopardized" an individual's "right to privacy." Macy said, however, that the Civil Service Commission "does not interfere with the use of psychological tools" needed in medical evaluations of applicants or employees. Macy added, "Our policy is intended to prohibit general use of personality tests as they are presently designed."

June 4 -- Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.), a Committee member, accused the Labor Department of invading the privacy of prospective job counselors through personality tests, which, he said, also contained some "frivolous" questions discriminating against Negroes. He cited one which asked, "Do you think Washington was greater than Lincoln?" Reuss said the answer required by the test was Washington and that a Negro would be wrong if he believed Lincoln was more important because he had freed the slaves. Reuss said other questions included: "I have been in trouble one or more times for my sex behavior"; "I have gone to store front churches or large churches"; and "My home life was less peaceful and quiet than other homes." Reuss said the Department was defying a Civil Service Commission order that the tests be dropped.

Leo R. Werts, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said he did not find the personality tests "objectionable to the vast majority of candidates" and that it was unnecessary to justify their use. "In our judgment, the use made of the test materials for the selection of youth counselor trainees was not an invasion of privacy," Werts said. Reuss told Werts his statement was an "insult to the Subcommittee and to me."

Dr. Abraham Carp, director of the Peace Corps Selection Division, said that the Corps used the 556-question Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Carp said the MMPI tests were "the only objective personality inventory which helps identify persons who may have or develop serious personality disorders." Responses to the questions were an important consideration, Carp said, in judging a candidate for overseas service. "Many MMPI items relate to attitudes toward sex, one's body, religion, one's parents and other personal matters," he said.

June 7 -- F. Kingston Berlew, Associate Peace Corps Director, announced the Peace Corps would drop 185 questions from the MMPI test. Berlew said the questions dropped were those to which neither answer was considered correct, but which were intended to help develop future tests. Berlew also said the Peace Corps would destroy test results and evaluations and would not require an applicant to take the test. Gallagher said the Subcommittee would press for elimination of as many remaining questions as possible.

SENATE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 7-10 on psychological testing by Government agencies.

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- An official of the American Federation of Government Employees said the testing was "one of the most objectionable practices so far introduced into the personnel administration of the federal Civil Service." The official urged the Subcommittee to make specific recommendations for legislative action to end the procedure. He called the tests "impractical, unnecessary, scientifically questionable and damaging." He also said the "pseudo-psychological" testing used by the Government "infringes upon the employee's personal right to privacy" and violated the 4th and 5th Amendments.

(Continued on next page)

Dr. Lewis K. Woodward, medical director of the State Department, and William J. Crockett, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, said the testing when "properly used, with the right attitude," was a program which would "conserve human resources." Crockett described the tests as "an occasionally used means of assisting in determining the employee's total health." Crockett said one test which included "offensive" questions on sex and religion was eliminated April 20. At the same time, he said, psychiatric tests and evaluations became voluntary; the employee was given a choice of psychiatrists; and the significance of the tests was more fully explained to the employee.

June 8 -- Dr. Arthur H. Brayfield, executive director of the American Psychological Assn., defended the general use of personality tests. However, Brayfield recommended that the National Academy of Sciences establish a task force to study Government agency testing.

Dr. Karl L. Smith, professor of industrial psychology at the University of Wisonsin, said the tests' significance was "near zero" and their use constituted "a form of medical quackery." He called the tests "simple-minded claptrap" and, noting that the MMPI was based on reactions of a group of mental patients 30 years ago, he said, "The meaning of the questions to Peace Corps or State Department people are not the same as they were to the poor unfortunates" who originally took the tests.

June 9 -- Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver said the record of Peace Corps volunteers indicated that the selection process, including the controversial MMPI test, was successful. Shriver stated, "On a completed project basis, only eight percent of all volunteers have failed to complete their service for reasons related to personal adjustment... Fewer than seven-tenths of one percent have returned because of psychiatric difficulties."

June 10 -- Dr. George K. Bennett, president of the Psychological Corp. and New York publisher of the MMPI test, said the test should not be used routinely, but that in certain cases it could help to "inventory mental health...in the same objective way a physical examination officer searches for glaucoma or venereal disease."

W. Grant Dahlstrom, a University of North Carolina psychology professor and author of a manual on the MMPI test, defended the test as a "sensitive and accurate measuring device" when properly used. Dahlstrom conceded the test could have faults and suggested the Bureau of Standards aid in devising a better one.

Federal Lie Detector Tests

In another aspect of Congressional investigation of invasion of privacy, the House Government Operations Committee in March issued a report on federal use of lie detectors in interrogation procedures. The report was based on a 1963-64 study by the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee on the use of polygraphs by federal agencies in matters affecting security, crime, misconduct, personnel screening and medical requirements. (1964 Almanac p. 996) After issuance of the report, the Subcommittee May 25 and Aug. 19, 1965, heard additional FBI and Defense Department witnesses on use of lie detectors.

REPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- March 22 issued a report (H Rept 198) on federal use of lie detectors in interrogation procedures.

Majority Views. The March 22 report stated there was no "lie detector," either human or machine. It said, "People have been deceived by a myth that a metal box in the hands of an investigator can detect truth or falsehood." While federal investigators had testified to their faith in the polygraph technique, the report said, they had also admitted there were no statistics or facts to prove its value. The "overwhelming majority" of polygraph operators had neither the training nor qualifications for their work, the report stated. The polygraph examination had become a "crutch," the report added, "in too many cases replacing proven procedures of criminal investigation and serving as a weak link in our security system."

The Committee report recommended that the Federal Government: initiate research on the validity of polygraph examinations; prohibit use of polygraphs except in serious national security and criminal cases; improve training of federal polygraph users; restrict use of two-way mirrors and recording devices in polygraph examinations; guarantee that polygraph examinations be voluntary; and insure that refusal to take the polygraph examination not be made part of an individual's records except in serious national security cases. The report further recommended that the President establish an interagency committee to study federal use of polygraphs.

Additional Views. Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D N.J.) said, "The use of polygraphs by the Federal Government should be discontinued...immediately until they are proved to be infallible -- a day which I doubt will ever come."

Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) said polygraphs could be a "valuable aid" in screening personnel and in other uses if operated by qualified persons.

Reps. Rumsfeld (R Ill.), Dickinson (R Ala.), Erlenborn (R Ill.), Callaway (R Ga.) and Gurney (R Fla.) did not participate in the report.

HEARINGS

The Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee May 25 heard Federal Bureau of Investigation officials testify on the usefulness of polygraph machines. The officials said the lie detector could be "fooled" by alcohol, drugs, aspirin, coffee, physical or mental malfunction and by well-trained spies. The officials insisted, however, that lie detectors could "indicate deception" and were a useful investigative aid when properly used, although the FBI did not consider the instrument good enough for screening its own personnel. Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) said there was "very little if any validity" in using the polygraph and that he would "absolutely refuse to submit to a polygraph examination for any purpose."

The Subcommittee Aug. 19 heard Defense Department witnesses testify on the use of polygraph machines. On Sept. 19 Rep. David S. King (D Utah), who presided at the hearings, introduced a bill (HR 11057) making it a federal crime to divulge information acquired by Government investigation to anyone other than Government officials. He said the bill had been drawn up because a Department of Defense witness at the Aug. 19 hearing had testified that "investigative material collected under the industrial security program sometimes gets back to employers."

SENATE AND HOUSE UNITS PROBE BANK FAILURES

Key Senate and House subcommittees in 1965 launched a major investigation of the nation's commercial banking industry. Results of the probe, which led to the introduction of legislation to improve federal bank regulatory measures, showed that, in certain cases, irregular and illegal activities by persons of questionable reputation, who had infiltrated banking management, had caused bank failures.

Hearings by the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee and the House Banking and Currency Domestic Finance Subcommittee were occasioned by a recent increase in federally insured bank failures (see box) and by indications of the "milking" of bank assets by criminal elements and of intensive, and often overly risky and illegal, bank lending competition. Other banking problems giving rise to Congressional concern included dissension between the three Government agencies that shared responsibility for the regulation of banks -- the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC); the rapid increase in new national banks chartered in the period 1961-65; and allegations of political influence in the chartering of new banks.

The principal federal banking official coming under the Congressional spotlight was Comptroller of the Currency James J. Saxon, whose liberal chartering and other banking policies since assuming office in 1961 were viewed askance by the generally conservative banking community and other federal banking officials. In the period 1961-65, for example, Saxon had chartered 434 new national banks, while only 227 new charters had been issued in the 10 years prior to his appointment. Saxon had previously come under Congressional fire, when on Dec. 9, 1964, he was asked by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which was probing the activities of former Secretary to the Senate Majority Robert G. (Bobby) Baker, to testify concerning allegations that political influence had been used to obtain charters for certain new national banks. In particular, Saxon denied that any pressure was exerted on his office to approve the charter for the District of Columbia National Bank, in which Baker and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), second-ranking Democrat on the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, were large stockholders. (1964 Almanac p. 966)

The bank failure investigation centered on four banks -- the San Francisco and Brighton (Colo.) National Banks, both closed Jan. 22, 1965; the First National Bank of Marlin (Texas), closed March 10, 1964; and the Crown Savings Bank (Newport News, Va.), closed Sept. 4, 1964. Examination of factors contributing to the failure of these banks showed several examples of infiltration by criminal elements and irregularities that might have been checked had the Comptroller, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC been in closer cooperation. Evidence uncovered during the probe also led to federal indictment of officers of all four banks. The Brighton bank was the only one chartered by Saxon. The San Francisco and Marlin banks had been chartered prior to Saxon's appointment, and the Crown Savings Bank was a federally insured, state-chartered institution.

Insured Bank Failures

1961-1965

Bank	Closing Date
Sheldon (Iowa) National Bank	1961
Bank of Earlsboro (Okla.)	1961
Bank of Ochlochnee (Ga.)	1961
First National Bank of Maud (Okla.)	1961
First State Bank (Premont, Texas)	1961
First State Bank of Westmont (Ill.)	1963
Chatham Bank of Chicago (Ill.)	1963
First National Bank of Marlin (Texas)	1964
State Savings Bank of Minden City (Mich.)	1964
First State Bank (Dell City, Texas)	1964
Belleview (Mo.) Valley Bank	1964
Frontier Bank (Covelo, Calif.)	1964
Crown Savings Bank (Newport News, Va.)	1964
Nebraska State Bank of Valentine (Neb.)	1964
Brighton (Colo.) National Bank	1965
San Francisco (Calif.) National Bank	1965
Winona (Texas) State Bank	1965
Malone (Texas) State Bank	1965
First State Bank (Covington, Texas)	1965

SOURCE: FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Legislative Proposals

President Johnson April 1 said at a news conference that the Congressional investigation had "raised a good many questions about the (national) banking system." Mr. Johnson added, "I would not be surprised if the Executive and Legislative Departments improve upon some of its regulatory functions."

On March 29, Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), chairman of both the House Banking and Currency Committee and its Domestic Finance Subcommittee, introduced a bill (HR 6885) which sought to improve federal bank regulation by centering all regulatory functions in the Secretary of the Treasury. A similar bill (HR 107), introduced earlier in the session by Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.), second-ranking majority member of the full Committee, would have centered the regulatory functions in a new Federal Banking Commission. Both bills would have abolished the office of Comptroller of the Currency, but would have preserved unchanged the insurance functions of the FDIC and the monetary and credit policy-setting functions of the Federal Reserve. The House Banking and Currency Bank Supervision and Insurance Subcommittee held hearings on both measures in 1965, but took no further action. (See p. 848)

In addition, Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), chairman of both the Senate Government Operations Committee and its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Sept. 29 introduced omnibus legislation (S 2575) covering violations of federal laws turned up during the Senate hearings. In its major provisions, S 2575 would have closed certain loopholes in existing law and tightened controls over the

following areas: convicted criminals participating in bank management and ownership, falsification of bank documents, inflation of bank assets to obtain loans, granting of national bank charters, changes of ownership of bank stock, borrowing of money to organize a national bank, and the use of certificates of deposits (receipts on certain types of time deposits which often carry illegal interest rates in excess of those permitted by federal regulation).

S 2575 also would have directed the President to undertake a study to determine the need for reorganization of federal bank regulatory functions, required the appropriate federal agencies to conduct thorough investigations of all persons seeking bank charters, required public hearings on bank charter applications when requested, and provided for regular independent audits of federally insured banks. Hearings on S 2575 were not held in 1965, but Senate Banking and Currency Committee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) Sept. 30 announced that they would be scheduled for early in 1966.

Bank Investigation

Senate Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- March 9-11, 16-18, 22 and 31; April 1-2; May 11-13; and Aug. 3 on a general investigation of the nation's federally insured banking system, including the purchase of banks by unscrupulous persons, depletion of bank assets, and a recent rise in bank failures. Highlights of testimony:

COMPTROLLER

March 9 -- Saxon defended his four-year-old bank-chartering policies. He testified that "gross misbehavior or gross dishonesty" rather than poor regulation contributed to recent national bank failures. He said that Congress might consider legislative measures to give the Comptroller greater authority to check the spread of criminal and other unsavory elements in the banking industry, but warned that some proposals for tightening federal control over banks would tend to "communize and socialize the banking industry and the whole economy." Saxon said that requiring prior approval of bank ownership changes, for example, would "entail a fundamental change in the relationship between the Government and the banking industry." As a compromise, Saxon announced that he would issue new regulations requiring public disclosure of changes in the "effective working" control of banks, as opposed to changes in ownership. (See below)

March 10 -- Saxon detailed for the Committee reasons for the failure of the San Francisco bank, the Brighton (Colo.) bank and the Marlin (Texas) bank. He noted that widespread illegal activities preceded the failure of all three banks. He said that criminal reports had been filed with the Justice Department in the three cases.

Highlights of Saxon's testimony:

● Saxon said that the San Francisco bank was "so murked down in just plain rotten corruption that there was simply no hope" for its survival. He said the bank's failure was due in part to the "improper and highly questionable, if not unlawful, banking practices" of its president, Don C. Silverthorne. Saxon testified that Silverthorne often extracted fees and commissions from borrowers and then used them "in part to pay borrowed money from the East and other places and partly to finance his gambling activities in the East." In addition, Saxon said the bank violated its legal lending limits, made illegal loans on real estate and issued an excessive number of certificates of deposits for which it paid more than the legal rate of interest.

● Saxon said the Brighton bank was "completely milked" of its assets. According to Deputy Comptroller James Watson, who accompanied Saxon, Denver businessman James W. Egan used stock of the bank as collateral for loans with which he bought control of the bank. Watson said also the use of fraudulent notes and counterfeit securities figured in manipulation of Brighton's assets. Saxon and Watson refrained from providing further details about the Brighton case, because, according to Saxon, the case involved "complex criminal matters," including "a member of Murder, Inc."

● In the Marlin bank case, Saxon said two Texas mortgage entrepreneurs acquired control of the bank through the use of two "straw" directors and a corporate front. Saxon said that one of the Texans, Bernard G. Garrett, had a "very unsavory record," including convictions for grand theft and forgery. The other was a Joseph E. Morris.

In concluding his testimony, Saxon elaborated on his new regulation, announced March 9 (see above), dealing with public disclosure of changes in bank control, and suggested two other possible new regulations. One, would give the FDIC authority, without waiting for state officials to act first, to close state-chartered banks. The other would limit the issuance of certificates of deposits, particularly by small banks.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 2 -- The United Auto Workers Union (UAW), which deposited $3 million in the San Francisco bank in 1964, reported that it received a $15,000 "bounty" for making the deposit.

Feb. 19 -- Saxon proclaimed a moratorium on new bank charters in 13 major metropolitan areas, including the District of Columbia. Saxon said that a "period of digestion is essential in order to provide a reasonable opportunity for recently formed banks to develop."

Feb. 26 -- Saxon's office released a report showing that between 1952 and 1964, 1,168 new state banks and 661 new national banks were chartered. Between 1952 and 1960, the number of new state-chartered banks exceeded the number of new national banks, but for the period 1963-64, 369 national banks were chartered while only 272 state banks were chartered.

FDIC

March 11 -- Joseph W. Barr, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), told the Subcommittee that 13 banks had failed since 1963, as compared with an average of only two or three a year in the 20 years prior to 1963. He said, however, that the total assets of these 13 banks amounted to only $113 million, which was "very small" in relation to the $366 billion in total assets of all insured banks. He emphasized that the banking industry as a whole was "healthy" but said that the recent high incidence of bank failures was "unusual" and "worthy of careful examination." (See box p. 1533)

Barr cited three factors common to many recent bank failures: "First of all, dishonest activities; second, acquisition of bad assets financed by high-cost funds not received in the usual course of business and carried as certificates of deposits; and third, sudden unsavory shifts in bank control which preceded the failure." As corrective measures, Barr said the FDIC was (1) bringing to the

attention of the Justice Department "all possible violations of criminal law"; (2) asking the courts to determine whether the FDIC was liable to insure deposits carrying illegally high interest rates; and (3) filing suits to recover funds from persons who received excessive interest payments from the closed banks. Barr said his office and the Justice Department would probe the operations of "money brokers" who might be involved in purchasing banks and other financial institutions with underworld profits.

In addition, Barr confirmed testimony given March 10 by Saxon that the Marlin bank was "looted" before being ordered closed. Barr testified that the bank's owners invested in more than $900,000 worth of unsuitable mortgages. He said his office was able to sell these mortgages for only $500,000, and "I was glad to get that."

FEDERAL RESERVE

March 16 -- William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, testified that small banks were especially vulnerable to financial manipulators because of the small amount of capital needed to purchase such banks. He said, "Once control of one bank is obtained there is a danger that its funds may be used to finance purchases of control of other banks." Like other top banking officials, however, Martin indicated that there was no clear need for stricter federal legislation covering banking practices.

Martin did concede, however, that there could be greater cooperation between the three bank regulatory agencies -- the Federal Reserve, FDIC and Comptroller -- especially in the area of weeding unsavory persons out of the banking industry. Martin endorsed a suggestion by Subcommittee Republican Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) that the three agencies get together and form "a sort of clearing house arrangement so that the left hand would know what the right hand is doing."

Martin added that the Comptroller's office "should not have...withheld from the Federal Reserve System information which disclosed irregularities in the operations of the San Francisco bank." (See below)

Abram Merritt, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, testified that he had no idea there was corruption in the San Francisco bank prior to lending it several million dollars shortly before it closed. Merritt told Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) that he did not see part of a "confidential" report, made by Saxon's office in May 1964, that showed irregularities in the San Francisco bank's operations. Merritt said the report would have been a "factor" in the Federal Reserve's decision to lend money to the bank.

Fred Soloman, chief examiner of the Federal Reserve Board, said the Board stopped getting requests for its advice on chartering new banks soon after Saxon took office in 1961. Consultation by the Comptroller with the Federal Reserve prior to chartering banks was not required by law, but had been a traditional practice.

Arnold E. Larsen, head of the Comptroller's office in San Francisco, in response to a question by McClellan, said information regarding corruption in the San Francisco bank was not submitted to the Federal Reserve in line with a long-standing policy that certain kinds of working information in the Comptroller's files was not passed on to other agencies in order to avoid harm to innocent parties. McClellan responded that he could not understand why one agency would not alert the other to such information. "I don't set the policy down here in Washington," Larsen replied, "but I would agree with you."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 16 -- Howard B. Crittenden, Silverthorne's lawyer, told reporters that the San Francisco bank president would answer all questions concerning his activities when he appeared before the Subcommittee. Crittenden said Silverthorne's testimony would include reference to the fact that he gave a $125 set of cuff links to Saxon. Silverthorne, Crittenden said, would testify that there was nothing wrong in extending such gifts.

March 17 -- In a prepared statement, Saxon said he did receive a set of cuff links from Silverthorne, but that they were immediately returned. "It has been my custom that when gifts are so proffered to me to make no immediately embarrassing scene but to return the gift as soon as possible," he said. "In this case the gifts which were proffered to me on Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1963, were returned on the succeeding Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1963. The delay was occasioned by the intervening assassination of President Kennedy."

SAN FRANCISCO BANK BACKGROUND

March 17 -- Victor E. Del Tredici, an examiner of the Comptroller of the Currency's office, testified on a June 1964 examination of the San Francisco bank. Del Tredici said the examination revealed that Silverthorne was diverting fees he charged borrowers to his personal account. On one occasion, Tredici said, Silverthorne split a $40,000 fee on a $240,000 bank loan with William S. Bennett, a California real estate operator. Tredici said he considered such a practice unlawful, and so informed Silverthorne. Silverthorne, Tredici added, replied that it "was his money. He had earned it."

Tredici told the Subcommittee he drafted a letter concerning the fee-splitting to the U.S. Attorney in San Francisco on June 22, 1964, but that it was never sent. Instead, he said, Arnold E. Larsen, head of the Comptroller's West Coast office, forwarded the letter to Saxon's office in Washington. The letter did not reach the Justice Department until Feb. 26, 1965, a month after Saxon had closed the bank.

Charles H. McEnerney, associate chief counsel to the Comptroller, testified that Saxon's office received the letter soon after it was forwarded by Larsen. Asked why Saxon did not forward the letter to the Justice Department, McEnerney said he did not know. He agreed, however, that it was Saxon's responsibility.

Questioned again by the Subcommittee, Larsen said the San Francisco bank was allowed to remain open following Tredici's examination because it was "poor, not insolvent." He said Silverthorne was "well known," the bank was known as "his bank," and "there was always a risk of a run on the bank" if he were deposed.

Under questioning by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Larsen said Silverthorne ignored warnings from Saxon and the bank's directors to stop illegal loan operations. Larsen added, however, that the bank's ratio of loans to deposits, which had risen to 97 percent in December 1964, was the result of declining deposits rather than increasing loans.

Larsen also testified that he had advised Silverthorne not to approve a $625,000 loan to Morris and Garrett, organizers of the Marlin (Texas) bank be-

cause the indebtedness of these borrowers was more than 10 percent of the San Francisco bank's capital at the time. Nevertheless, the loan was made.

March 18 -- Morley Turner, a Redwood City, Calif., real estate man, alleged to the Subcommittee that Silverthorne had cheated him of $300,000 in "nightmare" dealings since 1962. Turner testified that Silverthorne forced him to pay fees on loans, purchased jewelry from Turner's personal account and required him to rent space in one of his office buildings that he did not need or want. Turner said his account was often charged amounts ranging from $8,000 to $20,000 a month for reasons he was not aware of.

Asked by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) if Silverthorne "ever threatened to ruin you financially if you didn't continue to play ball," Turner replied, "Yes." He added: "Anyway real estate men don't sue money lenders or they get no further credit from other lenders."

William S. Bennett, who was alleged to have split fees on loans with Silverthorne (see above), declared he had "reason to believe" he was a defendant in legal proceedings and invoked the 5th Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

March 22 -- Donald O'Donnell, a Subcommittee counsel, testified that records of Las Vegas gambling casinos showed Silverthorne to have cashed checks or drawn money totaling $906,246 during the period from July 1963 to early 1965. O'Donnell said Silverthorne still owed the casinos $227,250. The money, the Subcommittee counsel concluded, was either "lost on gaming tables or pocketed by Silverthorne."

Silverthorne Testimony

March 22 -- In a prepared statement, Silverthorne said that he came to Washington "to expose the destruction of the San Francisco National Bank and to defend myself from the vicious and unfounded attempt at character assassination by the Comptroller of the Currency and his San Francisco regional deputy." The statement covered the following major points:

- Other banks "did not take kindly" to competition created by his bank. "This is the real reason for the closing of the San Francisco National Bank."
- Deposits in his personal account of "all payments from my services to customers" was required "upon the direction of the Comptroller's Office."
- Increased classification of the bank's loans as "special mention loans" (loans which required close attention) was "deliberate, unwarranted and made for ulterior motives."
- Following his removal as president, the bank was run by the Comptroller, whose regional deputy (Larsen) "became a daily drinking companion" of the bank's board chairman.
- Had the bank been in as bad condition as the Comptroller said, the Comptroller, after assuming its operations, would not have opened a new branch.
- At 1:30 p.m. on Jan. 22, Larsen assured a loan broker his client could safely deposit $10 million in the bank; at 7:30 p.m. Jan. 22, Saxon closed the bank. "Why did the Comptroller leave this bank open to take deposits if he knew of its insolvency or even questioned the bank's solvency?...There is no other conclusion than that the (bank) was destroyed by the Comptroller, acting in the interest of restraint of competition.... Accepting deposits, knowing the bank was insolvent, is a criminal offense and the Comptroller must answer for this."

Under questioning by the Subcommittee, Silverthorne denied all allegations made against him during Subcommittee hearings. On numerous questions respecting his loan dealings, however, Silverthorne replied "I don't know" or "I don't remember." He said Subcommittee figures showing money he had drawn from Las Vegas gambling casinos "are not true" and that money from the bank given by him to Bennett was to enable Bennett to repay a debt to him.

March 31 -- Silverthorne testified again, covering the following new, major points:

- Silverthorne said he made an unsecured loan of $625,000 to Morris and Garrett to purchase the Mainland Bank and Trust Co. in Texas City, Texas. Further testimony revealed that to obtain the loan, Morris and Garrett paid Silverthorne a fee of $50,000.

Silverthorne added that after he made the loan he was informed by the Texas State Superintendent of Banks that the Mainland bank might have to be closed because it had made bad loans totaling $700,000. As a result, Silverthorne said that the Mainland bank was sold to a group of investors headed by Robert G. Florence Jr. and revived; that $200,000 worth of its bad loans were turned over to the San Francisco National Bank as security for that bank's loan to Morris and Garrett; and that he (Silverthorne) had obtained liens on 25 to 30 pieces of property owned by Morris and Garrett and valued at about $3 million as further security for his loan to them.

In addition Silverthorne testified that he placed half of the $50,000 fee paid by Morris and Garrett in his personal account and half in the bank's account. Reminded by McClellan that he had testified earlier that the Comptroller had instructed him to put all such fees in his personal account, Silverthorne lost his temper and complained, "I've been here and I've been pushed around...you can't confuse me." McClellan answered that he was not trying to confuse him, but warned: "You're going to show respect for this Committee." Silverthorne retorted: "Don't yell at me, I'll yell back."

- Silverthorne revealed that he served as cochairman of the finance committee for the "I guess, Johnson for President Committee" in the San Francisco Bay area in 1964. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) asked, "You guess... was it Goldwater?" Silverthorne replied, "No, no...not Goldwater."
- Asked by Curtis to comment on Saxon's charge that the San Francisco National Bank was "so murked in plain rot and corruption, there just was no hope," Silverthorne said, "No, it's not true...I can say the same thing about the Comptroller's department and double spades... he's talking out of his head."
- Silverthorne testified that he was "confident there was some kind of payoff somewhere along the line" when the Lytton Savings and Loan Assn. of Los Angeles was allowed to withdraw a $1.5 million deposit from the San Francisco bank just hours before it was closed Jan. 22. Silverthorne stated that the normal procedure is for a depositor holding a certificate of deposit to give 30 days notice before allowing the certificate to expire. He said Lytton was permitted to allow its certificate to expire with seven days' notice. "I am charging skullduggery," Silverthorne said. "I am saying Lytton was given preferred status among the bank's creditors. I state and charge that there has to be something wrong."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 5 -- Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.), in a radio interview, called Saxon a "stupid, inefficient Comptroller of the Currency." Scott said Saxon's "chief reason for being in office seems to be to set up banks to benefit Democratic politicians." He said, "I would think the early removal of Mr. Saxon would be beneficial to the financial administration of our banking system."

A spokesman for Saxon April 5 replied to the charges by demanding that Scott prove political influence was involved in the chartering of any national bank. "It has been the settled policy of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency during the past three and one-half years to consider political efforts to influence decisions as a negative factor warranting rejection of the case. In no instance has there been any exception to this policy. If Sen. Scott believes he has any information to the contrary he has the obligation to reveal it publicly," the spokesman said.

April 11 -- The Independent Bankers Assn., meeting for its 31st annual convention in Hollywood, Fla., called for the removal of Saxon. The Association, which represented 6,300 small and medium-sized banks, said that Saxon's policies "appear to foster a central banking system." They added that Saxon had shown "an outright contempt for state banking laws."

Sept. 8 -- A federal grand jury in San Francisco indicted Silverthorne and William S. Bennett, a business associate, for misapplication of more than $1 million of bank funds, falsifying bank records and splitting fees on bank loans. The indictments contained more than 76 counts against the two.

MARLIN BANK BACKGROUND

March 31 -- B.L. Anderson, a bank broker from Houston, Texas, testified that he arranged the sale of the Mainland and Marlin banks to groups including Morris and Garrett. He said the price of the Mainland bank was $657,000 and the Marlin bank, $275,000. His fees, he added, were $15,000 for Mainland and $13,500 for Marlin.

April 1 -- William B. Camp, first deputy Comptroller of the Currency, and Norman R. Dunn, head of the Comptroller's Dallas, Texas, office, testified that Morris and Garrett, who had a criminal record dating back to the 1930s, bought control of the Marlin bank and then flooded it with $970,000 in substandard notes and mortgages.

Dunn told the Subcommittee that Morris and Garrett bought the Marlin bank in 1963 using a "front" to shield actual ownership. The "front," he said, was Matthew D. Steiner, currently a Salinas, Calif., bartender. Subsequent to acquiring the bank, Dunn explained, Morris and Garrett bought 101 substandard notes and mortgages at a discount and then ordered Steiner, who was chairman of the board of the Marlin bank, to purchase them for $970,000. A $180,000 profit on the exchange, Dunn said, went to Morris and Garrett.

Steiner told the Subcommittee he was only "a front man" or "straw man," and swore he had received "not a dime" in the mortgage deal.

In a prepared statement, Garrett said Steiner was the instigator of the mortgage deal and had received "a $7,500 kickback."

April 2 -- Garrett said Steiner and Silverthorne had done "dirt" to Morris and him. He said Steiner had cost the two nearly "$1 million" by investing in bad loans and mortgages. Garrett added that he and Morris merely bought the Marlin and Mainland banks through Steiner in order to conceal the fact they were Negroes. He said his only desire was "to give relief to local colored people who were having great difficulty obtaining real estate loans."

With reference to Silverthorne, Garrett said he and Morris had sought a $250,000 loan from him when it became apparent the Marlin bank was in financial trouble. He said Silverthorne promised to forward the money to them but never did. "Mr. Silverthorne was integrated," Garrett said. "He'd taken me along with everybody else."

Morris testified that a "rigid attitude of racial apprehension" by federal and state banking officials contributed to the downfall of the Marlin bank. He said he had been advised by the officials to operate in the shadows when he sought financial interests in Texas. "The necessity of operating in the shadow remotely to avoid racial confusion required great reliance on intermediaries and the existing bank management," he said.

Following the conflicting testimony of Silverthorne, federal officials, Morris and Garrett, McClellan concluded that the record "is bulging with perjury." He said he would turn the testimony over to the Justice Department. "I can't say who is guilty," McClellan said. "The conflict is so shocking and -- it is apparent that somebody is lying." He added: "We have listened to willful statements that are false. These statements are pertinent to this inquiry."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 7 -- A federal grand jury in El Paso, Texas, returned a two-count felony indictment against Garrett and Morris, charging them with defrauding the Marlin bank of nearly $190,000. The first count charged them with defrauding the bank by misapplication of funds in violation of federal law. The second count charged them with conspiracy to misapply funds. Steiner was named as a co-conspirator, but not as a co-defendant.

BRIGHTON BANK BACKGROUND

May 11 -- First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency Camp told the Subcommittee that the Brighton (Colo.) bank was closed after certain bank officers attempted to unload approximately $1.3 million in counterfeit securities and forged notes on the Miami, Fla., National Bank in 1964. Brighton had accepted the securities and notes as collateral for loans. Camp said Hugh Best, president of the bank, and James W. Egan, the bank's principal stockholder, had then sought to use them as collateral for a loan from the Miami bank. Camp said he believed Best and Egan had knowledge that the securities and notes were fraudulent.

May 12 -- Richard M. Horton, a former convict, testified that he had once introduced Egan to Edward Scott Flohr, in whose home California police allegedly found evidence linking Flohr to the counterfeit securities in the Brighton bank.

Best told the Subcommittee that Horton had brought the false securities, signed by eight California doctors, to the Brighton bank, and that Egan had granted loans on the basis of the physicians' "very impressive" financial statements.

Egan refused to testify, invoking the 5th Amendment.

Aug. 3 -- Former Colorado Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols (D 1957-63) told the Subcommittee that testimony given earlier by Egan in closed session intimating McNichols' friendship with underworld characters was "absolutely false." McNichols said that Egan's testimony was

a "deliberate" attempt to smear him because he and members of his law firm "have been giving evidence of possible criminal violation to governmental agencies which directly involve Egan and his associates." McNichols was formerly director and currently president of Denver's 17th Street National Bank, from which the Brighton bank had borrowed heavily.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 20-22 -- The Subcommittee held hearings on a charge that 12 union officials from the New York Allied Trades Council and from New York Local 815 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters had diverted $3.6 million from union pension funds and assigned the money to two overseas foundations headed by the former principal officer of both unions. The union officials and head of the foundations refused to testify concerning the alleged diversion invoking the 5th Amendment.

Aug. 5 -- A federal grand jury in Denver indicted Horton, Best and Egan in connection with a scheme to use counterfeit securities and forged notes to misapply $596,000 of bank funds. Horton was indicted on three counts of transporting fake securities. Best and Egan were indicted on seven counts of misapplying funds and on two counts of making false entries in bank records. All three were indicted on a conspiracy count.

House Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Domestic Finance Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 20-23, 27-30 and Aug. 2-6 on a general investigation of the nation's federally insured banking system similar to that conducted by the Senate Subcommittee. The House Subcommittee's probe centered on the reasons for the 1964 failure of the Crown Savings Bank of Newport News, Va. Highlights:

July 20 -- According to Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D Calif.), the Crown Savings Bank's failure resulted from bad loan transactions negotiated by LeRoy F. Ridley, the bank's president, with persons who had "a criminal record or criminal tendencies." It was alleged later that among the bad transactions were loans used to finance, directly and indirectly, money broker operations in New York, Virginia and Georgia, loans to money order companies controlled by criminal elements and loans based on forged collateral. The losses from such transactions were estimated at as much as $3.5 million.

Ridley testified, denying any complicity and stating, "I have never executed or knowingly permitted any fraudulent or dishonest transaction."

July 27 -- The Subcommittee asked Andrew Goldberg of Norfolk, Va., who borrowed large sums from Crown, whether money he and associates borrowed was used to finance ventures with which Cosa Nostra (Mafia) figures were connected. Many of the loans were defaulted. Goldberg refused to answer, invoking the 5th Amendment and also the 4th Amendment, which protects against unreasonable search and seizures. Goldberg in June had pleaded guilty to an extortion charge in Norfolk, and was currently under indictment for grand larceny. Both cases arose out of loans made by Crown to him and his associates.

Aug. 3. -- FDIC Chairman Kenneth A. Randall proposed to provide financial penalties for violation of federal regulations prescribing the maximum rate of interest which insured banks may pay on deposits. Randall said the Bureau of the Budget had advised him that enactment of such legislation "would be consistent with the Administration's objectives." His proposal would prohibit any of the FDIC-insured banks and their officers, directors, agents and substantial stockholders from paying, or agreeing to pay, any person for obtaining a deposit. Only FDIC or Federal Reserve regulations could allow exceptions. The same prohibition applied to "any other person" whose payments to induce deposits were known to a bank "or reasonably should have" been known. Financial penalties of up to 10 percent of the amount of the deposit would be levied against bank violators.

Randall said the FDIC had under consideration "other remedial measures" that would do the following:

- Empower federal banking agencies to order supervised banks to cease and desist from unsound practices and from violations of law or regulations.
- Suspend or remove bank officers and directors who engage in such practices or violations.
- Seek criminal penalties against borrowers who knowingly make false statements to insured banks.
- Increase FDIC's authority to extend financial aid to insured banks in difficulties.
- Authorize banking agencies to require all banks to obtain independent private audits of their books and affairs.

In answer to a suggestion of Subcommittee Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) that the FDIC had a deal for information with Peter D'Agostino, who was implicated with Ridley in the collapse of the Crown Savings Bank and who had been linked by the Subcommittee with the Cosa Nostra crime syndicate, Randall said the FDIC had, in accordance with standard practice, agreed not to question D'Agostino about one of his ventures without his lawyer being present. Randall also contended that the whole matter was academic "to a degree," since at the time of the meeting at which the alleged deal was made most of the information needed had already been obtained.

Queried by Rep. William B. Widnall (R N.J.) whether the proposed legislation would "stop what took place at Crown," Randall replied that no legislation could entirely stop thievery, but the measure would give supervisory authorities "a significant tool to hold that type of activity to a minimum."

Aug. 5 -- In answer to charges by Rep. Compton I. White Jr. (D Idaho) that the FDIC in the Crown Savings Bank case had ignored "its responsibility to see that all activities were in accord with sound and prudent banking principles," Randall conceded the FDIC was "not without error but we try to learn from the mistakes that are made." Although granting that the FDIC's performance was not perfect, Randall said it had "a fine record." However, he explained, under existing law the primary supervisory authority rests with the state agencies and with the Comptroller of the Currency, not with the FDIC. Nevertheless, in the Crown Savings Bank case, Randall said, the FDIC should have been on the case "faster and sooner."

Aug. 6 -- Patman criticized FDIC examiners for not knowing "in 1963 or at the latest in early 1964 that the Crown Savings Bank was in serious difficulty." Patman said that action at that time "could at least have minimized the losses...and prevented further looting," and "probably would have saved half a million dollars or more."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 31, 1966 -- A federal grand jury in Atlanta, Ga., indicted Ridley and several of his associates on 18 counts of mail fraud and

one count of conspiracy in connection with their money order transactions.

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

The Subcommittee Feb. 21, 1966, released a report entitled "Investigation into Crown Savings Bank Failure." The report said the Subcommittee's investigation disclosed the following principal areas of concern in the operation of the nation's banking industry: "(a) the operations of loan brokers and loan sharks and their relationship to the commercial banking field; (b) financial aid and other assistance provided by banks to illegal and other questionable activities, and to people with criminal records; (c) the operation of money brokers in the marketing of negotiable certificates of deposit by commercial banks; and (d) the effectiveness of the present system of bank supervision and examination as it exists in the United States today."

The report noted that while these four activities played a "substantial part" in the failure of the Crown Savings Bank, they were "by no means unique" to this particular bank. "These activities go on every day on a large scale throughout the entire banking system," the report added, but they were "more extreme" in the Crown Savings Bank case. The report also said the Subcommittee concluded that the best way to check illegal banking operations was through "much closer coordination between the various elements of bank supervision and law enforcement." Since the current system of supervising banks was "complex," the report said the "simplest, most logical, and most practical solution is to consolidate the federal bank supervisory and examination functions in one agency."

Loan Company Investigation

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Domestic Finance Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 9, 16-18 on an investigation of the Federal Services Financial Corp., a loan company which dealt mainly in automobile loans to enlisted personnel in the armed services. It did much of its business at military bases in the United States and overseas. Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) April 27 wrote to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, asking for an investigation of complaints against the company. Patman June 8 announced that "preliminary reports" from McNamara's office indicated that there were "a large number of instances involving...exorbitant interest rates, unethical, even illegal dealings, and improper handling of insurance" by the company in dealings with servicemen. Federal Services was reported to be under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission and the Internal Revenue Service, as well as by the Defense Department and the House Subcommittee.

TESTIMONY -- June 9 -- In an opening statement, Patman said that "serious questions" had been raised about Federal Services' practices and policies since 1953 and that complaints concerning the organization "range from Federal Services representing itself as an affiliate of the Federal Government to interest rate charges that amounted to almost 100 percent over a two-year period."

Duane J. Sorenson, a former employee of Federal Services, charged that the firm used "abusive and devious practices," including charging for insurance which was duplicated by the Government, receiving "kickbacks" from dealings with other companies and requiring loan applicants to grant Federal Services power of attorney. Sorenson said many U.S. firms would no longer deal with Federal Services; that employees of the firm were instructed to back down if a legal officer entered a case; that repossessed cars were sold at low prices to Wheels, Inc., which Federal Services owned; that a delinquent client was often "pressured" through his commanding officer; and that some collections made through the military were greater than the amount the applicant owed. He also accused the firm of using "big names to cover up the type of abusive operation they run." Former Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Arleigh Burke, was a director and Ward W. Dworshak, son of former Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), was executive vice president of the firm.

June 16 -- Clayton Norris, president of Federal Services, called Sorenson "a dissident former employee" and questioned his knowledge of the firm's operations. He said that the Better Business Bureau had received only 54 complaints on the firm since 1942.

Burke, one of eight high-ranking retired officers serving on the company's 12-man board, said he was sure Federal Services was "a good company."

June 17 -- Norman S. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said a special interservice group in the Department was working on "ways to protect the serviceman from being subjected to sharp practices." He said the group might require firms dealing with servicemen to make a clear disclosure of interest and costs, use standard forms and charge no penalties for prepayments.

Rep. Frank Annunzio (D Ill.) suggested that servicemen should be forbidden to do business with Federal Services while it was under investigation. Paul said the Department did not rule out the possibility of declaring "off limits" any firm which victimized servicemen, but he said such a ban would be difficult to enforce because many of the bigger firms did business by mail.

June 18 -- Secretary of the Army Stephen Ailes was called to testify concerning stock which he held in Federal Services. Ailes said that he had purchased the stock for his children with money they had inherited, acting on the advice of a broker who was his uncle. This took place Feb. 28, 1956. At the time he bought 200 shares for $3,150.00. Ailes said dividends and stock splits had brought the total to 576 shares. Except for the initial purchase, Ailes said, "I have had no connection with the company in any manner whatsoever." Ailes was named Under Secretary of the Army in 1961 and Secretary of the Army in 1964. During Senate hearings on his confirmation for both offices, he said, he submitted a list of his holdings and his family's, including the stock in Federal Services.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 17 -- President Johnson announced that Ailes would retire July 1 as Secretary of the Army and would be replaced by Stanley R. Resor, currently Under Secretary of the Army. Subcommittee members June 18 assured Ailes that they saw no connection between his retirement and their interest in his control of stock of Federal Services.

Sept. 9 -- Deputy Defense Secretary Cyrus R. Vance issued a directive ordering that each military installation in the United States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone provide, where possible, free accommodations for one credit union to encourage "reasonable rates of interest" and to combat "usury or the patronage of lenders."

DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS DISAGREE ON ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The progress and future of the economy were depicted in varying ways in 1965 by the President and Members of Congress. In his Economic Report, transmitted to Congress Jan. 28, President Johnson projected an "uninterrupted and vigorous expansion." In views expressed later, many Republicans took exception to Mr. Johnson's projections and his means of achieving them.

The report reflected the "new economic policy" adopted during the Kennedy Administration, which abandoned the priority of budget balancing and debt reduction in favor of measures to reduce the gap between actual and potential output, regardless of governmental deficits. The President's fiscal 1966 Budget proposed increased spending, lower taxes, and a large deficit.

The President estimated that gross national product (GNP) would reach $660 billion for the year -- an increase of $37.7 billion over that of 1964. Unemployment "should average less than the 5.2 percent of 1964," he said; the accompanying report of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) said it was not likely to fall significantly below 5.0 percent, however. (For text of message, see p. 1359)

These prospects were conditioned upon approval of the President's fiscal program as set forth in his Budget Message of Jan. 25. Legislative proposals therein that bore most directly on the President's economic forecast were those calling for a $1.75-billion cut in excise taxes and a 7-percent increase in Social Security payments retroactive to Jan. 1. Aside from repeating these, the President made only general references to new legislation.

Other key ingredients noted by the President included increased private spending generated by the second stage of the 1964 tax cut, which took effect in January, and voluntary business-labor adherence to the wage-price guideposts established by the CEA in 1962. The President underscored the need for wage-price stability in view of the nation's continuing balance-of-payments problems.

During the year, due to such forces as a broader excise cut and rising outlays for the Viet Nam war, the economic picture continued to change. (For details, see story p. 84)

Committee Hearings

The Joint Economic Committee held hearings Feb. 19, 22-27 on the 1965 Economic Report of the President.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 19 -- CEA Chairman Gardner Ackley said the Administration and the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) had rejected a tightening of domestic credit as a curb against capital outflows, preferring efforts by the FRB to persuade banks voluntarily to limit their lending to foreigners.

He indicated that expansion of the economy to full capacity had been precluded by unused plant capacity and idle labor. Despite the projected expansion in gross national product in 1965, he said, unemployment would "remain too high."

Feb. 22 -- Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon said the anticipated deflationary effect of higher income tax payments in the spring of 1965 due to underwithholding in 1964 had been "highly exaggerated." Because many taxpayers had anticipated the problem and increased amounts withheld, he said, the Treasury collected $700 million more in withholding on 1964 incomes than had been expected. He added that the remaining additional tax liabilities and reductions in normal tax refunds would not comprise a "major impediment" to the economy or to the taxpayers.

Feb. 23 -- Budget Director Kermit Gordon said the fiscal 1966 Budget would inject a net stimulus of about $2 billion in calendar 1965. He also revealed that a federal-state revenue-sharing plan proposed by Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the CEA, was "still under consideration." (1964 Almanac p. 149)

Feb. 24 -- John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard University economics professor, supported the general Administration policy but criticized continued tax reductions if used as "a substitute for increased outlays on urgent social needs."

Feb. 25 -- Raymond J. Saulnier, economics professor at Barnard College and chairman of the CEA under President Eisenhower, urged the Administration to tighten credit and raise interest rates. "If monetary policy is to be fully effective in helping our balance-of-payments solution," he said, "it must narrow the gap between the relatively low borrowing costs in our economy and the relatively high interest rates elsewhere."

Feb. 26 -- William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, called for stern restrictive measures, including a "less expansive overall credit policy," if the largely voluntary program to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit failed.

Feb. 27 -- Economist Leon Keyserling, CEA chairman in the Truman Administration, said the policies of the present Council tended to redistribute income in a "regressive direction," adding most to the incomes "of those who need help least." "About half" of the funds freed to the public by the tax cuts of 1962 and 1964 increased capital for investment, he said, and thus part of the effect had been "wasted" and had served to aggravate the balance-of-payments problem. He said much more could have been done to reduce unemployment if half the cuts had been channeled into increased public outlays to enlarge production in areas where gains would offset labor displacements resulting from automation.

Committee Report

The Joint Economic Committee March 17 filed its report (H Rept 175) on the 1965 Economic Report.

Majority Views. The Democratic majority praised the results of the 1964 income tax cut and in general endorsed the Administration's economic program. However, they cautioned that demand might be too small, rather than too great, and made recommendations aimed at providing more stimulus to the economy than recommended by the President. They called for larger excise tax cuts than those proposed by the President and for consideration of other tax cuts. They also warned that the proposed Social Security tax increases could have a restrictive effect on the economy. Other majority views:

- The economic records of the last four years showed "clearly" that federal fiscal policy could be used to expand the nation's economy.
- Solving the balance-of-payments deficit "must now be the nation's business of highest priority in international economic affairs." The majority voiced support for the President's moves to cut the deficit but asked that "our

monetary authorities refrain at this time from any further tightening of credit." Military spending in European countries should be reduced and "ways must be found to curtail dollar expenditures in France." Steps also should be taken to provide "a stronger international monetary system -- a system which relies less on the dollar and the pound and more on the credit of other countries."

● The Committee said progress in expanding trade was "inadequate" and expressed concern over the European Economic Community's "highly protectionist" agricultural policy and "excessive" list of items to be excluded from the "Kennedy Round" of tariff-cutting negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The report indicated that the United States should threaten the Common Market with retaliatory steps if the bloc did not negotiate in good faith for freer trade.

● The majority endorsed the President's efforts to stabilize wages and prices, saying that increased wages and prices were "shortsighted" and would "feed the inflationary cycle."

● The majority criticized the President for not including in his Economic Report "a well-organized, comprehensive and reasonably detailed list of legislative proposals designed to achieve the broad goals outlined."

Minority Views. The Committee's six Republican members, in "independent views," said the President's Economic Report was "long on optimism and self-praise" but "short on recognition, analysis and proposed solutions to a number of towering economic problems which could tumble our domestic economy like a house of cards." The Republicans said that "an inflationary overheating of the economy in 1965 can not be ruled out." Other minority views:

● The minority criticized the Administration's "expansionary fiscal policies" and said the Economic Report led the noninformed reader "into thinking that budget deficits are a necessary condition for demand-stimulating action." Studies were needed to determine the success of the 1964 tax cut and "the extent to which federal expenditures...should be manipulated to stabilize" the economy.

● The minority held that Administration efforts to control U.S. loans and investments abroad were wrong because they tended to work against the forces of the market. The Government should take steps to induce U.S. capital to remain in this country and foreign capital to come in, through measures such as tax cuts and higher interest rates which would attract investments, they said. The Republicans called for a "well-planned" international conference to seek a solution to the weaknesses of the world monetary system. "Because liquidity for the existing system is largely supplied by U.S. balance-of-payments deficits, the system could break down when the United States finally eliminates its chronic deficit."

● The minority said future efforts to solve unemployment and the problems of technological change must come mainly from the state and local governments and private business, rather than from "expansionary fiscal and monetary policies," which would lead to "serious inflationary pressures." The minority said that federal minimum wage laws priced some untrained persons out of a job and increasing costs of fringe benefits and related expenses such as the Social Security tax acted as a barrier to employment and hastened the installation of labor-saving machinery. The minority suggested that a plan to pay less than the minimum wage to workers unable to find employment otherwise, supplemented by a Government payment to such employees, "deserves careful study." Tax benefits should be given to businesses and individuals to encourage vocational training. Business and labor should be encouraged to develop procedures for transferring pensions and other benefits when workers change jobs.

● The Republicans opposed "excessive Government centralization" to solve problems in housing, education, transportation and health and supported "the federal system of shared sovereignty" with state and local governments. The Republicans indicated support for a proposal that a portion of federal revenue be returned to the states. The Republicans called for tax credits and other steps to encourage more research and development, a commission to study the impact of antitrust laws on U.S. productivity and a study to develop legislation to deal with national emergency strikes. They said farm programs should be aimed at a market economy for agriculture.

Supplementary Views. Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), Committee chairman, said "the most important economic and governmental problem facing the nation today is the need for immediate rehabilitation of the Federal Reserve System, so that it is again subject to the will of the people." He complained that the FRS was dominated by bankers "who live on debt," and subject to little legislative and executive control.

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) said the 1964 tax cut had not had time to prove itself "an outstanding success" as claimed in the majority views.

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) said U.S. allies should be called on to help pay the cost of U.S. military obligations abroad and that U.S. farm controls should be based on pounds, bushels, bales and other marketing controls, instead of on acreage.

Additional Views. Rep. Robert F. Ellsworth (R Kan.) urged the President "to press hard" for access to the Common Market for U.S. farm products.

Future Fiscal Policy

The Joint Economic Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy held hearings July 20-22 on U.S. fiscal policy issues for the next decade.

Ackley July 20 and Under Secretary of the Treasury Joseph W. Barr July 21 indicated that the costs of the Viet Nam war would determine whether taxes were reduced or increased in fiscal 1967. Both said that if the level of defense expenditures permitted a normal tax reduction, the cut proposed by the Administration would emphasize relief in the low- and middle-income brackets. They pointed out that the value of the $600 personal income tax deduction allowed each taxpayer and his dependents had been eroded by inflation and the general growth of real income, thus raising the burden of low-income taxation. In addition, they said, the projected increases in Social Security payroll taxes would raise this burden further.

Turning to the long-run economic outlook, Ackley said the CEA predicted an economic growth rate of 4 percent for the remainder of the 1960s, culminating in a GNP of about $895 billion in 1970. He said current tax rates would produce about $170 billion in revenues by 1970, almost $50 billion more than expected in fiscal 1966. To avoid recession, Ackley said, it would be necessary to put these revenues back into the economy either through increased spending or further tax reduction.

CONGRESS SEEKS TO CUT FEDERAL PAPERWORK

Both Congress and the Executive Branch in 1964 and 1965 sought ways to reduce the paperwork requirements of the Federal Government. Actions ranged from a moratorium on purchases of new filing cabinets, declared by President Johnson, to a Congressional committee report on the "Federal Paperwork Jungle" and enactment of a bill eliminating a number of obsolete federal reporting requirements.

President Johnson in March 1964 inaugurated a war on federal paperwork and reporting requirements as an economy measure. The White House Feb. 8, 1965, announced that by the end of 1964, the public was required to make 3.9 million fewer responses to federal questionnaires than had been required when the war was initiated. It said that 5.2 million questionnaire-responses had been eliminated and 1.3 million added during that period.

Following are details of steps taken in 1965:

FILING CABINET MORATORIUM. President Johnson Jan. 13 declared a 90-day moratorium on the purchase of new filing cabinets by federal agencies and directed the agencies to make "greater utilization" of the General Services Administration's program of repairing and rehabilitating existing furniture and equipment. In a related development, the National Stationery and Office Equipment Assn., in a Feb. 20 letter to the President, urged that all agencies determine how "new and modern equipment" could make record-keeping more efficient. It suggested that April (when the moratorium was to end) be designated as "Better Record Keeping Month." The designation was not made.

"PAPERWORK JUNGLE." The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Feb. 18 issued a 200-page report (H Rept 52) entitled "The Federal Paperwork Jungle -- A Report on the Paperwork Requirements Placed Upon Business, Industry and the Public by the Federal Departments and Agencies." The report, described as a "brief review," was compiled by the Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics. It found that:

- The cost to the Government of its own paperwork in 1964 was $6 billion to $7 billion. Federal agencies currently required over 1 billion reports annually -- "five for every person in the United States."
- It cost industry, business and the public about $20 billion a year to process Government reports.
- The Government Printing Office printed over two billion forms a year for federal agencies, or "12 for every person in the United States."
- Storage of Government records occupied 24.5 million cubic feet, or "somewhat over 4 million file cabinets and...40 billion pieces of paper."
- Less than 30 percent of federal reports and forms are reviewed by the Budget Bureau despite provisions of the 1942 Federal Reports Act (5 USC 139) requiring the Bureau to oversee and coordinate the information collecting procedures of most federal agencies.
- The 3,803 federal reports approved under the 1942 Act provisions (excluding Internal Revenue Service reports, not covered in the Act) required an estimated 182,105,325 annual responses. (The report contained a 78-page list of these reports.)
- The Internal Revenue Service estimated that in 1964 it received 317,800,000 responses to requests for information. (The Committee report complained that the IRS had failed to submit a requested report on the estimated cost of these reporting activities.)

Recommendations. The Committee recommended that Congress: consider establishing a Joint Committee on Federal Reports; require agencies to submit specific budget requests for reporting projects; and enact legislation to "plug loopholes" in the 1942 Act. It suggested that procedures of the Budget Bureau and all agencies should assure that all reports undertaken are necessary; the Bureau's Advisory Council on Federal Reports should be fully utilized; the President should create a Council on Federal-State Reports and a Small Business Advisory Council to report on reporting requirements in their fields; the Budget Bureau should be reorganized to facilitate implementation of its reporting functions; and the federal budget should include an analysis of estimated costs of all major federal reporting systems, whether covered under the 1942 Act or not. The Committee also recommended steps to be taken by specific agencies to reduce paperwork.

LEGISLATION ENACTED. The President Nov. 8 signed an amended Administration bill (S 2150 -- PL 89-348) eliminating 23 outdated requirements for reports by federal agencies and requiring less frequent submissions (annual instead of quarterly or semiannual, in most cases) of 22 other reports. Most of the reports covered had been required by Congress or Congressional committees.

The Budget Bureau May 5 had submitted a draft bill eliminating 65 reporting requirements and modifying nine others. It estimated the annual savings at $100,000. The Bureau said that since the President's 1964 directive for elimination of unnecessary publications and reports, 521 existing publications had been abolished and proposals for 133 new ones had been withdrawn or disapproved. The savings, it said, totaled nearly $3 million. The Bureau suggested that "action by the Congress to eliminate or modify statutory reports that have outlived their usefulness would be a logical and highly desirable counterpart to the administrative actions to eliminate unnecessary reports...."

The Senate Government Operations Committee, which considered the bill first, submitted it to all chairmen of Senate committees. On the recommendation of the chairmen, the Committee retained 20 of the reports proposed for elimination, thus removing only 45, and added provisions requiring less frequent submission of 11 others. S 2150 was reported Aug. 10 (S Rept 545) and passed by the Senate Aug. 12 by voice vote.

The House Government Operations Committee, following a similar procedure, accepted recommendations of House committee chairmen and ranking members to retain 22 additional reports and to change the frequency of submission of two more. The result was a bill eliminating 23 reports and changing submission requirements on 22 others. The Committee reported the bill Oct. 15 (H Rept 1169), and the House passed it by voice vote Oct. 18. The Senate Oct. 21 agreed to the House amendments by voice vote, clearing the bill for the President.

WASTE TRIMMING AWARDS. The Administrative Management Society, a private professional organization, in October presented Federal Government Paperwork Management Awards to 22 federal employees for producing savings in federal paperwork amounting to $100 million since the war on paperwork was initiated.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

The Joint Economic Committee Jan. 6, 1965, issued a report (S Rept 1) criticizing discriminatory ocean freight rates. The Committee again recommended -- as it had in 1963 -- that the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) take steps to eliminate international freight rates, established by international shipping conferences, which were higher for products outbound from the United States than for the same products inbound. The Committee investigation of ocean freight rates was begun in 1963 at the request of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). (1964 Almanac p.1111)

Majority Views. The report said rate disparities forced U.S. exporters to pay more to ship commodities to Europe and Japan than European and Japanese exporters pay to ship comparable products to this country, even though the same ships were used both ways. The report added that the same disparities existed in U.S. trade with the growing markets of South America, Africa, and India, as opposed to European and Japanese trade with those markets. The disparities were attributed to the fact that U.S. lines are outnumbered in all but seven of the more than 100 active steamship conferences involved in U.S. foreign trade. "In substance," the report said, "foreign lines, some of which are government-owned, determine freight rates, sailing schedules, and other conditions vital to the expansion of American commerce."

The report said ocean freight costs in 1962 represented 12 percent of the value of U.S. exports and 10 percent of the value of U.S. imports. Emphasizing the effect of discriminatory freight rates upon the U.S. balance of payments deficit, which was $3.3 billion in 1963 (1963 Almanac p. 580), the Committee called for an international conference in which the major maritime nations could reach multilateral agreements for regulation of the steamship industry. But the report said that effective regulation by the FMC should not be delayed, pending such a conference.

The report criticized the FMC for not taking more vigorous action to abolish the disparities. It noted, however, that the FMC had "met with almost unbelievable opposition from maritime powers" in its attempt to secure information regarding the rate-making procedures of steamship conferences. It recommended that the FMC use its full statutory powers to order every shipping conference to justify its rates and said the Federal Maritime Administration should ban participation by American lines in conferences that refused to cooperate with the FMC.

The report also criticized U.S. cargo preference laws, under which at least 50 percent of all Government-sponsored shipments to foreign countries must be transported by U.S. Flag merchant vessels. It said such laws tended to increase freight rates because they reduced the eligible supply of ship space to the size of the American fleet, capable of accommodating a maximum of only 12 percent of U.S. foreign trade.

Separate Views. Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) recommended that additional consultation be taken with the American steamship industry and foreign governments before the "sweeping regulatory reforms" recommended by the Committee went into effect.

Boggs and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) stressed the importance of developing a U.S. merchant marine fleet efficient enough to win an increased share of U.S. foreign trade cargoes.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 16 -- The Senate confirmed President Johnson's July 1 nomination of FMC Chairman John Harllee for a new, five-year term ending June 30, 1970. At the swearing-in ceremony July 20, the President pledged his "strongest support" for FMC efforts "to eliminate all the barriers to U.S. trade now presented by discriminatory freight rates." Sen. Douglas July 23 praised both the appointment and the President's statement as indications that the FMC efforts would continue.

ESTES REVERSAL

The Supreme Court June 7, 1965, reversed (Estes v. Texas) a Texas state court's 1962 conviction of Texas promoter Billie Sol Estes on a charge of swindling. The Court held, 5-4, that telecasts of parts of Estes' trial had violated the "due process" clause of the 14th Amendment.

The reversal did not make Estes a free man, however. In a separate case, Estes had been convicted March 28, 1963, by a federal district court on four counts of mail fraud and conspiracy and, after the Supreme Court had declined to hear his appeal, was serving a 15-year prison sentence. Still pending in federal courts were indictments on 25 additional counts of mail fraud, interstate transportation of fraudulent securities and conspiracy.

The case decided by the Supreme Court June 7, 1965, involved a Nov. 7, 1962, finding by the Texas court that Estes was guilty of swindling T.J. Wilson, a Pecos farmer, on a deal involving a mortgage on a nonexistent fertilizer storage tank. (1962 Almanac p. 988; 1964 Almanac p. 998)

When proceedings began in 1962 against Estes, the small state courtroom was overflowing with people; 12 television and news cameramen were present; cables and wires crisscrossed the floor; three microphones were on the judge's bench and others were beamed at the jury box and the counsel table. The proceedings were carried live to television viewers and videotapes replaced the "Late Movie" at night. Some restrictions were placed on news media representatives during the actual three-day trial, but videotapes were made and the opening and closing arguments of the state, the return of the jury's verdict and its receipt by the trial judge were broadcast live on television.

Given these circumstances, the Court ruled in Estes v. Texas that the rights of the defendant to due process of law, guaranteed by the 14th Amendment, were denied. Four members of the Court found inherent unfairness in televising the trial because of its potential prejudicial effect upon the judge, the jury, defense and prosecution and the defendant. The fifth member of the majority, Justice Harlan, limited his views to opposing televising of notorious trials or those of widespread public interest.

Justices Stewart, Black, Brennan and White dissented on grounds that Estes had not proven actual prejudice in his trial, only potential prejudice. "The suggestion that there are limits upon the public's right to know what goes on in the courts causes me deep concern," Stewart wrote, adding: "I cannot now hold that the Constitution absolutely bars television cameras from every criminal courtroom, even if they have no impact upon the jury, no effect upon any witnesses, and no influence upon the conduct of the judge." Brennan noted that only four Justices held that televising of all trials was unconstitutional and that the Estes case therefore could not be taken as a blanket prohibition.

DOCTORS AND MEDICAL SALES

The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly in 1965 held hearings on physicians who sell eyeglasses and Aug. 6 released a report on doctors who own drug stores and drug repackaging companies. Subcommittee Chairman Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) introduced a bill (S 2568) to bar doctors from profiting from the sale of products which they prescribe.

BACKGROUND -- The hearings on the Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments of 1962 first brought to the attention of Congress the question of a possible conflict of interest in physicians who owned companies which sold products they prescribed. (1962 Almanac p. 197)

The American Medical Assn. (AMA) said in 1954 that physician ownership of pharmacies was unethical. The AMA modified its position in 1955 to permit such a financial interest "as long as there is no exploitation of the patient."

In 1963 the AMA, restating this position, issued guidelines saying that a doctor "must not steer patients to his own pharmacy" or attempt in other ways to influence a patient's choice of a pharmacist. The AMA said it was "unethical for a physician to have a financial interest in a drug repackaging company." (Drug repackaging companies buy drugs under their generic or chemical names, relabel or repackage them and sell them under brand names at prices which often are higher than those charged for generic-name drugs.)

The Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee held hearings in 1964 on the question of physicians who owned pharmacies and drug repackaging companies. Witnesses from the AMA, the National Assn. of Retail Druggists and the American Pharmaceutical Assn. said they opposed physician ownership of pharmacies and drug repackaging firms. (1964 Almanac p. 1001)

Report on 1964 Hearings

The Subcommittee Aug. 6, 1965, in a report on its 1964 investigation, said about 140 physician-owned repackaging companies in more than 30 states had been identified by the Subcommittee. The report said the figure probably was much higher because "public records usually do not disclose physician-ownership unless doctors are officers or directors of a corporation."

The report detailed the operation of several drug repackaging firms it said were owned by doctors. The report said one witness testified that a Western repackaging firm sold prescription drugs under its own brand name at prices up to 13 times higher than were charged by the wholesaler who sold the drugs under their generic names. One drug wholesaler testified that his firm was being forced out of business because doctors were prescribing drugs from the company in which they had an interest.

The report quoted the promotion material of a Southern drug repackaging firm as telling its doctor-stockholders that if each had "written a scant two 'scripts' (prescriptions) per day -- sales would have been $118,000 -- with estimated profits between $35,000 and $40,000."

In addition, the report said, many doctors owned shares in pharmacies. Some doctors would phone prescriptions to their pharmacies by a direct line, while others would write them in a code that could be read only at the pharmacy in which they had an interest, the report said. It said other doctors would write the prescriptions on paper advertising their pharmacy.

Minority Views. Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) said they disagreed with Sen. Hart that federal legislation was needed to curb possible conflicts of interest in doctor-ownership. They said the problem should be solved by the states, professional organizations and existing federal antitrust legislation.

1965 Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 27-29 and Aug. 5-6 on the subject of physicians who dispense eyeglasses.

TESTIMONY -- July 27 -- J.R. Johnson, an optician from Charlotte, N.C., said 18 of 19 ophthalmologists and eye doctors in Charlotte sold eyeglasses. He said his gross income declined by 27 percent between 1951 and 1964, "when the practice of dispensing doctors became too widespread." He also said doctors charged $150 to $200 for the same contact lenses which he sold for $125. One doctor charged an additional $5 fee for each adjustment visit, he said. Johnson said he charged nothing for adjustments.

Dr. Christopher Wood, an ophthalmologist from Myrtle, S.C., said he believed it was "always unethical" for a physician to profit from the sale of anything he prescribed. He said he found ophthalmologists in South Carolina were "competing unfairly" with trained, independent opticians and "were in a position to obtain high profits from the sale of glasses to their captive patients."

July 28 -- Drs. Charles W. Tillett and Marvin Lymberis of the Charlotte, N.C., Ophthalmological Society said in a joint statement that a survey in Charlotte showed the differences in prices were very small, "with the ophthalmologists' prices being consistently equal or lower than those of the opticians." Many patients prefer to receive eye examinations and optical service at the same place, they said. The doctors said ophthalmologists in Charlotte charged $160 to $175 for contact lenses, with no extra charges for adjustment.

Aug. 5 -- Dr. William O. LaMotte Jr. of the American Medical Assn. said it was the Association's position that "drugs, remedies or appliances may be dispensed by the physician provided it is in the best interest of the patient."

Aug. 6 -- Dr. Ralph W. Ryan, treasurer of the National Medical Foundation for Eye Care, a professional organization, said a physician had not only the right but the obligation to supply any drug or device if it were in the patient's best interests. He cited a survey by the Foundation in which 16 percent of the ophthalmologists who responded said there was no optical store in their city.

Bill Introduced. Sen. Hart Sept. 28 introduced a bill (S 2568) that would make it a misdemeanor for a doctor to make a profit from the sale of any product which he prescribed. Hart said the bill would "not prohibit them from profiting from the fee for professional services nor from supplying the products -- at no profit -- as a service to patients when other suppliers are not available." The bill carried a fine of $1,000 and/or one year in prison for violations.

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1965 ELECTION RESULTS: OMENS FOR LIBERAL REPUBLICANS

The election of Republican-Liberal John V. Lindsay as Mayor in heavily Democratic New York City, combined with victories of liberally inclined Republican candidates in Philadelphia and Louisville, Nov. 2 signalled a potential Republican resurgence on the left of far-reaching importance for the Republican party and the U.S. two-party system. De-emphasizing their Republican ties, Lindsay and other liberal Republicans made a direct appeal for the aid of Negroes and other minority groups against entrenched Democratic city machines. The success of their effort, in contrast to the ultra-conservatism and implied anti-Negro stand of the 1964 GOP Presidential campaign, suggested that the same tactic might be tried widely by Republicans in coming years.

The Nov. 2 election returns, however, also emphasized the strong base of support the Democratic party generally enjoys in the U.S. today. In New Jersey, where the Republican gubernatorial campaign took a conservative tack similar to that of the 1964 campaign, the incumbent Democratic Governor was re-elected by a record plurality and Republicans lost control of the Legislature for the first time since 1913. Democrats also held the Virginia Governorship and Legislature and easily maintained control of the mayors' offices in major cities like New Haven, Pittsburgh and Detroit. In Cleveland, however, a Negro state legislator running as an independent came within 2,143 votes of upsetting the incumbent Democratic mayor.

In earlier elections, Mayor Samuel Yorty of Los Angeles, an independent Democrat with conservative leanings, was re-elected April 6 over seven opponents including U. S. Rep. James Roosevelt (D). In St. Louis, A. J. Cervantes (D) was elected April 7 to a four-year term as mayor. Mayor Erik Johnson (R) of Dallas was elected April 6 to a full term in a non-partisan contest.

In the smaller cities, some of the most interesting contests took place June 8 in Hattiesburg and Columbus, Miss., where the first Republicans in the 20th Century -- all staunch conservatives -- were elected mayors.

Kentucky

STATE LEGISLATURE -- Democrats, who were already in firm control of both houses of the Kentucky Legislature, added slightly to their majorities. Before the election, Democrats had controlled the House 63-37; and the Senate 25-13. The new party breakdowns: House 64-36; Senate 26-12.

MUNICIPALITIES -- Louisville -- Aldermanic President Kenneth A. Schmeid (R) defeated Marlin M. Volz (D), who resigned as Dean of the University of Louisville Law School to make the race. Schmeid succeeded Mayor William O. Cowger (R), who was ineligible for another term. Complete but unofficial returns:

Schmeid	61,639	54.5%
Volz	51,553	45.5

Cowger, the first Republican Mayor in 28 years, was elected in 1961 with the help of Louisville's large Negro vote. Cowger received nearly 60 percent of the Negro vote in 1961, contrasted with 1964 Republican Presidential nominee Barry Goldwater's five percent among Louisville Negroes in 1964. Republicans were concerned that Schmeid, a close political and personal friend of Cowger's, would not be able to win back the Negro vote, considered crucial to any Republican's chances of winning in the city. Cowger, as Mayor, had been responsible for the first public-accommodations ordinance of any city in the South and given jobs to all but four of Louisville's 14 Negro attorneys. Indications were that Schmeid gained about 50 percent of the Negro vote, a 45 percent gain over Goldwater's performance.

In the contest for Jefferson County Judge (a post similar to mayor), incumbent Marlow W. Cook (R), a moderate, overwhelmed his Democratic opponent, William B. Stansbury (D), by 54,199 votes (64.4 percent).

Michigan

MUNICIPALITIES -- Detroit -- Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh (D), 37, easily defeated Detroit businessman Walter C. Shamie (R), 44, to win a second term as Mayor. Complete but unofficial returns: Cavanagh 295,409, Shamie 144,852.

Cavanagh is a prospective Democratic gubernatorial candidate against Gov. George W. Romney (R) in 1966. If Sen. Pat McNamara (D), 70, should retire, Cavanagh might also be a candidate to succeed him.

New Jersey

GOVERNOR -- Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D), 56, won a second term with a landslide victory over State Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr. (R), 51. Four minor party candidates received only token support. Complete, official returns:

Hughes	1,279,568	58.2%
Dumont	915,996	41.8
Hughes Plurality	363,572	

The size of the Hughes' plurality was unexpected and observers regarded it as an adverse voter reaction to Dumont's chief campaign issue -- that Hughes should have sought the dismissal of Rutgers University professor Eugene D. Genovese because of Genovese's April 23 statement "welcoming" a Viet Cong victory in South Viet Nam. Throughout the campaign, Hughes defended Genovese's right to make such a statement as a constitutional guarantee and as a matter of academic freedom. Hughes said he disagreed strongly with Genovese's statement, however.

Moderate Republicans reportedly warned Dumont that the Genovese issue would backfire, but he failed to heed their advice. Right-wing GOP forces in the state, including the Young Republicans, strongly favored the emphasis on the Genovese issue. But U. S. Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N. J.), the only statewide Republican officeholder, and former Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon, a member of the Rutgers Board of Governors, supported Hughes' position.

Returns indicated that Hughes had:

- Received over 80 percent of the Negro vote;
- Swept Bergen County, the most Republican county in the nation, in terms of registered Republicans, by 49,000 votes;
- Easily carried, as expected, the cities of Newark,

Jersey City, Trenton and Camden; and

● Run well in usually Republican suburban and rural counties.

Hughes' victory meant that Democrats would have control of the Governor's office, considered the strongest in the nation since the Governor appoints his own cabinet, for 16 years in succession. This would be the longest sustained control by either party in New Jersey in the 20th Century.

STATE LEGISLATURE -- On the strength of Hughes' 363,572-vote plurality, Democrats gained solid control of the New Jersey Legislature for the first time since 1914. Before the election, Republicans had controlled the Assembly 32-28 and the Senate 14-6 (one vacancy). Democrats will control the Assembly by 41-19 and the Senate 19-10. A temporary reapportionment, for use only in the 1965 election, added eight seats to the New Jersey Senate. Previously, each county, regardless of its population, was allowed only one Senate seat. Reapportionment helped the Democrats, since it gave additional seats to large urban counties where they are strongest.

Democratic control of the incoming Legislature was expected to bring enactment of some type of broad-based tax, either a sales or an income tax, or perhaps a combination (the state currently had neither). Hughes had said he favored an income tax but would accept a sales tax. Dumont had long been a champion of a state sales tax.

New York

REFERENDUM -- New York voters approved the holding of a constitutional convention in the spring of 1967 by 1,511,771 to 1,283,789 votes.

They also approved a $1 billion bond issue to combat water pollution.

COURT OF APPEALS -- Former U.S. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y. 1959-65) was elected to a seat on the seven-judge New York Court of Appeals over Manhattan Supreme Court Justice Owen McGivern (D-L) and Henry S. Middendorf (Con.) by a 1,897,342-vote margin. The complete, unofficial vote was Keating, 3,692,485 (65.0 percent), McGivern 1,795,143 (31.6 percent), Middendorf, 197,149 (3.5 percent).

LEGISLATURE -- The Republicans' attempt to regain control of the State Senate was more successful than they had anticipated. Before the election, the Republicans had hoped to regain control of the Senate, lost in the 1964 elections, by a narrow margin. The election, however, gave them 37 seats to the Democrats' 28. The previous Senate breakdown was 33 Democrats to 24 Republicans.

The Democrats, as expected, retained control of the Assembly, 89 to 74, with two races in doubt. Their previous margin of control (from the 1964 elections) was 88 to 62.

The elections were held under a temporary, Republican-drawn "one man, one vote" reapportionment plan. The Legislature was under court order to formulate a permanent plan by Feb. 1, 1966.

MUNICIPALITIES -- New York City -- The Democrats' 20-year hold on the New York mayoralty was broken Nov. 2 when U.S. Rep. John V. Lindsay, running on the Republican, Liberal, and Independent Citizens tickets, defeated Democratic City Controller Abraham D. Beame by a margin of 136,144 votes. Other contenders were editor William F. Buckley, the Conservative candidate, and three minor party candidates.

The final unofficial breakdown was:

Borough	Lindsay (Rep.)	Lindsay (Lib.)*	Lindsay Total	Beame (Dem.)	Buckley (Con.)
Manhattan	210,498	79,622	290,120	193,582	38,048
Bronx	131,796	49,470	181,266	213,501	62,988
Brooklyn	240,031	77,714	317,745	360,734	97,115
Queens	257,507	82,858	340,365	239,428	120,549
Richmond	33,889	3,530	37,419	23,526	20,427
Totals	873,721	293,194	1,166,915	1,030,771	339,127
			46.0%	40.6%	13.4%

* *Liberal total includes Independent Citizens vote not tallied separately.*

Ethnic breakdowns showed that Lindsay cut into the traditionally Democratic Jewish, Catholic, Negro and Puerto Rican vote. Buckley aided the Lindsay victory by cutting into the traditionally Democratic Irish and Italian areas, although in other areas Buckley took votes from Lindsay.

Buckley had entered the race for Mayor with the goal of undermining Lindsay and thus ending what he regarded as undue liberal influence in the Republican Party. As the campaign progressed, however, it became more and more uncertain as to whether Buckley was taking more votes away from Lindsay or from Beame. In the last week of the campaign, both Lindsay and Beame attacked Buckley for his "Goldwater Republican" ties. Both Beame and Lindsay protested that Buckley was taking more votes away from himself than from his opponent. After the election, Beame stated that the major reason for his defeat was the normally Democratic voters who voted for Buckley. Other observers thought Lindsay and Beame had lost votes to Buckley in about equal measure.

Although the Conservative party had said that it would be happy to receive over 300,000 votes, the 339,127 votes which Buckley did receive was not significantly more than the 321,604 votes received by the similarly conservative Lawrence E. Gerosa of the Citizens party in 1961.

In trying to project a nonpartisan image, Lindsay almost always avoided mentioning that he was a Republican. In fact, his campaign literature stated that as a Congressman he had "supported the programs of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson."

Beame was distressed by the failure of President Johnson to endorse him until Oct. 29, when White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers stated that Johnson "strongly and enthusiastically" backed Beame. The lateness of the endorsement was considered to have offset much of the benefits which Beame could have expected to derive from it.

Ohio

SPECIAL U.S. HOUSE ELECTION -- In the nation's only Congressional contest, Clarence J. Brown Jr. (R), 38, an Urbana newspaper publisher, easily won a special election in Ohio's 7th Congressional District (Central -- Springfield), defeating his Democratic opponent, Clark County Prosecutor James A. Berry, 35. Brown will complete a year of the unfinished term of his father, Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R 1939-65), who died Aug. 23. The junior Brown is also expected to seek re-election in 1966.

(Continued on next page)

Complete unofficial returns:

Brown (R)	70,573	59.6%
Berry (D)	47,830	40.4%
Brown Plurality	22,743	

MUNICIPALITIES -- Akron -- Summit County Prosecutor John S. Ballard (R), 43, ended 12 years of Democratic control of city hall, defeating Ray C. Sheppard (D), city law director, for Mayor, 53,720 to 33,068. Incumbent Mayor Edward O. Erickson (D) did not seek re-election. Republican National Committee Chairman Ray C. Bliss, a legal Akron resident and member of the Summit County Election Board, observed the city and national elections from his home town.

Cleveland -- In a race described by Clevelanders as the most hotly contested in 25 years, incumbent Mayor Ralph S. Locher (D), 50, won re-election by a razor-thin margin of 2,143 votes over State Rep. Carl B. Stokes (D), 38, a Negro, who ran as an independent. Two other contenders, Cuyahoga County Auditor Ralph J. Perk (R), 51, who originally had been considered the main roadblock to Locher's quest for a second term, and School Board Member Ralph McAllister (D), 37, who ran as a conservative, together polled fewer votes than either Locher or Stokes.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia -- In a local race second in importance only to that of the New York City mayoralty contest, Arlen Specter, 35, a registered Democrat who ran under the Republican party banner, defeated incumbent James C. Crumlish Jr. (D), 45, a close political ally of Mayor James H. J. Tate (D), for Philadelphia District Attorney. The election of Specter, who had won the endorsement of U.S. Sen. Hugh Scott (R) and Gov. William W. Scranton (R), as well as of the reform-minded Americans for Democratic Action, represented the first Republican victory in the Democratic-controlled city in 12 years.

Complete unofficial returns:

Specter (R)	327,787	53.1%
Crumlish (D)	289,522	46.9
Specter Plurality	38,265	

Major reasons advanced for Specter's surprising victory included: Crumlish's relatively lackluster campaigning, and his refusal to debate; Specter's "return to reform" campaign theme; Crumlish's failure to order an investigation of alleged corruption in the city's magistrate system, which was uncovered by Specter, formerly Crumlish's assistant in the Philadelphia District Attorney's office and later special assistant state attorney general; general voter dissatisfaction with the administration of Mayor Tate.

Texas

REFERENDUM -- Texas voters turned down a proposed constitutional amendment changing the term of the Governor from two to four years. The defeat was a setback for Gov. John B. Connally (D), who had strongly supported the amendment. Connally had said he would run for re-election regardless of whether the amendment won approval. Nearly complete returns: For 217,032; Against 264,375.

The state AFL-CIO, which had been feuding with Connally, vigorously opposed the amendment.

Virginia

GOVERNOR -- Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. (D), 50, easily defeated Roanoke attorney A. Linwood Holton Jr. (R), 41, although Godwin's total constituted less than half the votes cast. William J. Story Jr., gubernatorial candidate of the Virginia Conservative party, cut into Godwin's vote by carrying 12 counties, all but one in conservatively oriented Southside Virginia where segregationist sentiment remains strongest. A fourth candidate, George Lincoln Rockwell, "Fuehrer" of the American Nazi party, received only token support. Returns from 1,922 of the state's 2,063 precincts:

Godwin	251,976	48.0%
Holton	195,861	37.3
Story	71,690	13.7
Rockwell	5,172	1.0
Godwin Plurality	56,115	

Both Godwin and Holton campaigned as moderates, openly soliciting the votes of Negroes and the state's rapidly rising urban dwellers. Their moderation prompted the Virginia Conservative party to nominate Story, a segregationist and open member of the John Birch Society. Holton had rejected offers of Conservative support.

During the last weeks of the campaign, Godwin received a series of wide-ranging endorsements: the state AFL-CIO; two Negro voting groups with statewide influence; and Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D), leader of the state's conservatives and patriarch of a loosely knit political organization which has controlled the state since 1925. Further evidence of Godwin's acceptability to nearly all factions was indicated when he became the first gubernatorial candidate to gain the Democratic nomination without opposition in 50 years.

Godwin was a leader in the Byrd organization's "massive resistance" fight against the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision. But after his election as Lieutenant Governor in 1961, Godwin moved to a more moderate position on the racial issue, as well as others. In 1964 Godwin supported President Johnson, a factor which helped Johnson become the first Democratic Presidential candidate to carry the state since 1948. Byrd maintained his traditional "golden silence" on his choice for President. Godwin's support of Johnson and apparent conflict with Byrd's position moved him closer to the state's liberal Democrats as well as Negroes. This support infuriated the segregationist conservatives, however, and was one reason for the nomination of Story.

STATE LEGISLATURE -- Republicans made a net gain of three seats in the Virginia General Assembly. Before the election, Democrats had controlled the House of Delegates 89-11 and the Senate 37-3. Republicans added two seats in the House of Delegates and one seat in the Senate. The new party breakdown: House of Delegates 87-13; Senate 36-4. Both houses were reapportioned on a strict population basis Dec. 4, 1964, for use in the 1965 elections. Normally, only half the Senate would have been up for reelection in 1965, but under court order, all 40 seats were filled. Republicans had been expected to make greater gains, particularly in the fast-growing Washington suburbs, which picked up seats in the reapportionment. But Democrats won all but one State Senate seat in the area.

1964 Campaign Spending

RECORD $47.8 MILLION REPORTED SPENT IN 1964 ELECTIONS

NATIONALLY reported campaign expenditures rose to $47.8 million in 1964, an all-time record high and $14.9 million above the total of any previous election year in U.S. history. Included in this figure are $46.6 million in expenditures reported directly to the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate in Washington, plus another $1.2 million in campaign expenses which the Democratic National Committee reportedly had yet to pay for at the end of the calendar year 1964.*

In reality, however, the actual spending on all political races in 1964, including the primaries and intrastate campaign efforts which need not be reported under federal law, was probably in the neighborhood of $200 million. (For discussion of the reporting law and its deficiencies, see p. 1552.)

Official Report Breakdown

The official 1964 reports included $37.4 million spending figures from 41 Republican, 49 Democratic, 40 labor and 34 third party and minor political committees reporting nationally, plus $9.2 million in campaign expenses of Senate and House candidates. The over-all $47,762,890 figure was 45 percent greater than the previous record set in 1960, $32,896,322, and 107 percent over the 1952 figure of $23,896,366.

Following the pattern of most of the postwar years, Republican spending substantially exceeded that reported by Democrats nationally. But if predominantly Democratic labor expenditures, plus the substantial President's Club and Democratic ad receipts not reported nationally, were added, the differential might be much less or not be present at all.

GOP Spending Pattern

Ironically, the Republicans set an all-time record for spending in a Presidential campaign -- $19,314,796 -- while losing the Presidency by the greatest vote margin (15,952,085 votes) and one of the greatest percentage margins in U.S. history (Johnson 61.1 percent, Goldwater 38.5 percent). (1964 Almanac p. 1007) The previous high reported by a party for national-level expenditures in a Presidential election year had been the Republicans' outlay of $13,220,144 to re-elect President Eisenhower in 1956.

Though Republican spending rose sharply, it was not through increased dependence on large contributors. In fact, the 1964 Republican Presidential campaign represented a historic breakthrough in the decades-old effort to shift the burden of political campaigns from "fat cat" givers to a wide base of citizens. According to Citizens' Research Foundation figures, 72 percent of the dollar value of individual contributions to national-level Republican committees in 1964 was in totals of less than $500. The Republicans received an unprecedented 32.4 percent of their income from direct-mail appeals and another 13.7 percent from television appeals, according to the CRF calculations. There were 651,000 individual contributions of $100 or less to the GOP cause in 1964.

A major question at the end of 1964 was whether the sharp increase in small donations to the GOP was a phenomenon of the Goldwater race, engendered by intensive right-wing backing for his cause, or if the support would remain for other Republican candidates in the future. Certainly, the 1964 Republican fund-raising efforts specifically for the Goldwater candidacy were more successful than those for the Republican party in general. Between January and July 1964, the various campaign committees seeking to obtain the nomination for Goldwater received a reported $4,750,000, while the Republican National Finance Committee reported receiving only $3 million. Prior to the convention, the Republican National Committee's $10-a-membership sustaining fund, first instituted in 1962, had brought in $1,029,000. But when Goldwater took over the National Committee after the convention, 15 million pieces of sustaining fund literature were sent out at a cost of $1 million and 380,000 replies received with $5,800,000 enclosed. At the time of the convention, the Republican National Committee was $217,000 in debt; but at the end of the Goldwater campaign, the Republican coffers had a substantial cash surplus. (See section on the GOP Surplus.) Not unimportant in this development were the direct television appeals for Goldwater campaign funds by Ronald Reagan, Raymond Massey and National Chairman Dean Burch, which brought in over 200,000 contributions of $100 or less. Just within the last six days before the election, a total of $2,800,000

CITIZENS' RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The Citizens' Research Foundation of Princeton, N.J., Herbert Alexander, Director, gathered the official campaign contribution and expenditure figures included in this section. The figures are based on reports filed with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate in Washington, D.C.

* *A major question still existed late in 1965 as to the actual deficit of the Democratic National Committee at the close of the 1964 election year. Several informal reports from sources close to the Democratic National Committee variously placed the figure at "just over a million dollars" to as high as $4 million. Congressional Quarterly chose to use $1.2 million, reflecting a level just over the million-dollar mark. The actual level of spending by the Democratic National Committee, however, was probably substantially higher than actually reported. While the official figures plus the reported deficit at $1.2 million total $13.3 million, the figure of $16 million in over-all spending was discussed by officials at the Democratic National Committee from time to time. The Democratic National Treasurer, Richard Maguire, refused to discuss committee spending or fund-raising activities with CQ or other members of the press. CQ wrote him asking for the exact 1964 deficit and over-all spending figures, but repeated inquiries elicited no reply.*

Campaign Financing — 1952 through 1964

The table below shows reported national-level campaign spending included in reports to the Clerk of the House for the campaigns of 1952, 1956, 1960 and 1964. Known campaign debts (not actually reported) are added to reported expenditures to determine total spending figures. Numbers on the committee line indicate the number of groups reporting.

	1952	1956	1960	1964
Republican Committees	**42**	**31**	**43**	**41**
Receipts	$13,260,758	$13,583,511	$13,040,263	$19,828,673
Expenditures	12,229,239	13,091,561	12,200,232	19,314,796*
National Committee Debt	Unknown	128,583	750,000	None
Total Spending	$12,229,239	$13,220,144	$12,950,232	$19,314,796*
Republican Percentage of National Spending	59.9%	59.4%	46.1%	50.0%
Democratic Committees	**22**	**22**	**29**	**49**
Receipts	$ 5,267,481	$ 5,705,722	$ 8,074,311	$11,062,957
Expenditures	5,121,698	5,795,827	7,980,979	12,148,791*
National Committee Debt	Unknown	696,807	3,820,000	1,200,000‡
Total Spending	$ 5,121,698	$ 6,492,634	$11,800,979	$13,348,791*
Democratic Percentage of National Spending	25.1%	29.2%	42.0%	34.6%
Labor Committees	**35**	**43**	**60**	**40**
Receipts	$ 2,099,535	$ 1,727,521	$ 2,154,244	$ 3,163,945
Expenditures	2,070,350	1,805,482	2,450,944	3,816,242*
Labor Percentage of National Spending	10.1%	8.1%	8.7%	9.9%
Miscellaneous Committees	**34**	**16**	**22**	**34**
Receipts	$ 956,270	$ 762,352	$ 904,039	$ 1,951,981
Expenditures	1,003,124	718,764	872,588	2,121,172*
Plus Unpaid Bills	Unknown	14,019	Unknown	Unknown
Total Spending	$ 1,003,124	$ 732,783	$ 872,588	$ 2,121,172*
Miscellaneous Committee Percentage of National Spending	4.9%	3.3%	3.1%	5.5%

Congressional Campaign Spending Reported

	1952	1956	1960	1964
Republican candidates	$ 1,585,757	$ 3,287,650	$ 2,523,869	$ 3,368,568
Democratic candidates	1,038,145	2,856,978	2,249,719	5,735,555
Third-party candidates	16,053	24,988	47,990	57,766
Total candidates	$ 2,639,955	$ 6,169,616	$ 4,821,578	$ 9,161,889

Combined Reported Costs of Campaign

Total reported expenditures	$20,424,411	$22,251,043	$23,504,744	$37,401,001*
Total Debt	--------	839,409	4,570,000	1,200,000‡
Total Congressional spending	2,639,955	6,169,616	4,821,578	9,161,889
TOTAL CAMPAIGN COSTS	$23,064,366	$29,260,068	$32,896,322	$47,762,890*

**Expenditure figures for 1964 are "less transfers" -- i.e., lateral fund transfers between national-level committees have been deducted. The figures with transfers would be Rep. $20,467,322; Dem. $12,433,083; Labor $3,310,553; misc. $1,995,904; Total Reported Expenditures $38,206,762; Total Campaign Costs $48,568,651.*

‡Democratic deficit figure based on informal, unconfirmed reports. Other versions have estimated it as high as $2.8 million, which would make Democratic total spending $14,948,791 (37.2 percent) and total national campaign costs $49,362,890.

poured into the Republican campaign chest in Washington. Final figures of the Goldwater campaign showed Southern states had easily oversubscribed their GOP contribution quotas, while the Northeastern and Midwestern states fell behind.

DEMOCRATS SHIFT TO BIG GIFTS

The Democrats, on the other hand, shifted to increased reliance on large contributors as they raised $11,062,957 and spent $13,348,791 (an all-time high for their party) in 1964. Of Democratic individual contributions, 69 percent were in sums of $500 or more. A comparison of the percentages of the total value in gifts in the $500-and-above category to national-level committees of each party since 1952 shows:

GIFTS $500 OR MORE

	1952	1956	1960	1964
Democratic	63%	44%	59%	69%
Republican	68	74	58	28

(Source: Citizens' Research Foundation and Alexander Heard, Costs of Democracy)

Bearing out the same story, a study of individuals giving $10,000 or more to either party showed Democrats received $1,240,600 from these so-called "fat cat" givers in 1964 compared to $470,275 in 1960. The Republicans' total receipts from the 10,000-and-up givers declined to $869,364 from the 1960 level of $1,047,734. (See charts p. 1559, 1571)

One major source of Democratic receipts were the various $1,000-a-plate dinners of the President's Club throughout 1964. An estimated 4,000 persons attended these dinners in New York, California and other states, each paying $1,000. In some cases, however, the President's Club receipts were not reported in Washington, and thus do not appear on the Democrats' national-level spending reports. (In the case of California, they were not reported on the state-level either, thus violating either California or federal law or both, depending on utilization of the funds -- also never reported.) Despite reporters' requests, the Democratic National Committee never agreed to disclose the names of members of the President's Club (variously reported to have over 4,000 members) or to list the income received from President's Clubs dinners. In many cases, it appeared that funds from the President's Club dinners and other Democratic fund-raising activities were kept in the states and spent there for political activities of national import. They were not reported nationally and do not appear in the reports in this section.

The GOP Surplus

The Republicans' exceptionally successful 1964 fund-raising activities made it possible for national-level Republican committees to emerge from the elections with a substantial surplus. At the end of the calendar year 1964, with all but a few campaign debts paid, the Republican National Committee had a surplus of $314,000; Citizens for Goldwater-Miller $309,006; and the National TV Committee for Goldwater-Miller $506,534.

With the removal of Dean Burch as National Chairman, however, the new moderate leadership of the National Committee found it could not lay its hands on the combined $815,540 held by the Citizens and TV committees. The Citizens continued to hold most of their funds for use in the 1966 elections. In 1965, Citizens spent $8,000 to elect a right-wing candidate, Tom Van Sickle, to the presidency of the Young Republicans, gave $5,000 to Sickle's conservative predecessor, Donald "Buzz" Lukens, gave $5,000 to Sen. John G. Tower (R Texas) for his 1966 re-election campaign, and spent $5,000 for the election campaign of Rep. Albert W. Watson (S.C.), a conservative segregationist who switched from the Democratic to the Republican party early in 1965 after House Democrats stripped him of his seniority for backing Goldwater in 1964. The gift to Lukens took place about the time Lukens signed a fund-raising letter for the right-wing oriented United Republicans of America asking for campaign funds for conservatives in the 1966 elections and attacking the Republican National Committee under its new chairman, Ray C. Bliss, for its "liberal" makeup.

The likely final disposition of "Citizens" funds became apparent in December 1965 when Texas Republican Chairman Peter O'Donnell confirmed that leaders of the organization in a Dec. 12 meeting in Washington had voted unanimously to give the money to conservative incumbent Republican Congressmen seeking re-election in 1966. Goldwater was said to have agreed to the plan on the condition that the money be used for nominees for Congress, not in Republican primaries. The Citizens group asked the Republican Congressional Committee for a list of conservatives from which it could select beneficiaries, but instead was furnished with a list of all 49 Republicans who won by narrow margins in 1964, together with a compilation of their voting records by both conservative and liberal organizations. Among the likely recipients of the Citizens funds were the conservative, segregationist-oriented Southerners elected in 1964 by Goldwater supporters in the Deep South.

The National TV Committee for Goldwater-Miller, located in Los Angeles, Calif., spent between $100,000 and $200,000 in 1965 on the production of conservatively oriented television films which it sought unsuccessfully to persuade the Republican National Committee to sponsor.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, assuming the chairmanship of the Republican National Finance Committee June 18,

Contributors of $500 or More

Included in this section are individuals who contributed $10,000 or more to political committees and candidates in 1964. (See p. 1559) Names of contributors of $500 or more appeared in the CQ Special Report, "1964 Political Campaign Contributions and Expenditures," which accompanied the Jan. 21, 1966, CQ Weekly Report.

For comparison with previous years' listings of $500 contributors, see the Special Reports on Campaign Contributions that accompanied the June 30, 1961, CQ Weekly Report (contributions in 1960), the July 26, 1963, Weekly Report (contributions in 1961 and 1962), and the July 3, 1964, Weekly Report (contributions in 1963).

Spending by and contributions to political committees and Congressional candidates are listed in the annual CQ Almanacs, beginning in 1958. For reports on a particular election, see the Almanac for the odd-numbered year following the election.

Loopholes in the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925

With the exception of some of the introductory material in this section, all the campaign receipts and expenditure figures are based on reports filed in accordance with the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 -- a law filled with loopholes.

First, the Corrupt Practices Act does not require reports of contributions or expenditures in either Presidential or Congressional primary campaigns, or in connection with campaigns for a party's Presidential nomination -- even though these efforts involve millions of dollars of expenses. (See below)

Secondly, though the law requires Senate and House candidates to report all spending made with their "knowledge or consent," most candidates interpret this to cover only their so-called "personal" campaign expenditures. Many candidates report they had absolutely no expenditures whatever, or spent just a few hundred dollars on their campaigns, only a fraction of what any observer knew their real campaign costs were.

Having reported no spending or just nominal sums as their personal spending, the great majority of candidates then take refuge in the legal fiction that the committees working in their behalf did so without their "knowledge or consent." And those committees, in turn, are not required to file because the Corrupt Practices Act specifically excludes political committees which work within a single state.

Thirdly, national-level political committees can hide their transfers of campaign money to candidates by simply reporting transfers of gross sums to state committees which are allied with the national group. The state committees, in turn, transfer the money to individual candidates, but the names of the recipients never appear on the nationally filed reports. This practice is traditional to labor union political funds and has more recently been adopted by groups like the American Medical Political Action Committee.

Fourth, political committees can hide the actual purposes of their reported expenditures by simply listing the purpose as "payment for professional services" or a similarly meaningless phrase.

Fifth, the actual identity of contributors can often be hidden by failing to give full names or giving addresses so incomplete that they make positive identification of the givers impossible.

Even with its loopholes, the Corrupt Practices Act is not enforced. The Act stipulates fines of up to $10,000 and/or two years in prison for willful noncompliance. Yet there has never been a single prosecution for failure to comply with the reporting requirements of the Corrupt Practices Act. The stated policy of the Justice Department, last spelled out by Attorney General Herbert Brownell in 1954 and confirmed by the Justice Department in a 1963 letter to Congressional Quarterly (which had inquired about failure to prosecute 54 U.S. House candidates who failed to file any reports whatever in 1962), is "not to institute investigations into possible violations of (the Act) in the absence of a request from the Clerk of the House of Representatives or Secretary of the Senate." Neither the Clerk nor the Secretary (both elected officials of their respective bodies) ever have referred any possible violations to the Justice Department.

Numerous "clean elections" bills to plug loopholes in the law were considered but rejected by Congress in the postwar years. In his 1966 State of the Union address, President Johnson urged comprehensive reform in the field "to prohibit the endless proliferation of committees, bringing local and state committees under the Act - to attach strong teeth and severe penalties to the requirement for full disclosure of contributions."

1965, said he hoped to recover the Goldwater funds for general party use. His efforts were not successful.

Campaigns for Nomination

No official reports of spending by candidates seeking a party's Presidential nomination are available, since federal law contains no requirement for reporting of primary or pre-convention costs. Based on interviews with responsible campaign officials and press reports, Citizens' Research Foundation* estimated that the Republican contenders for the nomination had spent over $10 million and Democrats $510,000 in efforts to win the 1964 Presidential nominations.

REPUBLICANS

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- $5.5 million. Between December 1962 and January 1964, the Draft Goldwater Committee received $751,000. Between January and the July nominating convention, the National Goldwater for President Committee (successor to the Draft Goldwater Committee) raised $2,750,000. Raised and spent separately were $2 million for the California Presidential primary. Convention expenses totalled about $191,000.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) -- $3.5 million to $5 million or more. Out-of-pocket expenses, connected with Presidential primaries but excluding costs of substantial staff in New York and Washington, public opinion polls, family airplane, etc.: New Hampshire, just under $100,000; other New England broadcasts for New Hampshire consumption, $100,000; West Virginia $80,000; Oregon $477,135; California, slightly more than $2 million. Also, New York office expenses connected with primaries, $100,000; Republican convention $70,000. Less than $100,000 of total Rockefeller expenses came from outside the Governor's immediate family, according to a report to CRF.

Gov. William W. Scranton (R Pa.) -- $827,000, spent almost exclusively between Scranton's June 12 announcement of candidacy and the July 13-16 Republican National Convention. Breakdown: TV-Radio $245,000; candidate travel $110,000; convention $200,000; printing $58,000; polls $12,000; fund-raising $10,500; hotels $27,000; miscellaneous $162,425; remaining bills $2,100.

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge (R) -- Over $100,000. Major expenses included $32,000 for the New Hampshire primary and $54,300 for the Oregon Primary.

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*In manuscript in preparation entitled "Financing the 1964 Election" by Herbert Alexander.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon -- More than $71,800. Reports indicated $15,285 spent in New Hampshire, $49,000 in Oregon and $7,500 in Nebraska.

Harold Stassen -- Over $70,000 -- $44,833 in New Hampshire, $10,000 in Indiana, $15,000 in vain attempt to get on California ballot, $30,000 for travel, convention expenses, etc.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Less than $2,000: $250 for travel to New Hampshire, $85 for travel to Illinois, $1,171 spent in her behalf by others in Oregon.

DEMOCRATS

President Lyndon B. Johnson -- As incumbent President, Mr. Johnson's nomination was assured and the regular publicity organs of the national Democratic Party were active on his behalf. "Standing in" for the President in primaries in their respective states, Gov. John Reynolds (D Wis.) spent $16,000, Gov. Matthew Welsh (D Ind.), $100,000; Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D Md.), $70,000. And on June 14, two months in advance of the Democratic National Convention, the President's Club paid an estimated $350,000 for a 24-page magazine section on the Presidency and Mr. Johnson which appeared in 14 major newspapers.

Gov. George C. Wallace (D Ala.) -- $321,344, spent in primaries in Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland and to elect an unpledged electoral slate in Alabama.

In addition, CRF estimated that "scores of thousands of dollars" were spent by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and others seeking the Vice Presidential nomination.

National Convention Costs

Political parties are not required to report their costs in staging national nominating conventions, but some figures were available for 1964:

Republican National Convention, San Francisco, July 13-16: Total cost $664,750, just over the 1960 figure of $642,800. San Francisco paid $650,000 -- $400,000 from local city hotel tax funds, $250,000 from proceeds of the Republican Convention Program. (For list of advertisers, see p. 1555.)

Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 24-27: Total cost reported to have been in the neighborhood of $2 million, compared to $749,070 for the 1960 convention (an increase of 267 percent). Democratic officials have declined to give a detailed accounting of 1964 convention expenses. Atlantic City and other New Jersey groups gave $625,000 cash to get the convention in the first instance. Another $1.5 million was raised through the sale of advertising for the convention program. (For list of advertisers and the use of surplus receipts over convention costs, estimated to be at least $1 million, see next page.)

Political Advertising Books

The Democrats' 1964 Convention Program, with rates set at $15,000 a page, introduced a new dimension to an old problem: the use of advertisements in political program books as a vehicle for corporations, otherwise barred from contributing to political parties, to make political expenditures which were tax-deductible because they were classified as advertising.

PROHIBITIONS IN FEDERAL LAW

Federal law makes it a crime for either corporations or labor unions to make contributions or expenditures "in connection with any election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office." (Title 18, Sec. 610) It is also a crime for anyone contracting with the U.S. Government or one of its agencies to "directly or indirectly make any contribution of money or any other thing of value...to any political party, committee, or candidate for public office or to any person for any political purpose or use." (Title 18, Sec. 611) Still another section of the criminal code makes it illegal to "purchase or buy any goods, commodities, advertising or articles of any kind or description, the proceeds of which...directly or indirectly inures to the benefit of or for any candidate for an elective federal office...or the success of any national political party." (Title 18, Sec. 608)

Despite these prohibitions, the political parties for many years have published program books for their quadrennial national conventions with advertising by corporations. Up to 1964, the proceeds from these books were always carefully applied to the costs of the conventions -- not the ensuing campaigns.

IRS POLICY

The Internal Revenue Service's stated policy, as outlined by the Acting Commissioner in an Oct. 26, 1964, letter to Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), was that "expenditures for the purchase of advertising space in the official program of a national political convention constitute ordinary and necessary business expenses, deductible from gross income under section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, provided such expenditures are reasonable in amount and bear a direct relation to the advertiser's business. However, to the extent that amounts paid for such advertising (1) are not reasonable in amount, (2) do not bear a direct relation to the advertiser's business, or (3) exceed the advertising value of the space required, they will be considered as contributions to a political organization and are not allowable as deductions for income

Contributions of 12 Prominent Families

Name	Total Contributions	Republican	Democratic	Miscellaneous
DuPont	$ 73,510	$ 71,010	---	$ 2,500
Field	16,500	1,000	$ 15,000	500
Ford	45,100	4,100	41,000	---
Harriman	39,000	25,000	14,000	---
Lehman	40,000	2,000	37,000	1,000
Mellon	122,156	93,510	17,500	11,146
Olin	44,900	44,900	---	---
Pew	103,510	94,510	---	9,000
Reynolds	6,000	---	6,000	---
Rockefeller	65,500	65,500	---	---
Vanderbilt	2,750	750	2,000	---
Whitney	44,000	43,000	1,000	---
	$602,926	$445,280	$133,500	$24,146

tax purposes." (Revenue Ruling 56-343, published in IRS Cumulative Bulletin 1956-2, page 115). In 1948, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue sought to disallow as a deductible expense the expenditure for an advertisement in that year's Democratic National Convention program. But the U.S. Tax Court ruled that the expenditure represented an ordinary and necessary business expense.

RATES AT $15,000 A PAGE

In 1964, the scope of convention programs shifted when the Democrats sold advertisements for $15,000 a page and netted an estimated $1.5 million on the operation. Democratic National Chairman John Bailey said that the profits were used to finance the convention and that the excess above convention costs would be used for "educational" rather than political purposes. But reporters' repeated questions failed to evince any accounting of the excess funds from the Democratic National Committee. The only "educational" expense which came to light was a reported $50,000 to the National Council for Civic Responsibility, a non-partisan group which sought to combat propaganda of right-wing groups. A major portion of the remaining surplus was reported to have been spent in registration drives in heavily Democratic (especially Negro) areas. Technically non-partisan committees, actually offshoots of local Democratic party groups, were established to handle the funds in each locality.

Advertisements for the Republican's 1964 National Convention book were set at $3,500 to $5,000 a full page. But when the Democratic experience became known, Republicans switched signals and late in 1964 put together their own slick 80-page magazine, "Congress -- The Heartbeat of Government." They sold $247,000 worth of advertising at $10,000 a page. Part of the funds were later applied to financing the activities of the House Republican Planning and Research Committee, headed by Dr. William B. Prendergast. The salaries of special staff men and consultants, as well as such projects as sending a Republican task force on NATO to Europe, were also funded out of the proceeds.

DEMOCRATS' 1965 BOOK

The continuing popularity of advertising books to raise political funds was demonstrated in December 1965 when the Democrats issued a 178-page publication, lavishly illustrated on slick paper, entitled "Toward an Age of Greatness." The book contained 68 pages of advertising at $15,000 a page, for a total revenue in the neighborhood of $1 million. The advertisers included 15 industrial concerns and airlines which had major defense contracts or whose business activities are regulated by the Federal Government. (For a full list of the advertisers, see p. 1557.) The production costs of the book were estimated at around $100,000, leaving $900,000 which was scheduled to be turned over to a series of "State Committees on Voter Education," in effect agencies of state Democratic parties for voter registration campaigns in Democratic areas. The 250,000 books were scheduled to be distributed free of charge at a series of fund-raising movie premiers throughout the country under Democratic sponsorship. Through $10-to $100-a-ticket sales, the premiers were expected to net funds for "voter education."

An answer to the problem of ad books and the practice of corporate tax deductions for ad costs was sought by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) in 1965. He offered two bills, one which would specifically make such advertisements deductible in full and the other which would disallow any deductions whatsoever for the same items. "I care not which bill is enacted, but I expect the Treasury Department to express a preference for one or the other of the bills, and I shall then press for enactment of that bill," Williams said. "The present rules are entirely too subjective to be applied dispassionately in an area as sensitive as politics."

1964 Democratic Program Advertisers

Listed below are the advertisers who placed full-page ads (basic cost $15,000, plus extra for cover positions) in the 1964 Democratic National Convention program:

*Pepsi-Cola (inside front cover, extra cost)
Universal American Corp., New York City
*Matson Lines.
*Champion Papers.
*Ford Motor Co.
*Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebraska
Cenco Instruments Corp., Chicago, Ill.
*Xerox Corp., Rochester, N.Y.
*Hiram Walker Importers, Inc. (Canadian Club)
*Douglas Aircraft
Paul Hardeman, Inc.
*Fischbach and Moore, Inc.
*International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.
Milwaukee Road.
United Artists.
National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation -- Paid for by: Bend-Portland Truck Service; California Cartage Co.; Ellis Trucking Co.; Johnston's Fuel Liners; Los Angeles Seattle Motor Express; Pacific Intermountain Express; Texas Oklahoma Express.
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults -- Paid for by: Consolidated Freightways; D.J. Cronin, Inc.; Dixie Highway Express; Floyd & Beasley Transfer Co.; Mercury Motor Express; Osborne & Co.; R.C. Motor Lines; Ryder Truck Lines.
*Lockheed-Georgia Co., Marietta, Ga. (A Division of Lockheed Aircraft Corp.).
*Anaconda Co., New York City.
National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc. -- Paid for by: Bruce Motor Freight; Century Motor Freight; Cyrus Truck Line; Illinois California Express; Red Ball Motor Freight; Strickland Transportation Co.
*American Airlines.
*Ralph M. Parsons Co.
Continental Airlines.
*Endicott Johnson, Endicott, N.Y.
*Thompson Ramo Woolridge Inc.
National Assn. For Retarded Children -- Paid for by: Brady Motorfrate; Cady Moving & Storage Co.; East Side Service; Hi-Ball Contractors; Meadows Transfer Co.; Navajo Freight Lines; Portland Seattle Freight Lines; Rice Truck Lines.
*Litton Industries, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Metal Textile Co. (A division of General Cable Corp.)
*Pan American Airlines.
Epilepsy Foundation -- Paid for by: Blue Ridge Transfers Co.; Bonney Motor Express; Eastern Express; Estes Express Lines; Felts Transport Corp.; Houff Transfer; The New Dixie Lines; Old Dominion Freight

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*Also advertised in other party's convention program.

Line; Overnight Transportation Co.; Sentle Trucking Corp.; Smith's Transfer Corp.; The Transport Corp.
*Pabst Brewing Co.
*Ling-Temco-Vought.
*FMC Corp.
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. -- Paid for by: R.C. Barstow Trucking Cor.; Coastal Tank Lines; Hall's Motor Transit Co.; Jones Motor Co.; Mashkin Freight Lines; O'Keefe Truck Rental Co.; Schwerman Trucking Co.
The National Foundation -- March of Dimes -- Paid for by: Akers Motor Lines; Bell Lines; Central Motor Lines; Georgia Highway Express; Hemingway Transport; The Motor Convoy Co.
*Reynolds Metals Co.
*U.S. Industries, Inc., New York City.
*Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.
*Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Young Spring & Wire Co. (Division of Paul Hardeman, Inc.), Detroit, Mich.
*Avco Corp., New York City.
The National Foundation -- March of Dimes -- Paid for by: Be-Mac Transport Co.; C&D Transportation Co.; F. Gilbane, Inc.; Interstate Motor Freight System; Yellow Transit Freight Lines.
*Martin Marietta Corp., New York City.
*Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.
*Carlyle Hotel (A management division of City Investing Co.), New York City.
National Assn. for Mental Health, Inc. -- Paid for by: Auclair Transportation; Dameo Motor Transportation; Greens Storage Warehouse; Rogers Cartage Co.; St. Germain Motor Transportation; Schuster's Express; Spector Freight System; Transamerican Freight Lines; Wooleyhan Transport Co.
Universal Engineering Corp., Boston, Mass.
National Merit Scholarship Corp. -- Paid for by: All States Freight; Dixie Ohio Express Co.; Roadway Express; Suburban Motor Freight.
*Universal City Studios, Universal City, Calif.
National Multiple Sclerosis Society -- Paid for by: Automobile Carriers; Automobile Transport; Bolin Drive-A-Way Co.; Cassens Transport Co.; E&L Transport Co.; Liquid Transporters; Vehicle Leasing Co.; Vehicle Leasing Corp.
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.
*Hughes Aircraft Co.
*York Corp. (Subsidiary of Borg-Warner Corp.).
Ryan Aeronautical Co., San Diego, Calif.
Embassy Pictures Corp.
*New York Central System.
National Tuberculosis Assn. -- Paid for by: Associated Truck Lines; Belger Cartage Service; Hugh Breeding, Inc.; Campbell "66" Express; Lyons Transportation Co.; Norwalk Truck Lines; Norwalk Truck Lines of Delaware.
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation -- Paid for by: Denver Chicago Trucking Co.; Hillside Transit Co.; B.J. Kirk Transportation Co.; Rhode Island Sand & Gravel Co.; Ringsby Freight Lines.
*Continental Motors Corp.
*U.S. Lines Co., New York City.
Brown & Pomerantz, New York City.
American Heart Assn., Inc. -- Paid for by: Arkansas Best Freight System; Arrow Transportation Co.; Jack Cole Co.; Garrett Freight Lines; Gordons Transports; Huber & Huber Motor Express; Southeastern Freight Lines; Watson Wilson Transportation System.
American Cancer Society -- Paid for by: Carolina Freight Carriers Corp.; Jacobs Transfer Co.; McLean Trucking Co.; O'Boyle Tank Lines; Petroleum Heat & Power Co.; Pilot Freight Carriers Corp.; Standard Transportation Co.
*ABC Television Network.
*Lytton Financial Corp.
Routh Robbins Real Estate Corp., Alexandria, Va.
Seven Arts.
National Document Publishers, Inc., Washington, D.C.
*Schlitz Brewing Co.
Muscular Dystrophy Assns. of America -- Paid for by: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines; Cooper Jarrett, Inc., W.F. Crossett, Inc., Keystone-Lawrence Transfer & Storage Co.; Masten Transportation; Matlack, Inc.; Rand Express Freight Lines.
Sperry Rand Corp.
*E.W. Axe Co., Inc., Tarrytown, N.Y.
Hotel Sahara, Las Vegas (property of a Del E. Webb Corp. subsidiary).
California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp., Ltd.
Screen Gems.
Flying Tiger Line.
*General Precision. (Subsidiary of General Precision Equipment Corp.)
Loral Electronics Corp., Scarsdale, N.Y.
Gilbert Systems, Inc., New York City.
Stanley Warner Corp., New York City.
Georgia-Pacific/The Growth Co.
John F. Kennedy Library (Published as a "public service" by: Ken Rinke and Sid Leiken of Oregon).
*Eastern Air Lines.
*Shell.
*General Dynamics Corp.
Spiegel Catalogs.
*Aerojet-General Corp. (A subsidiary of the General Tire & Rubber Co.).
*Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, L.I., N.Y.
Struthers Wells Corp., New York City.
Forest Green Park Cemeteries, New York City.
*Union Oil Co. of California.
Federal Pacific Electric Co., Newark, N.J.
*Avco Corp., New York City (inside back cover, extra cost).
*Coca-Cola (back cover, extra cost).
New Jersey Tercentenary (two pages).
*Southern Railway System, Washington, D.C. (two pages).

1964 Republican Program Advertisers

The following firms placed advertisements in the 1964 Republican National Convention program. Typical rates: $3,500 for a full page in black and white, $5,000 for a full color page, $10,000 for back cover, $2,000 for a half page, etc.

Full page advertisers:

*Schlitz Brewing Co. (inside front cover, extra cost).
National Airlines.
Humble Oil & Refining Co.
*Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.
Republic Steel, Cleveland, Ohio.
Reader's Digest.
*International Telephone and Telegraph.

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*Also advertised in other party's convention program.

(Continued on next page)

National Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elizabeth Arden.
*Hiram Walker Importers, Inc. (Canadian Club)
Monroe Auto Equipment Co., Monroe, Mich.
*Champion Papers.
*Lockheed-Georgia Co., Marietta, Ga. (A Division of Lockheed Aircraft Corp.).
Whirlpool Corp., Benton Harbor, Mich.
*FMC Corp., San Jose, Calif.
*Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Johnson's Wax.
Santa Fe Railway Co.
*Ford Motor Co.
Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, Wis.
*Hiram Walker & Sons Inc. (Walker's Deluxe Bourbon).
*Pan American Airlines.
American Oil Co.
Lark Cigarettes.
*Reynolds Metals Co.
Copley Newspapers.
*Xerox Corp., Rochester, N.Y.
Southern Pacific.
Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Carnation Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
*Republican Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, L.I., N.Y.
*Avco Corp., New York City.
*American Airlines.
Young Republican National Federation.
Mesta Machine Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
*Thompson Ramo Wooldridge Inc.
Armco Steel Corp., Middletown, Ohio.
Hot Shoppes/Marriott Motor Hotels.
*Shell.
*Douglas Aircraft.
*ABC Television Network.
*Southern Railway System, Washington, D.C. (two pages).
*Martin Marietta Corp., New York City.
Sunkist.
*Aerojet-General Corp. (A Subsidiary of the General Tire & Rubber Co.).
*Avco Corp., New York City.
Wheeling Steel Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.
*Endicott Johnson, Endicott, N.Y.
*Pabst Breweries.
*New York Central System.
*General Dynamics Corp.
*Agricultural Chemical Division, Shell Chemical Co.
*Hughes Aircraft Co.
Baldwin Lima Hamilton Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.
United Van Lines.
*Anaconda Co.
Laclede Steel Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill.
*Litton Industries, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.
*Continental Motors Corp., Detroit, Muskegon, Mich.
*Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.
*E.W. Axe & Co., Inc., Tarrytown, N.Y.
*Fischbach and Moore Inc.
*Universal City Studios, Universal City, Calif.
*Union Oil Co. of California.
*Carlyle Hotel, New York City, (A management division of City Investing Co.).
*Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
*Matson Lines.
*York Corporation (Subsidiary of Borg-Warner).
*U.S. Industries, Inc., New York City.
*Ralph M. Parsons Co.
*United States Lines Co., New York City.
M.A. Hanna Co. and Hanna Mining Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
*Pepsi-Cola (inside back cover, extra cost).
*Coca-Cola (back cover, extra cost).

Half-page advertisers:

Associates Investment Co.
Hormel Cure/81.
Ritter Co. Inc., Rochester, N.Y.
Western Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Calif.
Snap-on Tools Corp., Kenosha, Wis.
3 M Co.
A.O. Smith Corp.
Rubbermaid Inc.
California Parlor Car Tours.
Alka-Seltzer.
Bulova Watch Co., Inc.
Childress Royalty Co., Joplin, Mo.
*Ling-Temco-Vought.
*General Precision.
Puerto Rican Cement Co., Inc.
*Eastern Air Lines.
California Packing Corp.

Quarter-Page advertisers:

Dillingham Corp., Honolulu, Hawaii.
PIE, Oakland, Calif.
Leesona Corp., Warwick, R.I.
Jessop Steel Co.
Aeroquip Corp., Jackson, Mich.
P&H (Harnischfeger), Milwaukee, Wis.
Penn Controls, Inc., Goshen, Ind.
Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Peoria, Ill.
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., Oil City, Pa.
Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Simonds Saw and Steel Co.; Simonds Abrasive Co.; Heller Tool Co.
Bodine Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.
Federal-Mogul-Bower Bearings, Inc., Detroit, Mich.
Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co., Labrobe, Pa.
Applied Power Industries, Inc.
E.W. Bliss Co., Canton, Ohio.

Eighth-page advertisers:

John Morrell & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Symington Wayne Corp.
Ball Brothers Co., Muncie, Ind.
J.L. Clark Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.
Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Koehring Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Peavey Co.
Oscar Mayer & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Furnas Electric Co., Batavia, Ill.
Amerock Corp., Rockford, Ill.

One-third- and two-third-page advertisers:

Continental Grain Co., New York City (one-third).
*Lytton Savings and Loan Assn. (two-thirds).

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*Also advertised in other party's convention program.

GOP Congressional Almanac Advertisers

Emulating the Democrats, the Republicans late in 1964 published their own luxury ad program book, "Congress -- The Heartbeat of Government," with ads priced at $10,000 a page.

Full-page advertisers:

Litton Industries, Beverly Hills, Calif.

National Tuberculosis Assn., New York City -- Paid for by: Associated Truck Lines, Inc.; Bolin Driveaway Co.; C&J Commercial Driveaway, Inc.; Davis Cartage Co.; Dealers Transport Co.; Fugate & Girton Driveaway Co., Inc.; Great Lakes Express; Holland Motor Express, Inc.; Inter-City Trucking Service, Inc.; Interstate Motor Freight System; Jones Transfer Co.; Kramer-Consolidated Freight Lines, Inc.; Maiers & Sons Motor Freight; Michigan Transportation Co.; Saginaw Transfer Co., Inc.; Square Deal Cartage Co.; St. Louis Freight Lines; United Trucking Service, Inc.; John Wahl Cartage, Inc.

Hughes Aircraft Co.

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, N.Y.

Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, New York City -- Paid for by: A&B Equipment Co.; Brady Motorfrate, Inc.; Centralia Cartage Co.; Chrispens Truck Line, Incl; Cushman Motor Delivery Co.; Dohrn Transfer Co.; Eastern Express, Inc.; Freeport Fast Freight, Inc.; Gateway Transportation Co.,Inc.; Gordons Transports, Inc.; Olson Transportation Co.; Ridowi Corp.; Rogers Cartage Co.; Rudolf Express Co.; Spector Freight System, Inc.; The Willett Co.

Associates Investment Co. (and subsidiaries), South Bend, Ind.

Xerox.

United Cerebral Palsy Assn., New York City -- Paid for by: Matlack, Inc.; Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.; Crossett, Inc.; Erie Pittsburgh Motor Express, Inc.; Hall's Motor Transit Co.; O.K. Heilman, Inc.; Jones Motor Co., Inc.; Keystone-Lawrence Transfer & Storage Co.; Leonard Bros. Motor Express Service, Inc.; Lyon Transportation Lines, Inc.; Mushroom Transportation Co., Inc.; Noerr Motor Freight, Inc.; North Braddock Motor Lines, Inc.; H.W. Taynton Co., Inc.; Tose, Inc.; Valley Freight Lines, Inc.; Ward Trucking Corp.; York Transportation Co., Inc.; T.M. Zimmerman Co.

Sperry Rand Corp.

Southern Railway System, Washington, D.C. (two page ad).

The Epilepsy Foundation, Washington, D.C. -- Paid for by: Bekins Van & Storage Co.; Delta Lines, Inc.; IML Freight, Inc.; Navajo Freight Lines, Inc.; Pacific Motor Trucking Co.; Pacific Intermountain Express; Mr. Sam Simpson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Transcon Lines; Watson-Wilson Transportation System, Inc.

National Assn. For Retarded Children, New York City -- Paid for by: Akron-Chicago Transportation Co., Inc.; All States Freight, Inc.; Bender & Loudon Motor Freight, Inc.; B&L Motor Freight, Inc.; Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co., Inc.; Cleveland Pittsburgh Freight Lines, Inc.; Commercial Motor Freight, Inc.; Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.; Eastern Motor Dispatch, Inc.; Herriott Trucking Co., Inc.; Norwalk Truck Lines, Inc.; Overland Transportation Co.; Roadway Express, Inc.; Sentle Trucking Corp.; Snyder Brothers Motor Freight, Inc.; Suburban Motor Freight, Inc.; Wenham Transportation, Inc.; Yankee Lines, Inc.

Western Publishing Co., Inc.

National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, New York City -- Paid for by: Consolidated Freightways; Denver-Chicago Trucking Co., Inc.; Garrett Freightlines, Inc.; Illinois-California Express, Inc.; Los Angeles-Seattle Motor Express, Inc.; Ringsby Truck Lines, Inc.; Shippers Express Co.; T.I.M.E. Freight, Inc.; Valley Motor Lines, Inc.

American Heart Assn., Inc., New York City -- Paid for by: Arco Auto Carriers, Inc.; Auto Convoy, Inc.; Automobile Shippers, Inc.; Automobile Transport, Inc.; F.J. Boutell Driveaway Co., Inc.; Darling Freight, Inc.; E&L Transport Co.; Fleet Carrier Corp.; Grand Rapids Motor Express, Inc.; Howard Sober, Inc.; Jupiter-Kenosha, Inc.; Michigan Express, Inc.; Motorcar Transport Co.; Truckaway Corp.

American Cancer Society, New York City -- Paid for by: Akers Motor Lines, Inc.; Carolina Freight Carriers Corp.; Central Motor Lines, Inc.; George Transfer & Rigging Co., Inc.; Hennis Freight Lines, Inc.; Johnson Motor Lines, Inc.; Liquid Transporters, Inc.; McLean Trucking Co.; Mercury Motor Express, Inc.; P.B. Mutrie Motor Transportation, Inc.; Pilot Freight Carriers, Inc.; Ryder System, Inc.

National Airlines Inc.

Magnavox, New York City, (back cover).

Half-page advertisers:

The Milwaukee Road, Chicago, Ill.

United States Lines Co.

Federal Pacific Electric Co., Newark, N.J.

Quarter-page advertisers:

Snap-On Tools, Kenosha, Wis.

The Wheelabrator Corp., Mishawaka, Ind.

1965 Democratic Ad Book

The following firms all took full page ads in the Democrats' advertising book, "Toward an Age of Greaness," published in December 1965. Basic cost of ads: $15,000 a page. The back inside page of the book noted that it was "published by the State Committees on Voter Education" and "designed and produced by Maurer, Fleisher, Zon & Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C."

Pepsi Co., Inc. (inside front cover).

Braniff International.

International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., New York City.

Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

Harvey Aluminum.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Revlon.

Southern Railway System, Washington, D.C. (two pages).

Pabst Brewing Co.

Hughes Aircraft Co.

Matson Lines.

Fairchild Hiller Corp.

Champion Papers Inc., Knightsbridge/Hamilton, Ohio.

Anheuser-Busch Inc. (Budweiser beer).

Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.

Continental Airlines.

Continental Can Co.

The Milwaukee Road.

Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., L.I., N.Y.

The Ralph M. Parsons Co., Los Angeles/New York.

Gilbert Systems, Inc.

Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

Engelhard Industries, Inc., Newark, N.J.

Diplomat Publications, Inc. (A division of Metromedia).

Xerox Corp., Rochester, N.Y.

Kayser-Roth.

Endicott Johnson, Endicott, N.Y.

Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. *(Continued on next page)*

Hotel Sahara, Las Vegas, Nev. (Properties of a Del E. Webb Corp. Subsidiary).
Universal American Corp., New York City.
United Artists.
Aerodex Inc., Miami, Fla.
Loral Corp., Scarsdale, N.Y.
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Universal City Studios, Universal City, Calif.
Avco Corp., New York City. (Lycoming Division).
Sperry Rand Corp.
American Grain Corp.; Brown McKee, Inc.; Community Grain Co.; Plainsman Elevators, Inc. (All shared a full-page ad).
American Airlines.
Spiegel.
Paramount Theaters (a division of the American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.)
Martin Marietta Corp., New York City.
Columbia Pictures Corp.
General Precision Inc., Tarrytown, N.Y.
Loew's theaters and hotels.
General Tire and Rubber Co.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (Also advertised Loew's Capitol Theatre, New York City; Hollywood Paramount Theatre, Los Angeles, Calif.).
Pan American Airways.
General Motors Corp.
Eastern Airlines, Inc.
McCrory Corp.; RKO Theaters; Glen Alden Corp. (All shared a full-page ad.)
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
The Carlyle Hotel, New York City (a management division of City Investing Co.)
Dresser Industries, Inc., Dallas, Texas.
International Paper Co.
Ford Motor Co.
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.
Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paramount Pictures.
Sea-Land.
Pierce National Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
United States Lines, New York City.
Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.
National General Corp., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Gulf Oil Corp.
Chrysler Corp. (inside back cover).
Coca-Cola Co. (back cover).

1964 TV, Radio Political Spending

The Federal Communications Commission July 29 reported that a total of $34,610,714 had been paid for political broadcasts on U.S. television and radio stations in 1964. The totals were based on almost complete returns from questionnaires sent to the networks and 5,644 commercial broadcast stations (television and radio) in the United States.

Of the total, $10,006,725 was expended by candidates and committees in primary elections and $24,603,989 in general election campaigns. On an over-all basis, Democrats outspent Republicans, $17,841,125 to $15,916,905. (Minor parties spent $852,684.) But in the general election, Republicans outspent the Democrats, $13,032,575 to $11,012,626. The over-all Democratic total was higher because of major Democratic primary election expenses -- $6,828,499 as against $2,884,330 for the GOP.

Station Charges for Political Broadcasts - 1964

Television and Radio

Primary and General Elections

(Excludes Network Fees)

States	Total	Republican	Democratic	Other
Ala.	$ 353,487	$ 91,367	$ 255,136	$ 6,984
Alaska	116,422	53,485	62,928	9
Ariz.	490,725	234,968	244,489	11,268
Ark.	322,351	161,422	153,796	7,133
Calif.	3,251,171	1,771,285	1,251,712	228,174
Colo.	201,019	122,754	75,469	2,796
Conn.	155,110	97,628	56,819	663
Del.	33,405	16,666	16,557	182
D. C.	200,577	51,946	147,534	1,097
Fla.	1,992,091	298,731	1,624,792	68,568
Ga.	713,518	218,859	481,825	12,834
Hawaii	340,875	137,452	202,125	1,298
Idaho	92,983	59,453	31,651	1,879
Ill.	1,496,527	855,535	637,062	3,930
Ind.	1,206,921	552,007	648,509	6,405
Iowa	309,585	170,640	135,697	3,248
Kan.	328,047	235,553	91,454	1,040
Ky.	209,790	102,954	103,350	3,486
La.	1,122,329	221,555	897,314	3,460
Maine	158,463	110,600	47,620	243
Md.	379,377	115,492	259,308	4,577
Mass.	823,207	310,777	510,165	2,265
Mich.	979,221	484,922	414,431	79,868
Minn.	328,223	191,153	93,507	43,563
Miss.	63,522	29,108	32,768	1,646
Mo.	796,232	318,826	472,069	5,337
Mont.	257,203	139,742	107,777	9,684
Neb.	253,911	164,087	73,625	16,199
Nev.	277,023	83,613	172,670	20,740
N. H.	81,304	58,169	22,968	167
N. J.	94,525	42,778	50,435	1,312
N. M.	232,741	106,243	125,362	1,136
N. Y.	1,888,162	906,329	898,819	83,014
N. C.	879,137	181,015	693,107	5,015
N. D.	206,876	129,346	71,161	6,369
Ohio	1,131,171	665,438	395,612	70,121
Okla.	741,452	266,554	458,167	16,731
Ore.	383,303	287,836	64,270	31,197
Pa.	1,185,505	731,635	451,892	1,978
R. I.	171,544	73,365	97,489	690
S. C.	219,481	84,666	130,620	4,195
S. D.	97,815	70,301	27,270	244
Tenn.	797,302	345,641	426,630	25,031
Texas	2,472,828	1,015,000	1,444,446	13,382
Utah	304,296	164,286	138,633	1,377
Vt.	80,428	40,742	39,667	19
Va.	179,998	82,453	89,850	7,695
Wash.	628,620	306,552	308,524	13,544
W. Va.	317,411	116,021	196,610	4,780
Wisc.	914,590	482,574	422,066	9,950
Wyo.	163,565	97,933	59,471	6,161
TOTAL	$30,425,369	$13,657,457	$15,915,228	$852,684

SOURCE: FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, JULY 1965 REPORT

Contributors of $10,000 or More in 1964

Listed below are the individuals who contributed $10,000 or more to political committees and candidates in the 1964 elections, based on reports filed with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate in Washington. In all cases, husbands and wives are counted as one but an asterisk (*) indicates that contributions were listed under the names of both.

A comparison of total 1964 giving in this class with 1960 giving in the same group, based on compilations by the Citizens' Research Foundation:

	Total	Democratic	%	Republican	%	Other	%
1960	$1,552,009	$ 470,275	30.3%	$1,047,734	67.5%	$34,000	2.2%
1964	2,161,905	1,211,600	56.0	898,364	41.6	51,941	2.4

Name	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other
L. Ackerman II Phoenix, Ariz.	$11,000	$11,000		
Anthony B. Akers* New York, N.Y.	16,000	16,000		
Frank Altschul* New York, N.Y.	27,000	26,000	$ 1,000	
Dwayne Andreas Excelsior, Minn.	10,000	10,000		
Lowell Andreas* Mankato, Minn.	10,000	10,000		
Thomas P. Armstrong Armstrong, Texas	11,000		11,000	
Max Ascoli* New York, N.Y.	10,000	7,000	3,000	
Gene Autry N. Hollywood, Calif.	20,000	20,000		
Walter R. Beardsley Elkhart, Ind.	10,000		9,000	$ 1,000
William H. Benton* New York, N.Y.	13,000	13,000		
Kirk LeMoyne Billings New York, N.Y.	10,000	10,000		
J. Blaustein Baltimore, Md.	17,000	17,000		
John W. Blodgett Jr. Grand Rapids, Mich.	12,500		12,500	
Mrs. Ailsa M. Bruce New York, N.Y.	15,000		15,000	
H.E. Butt* Corpus Christi, Texas	13,500	13,500		
William K. Carpenter Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	12,000		12,000	
Lansdell K. Christie* New York, N.Y.	16,000	16,000		
Ralph J. Cordiner* New York, N.Y.	10,000		10,000	
Louis G. Cowan New York, N.Y.	21,000	21,000		
Stephen Currier* New York, N.Y.	28,646	17,500		11,146
C. Douglas Dillon* Far Hills, N.J.	$42,000	$42,000		
Marion M. Donahue Greenwich, Conn.	10,000	10,000		
Reynolds DuPont Wilmington, Del.	11,500		$11,000	$ 500
David Egger* New Haven, Conn.	13,000	5,000		8,000
Thomas Ellerbe St. Paul, Minn.	14,000	14,000		
A.B. Farrell Albany, N.Y.	12,500		12,500	
Marshall Field Chicago, Ill.	10,000	10,000		
Roger S. Firestone Pottstown, Pa.	12,000		12,000	
John Clifford Folger* Washington, D.C.	12,000		12,000	
Henry Ford II Dearborn, Mich.	44,100	40,000	4,100	
J.J. Ford Brookline, Mass.	10,000	10,000		
Helen Clay Frick Pittsburgh, Pa.	19,570		18,570	1,000
R.W. Galvin Franklin Park, Ill.	25,000		25,000	
Milton A. Gilbert New York, N.Y.	10,000	10,000		
Harry E. Gould* New York, N.Y.	17,000		17,000	
Arnold M. Grant* New York, N.Y.	31,000	31,000		
Albert Greenfield* Chestnut Hill, Pa.	19,750	19,750		
F.K. Greenwall* New York, N.Y.	10,000		10,000	
M.L. Griggs* St. Paul, Minn.	10,000		10,000	
Raymond R. Guest King George, Va.	11,000	11,000		

Name	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other
Joseph J. Haggerty Jr. New York, N.Y.	$10,000	$10,000		
E. Roland Harriman* New York, N.Y.	28,000	3,000	$25,000	
Averell W. Harriman Washington, D.C.	10,000	10,000		
D.D. Harrington* Amarillo, Texas	11,000		11,000	
Mrs. Carol Haussamen New York, N.Y.	13,000	13,000		
W.W. Heath* Austin, Texas	12,500	12,500		
Ben Heineman Chicago, Ill.	10,000	10,000		
William G. Helis New Orleans, La.	10,000	10,000		
William G. Hellis Jr. New Orleans, La.	15,000	15,000		
Harold K. Hochschild New York, N.Y.	29,000	26,000	3,000	
George Humphrey* Cleveland, Ohio	17,000		17,000	
R.L. Ireland Cleveland, Ohio	10,000		10,000	
Paul C. Kelly New York, N.Y.	11,000	11,000		
G. Killion* San Francisco, Calif.	12,000	12,000		
D. Kreeger Washington, D.C.	10,000	10,000		
Mrs. A.O. Lasker New York, N.Y.	22,500	22,500		
Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman New York, N.Y.	11,000	10,000		$ 1,000
Orin Lehman* New York, N.Y.	11,500	11,500		
Robert Lehman New York, N.Y.	12,000	11,000	1,000	
F. Levien* New York, N.Y.	17,500	17,500		
Gustave Levy New York, N.Y.	12,000	7,000	5,000	
Harold F. Linder Washington, D.C.	61,300	61,300		
Paul D. Lindsey* Dallas, Texas	10,000	10,000		
John L. Loeb New York, N.Y.	19,500	13,500	6,000	
R.M. Lull* Cincinnati, Ohio*	11,020		11,020	
Henry R. Luce* New York, N.Y.	11,000		11,000	
Charles Luckman* Los Angeles, Calif.	$16,250	$16,250		
Bart Lytton* Los Angeles, Calif.	16,000	16,000		
Frederic R. Mann* Philadelphia, Pa.	27,500	27,500		
William H. Mann New York, N.Y.	10,000	10,000		
Mrs. Herbert A. May (Marjorie M. Post) Washington, D.C.	10,000	6,000	$ 4,000	
L.B. Maytag Colorado Springs, Colo.	12,000		12,000	
L.B. Maytag Jr.* Miami, Fla. & Colorado Springs, Colo.	19,000		19,000	
R. McCormick Chicago, Ill.	11,000		11,000	
M.L. McCune* Tesuque, N.M.	37,499		37,499	
John W. Mecom Houston, Texas	14,000	12,000	2,000	
M.J. Meehan* New York, N.Y.	11,000	11,000		
Paul Mellon Washington, D.C.	11,000		11,000	
Richard K. Mellon* Washington, D.C.	23,500		23,500	
Andre Meyer* New York, N.Y.	35,500	35,500		
Jeremiah Milbank* New York, N.Y.	24,525		24,025	500
J. Milbank Jr.* New York, N.Y.	10,000		10,000	
Roger Milliken Spartanburg, S.C.	15,000		15,000	
Dr. Thomas J. Morrison* New York, N.Y.	29,000		29,000	
John Mosler New York, N.Y.	10,000	10,000		
M.P. Myrin* Philadelphia, Pa.	27,000		24,000	3,000
J.C. Newington* Greenwich, Conn.	48,000		48,000	
Howard A. Newman New York, N.Y.	12,500	12,500		
L. Nippert Cincinnati, Ohio	15,000		15,000	
James A. Noe Monroe, La.	10,000	5,000	5,000	
John M. Olin East Alton, Ill.	31,000		31,000	

Name	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other
Spencer T. Olin* Alton, Ill.	$11,900		$11,900	
J. Parten* Houston, Texas	13,000	$13,000		
Charles S. Payson* New York, N.Y.	20,500		20,500	
Ethel Mary Pew Philadelphia, Pa.	27,000		24,000	$ 3,000
J. Howard Pew* Philadelphia, Pa.	32,000		29,000	3,000
George D. Pratt Jr. Bridgewater, Conn.	22,800	7,300		15,500
R.B. Pratt New York, N.Y.	10,000		10,000	
George Pumphret Dorchester, Mass.	10,000	10,000		
Harold Ransburg* Indianapolis, Ind.	11,500		10,500	1,000
Frederick W. Richmond New York, N.Y.	21,000	21,000		
David Rockefeller New York, N.Y.	12,500		12,500	
W.L. Rutherford Peoria, Ill.	10,000		10,000	
Sarah Mellon Scaife Pittsburgh, Pa.	29,000		29,000	
John M. Schiff* New York, N.Y.	10,000		10,000	
Norton Simon* Fullerton, Calif.	15,000	13,000	2,000	
Alfred P. Sloan Jr. New York, N.Y.	10,000		10,000	
Julia Smith New York, N.Y.	10,000	10,000		
S.E. Smith New York, N.Y.	10,000	10,000		
Frederick W. Spiegel Chicago, Ill.	30,000	30,000		
J. Spiegel Chicago, Ill.	15,000	15,000		
Modie J. Spiegel Chicago, Ill.	$10,000	$ 9,500	$ 500	
John P. Spiegel Cambridge, Mass.	15,000	15,000		
Roger Stevens* New York, N.Y.	18,000	18,000		
R.T. Stevens* South Plainfield, N.J.	10,000		10,000	
A. Strelsin* New York, N.Y.	24,000	24,000		
J. Fyfe Symington Jr.* Lutherville, Md.	10,500		10,500	
Hulbert Taft Jr.* Cincinnati, Ohio	18,000		18,000	
Laurence Tierney Bluefield, W.Va.	10,000	10,000		
H.A. Towley, M.D.* Ann Arbor, Mich.	12,000		12,000	
Dewitt Wallace* Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	10,000		8,250	$ 1,750
Thomas Walsh Scarsdale, N.Y.	10,000	10,000		
Lew Wasserman New York, N.Y., also Beverly Hills & Universal City, Calif.	28,000	28,000		
Arthur K. Watson Armonk, N.Y.	13,000	13,000		
Thomas J. Watson Jr. Armonk, N.Y.	37,000	37,000		
John H. Whitney New York, N.Y.	22,500		22,500	
H. Winston* New York, N.Y.	10,000	10,000		
Robert E. Wood Chicago, Ill.	12,045		10,500	1,545
S. Woodward Washington, D.C.	11,500	11,500		
T.G. Wyman Washington, D.C.	17,000	17,000		

Split Contributors in the 1964 Elections

This list includes the 80 individuals who contributed $500 or more to candidates and committees of both parties in 1964, based on reports filed with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate in Washington. By comparison, 37 individuals made similar split contributions in 1960 according to compilations by the Citizens' Research Foundation.

In all cases, husbands and wives are counted as one but an asterisk (*) indicates that contributions were listed under the names of both.

Name	Total	Democratic	Republican
Frank Altschul* New York, N.Y.	$ 27,000	$ 26,000	$ 1,000
Max Ascoli* New York, N.Y.	10,000	7,000	3,000
Lester Avnet* New York, N.Y.	7,500	5,000	2,500
Alfred T. Bowden New York, N.Y.	5,000	3,000	2,000
Douglass Campbell* New York, N.Y.	2,500	2,000	500
Owen Cheatham* New York, N.Y.	6,000	5,000	1,000
Walker L. Cisler* Detroit, Mich.	1,500	1,000	500
Herman M. Cohn Rochester, N.Y.	1,000	500	500
Ross Cortese Seal Beach, Calif.	2,500	500	2,000
Henry Crown Chicago, Ill.	1,500	500	1,000
R.H. Cullen Houston, Texas	6,500	2,500	4,000
Arthur H. Dean New York, N.Y.	2,500	2,000	500
Cyrus S. Eaton* Northfield, Ohio	3,500	1,500	2,000
George Farkas* New York, N.Y.	8,000	5,000	3,000
Ruth Field (Mrs. Marshall Field) New York, N.Y.	6,500‡	5,000	1,000
Douglass W. Forbes Dallas, Texas	2,500	1,000	1,500
Henry Ford II Dearborn, Mich.	44,100	40,000	4,100
Morris Forgash New York, N.Y.	3,500	2,000	1,500
Charles Frost New York, N.Y.	2,000	1,000	1,000
George A. Garrett* Washington, D.C.	$ 3,012	$ 1,000	$ 2,012
Dan Gerber Freemont, Mich.	3,000	1,000	2,000
Edward J. Gerrity New York, N.Y.	2,000	1,000	1,000
David B. Goodstein New York, N.Y.	2,750	1,250	1,500
Elisha Gray Benton Harbor, Mich.	2,500	1,500	1,000
Monroe Gutman New York, N.Y.	2,500	2,000	500
R.V. Hansberger Boise, Idaho	1,500	1,000	500
Walt H. Helmerich III Tulsa, Okla.	1,000	500	500
Harold K. Hochschild* New York, N.Y.	29,000	26,000	3,000
J.S. Josey Houston, Texas	3,500	3,000	500
Edgar F. Kaiser* Oakland, Calif.	8,000	6,000	2,000
David W. Katz New York, N.Y.	1,000	500	500
Francis Kernan New York, N.Y.	3,000	1,000	2,000
David Klee New York, N.Y.	1,500	1,000	1,000
John W. Kluge New York, N.Y.	2,500	1,500	1,000
Maxwell A. Kriendler New York, N.Y.	1,700	1,000	700
Thomas S. Lamont* New York, N.Y.	7,000	5,000	2,000
Ralph Lazarus New York, N.Y.	3,000	2,000	1,000

‡ *Including $500 in gifts to non-party causes.*

Name	Total	Democratic	Republican
Mrs. Arthur Lehman New York, N.Y.	$ 5,500	$ 4,500	$ 1,000
Robert Lehman* New York, N.Y.	12,000	11,000	1,000
Gustave W. Levy* New York, N.Y.	12,000	7,000	5,000
Carl M. Loeb Jr.* Armonk, N.Y.	4,000	1,000	3,000
Henry A. Loeb New York, N.Y.	7,500	6,000	1,500
John L. Loeb* New York, N.Y.	19,500	13,500	6,000
John L. Loeb Jr.* New York, N.Y.	9,500	3,000	6,500
Robert A. Lovett New York, N.Y.	1,500	1,000	500
John F. Lynch Houston, Texas	2,000	1,000	1,000
Mrs. Herbert A. May (Marjorie M. Post) Washington, D.C.	10,000	6,000	4,000
John W. Mecom* Houston, Texas	14,000	12,000	2,000
B. Merrill Phoenix, Ariz.	3,000	2,000	1,000
Clifford W. Michel New York, N.Y.	3,000	2,000	1,000
J.I. Miller Columbus, Ind.	2,000	1,000	1,000
George S. Moore New York, N.Y.	3,500	500	3,000
John D.J. Moore New York, N.Y.	1,500	500	1,000
John D. Murchison Dallas, Texas	4,000	3,500	500
C.H. Murphy Jr. El Dorado, Ark.	8,000	6,000	2,000
Maurice Newton New York, N.Y.	4,500	4,000	500
James A. Noe Monroe, La.	10,000	5,000	5,000
Spencer D. Oettinger New York, N.Y.	1,500	1,000	500
Rudolph A. Peterson* San Francisco, Calif.	5,500	3,000	2,500
James E. Robison New York, N.Y.	1,500	1,000	500
David Rose New York, N.Y.	1,500	1,000	500
Lew Russell Jr. Oregon	1,500	1,000	500
Richard Shields* New York, N.Y.	4,000	1,000	3,000
Norton Simon* Fullerton, Calif.	15,000	13,000	2,000
Robert S. Solinsky Chicago, Ill.	5,500	500	5,000
Modie J. Spiegel Chicago, Ill.	10,000	9,500	500
Marshall G. Staub New York, N.Y.	3,500	3,000	500
Ralph I. Straus New York, N.Y.	4,000	3,500	500
Corrin J. Strong Washington, D.C.	7,500	3,000	4,500
Franz G. Talley Scottsdale, Ariz.	3,000	2,000	1,000
Peter E. Terzick Washington, D.C.	1,500	1,000	500
Robert H. Thayer Washington, D.C.	5,500	3,000	2,500
C.H. Thieriot Locust Valley, N.Y.	1,000	500	500
C. Tillinghast Jr. New York, N.Y.	1,500	1,000	500
Walter J. Tuohy Cleveland, Ohio	4,000	3,000	1,000
Felix Paul Warburg New York, N.Y.	3,000	1,000	2,000
Frederic M. Warburg New York, N.Y.	2,000	1,000	1,000
E.R. Wardwell* New York, N.Y.	2,000	500	1,500
Sidney Weinberg* New York, N.Y.	5,000	3,500	1,500
Gene M. Woodfin New York, N.Y.	2,000	1,000	1,000
National Totals	$450,562	$315,250	$134,812

1964 CAMPAIGN RECEIPTS AND SPENDING REPORTED BY 164 GROUPS

Following is a list, by key, of groups filing reports of their financial activities during 1964 with the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives. (The only exceptions are committees organized solely to aid one candidate for the Senate or House. See p. 1572,1582.)

The list includes key letters for each group, name of the group, location of the headquarters of each, dates covered by the reports (if the reports did not cover the entire calendar year 1964), and receipts and expenditures rounded off to the nearest dollar. Not that adjusted receipts are given for some groups. This figure represents a group's total receipts minus funds it received which were simply transfers from other nationally reporting groups, rather than direct contributions from individuals or state organizations. If no adjusted receipts are noted, there were no transfers for that particular group.

The political affiliation of each group is indicated by the letters in parentheses: (D) Democratic, total of 49 groups; (R) Republican, 41 groups; (L) Labor, 40 groups; and (M) Miscellaneous, 34 groups.

AAC — All Americans Council
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/10/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $103,347
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 13,347
Expenditures -- $103,309

AAJ — Americans Abroad for Johnson
Belgium, Paris and United Kingdom (D)
Receipts -- $ 23,123
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 19,913
Expenditures -- $ 16,015

ABC — Active Ballot Club (Retail Clerks International Assn.)
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $ 99,638
Expenditures -- $ 80,911

ACA — Americans for Constitutional Action
West Orange, N.J. (M)
Receipts -- $187,417
Expenditures -- $203,905

ADA — Americans for Democratic Action
Washington, D.C. (M)
1/1/64 to 11/3/64
Regular Account
Receipts -- $194,496
Expenditures -- $156,809
Non-political Account
Receipts -- $ 26,450
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 7,715
Expenditures -- $ 22,254

AEC — Artists and Entertainers for Johnson-Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
Receipts -- $ 16,000
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 6,000
Expenditures -- $ 15,439

AFM — American Federation of Musicians
Newark, N.J. (L)
Receipts -- $ 8,854
Expenditures -- $ 22,366

AG — Americans for Goldwater
Phoenix, Ariz. (R)
Receipts -- $201,611
Expenditures -- $233,995

AID — Apparel Industry for Johnson-Humphrey
New York, N.Y. (L)
Receipts -- $105,415
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 55,415
Expenditures -- $104,915

AMC — Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
Chicago, Ill. (L)
Receipts -- $ 72,012
Expenditures -- $ 93,063

AMPAC — American Medical Political Action Committee
Chicago, Ill. (M)
Receipts -- $301,311
Expenditures -- $402,052

APEC — Amalgamated Political Education Committee (Clothing Workers of America)
New York, N.Y. (L)
Receipts -- $ 62,697
Expenditures -- $ 78,501

BBP — Boilermakers-Blacksmiths Political Education and Legislative Committee
Kansas City, Kan. (L)
Receipts -- $ 11,422
Expenditures -- $ 13,400

BCC — Bankers Congressional Committee
Washington, D.C. (M)
8/1/64 to 10/26/64
Receipts -- $ 13,424
Expenditures -- $ 10,015

BCT — Building and Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $ 27,191
Expenditures -- $ 33,280

BG — Brothers for Goldwater‡
Greenwich, Conn. (R)
9/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 26,317
Expenditures -- $ 26,317

‡*The "Brothers" are Sigma Chi Fraternity members.*

BIPAC — Business-Industry Political Action Committee
New York, N.Y. (M)
Receipts -- $144,123
Expenditures -- $203,283

BJH — Builders for Johnson-Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
10/20/64 to 12/4/64
Receipts -- $ 7,575
Expenditures -- $ 7,575

BPMD — Business and Professional Men's Division of Citizens for Johnson-Humphrey
New York, N.Y. (D)
Receipts -- $ 28,188
Expenditures -- $ 24,498

CAC — Conservative Action Committee
Washington, D.C. (M)
Receipts -- $ 1,987
Expenditures -- $ 2,359

CAL Committee on American Leadership
Chevy Chase, Md. (M)
Receipts -- $ 11,076
Expenditures -- $ 11,600

CAL-JH California Johnson-Humphrey Campaign Committee
Los Angeles, Calif. (D)
9/15/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $397,524
Adjusted Receipts -- $396,024
Expenditures -- $394,605

CCC Committee for a Conservative Congress
New York, N.Y. (M)
Receipts -- $ 2,120
Expenditures -- $ 2,457

CCGM Citizens Campaign Committee for Goldwater-Miller
Washington, D.C. (R)
11/2/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $377,438
Expenditures -- $377,438

CCIG Citizens Committee for Improved Government
Hamilton, Ohio (M)
Receipts -- $ 19,376
Expenditures -- $ 16,125

CEG Committee for Economic Growth
Washington, D.C. (M)
Receipts -- $ 31,770
Expenditures -- $ 29,826

CERC Committee for the Election of Republican Candidates
New York, N.Y. (R)
10/5/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 7,996
Expenditures -- $ 7,985

CGG Committee for Good Government
Detroit, Mich. (L)
Receipts -- $ 69,854
Expenditures -- $122,150

CGM Citizens for Goldwater-Miller
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $2,956,658
Expenditures -- $2,647,652

CH Committee of the Hundred
Grand Rapids, Mich. (M)
Receipts -- $ 1,660
Expenditures -- $ 1,669

CJC Citizens for Johnson Committee
Chicago, Ill. (D)
10/8/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 21,493
Expenditures -- $ 20,401

CJH Citizens for Johnson-Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
6/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $232,461
Adjusted Receipts -- $230,661
Expenditures -- $228,042

CJPA Citizens for Johnson Committee
Philadelphia, Pa. (D)
Receipts -- $ 85
Expenditures -- $ 0

CLW Council for a Livable World
Washington, D.C. (M)
Receipts -- $118,567
Expenditures -- $136,832

CMR Committee to Support Moderate Republicans
New York, N.Y. (R)
10/2/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 56,165
Expenditures -- $ 49,133

CNC Christian Nationalist Crusade
Los Angeles, Calif. (M)
Receipts -- $268,898
Expenditures -- $278,785

COPE Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO
Washington, D.C. (L)

	Gross	Refunds	Net
Receipts	$777,032	$46,863	$730,169
Expenditures	988,810	46,863	941,947

CRL Committee for Responsible Leadership
New York, N.Y. (D)
10/15/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 38,389
Expenditures -- $ 38,046

CWA Communications Workers of America, COPE
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $ 94,277
Expenditures -- $122,828

CWP Clothing Workers Political Committee for Eastern Pennsylvania
Allentown, Pa. (L)
Receipts -- $ 2,613
Expenditures -- $ 5,413

DAJH District Attorneys for Johnson-Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/10/64 to 10/19/64
Receipts -- $ 2,000
Expenditures -- $ 1,616

DCCC Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
Receipts -- $310,015
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 45,415
Expenditures -- $306,330

DCEC Democratic County Executive Committee
Philadelphia, Pa. (D)
1/1/64 to 5/24/64
Receipts -- $102,350
Expenditures -- $102,344

DCGDC District of Columbia Goldwater Dinner Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 67,699
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 66,699
Expenditures -- $ 65,463

DCGM District of Columbia Citizens Committee for Goldwater-Miller
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 13,835
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 12,532
Expenditures -- $ 13,835

DCHO District of Columbia Homeowners for G.O.P.
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 90
Expenditures -- $ 90

DCLC District of Columbia Lawyers' Committee for Johnson and Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 5,224
Expenditures -- $ 5,224

DCRC District of Columbia Republican Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
For 1963 -- Filed too late to be included in 1963 reports
Receipts -- $ 24,277
Expenditures -- $ 44,820
For 1964
Receipts -- $ 80,410
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 20,471
Expenditures -- $158,755

DDC Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. (D)
Receipts -- $ 23,865
Expenditures -- $ 22,913

DDP Duval County Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee
Jacksonville, Fla. (D)
9/18/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 14,692
Expenditures -- $ 14,587

DFL Democratic Farmer-Labor Executive Committee
Anoka, Minn. (D-FL)
Receipts -- $ 0
Expenditures -- $ 993

DGC Democrats for Goldwater, Northern California
San Francisco, Calif. (R)
10/1/64 to 12/2/64
Receipts -- $ 12,837
Expenditures -- $ 12,837

DGM District of Columbia Homeowners for Goldwater-Miller
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 130
Expenditures -- $ 130

DLGM District of Columbia Lawyers for Goldwater-Miller
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 1,155
Expenditures -- $ 1,153

DNC Democratic National Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
Receipts -- $2,989,462
Adjusted Receipts -- $2,961,262
Expenditures -- $2,991,917

DNCC Democratic National Congressional Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
Receipts -- $ 66,722
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 3,122
Expenditures -- $ 92,527

DRIVE DRIVE-International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $224,123
Adjusted Receipts -- $223,956
Expenditures -- $270,315

DRIVE-M Summary of the 27 Miscellaneous Local DRIVE Committees Which Reported (L)
Receipts -- $ 99,607
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 93,479
Expenditures -- $113,341

DSC Democratic Party of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C. (D)
9/14/64 to 10/24/64
Receipts -- $ 36,100
Expenditures -- $ 54,720

DSCC Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
Receipts -- $463,363
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 50,798
Expenditures -- $484,236

DSG Democrats for Sound Government
Kensington, Md. (D)
4/17/64 to 10/14/64
Receipts -- $ 39,300
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 4,800
Expenditures -- $ 38,250
(This group is affiliated with the Democratic Study Group in the House of Representatives and handles all direct political funds of that organization.)

ECCG Escambia County Citizens for Goldwater
Pensacola, Fla. (R)
8/25/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 25,669
Expenditures -- $ 24,694

EJH Educators for Johnson and Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
10/8/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 7,617
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 2,617
Expenditures -- $ 7,617

FA For America
Washington, D.C. (M)
Receipts -- $ 2,900
Expenditures -- $ 2,033

FLBJ Friends of LBJ
Washington, D.C. (D)
7/24/64 to 1/12/65
Receipts -- $121,950
Expenditures -- $ 44,265

FLR Committee for Forward Looking Republicans
Washington, D.C. (R)
8/10/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 22,762
Expenditures -- $ 22,398

GDSW General Drivers, Salesmen and Warehousemen's Local Union 984
Memphis, Tenn. (L)
Receipts -- $ 1,380
Expenditures -- $ 1,380

GG Grassroots for Goldwater
St. Louis, Mo. (R)
Receipts -- $ 298
Expenditures -- $ 351

GIG Government Improvement Group
Washington, D.C. (M)
Receipts -- $ 8,335
Expenditures -- $ 10,433

GPF Goldwater for President, Special Committee
Tampa, Fla. (R)
10/2/64 to 11/18/64
Receipts -- $ 6,342
Expenditures -- $ 6,342

GRT Goldwater Radio-TV Fund in San Francisco
San Francisco, Calif. (R)
1/1/64 to 11/30/64
Receipts -- $145,306
Expenditures -- $145,306

GSF Goldwater for President Fund in San Francisco
San Francisco, Calif. (R)
1/1/64 to 11/30/64
Receipts -- $208,645
Expenditures -- $208,645

HVP Humphrey for Vice President Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $722,854
Adjusted Receipts -- $695,854
Expenditures -- $678,135

IBEW International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $ 34,741
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 1,000
Expenditures -- $ 58,741

IBF International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers Political League
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $ 8,404
Expenditures -- $ 8,183

ICJH Independent Citizens for Johnson and Humphrey
New York, N.Y. (D)
9/22/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $110,062
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 88,237
Expenditures -- $ 41,433

ICWU International Chemical Workers Union
Akron, Ohio (L)
Receipts -- $ 9,689
Expenditures -- $ 14,721

ILGWU International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1964 Campaign Fund
New York, N.Y. (L)
3/10/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $436,004
Adjusted Receipts -- $401,769
Expenditures -- $426,110

IND-HOPE Indiana State Health Organization for Political Education
Indianapolis, Ind. (M)
9/1/63 to 11/?/64
Receipts -- $ 93,681
Expenditures -- $102,259

IRC Industrial Relations Committee for Johnson and Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
Receipts -- $ 8,435
Expenditures -- $ 8,435

ITU International Typographical Union - COPE
Colorado Springs, Colo. (L)
Receipts -- $ 9,227
Expenditures -- $ 9,109

IUE International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $ 46,267
Expenditures -- $ 47,076

JBC Johnson Bandwagon Committee
Philadelphia, Pa. (D)
10/2/64 to 11/10/64
Receipts -- $ 34,421
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 33,421
Expenditures -- $ 26,969

JHC The Johnson-Humphrey Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $1,623,382
Adjusted Receipts -- $1,508,182
Expenditures -- $1,622,896

JHT Johnson-Humphrey Texas Campaign Committee
Austin, Texas (D)
10/22/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $107,039
Expenditures -- $ 82,277

JPC Johnson for President Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
6/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $710,218
Adjusted Receipts -- $691,115
Expenditures -- $701,810

KTGM Knoxville, Tennessee, Goldwater-Miller Second Congressional District
Knoxville, Tenn. (R)
Receipts -- $ 6,903
Expenditures -- $ 6,903

LCKJ Labor's Committee for the Election of Kennedy and Johnson
Washington, D.C. (L)
1/1/64 to 6/5/64
Receipts -- $ 3,060
Expenditures -- $ 3,307

LDC AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union - COPE
Pittsburgh, Pa. (L)
Receipts -- $ 2,167
Expenditures -- $ 3,015

LJH Lawyers for Johnson and Humphrey National Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/10/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 69,244
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 63,825
Expenditures -- $ 67,431

LJH-Misc. Lawyers for Johnson and Humphrey, Miscellaneous
District of Columbia (D)
New Mexico
Missouri
Illinois
Oct. to Dec., 1964
Receipts -- $ 15,283
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 11,654
Expenditures -- $ 15,261

LPEC Lumber Political Education Committee
North Springfield, Va. (M)
Receipts -- $ 5,780
Expenditures -- $ 9,622

LUSA Lawrence County United Steelworkers of America
New Castle, Pa. (L)
9/3/64 to 11/3/64
Receipts -- $ 737
Expenditures -- $ 890

MEBA District 2, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, AFL-CIO
Brooklyn, N.Y. (L)
8/8/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 3,618
Expenditures -- $ 0

MCC Marion County Citizens for Goldwater-Miller
Indianapolis, Ind. (R)
Receipts -- $ 62,865
Expenditures -- $ 62,865

MGC Fifth District Michigan Goldwater Committee
Grand Rapids, Mich. (R)
8/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 12,034
Expenditures -- $ 11,614

MMPAC Montana Medical Political Action Committee
Missoula, Mont. (M)
1/1/64 to 11/10/64
Receipts -- $ 13,105
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 9,105
Expenditures -- $ 15,571

MNPL Machinists Non-Partisan Political League
Washington, D.C. (L)
Educational Fund
Receipts -- $ 81,376
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 63,776
Expenditures -- $ 91,375
General Fund
Receipts -- $117,532
Expenditures -- $168,531

NCEC National Committee for an Effective Congress
New York, N.Y. (M)
Receipts -- $ 99,402
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 90,902
Expenditures -- $108,471

NCEC-CF NCEC 1964 Campaign Fund
New York, N.Y. (M)
Receipts -- $245,377
Adjusted Receipts -- $244,627
Expenditures -- $202,875

NCRC The National Committee for a Representative Congress
Washington, D.C. (M)
Receipts -- $ 14,248
Expenditures -- $ 14,248

NFRW National Federation of Republican Women
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 82,855
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 80,936
Expenditures -- $ 61,989

NGG National Good Government Committee
Elmhurst, N.Y. (M)
Receipts -- $ 17
Expenditures -- $ 13

NIC National Independent Committee for President Johnson and Senator Humphrey, Inc.
New York, N.Y. (D)
8/27/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $351,861
Expenditures -- $318,699

NJJ New Jersey Republicans and Independents for Johnson
Newark, N.J. (D)
Receipts -- $ 4,547
Expenditures -- $ 4,414

NRCC National Republican Congressional Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $1,686,104
Adjusted Receipts -- $1,269,404
Expenditures -- $1,632,513

NRIJ National Committee of Republicans and Independents for Johnson, Inc.
New York, N.Y. (D)
7/30/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 20,803
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 18,806
Expenditures -- $ 24,896

NRSC National Republican Senatorial Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $464,859
Adjusted Receipts -- $429,799
Expenditures -- $480,439

NSB National Committee of Small Businessmen for Johnson and Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/10/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 43,895
Expenditures -- $ 43,895

NSRP National States' Rights Party
Birmingham, Ala. (M)
Receipts -- $ 39,972
Expenditures -- $ 41,964

NTV National TV for Goldwater-Miller Committee*
Los Angeles, Calif. (R)
10/20/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $2,515,644
Expenditures -- $2,009,110

**This is the committee which, according to newspaper reports, forgot to include approximately $600,000 in expenditures. Their reported expenditures' total was $1,416,621. They included the missing $592,000 in their itemization.*

NYGM-EC Erie County Division of New Yorkers for Goldwater-Miller
Buffalo, N.Y. (R)
10/22/64 to 11/21/64
Receipts -- $ 26,887
Expenditures -- $ 25,677

NYJB-COPE New York Joint Board, COPE
New York, N.Y. (L)
8/14/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 21,019
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 20,519
Expenditures -- $ 18,974
Affiliated with NYJB-PA

NYJB-PA New York Joint Board Political Action Fund
New York, N.Y. (L)
9/14/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 0
Expenditures -- $ 9,000

OCAW Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union
Denver, Colo. (L)
Receipts -- $ 40,286
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 39,286
Expenditures -- $ 45,894

ORPC O+R Non-Partisan Political Committee*
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $ 32,949
Expenditures -- $ 25,289

**This is the name which the group gave for itself. O+R stands for officers and representatives of labor unions.*

PA Pro America National Association
Bakersfield, Calif. (M)
Receipts -- $ 5,753
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 4,672
Expenditures -- $ 4,499

PA-CC Pro America California Chapter
Palo Alto, Calif. (M)
Receipts -- $ 22,285
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 17,828
Expenditures -- $ 25,756

PA-IND Pro America Indiana Chapter
Elkhart, Ind. (M)
6/6/63 to 3/6/64
Receipts -- $ 147
Expenditures -- $ 0

PCJC The President's Club for Johnson Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
8/4/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $2,732,577
Adjusted Receipts -- $2,613,134
Expenditures -- $2,730,068

PCNY President's Club of New York
(Based on filings made in Albany with the New York Secretary of State)

PDCC Democratic Campaign Committee of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Pa. (D)
Receipts -- $430,640
Expenditures -- $374,327

PDG District of Columbia Physicians and Dentists for Goldwater
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 907
Expenditures -- $ 905

PIC Political Independence Committee
Milwaukee, Wis. (M)
Receipts -- $ 12,931
Expenditures -- $ 12,301

PJC President Johnson Campaign Committee
San Diego, Calif. (D)
Receipts -- $ 35,391
Expenditures -- $ 35,380

PJH Pharmacists for Johnson and Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
10/22/64 to 10/29/64
Receipts -- $ 981
Expenditures -- $ 0

RAJ Rural Americans for Johnson Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
6/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 79,404
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 33,404
Expenditures -- $ 79,778

RAL Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County
Pittsburgh, Pa. (R)
Receipts -- $444,836
Expenditures -- $442,675

RCBC Republican Congressional Boosters Club
Washington, D.C. (R)
10/2/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $190,055
Expenditures -- $141,129

RCC Republican Citizens Committee of the U.S.‡
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 84,461
Expenditures -- $124,502

‡Previously known as the National Republican Citizens Committee.

RCCE Republican Campaign Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
8/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $2,057,320
Adjusted Receipts -- $2,051,592
Expenditures -- $2,047,869

RCPL Railway Clerks Political League
Cincinnati, Ohio (L)
Receipts -- $ 12,183
Expenditures -- $ 18,151

RDC District of Columbia Republican Finance Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 7,619
Expenditures -- $ 6,706

RFC United Republican Finance Committee for the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $ 32,008
Expenditures -- $ 61,860

RFJ Republicans for Johnson
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/4/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 25,255
Expenditures -- $ 24,806

RIJ-WIS Republicans and Independents for Johnson
Milwaukee, Wis. (D)
10/21/64 to 10/29/64
Receipts -- $ 956
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 706
Expenditures -- $ 806

RLPL Railway Labor's Political League
Washington, D.C. (L)
1/1/64 to 5/31/64
Receipts -- $ 20,447
Expenditures -- $ 12,350

RLPL-BLF&E Railway Labor's Political League, BLF&E Division
Cleveland, Ohio (L)
8/26/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 16,558
Expenditures -- $ 10,015

RNC Republican National Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $2,949,433
Expenditures -- $2,639,751

RNFOC Republican National Finance Operations Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
Receipts -- $1,946,895
Adjusted Receipts -- $1,941,895
Expenditures -- $1,927,859

RNY United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York
New York, N.Y. (R)
Receipts -- $490,624
Expenditures -- $532,692

RPEC Rural Political Education Committee
Denver, Colo. (M)
Receipts -- $ 4,828
Expenditures -- $ 3,692

RSM United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County
Burlingame, Calif. (R)
Receipts -- $105,382
Expenditures -- $103,507

RTC TV for Goldwater-Miller Committee*
Washington, D.C. (R)
6/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $2,789,832
Adjusted Receipts -- $2,689,832
Expenditures -- $2,697,329

**Formerly the Republican Television Committee.*

SCJH Senior Citizens for Johnson-Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/22/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 44,788
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 9,788
Expenditures -- $ 44,788

SEJ Scientists and Engineers for Johnson - National Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
8/6/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $160,405
Adjusted Receipts -- $113,420
Expenditures -- $158,837

SEJ-Misc. Scientists and Engineers (and Physicians - in some of the chapters) for Johnson-Humphrey. Miscellaneous includes the following chapters:
Arizona (D)
Indiana
Missouri
New Jersey
East Tennessee
Tennessee
Receipts -- $ 21,393
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 21,093
Expenditures -- $ 19,649

SIU Seafarers' International Union
Brooklyn, N.Y. (L)
12/28/63 to 10/20/64
Receipts -- $143,398
Expenditures -- $121,336

SLPA Socialist Labor Party of America
New York, N.Y. (M)
Receipts -- $ 90,981
Expenditures -- $ 65,106

SMC Shoe Manufacturers Good Government Committee
Washington, D.C. (M)
4/13/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 0
Expenditures -- $ 7,600

SMWIA Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
Washington, D.C. (L)
Receipts -- $ 21,671
Expenditures -- $ 26,015

SSS Solid South Speaks for Goldwater Committee
Washington, D.C. (R)
10/29/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 85,180
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 73,180
Expenditures -- $ 85,180

SWJC Socialist Workers Joint State Campaign Committee
Detroit, Mich. (M)
5/1/64 to 10/31/64
Receipts -- $ 1,092
Expenditures -- $ 1,092

SWP Socialist Workers Party
New York, N.Y. (M)
Receipts -- $ 2,570
Expenditures -- $ 2,570

TPEL Trainmen's Political Education League
Cleveland, Ohio (L)
Receipts -- $ 74,312
Expenditures -- $ 43,660

TWUA Textile Workers Union of America
New York, N.Y. (L)
Receipts -- $ 26,405
Expenditures -- $ 34,112

UAW United Automobile Workers Committee on Political Education
Detroit, Mich. (L)
Receipts -- $261,354
Expenditures -- $269,212

UBC United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee for Repeal and Defeat of Anti-Labor Legislation
Washington, D.C. (L)
12/1/63 to 1/1/65
Receipts -- $ 0
Expenditures -- $ 0

URW United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers
Akron, Ohio (L)
Receipts -- $ 68,137
Expenditures -- $ 49,811

USA United Steelworkers of America Voluntary Political Action Fund
Pittsburgh, Pa. (L)

	Gross	Refunds	Net
Receipts	$162,897	$12,235	$150,662
Adjusted Receipts	$160,397	$12,235	$148,162
Expenditures	$250,683	$12,235	$238,448

VJNC Veterans for Johnson (and Humphrey) National Committee
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/16/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 23,654
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 13,654
Expenditures -- $ 23,404

VMPAC Virginia Medical Political Action Committee
Richmond, Va. (M)
1/1/64 to 3/1/64
Receipts -- $ 1,625
Expenditures -- $ 533

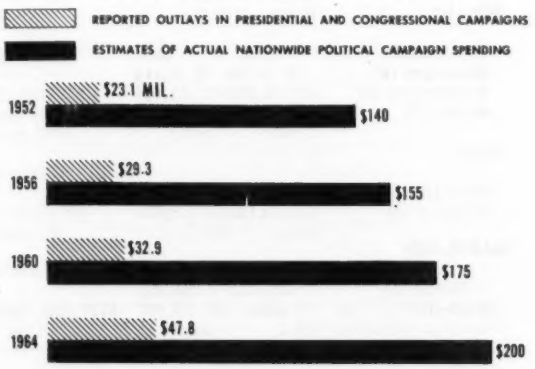
WJH Women for Johnson-Humphrey
Washington, D.C. (D)
9/15/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $ 4,750
Expenditures -- $ 4,892

WVGM Women Voters for Goldwater-Miller
Washington, D.C. (R)
9/1/64 to 12/31/64
Receipts -- $213,256
Expenditures -- $209,213

WYOP Wyoming Political Action Committee
Cheyenne, Wyo. (M)
Receipts -- $ 8,100
Adjusted Receipts -- $ 1,100
Expenditures -- $ 12,563

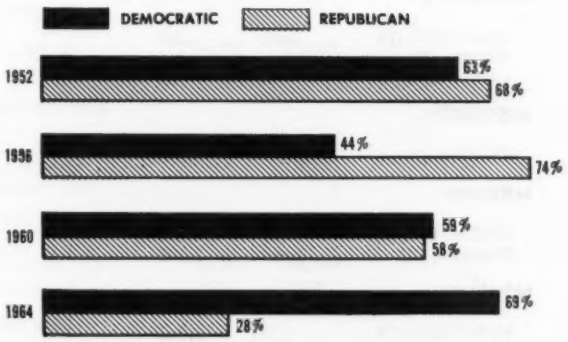
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES 1952-1964

Reported vs. Estimates of Actual Spending



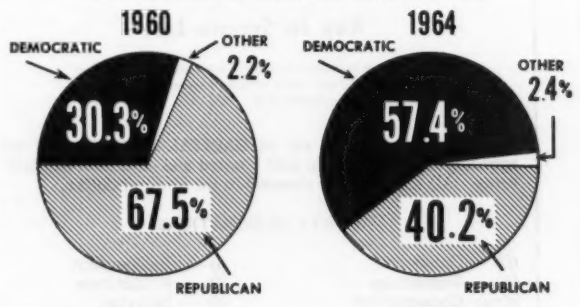
GIFTS OF $500 OR MORE

What percentage of total dollar value of gifts they constituted for each party.

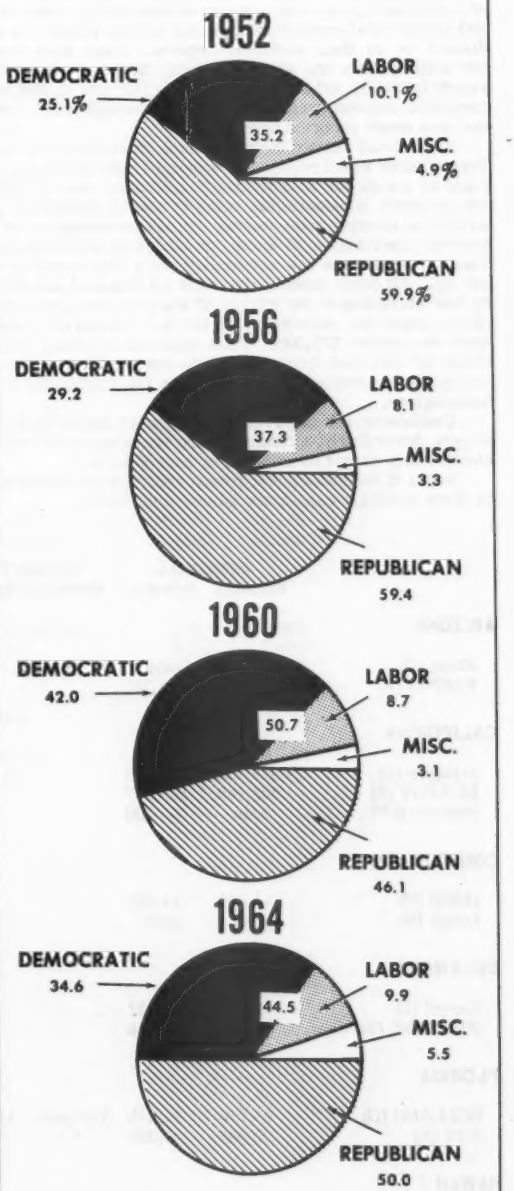


THE 'FAT CAT' GIVERS

PARTY RECEIPTS FROM DONORS OF $10,000 OR MORE



PARTY SHARES OF NATIONAL-LEVEL POLITICAL EXPENDITURES 1952-1964



Receipts, Spending Reported in 1964 by Senate Candidates

Each candidate for the U.S. Senate is required by law to file with the Secretary of the Senate both pre- and post-election reports of his personal campaign receipts and expenditures. Failure to file through negligence subjects a candidate to a $1,000 fine or imprisonment for one year or both, according to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. Willful failure to file is punishable by a $10,000 fine or two years' imprisonment or both.

Following is a state-by-state chart showing candidates' total personal receipts and expenditures plus reported figures for committees working in behalf of a single candidate. Committees working for candidates were not required to file with Congress unless they were working in more than one state or were a branch of a national group other than a political party. Most candidates had purely local committees working in their behalf and many indicated so in their personal reports. Since such committees operated in only one state, however, they were not required to report federally and only a few did so. The bulk of Congressional campaign expenditures are channeled through such committees and thus never reported nationally.

Candidates report their personal expenditures in two parts. Expenditures which need not be reported individually are: charges made by a state for an individual's candidacy, such as filing fees; any personal transportation costs or meals; stationery, postage, writing or printing costs (except for use in newspapers or on billboards); distribution of letters or circulars and telephone costs. These expenditures are not limited and a single sum is reported for all. All other expenditures must be itemized and are limited by law according to the number of voters in the candidate's state (three cents for each voter in the last Senatorial election) and must not exceed $25,000. Total personal spending in the chart below includes both itemized and non-itemized expenditures, since numerous loopholes in the law make the distinction relatively meaningless.

Candidates are not required to report primary election expenses. Accordingly, a candidate who was unopposed in the general election may report no receipts or expenditures.

A list of individuals and groups reported as contributing $500 or more to Senate candidates follows this chart.

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
ARIZONA				
Elson (D)	none	none		
FANNIN (R)	$ 14,747	$ 8,737		
CALIFORNIA				
Salinger (D)	223,855	223,855		
MURPHY (R)	603,989	585,517		
Roberts (SW)	none	200		
CONNECTICUT				
DODD (D)	11,892	11,892	*	*
Lodge (R)	none	none	*	*
DELAWARE				
Carvel (D)	1,200	1,423		
WILLIAMS (R)	4,770	6,444		
FLORIDA				
HOLLAND (D)	23,150	11,545	$219,400	$189,145
Kirk (R)	2,000	2,000	*	*
HAWAII				
Gill (D)	none	none	34,438	32,928
FONG (R)	7,000	9,846		
INDIANA				
HARTKE (D)	none	none		
Bontrager (R)	$ 5,946	$ 6,414		
Kronewitter (S)	1,003	1,928		
Miller (P)	none	357		
MAINE				
MUSKIE (D)	none	none		
McIntire (R)	3,150	3,977	*	*
MARYLAND				
TYDINGS (D)	150,313	256,935		
Beall (R)	none	3,557	$120,066	$123,606
MASSACHUSETTS				
KENNEDY (D)	none	3,000	128,681	128,211
Whitmore (R)	639	600		
MICHIGAN				
HART (D)	3,942	3,896		
Peterson (R)	19,702	19,702		
Sell (SW)	none	none		
MINNESOTA				
McCARTHY (D)	none	1,069		
Whitney (R)	none	300		
Luoma (SW)	405	405		
MISSISSIPPI				
STENNIS (D)	none	none		
MISSOURI				
SYMINGTON (D)	53,254	102,564		
Bradshaw (R)	none	7,000	*	*
MONTANA				
MANSFIELD (D)	2,243	2,243		
Blewett (R)	none	none	55,240	55,274
NEBRASKA				
Arndt (D)	7,752	25,690		
HRUSKA (R)	none	none	*	*

Key to Senate List

**Candidate indicated existence of committee working in his behalf but did not report receipts or expenditures.*
‡No post-election report filed.

Names of winners are in CAPITAL LETTERS. Total spending figures include both limited and unlimited expenditures. All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar.

PARTY DESIGNATIONS

(D) -- Democrat
(R) -- Republican
(Con) - Conservative
(I) -- Independent
(P) -- Prohibition
(S) -- Socialist
(SW) - Socialist Worker

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
NEVADA				
CANNON (D)	$ 7,899	$ 7,962		
Laxalt (R)	6,600	6,600		
NEW JERSEY				
WILLIAMS (D)	51,133	50,724		
Shanley (R)	21,940	17,206		
Stewart (SW)	none	none		
NEW MEXICO				
MONTOYA (D)	3,000	3,000		
Mechem (R)	2,200	3,450		
NEW YORK				
Keating (R)	22,454	104,966	$117,083	$ 57,443
KENNEDY (D)	none	2,387	1,304,875	1,236,851
Paolucci (Con)	11,253	11,253		
NORTH DAKOTA				
BURDICK (D)	5,992	3,225		
Kleppe (R)	none	none	*	*
OHIO				
YOUNG (D)	3,264	3,350		
Taft (R)	none	598		
OKLAHOMA				
HARRIS (D)	16,720	33,120		
Wilkinson (R)	9,719	9,719		
PENNSYLVANIA				
Blatt (D)	none	4,000	*	*
SCOTT (R)	none	4,135	*	*
Chertov (SW)	5	5		
RHODE ISLAND				
PASTORE (D)	17,907	18,549		
Lagueux (R)	none	none	*	*
TENNESSEE				
Four-year term				
GORE (D)	16,084	16,533		
Kuykendall (R)	267	224	19,948	18,594
TENNESSEE (Cont.)				
Two-year term				
BASS (D)	23,770	23,965		
Baker (R)	21,854	27,287		
TEXAS				
YARBOROUGH (D)	92,850	106,680		
Bush (R)	21,494	14,832		
UTAH				
MOSS (D)	6,345	8,673		
Wilkinson (R)	5,709	5,709	*	*
VERMONT				
Fayette (D)	56,930	39,174		
PROUTY (R)	3,875	5,570		
VIRGINIA				
BYRD (D)	11,097	6,539		
May (R)	7,070	7,070		
Respess (I)	1,255	5,290		
WASHINGTON				
JACKSON (D)	29,807	29,158		
Andrews (R)	none	225	*	*
WEST VIRGINIA				
BYRD (D)	38,000	38,343		
Benedict (R)	2,220	16,631		
WISCONSIN				
PROXMIRE (D)	1,334	1,969		
Renk (R)	5,512	7,485		
Leverenz (SW)	none	850		
WYOMING				
McGEE (D)	43,530	44,158	*	*
Wold (R)	10,663	10,663		

CONTRIBUTIONS OF $500 OR MORE TO SENATE CANDIDATES IN 1964

Following is a state-by-state list of contributions of $500 or more made by individuals or groups to Senate candidates in 1964, as reported to the Secretary of the Senate.

After each candidate's name are listed the contributor, location of contributor and date of contribution (when available) and the amount of the contribution.

ARIZONA

Elson (D) -- None over $500 listed.

FANNIN (R) -- Organizations - Republican State Finance Committee, no city, Oct. 6, $2,500.

CALIFORNIA

Salinger (D) -- Individuals - Gordon H. Ball, no city, Oct. 23, $1,000; Samuel Bandwit, no city, Sept. 24, $500; Richard Basehard, no city, Oct. 5, $500; Albert B. Bergman, no city, Sept. 22, $1,500; Mrs. F. Bonpane, no city, Oct. 28, $2,500; W.R. Boyd, no city, Oct. 30, $500; Donald L. Bren, no city, Sept. 15, $750; J. Brown, no city, Nov. 2, $1,000; J.C. Burks, no city, Oct. 27, $750; Raymond B. Carey Jr., no city, Oct. 5, $800; O. Roy Chalk, no city, Nov. 2, $1,000; Charles Patrick Clark, no city, Oct. 22, $1,000; Dr. Frank C. Colligan, no city, Oct. 9, $500; J.R. Dempsey, no city, Oct. 30, $500; Spiro J. DeSon, no city, Nov. 2, $700; Armand S. Deutsch, no city, Oct. 26, $500; Richard B. Dittman, no city, Oct. 27, $750; Lowell L. Dryden, no city, Nov. 2, $500; N.R. Dumont, no city, Oct. 30, $500; Charles W. Engelhard, no city, Oct. 18, $1,000; Stanley M. Freeman, no city, Nov. 2, $1,000; Raymond J. Frelk, no city, Sept. 15, $500; Leonard Friedman, no city, Oct. 27, $500; Louis Golan, no city, Oct. 9, $1,000; M.D. Goodrich, no city, Oct. 27, $500; Maxwell E. Greenberg, no city, Oct. 9, $1,000; C.E. Gunnoe, no city, Sept. 15, $500; Bruce Hochman, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; Lek Von Kaesborg and Bob Cooley, no city, Oct. 28, $500; Basil P. Kantzer, no city, Nov. 1, $500; Nathan Kates, no city, Oct. 22, $1,000; Charles Latimer, no city, Oct. 22, $700; Marianne Laub, no city, Sept. 15, $1,000; J.T. MacDonald, no city, Oct. 5, $500; John R. MacFaden, no address, Sept. 29, $1,000; Samuel Marcus, no city, Oct. 22, $4,701; W.R. McCook, no city, Oct. 27, $1,000; Patrick T. McGahn Jr., no city, Oct. 23, $500; John Morgan, no city, Nov. 2, $500; Jay Moss, no city, Oct. 9, $1,000; George L. Nicol, no city, Oct. 23, $500; Paul H. Nitze, no city, Oct. 8, $500; James O'Brien, no city, Oct. 12, $1,500; Jerome K. Ohrbach, no city, Oct. 8, $1,000; Loren K. & Lilly C. Olson, no city, Oct. 14, $500; Richard J. O'Neil, no city, Sept. 15, $750; W.H. Orrick, no city, Sept. 22, $1,000; George R. Perkovich Jr., no city, Oct. 2, $2,352; Robert E. Powell, no city, Sept. 26, $1,000; Hans A. Ries, no city, Oct. 9, $500; Selden Ring, no city, Oct. 22, $1,500; Leonard E. Roders, no city, Oct. 1, $500; John Ryan, no city, Nov. 1, $500; James Satt, no city, Oct. 30, $500; Harry Schiller, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; Gerald L. Seitz, no city, Sept. 15, $1,750; C.R. Smith, no city, Sept. 26, $500; Lionel Steinberg, no city, Sept. 15, $500; Morton Sterling, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; Dr. Robert J. Stoller, no city, Nov. 2, $1,000; Grace B. Sutter, no city, Oct. 5, $1,000; Swerdown, Glikberg & Shimer, no city, Nov. 2, $500; Dominic Taviglione, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; Joseph Volpe Jr., no city, Oct. 27, $750; Harold M. Williams, no city, Oct. 5, $1,500; Adrian Wilson, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; George Wilson, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000. Organizations - Active Citizenship Campaign, no city, Oct. 9, $500; Aerojet Good Citizenship Committee, no city, Sept. 24, $5,000; Brentwood Democratic Club, Brentwood, Oct. 9, $50; Oct. 22, $1,250; California Labor, COPE, AFL-CIO, no city, Oct. 6, $10,000; 1964 Democratic Campaign Committee, no city, Sept. 18, $10,000; Sept. 24, $30,000; Oct. 1, $140; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, no city, Sept. 26, $5,000; Dollars for Democrats, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; DRIVE, Political Fund, Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, $500; Good Government Fund, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; Hughes Aircraft Active Citizenship Campaign, no city, Oct. 27, $500; IBEW, Political Committee, Local Union No. 11, no city, Oct. 22, $500; Industry Insurance Campaign for Salinger, no city, Oct. 22, $2,000; La Canada Democratic Club, no city, Oct. 30, $700; LBJ Democratic Club of Beverly Hills, Beverly Hills, Oct. 12, $1,000; Melodyland Party for Salinger, no city, Oct. 18, $1,750; Northrop Good Citizenship Committee, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; Parties for Pierre, no city, Sept. 22, $1,500; Oct. 1, $3,500; Oct. 8, $2,500; Salinger Campaign Committee, no city, Sept. 26, $15,000; Oct. 6, $15,000; Oct. 14, $15,000; Oct. 22, $2,500; Senators' Club, no city, Oct. 26, $675; T.A.G.G., no city, Oct. 6, $500; Victory Committee for Salinger, no city, Sept. 15, $2,200; Women's Democratic Club of Beverly Hills, Beverly Hills, Sept. 22, $500.

MURPHY (R) -- Individuals - Earl Adams & Walter Taylor, no city, Aug. 8-14, $1,500; Ina Autry, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $1,000; J.P. Baldwin, no city, Oct. 10-16, $500; Bank of California Staff, San Francisco, Oct. 15, $1,000; Sydney R. Barlow, no city, July 11-31, $3,000; Mr. & Mrs. Leigh M. Battson, no city, Sept. 12-18, $2,000; S.D. Bechtel, San Francisco, Oct. 17, $500; Edgar Bergen, no city, Aug. 29-Sept. 4, $500; Thomas Bewley, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; Mrs. Frank Blake, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; Alfred S. Bloomingdale, no city, Sept. 12-18, $1,000; Cleve B. Bonner, no city, Oct. 3-9, $500; Walter A. Brennan, no city, Oct. 3-9, $500; Walter M. Briggs, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; Richard J. Buck Sr., no city, Sept. 19-25, $2,500; Warren W. Burgess, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; Fritz B. Burns, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; Asa V. Call, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; Mrs. Margaret Flemming Call, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; Caravan-Torrance, Miscellaneous Donations, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $700; Mary D. Carter, San Francisco, Oct. 24, $1,000; William H.D. Cattrell, no city, Oct. 10-16, $575; Graham Chalmers, San Francisco, Oct. 27, $500; Selah Chamberlain Jr., San Francisco, Oct. 24, $500; H. Stephen Chase, San Francisco, Sept. 28, $1,000; Stephen Chase, San Francisco, Oct. 23, $500; Gwendolyn M. Cheesewright, no city, Oct. 3-9, $1,000; Albert D. Cohen, no city, Sept. 19-25, $500; Dean F. Collins, San Francisco, Sept. 17, $500; Howard Cook, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. Ross W. Cortese, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $1,000; Josephine S. Crocker, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $1,000; Roy P. Crocker, no city, Oct. 3-9, $500; Bing Crosby, Hillsborough, Oct. 26, $1,000; Henry Crown, no city, Nov. 7-13, $1,000; William D. Dana, Healdsburg, Oct. 19, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. Paul L. Davies, San Jose, Oct. 13, $500; Christian deGuigne, San Francisco, Sept. 12, $500; Oct. 13, $1,000; Oct. 30, $500; Mr. & Mrs. Walter E. Disney, no city, Aug. 15-21, $3,500; Mr. & Mrs. E.L. Doheny, Sept. 12-18, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. Patrick A. Doheny, no city, Oct. 24-30, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. Timothy Doheny, no city, Sept. 12-18, $2,000; Jose Druids, no city, Sept. 12-18, $500; Rollin P. Eckis, no city, Sept. 19-25, $1,000; Samuel Eisenberg, no city, Sept. 19-25, $500; George W. Elkins, no city, Oct. 24-30, $500; Edward B. Ettinger, no city, Sept. 5-11, $1,000; Mrs. O.C. Field, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; Leonard K. Firestone, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $500; John Flanigan, no city, Aug. 8-14, $500; James A. Folger, San Francisco, Aug. 27, $500; Peter Folger, San Francisco, Oct. 27, $500; Mrs. P.J. Frawley Jr., no city, Sept. 5-11, $5,000; Y.F. Freeman, no city, Aug. 22-28, $1,000; Charles A. Fuller, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; J.W. Grandron, no city, Sept. 19-25, $500; Mrs. Bernice C. Garbisch, no city, Oct. 10-16, $500; E.W. Garbisch, no city, Oct. 10-16, $500; Mrs. John Jewett Garland, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $1,000; Harold Lee George, no city, Oct. 3-9, $2,000; Samuel Goldwyn, no city, Oct. 24-30, $500; W.C. Griffith, no city, Sept. 5-11, $500; David J. Halliburton, no city, Oct. 17-20, $500; Richard C. Ham, San Francisco,

Oct. 29, $500; G. Allan Hancock, no city, Oct. 10-16, $1,000; Hanna and Morton, no city, Oct. 24-30, $2,500; F.J. Hellman, San Francisco, Oct. 22, $1,000; I.W. Hellman, San Francisco, Oct. 21, $500; Marco F. Hellman, San Francisco, Sept. 1, $1,000; Oct. 21, $1,000; H.W. Henderson, no city, Oct. 26, $500; Courtlandt T. Hill, no city, Oct. 24-30, $1,500; Conrad N. Hilton, no city, Aug. 29-Sept. 4, $1,000; H.L. Hoffman, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $1,000; Dolores Hope et al, no city, July 11-31, $10,000; R.O. Hunt, San Francisco, Oct. 28, $500; H.T. Hutchinson, no city, Oct. 3-9, $500; M.H. Jacobs, no city, Oct. 21-23, $1,000; Edward L. Johnson, no city, Oct. 3-9, $2,000; Charles S. Jones, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $1,000; Emmett Jones, no city, Aug. 29-Sept. 4, $500; Mrs. F.A. Jostes, San Francisco, Oct. 24, $500; Leland Kaiser, San Francisco, Aug. 28, $1,000; Willard W. Keith, Los Angeles, Oct. 27, $500; July 11-31, $1,000; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $2,000; Reeves L. Kennedy, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; Mrs. Frederick C. Kingston, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; R.H. Knott, no city, Oct. 10-16, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. T. Knudsen, no city, Aug. 1-7; $5,000; Thomas R. Knudsen, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 16, $500; R.D. Lapham, San Francisco, Oct. 2, $500; Mrs. M.C. Lautrup, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; Earl LeMasters, San Francisco, Oct. 23, $500; Dot Lemon, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; B.P. Lester, no city, Oct. 3-9, $500; Milton Lewis, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; L.R. McFie, no city, Sept. 12-18, $500; R.L. McKee, San Francisco, Oct. 9, $1,000; John M. Marble, no city, July 11-31, $1,000; Pauline E. Martin, no city, Oct. 24-30, $500; David H. Marx, no city, Sept. 5-11, $500; Lee B. Milbank, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; Ronald W. Miller, no city, Sept. 19-25, $500; John N. Morehart, no city, Oct. 3-9, $1,000; S.F.B. Morse, no city, Aug. 1-7, $1,000; Henry T. Mudd, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; Oct. 10-16, $1,000; C. Thorne Murphy, no city, Aug. 8-14, $1,000; Oct. 17-20, $1,000; John W. Myers, no city, Aug. 29-Sept. 4, $500; Sigvald Nielson & Assoc., San Francisco, Oct. 22, $500; K.T. Norris, no city, Sept. 12-18, $1,000; John O. Melveny, no city, Oct. 3-9, $500; Howard F. Parker, no city, July 11-31, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. Rudolph A. Peterson, San Francisco, Oct. 14, $500; Louis Petri, San Francisco, Oct. 9, $750; Herman Phleger, San Francisco, Sept. 28, $500; Roland Pierotti, San Francisco, Oct. 22, $500; Thomas P. Pike, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $500; H.J. Porter, no city, Oct. 24-30, $500; Stanley Powell Jr., San Francisco, Oct. 27, $1,000; Daniel F. Reeves, no city, Nov. 14-20, $500; B.H. Rehrig, no city, Oct. 21-23, $1,000; John B. Reilly, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; David C. Rockola, no city, Oct. 24-30, $550; David H. Rowan, no city, July 11-31, $1,000; George D. Rowan, no city, Oct. 3-9, $500; Helen Crocker Russell, San Francisco, Oct. 22, $500; Philsbury Madison S(?), San Francisco, Sept. 2, $2,000; Mr. & Mrs. Henry Salvatori, no city, Sept. 5-11, $5,000; Henry Ford Salvatori, no city, Oct. 24-30, $2,000; Laurie Ann Salvatori, no city, Oct. 24-30, $3,000; George C. Scott, no city, Sept. 5-11, $500; Hartley Sears, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $1,610; Oct. 3-9, $1,672; Edwin A. Seipp Jr., Atherton, Calif., Oct. 29, $500; W.T. Sesnon Jr., no city, Aug. 29-Sept. 4, $1,000; Oct. 24-30, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. John F. Seyer, no city, Oct. 17-20, $3,000; Norman F. Simmonds, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; W.A. Simpson, no city, Aug. 22-28, $600; Nellie L. Stephens, San Francisco, Oct. 7, $500; Arthur C. Stewart, no city, Sept. 12-18, $500; James Stewart, no city, Oct. 24-30, $500; H. Dudley Swim, no city, Oct. 24-30, $500; W.J. Travers, no city, Oct. 3-9, $500; Nina B. Trutanic, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; Walter J. Tuchy, no city, Aug. 29-Sept. 4, $500; Holmes Tuttle, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $1,000; Edward R. Valentine, no city, July 1-3, $2,500; Mrs. W.L. Valentine, no city, July 1-3, $2,500; J.R. Vaughn, no city, Sept. 12-18, $500; Harry J. Volk, no city, Sept. 12-18, $500; Richard Von Hagen, no city, Sept. 19-25, $500; Brooks Walker, San Francisco, Oct. 22, $800; Leon B. Walker, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; Leon B. Walker, San Francisco, Oct. 13, $500; Bonnie Wardman, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; J.L. Warner, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $500; Mr. & Mrs. Porter L. Washington, no city, Sept. 12-18, $2,000; Don Watson, San Francisco, Oct. 30, $500; Herbert Watt, no city, Sept. 5-11, $500; Mr. & Mrs. Thomas J. Welsh, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; A.J. West, no city, Sept. 19-25, $500; Leland K. Whittier, no city, Aug. 8-14, $1,000; N. Paul Whittier, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; J.D. Wrathers, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $1,000; Mrs. James B. Zellerbach, San Francisco, Oct. 22, $1,000; Anonymous, no city, July 4-10, $1,000; Aug. 22-28, $500; Sept. 5-11, $1,000; Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; Oct. 10-16, $4,456; Nov. 21-27, $1,000; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $5,000; Anonymous (through United San Francisco Republican Finance Committee), Nov. 2, $1,000. Organizations - Accountants for Murphy, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $6,000; Active Citizenship Campaign, no city, Oct. 24-30, $607; Active Citizenship Group, Hughes Aircraft, no city, Sept. 19-25, $1,000; Oct. 21-23, $500; Aerojet Good Citizenship Committee, July 11-31, $550; Oct. 24-30, $1,518; Alameda County Central Committee, Castro Valley, Oct. 20, $702; Alameda County George Murphy for Senator, Hayward, Oct. 8, $702; Alhambra Murphy Committee, no city, Oct. 10-30, $250; Oct. 24-30, $288; Alhambra Murphy for Senate Committee, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $300; Attorneys for Murphy, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $5,000; Bel Air Federated Republican Women's Club, no city, Oct. 21-23, $300; Oct. 24-30, $600; Beverly Hills Republican Club, no city, Aug. 22-28, $500; Brentwood Republican Women's Club, Federated, no city, Sept. 19-25, $800; California Federation of Republican Women, no city, Oct. 21-23, $1,000; Canoga Park Republican Women's Club, Federated, no city, Oct. 10-16, $2,500; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $1,150; Contra Costa County (West), no city, Sept. 28, $1,500; Sept. 30, $240; Oct. 20, $1,550; Oct. 20, $800; Oct. 27, $500; Nov. 2, $149; Democrats for Murphy, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $6,000; D.C. Republican Finance Committee, no city, Nov. 7-13, $790; Donation from George Murphy Luncheon, no city, Oct. 24-30, $579; Eagle Rock Republican Women, Federated, Sept. 19-25, $100; Oct. 21-23, $500; Final Stretch Rally - Friends of George Murphy, no city, Oct. 24-30, $631; Fluor Employees Political Fund, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $1,600; 43rd District, Republican County Central Committee, no city, Oct. 24-30, $500; Fullertub Federation of Republican Women, no city, Oct. 17-20, $500; George Murphy for United States Senate, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; Goldwater-Murphy Night Committee, no city, Oct. 24-30, $1,200; Good Citizenship Campaign, Marquardt Employees, no city, Oct. 24-30, $540; Good Government Club, Los Angeles, Oct. 27, $500; John Wayne Party, Oct. 3-9, $1,026; Leisure World Republicans, no city, Oct. 21-23, $459; Oct. 24-30, $18; Lindsay Branch, California Council of Republican Women, no city, Oct. 3-9, $50; Oct. 21-23, $117; Oct. 24-30, $79; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $36; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $39; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $29; Long Beach Council of Republican Women, Oct. 21-23, $1,500; Los Feliz Republican Women's Club, Federated, no city, Oct. 10-16, $1,000; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $500; Merced County Murphy Committee, Oct. 3-9, $500; Murphy Finance Committee, Alameda County, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; Murphy for Senate Committee, Sacramento, Oct. 16, $1,000; Nov. 21-27, $2,500; Murphy for Senator Committee, Dinuba, Nov. 2, $500; Murphy for Senator Committee, Fresno, Oct. 28, $500; Murphy for Senator Headquarters, no city, Nov. 14-20, $258; Murphy for U.S. Senator, San Bernardino, Oct. 21-23, $350; Murphy for U.S. Senator, San Jose, Oct. 26, $1,000; National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 15-21, $2,500; Oct. 24-30, $2,500; Nov. 21-27, $1,050; Newport Harbour Federated Republican Women, no city, Aug. 15-21, $200; Oct. 21-23, $400; Newport Republican Headquarters, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $400; Northrop Good Citizenship Committee, no city, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $1,000; Oct. 24-30, $1,000; Orange County Committee, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $1,500; Orange County George Murphy Campaign Committee, no city, July 11-31, $2,000; Aug. 29-Sept. 4, $5,000; Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $2,000; Oct. 10-16, $4,500; Oct. 24-30, $5,500; Orange County George Murphy for Senate Committee, no city, Sept. 5-11, $2,500; Pacific Palisades Republican Campaign, Sept. 19-25, $500;

Oct. 24-30, $100; Pacific Palisades Republican Women's Club, Federated, Sept. 12-18, $300; Oct. 10-16, $100; Oct. 24-30, $100; Palos Verdes Republican Women, Federated, Sept. 12-18, $300; Oct. 24-30, $100; Republican Central Committee, Colusa County, Colusa, Sept. 21, $500; Republican Central Committee of Glenn County, Willows, Oct. 19, $355; Sept. 25, $400; Republican Central Committee of Santa Barbara County, no city, Oct. 21-23, $6,134; Republican Central Committee of Sutter County, Yuba City, Sept. 10, $1,500; San Marino Men's Republican Club, Oct. 17-20, $800; San Marino Women's Republican Club, Federated, no city, Oct. 21-23, $500; Oct. 24-30, $100; Santa Monica Republican Club, Santa Monica, Oct. 10-16, $225; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $500; Sierra Madre Republican Club, Sierra Madre, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $500; Oct. 24-30, $400; Shasta County Republican Central Committee, Redding, Sept. 29, $175; Oct. 17-20, $400; Solano County, Murphy Campaign Fund, no city, Oct. 27, $600; Sonoma County, no city, Oct. 28, $908; Space General Employees Good Citizenship Campaign, no city, Oct. 21-23, $459; Sutter County Republican Central Committee, Aug. 22-28, $250; Oct. 2, $150; TV Spots for Murphy, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $6,000; TRW Good Government Program, no city, Oct. 24-30, $500; Tulare County Republican Central Committee, no city, Oct. 7, $797; Oct. 14, $360; Oct. 19, $770; Tusk 'N Trumpet, no city, Oct. 3-9, $1,000; United Republican Finance Committee, no city, Oct. 21-23, $10,000; United Republican Finance Committee, Contra Costa County, no city, Nov. 2, $300; United Republican Finance Committee of Los Angeles County, no city, Aug. 29-Sept. 4, $4,050; Sept. 12-18, $3,000; Sept. 26-Oct. 2, $1,600; Oct. 3-9, $10,000; Oct. 3-9, $1,365; Oct. 17-20, $19,093; Oct. 24-30, $20,000; United Republican Fund of Kern County, no city, Oct. 24-30, $700; United San Francisco Republican Finance Committee, San Francisco, Sept. 28, $5,528; Oct. 5, $990; Oct. 13, $2,053; Oct. 20, $3,334; Oct. 23, $2,132; Oct. 30, $1,692; United San Francisco Finance Committee of San Mateo, no city, Nov. 4, $850; Valley Women for Murphy, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $2,000; Veterans for Murphy, no city, Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $5,000; Women for Murphy, no city, Oct. 17-20, $54; Oct. 30-Nov. 6, $6,000; Nov. 14-20, $56; Young Republican Club, no city, Sept. 19-25, $641.

CONNECTICUT

DODD (D) -- Individuals - N.C. Earl, no city, Aug. 26, $1,000; John W. Kluge, no city, Oct. 6, $500; David Leach, no city, Oct. 24, $500; Edgar Parson, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000. Organizations - Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., April 1, $600; May 1, $250; May 8, $2,500; Sept. 1, $100; Sept. 24, $2,500; Oct. 4, $1,500.

Lodge (R) -- None over $500 listed.

DELAWARE

Carvel (D) -- None over $500 listed.

WILLIAMS (R) -- Organizations - National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 5, $2,500; Sept. 19, $1,000; Oct. 17, $1,270; United Steelworkers of America, no city, Oct. 14, $750.

FLORIDA

HOLLAND (D) -- Individuals - Mrs. Eugene Acree, Lake Wales, Sept. 24, $500; G.D. Auchter, Jacksonville, Sept. 24, $500; Ben F. Barnes, Marianna, Sept. 24, $500; T.P. Bartle Jr., New York City, Oct. 13, $1,000; Eugene M. Bass, Bartow, Sept. 24, $500; Mrs. E.E. Bishop, Bradenton, Oct. 9, $1,000; Floyd B. Bowen, Lakeland, Oct. 5, $500; Mrs. Floyd B. Bowen, Lakeland, Oct. 5, $500; W.J. Burke, Ft. Lauderdale, Oct. 9, $1,000; A.R. Collins, Tampa, Oct. 2, $500; W.K. Daugherty, Lake City, Oct. 9, $500; Marian G. Denton, Auburndale, Sept. 24, $500; Henry Dubbin, Miami, Sept. 23, $500; Chester H. Ferguson, Tampa, Oct. 2, $500; Jerome Fletcher, Jacksonville, Sept. 24, $500; Fred N. Gartside, Jacksonville, Oct. 13, $2,500; W.O. Gibson Jr., Bartow, Sept. 24, $500; Selig I. Goldin, Gainesville, Oct. 9, $1,000; Max Hollingsworth, Tampa, Oct. 8, $500; John E. Inman, Jacksonville, Sept. 24, $500; W.P. Shelly Jr., Tallahassee, Oct. 9, $1,500. Organizations - Democratic Campaign Committee, Bradenton, Oct. 13, $2,500.

Kirk (R) -- Individuals - Claude R. Kirk Jr., no city, March 3, $2,000.

HAWAII

Gill (D) -- Individuals - J.R. Dant, San Francisco, Oct. 20, $750. Organizations - AFL-CIO COPE, Washington, D.C., Oct. 4-20, $1,000; Oct. 20, $1,000; Amalgamated P.E.C., no city, Oct. 4-20, $500; A.M.C. & B.W., COPE, no city, Oct. 4-20, $600; Communication Workers of America, COPE, no city, Oct. 4-20, $500; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $15,000; Hawaii Committee on Political Education, no city, Oct. 4-20, $1,000; Hawaii Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, no city, Oct. 4-20, $500; UAW Committee on Political Education, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20, $500.

FONG (R) -- Individuals - Lee Gray, no city, Oct. 5, $500; Katsuro Miho, no city, Oct. 5, $500; Mun on Chun, no city, Oct. 3, $1,000. Organizations - National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 4, $2,500; Sept. 9, $1,000; Sept. 28, $500; Oct. 6, $800; Feb. 27, $200.

INDIANA

HARTKE (D) - None over $500 listed.

Bontrager (R) -- Individuals - Norman E. Parkhurst, no city, no date, $500. Organizations - Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $2,500.

MAINE

MUSKIE (D) -- None over $500 listed.

McIntire (R) -- Individuals - Howard A. Pearce, Portland, Oct. 30, $1,000. Organizations - National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $2,000.

MARYLAND

TYDINGS (D) -- Individuals - Albert E. Arent, no city, Oct. 28, $750; Leo M. Bernstein, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, $500; Mrs. Hilda Blaustein, no city, Nov. 7, $2,000; Jacob Blaustein, no city, Nov. 7, $1,500; Charles Bloom, New York, N.Y., Oct. 13, $1,000; Howard S. Boote Jr., Baltimore, Oct. 13, $2,500; Sen. Daniel Brewster, no city, Oct. 27, $1,000; O.L. Carson, no city, Nov. 20, $1,000; Mrs. O.L. Carson, no city, Nov. 20, $1,000; Richard Carvell, no city, Oct. 26, $500; O. Roy Chalk, no city, Nov. 3, $500; C. Thomas Clagett Jr., no city, Nov. 3, $500; Earle Clements, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; Alexander Cochran, no city, Oct. 26, $500; Evelyn Conrey, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; Ernest N. Cory Jr., no city, Oct. 27, $1,000; Sherman M. Fairchild, no city, Oct. 28, $500; Hon. Thomas B. Finan, no city, Nov. 2, $1,000; Francis X. Gallagher, Baltimore, Sept. 11, $1,200; George A. Garrett, Washington, D.C., June 12, $500; Oct. 7, $500; William J. Gaskill, no city, Oct. 29, $500; Paul L. Gaudreau, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; Mrs. Philip L. Graham, Washington, D.C., Sept. 24, $1,000; Roy M. Gudridge, no city, Oct. 27, $500; Charles Hager, no city, Nov. 3, $500; LeRoy E. Hoffberger, no city, Nov. 4, $1,000; Thomas L. Hume IV., no city, Nov. 3, $900; Carle A. Jackson, Baltimore, Oct. 14, $1,000; Frederick R. Knoop Jr., Baltimore, Oct. 16, $500; W.W. Lanahan Jr., no city, Oct. 29, $1,000; Arnold Leupen, no city, Nov. 20, $500; Robert Levi, Baltimore, Sept. 22, $500; R.B. Livie, no city, Nov. 20, $1,000; John F. and Florence R. Loome, no city, Oct. 31, $1,000; William D. Lovett, no city, Oct. 23, $500; John A. Luetkemeyer, Baltimore, Oct. 21, $1,000; Philip Macht, no city, Oct. 26, $500; Theodore Marks, no city,

Nov. 3, $500; L.S. McPhail, no city, Oct. 27, $500; Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, Mt. Kisco, N.Y., Sept. 17, $2,500; Edward J. Morris, no city, Oct. 31, $500; J. Newton Jr., Rockville, Oct. 20, $1,000; Thomas S. Nichols, no city, Nov. 3, $1,000; Leon J. Panity, no city, Nov. 17, $500; Thomas Piracci, no city, Oct. 26, $500; Majorie M. Post, Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, $1,000; Dec. 3, $1,000; Julius Rainess, no city, Oct. 27, $1,000; Junius Rainess, no city, Oct. 27, $1,000; John D. Ramsey, Baltimore, Sept. 17, $500; James W. Rouse, Baltimore, Oct. 16, $1,000; Milton Schwaber, no city, Oct. 24, $1,100; John D. Shapiro, no city, Nov. 5, $2,500; Mike Shapiro, Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, $500; Morris Shapiro, no city, Oct. 26, $2,500; Eunice K. Shriver, no city, Oct. 28, $500; Robert S. Solinski, no city, Oct. 27, $500; Louise Stein, no city, Nov. 3, $500; Joseph Stevens Sr., no city, Oct. 26, $500; Howard A. Sweeten, no city, Oct. 26, $500; Terrill T. Travelstead, Baltimore, Sept. 17, $1,000; G. Ware Travelstead, Baltimore, Oct. 13, $2,500; Will G. Travelstead, Baltimore, Oct. 13, $2,500; Warren Tydings, no city, Nov. 4, $1,000; William C. Walsh, no city, Oct. 27, $500; Nov. 20, $500; Nov. 20, $500; William C. Walsh Jr., no city, Oct. 27, $500; Mr. & Mrs. Roger A. Weaver, Oct. 26, $500; Martin Weil, no city, Oct. 29, $500; Edward Bennett Williams, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000. Organizations - Amalgamated Political Education Committee, New York, N.Y., Sept. 24, $1,000; Baltimore Council of AFL-CIO Unions, Baltimore, Oct. 1, $2,500; Council for a Livable World, Washington, D.C., Sept. 24, $1,000; 1964 Democratic Campaign Committee, Sept. 23, $5,744; Democratic Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, $10,000; Maryland State & D.C. AFL-CIO, COPE, Baltimore, Oct. 2, $2,500; Blair Lee III, Treas., Montgomery County Campaign Committee, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; Oct. 31, $2,000; Political Education Committee, Baltimore Regional Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Baltimore, Oct. 6, $500; Special Political Action Division, Seafarers National Union of North America, Brooklyn, N.Y., July 29, $1,000; Tydings for Senate Committee, Wheaton, Oct. 3, $500; E.T. Michael, Director, Region 8 UAW & Aerospace Workers, no city, Oct. 26, $1,500; United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Committee, District 8, Oct. 26, $850; Women's Suburban Democratic Club, Chevy Chase, Aug. 12, $500; W. A. Smallwood, COPE, Washington, D.C., Sept. 22, $1,000; Young Citizens for Tydings, no city, Nov. 20, $7,016.

Beall (R) -- Individuals - M. Adelson, no city, Oct. 12, $500; G. Arrowsmith, no city, Oct. 22, $500; A. Aubinoe, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; Mrs. D. Aubinoe, no city, Oct. 6, $500; Oct. 12, $500; Oct. 21, $500; J. Cable III, Sept. 18, $1,000; H. Davis, Sept. 23, $1,500; Mrs. H. Davis, no city, Sept. 23, $1,500; K. Diggs, no city, Oct. 6, $500; Oct. 7, $750; Oct. 19, $500; R.A. DuFour, no city, Aug. 21, $2,500; R. Essex, no city, Oct. 6, $500; J. Exall, no city, Oct. 6, $500; M. Forgash, no city, Sept. 10, $500; J. Geuting Jr., no city, Oct. 20, $500; J.K. Gould Jr., Oct. 2, $1,000; M. Hepburn, no city, Oct. 6, $600; Oct. 16, $500; Oct. 19, $500; J. Inglehart, no city, Oct. 12, $500; William Kelly, no city, Oct. 9, $500; D. Lillis, no city, Sept. 22, $500; J. Luke, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; C. Mahoney, no city, Nov. 2, $750; J. Marsh, no city, Aug. 24, $500; Oct. 6, $500; Oct. 6, $500; Oct. 21, $500; F. Melius Jr., no city, Sept. 10, $500; Admiral J. Nunn, no city, Oct. 30, $1,000; J. Ords, no city, Oct. 21, $500; L. Ort, no city, Oct. 26, $500; L. Pierson, no city, Oct. 6, $500; H. Polinger, no city, Oct. 22, $1,000; C. Pyles, no city, Oct. 19, $500; D. Rinehart, no city, Oct. 6, $500; Oct. 16, $500; Oct. 21, $500; S. Scrivener, no city, Oct. 30, $2,500; Shapiro, Stalberg, Cook, Murphy & Kalodner, no city, June 1, $500; R. Small, no city, Oct. 9, $1,000; J. Stuart, no city, Oct. 20, $500. Organizations - Allegany County Citizens for Beall, no city, Oct. 12, $3,650; Oct. 19, $600; Oct. 22, $1,000; Oct. 27, $1,500; Beall Testimonial Dinner Fund, no city, May 27, $30,938; June 23, $500; July 16, $1,000; Committee for Forward Looking Republicans, no city, Oct. 13, $500; Committee to Support Moderate Republicans, no city, Oct. 30, $500; District of Columbia Republican Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, $1,000; Oct. 28, $1,000; DRIVE Political Fund, no city, Oct. 21, $1,000; Maryland Medical Political Action Committee, no city, Sept. 23, $1,000; Oct. 26, $1,000; National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, $500; Aug. 10, $2,500; Oct. 22, $1,500; Oct. 26, $134; Oct. 26, $350; Nov. 2, $40; Republican State Central Committee, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; Oct. 30, $2,700; Nov. 2, $100; Nov. 9, $5.25; Republican State Central Committee of Montgomery County, no city, Aug. 18, $2,000; Sept. 30, $2,500.

MASSACHUSETTS

KENNEDY (D) -- None over $500 listed.
Whitmore (R) -- None over $500 listed.

MICHIGAN

HART (D) -- None over $500 listed.

Peterson (R) -- Individuals - Fred D. Barton, Holly, Oct. 28, $500; Herbert H. Dow, Midland, Oct. 20, $1,000; Dan Gerber, no city, Sept. 24, $1,000; Lyle Hornbeck, Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 22, $518; C. Bradford Lunoy Jr., Detroit, Oct. 19, $500; Alice Marriott, no city, Sept. 25, $500. Organizations - Committee to Support Moderate Republicans, New York, N.Y., Oct. 30, $500; National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 20, $2,000; Oct. 5, $2,500; Republican Business & Professional Women, no city, Sept. 28, $500; Republican Women's Club of Berkley & Oak Park, no city, Oct. 7, $500; Southeastern Michigan Republican Fund, no city, Oct. 28, $631.

MINNESOTA

McCARTHY (D) -- None over $500 listed.
Whitney (R) -- None over $500 listed.

MISSISSIPPI

STENNIS (D) -- None over $500 listed.

MISSOURI

SYMINGTON (D) -- Individuals - Morton R. Bearman, no city, Sept. 10, $1,000; Walter J. Bergman, no city, Oct. 29, $500; Fred Boston, no city, Oct. 15, $1,000; Anthony A. Buford, no city, Sept. 10, $2,000; Eugene Click, no city, Sept. 10, $1,000; William C. Comer Jr., no city, Oct. 29, $500; Aaron Fischer, no city, Oct. 19, $500; A.L. Freedlander, no city, Oct. 19, $500; Julius Garagnini, no city, Sept. 10, $2,000; E.H. Green, no city, Oct. 5, $1,000; J.R. Greenwood, no city, Oct. 29, $500; Fowler Hamilton, no city, Oct. 26, $500; Dr. Carroll A. Hockwalt, no city, Sept. 17, $500; Mark Holloran, no city, Nov. 2, $500; Dan A. Kimball, no city, Oct. 5, $1,000; Bart Lytton, no city, Oct. 15, $1,000; T.A. McInerny, no city, Oct. 5, $3,000; Frank E. McKinney, no city, Sept. 3, $1,000; Joe Oxenhandler, no city, Sept. 10, $1,000; Edwin M. Pauley, no city, Oct. 5, $1,000; Miles L. Rubin, no city, Aug. 10, $2,000; C.R. Smith, no city, Aug. 14, $1,000; Denton H. Smith, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; Sidney Soloman II, no city, Sept. 10, $2,000; Sidney Soloman III, no city, Sept. 10, $1,000; John P. Soults, no city, Oct. 29, $500; F.L. Thompson, no city, Oct. 29, $500. Organizations - Committee for Good Government, no city, Oct. 21, $1,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, no city, Oct. 5, $2,500; Missouri State Committee on Political Education, no city, Oct. 22, $3,000; Symington Campaign Opening Refund on Dinner, no city, Oct. 26, $3,750;

Bradshaw (R) -- None over $500 listed.

MONTANA

MANSFIELD (D) -- Organizations - Mansfield for Senate Club, no city, no date, $500; Mansfield for Senator Club, no city, Nov. 2, $540.

Blewett (R) -- Individuals - Tom Black, Great Falls, no date, $500; G.W. Deschamps, Missoula, no date, $500; John S. Hamilton, Simms, no date, $500; William R. Mackay, Roscoe, no date, $500; Senator Thruston B. Morton, Washington, D.C., $600; Wellington Rankin, Helena, no date, $500; Reno H. Sales, Butte, no date, $500; Thaine Wulf, Great Falls, no date, $500. Organizations - Beef for Blewett Committee, Dillon, $1,181; Big Horn County Republican Central Committee, no city, no date, $680; Custer County Republican Central Committee, no city, no date, $343; no city, no date, $425; Dawson County Republican Central Committee, no city, no date, $500; Fergus County Republican Central Committee, no city, no date, $152; no city, no date, $500; Flathead County Blewett for Senator Club, no city, no date, $405; Glacier County Republican Central Committee, no city, no date, $500; Montana PAC, no city, no date, $400; National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., $3,500; State Central Committee, Helena, no date, $1,500; Stillwater County Republican Central Committee, no city, no date, $500.

NEBRASKA

Arndt (D) -- Organizations - Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., July-Nov., $1,500; Nebraska Democratic Party, no city, July-Nov., $4,000; Nebraska Democratic State Committee, no city, Oct. 19, $2,000.

HRUSKA (R) -- None over $500 listed.

NEVADA

CANNON (D) -- Individuals - Mrs. Leah Cannon, no city, no date, $500; Ed Converse, no city, Aug. 26, $500; G. Heller, no city, Nov., $500. Organizations - Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 3, $300; May 8, $5,000.

Laxalt (R) -- Organizations - National Republican Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 31, $2,500; Sept. 18, $2,000; Oct. 12, $1,500.

NEW JERSEY

WILLIAMS (D) -- Individuals - John P. Becker, no city, Sept. 29, $500; William Benton, no city, Sept. 18, $500; Samuel A. Berger, no city, Oct. 28, $650; Herbert M. Block, no city, Oct. 13, $1,000; Boilermakers-Blacksmiths, no city, Sept. 30, $500; John Chupka, no city, Oct. 15, $1,000; George Clancy, no city, Sept. 18, $1,000; John T. Connor, no city, Sept. 18, $500; Howard Grad, no city, Oct. 22, $500; John R. Haire, no city, Oct. 19, $500; Miss Mary H. Hanscom, no city, Oct. 9, $500; Joseph Keenan, no city, Sept. 29, $850; Lannon F. Mead, no city, Sept. 18, $1,000; Charles J. Milton, no city, Sept. 25, $500; John Milton, no city, Sept. 25, $500; John Milton Jr., no city, Sept. 29, $500; Fred J. Nusbaum, no city, Oct. 23, $1,100; Frederick W. Richmond, no city, Oct. 13, $1,000; Howard T. Rosen, no city, Oct. 5, $500; William Smallwood, no city, Oct. 5, $500; Katherine Stewart, no city, Oct. 24, $500; Louis Stutberg, no city, Oct. 22, $1,500. Organizations - Amalgamated Meat Cutters, no city, Oct. 13, $500; Amalgamated Political Education Committee, no city, Oct. 27, $1,000; Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, no city, Sept. 18, $10,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, $2,900; Oct. 5, $500; Oct. 13, $1,000; Oct. 27, $1,000; S.P.A.D., no city, Oct. 6, $2,500; UAW Committee on Political Education, no city, Sept. 30, $5,000; Voice of the Electorate, no city, Oct. 22, $1,000.

Shanley (R) -- Individuals - George A. Banino, no city, Oct. 29, $500; J. William Barba, no city, April 22, $1,000; Jerome Kuykendall, no city, June 4, $1,000; Shanley & Fisher, no city, June 10, $1,000; Nelson A. Rockefeller, no city, Oct. 26, $500; Bernard M. Shanley, no city, April 22, $1,719.75; May 2, $3,000; June 10, $500; Mrs. Maureen S. Shanley, no city, April 22, $3,000; Lawrence C. Ward, no city, Sept. 21, $500. Organizations - Citizens for Shanley, no city, June 23, $5,000.

NEW MEXICO

MONTOYA (D) -- Organizations - Montoya for Senator Clubs, no city, Oct. 20, $3,000.

Mechem (R) -- Organizations - Mechem for Senate Club, no city, no date, $950; no date, $1,250.

NEW YORK

KENNEDY (D) -- Individuals - Alfred Abbamto, Brooklyn, Oct. 10, $2,500; Florence Abramson, New York City, Sept. 17, $1,000; Anthony B. Akers, New York City, Sept. 29, $1,000; Charles Allen, New York City, Oct. 10, $1,000; Oct. 16, $2,500; E. Amaldo, Spokane, Wash., Oct. 10, $900; Richard N. Beaty, Port Chester, Sept. 10, $500; Robert S. Benjamin, New York City, Oct. 10, $1,000; Mary Bilello, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, $500; Rita Billello, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, $500; Kirk L. Billings, New York City, Sept. 24, $2,500; Sept. 25, $2,500; Bernard L. Bonten, Falls Church, Va., Sept. 29, $1,000; John R. Boyle, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, $500; Dr. H. Allen Brimston, Bronx, Oct. 10, $500; Edgar A. Broneman, New York City, Sept. 29, $1,000; Mrs. Edith Brooks, New Preston, Conn., Sept. 29, $500; Jerry J. Brown, New York City, Oct. 16, $2,500; Welston S. Brown, New York City, Oct. 10, $1,000; Arnold S. Burke, Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, $2,000; Jeremiah J. Burns, New York City, Oct. 16, $2,500; Mrs. Gwendolyn D. Cafritz, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $1,000; Barbara and Frederick M. Campbell Jr., New York City, Sept. 29, $2,500; Frederick M. Campbell Jr., New York City, Sept. 30, $2,500; Frank Catalanotto, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, $1,500; Salvatore F. Catalanotto, Howard Beach, Oct. 16, $500; Mrs. Vita Catalanotto, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, $500; David Chasman, New York City, Sept. 25, $2,000; Clark M. Clifford, Bethesda, Md., Oct. 16, $500; T.J. Connelly, Wilmette, Ill., Oct. 16, $1,000; Michael Contastano, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, $500; James E. Coston, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, $2,500; Mary Mann Cummins, Manhasset, Sept. 25, $2,500; Natalie F. Cushing, Locust Valey, Sept. 8, $500; C.D. Dillon, New York City, Oct. 16, $3,000; Oct. 16, $3,000; Oct. 16, $3,000; Mrs. Phyllis E. Dillon, New York City, Oct. 16, $3,000; John A. Distaulo, Jersey City, N.J., Sept. 17, $500; Marion M. Donahue, Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 29, $3,000; Sept. 30, $2,000; Morton Downey, New York City, Oct. 16, $3,000; Angier Biddle Duke, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. Ende, Bethesda, Md., Oct. 16, $2,000; Mrs. Katherine Winton Evans, Hyattsville, Md., Oct. 16, $500; James A. Fayne, New York City, Sept. 29, $1,000; Bartley J. Fleming, Larchmont, Oct. 10, $1,000; E.H. Foley, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $1,000; John J. Ford, Brookline, Mass., Oct. 16, $5,000; Michael V. Forrestal, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; James Whitney Fosburgh, New York City, Sept. 18, $500; Ann Gargan, New York City, Sept. 17, $1,000; John Gotta, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, $1,000; Mrs. Philip Graham, Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, $1,000; Arnold M. Grant, New York City, Oct. 16, $1,000; William W. Greenhalgh, Potomac, Md., Sept. 14, $1,000; Joseph J. Haggerty Jr., New York City, Sept. 29, $5,000; Andrew G. Haley, Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, $5,000; Sam Harris, New York City, Sept. 8, $1,000; Mrs. Barbara McDowell Hennessey, New Canaan, Conn., Oct. 16, $2,000; John Hennessey Jr., New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 22, $5,000; B.K. Howard, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, $2,500; Paul C. Kelly, New York City, Oct. 16, $3,000; Oct. 16, $3,000; Thomas V. King, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, $2,500; Herbert W. Klotz, McLean, Va., Oct. 16, $1,000; Artur S. Krim, New York City, Oct. 10, $1,000; Harold F. Linder, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $1,000; Oct. 16, $1,000; Joseph Linsk, Bedford Village, Sept. 29, $1,000; Edward P. Lyons, Yonkers, Oct. 16, $1,000; Raymond J. McCarthy, New York City, Oct. 16, $2,500; William V. McCarthy, New York City, Oct. 16, $2,500; Morgan F. McDonald, Pelham, Oct. 16, $2,500; Donald McKellar, Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 30, $2,500; Catherine J. McQuire, New York City, Oct. 16, $1,000; Bentley G. Macy, New York City, Oct. 10, $1,000; William H. Mann, New

York City, Sept. 25, $2,500; Sept. 25, $2,500; William Peyton Marin, New York City, Sept. 18, $1,000; Sept. 29, $1,500; Andre Meyer, New York City, Sept. 25, $1,000; Sept. 29, $1,500; Mitchell Miller, Brooklyn, Sept. 28, $1,000; Leo Moni, Syosset, Sept. 29, $1,000; Robert M. Morgenthau, Foley Square, N.Y., Sept. 22, $500; Phyllis Mork, Encino, Calif., Sept. 29, $2,500; John Mosler, New York City, Oct. 16, $3,000; Dita Naylo-Teyland, New York City, Oct. 10, $500; Howard Newman, New York City, Sept. 22, $5,000; Oct. 16, $2,000; Paul H. Nitze, Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. Louis F. Oberdorfer, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $1,000; Raymond D. O'Connell, New York City, Sept. 29, $5,000; William J. O'Hara, New York City, Oct. 16, $500; Wallace O. Ollman, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, $2,500; Patrick L. O'Malley, Chicago Ill., Oct. 16, $2,500; Donald A. Ostrower, New York City, Oct. 16, $500; Howard V. Phalin, Winnetka, Ill., Sept. 30, $2,500; David Picker, New York City, Sept. 18, $1,000; William A. Price Jr., Brooklyn, Oct. 16, $500; Joseph F. Psztur, Rutherford, N.J., Sept. 29, $1,000; George Pumphret, Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 16, $5,000; Phil Regan, Palm Springs, Calif., Sept. 25, $500; Edmond M. Reggie, Crowley, La., Oct. 16, $500; Renee Reiman, Scarsdale, Oct. 16, $2,500; Mr. & Mrs. James A. Roe, Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, $1,000; Teno Roncalio, Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 30, $1,000; John H. Safer, Bethesda, Md., Oct. 16, $1,000; H.T. Simonson Jr., New York City, Sept. 29, $500; Ross D. Siragusa Sr., Barrington, Ill., Sept. 30, $2,500; John J. Smith, New York City, Sept. 25, $3,000; Julia A. Smith, New York City, Sept. 25, $5,000; Robert C. Smith, New York City, Sept. 24, $2,500; Sept. 25, $2,500; Stephen E. Smith, New York City, Sept. 24, $2,500; Sept. 25, $2,500; Walter D. Soker, Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, $1,000; Joseph Spych, Roselle, N.J., Sept. 29, $1,000; Martha Staille, Brooklyn, Oct. 16, $500; Philip M. Stern, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; John S. Stillman, Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, $500; Thomas Sullivan Jr., New York City, Oct. 10, $2,000; Mrs. Dorothea Sutcliffe, Winchester, Mass., Sept. 25, $1,500; T. Suffern Tailer, New York City, Sept. 25, $500; Bruce T. Telfer, Kenilworth, Ill., Oct. 16, $2,500; Julian Tezrus, New York City, Oct. 10, $500; Joseph H. Tureck, Byers, Colo., Oct. 16, $500; Mary E. Walsh, Bayonne, N.J., Sept. 29, $1,000; Thomas J. Walsh, Scarsdale, Sept. 22, $2,500; Sept. 24, $2,500; John C. Warnecke, Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, $1,000; Lew R. Wasserman, Beverly Hills, Calif., Sept. 10, $5,000; Thomas J. Watson Jr., New York City, Sept. 29, $3,000; Sept. 30, $3,000; Norman K. Winston, New York City, Oct. 16, $1,000; Thomas Wyman, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $1,000. Organizations - Business and Professional Volunteers for Johnson-Kennedy Committee, no city, no date, $104,143; Robert F. Kennedy for U.S. Senator Committee, no city, no date, $153,090; NYS AFL-CIO COPE, No. 1, New York City, Oct. 10, $10,000; Retail Clothing Salesman's Union, Local 340, COPE Committee, New York City, Oct. 10, $250; Volunteers for Johnson, Humphrey, Kennedy Committee, no city, no date, $784,458.

Keating (R) -- Individuals - Mrs. Max Ascoli, Gramercy Park, Oct. 5, $3,000; Mrs. Brooke Astor, New York City, Oct. 26, $2,000; Mrs. Vincent Astor, New York City, Oct. 13, $2,000; Lester Avnet, New York City, March, $1,000; Mrs. Andrew G. Bato, Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 31, $500; Francis Boyer, Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, $500; Herman M. Cohn, Rochester, July 24, $500; John Crisons, New York City, Oct. 19, $500; Mrs. John W. Davidee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, $700; Hon. F. Trubee Davison, Long Island, Aug. 17, $500; Oct. 9, $500; Josephine S. Evans, Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 17, $500; J.C. Folger, Washington, D.C., May, $3,000; Mrs. Ethel S. Garrett, Washington, D.C., May 1, $500; Albert Gordon, New York City, April, $3,000; Mrs. John M. Gross, Bethlehem, Pa., Oct., $500; Perry Hall, New York City, April, $3,000; Alvin Handmacher, New York City, Nov. 2, $500; E. Roland Harriman, New York City, April 16, $1,000; James G. Hellmutt, New York City, Oct. 20, $1,000; Harry B. Henshel, New York City, Aug. 25, $1,000; Hon. Jacob K. Javits, New York City, April 24, $500; Louise Keating, Rochester, Oct., $500; Joseph Klingenstein, New York City, Oct., $500; Assar Lasdon, no city, Oct. 7, $500; Henry A. Loeb, New York City, May 5, $500; Mrs. John L. Loeb, New York City, June, $3,000; Leon Lowenstein, New York City, May 15, $1,000; Oct. 29, $1,000; Henry R. Luce, New York City, March, $1,000; James B. Mabon Jr., New York City, Oct., $500; Abby R. Mauze, New York City, Oct. 7, $3,000; Oct. 7, $2,500; Robert McClenahan, New York City, Oct. 20, $500; C.F. Morgan, New York City, June 22, $500; Henry S. Morgan, New York City, May, $500; S.O. National, Washington, D.C., August, '63, $500; Henry H. Neuberger, Middletown, N.J., Sept., $500; Charles W. Nichols Jr., New York City, Oct. 19, $1,000; Charles Shipman Payson, New York City, Aug. '63, $3,000; Willis L.M. Reese, Long Island, Dec. '63, $500; Joseph P. Ripley, New York City, Oct. '63, $500; Mrs. Barbara O. Rockefeller, New York City, Oct. 6, $500; John D. Rockefeller III, New York City, Oct. 12, $1,000; Laurance Rockefeller, New York City, Oct. 27, $1,000; Martha B. Rockefeller, New York City, Oct. 20, $3,000; Oct. 20, $3,000; Oct. 20, $3,000; Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York City, May 14, $1,000; Link Scheffres, New York City, Oct. 19, $500; John M. Schiff, New York City, June '63, $1,000; May 26, $1,000; Herman H. Schwartz, Rochester, Oct., $500; Ben Slutsky, New York City, no date, $1,000; Charles H. Wacker III, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4, $1,000; Dewitt Wallace, Mt. Kisco, April 16, $750; Mrs. Dewitt Wallace, Mt. Kisco, April 16, $500; Leo Walsh, Washington, D.C., April 29, '63, $600; Cloud Wampler, Syracuse, Aug. 31, $1,000; Mrs. E.R. Wardwell, Paris, France, Sept. 8, $1,000; John Hay Whitney, New York City, June '63, $3,000; Gerald G. Wilmot, Rochester, July 7, $500; Robert Wishnick, New York City, May 12, $500; Aug. 24, $1,000. Organizations - Citizens for Keating, County GOP Committee, Oct., $1,000; Local 1277, International Longshoremen's Assn., 343, Brooklyn, Oct. 27, $500; National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, $300; March 23, $430; May 3, $1,500; Aug. 13, $2,500; Aug. 19, $1,000; Nov. 29, $1,800; Pittsford Women's Republican Club, no city, Oct., $600.

Paolucci (Con) -- Organizations - State Committee, Nov. 9-10, $1,711; State Committee to Committee for Paolucci, no city, Sept. 25, $3,436; Oct. 19, $3,761; Oct. 21, $2,044.

NORTH DAKOTA

BURDICK (D) -- Individuals - William Benton, no city, Aug. 18, $500. Organizations - American Federation of Musicians Tempo Pol. Act. Fund, no city, Sept. 12, $500; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., May 8, $2,500.

Kleppe (R) -- None over $500 listed.

OHIO

YOUNG (D) -- Individuals - Samuel H. Weiser, no city, Oct. 15, $500.

Taft (R) -- None over $500 listed.

OKLAHOMA

HARRIS (D) -- Individuals - Marvin Hambrick, no city, Oct., $1,000; Julius Livingston, no city, Oct., $750; C.N. Shelton, no city, Oct., $500; Ned Shepler, no city, Oct., $500. Organizations - Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $6,000.

Wilkinson (R) -- Organizations - Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., June, $2,500.

PENNSYLVANIA

Blatt (D) -- None over $500 listed.

SCOTT (R) -- None over $500 listed.

RHODE ISLAND

PASTORE (D) -- Individuals - Mrs. Albert Lasker, no city, Oct. 19, $1,000. Organizations - Amalgamated Clothing Workers, New York City, no date, $500; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 11, $2,500; Sept. 21, $500; Oct. 2, $2,500; Oct. 2, $500; Nov. 5, $500; April 30, $1,000; May 1, $250; May 8, $2,500; International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, 1964 Campaign Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 19, $500; Railway Laborers Political League, no city, Oct. 28, $1,000; Rhode Island AFL-CIO - Committee on Political Education, no city, Oct. 19, $1,000; Textile Workers Union of America, Political Fund, New York, N.Y., Oct. 28, $500.

Lagueux (R) -- None over $500 listed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

THURMOND (R) -- Individuals - Frederick Ayer, Boston, Mass., Sept. 24, $2,000; Mrs. Lucy H. Bostock, Columbia, S.C., Nov. 2, $500; Mrs. Evelyn H. Brady, Yemassee, S.C., Sept. 29, $3,000; J.A. Chapman Jr., Inman, S.C., Sept. 17, $500; J.D.S. Coleman, Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, $3,000; Stanley Converse, Clifton, S.C., Sept. 17, $2,500; Mrs. Lesley B. Crawford, Camden, S.C., Oct. 8, $500; R.E. Davie, Cayce, S.C., Nov. 2, $500; Frank de Ganahal, New York, N.Y., Sept. 24, $1,000; H. Hanes, Winston-Salem, N.C., Oct. 22, $1,000; A.G. Hill, Dallas, Texas, Sept. 24, $1,000; W.J. Holman Jr., New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 17, $5,000; Bunker Hunt, Dallas, Texas, Oct. 29, $1,000; Jeanne E. Krebs, New York, N.Y., Sept. 19, $3,000; Russell Maguire, New York, N.Y., Oct. 30, $750; R.H. Middleton, Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 16, $1,000; E.A. Morris, Greensboro, N.C., Sept. 17, $1,000; W.B. Pitts, Camden, S.C., Nov. 4, $850; Harold Ransburg, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22, $500; Mrs. Frank P. Ross, Oak Park, Ill., Sept. 24, $1,000; A.W. Rowan, Ft. Worth, Texas, Sept. 21, $1,000; E.C. Scott, Charleston, S.C., Nov. 2, $525; Mrs. Lois O. Snow, Dallas, Texas, Oct. 30, $2,000; Mrs. R.T. Stevens, New York, N.Y., Sept. 17, $2,500; Robert T. Stevens, New York, N.Y., Sept. 17, $2,500; F.A. Townsend, Grantville, S.C., Sept. 17, $1,500; Robert Train, Macon, Ga., Sept. 24, $1,000; Mrs. John B. Trevor, New York, N.Y., Sept. 19, $500; John B. Trevor Jr., New York, N.Y., Sept. 19, $500; Harry F. Weyher, New York, N.Y., Oct. 3, $5,000; R.E. Wood, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, $1,000. Organizations - Florence County Republican Party, Florence, S.C., Oct. 29, $1,000; Georgia Citizens Committee, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 30, $3,000; S.C. Republican Party, Columbia, S.C., Oct. 30, $1,000.

TENNESSEE

BASS (D) -- Individuals - Charles Allmon, no city, Oct. 21, $500; Earle C. Clements, no city, Oct. 13, $1,000; Morris Forgash, no city, Oct. 24, $500; M.J. Labarge, no city, Sept. 29, $2,000. Organizations - Associated Political Action League, no city, Oct. 12, $1,000; Committee for an Effective Congress, no city, Oct. 12, $3,000; Committee for Good Government, no city, Oct. 12, $2,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, $5,500; International Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers, Political League, no city, Oct. 24, $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League - Coordinating Committee, no city, Oct. 7, $500; O&R Nonpartisan Political Committee, no city, Oct. 19, $500; Political Action Fund, United Steelworkers of America, no city, Oct. 16, $1,000; Sheet Metal Workers, International, no city, Oct. 12, $500; Trainmen's Political Education League, no city, Oct. 19, $500; TRW Good Government Fund, no city, Oct. 19, $500.

Baker (R) -- Individuals - Miscellaneous Cash, no city, Oct., $1,415; Miscellaneous Cash, no city, Nov., $910. Organizations - "Barry" plus Two" Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $796; Citizens for Howard H. Baker Jr., no city, Nov., $500; Dirksen Luncheon, no city, Nov., $4,500; 8th District - Robert B. Colbert Jr., chairman, no city, Oct., $1,155; Nov., $300; Goldwater for President, Nov., $1,500; GOP Dinner Committee, Oct., $6,500; Republican National Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $2,500.

GORE (D) -- Organizations - Committee for Good Government, no city, Oct. 20, $2,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $6,000.

Kuykendall (R) -- Individuals - Credit Memorandum from 1st National Bank of Memphis, Memphis, Aug. 14, $595; Robert Lee Hall, no city, Aug. 21, $500; J.W. Kopald, no city, Aug. 21, $500; J.B. Michael, no city, Oct. 19, $500; Valerie Potter, no city, Sept. 28, $2,500; Ann P. Wilson, no city, Sept. 28, $2,500. Organizations - Knox County Committee for Kuykendall, no city, Aug. 31, $1,200; Sept. 18, $1,000; Oct. 19, $477; Republican Candidates' Fund Raising Dinner, Nashville, Sept. 28, $5,000.

TEXAS

YARBOROUGH (D) -- Individuals - Fred F. Alford, Corpus Christi, Oct. 21, $1,000; Dr. A.P. Beutel, Freeport, Oct. 16, $500; C. Coldwell, El Paso, Oct. 8, $500; J. Feinberg, Houston, Sept. 24, $1,500; Morris Forgash, New York City, Nov. 2, $500; Edward A. Gabriel, Houston, Oct. 21, $1,000; B. Goldberg, Houston, Sept. 25, $3,500; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, New York City, Oct. 28, $1,000; Bart and Beth Lytton, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 12, $1,000; J. Howard Marshall, Houston, Oct. 22, $1,000; F. Masten, Sudan, Sept. 25, $1,000; T. McKnight, Odessa, Oct. 23, $500; W. Moran, Houston, Sept. 21, $1,000; Mrs. J. Parten, Houston, Sept. 25, $2,000; G. Saconas, Hitchcock, Sept. 16, $500; J. Smith, Amarillo, Oct. 5, $1,000; R.E. (Bob) Smith, Houston, Oct. 21, $5,000; B. Snead, Austin, Oct. 14, $500; Emory M. Spencer, Rockport, Oct. 19, $1,000; J. Williamson, Midland, Nov. 2, $500; J. Yarborough, El Paso, Oct. 8, $1,500. Organizations - Beaumont Appreciation Dinner, Beaumont, Aug. 31, $1,000; Committee for Good Government, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20, $1,000; Democratic Precinct (38), Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 30, $4,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, $2,000; Sept. 12, $2,500; Sept. 25, $3,000; Oct. 1, $100; Oct. 8, $1,000; Oct. 21, $5,000; Oct. 21, $5,000; Fireman and Oilers Political League, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; Fort Worth Appreciation Dinner, Fort Worth, Sept. 15, $1,000; North Texas Appreciation Dinner, Dallas, Oct. 9, $1,000; O.C.A.W. Voluntary Contributions, Corpus Christi, Oct. 10, $750; Railway Labor Political League, Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 20, $1,000; Seamen's Political Action Department, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 21, $1,000; South Texas Appreciation Dinner Contributions, Corpus Christi, Oct. 10, $550; T.P. & L.C., no city, Sept. 21, $3,000; Wharton Collections, no city, Oct. 26, $600.

Bush (R) -- Individuals - C.D. Bernhardt, no city, Oct. 14, $500; Mrs. J.R. Black, no city, Sept. 24, $500; Q.W. Burson, no city, Sept. 23, $1,000; O.L. McManus, no city, Sept. 24, $1,000; M.E. O'Connor, no city, Oct. 8, $1,000; Joe O'Neil, no city, July 14, $500; Dow Puckett, no city, Sept. 21, $500; Henry Vance, no city, Oct. 23, $1,000; Organizations - Bush Rally, no city, Sept. 22, $2,234; National Republican Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., July 18, $2,500; Aug. 28, $1,000.

UTAH

MOSS (D) -- Individuals - B. Rosenblatt, no city, July, $1,000. Organizations - Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., May, $2,500.

Wilkinson (R) -- Organizations - Citizens for Wilkinson, no city, Oct. 21, $4,013; Nov. 13, $1,100.

VERMONT

Fayette (D) -- Individuals - Sen. Benton, no city, Oct., $500; Rayden Cody, no city, Sept., $500; William C. Dowling, no city, Oct., $1,000; Ernie Handy, no city, Sept., $500; Sid Kessler, no city, Oct., $1,000. Organizations -

Building Service Employees International Union, no city, Oct., $500; COPE, W.A. Smallwood, no city, Oct., $500; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept., $10,000; Oct., $500; Funds Borrowed to Meet Expenditures, no city, Oct., $23,000; National Democratic Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $5,000; Testimonial Dinners, no city, Oct., $3,500; TWUA Political Fund, no city, Oct., $500; Our Lady of Mount Lebanon Society, no city, Oct., $500; Vermont Committee on Political Education, no city, Oct., $1,000.

PROUTY (R) -- Organizations - Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $2,750;

VIRGINIA

BYRD (D) -- Individuals - Fred Bartenstein Jr., no city, Oct. 12, $500; Eugene Casey, no city, Oct. 29, $500; James E. Davis, no city, Sept. 30, $500; Bobbie G. Dopson, no city, Sept. 30, $500; W.G. Dunnington, no city, Sept. 24, $2,000; E.F. Kirkman, L. Shirley Tack & Vernon Scott, no city, Oct. 5, $1,000; John Safer, no city, Sept. 29, $500; Samuel Ungerleider, no city, Oct. 5, $1,000; United Properties Co., no city, Oct. 5, $500; L.M. Williams, no city, Sept. 30, $1,000.

May (R) -- Individuals - Anonymous, no city, Oct. 14, $1,490; Richard A. May, Saluda, Sept. 16, $500; R.A. May, Saluda, Nov. 5, $1,625.

Respess (Ind.) -- Individuals - Langdon West, no city, Sept. 14, $500.

WASHINGTON

JACKSON (D) -- Individuals - Nick Bez, no city, Oct. 19, $1,000; Joseph J. Bogdanovich, no city, Oct. 5, $500; Mrs. A.S. Bullitt, no city, Oct. 10, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. O.D. Colvin, no city, Oct. 15, $500; Edward M. Forhan, no city, Nov. 3, $500; John Frame, no city, Nov. 2, $500; Albert M. Greenfield, no city, Sept. 21, $500; Frederick J. Haas, no city, Sept. 16, $500; William P. Hagan, no city, Oct. 30, $500; Arthur D. Lewis, no city, Oct. 29, $500; Bart Lytton, no city, Oct. 2, $500; F.W. Richmond, no city, Sept. 29, $1,000; Kenneth Roe, no city, Oct. 5, $500; Lew Russell Jr., no city, Oct. 29, $1,000. Organizations - Boilermakers-Blacksmiths Political Education and Legislative Committee, no city, Oct. 8, $500; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, $1,000; Oct. 12, $2,500; David Dubinsky, ILGWO Union, New York, N.Y., Sept. 24, $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, $1,000; Senator Jackson Dinner Committee, no city, Nov. 9, $3,750.

Andrews (R) -- None over $500 listed.

WEST VIRGINIA

BYRD (D) -- Individuals - P. Abraham, no city, Oct. 24, $1,000; Irving Bowman, no city, Oct. 2, $1,000; J.D. Giogio, no city, Aug. 3, $1,000; Paul Hall, no city, Sept. 24, $1,000; P.M. Lyle, no city, Oct. 28, $1,500; Milton Ramsey, no city, Oct. 23, $1,500; M.H. Roberts, no city, Oct. 26, $1,000; W.B. Wallace, no city, Oct. 24, $1,000; Organizations - COPE, Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, $2,500; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, $2,500; Donations by Individuals to Senatorial Campaign Committee, no city, Oct. 20, $10,000; Salute to Robert C. Byrd, no city, Sept. 11, $9,802; Oct. 21, $300.

Benedict (R) -- Individuals - Keith W. Wallis, no city, Nov. 5, $500. Organizations - Republican National Senatorial Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, $1,000.

WISCONSIN

PROXMIRE (D) -- None over $500 listed.

Renk (R) -- Individuals - Ted Chase, Sun Prairie, Sept. 21, $500; Dan Neviaser, Madison, Sept. 22, $500; Clarence Rasmussen, Milwaukee, Oct. 16, $500. Organizations - Committee to Support Moderate Republicans, no city, Oct. 29, $500; Renk for Senator Club, Sun Prairie, Aug. 31, $2,029.

WYOMING

McGEE (D) -- Organizations - Amalgamated Political Education Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 9, $1,000; Council for a Liveable World, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 23, $9,430; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, $3,500; Oct. 13, $1,000; Oct. 20, $4,100; Oct. 28, $1,000; May 8, $2,500; Historians for Senator McGee, no city, Nov. 9, $4,500; National Committee for an Effective Congress, New York, N.Y., Oct. 9, $7,000; Oct. 26, $3,000; Oct. 28, $2,000; Sheet Metal Workers Union, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $1,000; United Auto Workers Union, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15, $3,500.

Wold (R) -- Individuals - Harold Johnson, no city, Sept. 3, $500.

(Continued on next page)

Receipts, Spending Reported in 1964 by House Candidates

Each candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives is required by law to file with the Clerk of the House both pre- and post-election reports of his personal campaign receipts and expenditures. Failure to file through negligence subjects a candidate to a $1,000 fine or imprisonment for one year or both, according to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. Willful failure to file is punishable by a $10,000 fine or two years imprisonment or both.

Following is a district-by-district chart showing candidates' total personal receipts and expenditures plus reported figures for committees working in behalf of a single candidate. Committees working for candidates were not required to file reports with the Clerk of the House unless they were working in more than one state or were a branch of a national group other than a political party. Most candidates had purely local committees working in their behalf and many indicated so in their personal reports. Since such committees operated in only one state, however, they were not required to report federally and only a few did so. The bulk of Congressional campaign expenditures are channeled through such committees and thus never reported federally.

Candidates report their personal expenditure in two parts. Expenditures which need not be reported individually are those for any charge made by a state for an individual's candidacy, such as filing fees; any personal transportation costs or meals; stationery, postage, writing or printing costs (except for use in newspapers or on billboards); distribution of letters and circulars and telephone costs. These expenditures are not limited and a single sum is reported for all. All other expenditures must be itemized and are limited by law according to the number of voters in the candidate's district (three cents for each vote cast in the last House election in the candidate's district) and must not exceed $5,000. Total personal spending in the chart includes both itemized and non-itemized expenditures since numerous loopholes in the law make the distinction relatively meaningless.

In some instances, candidates reported elements of the same receipts and expenditures under both personal and committee reports. In most instances, it was impracticable to eliminate the duplications for the figures shown below. In addition, there were numerous errors in addition in candidates' reports. They also appear in the figures below.

Candidates are not required to report primary election expenses. Accordingly, many candidates who were unopposed in the general election list no receipts or expenditures.

A list of individuals and groups reported as contributing $500 or more to House candidates will be found on page 1590.

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
ALABAMA				
1 Tyson (D)	$ 5,410	$ 8,766		
EDWARDS (R)	none	none	*	*
2 Grant (D)	4,663	7,550		
DICKINSON (R)	4,000	4,000		
3 ANDREWS (D)	none	none		
No candidates				
4 Roberts (D)	7,753	11,508		
ANDREWS (R)	6,110	3,985		
5 SELDEN (D)	1,560	4,839		
French (R)	3,542	3,542		
6 Huddleston (D)	2,245	2,925		
BUCHANAN (R)	10,885	11,538		
7 Hawkins (D)	7,555	11,437		
MARTIN (R)	10,593	10,593		
8 JONES (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
ALASKA				
AL RIVERS (D)	6,980	9,448		
Thomas (R)	2,500	1,754		
ARIZONA				
1 Ahearn (D)	none	380		
RHODES (R)	5,495	8,214		
ARIZONA (Cont.)				
2 UDALL (D)	$ 2,350	$ 4,387		
Kimble (R)	350	350	$26,172	$36,005
3 SENNER (D)	none	16,729‡	11,886	1,581
Steiger (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings (D)	none	100		
No Candidate				
2 Mills (D)	none	190		
No Candidate				
3 TRIMBLE (D)	1,075	2,726		
Hinshaw (R)	2,430	7,396		
4 HARRIS (D)	none	280		
No Candidate				
CALIFORNIA				
1 McCabe (D)	5,334	12,930		
CLAUSEN (R)	8,589	10,578		
2 JOHNSON (D)	7,463	3,190	15,187	16,080
Merriam (R)	32,608	31,962		
3 MOSS (D)	3,770	3,770	*	*
Gjelsteem (R)	5,610	6,252		
4 LEGGETT (D)	4,370	6,205	395	none
Norris (R)	3,981	3,212		
5 BURTON (D)	none	none	*	*
No Candidate				
6 O'Toole (D)#	1,400	1,281		
MAILLIARD (R)	896	1,792	*	*
7 COHELAN (D)	21,944	15,895		
McNutt (R)	19,443	19,673		
8 MILLER (D)	12,667	3,629		
McKay (R)	2,847	2,898		
9 EDWARDS (D)	13,608	13,610		
Hyde (R)	8,609	8,617		
10 Carman (D)	10,114	10,209	*	*
GUBSER (R)	2,793	3,320		
11 Sullivan (D)	30,261	31,587		
YOUNGER (R)	1,000	1,005		
12 Bolz (D)	19,367	19,322		
TALCOTT (R)	30,638	34,198		
13 Taylor (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
TEAGUE (R)	38,136	48,220		
14 Koch (D)	7,035	7,488		
BALDWIN (R)	5,363	131	*	*
15 McFALL (D)	1,507	2,014		
No Candidate				

Key to House List

**Candidate indicated existence of committee working in his behalf but did not report receipts or expenditures.*
 # No post-election report filed.
‡ No pre-election report filed.

Names of winners are in CAPITAL LETTERS. Total spending figures include both limited and unlimited expenditures. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest dollar.

PARTY DESIGNATIONS

(D) - Democrat
(R) - Republican
(Con) - Conservative
(DFL) - Democratic-Farmer-Labor
(I) - Independent
(Lib) - Liberal
(NSR) - National States Rights Party
(SW) - Socialist Labor
(SW) - Socialist Workers

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
CALIFORNIA (Cont.)				
16 SISK (D)	none	none	$13,080	$12,920
Harris (R)	$15,826	$14,086		
17 KING (D)	none	none	*	*
Muncaster (R)	12,326	15,845		
18 HAGEN (D)	4,800	2,500		
Williams (R)	2,792	2,766	13,002	11,052
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	10,693	5,113		
Hunt (R)	6,736	2,702	*	*
20 Kaufman (D)	3,467	3,432		
SMITH (R)	10,021	5,485		
21 HAWKINS (D)	6,570	8,891		
Lundy (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
22 CORMAN (D)	none	225		
Cline (R)	2,000	3,220		
23 VAN PETTEN (D)	none	4,495		
Clawson (R)	none	none	*	*
24 Stevens (D)#	4,355	4,281		
LIPSCOMB (R)	5,521	816	*	*
25 CAMERON (D)	26,884	26,884		
Walton (R)	3,170	2,973	*	*
26 ROOSEVELT (D)	15,169	19,515		
Seton (R)#	3,752	1,997		
27 Bane (D)‡	40,262	40,262		
REINECKE (R)	31,304	25,850		
28 Gottlieb (D)	16,451	25,208		
BELL (R)	none	none	*	*
29 BROWN (D)	none	21,633	20,384	none
Farrington (R)	none	1,000	*	*
30 ROYBAL (D)	none	3,670	*	*
Feder (R)	2,165	2,450	*	*
31 WILSON (D)	14,430	13,131		
Shanahan (R)	15,346	16,530		
32 Cullen (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
HOSMER (R)	757	757	*	*
33 DYAL (D)	22,301	21,649		
Pettis (R)	none	2,700		
34 HANNA (D)	2,327	36,502		
Geier (R)	16,181	16,180	*	*
35 Carpenter (D)	20,451	23,730		
UTT (R)	9,323	7,583	*	*
36 Whelan (D)	19,785	27,729		
WILSON (R)	4,590	4,583	*	*
37 VAN DEERLIN (D)	none	288	*	*
Wilson (R)	none	2,500		
38 TUNNEY (D)	24,487	24,977		
Martin (R)	1,500	1,850	*	*
COLORADO				
1 ROGERS (D)	4,500	4,921	*	*
Jones (R)	2,598	2,598		
2 McVICKER (D)	15,889	21,724		
Brotzman (R)	4,384	7,545		
3 EVANS (D)	2,735	6,202		
Chenoweth (R)	8,935	2,120		
4 ASPINALL (D)	none‡	979	42,127	33,933
Lamm (R)	1,540	2,282		
CONNECTICUT				
1 DADDARIO (D)	4,780	4,776		
Collins (R)	7,410	8,058		
2 ST. ONGE (D)	2,137	4,000		
Copp (R)	none	2,520	*	*
3 GIAIMO (D)	2,671‡	2,671	1,286	1,286
Burns (R)	none	3,200	13,485	12,592
4 IRWIN (D)	29,595	29,441		
Sibal (R)	none	none	*	*
5 MONAGAN (D)	1,815	1,811		
Terrell (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
6 GRABOWSKI (D)	13,279	14,840		
Meskill (R)	none	none		
DELAWARE				
1 McDOWELL (D)	$ 4,525	$ 3,634		
Snowden (R)	2,100	2,000		
FLORIDA				
1 SIKES (D)	2,500	5,000	*	*
No Candidate				
2 BENNETT (D)	2,075	2,075		
Stockton (R)	13,220	13,220		
3 PEPPER (D)	34,600	20,069		
O'Neill (R)	19,667	18,572		
4 FASCELL (D)	15,300	15,360		
McGlon (R)‡	17,057	17,057		
5 HERLONG (D)	2,500	2,500		
No Candidate				
6 ROGERS (D)	25,215	23,568		
Steele (R)	8,577	8,576		
7 HALEY (D)	2,000	1,170		
No Candidate				
8 MATTHEWS (D)	200	none		
No Candidate				
9 FUQUA (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
10 GIBBONS (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
11 Kenney (D)#	2,485	4,173		
GURNEY (R)	7,133	3,935		
12 Harrelson (D)	12,835	12,835		
CRAMER (R)	9,796	9,796		
GEORGIA				
1 HAGEN (D)	2,083	4,210		
Lent (I)	13,480	17,031		
2 O'Neal (D)	none	none		
No Candidate	none	none		
3 Byrd (D)	6,212	3,405		
CALLAWAY (R)	none	2,502		
4 MACKAY (D)	5,550	6,550	*	*
Pickett (R)	76,763	74,317		
5 WELTNER (D)	1,434	36,900	*	*
O'Callaghan (R)	1,300	2,800	*	*
6 FLYNT (D)	none	none		
Green (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
7 DAVIS (D)	5,690	5,518		
Chapin (R)	1,550	2,200	*	*
8 TUTEN (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
9 LANDRUM (D)	7,704	7,700	*	*
Prince (R)	1,860	5,917		
10 STEPHENS (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
HAWAII				
AL MATSUNAGA (D)	570	750		
AL Sutton (R)	1,704‡	6,263	9,247	7,655
AL MINK (D)	5,004	3,124	5,385	7,134
AL Milligan (R)	1,520	46,605		
IDAHO				
1 WHITE (D)	1,329	1,329		
Mattmiller (R)	6,588	7,803		
2 Harding (D)	50,851	52,160		
HANSEN (R)	37,484	38,399		
ILLINOIS				
1 DAWSON (D)	1,620	1,620		
Daniel (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
ILLINOIS (Cont.)				
2 O'HARA (D)	$15,090	$18,954		
Scannell (R)	1,115	1,215		
3 MURPHY (D)	10,050	10,050		
Byrne (R)	2,965	8,261		
4 Rybacki (D)	475	4,626		
DERWINSKI (R)	5,099	10,072		
5 KLUCZYNSKI (D)	1,000	2,909		
Kotowski (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
6 RONAN (D)	1,370	1,110		
Halac (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
7 ANNUNZIO (D)	1,005	827		
Wolfram (R)	500	547		
8 ROSTENKOWSKI (D)	4,650	4,950		
Ebrom (R)#	650	1,091		
9 YATES (D)	7,827	7,874		
Decker (R)	600	600	*	*
10 Gause (D)	11,416	13,916		
COLLIER (R)	11,069	10,480		
11 PUCINSKI (D)	2,500	10,000		
Podgorski (R)	4,200	1,200	*	*
12 Kimball (D)	12,739	12,285		
McCLORY (R)	2,785	3,477		
13 Williams (D)#	2,770	2,609	*	*
RUMSFELD (R)	4,915	5,131		
14 Ziegler (D)	9,175	9,175		
ERLENBORN (R)	2,030	2,149		
15 Mitchell (D)	4,358	5,000	*	*
REID (R)	6,600	300	*	*
16 Brinkmeier (D)	1,777	2,307		
ANDERSON (R)	none	2,500	*	*
17 Hughes (D)	5,568	7,721		
ARENDS (R)	5,840	7,329		
18 Kohlbacher (D)	690	1,011		
MICHEL (R)	8,429	8,537		
19 Schisler (D)	8,579	8,283		
McLOSKEY (R)	4,578	5,233		
20 Collins (D)#	3,468	2,672		
FINDLEY (R)	4,500	4,500		
21 GRAY (D)	8,415	7,434		
Stanard (R)	1,050	2,594		
22 Desmond (D)	5,016	5,831		
SPRINGER (R)	12,777	14,031		
23 SHIPLEY (D)	12,450	12,450		
Jones (R)	2,100	4,100		
24 PRICE (D)	10,128	12,560		
Mirza (R)	none	789		
INDIANA				
1 MADDEN (D)	2,875	4,838		
Endres (R)	none	1,050	*	*
2 Raber (D)	14,650	17,101		
HALLECK (R)	8,782	9,707		
3 BRADEMAS (D)	1,155	1,455		
Miller (R)	237	237	$15,724	$17,442
4 Hobbs (D)	450	450	12,533	12,538
ADAIR (R)	1,000	none		
5 ROUSH (D)	920	1,159		
Feighner (R)	2,200	2,308		
6 O'Lessker (D)	16,450	18,942		
ROUDEBUSH (R)	28,572	24,737		
7 Tipton (D)	11,995	15,162		
BRAY (R)	3,482	3,965		
8 DENTON (D)	6,981	6,673		
Zion (R)	888	1,483		
9 HAMILTON (D)	none	none	38,240	44,056
Wilson (R)	6,750	33,037		
10 Davis (D)	none	none	19,972	20,466
HARVEY	none	none	*	*
11 JACOBS (D)	none	1,250	41,234	33,178
Tabbert (R)	none	315	*	*

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
IOWA				
1 SCHMIDHAUSER (D)	$ 9,810	$16,678		
Schwengel (R)	9,441	7,592	*	*
2 CULVER (D)	11,522	8,424		
Bromwell (R)	10,465	10,866		
3 Peterson (D)	4,252	4,252	*	*
GROSS (R)	4,470	4,470		
4 BANDSTRA (D)	2,018	2,024		
Kyl (R)	8,191	8,191		
5 SMITH (D)	8,161	9,164	*	*
Gibson (R)	none	none	*	*
6 GREIGG (D)	2,235	5,015		
Sokol (R)	1,500	3,229		
7 HANSEN (D)	5,630	6,427		
Jensen (R)	3,755	6,114		
KANSAS				
1 Bork (D)	1,112	1,373	*	*
DOLE (R)	4,542	3,742		
2 Montgomery (D)	19,840	19,993		
MIZE (R)	6,350	1,725		
3 Dial (D)	2,984	5,598		
ELLSWORTH (R)	3,440	3,506		
4 Glaves (D)	12,269	14,917		
SHRIVER (R)	8,935	6,672		
5 Russell (D)#	6,912	7,216		
SKUBITZ (R)	3,675	7,149		
KENTUCKY				
1 STUBBLEFIELD (D)	none	none		
No Candidate (R)				
2 NATCHER (D)	none	1,585		
Bratcher (R)	none	500	*	*
3 FARNSLEY (D)	2,774	2,774		
Snyder (R)	2,860	2,052		
4 CHELF (D)	3,875	3,890		
Middleton (R)#	4,444	4,394		
5 Mills (D)	385	1,909		
CARTER (R)	510	2,969		
6 WATTS (D)	1,575	1,589		
Swope (R)#	150	1,676		
7 PERKINS (D)	1,525	1,821		
Van Hoose (R)	468	908		
LOUISIANA				
1 HEBERT (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
2 BOGGS (D)	none	none		
Treen (R)	3,515	3,614		
3 WILLIS (D)	none	none		
Angers (R)	2,435	3,931		
4 WAGGONNER (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
5 PASSMAN (D)	none	250		
No Candidate				
6 MORRISON (D)	1,350	1,276		
Crawford (R)	none	100		
7 THOMPSON (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
8 LONG (D)	300	3,748		
Walker (R)	none	1,185		
MAINE				
1 Curtis (D)	none	none		
TUPPER (R)	none	none	*	*
2 HATHAWAY (D)	none	none		
MacLeod (R)	none	none		

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
MARYLAND				
AL SICKLES (D)	$40,907	$51,681		
Scull (R)	8,124	8,090	*	*
1 Hughes (D)	12,141	13,022	*	*
MORTON (R)	14,800	13,593		
2 LONG (D)	44,740	44,739		
Price (R)‡	none	352	$12,445	$12,306
3 GARMATZ (D)	8,845	8,426		
No Candidate				
4 FALLON (D)	9,257	8,525		
Evans (R)	4,695	4,630		
5 MACHEN (D)	1,500	358	*	*
Potts (R)	17,462	18,812		
6 Hanson (D)	4,805	4,939	*	*
MATHIAS (R)	3,000	3,000	*	*
7 FRIEDEL (D)	12,885	12,953		
Hofstetter (R)	6,197	6,329		
MASSACHUSETTS				
1 CONTE (R, D)	933	933	*	*
2 BOLAND (D)	950	none		
No Candidate				
3 PHILBIN (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
4 DONOHUE (D)	9,156	7,331	*	*
Dumaine (R)	6,188	6,095		
5 Arvanitis (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
MORSE (R)	3,432	4,811		
6 Zafris (D)	3,394	5,199		
BATES (R)	none	none		
7 MACDONALD (D)	6,637	4,041		
Hughes (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
8 O'NEILL (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
9 McCORMACK (D)	none	none		
Molesworth (R)	5,940	5,939		
10 Doolan (D)	3,070	2,770		
MARTIN (R)	2,320	2,750		
11 BURKE (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
12 Byron (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
KEITH (R)	3,895	3,315		
MICHIGAN				
1 CONYERS (D)	3,247	3,247		
Blackwell (R)	3,103	2,527		
2 VIVIAN (D)	9,010	12,926		
Meader (R)	6,099	6,099		
3 TODD (D)	6,800	6,552		
Johansen (R)	2,000	2,602		
4 Holcomb (D)	2,547	3,087		
HUTCHINSON (R)	3,161	3,544		
5 Reamon (D)	4,011	4,753		
FORD (R)	5,657	5,657		
6 Benedict (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
CHAMBERLAIN (R)	4,218	3,500		
7 MACKIE (D)	375	375		
Sadler (R)	6,553	15,888		
8 Brown (D)	11,180	11,180		
HARVEY (R)	5,000	5,000	*	*
9 Griffen (D)	3,516	6,318		
GRIFFIN (R)	3,555	3,075		
10 Evans (D)	583	1,627		
CEDERBERG (R)	3,310	3,309		
11 CLEVENGER (D)	3,006	4,801		
Knox (R)	7,885	7,516		
12 O'HARA (D)	520	678	*	*
Powell (R)	none	none	*	*
13 DIGGS (D)	1,514	2,328		
Watson (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
David (Soc. W)	none	none		
MICHIGAN (Cont.)				
14 NEDZI (D)	$ 1,390	$ 1,462		
Bashara (R)	6,039	6,010		
15 FORD (D)	none	none	$ 2,950	$ 2,911
Fellrath (R)	300	100		
16 DINGELL (D)	4,528	4,528		
Leonard (R)	1,150‡	1,486	5,561	3,931
17 GRIFFITHS (D)	3,156	1,597	*	*
Harrington (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Bernard (Soc. W)	none	none		
18 Sierawski (D)	2,195	2,168		
BROOMFIELD (R)	7,471	5,636		
19 FARNUM	3,560	3,423		
Kuhn (R)	5,500	5,526		
MINNESOTA				
1 Daley (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
QUIE (R)	281	913		
2 Simpson (D)	none	1,499		
NELSEN (R)	750	850		
3 Parish (D)	none	100	11,155	10,947
MacGREGOR (R)	2,200	2,450		
4 KARTH (D)	none	937		
Drexler (R)	none	399		
5 FRASER (D)	none	217	*	*
Johnson (R)	none	300	*	*
6 OLSON (D)	1,056	1,074		
Odegard (R)	none	200		
7 Wichterman (D)	2,249	2,249	42,495	41,675
LANGEN (R)	none	1,491		
8 BLATNIK (D)	851	1,145		
Glossbrenner (R)#	none	3,750		
MISSISSIPPI				
1 ABERNETHY	none	none		
No Candidate				
2 WHITTEN (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
3 WILLIAMS (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
4 Winstead (D)	250	459		
WALKER (R)	15,845	15,971		
5 COLMER (D)	none	none		
No Candidate				
MISSOURI				
1 KARSTEN (D)	4,100	4,138		
Fischer (R)#	50	701		
2 McClanahan (D)	9,665	12,086		
CURTIS (R)	14,385	17,865		
3 SULLIVAN (D)	2,889	3,360		
Ohlendorf (R)‡	10,907	11,626	*	*
4 RANDALL (D)	1,712	4,898		
Taylor (R)	7,176	11,923		
5 BOLLING (D)	2,050	1,600		
Langworthy (R)	none	3,858	5,980	6,320
6 HULL (D)	none	988		
Wurst (R)	none	210	*	*
7 Thomas (D)	2,498	3,947		
HALL (R)	2,200	2,454		
8 ICHORD (D)	3,280	3,310	*	*
Rogers (R)	559	1,034	*	*
9 HUNGATE (D)	10,914	11,568		
Schroeder (R)	1,255	1,255	*	*
10 JONES (D)	7,353	6,460	*	*
Painter (R)	1,200	2,770		
MONTANA				
1 OLSEN (D)	650	650		
Montgomery (R)	19,736	21,918	*	*

	PERSONAL Receipts	PERSONAL Spending	COMMITTEE Receipts	COMMITTEE Spending
MONTANA (Cont.)				
2 Toole (D)	$15,743	$36,407		
BATTIN (R)	none	1,369		
NEBRASKA				
1 CALLAN (D)	$12,847	6,703		
Beermann (R)	10,500	10,500		
2 Swenson (D)	4,050	9,142		
CUNNINGHAM (R)	10,765	225	$14,330	$18,545
3 Colwell (D)	none	4,714	34,625	41,304
MARTIN (R)	2,376	2,406		
NEVADA				
AL BARING (D)	12,692	14,135		
Von Tobel (R)	none	150		
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 HUOT (D)	13,863	11,888		
Wyman (R)	none	500	*	*
2 Officer (D)	3,490	12,235		
CLEVELAND (R)	7,632	4,438	*	*
NEW JERSEY				
1 Procacci (D)‡	925	925		
CAHILL (R)	5,267	6,264		
2 McGRATH (D)	2,600	3,105		
Glenn (R)	7,762	6,322	*	*
3 HOWARD (D)	3,466	3,466		
Daly (R)	7,502	7,502		
4 THOMPSON (D)	895	856		
Tomlinson (R)	400	5,480		
5 Friedman (D)	790	518		
FRELINGHUYSEN (R)	3,415	5,331		
6 Traynor (D)#	4,064	2,490		
DWYER (R)	8,665	8,665		
7 Ihnen (D)	5,918	5,674		
WIDNALL (R)	9,674	5,542		
8 JOELSON (D)	6,032	6,032		
Murphy (R)#	none	none		
9 HELSTOCKI (D)	4,344	4,319		
Osmers (R)	2,400	2,271	*	*
10 RODINO (D)#	11,830	5,134		
Schroeder (R)	1,145	1,964		
11 MINISH (D)	12,323	12,323		
Stubbs (R)	1,930	2,868	*	*
12 KREBS (D)	4,798	5,298		
Wiener (R)	5,415	5,415		
13 GALLAGHER (D)	3,900	3,900		
Castaldo (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
14 DANIELS (D)	4,825	4,825		
Woolsey (R)	none	100		
15 PATTEN (D)	2,725	2,937		
Rodgers (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
NEW MEXICO				
AL 1 MORRIS (D)	4,260	4,260	12,824	10,844
Sims (R)	7,378	7,959		
AL 2 WALKER (D)	1,475	2,028		
Redman (R)	4,000	4,675		
NEW YORK				
1 PIKE (D)	15,350	9,383		
Hart (R)	716	4,687		
2 Silberling (D)	20,850	11,381		
GROVER (R)	5,447	5,835		
3 WOLFF (D)	none	none		
Derounian (R)	6,255	1,199		
NEW YORK (Cont.)				
4 Marino (D)	$ 5,000	$ 5,000		
WYDLER (R)	none	none		
5 TENZER (D)	none	none		
Edsell (R)	none	none		
6 Levin (D)	10,340	21,287		
HALPERN (R)	18,445	18,445		
7 ADDABBO (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Nelson (R)	1,225	2,295	$ 476	$ 476
8 ROSENTHAL (D)	4,016	4,595		
Brevetti (R)	1,212	1,212		
9 DELANEY (D)	6,565	6,565		
Cohen (R)	690	766		
10 CELLER (D)	1,610	1,510		
Held (R)	529	529		
11 KEOGH (D)	34,040	19,160		
Sanders (R)	305	465		
12 KELLY (D)	none	none	$ 5,000	$ 4,520
Colavito (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
13 MULTER (D)	6,690‡	8,793‡	*	*
Held (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
14 ROONEY (D)	9,368‡	8,033‡	*	*
Tirabasso (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
15 CAREY (D)	16,525	16,525		
Marano (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
16 MURPHY (D)#	4,475	4,500		
Smith (R)	22,433	22,391		
17 French (D)	7,100	7,999		
LINDSAY (R)	none	none	*	*
18 POWELL (D)	none	none		
Lewis (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Bailey (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Schuyler (Con.)	none	none		
19 FARBSTEIN (D)	none	none		
Morrison (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Del Rosso (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
La Follette (Con.)	none	none		
20 RYAN (D)	6,973	6,973	*	*
Gottlieb (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
21 SCHEUER (D)	none	1,490		
Rose (R)	none	70		
Rockwell (Con.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
22 GILBERT (D)	2,860	3,887		
Masur (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Roque (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Joyce (Con.)#	none	160		
23 BINGHAM (D)	none	none	19,555	20,911
Hagan (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Foley (R)‡	none	145		
Lee (Con.)#	120	120		
24 Malang (D)	5,525	5,525	*	*
Bloom (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
FINO (R)	9,734	7,967		
25 OTTINGER (D)	none	5,500		
Barry (R)	18,387	22,551		
26 Conniff (D)	43,022	41,855		
REID (R)	4,223	4,223		
Mitchell (Con.)	220	764		
27 DOW (D)	6,403	6,768		
St. George (R)	6,115	5,856		
28 RESNICK (D)	12,418	17,366		
Davis (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
Wharton (R)	2,040	3,509		
29 O'BRIEN (D)	1,710	1,982		
Meader (R)	383	1,017		
30 Martin (D)	2,845	2,845		
KING (R)	1,310	1,310		
31 Bishop (D)	14,589	9,887		
McEwen (R)	none	1,290	*	*
32 Castle (D)	3,315	3,315		
PIRNIE (R)	3,018	11,698		
33 Joy (D)	$ 166	$ 1,234		
ROBISON (R)	1,962	11,134‡	*	*

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
NEW YORK (Cont.)				
34 HANLEY (D)	2,400	3,299		
Riehlman (R)	2,300	2,440		
35 STRATTON (D)	7,999	6,003		
Quigley (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
36 Williams (D)#	none	5,585		
Zander (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
HORTON (R)	4,418	3,108		
37 Bubel (D)	2,162	4,380		
MacAdam (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
CONABLE (R)	6,637	739		
38 Kelley (D)	540	1,996		
GOODELL (R)	none	none		
39 McCARTHY (D)	3,542	3,742	11,303	11,298
Pillion (R)	2,107	3,842		
40 Hilts (D)	5,848	1,850		
Peck (Lib.)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
SMITH (R)	380	2,989		
41 DULSKI (D)	1,582	1,784		
Klawon (R)	375	388		
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 BONNER (D)	1,100	3,750		
Ratcliff (R)	225	586		
2 FOUNTAIN (D)	none	none		
No Candidate (R)				
3 HENDERSON (D)	200	600		
Rock (R)	2,770	2,861		
4 COOLEY (D)	17,802	15,476		
Gardner (R)	none	2,670		
5 SCOTT (D)	4,694	9,180		
Armfield (R)	27,396	27,350		
6 KORNEGAY (D)	790	728		
Green (R)	none	3,671	*	*
7 LENNON (D)	none	225		
No Candidate (R)				
8 James (D)	5,830	4,643		
JONAS (R)	4,365	2,297		
9 Davis (D)	8,993	13,186		
BROYHILL (R)	22,756	22,336		
10 WHITENER (D)	1,835	1,677		
Young (R)	1,676	174		
11 TAYLOR (D)	5,450	3,092		
Roberts (R)#	550	550	$15,878	$15,578
NORTH DAKOTA				
1 Sinner (D)	1,040	1,035		
ANDREWS (R)	none	623		
2 REDLIN (D)	1,533	1,599		
Short (R)	300	1,697		
OHIO				
AL SWEENEY (D)	none	none		
Bolton (R)	none	4,642		
1 GILLIGAN (D)	none	50		
Rich (R)	none	50	11,016	11,015
2 Sand (D)	585	1,117		
CLANCY (R)	none	none	6,930	6,930
3 LOVE (D)	19,103‡	21,747‡	*	*
Schenck (R)	1,554	1,554	*	*
4 Mihlbaugh (D)	none	1,625		
McCULLOCH (R)	2,195	3,883‡	*	*
5 Landis (D)	3,154	3,002		
LATTA (R)	1,893	1,893		
6 Smith (D)	740	7,282		
HARSHA (R)	1,295	1,503		
7 Graham (D)	none	none	*	*
BROWN (R)	1,184	2,410		

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
OHIO (Cont.)				
8 Bennett (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
BETTS (R)	$ 1,220	$ 1,040		
9 ASHLEY (D)	none	none		
Celusta (R)	2,000	2,000		
10 MOELLER (D)	600	1,071		
Abele (R)	none	500		
11 Lambros (D)	1,819	2,119	*	*
STANTON (R)	none	4,757		
12 Van Heyde (D)	11,742	13,532		
DEVINE (R)	13,755	10,555		
13 Frey (D)	410	410	*	*
MOSHER (R)	1,000	1,232		
14 McGovern (D)	none	1,642		
AYRES (R)	none	none		
15 SECREST (D)	310	650		
Metcalf (R)#	2,100	2,419		
16 Freeman (D)	4,488	6,649		
BOW (R)	2,322	1,862		
17 Levering (D)	1,629	1,211	$ 4,215	$ 3,822
ASHBROOK (R)	none	none		
18 HAYS (D)	none	none		
Dalrymple (R)	none	591	*	*
19 KIRWAN (D)	4,150	5,419		
James (R)	2,668	4,274		
20 FEIGHAN (D)	4,625	3,122	5,000	5,000
Cipollone (R)	none	50	*	*
21 VANIK (D)	250	300	*	*
Smith (R)	2,850	3,462		
22 Paterson (D)	4,808	5,219		
BOLTON (R)	none	3,000		
23 Dennerll (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
MINSHALL (R)	1,725	1,725		
OKLAHOMA				
1 Martin (D)	7,000	8,615		
BELCHER (R)	12,635	13,063		
2 EDMONDSON (D)	9,965	10,509		
Lange (R)#	14,134	6,276		
3 ALBERT (D)	1,396	1,552		
McSherry (R)	none			
4 STEED (D)	1,000	1,826		
No Candidate (R)				
5 JARMAN (D)	3,535	3,612		
Cowan (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
6 JOHNSON (D)	4,536	8,585		
Auchinclo ɜ (R)	none	23,502	*	*
OREGON				
1 Whipple (D)‡	22,096	39,188	*	*
WYATT (R)	none	none	*	*
2 ULLMAN (D)	410	none	*	*
Thoren (R)	1,990	4,213	11,364	2,196
3 GREEN (D)	none	none	10,859	10,053
Dean (R)	4,730	4,706		
4 DUNCAN (D)	none	none	12,568	11,632
Jaffarian (R)	none	none	*	*
PENNSYLVANIA				
1 BARRETT (D)	2,676	4,366		
Bello (R)	325	1,482		
2 NIX (D)	408	606		
Howell (R)	255	643		
3 BYRNE (D)	none	1,565		
Poserina (R)	44	673		
4 TOLL (D)	1	211		
Cavanaugh (R)	none	375		
5 GREEN (D)	4,061	3,737		
Rovner (R)	none	85		

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
PENNSYLVANIA (Cont.)				
5 RHODES (D)	$ 2,567	$ 4,355		
Bamford (R)	2,999	none	*	*
7 Bachman (D)	none	666	$ 2,870	$ 4,304
WATKINS (R)	9,371	8,135		
8 Samuel (D)	22,907‡	none‡	*	*
CURTIN (R)	3,347	6,945		
9 O'Brien (D)‡	none	73		
DAGUE (R)	3,876	3,896		
10 Haggerty (D)	7,975	7,975		
McDADE (R)	4,166	3,962		
11 FLOOD (D)	2,335	2,335		
Thomas (R)	150	125		
12 Stephens (D)	3,055	3,500		
WHALLEY (R)	4,960	5,808		
13 Searle (D)	4,187	4,949		
SCHWEIKER (R)	2,426	2,451		
14 MOORHEAD (D)	8,239	7,482		
Capozzi (R)	6,140	6,216		
15 ROONEY (D)	none	1,228	6,443	6,901
McCormick (R)	none	35	*	*
16 Stefanic (D)	none	2,294		
KUNKEL (R)	none	10,566	3,120	3,948
17 Plankenhorn (D)	550	1,368		
SCHNEEBELI (R)	35	1,210	*	*
18 Reed (D)	2,163	2,157		
CORBETT (R)	14,117	14,003		
19 CRALEY (D)	9,716	9,652		
Goodling (R)	6,130	9,886		
20 HOLLAND (D)	7,705	9,788		
Bryan (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
21 DENT (D)	5,525	5,761		
Schooley (R)	none	35	1,500	1,466
22 McCaffrey (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
SAYLOR (R)	675	1,894		
23 Still (D)	674	3,357		
JOHNSON (R)	150	582		
24 VIGORITO (D)	5,450	1,573		
Weaver (R)	none	400	*	*
25 CLARK (D)	2,770	4,425		
Loth (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
26 MORGAN (D)	3,747	4,786		
Riggle (R)	3,088	5,583		
27 Young (D)	4,313	8,205		
FULTON (R)	9,655	7,965		
RHODE ISLAND				
1 ST. GERMAIN (D)	1,450	1,739		
Blanchette (R)	none	502		
2 FOGARTY (D)	5,350	6,481		
Wells (R)	none	none		
SOUTH CAROLINA				
1 RIVERS (D)	1,780	1,780		
No Candidate (R)				
2 WATSON (D)	none	none		
No Candidate (R)				
3 DORN (D)	none	none		
No Candidate (R)				
4 ASHMORE (D)	none	none		
No Candidate (R)				
5 GETTYS (D)	650	1,121		
Doster (R)	355	1,095		
6 McMILLAN (D)	none	3,250		
Kirkland (R)	845	1,427		
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 May (D)	none	none		
REIFEL (R)	none	none		
2 Brown (D)	5,378	7,041	*	*
BERRY (R)	13,945	14,035		

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
TENNESSEE				
1 Bright (D)	none	$ 150		
QUILLEN (R)	none	none		
2 Yarbrough (D)#	$ 3,495	2,333		
DUNCAN (R)	1,165	859		
3 Summitt (D)	345	345		
BROCK III (R)	2,150	2,757		
4 EVINS (D)	none	none		
No Candidate (R)				
5 FULTON (D)	4,207	4,228		
Wills (R)	10,181	9,814		
6 ANDERSON (D)	3,065	5,452		
Hill (R)	4,381	8,455		
7 MURRAY (D)	none	185		
No Candidate (R)				
8 EVERETT (D)	250	250		
No Candidate (R)				
9 GRIDER (D)	3,133	3,124		
James (R)	none	none		
TEXAS				
AL POOL (D)	12,340	9,904	*	*
Hayes (R)	4,991	5,887		
1 PATMAN (D)	545	2,385		
Jones (R)	315	165		
2 BROOKS (D)	6,435	6,534		
Greco (R)	859	883	*	*
3 BECKWORTH (D)	628	644		
Warren (R)	4,272	3,356	*	*
4 ROBERTS (D)	1,150	2,163	*	*
Banfield (R)	none	858		
5 CABELL (D)	14,158	14,047		
Alger (R)	29,652	30,286		
6 TEAGUE (D)	2,840	1,040		
Van Winkle (R)	202	1,311		
7 DOWDY (D)	none	none		
Orr (R)	none	none		
8 THOMAS (D)	2,825	3,900		
Gilbert (R)	1,522	1,443		
9 THOMPSON (D)	1,310	2,705		
Oakes (R)	876	876	*	*
10 PICKLE (D)	8,156	8,261		
Pratt (R)	485	1,303		
11 POAGE (D)	1,675	702		
Isenhower (R)#	none	64		
12 WRIGHT (D)	3,075	4,428		
Dielman (R)	11,271	6,654		
13 PURCELL (D)	1,480	none		
Corse (R)	722	6,318		
14 YOUNG (D)	1,500	1,500		
Patton (R)	1,489	1,904		
15 de la GARZA (D)	1,460	1,961		
Coulter (R)	11,228	10,450		
16 WHITE (D)	17,141	9,399		
Foreman (R)	3,551	3,652	*	*
17 BURLESON (D)	none	700		
Bridges (R)	1,141	1,070		
18 ROGERS (D)	4,175	4,175		
Price (R)	3,126	3,222		
19 MAHON (D)	3,364	3,805		
Phillips (R)	11,511	14,243		
20 GONZALEZ (D)	11,381	13,636		
O'Connell (R)	13,302	15,409		
21 FISHER (D)	200	200		
Claypool (R)	none	271		
22 CASEY (D)	17,755	18,757		
Barry (R)	42,807	10,905		
UTAH				
1 Bruhn (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
BURTON (R)	1,527	879	*	*

	PERSONAL		COMMITTEE	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
UTAH (Cont.)				
2 KING (D)	$ 2,000	$ 2,000		
Judd (R)	4,000	4,673		
VERMONT				
AL O'Shea (D)	9,050	9,050		
STAFFORD (R)	3,953	4,318		
VIRGINIA				
1 DOWNING (D)	2,550	3,127		
Thiessen (R)	2,858	3,558		
2 HARDY (D)	6,444	7,277		
Lustig (R)	3,485	10,248		
3 SATTERFIELD III (D)	11,740	11,753		
Haddock (Ind.)	14,679	28,510		
Smith (I)	63	569		
Obenshain (R)	16,744	16,744		
4 ABBITT (D)	4,590	6,421		
Tucker (I)	5,034	2,360		
No Candidate (R)				
5 TUCK (D)	7,323	10,742		
Gilliam (R)	500	864		
6 Hopkins (D)	19,992	19,992		
POFF (R)	11,157	11,001		
7 MARSH (D)	2,025	3,125		
Erickson (R)	none	850		
8 SMITH (D)	900	1,477		
No Candidate (R)				
Bagley (I)	5,264	5,155		
9 JENNINGS (D)	1,200	4,008		
Williams (R)	2,294	4,763		
10 Johnson (D)	20,105	18,212		
BROYHILL (R)	14,566	16,852		
WASHINGTON				
1 Palmason (D)	6,379	6,378		
PELLY (R)	18,612	15,947		
2 MEEDS (D)	15,891	15,262		
Westland (R)	none	225	*	*
3 HANSEN (D)	9,526	9,526		
Anderson (R)	5,955	5,955		
4 Huza (D)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
MAY (R)	2,000	394	*	*
5 FOLEY (D)	2,730	4,882		
Horan (R)	8,290	4,640		
6 HICKS (D)	8,885	9,650		
Tollefson (R)	12,805	9,396		
7 ADAMS (D)	17,885	24,548		
Stinson (R)	11,500	11,500	*	*
WEST VIRGINIA				
1 Bailey (D)	1,525	3,194	$ 3,831	$ 3,831
MOORE (R)	7,228	5,853		
2 STAGGERS (D)	7,860	6,280	*	*
Cox (R)	none	9,260		
3 SLACK (D)	7,220	7,356		
Comstock (R)	2,499	3,364		
4 HECHLER (D)	2,480	3,532		
Miller (R)	370	680	*	*
5 KEE (D)	3,848	5,271		
Ballard III (R)	4,031‡	4,697		
WISCONSIN				
1 STALBAUM (D)	none	none		
Schadeberg (R)	2,492	2,492		
2 KASTENMEIER (D)	1,573	1,580		
Kolata (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
3 Ristow (D)	9,531	9,531		
THOMSON (R)	2,840	2,661		
4 ZABLOCKI (D)	925	1,466		
Estkowski (R)	none	4,998	13,825	3,960
5 REUSS (D)	none	67		
Taylor (R)	NO REPORT AVAILABLE			
6 RACE (D)	2,057	2,527		
Van Pelt (R)	847	1,085		
7 Martin (D)	1,945	2,503	4,745	4,431
LAIRD (R)	3,500	2,731		
8 Johnson (D)	250	783		
BYRNES (R)	2,970	1,900		
9 Buckley (D)#	500	500		
DAVIS (R)	445	805		
10 Nix (D)	none	200		
O'KONSKI (R)	none	325		
WYOMING				
AL RONCALIO (D)	15,081	3,432		
Harrison (R)	3,500	3,500		

(Continued on next page)

CONTRIBUTIONS OF $500 OR MORE TO HOUSE CANDIDATES IN 1964

Following is a district-by-district list of contributions of $500 or more made in 1964 by individuals or groups to House candidates as reported to the Clerk of the House.

After each candidate's name are listed the contributor, location of contributor and date of contribution (when available) and the amount of the contribution. Candidates reporting no contributions of $500 or more are not listed.

ALABAMA

1 Tyson (D) - Robert Elliott, no address, Oct. 23-Dec. 2, $500; Bennie Friedlander, Mobile, no date, $500.

2 Grant (D) -- Baldwin County Committee, no address, no date, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 24-Dec. 2, $1,000;
DICKINSON (R) -- Alabama Republican Headquarters, no address, no date, $4,000.

4 Roberts (D) -- John T. Kidd, Scottsboro, Oct. 1-31, $500.
ANDREWS (R) -- A.B. Jackson, Biloxi, Miss., no date, $900; Birmingham State Committee, no address, Oct. 20-Dec. 3, $2,000; Calhoun Republican Committee, no address, Oct. 20-Dec. 3, $1,000; Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20-Dec. 3, $500.

5 French (R) -- Alabama Republican Finance Committee, Birmingham, July 20, $500; Aug. 4-Sept. 8, $1,242; Bob French Campaign Fund, Tuscaloosa, July 3, $300; Oct. 5 & Oct. 21, $1,500.

6 BUCHANAN (R) -- Dr. John H. Buchanan Sr., Birmingham, Oct., $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1-30, $500; Republican State Executive Committee, Birmingham, July-Oct., $7,361.

7 Hawkins (D) -- S. Webb, Trussville, Oct. 23-Nov. 30, $500; "Collection-Steelworkers", no address, no date, $500; Etowah Democratic Committee, Gadsden, no date, $800.
MARTIN (R) -- W.P. Draper, New York, N.Y., Sept. 11, $1,000; Hugh Agricola, Gadsden, Sept. 30, $500; John E. Meyer, Birmingham, Sept. 24, $500; William Spencer, Birmingham, Sept. 15, $500; Joseph H. Woodward II, Birmingham, Sept. 17, $500; Business-Industry Political Action Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 1, $2,000; Lee County Republican Committee, Opelika, Oct. 14, $1,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, $500.

ALASKA

AL RIVERS (D) -- Joe Armstrong, Anchorage, Oct., $500; Stephen R. Currier, New York, N.Y., Oct., $500; Delaney, Wiles, Moore, Hayes and Hagans, Anchorage, Oct., $500; John Irvine, Anchorage, Oct. 1-31, $500; C.O.P.E. Alaska, no address, Sept., $2,000.
Thomas (R) -- Lloyd Burgess, no address, Nov. 10, $500; Donald Graham, Seattle, Wash., Aug., $500; Robert C. Reeve, Anchorage, Aug., $500.

ARIZONA

1 RHODES (R) -- Ken Bentson, Phoenix, Oct. 24, $500; Bernard L. Orell, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 20, $500; Oliver Weed, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, $500.

2 Kimble (R) -- Grace B. Goar, Warren, no date, $500; W. Foy Herschede, Hereford, no date, $1,000; William A. Small Jr., Daily Citizen, no date, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, no date, $500; Pima County Republican Headquarters, Tucson, no date, $500; Republican State Committee, Phoenix, no date, $18,535.

3 SENNER (D) -- Lee Ackerman, Phoenix, Oct. 22, $500; Stephen R. Currier, New York, N.Y., Sept. 25, $500; W.A. Smallwood, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Oct. 9, $1,000; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, $2,000; Keep Senner in Congress Committee, Oct. 19, $8,267; Robert Allen State Democratic Committee, Oct. 8, $1,999.

ARKANSAS

3 Hinshaw (R) -- Don Peterson, Springdale, Sept. 8, $500; Keith Skelton, Springdale, Oct. 1, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, $500.
TRIMBLE (D) -- A.F. Wilson, North Little Rock, Nov. 2, $500.

CALIFORNIA

1 CLAUSEN (R) -- First Congressional District Republican Committee, San Rafael, June 10-Nov. 5, $5,091; Sept. 16-Oct. 13, $3,498.
McCabe (D) -- George E. McCabe, Santa Rosa, Jan. 1-Oct. 23, $1,974; First Congressional District McCabe for Congress Committee, no address, Sept. 30-Oct. 16, $3,360.

2 JOHNSON (D) -- Bank of California, Portland, Ore., Oct. 19, $500; James D. Garbaldi, Los Angeles, July 1-Oct. 31, $500; Georgia Pacific Corp., Portland, Ore., July 1-Oct. 31, $500; J.D. MacFarland, Los Angeles, July 7, $500; R.G. Watt, Redding, March 7, $500; California Labor Council on Education, San Francisco, July 1-Oct. 31, $500; Democratic Campaign Committee, Beverly Hills, July 23, $500; Democratic National Committee of California, no address, Nov. 1, $500; District of Columbia Committee for Re-election of Johnson and Wilson, Washington, D.C., July 1-Oct. 31, $800; Johnson for Congress Club, no address, various to Oct. 18, $2,450; Joint Council of Teamsters #38, Sacramento, July 1-Oct. 31, $600; Political Education Fund of the Building and Construction Trades Department, Washington, D.C., July 7, $500; Siskiyou Lumber Manufacturers, Inc., Yreka, July 1-Oct. 31, $900.
Merriam (R) -- Theodore G. Benglen, no address, Oct. 26, $1,000; Walter Knott, Buena Park, June 30, $500; Frank Seaver, no city, June 30, $500; Donations Collected in Coffee Hours, no address, June-Nov., $5,265; Fund Raising Activities (Dinners, Bake Sales, Rummage Sales, etc.), no address, June-Nov., $5,337; Balance from Primary Election Fund Drive, no city, June-Sept., $7,970; Fluor Corporation Citizens Hip Fund, no address, Oct. 26, $2,000; Placer County Republican Central Committee, Auburn, Aug. 6, $200; Shasta County Republican Central Committee, Redding, Sept. 18, $500.

3 MOSS (D) -- Bart Litton, Hollywood, Oct. 15, $500; Robert Mullen, Alice, Texas, Oct. 15, $1,000; California Labor COPE, no address, Oct. 6, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, $500.
Gjelsten (R) -- Gjelsten for Congress Committee, no address, Nov. 19, $1,500; Sacramento Republican Fund, Sacramento, July 9-Oct. 26, $3,000.

4 LEGGETT (D Calif.) -- California Democratic State Central Committee, San Francisco, Oct., $100; Oct., $500; Lake County Democratic Central Committee, Clearlake Highlands, Oct., $1,000.

6 O'Toole (D) -- M. O'Toole, no address, no date, $1,000.

7 COHELAN (D) -- Barton Evans, Washington, D.C., Aug. 25, $1,700; Committee on Political Education, California AFL-CIO, San Francisco, Oct. 8, $1,000; 1964 Democratic Campaign Committee, Beverly Hills, Aug. 25, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 25, $600; Democratic Central Committee, Dollars for Democrats Fund, San Francisco, July 21, $500.
McNutt (R) -- A.F. Fliegner, Piedmont, Oct. 6, $720; J. Maxfield, Piedmont, Oct. 24, $3,460; A. Trant, Oakland, Oct. 6, $540; Californians United, San Carlos, Oct. 5, $998; Republican Finance Committee, no address, Sept. 29, Oct. 3, Oct. 10, Oct. 17, $1,750; Republican Finance Committee, Alameda County, Oct. 23, $500.

8 MILLER (D) -- Active Citizenship Campaign Committee, no address, Aug. 18, $1,500; Democratic National Committee of California, no address, Oct. 22, $600; Democratic State Central Committee, no address, no date, $500; Good Citizenship Committee, no address, Oct. 29, $1,000; Good Government Program, no address, Oct. 21, $500.

McKay (R) -- Alameda County Republican Finance Committee, Oakland, Sept. 30 & Oct. 2, $1,023.

9 EDWARDS (D) -- California Labor COPE, San Francisco, Oct. 15, $1,000; Committee for Good Government, Detroit, Mich., no date, $500; Democratic Campaign Committee, no address, Aug. 14, $550; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov., $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League #93, no address, no date, $500.

Hyde (R) -- East San Jose Republican Women's Federation, San Jose, Sept. 29, $540; Republican Fund of Alameda County, Oakland, Oct. 2, $1,443; United Republican Finance Committee, Santa Clara County, June 8, $3,450.

10 Carman (D) -- Freeman/Carman Cocktail Party, Los Altos, no date, $755; Palo Alto Democratic Club, Palo Alto, Oct. 16, $514.

GUBSER (R) -- Republican Congressional Committee, no address, no date, $2,793.

11 Sullivan (D) -- Edward Eichler, Atherton, Oct. 23, $2,000; Emma B. Sullivan (loan), Capitola, Aug. 21, $2,000; Francis A. Sullivan, Sacramento, Oct. 17, $1,000; W. Mark Sullivan, San Mateo, May 8, $950; June 29 & Aug. 20, $1,000; Mrs. Mary Swanberg, Atherton, Sept. 19, $5,000; William H. Swanberg, Atherton, Oct. 26, $2,000; California Labor COPE AFL-CIO, San Francisco, Oct. 15, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, $1,000; Dollars for Democrats, San Mateo, Oct. 16, $995; Oct. 29 & Oct. 30, $523; DRIVE Joint Council 7-"A" (Teamsters), San Francisco, Oct. 9, $500; Mark Sullivan Dinner Committee, San Mateo, Oct. 31, $1,538.

YOUNGER (R) -- Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, $800.

12 Bolz (D) -- B. Antle, no address, Oct. 16, $500; Ralph Atkinson, no address, July 23, $500; L. Bernhard, no address, Oct. 6, $1,000; J. Blaustein, no address, no date, $500; J. Hunter Jr., no address, no date, $500; R. Tuttle, no address, Sept. 16, $500; Carmel Women's Democratic Club, no address, no date, $750; Citizens for Bolz, no address, July 13, $1,000; Citizens for Bolz, no address, Aug. 31, $1,000; Sept. 30, $500; no date, $1,000; no date, $500; Democratic State Central Committee, Dec. 1, $1,000; Dollars for Democrats, July 16, $500.

TALCOTT (R) -- Anonymous, no address, no date, $500; Louis A. Benoist, San Francisco, no date, $500; A. Brooks Firestone, Pebble Beach, no date, $500; American Medical Political Action Committee, Chicago, Ill., no date, $1,000; Citizens Finance Committee, no address, no date, $1,000; Citizens Finance Committee, Santa Cruz County, no address, no date, $1,000; Citizens Finance Committee, Watsonville, no date, $800; Monterey County Republican Central Committee, no date, $2,500; Monterey County Republican Central Committee, no date, $2,500; Monterey County Central Committee, no address, no date, $5,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, no date, $500; Physicians for Talcott, Monterey, no date, $1,063; San Luis Obispo Central Committee, no address, no date, $750; San Luis Obispo County Central Committee, no address, no date, $1,791; no date, $5,750; San Luis Obispo County Republican Central Committee, no address, no date, $3,000; Santa Cruz County Central Committee, no address, no date, $1,800.

13 TEAGUE (R) -- Monroe Butler, Los Angeles, no date, $500; Louis Gobel, no address, no date, $500; Adrian G. Wood, Santa Barbara, no date, $1,000; no date, $500; Cashiers Checks - Various Contributions, no address, Aug. 11 & 13, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $800; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; Republican Central Committee, Santa Barbara, no date, $2,000; Republican Central Committee, Santa Barbara, no date, $500; Republican Central Committee, Santa Barbara, no date, $1,500; no date, $1,500; Republican Central Committee, Ventura, no date, $5,000; Republican Fund, Ventura, no date, $1,000; no date, $2,500 no date, $770; Republican National Congressional Committee, no address, Oct. 16, $1,000; Republican Women, Santa Barbara, no date, $500; Santa Barbara County Republican Central Committee, no address, Oct. 13, $1,500; Santa Barbara County Women, no address, Oct. 12, $500; Ventura County Republican Fund, no address, Oct. 16, $1,000.

14 Koch (D) -- California Machinist Non Partisan Political League, no date, $500; California Labor Council for Political Education, no address, no date, $500; Democratic National Campaign Committee, no address, no date, $1,000.

BALDWIN (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June, $1,500; Aug. 15, $500; Sept. 4, $596; Oct. 2, $500.

15 McFALL (D) -- McFall for Congress Committee, Manteca, no date, $1,507.

16 SISK (D) -- Harry S. Baker, no address, Oct., $500; Russell Giffin, no address, Oct., $500; Mrs. Harold C. Morton, no address, Nov. 3, $500; 1964 Democratic Campaign Committee, no address, Sept., $500; Dinner Committee, no address, no date, $2,974; Salinger-Sisk Reception, no address, Nov. 3, $1,000.

17 Muncaster (R) -- Phillip M. Virtue, no address, no date, $500; Phillip M. Virtue, Torrame, Sept. 15, $500; United Republican Finance Committee, no address, no date, $6,989.

18 HAGEN (D) -- Hagen for Congress Committee, Bakersfield, Oct. 10 & Oct. 31, $4,500.

Williams (R) -- Goldwater-Miller Account #2, Bakersfield, no date, $4,000; Tulare County Republican Central Committee, Tulare County, no date, $1,995; United Republican Fund of Kern County, Bakersfield, no date, $1,000.

19 HOLIFIELD (D) -- Bart Lytton, Beverly Hills, Oct. 2, $500; Aerojet General Good Citizenship Committee, Azusa, Oct. 23, $1,000; California Labor COPE, San Francisco, Oct. 2, $1,000; 1964 Democratic Campaign Committee, Los Angeles, July 23, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., July 24, $500; Oct. 27, $500; Democratic National Committee of California, Los Angeles, Oct. 23, $550; Democratic State Central Committee, Los Angeles, Sept. 30, $500; I.R.W. Good Government Fund, Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 25, $500.

Hunt (R) -- Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, Oct. 29, $3,517.

20 Kaufman (D) -- 47th A.D. Democratic Council, Pasadena, Oct. 5, $500.

SMITH (R) -- 43rd Republican County Central Committee, Glendale, Oct. 26, $3,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., May 13, $600; June 3, $1,500; Aug. 4, $500; Sept. 1, $500; Oct. 1, $500.

21 HAWKINS (D) -- AFL-CIO California Labor COPE, San Francisco, Oct. 15, $1,000; Democratic Campaign Committee, Los Angeles, July 23, $500; Michael J. Kirwan, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500; Political Education Fund for Building and Construction Trades, Washington, D.C., July 29, $500; United Steelworkers Union, Los Angeles, Oct. 19, $500; Bart Lytton, Los Angeles, Oct. 19, $500; Atty. George Vaughn Jr., Los Angeles, Oct. 19, $500.

22 Cline (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, no date, $2,000.

24 LIPSCOMB (R) -- Howard and Charles Cook, Los Angeles, Sept. 29, $500; National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $500; Republican National Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., June 25, $1,500; Sept. 25, $500.

25 CAMERON (D) -- W.P. Batson, no address, Oct. 22, $700; Stephen R. Currier, no address, Oct. 8, $500; California Labor Corporation Voluntary Contribution, Oct.

15, $2,000; Cameron Campaign Fund (from Primary), no address, June 22, $2,922; Cameron Dinner Committee (tickets), no address, Sept. 29, $3,000; Committee for Good Government, no address, Oct. 27, $500; 1964 Democratic Campaign Committee, no address, Aug. 14, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, July 10, $1,000; Oct. 27, $1,000; Democratic National Committee of California, no address, Oct. 28, $500; East Whittier Citizens for Cameron, no address, Sept. 29, $1,000; Get Out The Vote Committee, no address, Oct. 9, $4,000; Machinists Non Partisan League, Voluntary Contributions, no address, Oct. 30, $500; United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Fund Voluntary Contributions, no address, Oct. 27, $500; Whittier Area Volunteers for Cameron, no address, Aug. 14, $4,000; Sept. 29, $800.

Walton (R) -- Arcadia Republicans, Inc., no address, Oct. 10, $800; National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, Sept. 8 & Oct. 20, $2,000.

26 ROOSEVELT (D) -- Bart Lytton, Los Angeles, Oct. 12, $500; Barry H. Sterling, Beverly Hills, Sept. 25, $1,000; George L. Vaughn Jr., Los Angeles, Oct. 21, $500; California State COPE, San Francisco, Oct. 5, $1,000; Committee for Economic Growth, Harrisburg, Pa., July 9, $1,000; COPE, Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, $2,000; 1964 Democratic Campaign Committee, Los Angeles, Sept. 17, $500; ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 26, $500; L.B.J. Democratic Club, Beverly Hills, Oct. 12, $500; Seafarers' Political Action Department, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 12, $500; Women's Democratic Club of Beverly Hills, Beverly Hills, Oct. 15, $500.

Seton (R) -- Lt. Harold Lee George, Beverly Hills, Aug. 27, $500; Sept. 3, $1,000; Beverly Hills Republican Club, Beverly Hills, July 13, $500; United Republican Finance, Los Angeles, Sept. 2, $1,025.

27 Bane (D) -- J. Allbritton, no address, no date, $1,000; C. Gaines, no address, no date, $500; L. Goldin, no address, no date, $509; M. Kirwan, no address, no date, $1,000; J. Unruh, no address, no date, $1,000; C. Walker, no address, no date, $500; J. Weissman, no address, no date, $500; L. Wolf, no address, no date, $1,000; Non-Partisan Voters Registration Fund, no address, no date, $2,030; J. O'Brien (L.A.M. Machinists), no address, no date, $500; T. Pitts - COPE, no address, no date, $1,000; United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, no address, no date, $500.

REINECKE (R) -- Burbank Young Republicans (Roundup), no address, no date, $725; Business Industry Political Action Committee, New York, N.Y., no date, $1,500; La Canada Valley Republican Women's Club, no address, no date, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, no date, $2,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, no address, no date, $500; San Fernando Valley Roundup - SFVBPA, North Hollywood, no date, $4,125; United Republican Finance Valley Division, no address, no date, $550.

28 Gottlieb (D) -- Jean Klenes (loan), no address, Nov. 27, $500; Eric Lidow, no address, July 21, $1,000; Arthur Wallach (loan), no address, Nov. 27, $500; 57th Assembly District Council, no address, Aug. 12, $500; Beverly Canyons Democratic Club, no address, Oct. 10, $500; Brentwood Democratic Club, no address, Oct. 22, $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, no address, Nov. 4, $500; Santa Monica Democratic Club, no address, Oct. 10, $500.

29 BROWN (D) -- Stephen R. Currier, New York, N.Y., Sept. 25, $500; Helen Deshetler (patio party), San Gabriel, Sept. 24, $712; Anne Farnsworth, San Francisco, Oct. 6, $500; California Labor Council on Political Education, San Francisco, Oct. 2, $1,000; Democratic Campaign Committee, Los Angeles, Aug. 8, $500; Political Education Fund of the Building and Construction Trades Department, Washington, D.C., Aug. 3, $500.

30 Feder (R) -- Feder for Congress Finance Committee, no address, no date, $2,165.

31 WILSON (D) -- Stephen Currier, no address, Oct. 3, $500; Bart Lytton, no address, Oct. 8, $500; George L. Vaughn Jr., no address, Oct. 20, $500; Ben Weingart, no address, Oct. 6, $500; Active Citizenship Campaign, no address, Oct. 20, $500; Charles H. Wilson Luncheon, no address, Oct. 20, $3,400; Charles H. Wilson Reception, no address, Sept. 22, $800; COPE - Thomas Pitts, no address, Oct. 6, $1,000; Democratic Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 11, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $1,000; Luncheon Committee, no address, Nov. 2, $850; United Steelworkers Political Action Fund, no address, Oct. 29, $500.

Shanahan (R) -- E.J. Carr, Floyd Cerini, Carroll West, L.L. Otis, Los Angeles, Oct. 30, $575; Richard Cavanaugh, no address, Oct. 13, $500; Ross Cortese, Seal Beach, July 14, $1,000; Don and Leo Shanahan, Beverly Hills, Oct. 27, $500; Ray Watt, Los Angeles, Oct. 29, $2,000.

33 DYAL (D) -- Associate - Morris - Cooley, no address, Aug. 24, $1,000; Candidates loan to Committee - Personal Loan, San Bernardino, Oct. 16, $5,000; William S. Hubbard, no address, no date, $750; Robert Morris (party), no address, Oct. 16, $1,980; California Labor COPE, AFL-CIO, no address, Sept. 19, $2,000; CDC Dollars for Democrats, no address, no date, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, no date, $3,210.

34 HANNA (D) - Democratic State Central Committee, Los Angeles, Aug. 21, $500.

Geier (R) -- Geier for Congress Committee, Anaheim, June 6, July 7 & 28, Aug. 4, $5,109; Aug. 28, $500; Sept. 11 & 30, Oct. 2 & 5, $2,838; no date, $5,503.

35 Carpenter (D) -- Brown Dinner Committee, no address, Sept., $900; Dollars for Democrats, San Diego, Oct., $718.

UTT (R) -- American Medical Political Action Committee, Los Angeles, July 28, $1,000; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 8, $1,500; Republicans of La Jolla, La Jolla, Oct. 26, $945.

36 Whelan (D) -- Mr. Richardson, no address, no date, $500; J. Williams, no address, no date, $500; Democratic State Committee, no address, no date, $1,000; Lawyers Committee, no address, no date, $725; Machinists Non-Partisan League, no address, no date, $500.

WILSON (R) -- F. Jameson, no address, no date, $500; J.H. Dew, no address, Oct. 1, $2,000; Republican Dinner Committee, no address, no date, $1,290; TRW Good Government Fund, Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 15, $500.

38 TUNNEY (D) -- Wayne C. Bailey, Riverside, July 15, $500; Oct. 13, $500; Olive Brown, San Diego, July 15, $500; Doris Grubbs, Riverside, June 26, $500; Knox Produce Co., Los Angeles, July 31, $500; Southland Produce Co., Los Angeles, July 31, $500; Terminal Fruit Co., Los Angeles, July 31, $500; Edward H. Willits, Corona, July 15, $500; Victor Wytens, Brawley, Oct. 23, $500; AFL-CIO California Labor Council on Political Education, San Francisco, $750; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., June 26, $1,000; 1964 Democratic Campaign Committee, Los Angeles, July 27, $500; 1964 Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, $1,500; Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $750; United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 23, $1,000.

Martin (R) -- Republican Congressional Boosters, Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, $1,500.

COLORADO

1 ROGERS (D) -- Colorado State Democratic Committee, no address, Nov. 2, $500; Rogers Committee for Congress, no address, Sept. 14, $500; Oct. 19, $1,250; Oct. 30, $2,000.

2 McVICKER (D) -- William Grant, Denver, Sept. 1, $500; Boulder Democrat Organization, Nov. 3, $1,000; Colorado Committee on Political Education, no address, Nov. 3, $2,000; Committee for Good Government,

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14, $500; Communications Workers of America - COPE, Denver, Sept. 29, $500; Democratic National Congressional Committee, no address, Nov. 3, $500; Democratic State Central Committee, Denver, Sept. 30, $500; Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, $750; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, no address, Nov. 3, $631; National Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $1,500; Oct. 19, $500; State Democratic Committee, no address, Nov. 3, $500.

Brotzman (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, $1,500; Republican State Central Committee, Oct. 20, $1,000; United Republican Fund of Colorado, no address, Sept. 15, $960.

3 EVANS (D) -- Honorable Richard Bolling, Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, $500; Democratic State Central Committee, Denver, Sept. 23, $700.

Chenoweth (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, $1,500; Sept. 20, $500.

4 ASPINALL (D) -- W.A. Alexander - Shell Oil Co., Denver, May 18, $1,000; John B. Farley, M.D., Pueblo, Oct. 22, $500; Patrick Griffin, Ft. Collins, Sept. 23, $500; A. Andrew Hawk, Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 8, $1,000; Independent Oil & Gas Producers, no address, April 10, $500; Lindsay Johnson, no address, June 1, $1,000; Jess Larson, Atty., Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, $500; N.W. Lewin, New York, N.Y., Oct. 12, $1,500; John R. McFaden & Others, Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 4, $750; I.M. Scott, Jenkintown, Pa., Oct. 13, $500; Allan M. Stroock, New York, N.Y., Oct. 12, $1,500; Claude C. Wild Jr., Washington, D.C., April 22, $500; Colorado Committee on Political Education, Denver, Sept. 28, $1,000; Colo. Comm. on Political Education, Denver, Oct. 29, $1,000; Committee on American Leadership, no address, April 10, $500; (W.A. Smallwood) - C.W.A., Washington, D.C., Sept. 6, $500; Democratic Central Committee, Denver, Oct. 8, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., July 15, $2,500; Democratic State Central Committee, Denver, Sept. 28, $1,000; Emergency Lead-Zinc, (Donation from Independent Oil & Gas Producers), Washington, D.C., March 31, $500; Independent & Republican Miners, no address, Oct. 13, $500; Southern Colorado Bldg. & Trade Council, Colorado Springs, Sept. 6, $1,000; State Central Democratic Committee, Denver, Oct. 6, $1,000; United Steelworkers of America, no address, $1,000.

CONNECTICUT

1 DADDARIO (D) -- Connecticut Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, Hamden, Oct. 20, $1,000; International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York, N.Y., Oct. 15, $500; Young Democrats of Connecticut, New London, Nov. 9, $500.

Collins (R) -- Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut, Oct., $2,570; Republican Town Committee of Glastonbury, Oct., $500; Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut, no address, Oct., $2,430.

2 ST. ONGE (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $1,000; $1,000.

3 GIAIMO (D) -- Giaimo for Congress Committee, no address, no date, $2,671.

Burns (R) -- Joseph Burns, West Hartford, Aug. 5, $500; Bernard J. Burns, Milford, Sept. 14, $3,000; Joseph Burns, West Hartford, Aug. 5, $500; Burns for Congress Committee, Stratford, Oct. 21, $1,000; Connecticut Republican Finance Committee, Hartford, Oct. 13, $2,438.

4 IRWIN (D) -- Richard E. Deutsch, Greenwich, Oct. 1, $500; Personal Loan - D.I. Irwin, Rowaton, Aug. 19, $4,925; George D. Prah Jr., Bridgewater, Oct. 9, $500; Lewis S. Rosenstiel, Greenwich, no date, $500; Connecticut Committee on Political Education, Hamden, Sept. 27, $3,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $1,000; Connecticut Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, Hamden, Oct. 28, $1,500; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, $1,500; Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $750; ILGWU, New York, N.Y., Oct. 16, $500; UAW Committee on Political Education, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, $500; U.S. Steelworkers Political Action Fund, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, $500; Westport-Weston Democratic Committee, Westport, Oct. 26, $500.

5 MONAGAN (D) -- John S. Monagan, no address, July 1, $1,815.

6 GRABOWSKI (D) -- Connecticut Committee on Political Education, Hamden, Oct. 20, $5,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, $1,000; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, $1,000; National Committee for an Effective Congress, no address, Sept. 20, $500; U.A.W., no address, Oct. 2, $500.

DELAWARE

AL McDOWELL JR. (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., July, $2,500; Industrial Union Department, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500; United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, Oct., $750.

Snowden (R) -- L. DuPont Copeland, Wilmington, Oct. 19, $1,000; Henry B. DuPont, Wilmington, Oct. 19, $1,000.

FLORIDA

1 SIKES (D) -- Bob Sikes Campaign Committee, Crestview, Feb. 1, $1,125; Oct. 1, $1,375.

2 Stockton Jr. (R) -- Charles R. Andrews, Canton, Ga., Oct. 28, $500; Mrs. Nancy J. Bryan, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26, $1,000; Louise Hardwicke, Jacksonville, June 12, $500; Taylor Hardwicke, Jacksonville, Oct. 28, $500; A.L. Waldo Stockton, Jacksonville, Sept. 24, $900; N.W. Stockton, Jacksonville, Sept. 23, $800; William T. Stockton Jr., Jacksonville, Feb. 27, $1,150; W.T. Stockton Jr., Jacksonville, Oct. 16, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $500.

3 PEPPER (D) -- Charles H. Bradshaw, Miami, no date, $500; Frank S. Cannova, Hollywood, Nov. 19, $500; Arthur H. Courshon, Miami Beach, no date, $500; Jack R. Courshon, Miami Beach, Oct. 28, $500; Jack R. Courson, Miami Beach, Nov. 5, $500; Jose A. Ferre, Ponce, P.R., Oct. 12, $500; Mr. & Mrs. W.A. Graham, no address, Oct. 29, $500; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, New York, N.Y., June 29, $1,000; Hoke T. Maroon, Miami, Oct. 29, $500; J.N. McArthur, Miami, Oct. 5, $500; J. Brailey Odham, Orlando, Oct. 23, $500; John M. Spottswood, Key West, Oct. 20, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $500; Individual Members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Chicago, Ill., June 2, $500; Individual Workers of the Communications Workers of America, Washington, D.C., June 8, $500; Democratic Executive Committee of Florida, Sept. 30, $8,000; Individual Members of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C., June 2, $500; Oct. 5, $500; Individual Workers of Transport Workers Union of America, New York, N.Y., May 8, $500; Individual Members of UAW COPE, Detroit, Mich., June 29, $500; Individual Members of the United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, Tampa, Oct. 14, $500.

O'Neill (R) -- Allen B. Forbes, Ft. Lauderdale, Aug. 18, $500; L.B. Maytag Jr., Miami, April 30, $500; Paul J. O'Neill, Miami Shores, Feb. 26, $1,200; April 14, $1,000; Julia Yelton, Coral Gables, Aug. 11, $500; Biscayne Womens' Republican Club, no address, March 4, $500; Aug. 13, $800; Oct. 14, $500; Committee to Elect Paul J. O'Neill, Miami Shores, Oct. 5, $3,800; Oct. 20 & 21, $878; Miami Shores Mens' Republican Club, Miami Shores, June 10, $500; Oct. 1, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $629; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $500; Oct. 29, $500.

4 FASCELL (D) -- E.K. Garfield, Miami, Oct. 26, $500; S.D. Sanson, Bal Harbor, Oct. 16, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, $500; Democratic Executive Committee of Florida, Bradenton, Oct. 6, $8,000.

McGlon (R) -- Willis H. DuPont, no address, no date, $500; L.B. Maytag Jr., Miami, July 8, $1,000; Maquita Maytag, no address, no date, $500; Stephanie S. Nathan, no address, Aug. 26, $500; Mrs. Lee Vanpoyck & Mrs. Beulah McGlon, Miami, April 20, $985; Julia Deer Yelton, Coral Gables, Aug. 14, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, no date, $500; South Dade Republican Club, Miami, June 30, $600.

5 HERLONG JR. (D) -- A. Sydney Herlong Jr., Leesburg, Feb. 17, $2,000.

6 ROGERS (D) -- A.J. Bauer, Fort Myers, Sept. 16, $500; Joe L. Dixon, Palm Beach, April 17, $500; J.M. Farrell, Palm Beach, no date, $500; Joseph C. Mackey, Fort Lauderdale, Oct. 5, $500; Gordon B. McLendon, Dallas, Texas, July 14, $500; Dwight L. Rogers, Fort Lauderdale, no date, $500; Paul G. Rogers, West Palm Beach, Feb. 28, $1,125; L.W. Scott, Fort Pierce, Sept. 21, $500; Fred R. Tuerk, Vero Beach, Aug. 28, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Sept. 21, $500; Oct. 20, $500.

Steele (R) -- John D. Steele, Hallandale, Feb. 27, $1,175; Republican Congressional Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, $500.

7 HALEY (D) -- James A. Haley, Sarasota, Feb. 18, $2,000.

11 Kenney (D) -- C. Sweet Smith Jr., Cocoa, Oct. 13, $500.

GURNEY (R) -- J.D. Stetson, Delray Beach, March 16, $500; Victor Gentile, Orlando, March 23, $1,000; Edward J. Gurney, Winter Park, Feb. 27, $1,150; Business Industry-Committee, Political Action, New York, N.Y., Aug. 28, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 11, $500.

12 Harrelson (D) -- Democratic Executive Committee of Florida, Bradenton, Sept. 30, $6,800; Pinellas County Democratic Executive Committee, St. Petersburg, Oct. 13, $3,000; State Democratic Party, Bradenton, March 11, $2,000.

CRAMER (R) -- George H. Bangert Jr., St. Petersburg, March 3, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 2, $1,000.

GEORGIA

1 Lent (Ind.) -- Rosalind K. Frame, Savannah, Oct. 26, $2,000; Robert W. Groves, Beaulieu, July 18, $500; June 25, $500; George M. Haile Jr., Savannah, Oct. 26, $2,000.

3 Byrd (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign, Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, $1,500; Wingate Dykes, Americus, Oct. 14, $1,000; Watkins & Daniel Law Firm, Atlanta, Sept. 29, $500.

4 MACKAY (D) -- Joseph Amisano, Atlanta, Sept. 12, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Oct., $2,500.

Pickett (R) -- Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin B. Blackburn, Atlanta, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. Glenville Haldi, Decatur, Oct. 9, $5,000; Dr. & Mrs. John Haldi, Atlanta, Oct. 9, $5,000; Ben Garner, Atlanta, Oct. 9, $2,500; Sims Garrett, Roswell, Ga., Sept. 25, $500; Mr. & Mrs. James E. King, Decatur, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. Ed Manget, Decatur, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. Ray C. Norvell, Atlanta, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. Ed Nutting, Atlanta, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. Whitney O'Keffe, Atlanta, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. Corbett Peck Jr., Atlanta, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. Will Hays Pickett, Jasper, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. Edward A. Pierce, Atlanta, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. James R. Reed, Decatur, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mr. & Mrs. T.I. Thrasher, Decatur, Oct. 9, $5,000; Mrs. Arina Wallach, Atlanta, Oct. 9, $2,500; Langhorne Washborn, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, $500; Jennings G. Watkins, Atlanta, Sept. 25, $500; Tobe Wilson, no address, Oct. 8, $500.

5 WELTNER (D) -- Dr. Philip Weltner, Atlanta, Oct. 21, $500.

O'Callaghan (R) -- L.J. O'Callaghan, Atlanta, no date, $600; no date, $700.

7 Chapin (R) -- C. Carroll Mullen, Cedartown, Sept. 10, $500.

9 LANDRUM (D) -- Hall County for Landrum Committee, Gainesville, Oct., $1,000; From Landrum for Congress Committee, no address, Oct., $1,349; From Personal Funds, no address., Oct., $2,750.

Prince (R) -- Republican Congressional Campaign, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, $500; Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500.

HAWAII

AL Milligan (R) -- Howard Hubbard, Honolulu, June 12, $1,000.

Sutton (R) -- Anonymous, no address, no date, $2,000; Catherine G. Carter, Honolulu, Oct. 6, $1,704; Mr. & Mrs. E.W. Sutton, no address, no date, $1,000; Sept. 29, $1,000; E.W. Sutton, no address, Sept. 30 & Oct. 12, $3,000; Mr. & Mrs. E.W. Sutton, no address, Oct. 2, $1,000; E.W. & Alice C. Sutton, Oct. 28 & Nov. 1, $990.

MINK (D) -- Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $2,000; Democratic National Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; Democratic National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $1,500; Hawaii Committee on Political Education, no city, no date, $500; Hawaii Committee on Political Educations AFL-CIO, Honolulu, Oct. 23, $750; Machinist Non-Partisan League, Washington, D.C., no date, $500.

IDAHO

1 Miller (R) -- Canyon County Republicans, no address, Oct., $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug., $1,000; Oct., $500; H.F. Magnuson, Wallace, Oct., $500; J.A. Terteling, Boise, Oct., $2,500.

2 Harding (D) -- Art Benning, Ogden, Oct., $1,000; Sam Bennion, Idaho Falls, Oct., $500; Stephen Currier, New York, N.Y., Oct. 5, $500; Robert L. Montgomery, Pocatello, Oct., $1,750; Ken Newman, Mountain, Oct., $1,000; Allen Noble, Elmore County, Oct. 5, $500; Lloyd Olson, Idaho Fallas, Oct., $500; Miss Charlotte Posey, Ada County, Oct. 5, $500; Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500; Congressional Campaign Dinner, Ada County, June 12, $1,359; Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., July 5, $1,500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, $550; Industrial Union Department, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Pocatello, Oct., $500; National Committee for an Effective Congress Campaign Fund, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, $2,000; National Committee for Effective Congress, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000; Oct. 6, $500; Roosevelt Dinner, Bannock County, Aug. 8, $3,440; Sheet Metal Workers, Boise, Oct., $500; UAW Committee on Political Education, Detroit, Mich., Oct., $500; United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Boise, Oct., $500; United Steelworkers of America, Spokane, Oct., $500.

HANSEN (R) -- Mr. & Mrs. T.V. Hanks, Pocatello, $500; R.V. Hansberger, no address, Oct. 15, $500; John Squires, no address, Oct. 22, $500; no date, $500; Ada County Citizens for Hansen Committee, Boise, no date, $7,950; Bannock County Citizens for Hansen Committee, no address, no date, $3,000; Citizens for George Hansen, Twin Falls, Nov. 3, $518; Citizens for Goldwater, Ada County, no date, $2,000; Idaho Medical Political Action Committee, no city, no date, $1,500; Idaho Republican Budget and Finance, Boise, no date, $3,400; Republican Finance, no address, Oct. 22, $1,250; Republican Finance Committee, no date, $5,500; Twin Falls Citizens for Hansen, Twin Falls, no date, $2,025.

ILLINOIS

1 DAWSON (D) -- First Congressional District Business & Professional Men's Club, Chicago, Oct. 16-Nov. 10, $500; United Social and Benevolent Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $1,120; Oct. 16-Nov. 10, $1,120.

2 O'HARA (D) -- Contribution - Cocktail Party, no address, Nov. 19, $1,825; Peter Kogeones, Chicago, Sept. 29, $500; Leroy Rosasco, Chicago, Nov. 2, $500; Paul Salce, Elmwood Park, Nov. 19, $600; Victor Salce, Elmwood Park, Nov. 19, $1,000; Building and Construction Trades, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, $500; Committee on Political Education, Chicago Federation of Labor & Industrial Union Council, Chicago, Oct. 5, $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, $1,000; Illinois State United Steelworkers Political Education Committee, Oct. 13, $1,500; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Illinois, COPE, no address, Nov. 2, $500; Testimonial Dinner, no address, June 1, $1,350; United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 16, $1,000.

Scannell (R) -- Illinois Republican State Central Committee, Springfield, Oct. 31, $500; Nov. 12, $500.

3 MURPHY (D) -- Stephen R. Currier, New York, N.Y., Sept. 25, $500; Building & Construction Trades Dept., Political Education Fund, Washington, D.C., July 31, $500; Chicago Federation of Labor & Industrial Union Committee, Chicago, Oct. 13, $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500; Illinois State United Steelworkers of America, Political Education Voluntary Fund, Chicago, Oct. 15, $1,500; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers COPE, Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, $500; United Auto Workers, Region 4 COPE, Chicago, July 30, $500; Aug. 28, $500; United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Fund, Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, $1,000.

Byrne (R) -- Illinois Republican State Central Committee, East St. Louis, Oct. 23, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 4, $1,000.

4 DERWINSKI (R) -- Fourth District Good Government Group, no address, Oct. 15, $1,000; Illinois Republican State Central Committee, Oct. 6, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 18, $1,500.

5 KLUCZYNSKI (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500; Voluntary Fund, Illinois State United Steel Workers of America, Political Action Committee, no address, Oct. 13, $500.

7 Wolfram (R) -- Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $500.

8 ROSTENKOWSKI (D) -- Bankers Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, $1,000; Committee for Economic Growth, Washington, D.C., Sept. 4, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 4, $500; Democratic National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500; Illinois State United Steelworkers of America, Political Education Committee, Oct. 13, $500; Seafarers Political Action Department, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 4, $500.

Ebrom (R) -- Republican Organization, Washington, D.C., no date, $500.

9 YATES (D) -- Mr. & Mrs. Harold Brady, Chicago, Sept.-Oct., $500; M.A. Gordon, New York, N.Y., Oct., $500; Barnet Hodes, Chicago, Oct., $500; Derald Ruttenberg, Chicago, Sept.-Oct., $500; Oct., $500; William A.Singer, Chicago, Sept.-Oct., $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500.

Decker (R) -- Paul Nikopoulos, Chicago, no date, $600.

10 Gause (D) -- COPE, Chicago, Sept. 15, $500; Paul Iaccino (COPE), Chicago, Oct. 16, $1,000; Democratic Central Committee of Cook County, Chicago, Oct. 31, $5,467; Democratic Organization of Leyden Township, Elmwood Park, Oct. 14, $500.

COLLIER (R) -- Collier for Congress Committee, Bellwood, April 15, $3,165; Committee for Economic Growth, Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, $1,000; GOP Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 15, $1,500; GOP Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $500; P.A. Lindenmaier, Arcola, Aug. 13, $500; Government Improvement Assn., Wash., D.C., Aug. 5, $500; Illinois GOP State Finance Committee, no address, Sept. 22, $1,500; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $500.

11 PUCINSKI (D) -- Citizens for Pucinski, Chicago, Sept. 10, $1,500; no date, $1,000.

Podgorski (R) -- R.E. Wood, Chicago, Oct. 24, $1,000; Illinois Republican State Central Committee, East St. Louis, Oct. 24, $1,500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, $500; United Republican Fund of Illinois, Springfield, Oct. 24-Nov. 30, $1,000.

12 Kimball (D) -- Committee on Political Education, no address, Sept. 19, $750; Democratic Congressional Campaign, no address, Oct. 18, $500; Democratic Party of Lake County, no address, March 28, June 17, $750; Lake County Democratic Committee, no address, Nov. 4, $1,000; Political Education Committee, no address, Nov. 1, $1,000; Stanley Durka, no address, Nov. 13, $500.

McCLORY (R) -- Illinois Medical Political Action Committee, Chicago, April 10, $500; Illinois Republican State Central Committee, East St. Louis, Sept. 14, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct.. 5, $500.

13 Williams (D) -- Irvin B. Harris, no address, Oct. 30, $1,000; John Nuveen, no address, Oct. 30, $1,000.

RUMSFELD (R) -- Illinois Republican State Central Committee, East St. Louis, Oct. 17, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 29, $1,500.

14 Ziegler (D) -- Kenneth F. Montgomery, Chicago, Feb. 24, $1,000; Kenneth F. Montgomery, Chicago, Sept. 18, $1,000; Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, Chicago, Sept. 16, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $1,000; Democratic State Central Committee, Springfield, Sept. 28, $500; National Committee for an Effective Congress, Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, $500; United Auto Workers - Region #4, COPE, Chicago, July 23, $500.

ERLENBORN (R) -- Illinois Republican State Central Committee, no address, Oct. 8, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, $500; Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 13, $1,000.

15 Mitchell (D) -- S.J. Gregory, Chicago, July 24, $500; X.W. Mitchell, Ottawa, Oct. 21, $2,228; State Central Committee, Springfield, May 25, $789.

REID (R) -- Illinois Republican Central Committee, no address, Oct. 24-Nov. 24, $1,500; Kane County Republican Finance Committee, Kane City, Oct. 24-Nov. 24, $3,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 24-Nov. 24, $2,000.

17 Hughes (D) -- Illinois State Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, Chicago, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $500; Iroquois County Regular Democratic Party, Iroquois City, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $700; Kankakee County Regular Democratic Party, Kankakee City, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $1,190; Livingston County Regular Democratic Party, Livingston City, $502; McClean County Regular Democratic Party, McClean City, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $1,100.

ARENDS (R) -- Illinois Republican Central Committee, Springfield, June 1, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 13, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500; Republican Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, $1,000.

18 Kohlbacher (D) -- AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, no address, Aug. 16, $500.

MICHEL (R) -- Illinois Republican State Central Committee, Springfield, Sept. 16, $1,500; IMPAC, Chicago, Oct. 28, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 20, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500.

19 SCHISLER (D) -- Dollars for Schisler, no address, Sept. 1-Oct. 20, $600; Fund Raising Dinner, no address, Sept. 23, $2,126; Fund Raising Dinner, no address, Sept. 24-Oct. 13, $1,250; Volunteers for Schisler, no address, Aug. 1-Oct. 20, $650; Oct. 20-Nov. 3, $3,587.

McLOSKEY (R) -- Illinois Republican Central Committee, Springfield, Sept. 14, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 15, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500.

20 Collins (D) -- Political Action Committee of Steelworkers of America, no address, Sept. 28, $1,000.
FINDLEY (R) -- Illinois Republican State Central Committee, Springfield, Sept. 14, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 21, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000.

21 GRAY (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, $1,000; Gray for Congress Committee, no address, Nov. 1, $5,940; Illinois State COPE, Chicago, Oct. 22, $1,250.
Stanard (R) -- Illinois Republican State Central Committee, no address, Oct. 7, $500.

22 Desmond (D) -- Illinois State COPE, no address, Sept. 25, $1,000.
SPRINGER (R) -- L. Miller, Chevy Chase, Md., Nov. 2, $500; B.J. Viviano, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, $500; District of Columbia Republican Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $2,000; W.R. Divine, Richmond, Va., June 4, $500; Illinois Republican State Central Committee, Springfield, Sept. 14, $1,500; IMPAC, Chicago, Oct. 28, $500; J. Lund, Convent, Oct. 29, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 15, $1,500; Sept. 1, $500; Oct. 1, $500.

23 SHIPLEY (D) -- Shipley Campaign Committee, Olney, Oct., $3,500; Oct. 24, $8,950.

24 PRICE (D) -- AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Chicago, Oct. 15, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $500; Oct 15, $500 DRIVE, Teamsters' Union - Political Action, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, $500; Non-Partisan Committee, Testimonial Dinner, Belleville, Oct. 15, $5,753; United Steelworkers, Political Action Comm., Granite City, $1,000.
Jones (R) -- Illinois State Republican Central Committee, Springfield, Oct. 7, $1,000; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 20, $1,000.

INDIANA

1 MADDEN (D) -- Political and Educational Fund of Building Construction Trades, Washington, D.C., July, $500; U.S. Steel Workers Committee Political Action Fund, COPE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct., $1,000.

2 Raber (D) -- Indiana Committee on Political Education, Indianapolis, Sept. 23, $2,000; Neighbors for Raber, Battle Ground, July 16, 28; Aug. 3, 5, 17, 21, & Sept. 8, $1,223; Oct. 21, 26; Nov. 2, 12 & 18, $536; Second District Democratic Committee, Goodland, July 16, $2,500; Sept. 16, $4,200; Oct. 9, $800; United Steelworkers, Gary, Oct. 13, $500.
HALLECK (R) -- John Colbourne, Morocco, Nov. 2, $500; Courtenay Davis, Horse Creek, Aug. 19, $500; J.P. Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 27, $1,000; Burr S. Sweezey, Lafayette, Sept. 21, $500; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, $1,500; Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov. 3, $667.

3 Miller (R) -- Business Industrial Political Action Committee, Elk, Sept. 3, $1,000; Indiana Health Organization for Political Education, Seymour, Aug. 25, $3,000; Oct. 14, $5,000; Oct. 31, $750; Indiana State Republican Central Committee, no address, Oct. 13-Oct. 23, $3,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, $500; Republican National Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 11, $1,000; Oct. 13, $1,000.

4 Hobbs (D) -- COPE Comm. Political Action, Indianapolis, Sept. 1, $2,000; James Koons, no address, Sept. 20, $7,000; United Steelworkers, no address, Oct. 2, $1,000.
ADAIR (R) -- Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., March-Aug., $1,000.

6 O'Lessker (D) -- J.E. Bebbe, Crawfordsville, July 3, $600; H.M. Oshry, Crawfordsville, July 3, $700; Indiana State AFL-CIO, COPE, Indianapolis, Sept. 18, $2,000; Indiana State AFL-CIO, Indianapolis, Nov. 1, $750; Montgomery County Central Committee, Crawfordsville, Sept. 7, $500; National Committee for an Effective Congress, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $500; Parke County Central Committee, Rockville, July 24, $1,000; Sixth District Democratic Committee, Peirce, July 23, $7,000.
ROUDEBUSH (R) -- Doris Moxley, Carmel, Oct., Nov., $500; Indiana Health Organization for Political Education, Seymour, April-Oct., $4,000; Indiana Republican Central Committee, no address, April-Oct., $2,000; Indiana Republican State Committee, no address, Oct., Nov., $2,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. & Nov., $500; Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C., April-Oct., $2,000.

7 Tipton (D) -- Greene County Democratic Central Committee, Greene City, Oct., $1,000; Seventh District Democratic Central Committee, no address, Oct., $2,800; Oct. 26, $1,100; State Democratic Central Committee, no address, Aug., $5,200; Sullivan County Democratic Central Committee, Sullivan, Oct., $900.
BRAY (R) -- Robert McCrae, no address, Jan. 1-Oct., $500; Henry V. Moore, no address, Jan. 1-Oct., $500; Kurt Pantzer, no address, Jan. 1-Oct., $1,000; National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1-Oct., $979.

8 DENTON (D) -- Stephen R. Currier, New York, N.Y., Oct. 5, $500; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, New York, N.Y., Oct. 19, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, $500; Democrats for Better Government, Evansville, Oct. 20, $500; Indiana State AFL-CIO, COPE, Indianapolis, Oct. 23, $2,000; Political Action Committee of the Common Laborers Union, Evansville, Oct. 14, $500; Political Action Fund, United Steelworkers of America, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500.

9 HAMILTON (D) -- A.L. Daugherty, Chicago, Ill., no date, $500; Arnold Habig, French Lick, no date, $500; Committee for Effective Congress, New York, N.Y., no date, $750; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $4,500; Democratic State Central Committee, Indianapolis, no date, $7,500; Indiana, AFL-CIO - COPE, no address, no date, $2,850; Indiana Conference of Teamsters, DRIVE, no address, no date, $1,500; Ninth District Central Committee, Columbia, no date, $8,000; United Auto Workers - COPE, no address, no date, $1,250; United Steelworkers - PAC, no address, no date, $500; Hamilton Finance Committee, Batesville, no date, $5,250.
Wilson (R) -- Bartholomew County Republican Central Committee, Bartholomew City, July 29, $1,500; Indiana State Republican Committee, no address, Oct. 10, $1,000; Republican National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., May 20, $1,500; July 29, $500; Republican State Committee, no address, May 25, $1,000; Republican State Central Committee, Indianapolis, Nov. 2, $1,000.

10 Davis (D) -- Indiana State AFL-CIO, no address, no date, $2,000; 10th District Democratic Congressional Committee, no address, no date, $3,615; no date, $5,383; U.S.W. PAC, no address, no date, $500.

11 JACOBS (D) -- Jim Beatty, no address, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $2,438; Raymond H. Bernes, no address, no date, $1,500; Judson Haggerty, no address, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $1,000; Andrew Jacobs Sr., no address, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $2,500; Robert Rusk, no address, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $700; Leo E. Zicker, no address, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $500; Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $1,000; Miklos Sperling, no address, no date, $500; Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $2,332; Committee for Good Government, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $500; Committee on Political Education, Indiana State AFL-CIO, no address, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $3,000; Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, no date, $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, no date, $1,000; Democratic National Committee, no address, no date, $2,000; Democrats for Sound Government, Kensington, Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $750; Jacobs for Congress Committee, no address, no date, $1,000; United Auto Workers COPE, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $1,500; U.S. Steelworkers, Political Action Committee, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1-Oct. 19, $500.

IOWA

1 SCHMIDHAUSER (D) -- Democratic Central Committee of Iowa, no address, Oct., $750; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,500; Johnson County Democratic Central Committee, no address, Oct., $500.
Schwengel (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 8, $2,000; Republican State Central Committee, no address, Aug. 24, $1,000; Republican State Central Committee, no address, Oct. 28, $500; Schwengel for Congress Committee, no address, Oct. 19, $1,112; Nov. 5, $3,519.

2 CULVER (D) -- Clayton County Democratic Central Committee, no address, Oct., $537; Nov., $500; Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa, Nov., $750; Dubuque County Central Committee, no address, Oct., $1,308; Nov., $1,500 Fayette County Democratic Central Committee, no address, Oct., $916; National Democratic Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov., $2,000.
Bromwell (R) -- Allamakee County Republican Central Committee, no address, Oct.-Nov., $575; Clayton County Central Committee, no address, Oct. 21, $500; Iowa State Republican Committee, no address, Sept. 9, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, June 11, $1,500; Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct.-Nov., $2,000; State Central Committee, no address, Oct.-Nov., $500; Dubuque County Republican Central Committee, no address, Oct.-Nov., $1,199; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, $500.

3 Peterson (D) -- Committee for Peterson for Congress, no address, Oct. 24, $2,025; Committee for Peterson for Congress, Waterloo, Oct. 28, $1,843.
GROSS (R) -- Iowa Republican Central Committee, no address, Oct. 28, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 6, $1,500; Oct. 7, $500; Republican State Central Committee, no address, Aug. 24, $1,000.

4 BANDSTRA (D) -- Bandstra for Congress Committee, Knoxville, Nov. 23, $1,418; David Garnter, Des Moines, Nov. 3, $500.
Kyl (R) -- Iowa Physicians Political League, no address, Oct.-Nov., $1,000; Iowa Republican Central Committee, Oct., $500; Keokuk County Friends for Kyl, no address, Nov., $503; Marshall County Friends for Kyl, no address, Oct., $540; Republican National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov., $2,000.

5 SMITH (D) -- Fifth District Committee, no address, Nov., $500; Fifth District Barbeque, no address, Nov., $836; Polk County Chapter Democratic Women of Iowa, no address, Oct., $500; Smith for Congress Committee, no address, Oct., $2,920; Nov., $2,505.

6 GREIGG (D) -- Art Sanford, Sioux City, Oct. 6, $500.
Sokol (R) -- Republican State Committee of Iowa, no address, Aug. 10-Oct. 15, $1,500.

7 HANSEN (D) -- DSG Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; Democratic State Central Committee, no address, Oct. 24-26, $745; E. Owens, Des Moines, Oct. 3, $500.
Jensen (R) -- Iowa Republican Central Committee, no address, Oct., $1,000; National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,600.

KANSAS

1 Bork (D) -- Bork for Congress Club, no address, Aug. 3-Oct. 22, $947.
DOLE (R) -- Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 11, $1,500; Oct. 5, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, $2,000.

2 Montgomery (D) -- Atchinson County Democratic Second Congressional, no address, Sept. 9, $1,000; National Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, $1,500; President's Club for Johnson, Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, $2,000; United Steelworkers, Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 26, $1,000.
MIZE (R) -- Betty Mize, Atchinson, Sept., $750; Chester Mize, Atchison, Sept. 15, $2,500; Kansas Republican State Committee, no address, Nov. 3, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 29-Oct. 22, $2,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500.

3 Dial (D) -- Democratic National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; Newell George for Congress Committee, no address, Oct. 16, $500; Third District Congressional Committee, Mission, Oct. 16, $1,148.
ELLSWORTH (R) -- J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, $1,000.

4 Glaves (D) -- W.S. Glaves, Wichita, Oct. 6, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, $1,000; Machinist Non-Partisan League, no address, Nov. 12, $500; Machinists Political League, no address, Oct. 6, $2,000; Moore & Glaves Joint Account, Wichita, June 29, $500.
SHRIVER (R) -- Kansas State Republican Committee, Topeka, Nov., $500; Republican National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, $1,500; Oct. 7, $500.

5 Russell (D) -- COPE-AFL-CIO, Topeka, Sept. 9, $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, $500; Oct. 17, $500; 5th District Democratic Committee, Arkansas City, Oct. 17, $500.

KENTUCKY

3 FARNSLEY (D) -- Nancy & Charles Farnsley, Louisville, July 1, Aug. 1, Sept. 1, Oct. 1, Nov. 1, $2,774.
Snyder (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 5, $1,500.

4 CHELF (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., Nov., $2,250.
Middleton (R) -- Republican Party - Kenton County and 4th District, no address, Sept. 1, $2,340.

6 WATTS (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, $500.

7 PERKINS (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 11, Oct. 2, $1,500.

LOUISIANA

2 Treen (R) -- David C. Treen, Metairie, Aug. 13, $3,200 (loan).

3 Angers (R) -- Mrs. Robert J. Angers Sr., New Iberia, July 10, $500; C.H. Lyons, Shreveport, July 23, $500; Republican Party of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Oct. 15, $1,250.

MARYLAND

AL SICKLES (D) -- A. Elder Bell, no address, Oct. 19, $600; Stephen R. Currier, no address, Oct. 19, $500; Mike Shapiro, no address, Oct. 9, $500; Joseph J. Wineburgh, no address, Sept. 8, $500; Baltimore Council AFL-CIO COPE, no address, Sept. 8, $1,000; Committee for Good Government, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30, $500; Democratic Campaign Committee for Montgomery County, no address, Oct. 28, $1,000; Oct. 30, $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., July 10, $1,500; Greater Washington Central Labor Council AFL-CIO COPE Voluntary Fund, no address, Sept. 21, $1,500; Johnson for President Dinner Committee, Montgomery County, Oct. 30, $3,000; Machinists Non Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $500; Maryland State and D.C. AFL-CIO COPE, no address, Sept. 8, $2,500; National Capital Monat Union Advertising Fund, no address, Oct. 19, $500; SPAD (Seamen's Union), Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 10, $500; U.S.A. District 8, PAC, no address, Oct. 26, $850; Western Maryland Central Labor Council COPE, no address, Oct. 28, $500; W.A. Smallwood - COPE, no address, Oct. 26, $500; Woman's Suburban Democratic Club, no address, Aug. 10, $500.
Scull (R) -- Scull for Congress Club, no address, Oct., $6,599; Scull for Congress Committee, no address, Nov., $1,525.

1 Hughes (D) -- Harry R. Hughes, Denton, July 27, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $1,000; Democrats for Sound Government, no address, Oct. 13, $750; Proceeds, Hughes for Congress Dinner, Chestertown, Oct. 2, $3,544; Salisbury, no date, $3,367.
MORTON (R) -- Richard McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 11, $500; Jane M. Norton, Prospect, Ky., Sept. 22, $1,500; Maryland Medical Political Action Committee, Silver Spring, Sept. 11, $1,000; Oct. 2, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 13, $500; Oct. 2, $500; Queen Anne County Morton Campaign Committee, Centerville, Oct. 9, $2,000; Republican State Central Committee, Baltimore, Sept. 18, $1,500.

2 LONG (D) -- Alen S. Troop, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, $500; Democrats for Good Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $500; Maryland State AFL-CIO-COPE Dollars, no address, Oct. 12, $1,000; Testimonial Dinner Committee, no address, Oct. 24, $32,027; Testimonial Dinner Committee, Towson, Oct. 30, $7,533.
Price (R) -- George H.C. Arrowsmith, no address, Oct., $500; Martha Symington, no address, Oct., $500; Baltimore County Central Committee, no address, Oct., $1,000; Business Industry Political Action Committee, no address, Oct., $2,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, Oct., $1,000; Republican County Committee, no address, Oct., $635.

3 GARMATZ (D) -- Victor Frenkil, Baltimore, Oct. 28, $750; A.H. Riggs, New York City, N.Y., Oct. 24, $1,000; Gerald M. Steen, Baltimore, Oct. 26, $500; Transwestern Associates, New York, N.Y., no date, $1,000; Democratic & Republican Independent Voter Education, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; Maryland State-D.C. Council - AFL-CIO, no address, Oct. 24, $1,000; SPDA, Seafarer's Int'l. of North America Political Fund, Brooklyn, N.Y., July 28, $1,500.

4 FALLON (D) -- AFL-CIO-COPE, Baltimore, Oct. 5, $1,000; Fred L. Doolittle, no address, Oct. 29, $1,200; Victor Frenkil, Baltimore, Oct. 29, $750; Paul Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 11, $500; George H. Langenfelder, Baltimore, Oct. 29, $500; Gustau J. Requardt, Baltimore, Sept. 16, $500.
Evans (R) -- General Henry Cevans, Baltimore, Oct., $500; Maryland Medical Political Action Committee, Silver Spring, Oct., $500; Republican City Committee, Baltimore, Oct., $500.

5 Potts (R) -- Sherman H. Hollingsworth, Hyattsville, Sept. 17, $1,000; Norman Taylor, Greenbelt, Sept. 2, $500; Maryland Medical PAC, Silver Spring, Oct. 20, $1,000; Oct. 27, $600; Maryland Political Action Committee, Silver Spring, Sept. 25-Oct. 1, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, Aug. 4, $1,000; Oct. 20, $1,000; Potts Bar B Q Committee, Hyattsville, Oct. 5, $503; Prince Georges Republican State Central Committee, no address, Oct. 27, $686; Republican Congressional Boosters, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, $500; Oct. 27, $500; Republican State Central Committee, Prince Georges, Aug. 19-Sept. 1, $690; Testimonial Dinner at Holiday Inn., no address, Oct. 23, $934.

6 MATHIAS (R) -- Republican Congressional Committee, no address, May 20, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500; Oct. 13, $1,000.
Hanson (D) -- Democratic Campaign Committee for Montgomery County, Rockville, July 29, $1,000; Maryland State & D.C. AFL-CIO-COPE, no address, Oct. 1, $500.

7 FRIEDEL (D) -- Jack I. Bender, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, $500; Roger B. Doulens, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $500; Victor Frenkil, Baltimore, Oct. 12, $750; Samuel N. Friedel, Baltimore, Oct. 29, $500; Joseph Lapides, Baltimore, no date, $500; Gordon B. McLendon, Dallas, Texas, July 6, $500; William L. Siskind, Baltimore, Oct. 27, $500; Boilermakers, Blacksmiths Pol. Educ. & Legis. Comm., Washington, D.C., Sept. 2, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Oct. 5, 8, 21, $1,500; ILGWU, Baltimore, Oct. 13, $500; Maryland State & D.C. AFL-CIO COPE, Baltimore, Sept. 25, $1,000; Seafarers Political Action Dept., Brooklyn, N.Y., July 30, $500.
Hofstetter (R) -- Raymond Dufour, Baltimore, Sept. 28, $615; Maryland Medical Political Action Committee, no address, Sept. 1, $500; Republican City Committee, no address, Sept. 21, $500; Baltimore, Oct. 5, 20, 27, $784.

MASSACHUSETTS

2 BOLAND (D) -- Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of America, no address, Oct. 6, $750; Seafarers Political Action Donations, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 3, $500.

4 DONOHUE (D) -- Mr. & Mrs. Joseph E. Healy, Worcester, Sept. 17, $500; Worcester Investment Associates, Worcester, July 20, $1,000; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31, $700; Mass. State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Boston, Oct. 17, $2,000; Textile Workers Union of America, New York, N.Y., Oct. 22, $500; United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Fund, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, $500.
Dumaine (R) -- Ernest Fleathem, Lexington, Oct. 16, $500; Worcester City Comm., Worcester, Oct. 19, Nov. 2, $750.

5 MORSE (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, Oct. 6, $2,000.

6 Zafris (D) -- James G. Zafris, Groveland, Sept. 21, Oct. 26, $2,025; Mass. State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Boston, Oct. 25, $1,000.

7 MACDONALD (D) -- J. Di Giorgio, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 7, $500; Charles F. West, Boston, Oct. 26, $500; Railway Clerks Political League, Cincinnati, Nov. 13, $500; United Steelworkers of America, Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, $500.

9 Molesworth (R) -- Conrad Chapman, Boston, Oct. 6, $500; Mass. Council, Young Americans for Freedom, Boston, Oct. 29, 31, $655.

10 Doolan (D) -- Mass. State Labor Council - AFL-CIO COPE, Boston, Oct. 19, $2,000.
MARTIN (R) -- National Republican Congressional Comm., Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, Oct. 13, $2,000.

MICHIGAN

1 CONYERS (D) -- Cotillion Club, Detroit, Oct. 10, $500.
Blackwell (R) -- Central Buying Agency, Republican State Committee, no address, Nov. 10, $1,218.

2 VIVIAN (D) -- Council for a Liveable World, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, $500; Second Congressional District Democratic Committee, no address, Nov. 10, $500; Second Congressional District Dinner, no address, Oct., $1,000; Oct. 29-Nov. 25, $2,076.
Meader (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 11, Oct. 5, $2,000; Henry Ford II, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 18, $600; B.D. McIntyre, Monroe, Oct. 22, $500.

3 TODD (D) -- Paul H. Todd Sr., Kalamazoo, June 10-Aug. 12, $530; Paul H. Todd Jr., Kalamazoo, May 25-Nov. 12, $5,726.
Johansen (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, Oct. 7, $2,000.

4 Holcomb (D) -- S.W. Michigan Central Labor Union, AFL-CIO, Benton Harbor, Oct., $1,753.
HUTCHINSON (R) -- Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, Oct. 6, $2,000; Republican State Central Committee, Lansing, Oct. 28, $850.

5 Reamon (D) -- AFL-CIO Labor Council, Grand Rapids, Sept. 30, $1,000; Oct. 10, $715; U.A.W. Citizenship Council, Grand Rapids, no date, $2,035.
FORD (R) -- W. Levering, New York, N.Y., Aug. 20, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 24, Aug. 20 & 22, Sept. 1, $3,050.

6 CHAMBERLAIN (R) -- Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, Oct. 15, 27, 28, $3,200.

7 Sadler (R) -- Citizens for Goldwater of Flint, no address, Oct. 20, $925; Genesee Republican Headquarters, no address, Oct. 20, $1,271; Michigan State Republican Committee, Oct. 1, $1,000; National Republican Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 14, $2,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500.

8 Brown (D) -- Democratic National Congressional Committee, no address, Sept.-Oct., $500; Hubert Humphrey Dinner, no address, Oct., $620.

HARVEY (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, Oct. 1, $2,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, $1,500; Saginaw County Republican Committee, Saginaw, no date, $1,500.

9 Griffen (D) -- Muskegon Labor Council, Muskegon, Oct. 24, $995; Ninth Congressional District Treasurer, Manistee, Sept. 27, $750; U.A.W. Community Council, Muskegon, Oct. 24, $1,003.

GRIFFIN (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 22, $2,350.

10 CEDERBERG (R) -- Republican National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, $850; Sept. 8, $1,700.

11 Knox (R) -- Harwood Rydholm, Detroit, Oct. 28, $500; Knox for Congress Committee, Sault Ste. Marie, Nov. 1, $2,300; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, $1,500.

14 Bashara (R) -- Brad Lundy, Grosse Pointe, Oct. 21, $500; 14th District Candidates Committee, Detroit, Oct. 30, $634; Ralph C. Wilson, Detroit, Oct. 16, $1,000.

15 FORD (D) -- Russell Carroll, Taylor, Ind., Oct. 21, $500; Democrats for Good Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, $500; Michigan State A.F.L.-C.I.O., no address; Sept. 25, $1,000.

16 DINGELL (D) -- George Bookbinder, New York, N.Y., Oct. 2, $500; John D. Dingell, no address, Nov. 5, $548; I.L.G.W.U., New York, N.Y., Oct. 30, $500; Machinists Non Partisan League, Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, $500; United Steelworkers PAC, Washington, D.C., Sept. 23, $1,000.

Leonard (R) -- Republican Committee (16th District), Dearborn, May 26, $1,735; Republican State Central Buying Agency, no address, no date, $1,000.

17 GRIFFITHS (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, $500; Democratic National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, $500.

18 Sierawski (D) -- Bob Maheu Associates, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, $500.

BROOMFIELD (R) -- Fred D. Barton, Holly, Oct. 15, $500; Max M. Fisher, Detroit, Sept. 28, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500; Oakland County Republican Committee, Birmingham, Oct. 21, Oct. 27, $1,047.

19 FARNUM (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $1,500; Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500.

Kuhn (R) -- Alfred Braun, Bloomfield Hills, Oct. 29, $1,125; Ormond F. Hunt, Bloomfield Hills, Oct. 23, $500; Dorothy Kresge, Detroit, Oct. 19, $500; Business-Industry Political Action Committee, New York, N.Y., Nov. 2, $1,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, $1,000.

MINNESOTA

2 NELSEN (R) -- Ancher Nelsen Volunteer Committee, Hutchinson, Oct. 30, $750.

3 MACGREGOR (R) -- Republican National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, Oct. 13, Oct. 19, $2,200.

Parish (D) -- Campaign Kickoff Dinner, no address, no date, $1,075; Reception and Rallys, no address, no date, $1,090; Committee on Good Government, no address, no date, $500; COPE, no address, no date, $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, no date, $500; DRIVE, no address, no date, $500; Non Partisan Political League, no address, no date, $500; Registration and Vote Drive, no address, no date, $500 Third District DFL Executive Committee, no address, no date, $2,000.

7 Wichterman (D) -- Wichterman Volunteer Committee, no address, Oct. & Nov. 8, $2,150.

MISSISSIPPI

4 WALKER (R) -- Walker for Congress Committee, no address, Oct. 22-Nov. 30, $15,845.

MISSOURI

1 KARSTEN (D) -- J.A. Davis, Jefferson City, Oct. 27, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 22, $1,000; V. Slapak, Machinists Non-Partisan League, St. Louis, Aug. 10, $1,000.

2 McClanahan (D) -- McClanahan for Congress Committee, no address, Nov. 1, $6,385; St. Louis County Democratic Committee Fund, no address, June 17, $1,000; St. Louis County Democratic Registration Fund, no address, no date, $1,000; Sidney Solman Jr., no address, no date, $1,000.

CURTIS (R) -- Paul Bakewell III, no address, Sept. 10, $1,000; Oliver R. Burkart, no address, Aug. 24, $500; Joel Lund, no address, Aug. 24, $500; National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, 15, 18, Oct. 30, $4,000; Howard J. Pew, no address, Oct. 14, $1,000.

3 SULLIVAN (D) -- Democratic National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, Oct. 15, $750.

Ohlendorf (R) -- George C. Karr Jr., no address, Sept. 8, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, no address, Oct. 6, $500; Shepley for Governor Committee, no address, Sept. 14, Oct. 5, $594.

4 RANDALL (D) -- Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, $500.

Taylor (R) -- W.D. Grant, Kansas City, Oct. 21, $500.

5 BOLLING (D) -- Mrs. Walker Bolling, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000; Machinists' Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500.

Langworthy (R) -- Jackson County Republican Finance Committee, no address, June 26, $1,250; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $500.

7 Thomas (D) -- State Democratic Committee, no address, Oct. 29, $500; Thomas for Congress Dinner Committee, Springfield, Oct. 20, $1,298.

HALL (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, Aug. 20, Oct. 1, Oct. 23, $2,200.

8 ICHORD (D) -- Ichord for Congress Committee, Cabool, Oct. 3, $1,500.

9 HUNGATE (D) -- James A. Davis, Jefferson City, Oct. 24, $1,000; National Democratic Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, Oct. 17, $2,500; United Steelworkers, Washington, D.C., Oct. 31, $750.

10 JONES (D) -- Missouri Medical Political Action Committee, St. Louis, Oct. 16, $1,000.

Painter (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, $500.

MONTANA

1 OLSEN (D) -- Robert Oliver, no address, Jan. 1-Oct. 22, $650.

Montgomery (R) -- Montanans for Montgomery Congress Committee, Lima, Jan. 1-Nov. 19, $19,736.

2 Toole (D) -- Archie McInnis, Great Falls, June, $600; Sept., $2,000; Jack Toole, no address, Sept. 1, $505; Committee for Good Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, $500; COPE, no address, Oct. 30, Nov. 2, $800; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept., $1,000; Montana Committee on Political Education, no address, Sept., $2,000; Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, Denver, Sept., $500.

NEBRASKA

1 CALLAN (D) -- J. Philip Mahoney, Lincoln, Oct., $500; Marvin Werve, Omaha, Oct., $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept., $1,500; Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct., $750; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov., $1,000; Nebraska Democratic Central Committee, Kearney, Oct.-Nov., $3,814.

Beermann (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., May 13, Oct. 1, $2,000; Nebraska Republican State Central Committee, Lincoln, Aug. 20, Sept. 4, Oct. 27, 31, $8,500.

2 Swenson (D) -- Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, $500; Nebraska State Democratic Party, Kearney, Oct. 10, $1,000; State AFL-CIO, COPE, Omaha, Sept. 15, $2,000.

CUNNINGHAM (R) -- F.H. Freeman, Bellevue, June 26, July 3, $1,000; DRIVE Political Fund 25, no address, Oct. 28, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 23, $1,500; Oct. 6, $500; Oct. 27, $1,050; Oct. 28, $500; Nebraska Republican Finance Committee, Lincoln, Sept. 2, $2,500; Sept. 14, $2,500; Nov. 3, $2,500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, no address, Oct. 28, $500; Nebraska AMPAC, no address, Nov. 6, $3,582.

3 Colwell (D) -- Earl Cowell, no address, Sept. 8, $5,000; Box Butte Co. Democratic Central Committee, no address, Sept. 4, $5,100; Buffalo Co. Democratic Central Committee, no address, July 3, $1,000; Custer Co. Democratic Central Committee, no address, Aug. 6, $500; Dawes County Democratic Central Committee, no address, July 3, $750; Hall Co. Democratic Central Committee, no address, Oct. 22, 24, $1,850; Lincoln Co. Democratic Central Committee, no address, May 1, Aug. 14, $1,000; Merrick Co. Democratic Central Committee, no address, May 1, Aug. 14, $500; National Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 31, $1,500; Proceeds of Adams County Fund Raising Dinner, Hastings, Oct. 31, $500; Red Willow Co. Democratic Committee, no address, June 2, Oct. 3, $1,500; Scotts Bluff Co. Democratic Central Committee, no address, May 21, July 24, Aug. 14, Nov. 25, $700.

NEVADA

AL BARING (D) -- Jones, Las Vegas, Oct. 17, $500; B. Lytton, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 12, $500; S. Williston, no address, Oct. 12, $500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 HUOT (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, $1,000; Democratic Study Group, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500; Hugh Brownes, Laconia, Oct. 31, $685; Irene Huot, Laconia, Oct. 22, $1,000; N.H. Democratic State Committee, no city, Oct. 9, $2,500; William Caterino, Laconia, Oct. 12, $1,103.

2 Officer (D) -- Democratic State Committee, Concord, no date, $1,500; H.A. Crosby, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; William Barry Jr., Nashua, no date, $985.

CLEVELAND (R) -- Susan C. Cleveland, New London, Nov. 6, $500; Judith Ann Hall, New London, Oct. 29, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, $2,000.

NEW JERSEY

1 CAHILL (R) -- Committee on Political Education, Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, $2,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., May 11-Sept. 30, $2,000.

2 McGRATH (D) -- Patrick T. McGahan Jr., Margate, Oct. 21, $500; Carlton E. Mason, Woodbine, Oct. 16, $500; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, $1,000.

Glenn (R) -- Milton W. Glenn, no address, Oct. 29, $600; Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, Oct. 15, Nov. 2, $2,050; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $500; April 30, Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Oct. 9, $3,100.

3 HOWARD (D) -- Robert M. Howard, no address, Oct. 28, $1,000.

Daly (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, $1,000; Republican Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, $500.

5 FRELINGHUYSEN (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., April 30, $1,500; Oct. 6, $500.

6 DWYER (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., May 14, $1,500; Aug. 21, $500; Aug. 4-Nov. 9, Nov. 10, $1,450.

Traynor D) -- U.A.W. Region 9, New York, N.Y., Oct. 16, $500; Union County Democratic Club, Summit, July 2, $644; Union County Democratic Committee, Rahway, Oct. 28-Oct. 29, $2,000.

7 WIDNALL (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 24, $1,500; N.J. Republican Finance Committee, Newark, Oct. 21, $500.

8 JOELSON (D) -- Charles W. Engelhard, Newark, Oct. 21, $500; Committee on Political Education - AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C., Aug. 20, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, $500; Joelson's Friend's Dinner, Wanaque, Oct. 21, $522; Machinists Non-Partisan League, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, $500.

9 HELSTOCKI (D) -- Robert Helstoski, Rutherford, July 31, $1,000; Anthony Scardino, Lyndhurst, June 25, $1,000; Alfred A. Porra Jr., no address, June 30, $919.

Osmers (R) -- Osmers Campaign Committee, Englewood, Sept. 15, $1,000; Oct. 7, $1,400.

10 RODINO (D) -- L.D. Barney, Nutley, Oct. 8, $500; Joseph Laccitiello, Lyndhurst, Oct. 8, $500; F.M. Smith, New York, N.Y., Sept. 28, $500; Committee on Political Education, Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct. 7, $1,000; I.L.G.W.U., New York, N.Y., Oct. 8, $500; Machinists Democrat Congressional Committee, no address, Oct. 8, $500; P. Hall, SPAD, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 9, $500.

Schroeder (R) -- Raymond W. Schroeder, Bloomfield, Oct. 18, $550.

11 MINISH (D) -- Charles W. Englehard, Newark, Oct. 14, $500; Arthur Padula, Millburn, Oct. 5, $500; Booster Association, Bloomfield, Aug. 21, $1,000; Committee on Political Education, Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, $1,000; Oct. 4, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $500; Engineers Legislative Committee, Newark, Oct. 28, $500; ILGWU Campaign Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 13, $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, $500; Seafarers Union, Brooklyn, Aug. 21, $500; IUE-COPE - Fund, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, $1,000; TWUA Political Fund, New York, N.Y., Oct. 28, $500; UAW Committee on Political Education, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31, $500.

12 KREBS (D) -- Democratic National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000; ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct., $500; U.A.W. COPE, Fund, New York, N.Y., Oct., $1,000; Charles Handler, Newark, Oct., $1,000; Robert Kean, Livingston, Sept. 24, $500.

Wiener (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, no address, Aug. 11, $1,000; Oct. 13, $1,500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $500.

13 GALLAGHER (D) -- John Hilton, Jersey City, Oct. 22, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, $1,000; ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 22, $500; Political Educational Fund of the Building & Construction Trades, Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, $500; SPAD, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 22, $500; T.W.U.A. Political Fund, New York, N.Y., Oct. 22, $500.

14 DANIELS (D) -- Herbert M. Block, Danville, Oct. 8, $500; Charles U. Engelhard, Newark, Oct. 22, $500; Committee for Economic Growth, Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $500; ILGGWU 1964 Campaign Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 7, $500; Political Educational Fund of Building & Construction Trades Dept., Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, $500; Seafarers Political Action, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 17, $500.

NEW MEXICO

AL1 MORRIS (D) -- R.W. Fairburn, Albuquerque, Feb. 21, $500; T.B. Keleher, Albuquerque, Sept. 16, $1,000; E.D. McKinley, Alamogordo, April 29, $500; D.C. Friends of Tom Morris, Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, $4,400; Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, $1,500.

Sims (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, $1,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; Tom Bolack, Farmington, Nov. 10, $2,000; Margaret W. Driscoll, Santa Fe, Oct. 26, $750; M.B. Johns, Santa Fe, Oct. 29, $500.

AL2 WALKER (D) -- Howard Jennings, Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 16, $1,000.

Redman (R) -- Redman Committee, Albuquerque, July 7, Aug. 1, Oct. 18, 20, $4,000.

NEW YORK

1 PIKE (D) -- Daniel E. Koshlano Jr., Bellport, Aug. 11, $800; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct. 12, $1,500; Proceeds from Fund-Raising Testimonial, no address, Aug. 1, $7,441; Seafarers Political Action Div., Brooklyn, July 30, $500.

2 Silberling (D) -- Sheldon Silberling, New York City, Oct. 29, $1,000; Mrs. Silberling, Waping River, Sept., $2,000; T.R.G., Inc., Melville, Aug., $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct., $1,000; Huntington Democratic Committee, Hunting, Sept., $1,375; N.Y. State COPE, New York City, Oct., $2,500.

GROVER (R) -- Paul Hall, Brooklyn, Aug. 21, $500; Empire Medical Political Action Committee, Huntington, Nov. 20, $500; Empire Political Action Committee, Huntington, Nov. 20, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 15, $1,500.

3 Derounian (R) -- Decoppett & Doremus, New York City, June 2, $700; Howard B. Dean, New York City, June 8, $1,000; James A. Russel, New York City, June 8, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 19, $1,500; Oct. 2, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, $500.

4 Marino (D) -- Joseph L. Marino, Garden City, Aug. 4, $5,000.

6 Levin (D) -- Clara Levin, New York City, Nov. 2, $500; Frieda Lorber, New York City, July 6, Aug. 25, Sept. 17, Sept. 28, Oct. 22, Oct. 30, $4,000; Herbert Singer, New York City, June 6, $500.

HALPERN (R) -- Han Meyer, New York City, Oct. 25, $500; Joseph Picone, Ledwia, Sept. 22, $2,000; David Rockefeller, New York City, Sept. 22, $500; Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York City, Sept. 28, $1,000; Bankers Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, $500; Committee for the Election of Moderate Republicans, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 30, $500; COPE of United Steelworkers, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, $1,000; Council for a Liveable World, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, Aug. 26, $1,000; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 24, June 15, $2,000.

7 Nelson (R) -- Wyckoff Republican Club, Ridgewood, June 25, $500.

8 DELANEY (D) -- L. Gary Clemente, New York City, Aug. 17, $500; J. Digiorgio, Brooklyn, Aug. 17, $1,000; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, New York City, Nov. 2, $500; Donald C. Lillis, New York City, Aug. 17, $500; James S. Smith, New York City, Aug. 17, $500; DRIVE, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, $1,000; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, New York City, Nov. 2, $500; Political Education Fund of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, $500.

10 CELLER (D) -- Committee for re-election of Hon. Emanuel Celler, New York City, Sept. 1, Sept. 11, Oct. 26, $1,610.

11 KEOGH (D) -- Seth J. Baker, New York City, June 18, $700; James Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 5, $500; Robert Fausel, New York City, Sept. 25, $600; David Finkelstein, New York City, Sept. 21, $500; H.F. Fischbach, New York City, Aug. 19, $500; John B. Huffaker, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, $500; Eugene R. Hurley, Mineola, Aug. 19, $500; James K. Polk, New York City, Aug. 27, $500; Harvey T. Reid, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Nov. 6, $500; Murray M. Rosenberg, New York City, July 9, $3,000; National Tax Equality Association, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, $500; Nathaniel Sills, Jamaica, Aug. 25, $500; John J. Thomson, New York City, Aug. 6, $500; Sidney Weinberg, New York City, Aug. 19, $500; I. Warner Weisglass, Brooklyn, Aug. 27, $500; Committee for Economic Growth, Washington, D.C., June 30, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, $500; Seafarers' Political Action Dept., Brooklyn, Aug. 5, $1,000; TEMPO Comm. - AFM, Newark, N.J., Aug. 12, $1,000.

13 MULTER (D) -- Clinton D. McKinnon, San Diego, Calif., Oct. 14, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 4, Sept. 23, Oct. 5, $1,850; Seafarers Political Action Donations, Brooklyn, July 13, $1,000.

14 ROONEY (D) -- N.M. Brinson, Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, $500; Yuk Ying Chin, Brooklyn, Oct. 13, $500; Eugene Keogh, Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, $500; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, New York City, Oct. 19, $1,000; Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, New York City, Oct. 8, $500; E.J. McCormack, New York City, Aug. 14, $500; Norman Winston, New York City, Sept. 22, $1,000; Seafarers' Political Action Dept., Brooklyn, July 30, $1,000; United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 14, 1963, $500.

15 CAREY (D) -- Peter Bratti, New York City, Oct. 6, $500; Stephen Currier, New York City, Oct. 5, $500; Henry Fischbach, New York City, Sept. 30, $500; Joseph G. Kearns, Brooklyn, Oct. 19, $1,000; Stephen J. Leslie, Brooklyn, Oct. 26, $500; Emmet J. McCormack, New York City, Sept. 18, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 20, $1,500; I.B.E.W. - COPE, Washington, D.C., Sept. 22, Oct. 29, $800; Political Education Fund, Washington, D.C., June 8, Oct. 13, $1,500; Seafarers Political Action, Brooklyn, June 1, July 31, Oct. 21, $2,350; Textile Workers Union, New York City, Oct. 13, $500.

16 MURPHY (D) -- Peter Bratti, New York City, Sept. 30, $500; Samuel Meyerson, Staten Island, Sept. 22, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $1,000; Democrats for Sound Government, Staten Island, Oct. 16, $500; Seafarers Political Action Donation, Brooklyn, Aug. 6, $1,000.

Smith (R) -- Richard H. Bauman, no address, Aug. 5, $1,000; Thomas & Madeleine D. Ryan, Staten Island, Nov. 27, $500; Dave D. Smith, no address, Oct. 26, $3,000; David D. Smith, Staten Island, Nov. 30, $725; Mr. & Mrs. Dudley Smith, no address, Aug. 5, $2,500; Empire Medical Political Action Committee, no address, Sept. 21, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, Sept. 8, Oct. 19, Oct. 26, $3,500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500.

17 French (D) -- John French, New York City, July 29, $3,000; Frasier W. McCann, New York City, July 20, $500; Mrs. Marshall Field, New York City, Jan., $500.

22 GILBERT (D) -- Democratic National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; Friends of Jacob H. Gilbert, New York City, June 31, $500; Seafarers Political Action Donation, Brooklyn, Oct. 5, $500.

23 BINGHAM (D) -- Frank Altschul, New York City, Oct. 15, $500; Mrs. Richard Bernhard, New York City, Sept. 23, $500; Mrs. June R. Bingham, Bronx, Oct. 2, $1,000; Stephen R. Currier, New York City, Oct. 8, $500; Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Davis, Roslyn, Sept. 25, $1,000; Helen G. Altschul, New York City, Oct. 15, $500; Mrs. Henry Gregor, Salem, Conn., Oct. 5, $2,000; Marvin Kratter, New York City, Sept. 15, $1,000; Mrs. Arthur Lehman, New York City, Sept. 30, $500; John R. Lehman, New York City, Oct. 15, $500; Mrs. Herbert Lehman, New York City, Sept. 23, $500; Mrs. John L. Loeb, New York City, Oct. 8, $500; Mrs. May J.H. Rossbach, New York City, Sept. 23, $500; (Loan from) Bronx County Committee for Better Government, no address, Dec. 29, $500; Committee for Good Government, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23, $500; COPE - New York State AFL-CIO, New York City, Oct. 2, $500.

24 Malang (D) -- Citizens Committee for the Election of Robert J. Malang, New York City, Oct., $4,400.
FINO (R) -- Citizens Committee for the Re-election of Paul A. Fino - "Dollars for Fino", no address, May-Nov., $6,784; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 5, Aug. 13, Aug. 21, Oct. 2, $2,650.

25 Barry (R) -- Benjamin, no address, Oct. 21, $500; Henry R. Benjamin, no address, Nov. 2, $1,000; J.R. Frankenberry Sr., no address, Nov. 6, $500; Albert H. Gorden, New York City, Oct. 30, $500; Lawrence O'Brien, Charleston, S.C., June 4, $500; Kirby Peake, no address, Nov. 2, $500; J.H. Pew, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, $1,000; A. Riggs, Berryville, no date, $500; Londan L. Thorne Jr., New York City, Oct. 30, $500; R.D. Wallace, no address, Nov. 2, $500; C.T. Wilson, New York City, Oct. 14, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 10, Oct. 6, $2,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, $500.

26 Conniff (D) -- Irvin Berlin, New York City, Nov. 2, $500; John DeLury, no address, Nov. 2, $500; Gotham Football, New York City, Aug. 21, $500; Anne M. Ford, no address, Oct. 15, $500; Edward Gerrity, New York City, Aug. 18, $500; Wm. McCormack, no address, May 24, $500; Murray McDonnell, New York City, May 22, $1,000; Thomas E. Murray, Brooklyn, Nov. 2, $500; Raymond O'Connell & Liz Conniff, no address, Sept. 30, $9,915; Edwin Pauley, Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 14, $500; Irene Selznick, New York City, Nov. 2, $750; Toots Shor, New York City, Nov. 2, $1,100; Semour Weiss, New Orleans, La., May 7, $500; Committee for Good Government, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15, $500; COPE, Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, $750; Democratic Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, Oct. 14, $2,800; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $1,000; DRIVE Political Fund, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500; N.Y. State, AFL-CIO, New York City, Oct. 7, $1,000; Seafarers Political Action Donations, Brooklyn, Oct. 20, $1,000; Teamsters Local 688 PAC, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14, $500; United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 13, $1,000; Westchester Democratic Club, White Plains, Oct. 9, Aug. 4, $1,000.
REID (R) -- Mary L. Reid, no address, Oct. 23, $1,900; Ogden R. Reid, no address, Oct. 23, $2,323.

27 DOW (D) -- Ted Shelton, Suffern, Aug., $500; N.Y. State AFL-CIO - COPE #1, no address, Oct., $500.
St. George (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, Oct. 21, $950.

28 RESNICK (D) -- The Berger Agency, Ellenville, Oct. 26, $500; Channel Master Corporation, Ellenville, Sept. 9, $500; Harold Harris, Ellenville, May 20, $1,000; Edward Heller, Kerhonkson, June 24, $500; Peter Messina, Ellenville, May 20, June 24, $1,500; Harry Resnick, Ellenville, June 24, $1,500; Louis Resnick, Ellenville, June 24, $1,500; Ruder & Finn, New York City, Sept. 24, $500; Tamarack Lodge, Greenfield Park, Sept. 25, $500.
Wharton (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, July 7, Oct. 1, $2,000.

29 O'BRIEN (D) -- Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, $500.

30 Martin (D) -- Daniel O'Connell, no address, Sept. 25, $500; Troy Area Labor Council COPE Committee, no address, Oct. 20, $1,450.
KING (R) -- Albert C. Ackerman, Saratoga Springs, Oct., $500; George O'Connor, Waterford, Sept., $500.

31 Bishop (D) -- Ray Bishop, Chase Mills, Oct. 7, Oct. 13, Oct. 28, Oct. 30, Nov. 9, $4,650; National COPE (AFL-CIO), Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, $2,000; N.Y. State COPE, New York City, Oct. 2, $500.

32 Castle (D) -- Robert J. Castle, Little Falls, April-May, $3,315.
PIRNIE (R) -- Republican National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 10, Oct. 1, $2,000.

33 ROBISON (R) -- Robison for Congress Committee, Owego, Oct.-Nov., $1,962.

34 HANLEY (D) -- COPE, Detroit, Mich., Oct., $800; Democratic National Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000; Democratic National Study Group, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500.
Riehlman (R) -- Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., July 10, Aug. 3, Sept. 15, $2,300.

35 STRATTON (D) -- Paul H. Elicker, Stamford, Conn., Oct. 26, $1,000; Thomas H. Quinn, New York City, Sept. 15, $500; N.Y. State COPE, New York City, Oct. 26, $2,000; Ontario County Democratic Committee, Canandaigua, no date, $500.

36 HORTON (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 29, Oct. 5, $2,000; The District of Columbia Republican Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, $500.

37 Bubel (D) -- Citizens Organization for Neil L. Bubel, Sept.-Oct., $1,462; Gates Democratic Club, no address, Sept., $500.
CONABLE (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct.-Aug., $2,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500.

38 Kelley (D) -- Harry G. Hill, Brooklyn, June 2, $500; SPAD, Brooklyn, July 28, $1,000; Mary Beame, Brooklyn, June 1, $500.

39 McCARTHY (D) -- I.W. Abel, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 9, $1,000; Al Barken, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $500; Martin Gerber, New York City, Oct. 26, $500; G.I. Heffernan, East Aurora, Oct. 30, $600; Emil Mazey, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5, $500; Mrs. Gail McCarthy, Buffalo, Oct. 19, $1,950; Donation from Dinner Committee, no address, June 29, $4,104.
Pillion (R) -- Charles Duggan, Tonawanda, July 20, $500.

40 Hilts (D) -- Amalgamated Workers of America, Buffalo, Sept. 29, $500; National Democratic Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; N.Y. State AFL-CIO COPE, New York City, Sept. 17, $500; Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers COPE, Denver, Colo., May 26, Oct. 6, Oct. 20, $2,200; United Auto Workers COPE, Buffalo, Oct. 13, 16, $1,000.

41 DULSKI (D) -- AFL-CIO Education Committee, Buffalo, Oct., $500; N.Y. State AFL-CIO, New York City, Oct., $500.

NORTH CAROLINA

1 BONNER (D) -- Mr. & Mrs. H.C. Oglesby, Grafton, Nov. 1, $500.

4 COOLEY (D) -- Jimmie Smith, Rocky Mount, Oct., $500; W.C. Thompson, Wilson, Oct. 19, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Oct. 8, $1,600; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $2,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000; N.C. Democratic Executive Committee, Raleigh, Aug. 1, $2,500.

5 SCOTT (D) -- Democratic Congressional Committee, no address, Oct., $500; Democratic National Committee, no address, Oct., $1,000; State Democratic Executive Committee, no address, Oct., $1,000.

Armfield (R) -- Mrs. E.A. Armfield, Greensboro, Oct. 26, $500; E.M. Armfield, Winston-Salem, March 23, $500; July 8, $800; Oct. 27, $700; Nov. 9, $500; R.F. Armfield, Winston-Salem, June 18, $800; Oct. 26, $1,000; Mr. & Mrs. R.F. Armfield, Winston-Salem, Oct. 27, $500; W.A. Armfield Jr., Winston-Salem, April 2, $500; W.A. Armfield, Winston-Salem, May 20, $2,500; June 17, $800; Oct. 26, $1,000; W.J. Armfield Jr., Ashboro, May 8, $500; July 28, $500; W.J. Armfield IV, Madison, Oct. 23, $500; Charles H. Babcock, Winston-Salem, May 22, $500; C.H. Babcock, Winston-Salem, Oct. 28, $500; Mrs. E. Cannon, Asheboro, July 28, $750; J.F. Redding, Asheboro, Oct. 26, $500; Mrs. B. Smith, Asheboro, July, $500; Sept. 16, $500; Mrs. T.L. Smith, High Point, Oct. 27, $500; Business-Industry Political Action Committee, New York City, Oct. 27, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 25, $500; Oct. 20, $1,000; Republican Congressional Booster Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, $500.

8 James (D) -- National Democratic Party, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, $1,500; N.C. Democratic Party, Raleigh, Aug. 10, $1,000; Sept. 14, $1,000; Oct. 29, $1,000.

JONAS (R) -- James L. Morehead, Charlotte, Oct. 29, $500; E.A. Terrell, Charlotte, March 21, $500.

9 Davis (D) -- George Uzzell, Salisbury, no date, $500; National Democratic Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $1,500; Oct. 8, $1,500; North Carolina Democratic Party, no date, $2,000; Oct. 8, $2,000; George Uzzell, Salisbury, no date, $500.

BROYHILL (R) -- C.S. Beaver, High Point, Oct. 6, $500; J.C. Bradford, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6, $500; Tom A. Finch Jr., Thomasville, Oct. 20, $500; J.S. Lynch, Winston-Salem, Oct. 20, $500; Morris Mason, Great Neck, N.Y., Sept. 3, $500; J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, $1,000; P.D. Robbins, Durham, Sept. 25, $500; Nov. 2, $500; Harry Snyder Jr., Hickory, Oct. 12, $500; A.E. Verbyla, Lenoir, Oct. 30, $500; Business-Industry Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 29, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 11, $1,500; Oct. 8, $500; Oct. 15, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, $1,000.

10 WHITENER (D) -- H.D. Whitener, Gastonia, Oct. 20, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $500.

Young (R) -- Republican Congressional Booster Club, Washington, D.C., Nov., $500.

11 TAYLOR (D) -- Percy Farebee, Andrews, Oct. 15, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500; N.C. Democratic Executive Committee, Raleigh, no date, $1,000.

Roberts (R) -- Dr. Robert A. Griffin, no address, Oct. 29, $1,500; Lloyd C. Wright, Hendersonville, no date, $500; Bank of Asheville, no address, Oct. 24, $2,488 (loan); Committee Contributions from County Executive Committee, no address, no date, $10,870; May 22, $10,020; National Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, May 22, $1,500.

OHIO

1 Rich (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, May 26, $1,000; June 16, $1,000; June 30, $1,000; Aug. 11, $1,000; Sept. 14, $1,000; Oct. 12, $1,000.

2 CLANCY (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, June 12, $1,000; June 20, $1,000; June 30, $1,000; Aug. 14, $1,000; Sept. 16, $1,000; Oct. 15, $1,000.

3 LOVE (D) -- James M. Cox Jr., Dayton, Sept. 18, $500; W. Walker Lewis Jr., Dayton, Oct. 2, $500; Dan Mahoney Jr., Dayton, Oct. 12, $500; Lloyd H. O'Hara, Dayton, Oct. 13, $1,000; Ray Sadler II, Dayton, Oct. 17, $500; R.W. Sherman, Dayton, Oct. 20, $500; Robert C. Snyder, Dayton, Oct. 20, $500; AFL-CIO COPE, Dayton, Nov. 12, $500; COPE, Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, $500; DRIVE Political Fund, Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, $1,000; International Union - UAW Voluntary Fund, Columbus, Oct. 29, $500; Johnson-Humphrey Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, $500; Ohio AFL-CIO COPE, Dayton, Sept. 10, $2,000; Nov. 9, $1,000; Oct. 12, $500; UAW COPE, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24, $500.

Schenck (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 24-Aug. 21, $554; Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, June 22, $1,000.

4 McCULLOCH (R) -- National Republican Congressional committee, Washington, D.C., May 9-July 1, $970; Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, May, $1,000.

5 LATTA (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, May 26, $1,000; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., May 18, $886.

6 Smith (D) -- John C. Smith, Portsmouth, Sept. 15, $500.

HARSHA (R) -- Harsha for Congress Committee, Portsmouth, Sept. 15, $1,000.

7 BROWN (R) -- Republican National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., June 1, Oct. 20, $959.

8 BETTS (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, May 20-Oct. 23, $1,000.

9 Celusta (R) -- Ohio Republican State Finance Committee, Columbus, June 26, July 3, $2,000.

10 MOELLER (D) -- Jay Stern Wood Co. Bank, Parkersburg, W.Va., Oct. 15, $500.

11 Lambros (D) -- C.D. Lambros, Ashtabula, Oct. 31, Nov. 9, Nov. 23, $1,819.

12 DEVINE (R) -- S.E. Young, Washington, D.C., June 3, $750; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, $500; Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, May 26-Oct. 12, $6,000.

Van Heyde (D) -- AFL-CIO, no address, Oct. 5, $500; Congressional Committee, no address, Oct. 13, $1,000; UAW, no address, Oct. 16, $1,000; United Auto Workers, no address, Oct. 2, $500; United Steel Workers, no address, Sept. 16, $1,750; Dinner Contribution, no address, June 3-Oct. 5, $5,894.

13 MOSHER (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, Sept. 15, $1,000.

15 Metcalf (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, June 15, 16, $2,000.

16 Freeman (D) -- AFL-CIO, Columbus, Oct. 4, $500; District #27, United Steelworker COPE, Canton, Aug. 13, $1,000; United Steelworkers COPE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 8, $2,000.

BOW (R) -- M.R. Hardin, Kansas City, Mo., June 3, $500; Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, June 25, $1,000.

17 Levering (D) -- Democratic Study Group, Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, $500; Ohio AFL-CIO COPE, Columbus, Oct. 2, $1,000; United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Fund, Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, $1,500; United Steelworkers COPE, District 27, Canton, Sept. 14, $750.

19 KIRWAN (D) -- J. Larson, Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, $500; Boilermakers Blacksmiths Political Education & Legislative Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 25, $500; International Seafarer's Union, Brooklyn, N.Y., July 30, $1,000; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Oct. 5, $500; Political Educational Fund of the Bldg. & Construction Trades, Washington, D.C., Aug. 25, $500; United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, no address, Oct. 6, $1,000.

James (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, May 29, June 22, $2,200.

20 FEIGHAN (D) -- Florence M. Feighan, no address, Sept. 10, $1,000; Lillian B. Mathews, no address, Sept. 10, $2,000; Marie I. Mathews, no address, Sept. 10, $2,000; Harry Stone, no address, Sept. 11, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $1,000; Democratic-Republican-Independent Voter Education, Cleveland, Oct. 15, $2,000.

21 Smith (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, June 2 & 16, Oct. 14, $2,000; Oct. 28, $500.

22 Paterson (D) -- Byron D. Kuth, Cleveland, Sept. 28, $1,000; Cleveland AFL-CIO, Cleveland, Oct. 16, $500; United Auto Workers, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28, $500.

23 MINSHALL (R) -- Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, June 22, $1,000.

OKLAHOMA

1 Martin (D) -- CWA, no address, no date, $500; Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,500; Democratic State Central Committee, no address, Oct., Nov., $1,150.

BELCHER (R) -- David Bartlett, no address, July 7, $500; Walt Helmerich III, no address, Oct. 14, $500; Garfield County Young Republicans, no address, Nov. 6, $500; Kay County Young Republican Club, no address, Oct. 30, $610; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 13, 19, 20, $1,500; OMPAC, no address, Oct. 7, $1,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, $500; Republican State Committee, no address, Oct. 17, $4,041; Republican State Finance Committee, no address, Oct. 27, $934; Tulsa County Republican Committee, no address, Oct. 10, $500.

2 EDMONDSON (D) -- J. Curry, Muskogee, Sept., $500; COPE, Oklahoma City, Oct., $1,600.

Lange (R) -- Philip R. Phillips, Bartlesville, Oct., $500; Republican State Committee, no address, Oct., $5,000; Republican Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500; Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,500; Washington County Republican Committee, no address, Oct., $1,799; Oklahoma Medical Political Action Committee, no address, Oct., $3,000.

3 ALBERT (D) -- Gifford K. Johnson, Dallas, Texas, Aug. 12, $500.

4 STEED (D) -- Construction Trades Department, Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, $500; Johnson-Humphrey Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, $500.

5 JARMAN (D) -- W.H. Helmerich III, Tulsa, Nov., $500; Democratic Congressional Compaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., Nov., $1,000.

6 JOHNSON (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $2,500.

OREGON

1 Whipple (D) -- Communication Workers of America, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, $500; DRIVE, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; Industrial Union Department Vol. Funds, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; Oregon Committee on Political Education, Portland, no date, $2,000; no date, $1,000; no date, $2,000; United Steelworkers Political Action, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; Whipple for Congress Dinner Committee, no address, Nov. 5, $1,396;

2 Thoren (R) -- Charles Conkling, Portland, no date, $848; Dan Moses, Portland, Nov., $850; AMPAC-OMPAC, no address, Oct., $500; AMPAC-OMPAC, Beaverton, Nov., $3,000; OMAC, no address, Oct., $2,500.

3 GREEN (D) -- Jess Larson, Washington, D.C., no date, $1,000; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, New York, N.Y., no date, $1,000; Edith Green Testimonial Dinner Committee, Portland, no date, $573; I.L.G.W.U., New York, N.Y., no date, $500; Oregon COPE AFL-CIO, Portland, no date, $1,000; Political Education Fund of Building and Construction Trades Department, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; SFAD of the Seafarers International Union of North America AFL-CIO, Brooklyn, N.Y., no date, $500.

3 Dean (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $500.

4 DUNCAN (D) -- Stephen R. Currier, no address, no date, $500; COPE - Oregon AFL-CIO, Portland, no date, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $2,600; Re-elect Duncan Committee, no address, no date, $593; United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., no date, $500.

PENNSYLVANIA

1 BARRETT (D) -- Paul Hall, New York, N.Y., Sept. 11, $500; L. Dewey Yesner, Philadelphia, Sept. 9, $500.

5 GREEN (D) -- Democratic Study Group, Washington, D.C., Oct. 3, $500.

6 RHODES (D) -- Democratic Congressional Committee, no address, Sept. 30, $500; Oct. 9, $500; Democratic National Congressional Committee, no address, July 30, $1,000.

Bamford (R) -- Bamford for Congress Committee, no address, Oct. 6, $2,499; Republican County Committee, no address, no date, $500.

7 Bachman (D) -- C.W.B. Townsend Jr., no address, May 5, $500.

WATKINS (R) -- Leon Cherksey, no address, April 14, $500; Alexander Montgomery, no address, April 14, $500; J. Newton Pew, no address, May 12, $500; Hilda S. Watkins, no address, April 14, $1,000; F.O. Weaver, no address, April 17, $500.

8 CURTIN (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., May 15, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, $1,000.

9 DAGUE (R) -- Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., May 4, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500.

10 Haggerty (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, no date, $1,000; ILGWU Campaign Committee, no address, no date, $500; M.J. Kearney, Dunmore, no date, $850, W.J. Kearney, Dunmore, no date, $500; Pennsylvania AF of L, COPE, no address, no date, $2,000.

McDADE (R) -- John B. and Genevieve M. McDade, Scranton, Oct. 29, $1,500.

11 FLOOD (D) -- W.H. Moore, Nanticoke, Nov. 2, $500.

12 Stephens (D) -- Paul A. Stephens, Meyers Dale, July 9, Aug. 17, Sept. 18, Oct. 30, $640; Bedford County Democratic Committee, no address, March 23, $800; Somerset County Democratic Committee, Somerset, Aug. 4, Sept. 10, $800.

13 Searle (D) -- Richard Gerber, Norristown, Oct. 26, $2,000; Young Democrats of Montgomery County, no address, Oct. 1, $878.

SCHWEIKER (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., May 4, Oct. 13, $2,000.

14 MOORHEAD (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, Oct. 30, $1,650; American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Orgs., Washington, D.C., Aug. 4, $500.

Capozzi (R) -- Helen C. Frick, Pittsburgh, March 10, $1,500; Elsie Hilliard Hillman, Pittsburgh, Aug. 11, $500; H. Hillman, Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, $500; M.H. Ireland, Pittsburgh, Oct. 12, $500; Oct. 20, $500.

15 ROONEY (D) -- Anthony Marques, no city, Nov. 17, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct. 15, $1,500; U.A.W. Committee on Political Education, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15, $500; U.S.A.-C.I.O.-P.A.C. District 9, no address, Nov. 5, $500.

16 KUNKEL (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, $1,500; Oct. 5, $500; E.J. Dawson, St. Petersburg, Fla., Oct. 8, $500.

18 Reed (D) -- U.A.W. Locals 1020 & 1036, Western, May 21, $615; UAW Local 1020, no address, May 21-Dec. 1, $514.

CORBETT (R) -- Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, $1,000; H. Oliver Rea, Pittsburgh, Oct. 29, $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, $900; Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C., May 8, $1,500; Republican National Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, $500.

19 CRALEY (D) -- N. Neiman Craley Jr., no address, Nov., $500; Craley for Congress Committee, Cumberland, Nov., $552; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Sept., $1,000; Oct., $500; ILGWU - 1964 Campaign Committee, no address, Sept., $500; Pennsylvania AFL-CIO-COPE, no address, Sept., $2,000; Oct., $750; United Steelworkers of America, no address, Oct., $650.

Goodling (R) -- Harry P. Davis, Philadelphia, Sept. 21, $1,000; C.H. Horn, Red Lion, Nov. 2, $500; National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Wash-

ington, D.C., April 30, $1,500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500; Professional Committee for George A. Goodling, no address, Oct. 26, Nov. 2, $1,055.

20 HOLLAND (D) -- Democratic National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000; DRIVE Political Fund-Teamsters Joint Council, no address, Oct. 26, $1,000; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, $500; P.A.C. United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, May, $2,500; Oct. 30, $500; Pennsylvania AFL-CIO COPE, Harrisburg, May, $1,000.

21 DENT (D) -- Active Ballot Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, $1,000; AFL-CIO, COPE, Harrisburg, Sept. 30, $500; Committee for Economic Growth, no address, Sept. 21, $1,000; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct. 6, $715; Political Education Fund, Building and Construction Trades, Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, $500; W.A. Smallwood, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, $500; SPAD, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 21, $500.

23 Still (D) -- D.H. Wilder, Harrisburg, Nov., $500.

24 VIGORITO (D) -- AFL-CIO COPE, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29, $750; AFL-CIO COPE, Philadelphia, Oct. 19, $750; Oct. 8, $2,000; COPE, Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $500; Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, $500.

25 CLARK (D) -- Committee for Good Government, no address, Oct., $500; Carlo Zabadija, no address, Oct., $600.

26 MORGAN (D) -- Machinists Non-Partisan League, no address, Oct. 3, $500; C.E. Rice, Washington, Oct. 13, $500; Stanley Woodward, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500.

Riggle (R) -- AMPAC, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, $1,000.

27 Young (D) -- I.A. Machinists Union, Pittsburgh, June, $700; T.L. Marra, Butler, Sept., $753; R. McNary, Bethel Park, Oct., $615.

FULTON (R) -- R. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Oct. 22, $1,000; National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., April 30, $1,500; Oct. 22, Oct. 29, Nov. 5, $1,200; M. Post, Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, $1,000; H. Rea, Pittsburgh, Oct. 29, Oct. 30, $1,000.

RHODE ISLAND

1 ST. GERMAIN (D) -- Rhode Island AFL-CIO-COPE, no address, Nov. 3, $1,000.

2 FOGARTY (D) -- AFL-CIO-Political Educational Committee, Providence, Oct. 26, $1,000; Boilermakers Political Education Committee, Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 25, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, $1,000; Machinist Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, $500.

SOUTH CAROLINA

6 Kirkland (R) -- S.C. Republican Party, Columbia, Aug. 10, $500.

SOUTH DAKOTA

2 Brown (D) -- Agricultural Parity Fund, Minneapolis, no date, $1,000; Brown for Congress Committee, Custer, no date, $3,000; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $500.

BERRY (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., July 2, Sept. 2, Sept. 30, $2,200; South Dakota Physicians Committee, Watertown, Oct. 17, $500; South Dakota Republican Central Committee, Pierre, July 31, Aug. 10, Oct. 6, $5,500.

TENNESSEE

2 Yarbrough (D) -- George R. Dempster, Knoxville, Aug., $1,000; Fred Wallace Jr., Knoxville, Sept., $500; Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,500.

3 BROCK (R) -- Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $2,150.

5 FULTON (D) -- Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Nashville, Oct. 15, $500.

Wills (R) -- E.B. Ingram, Nashville, Sept. 1, $1,000; Alden H. Smith, Nashville, Aug. 6, $500; John H. Stahnbaugh, Nashville, Aug. 6, $500; David K. Wilson, Nashville, Sept. 1, $2,500; Davidson County Committee for Guy Kendall, Nashville, Oct. 14, $500; Davidson County Republican Finance Committee, Nashville, Aug. 6, $650; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, $500.

6 ANDERSON (D) -- Industrial Union Department, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $500.

Hill (R) -- Cecil R. Hill, Clarksville, June 15, July 8, Aug. 3, Aug. 31, Oct. 7, $1,900.

TEXAS

AL POOL (D) -- Dr. Guy Driggs, Dallas, Oct. 12, $2,000; Beryl Godfrey, Ft. Worth, Oct. 24, $1,000; Gordon McClendon, Dallas, July 15, $500; Joe Pool Committee, no address, Oct. 30, $4,133; National Democratic Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, $1,000.

Hayes (R) -- Louise H. Jenks, Midland, Sept. 12, $1,200.

2 BROOKS (D) -- R.K. Berg, Kansas City, Kan., Aug. 25, $500; W.W. Burton Jr., Port Arthur, June 5, $500; Earl Wills, Silsbee, May 22, $500.

Greco (R) -- Dr. John C. Greco, Bridge City, Oct. 21, $684.

3 Warren (R) -- Richard Harvey, Tyler, Oct. 14, $1,000.

5 CABELL (D) -- Robert B. Cullum, Dallas, Oct. 18, $500; W.O. Harrington, Dallas, Oct. 15, $500; Eugene McDermott, Dallas, Oct. 15, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., July 10, Oct. 15, $2,000.

Alger (R) -- W. Caruth Jr., Dallas, Oct., $1,000; Dr. R. Daily, Austin, June, $2,000; W. Fleming, Dallas, Sept., $500; D. Forbes, Dallas, Oct., $500; A. Hill, Dallas, July, $1,300; H. Klein, Dallas, Sept., $500; M. Marr, Dallas, Oct., $1,000; A. Stanton, Dallas, Sept., $500; TexPac, Austin, Sept., $4,000; D. Tobin, Dallas, Aug., $750; H. Vanberg, Mesquite, June, $500; R. Venable, Dallas, Oct., $500; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. & Oct., $2,000; Republican National Booster Club, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000.

6 TEAGUE (D) -- Walter Edwards, Washington, D.C., no date, $500; Jake Murrell, El Paso, no date, $500.

8 THOMAS (D) -- R.A. Maheu and C.H. Olsen, Washington, D.C., no date, $1,000; H. Masterson, Houston, no date, $500.

9 THOMPSON (D) -- Citizens Committee for Improved Government, Hamilton, Aug. 19, $500.

Oakes (R) -- Oakes Campaign Fund, Texas City, Feb. 1, $750.

11 POAGE (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, $850; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, $500.

12 Dielman (R) -- Conservative Committee, no address, Oct. 30, $500; Conservative Congressional Committee, no address, May 15, July 3, July 6, Aug. 3, Aug. 20, Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Oct. 7, $7,247; National Republican Congressional Committee, Oct. 19, Oct. 28, $565; Republican Congressional Booster Club #171, no address, no date, $500.

14 YOUNG (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, $1,500.

15 de la GARZA (D) -- Anonymous, no address, Oct. 13, $500.

Coulter (R) -- James Stillman, M.D., Brownsville, Sept. 21, $500; Hildago County Republican Party, McAllen, Oct. 17, $500; Republican Women's Club, Brownsville, Oct. 13, $1,237.

16 WHITE (D) -- Mr. and Mrs. Allen Benedict, El Paso, no date, $500; Erik Doughty, Corpus Christi, no date, $500; A.N. Hendrickson, Midland, no date, $1,000; John G. McMillian Jr., Midland, no date, $1,000; Robert M. Turpin, Midland, no date, $500; Contribution, Richard

White Appreciation Banquet, no date, $1,091; Democratic National Committee, no address, no date, $1,000; Democratic National Congressional Committee, no address, no date, $2,500.

Foreman (R) -- Republican Party of Texas, Austin, June 30, $600.

18 ROGERS (D) -- G. McLendon, Dallas, July 2, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Sept. 11, Nov. 4, $1,000.

19 Phillips (R) -- Lubbock County Republican Party, Lubbock, Oct. 7, Oct. 31, $537.

20 GONZALEZ (D) -- O. Wyatt, San Antonio, Oct. 30, $500.

O'Connell (R) -- A.G. Hill, Dallas, Oct. 15, $500; Harry L. Olden, Cincinnati, Oct. 19, $500; Harry J. Parker II, no address, no date, $500; Vernon F. Taylor, no address, no date, $500; Tommy West, no address, no date, $500; Republican Citizen's Committee of Bexar City, no date, $800; Republican Party of Bexar County, no address, no date, $600.

22 CASEY (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, $500; Texpac, Austin, Sept. 25, $3,000; George S. Cohen, Houston, Oct. 27, $500; Jack Perry, Houston, Oct. 22, $500.

Barry (R) -- George T. Abell, Midland, May 15, $500; Issaac Arnold, Houston, Oct. 5, $1,000; E.W. Brown Jr., Orange, Nov. 2, $500; Mr. & Mrs. E.W. Brown Jr., Orange, Oct. 10, $1,000; Benjamin Clayton, Houston, Oct. 5, $500; Oct. 27, $500; David Dorn, Houston, Oct. 30, $500; L.R. Farish, Houston, Oct. 30, $500; William Kilroy, Houston, Sept. 23, $1,500; Mr. & Mrs. Theodore N. Law, Houston, July 24, $1,000; James E. Lyon, Houston, Oct. 6, $1,500; Robert Mosbacher, Houston, June 12, $1,100; Peter O'Donnell, Dallas, May 15, $1,000; H.J. Porter, Houston, Sept. 28, $500; L.S. Reed, Houston, June 31, $2,000; Hampton Robinson, MD., Houston, Oct. 28, $500; Richard Schissler, Houston, Oct. 16, Oct. 10, $1,000; Dudley Sharp, Houston, Sept. 28, $1,700; George Strake Sr., Houston, May 23, $2,000; George Strake Jr., Houston, June 12, $1,000; Harris County GOP, Houston, Nov. 2, $550; Harris County Republican Party, Houston, Feb. 12, $2,250; Joint Committee to elect Des Barry, Houston, Oct. 21, $1,200; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, $1,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, $500; Oct. 29, $500.

UTAH

1 BURTON (R) -- Salt Lake Boosters for Burton, no address, Oct. 11, $500; Weber County Central Committee, no address, Sept. 11, $500.

2 KING (D) -- Utah Committee on the Improvement of Education, no address, Oct. 10, $1,000.

Judd (R) -- Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug., $3,000.

VERMONT

AL O'Shea (D) -- AFL-CIO COPE, Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, $3,000; Committee for Good Government, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20, $500; Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, $1,000; O'Shea for Congress Committee, St. Albans, Oct. 25, $3,255; Vermont Labor Forum, St. Johnsbury, Oct. 21, $700.

STAFFORD (R) -- Chittenden County Bucks for Bob Committee, Burlington, Oct. 30, $630; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, Oct. 2, $2,000; Stafford for Congress Club, Rutland, Oct. 27-Nov. 3, $836.

VIRGINIA

1 DOWNING (D) -- W. Ferguson, no address, Nov., $600; W.M. Jordan, no address, Nov., $500; Va. State AFL-CIO, no address, Nov., $500.

2 HARDY (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, $1,500; Friends of Hardy & Downing Committee, no address, Oct. 22, $669.

Lustig (R) -- E.S. Garcia, Va. Beach, Sept. 29, Sept. 20, $750; Daniel J. Klavans, Norfolk, Sept. 3, $500.

3 SATTERFIELD (D) -- Edward F. Willis, Richmond, Nov. 5, $500; Business Industrial Political Action Committee, Richmond, Nov. 20, $1,000.

Obenshain (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $4,500.

4 ABBITT (D) -- W.M. Leachman, Springfield, Sept. 1, $500; Business-Industry Political Action Committee, New York, N.Y., Sept. 29, $1,000; Virginia Medical Political Action Committee, Richmond, April 22, $1,500.

5 TUCK (D) -- C. McD. Davis, Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 3, $500; Fleetwood Garner, Richmond, Oct. 3, $500; John R. Williams, Halifax, Sept. 29, $1,000; 5th District Campaign Committee, no address, Nov. 3, $1,647; Halifax County Campaign Committee, no address, Nov. 3, $541.

6 Hopkins (D) -- Cohell Brand, Salem, Oct. 29, $1,017; Aaron J. Conner, Roanoke, Sept. 3, $1,000; Judge A.H. Hopkins, Rocky Mount, Oct. 9, $1,200; Bottlers Assn., 7-Up Bottling Co., Roanoke, Sept. 22, $625; Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov., $3,000; 6th District Democratic Committee, no address, Nov., $3,200; Roanoke City Democratic Committee, Roanoke, Sept. 22, $500.

POFF (R) -- J.N. Dalton, Radford, Oct. 7, $500; John A. Martin, Roanoke, Oct. 14, $500; George P. Ramsey Jr., Lynchburg, Oct. 6, $750; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, Oct. 2, $2,000; Republican Party of Virginia, no address, Oct. 20, $750; Virginia Medical Political Action Committee, Roanoke, Oct. 16, $1,000.

7 MARSH (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $1,000.

8 SMITH (D) -- 8th District Democratic Committee, Fredericksburg, Nov. 13, $900.

Bagley (Ind.) -- F.C. Bagley, Dumfries, no address, Aug. 7, Oct. 5, Oct. 20, Oct. 28, Oct. 30, $2,576; A.B. Colletti, Triangle, July 31, Oct. 1, $1,432.

9 JENNINGS (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, $500.

Williams (R) -- Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Nov., $500; Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Nov., $1,000.

10 Johnson (D) -- Col. Francis P. Miller, Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, $500; Michael Straight, Annandale, Aug., $1,000; Arlington County Democratic Committee, no address, July 26, $3,784; Communications Workers of America AFL-CIO-COPE, Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, $1,000; Democrats for '64, no address, April 9, $1,000; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, no address, Oct. 5, $500; Virginia State AFL-CIO - COPE, no address, Sept. 11, $2,000; Women's Democratic Club - Tenth District, no address, July 26, Sept. 11, Nov. 7, $1,050; Young Democratic Club of Fairfax County, no address, Nov. 7, $500.

BROYHILL (R) -- Adams, Porter, Radigan & Mays, Arlington, Aug. 24, $500; W.J. Hardy, Falls Church, Oct. 8, $750; J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, $1,000; Layton S. Sorber, Fairfax, $500; Wm. J. Staten, Washington, D.C., Aug. 28, $1,000; Business-Industry Political Action Committee, New York, N.Y., Nov. 2, $500; Excavators and Contractors Association, Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, $775; National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., June 24, Sept. 8, Oct. 1, $2,500.

WASHINGTON

1 Palmason (D) -- Cirque Theater Party, Seattle, Oct. 11, $634; AFL-CIO COPE, no address, Oct. 17, $1,000; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, no address,

Oct. 28, $500; Metropolitan Democratic Club, Sept. 25, Oct. 11, $606.

PELLY (R) -- John Paul Jennings, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 16, $1,000; Committee for Economic Growth, Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, $1,000; King County Republican Central Committee, Seattle, April 4, June 30, $2,554; Oct. 14, $6,500; National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, Sept. 16, $2,300; Aug. 31, $500; May 18, $600; Seafarers Political Action (SPAD), Brooklyn, N.Y., July 28, $1,000.

2 MEEDS (D) -- D.S.G. Democrats for Sound Government, no address, no date, $500; King County Central Democratic Committee, no address, no date, $500; Local 302 Political Fund, no address, no date, $500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, no address, no date, $1,000; Washington State Democratic Committee, no address, no date, $1,000; N.M.U. Fighting Fund, New York, N.Y., no date, $2,000; Skagit County Democratic Central Committee, no address, no date, $500; Washington State Committee of Political Education, AFL-CIO, no address, no date, $2,000; no date, $1,500.

3 HANSEN (D) -- Cowlitz County Hansen for Congress Committee, Woodland, no date, $3,896; Machinists Non-Partisan League, Seattle, Oct. 23, $500; Nine-County League, Vancouver, no date, $1,500; Washington State AFL-CIO COPE, Seattle, Sept. 16, Oct. 1, $2,500; Washington Committee for Political Education, AFL-CIO, Seattle, Oct. 15, $500.

Anderson (R) -- Third District Republican Fund, Oct. 22, $2,000.

5 FOLEY (D) -- Esther Murray, Washington, D.C., no date, $525.

Horan (R) -- J.C. Folger, Washington, D.C., Oct., $500; Chelan County Republican Central Committee, Wenachee, Sept., $1,000; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct., $2,000.

6 HICKS (D) -- V. Parks, Seattle, no date, $1,000; Kitsap County Democratic Central Committee, no address, no date, $500; Washington State Committee for Political Education, Seattle, no date, $2,000; Washington State Democratic Central Committee, no address, no date, $3,500.

Tollefson (R) -- S.H. Moerman, New York, N.Y., no date, $500; Purce County Republican Committee, Tacoma, Oct., $7,500; Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $2,800.

7 ADAMS (D) -- Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, Oct. 27, $2,500; Democrats for Sound Government, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, $750; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Seattle, Oct. 27, $500; United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, $1,000; Washington State Democratic Committee, Seattle, Oct. 19, Nov. 4, $1,300; Washington State Committee on Political Education, Seattle, Nov. 4, Oct. 12, $2,500.

Stinson (R) -- Gregg MacDonald, Seattle, no date, $2,000; King County Republican Central Committee, Seattle, no date, $1,700; National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., no date, $3,000; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., no date, $2,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

1 Bailey (D) -- Bailey for Congress Committee, Fairmont, no date, $500; Committee on Political Education, Charleston, Sept. 21, $1,000; Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct. 18, $1,000; Political Action Fund - United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 13, $1,000.

MOORE (R) -- J. Allen Overton Jr., Arlington, Va., June 18, $1,000; Edgar M. Queeny, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, $500; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, $2,000.

2 STAGGERS (D) -- P.B. Kelly, Palm Beach, Fla., Nov., $500; G.E. Leighty, Rhome, N.C., Nov., $1,000; Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., July, $1,500; Nov., $1,000; Railway Executive Association, Washington, D.C., May, $1,000; Railway Trainmen Political League, Washington, D.C., May, $500; Staggers for Congress Committee, no address, Nov., $1,000.

3 SLACK (D) -- Sam T. Day, Charleston, Oct. 14, $500; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct. 21, $500; PAC-USWA, Pittsburgh, Pa., no date, $500; W.Va. Committee on Political Education, Charleston, Sept. 25, $1,500.

Comstock (R) -- National Republican Congressional Comm., Washington, D.C., no date, $500.

4 HECHLER (D) -- Jay Stern, Parkersburg, Oct. 27, $500.

5 KEE (D) -- E.A. Carter, Charleston, Oct. 28, $500; COPE, Charleston, no date, $1,500; U.S. Steelworkers of America, no date, $500.

Ballard (R) -- Hugh Shott, no address, no date, $500; Lawrence E. Tierney Jr., no address, no date, $500; Republican Congressional Boosters Club, no address, no date, $500.

WISCONSIN

1 Schadeberg (R) -- National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, $1,500; Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, $500.

3 Ristow (D) -- AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Third District, Lacrosse, Sept., $500; AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Milwaukee, Sept., $2,500; Third District Democratic Party, Lacrosse, Sept., $3,481; Wisconsin Democratic Party, Madison, Sept., $750.

THOMSON (R) -- Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500; Republican National Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Aug. 14, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500.

4 ZABLOCKI (D) -- State Democratic Party, Madison, June 12, $500.

Estkowski (R) -- Republican Party of Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, June 5-Sept. 21, $12,200.

6 RACE (D) -- Democratic Party of Wisconsin, Madison, Sept. 23, $750.

Van Pelt (R) -- Republican Congressional Committee, no address, Oct. 1, $500.

7 Martin (D) -- Democratic Party of Wisconsin, Madison, Sept. 28, $750; Martin for Congress Club, Musinee, Sept. 28, $1,775; Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, Sept. 39-Oct. 1, $3,500; 7th District COPE, Wausau, Oct. 24, $895; Wisconsin State AFL-CIO COPE Fund, Milwaukee, Sept. 28, $1,500; Oct. 21, $1,000.

8 BYRNES (R) -- National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, $1,500; Oct. 1, $500.

9 Buckley (D) -- Democratic National Congressional Committee, no address, Oct., $500.

WYOMING

AL RONCALIO (D) -- A.W. Abel, no address, no date, $500; George E. Agree, no address, no date, $500; H.D. Evans, no address, no date, $500; C. Luna, no address, Oct. 21, $1,000; Mark S. Munn, no address, no date, $2,000; Democratic National Committee, no address, Nov. 3, $1,500; U.S. Congressional Campaign Committee, no address, Oct. 26, $1,500.

Harrison (R) -- Republican Boosters Club, Washington, D.C., Nov. 3, $1,500; Republican Congressional Committee, no address, Nov. 3, $1,500; Nov. 3, $500.

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